

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION

OF

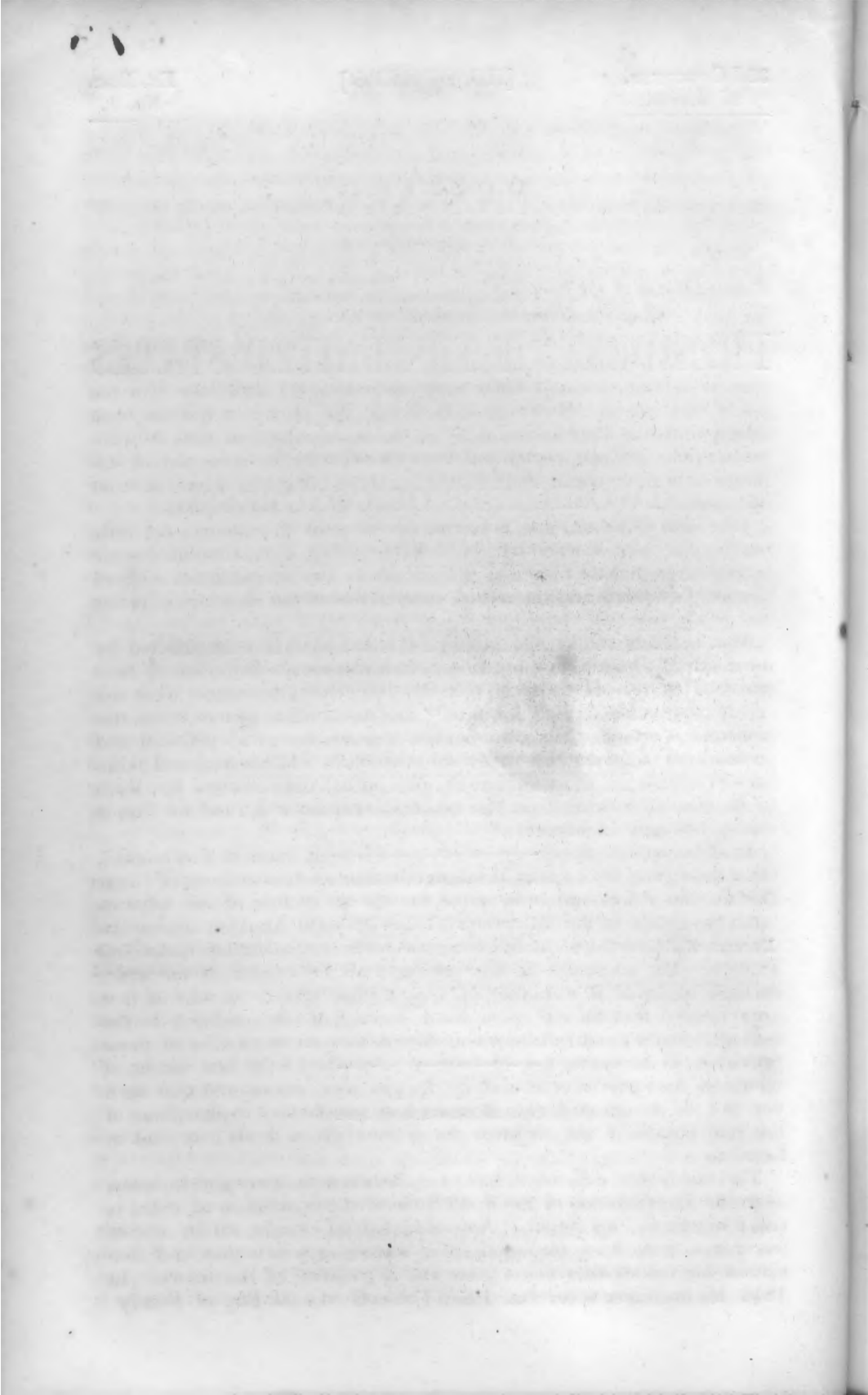
THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 6, 1852.—Read.

DECEMBER 7, 1852.—*Ordered*, That the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and printed; and that 15,000 extra copies, with the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the House.

PART I.

WASHINGTON:
ROBERT ARMSTRONG, PRINTER.
1852.



MESSAGE.

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:*

The brief space which has elapsed since the close of your last session has been marked by no extraordinary political event. The quadrennial election of Chief Magistrate has passed off with less than the usual excitement. However individuals and parties may have been disappointed in the result, it is, nevertheless, a subject of national congratulation that the choice has been effected by the independent suffrages of a free people, undisturbed by those influences which in other countries have too often affected the purity of popular elections.

Our grateful thanks are due to an All-merciful Providence, not only for staying the pestilence which, in different forms, has desolated some of our cities, but for crowning the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Within a few weeks, the public mind has been deeply affected by the death of Daniel Webster, filling, at his decease, the office of Secretary of State. His associates in the executive government have sincerely sympathized with his family and the public generally on this mournful occasion. His commanding talents, his great political and professional eminence, his well-tryed patriotism, and his long and faithful services, in the most important public trusts, have caused his death to be lamented throughout the country, and have earned for him a lasting place in our history.

In the course of the last summer, considerable anxiety was caused, for a short time, by an official intimation from the government of Great Britain that orders had been given for the protection of the fisheries upon the coasts of the British provinces in North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing-vessels of the United States and France. The shortness of this notice, and the season of the year, seemed to make it a matter of urgent importance. It was at first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing-grounds to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provisions in the convention of 1818 in reference to the true intent of which the two governments differ. It was soon discovered that such was not the design of Great Britain; and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure have been given, both here and in London.

The unadjusted difference, however, between the two governments, as to the interpretation of the first article of the convention of 1818, is still a matter of importance. American fishing-vessels, within nine or ten years, have been excluded from waters to which they had free access for twenty-five years after the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845 this exclusion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Fundy

but the just and liberal intention of the home government, in compliance with what we think the true construction of the convention, to open all the other outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies. Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was reopened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1846, the duties on colonial fish entering our ports were very greatly reduced, and, by the warehousing act, it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duty. In this way, colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is entering, to some extent, into the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interest at the movement in question.

These circumstances, and the incidents above alluded to, have led me to think the moment favorable for a reconsideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coasts of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist, on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British provinces. I have thought that, whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in separate conventions. The illness and death of the late Secretary of State prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiation. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty. If it is found practicable to come to an agreement mutually acceptable to the two parties, conventions may be concluded in the course of the present winter. The control of Congress over all the provisions of such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will of course be reserved.

The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last annual message. They remain in an uneasy condition, and a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. This feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and the island, and led to some acts of which we have a right to complain. But the Captain-General of Cuba is clothed with no power to treat with foreign governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish minister at Washington. Any communication which he may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal and matter of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences, (which seemed to rest on a misconception,) I directed the newly-appointed minister to Mexico to visit Havana, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was respectfully received by the Captain-General, who conferred with him freely on the recent occurrences; but no permanent arrangement was effected.

In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain-General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish, in the opinion of this government, even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid; and I have no reason to doubt that

due respect will be paid by the government of her Catholic Majesty to the representations which our minister has been instructed to make on the subject.

It is but justice to the Captain-General to add, that his conduct toward the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the island and this country.

Early in the present year, official notes were received from the ministers of France and England, inviting the government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect, in a prejudicial manner, the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the convention which had been concluded between that republic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and of the interests of those citizens of the United States who had become proprietors of the rights which Mexico had conferred on one of her own citizens in regard to that transit, has thrown a serious obstacle in the way of the attainment of a very desirable national object. I am still willing to hope that the differences on the subject which exist, or may hereafter arise, between the governments, will be amicably adjusted. This subject, however, has already engaged the attention of the Senate of the United States, and requires no further comment in this communication.

The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and of the controversy between the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to their boundaries, was considered indispen-

sable to the commencement of the ship-canal between the two oceans, which was the subject of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly, a proposition for the same purposes, addressed to the two governments in that quarter, and to the Mosquito Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two republics, I engaged in the negotiation from a desire to place the great work of a ship-canal between the two oceans under one jurisdiction, and to establish the important port of San Juan de Nicaragua under the government of a civilized power. The proposition in question was assented to by Costa Rica and the Mosquito Indians. It has not proved equally acceptable to Nicaragua; but it is to be hoped that the further negotiations on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of conciliation and compromise which ought always to prevail on such occasions, and that they will lead to a satisfactory result.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the executive government of Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States, which have for many years past been urged by our chargé d'affaires at Caraccas. It is hoped that the same sense of justice will actuate the Congress of that republic in providing the means for their payment.

The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the confederated States having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the governments of Great Britain and France determined to negotiate with the chief of the new confederacy for the free access of their commerce to the extensive countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might, if we thought proper, pursue the same course. In compliance with this invitation, our minister at Rio Janeiro, and our chargé d'affaires at Buenos Ayres, have been fully authorized to conclude treaties with the newly-organized confederation, or the States composing it. The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new government have, as yet, prevented the execution of those instructions; but there is every reason to hope that these vast countries will be eventually opened to our commerce.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the oriental republic of Uruguay, which will be laid before the Senate. Should this convention go into operation, it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent, and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from which foreign nations have hitherto been almost wholly excluded.

The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian chargé d'affaires relative to the Lobos islands was communicated to Congress toward the close of the last session. Since that time, on further investigation of the subject, the doubts which had been entertained of the title of Peru to those islands have been removed; and I have deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintentionally done her, from want of information, should be repaired by an unreserved acknowledgment of her sovereignty.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the liberality of her government. Before it was known by her that her title would be acknowledged at Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affairs had authorized our chargé d'affaires at Lima to announce to the American vessels which had gone to the Lobos for guano that the Peruvian government was willing to freight them on its own account. This intention has been carried into effect by the Peruvian minister here, by an arrangement which is believed to be advantageous to the parties in interest.

Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have already given a great extension, and, in some respects, a new direction, to our commerce in that ocean. A direct and rapidly-increasing intercourse has sprung up with Eastern Asia. The waters of the Northern Pacific, even into the Arctic sea, have of late years been frequented by our whalers. The application of steam to the general purposes of navigation is becoming daily more common, and makes it desirable to obtain fuel, and other necessary supplies, at convenient points on the route between Asia and our Pacific shores. Our unfortunate countrymen who from time to time suffer shipwreck on the coasts of the eastern seas are entitled to protection. Besides these specific objects, the general prosperity of our States on the Pacific requires that an attempt should be made to open the opposite regions of Asia to a mutually beneficial intercourse. It is obvious that this attempt could be made by no power to so great advantage as by the United States, whose constitutional system excludes every idea of distant colonial dependencies. I have accordingly been led to order an appropriate naval force to Japan, under the command of a discreet and intelligent officer of the highest rank known to our service. He is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued for about two centuries. He has been directed particularly to remonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated with humanity. He is instructed, however, at the same time, to give that government the amplest assurances that the objects of the United States are such, and such only, as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendly and peaceful. Notwithstanding the jealousy with which the governments of Eastern Asia regard all overtures from foreigners, I am not without hopes of a beneficial result of the expedition. Should it be crowned with success, the advantages will not be confined to the United States, but, as in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all the other maritime powers. I have much satisfaction in stating that in all the steps preparatory to this expedition the government of the United States has been materially aided by the good offices of the King of the Netherlands, the only European power having any commercial relations with Japan.

In passing from this survey of our foreign relations, I invite the attention of Congress to the condition of that department of the government to which this branch of the public business is intrusted. Our intercourse with foreign powers has of late years greatly increased, both in consequence of our own growth and the introduction of many

new States into the family of nations. In this way the Department of State has become overburdened. It has, by the recent establishment of the Department of the Interior, been relieved of some portion of the domestic business. If the residue of the business of that kind—such as the distribution of congressional documents, the keeping, publishing, and distribution of the laws of the United States, the execution of the copyright law, the subject of reprieves and pardons, and some other subjects relating to interior administration—should be transferred from the Department of State, it would unquestionably be for the benefit of the public service. I would also suggest that the building appropriated to the State Department is not fire-proof; that there is reason to think there are defects in its construction, and that the archives of the government in charge of the department, with the precious collections of the manuscript papers of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, and Monroe, are exposed to destruction by fire. A similar remark may be made of the buildings appropriated to the War and Navy Departments.

The condition of the treasury is exhibited in the annual report from that department.

The cash receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, exclusive of trust funds, were forty-nine million seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, (\$49,728,386 89,) and the expenditures for the same period, likewise exclusive of trust funds, were forty-six million seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty cents, (\$46,007,896 20,) of which nine million four hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-three cents (\$9,455,815 83) was on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, including the last instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; leaving a balance of \$14,632,136 37 in the treasury on the first day of July last. Since this latter period, further purchases of the principal of the public debt have been made to the extent of two million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$2,456,547 49,) and the surplus in the treasury will continue to be applied to that object whenever the stock can be procured within the limits, as to price, authorized by law.

The value of foreign merchandise imported during the last fiscal year was two hundred and seven million two hundred and forty thousand one hundred and one dollars, (\$207,240,101;) and the value of domestic productions exported was one hundred and forty-nine million eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars, (\$149,861,911;) besides seventeen million two hundred and four thousand and twenty-six dollars (\$17,204,026) of foreign merchandise exported; making the aggregate of the entire exports one hundred and sixty-seven million sixty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars, (\$167,065,937;) exclusive of the above, there was exported forty-two million five hundred and seven thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$42,507,285) in specie, and imported from foreign ports five million two hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars, (\$5,262,643.)

In my first annual message to Congress, I called your attention to what seemed to me some defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils and promote the prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this important question.

Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message, in favor of discriminating, protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is, the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer, to that extent, is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England. The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its productive industry. The farmer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus products, and benefited by being able to exchange them, without loss of time or expense of transportation, for the manufactures which his comfort or convenience requires. This is always done to the best advantage where a portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits. But most manufactures require an amount of capital and a practical skill which cannot be commanded unless they be protected for a time from ruinous competition from abroad. Hence the necessity of laying those duties upon imported goods which the constitution authorizes for revenue in such a manner as to protect and encourage the labor of our own citizens. Duties, however, should not be fixed at a rate so high as to exclude the foreign article, but should be so graduated as to enable the domestic manufacturer fairly to compete with the foreigner in our own markets, and by this competition to reduce the price of the manufactured article to the consumer to the lowest rate at which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual interchange of their respective commodities, and thus stimulate the industry of the whole country, and render us independent of foreign nations for the surplus required by the habits or necessities of the people.

Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself—and that is, whether the duties levied should be upon the value of the article at the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduated according to quantity, as ascertained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present *ad valorem*. A certain percentage is levied on the price of the goods at the port of shipment in a foreign country. Most commercial nations have found it indispensable, for the purpose of preventing fraud and perjury, to make the duties specific whenever the article is of such a uniform value in weight or measure as to justify such a duty. Legislation should never en-

courage dishonesty or crime. It is impossible that the revenue officers at the port where the goods are entered and the duties paid should know with certainty what they cost in the foreign country. Yet the law requires that they should levy the duty according to such cost. They are, therefore, compelled to resort to very unsatisfactory evidence to ascertain what that cost was. They take the invoice of the importer, attested by his oath, as the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits. But every one must see that the invoice may be fabricated, and the oath by which it is supported false, by reason of which the dishonest importer pays a part only of the duties which are paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly receives from the treasury of the United States a reward for his fraud and perjury. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury heretofore made on this subject show conclusively that these frauds have been practised to a great extent. The tendency is to destroy that high moral character for which our merchants have long been distinguished; to defraud the government of its revenue; to break down the honest importer by a dishonest competition; and, finally, to transfer the business of importation to foreign and irresponsible agents, to the great detriment of our own citizens. I therefore again most earnestly recommend the adoption of specific duties, wherever it is practicable, or a home valuation, to prevent these frauds.

I would also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff, in some cases, imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty operates to the encouragement of the foreigner and to the discouragement of our own citizens.

For full and detailed information in regard to the general condition of our Indian affairs, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the accompanying documents.

The Senate not having thought proper to ratify the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, our relations with them have been left in a very unsatisfactory condition.

In other parts of our territory, particular districts of country have been set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, and their right to the lands within those limits has been acknowledged and respected. But in California and Oregon there has been no recognition by the government of the exclusive right of the Indians to any part of the country. They are, therefore, mere tenants at sufferance, and liable to be driven from place to place at the pleasure of the whites.

The treaties which have been rejected proposed to remedy this evil, by allotting to the different tribes districts of country suitable to their habits of life, and sufficient for their support. This provision, more than any other, it is believed, led to their rejection; and as no substitute for it has been adopted by Congress, it has not been deemed advisable to attempt to enter into new treaties of a permanent character, although no effort has been spared by temporary arrangements to preserve friendly relations with them.

If it be the desire of Congress to remove them from the country altogether, or to assign to them particular districts more remote from the settlements of the whites, it will be proper to set apart by law the ter-

ritory which they are to occupy, and to provide the means necessary for removing them to it. Justice alike to our own citizens and to the Indians requires the prompt action of Congress on this subject.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the treaties which were negotiated with the Sioux Indians of Minnesota have been submitted to the tribes who were parties to them, and have received their assent. A large tract of valuable territory has thus been opened for settlement and cultivation, and all danger of collision with these powerful and warlike bands has been happily removed.

The removal of the remnant of the tribe of Seminole Indians from Florida has long been a cherished object of the government, and it is one to which my attention has been steadily directed. Admonished by past experience of the difficulty and cost of the attempt to remove them by military force, resort has been had to conciliatory measures. By the invitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, several of the principal chiefs recently visited Washington, and whilst here acknowledged in writing the obligation of their tribe to remove with the least possible delay. Late advices from the special agent of the government represent that they adhere to their promise, and that a council of their people has been called, to make their preliminary arrangements. A general emigration may, therefore, be confidently expected at an early day.

The report from the General Land Office shows increased activity in its operations. The survey of the northern boundary of Iowa has been completed with unexampled despatch. Within the last year 9,522,953 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8,032,463 acres brought into market.

In the last fiscal year there were sold.....	1,553,071	acres.
Located with bounty land warrants.....	3,201,314	“
Located with other certificates.....	115,682	“

Making a total of.....	4,870,067	“
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In addition, there were—

Reported under swamp land grants.....	5,219,188	“
For internal improvements, railroads, &c.....	3,025,920	“

Making an aggregate of.....	13,115,175	“
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Being an increase in the amount of lands sold and located under land warrants of 569,220 acres over the previous year.

The whole amount thus sold, located under land warrants, reported under swamp land grants, and selected for internal improvements, exceeds that of the previous year by 3,342,372 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama.

For the quarter ending 30th September, 1852, there were sold.....	243,255	acres.
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Located with bounty land warrants.....	1,387,116	“
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Located with other certificates.....	15,649	“
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Reported under swamp land grants.....	2,485,233	“
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Making an aggregate for the quarter of.....	4,131,253	“
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Much the larger portion of the labor of arranging and classifying the returns of the last census has been finished, and it will now devolve upon Congress to make the necessary provision for the publication of the results in such form as shall be deemed best. The apportionment of representation, on the basis of the new census, has been made by the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with the provisions of law relating to that subject, and the recent elections have been made in accordance with it.

I commend to your favorable regard the suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that provision be made by law for the publication and distribution, periodically, of an analytical digest of all the patents which have been, or may hereafter be, granted for useful inventions and discoveries, with such descriptions and illustrations as may be necessary to present an intelligible view of their nature and operation. The cost of such publication could easily be defrayed out of the patent fund, and I am persuaded that it could be applied to no object more acceptable to inventors and beneficial to the public at large.

An appropriation of \$100,000 having been made at the last session for the purchase of a suitable site, and for the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the United States, the proper measures have been adopted to carry this beneficent purpose into effect.

By the latest advices from the Mexican Boundary Commission, it appears that the survey of the river Gila, from its confluence with the Colorado to its supposed intersection with the western line of New Mexico, has been completed. The survey of the Rio Grande has also been finished from the point agreed on by the commissioners as "the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico" to a point one hundred and thirty-five miles below Eagle Pass, which is about two-thirds of the distance along the course of the river to its mouth.

The appropriation which was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the survey is subject to the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the United States farther north of the town called 'Paso' than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty."

My attention was drawn to this subject by a report from the Department of the Interior, which reviewed all the facts of the case, and submitted for my decision the question whether, under existing circumstances, any part of the appropriation could be lawfully used or expended for the further prosecution of the work. After a careful consideration of the subject, I came to the conclusion that it could not, and so informed the head of that department. Orders were immediately issued by him to the commissioner and surveyor to make no further requisitions on the department, as they could not be paid, and to discontinue all operations on the southern line of New Mexico. But as the department had no exact information as to the amount of provisions

and money which remained unexpended in the hands of the commissioner and surveyor, it was left discretionary with them to continue the survey down the Rio Grande as far as the means at their disposal would enable them, or at once to disband the commission. A special messenger has since arrived from the officer in charge of the survey on the river, with information that the funds subject to his control were exhausted, and that the officers and others employed in the service were destitute alike of the means of prosecuting the work and of returning to their homes.

The object of the proviso was doubtless to arrest the survey of the southern and western lines of New Mexico, in regard to which different opinions have been expressed; for it is hardly to be supposed that there could be any objection to that part of the line which extends along the channel of the Rio Grande. But the terms of the law are so broad as to forbid the use of any part of the money for the prosecution of the work, or even for the payment to the officers and agents of the arrearages of pay which are justly due to them.

I earnestly invite your prompt attention to this subject, and recommend a modification of the terms of the proviso, so as to enable the department to use as much of the appropriation as will be necessary to discharge the existing obligations of the government, and to complete the survey of the Rio Grande to its mouth.

It will also be proper to make further provision by law for the fulfilment of our treaty with Mexico, for running and marking the residue of the boundary line between the two countries:

Permit me to invite your particular attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, which are confided by the constitution to your peculiar care.

Among the measures which seem to me of the greatest importance to its prosperity, are the introduction of a copious supply of water into the city of Washington, and the construction of suitable bridges across the Potomac, to replace those which were destroyed by high water in the early part of the present year.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made to defray the cost of the surveys necessary for determining the best means of affording an unfailing supply of good and wholesome water. Some progress has been made in the survey, and as soon as it is completed the result will be laid before you.

Further appropriations will also be necessary for grading and paving the streets and avenues, and enclosing and embellishing the public grounds within the city of Washington.

I commend all these objects, together with the charitable institutions of the District, to your favorable regard.

Every effort has been made to protect our frontier, and that of the adjoining Mexican States from the incursions of the Indian tribes. Of about 11,000 men of which the army is composed, nearly 8,000 are employed in the defence of the newly-acquired territory, (including Texas,) and of emigrants proceeding thereto. I am gratified to say that these efforts have been unusually successful. With the exception of some partial outbreaks in California and Oregon, and occasional depredations on a portion of the Rio Grande, owing, it is believed, to the dis-

turbed state of that border region, the inroads of the Indians have been effectually restrained.

Experience has shown, however, that whenever the two races are brought into contact, collisions will inevitably occur. To prevent these collisions the United States have generally set apart portions of their territory for the exclusive occupation of the Indian tribes. A difficulty occurs, however, in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact by which that State was admitted into the Union, she retained the ownership of all the vacant lands within her limits. The government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portion of her territory to the Indians; but, as fast as her settlements advance, lays it off into counties, and proceeds to survey and sell it. This policy manifestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the Indians, but to compel them to resort to plunder for subsistence. It also deprives this government of that influence and control over them without which no durable peace can ever exist between them and the whites. I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, apart from considerations of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occupancy of the small remnants of tribes within her borders, subject, of course, to her ownership and eventual jurisdiction. If she should fail to do this, the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our duty to the Indians themselves, will, it is feared, become a subject of serious embarrassment to the government. It is hoped, however, that a timely and just provision by Texas may avert this evil.

No appropriations for fortifications were made at the two last sessions of Congress. The cause of this omission is, probably, to be found in a growing belief that the system of fortifications adopted in 1816, and heretofore acted on, requires revision.

The subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation; but it should not be delayed longer than can be avoided. In the mean time there are certain works which have been commenced—some of them nearly completed—designed to protect our principal seaports from Boston to New Orleans, and a few other important points. In regard to the necessity for these works, it is believed that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefore recommend that the appropriations necessary to prosecute them be made.

I invite your attention to the remarks on this subject, and on others connected with his department, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency with economy. Owing chiefly to the advanced season when the act was passed, little has yet been done in regard to many of the works beyond making the necessary preparations. With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them; but most of them will require additional appropriations. I trust that these appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficent policy so auspiciously resumed, will be

continued. Great care should be taken, however, to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise the sums expended will, in most cases, be lost.

The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the prosperous condition of the branch of the public service committed to its charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the department during the past year. The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded; the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Behring's Straits; the incipient measures taken towards a reconnoissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the river La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine confederation has opened to navigation—all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country abounding in the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special commendation, in view of its connexion with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestions he has presented for the reorganization of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it as still more entitled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of insubordination, resulting from our present system. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of September, 1850, abolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships. It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependent upon immediate obedience to a command, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrest of a refractory seaman, in such moments, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid,

but imposes a necessity for double service on others, whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency. The exposure to this increased and arduous labor, since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws; but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve, and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of seamen may be most usefully ingrafted upon the service of our merchant marine.

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the reorganization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operation of his department during the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postages for that time were less by \$1,431,696 than for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although, in its operation during the last year, the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends, by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should, nevertheless, question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that, as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the United States; to revive, with certain modifications, the act of 10th March, 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of conterminous States or territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records, and archives of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the

the construction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest—perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men, for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians, and for fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the Indians “with equal diligence and energy as our own;” for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ships, and between the officers of the army and navy in the various grades of each; for reorganizing the naval establishment, by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list upon reduced pay of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have been finally acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on these subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable consideration.

I think it due to the several executive departments of this government to bear testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which it is possible for the heads of those departments to exercise, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very much depend on the vigilance, intelligence, and fidelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those intrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and seductions which the cupidity of speculators and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise precaution to protect the government against that source of mischief and corruption, as far as it can be done, by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective, and I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject, and to recommend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall either promise, give, or offer to give to any of those officers or clerks a bribe or reward touching or relating to any matter of their official action or duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this government, from its foundation to the present day, to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been, that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happi-

ness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific contest of nation against nation, which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide-sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their numerous armies was wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle-field, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof. While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb no small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt; and, if permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days' sail of our shores. We see more of her movements, and take a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavished the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining "the balance of power," yet it is said that we ought to interfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and aid those who are struggling for liberty.

This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying, as we do, the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and his oppressor anywhere without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, is it prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it indeed true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the honor of the patriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it. Men of the revolution who drew the sword against the oppressions of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled, to insinuate it. The truth is, that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesmanlike prudence, and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities but to the permanent safety and inter-

est of the country. They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force; that it was not possible for this nation to become a "propagandist" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that the result was more likely to be the overthrow of republican liberty here than its establishment there. History has been written in vain for those who can doubt this. France had no sooner established a republican form of government than she manifested a desire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us that, hearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neighboring principality, "The National Convention declared that she would afford succor and fraternity to all nations who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave it in charge to the executive power to give orders to the generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been or should be oppressed in the cause of liberty." Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a republic to an empire; and, finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendancy of monarchical principles. Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self-government under which the English colonies grew up, and our revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose government was at variance with those institutions. But European nations have had no such training for self-government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotisms. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory, as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half-century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparse population; but much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to

engage in any useful pursuit according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws. But, whatever may be the cause of this unparalleled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear—that the government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorized invasions of the rights of neighboring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce, and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people.

It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that such an exuberance of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national prowess and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights. The latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise, and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterprise, without exposing themselves to danger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own government, by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensible aggressions but retard the true progress of our nation, and tarnish its fair fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country and takes a pride in its prosperity and honor.

Our constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed. Therefore let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and, if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this charter of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country, with a rapidity and energy which freemen only can display.

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad its relations with all foreign powers are friendly, its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognised. At home we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy constitution and government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1852.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, FOR THE YEAR 1852.

Presented to the Senate of the United States, at their session, commencing on the 15th day of December, 1852.

WASHINGTON: GPO: 1853.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

DECEMBER 4, 1852.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that the progress of the public lands in 1852, has been very great, and that the proceeds of the sale of these lands, have been very large. It is also to be seen, that the amount of the land and timber sold, has been very large, and that the proceeds of the sale of these lands, have been very large. It is also to be seen, that the amount of the land and timber sold, has been very large, and that the proceeds of the sale of these lands, have been very large.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE EXHIBITION

Statement on the progress of the work

January 1, 1893

The Secretary of the Board of Finance has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Secretary of the Board of Finance, dated January 1, 1893, and to express his appreciation of the care and attention which has been given to the preparation of the same. The report contains a full and complete statement of the work done during the year, and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the public regarding the progress of the exhibition.

The Secretary of the Board of Finance has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Secretary of the Board of Finance, dated January 1, 1893, and to express his appreciation of the care and attention which has been given to the preparation of the same. The report contains a full and complete statement of the work done during the year, and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the public regarding the progress of the exhibition.

REPORT

Item	1892	1893
Salaries of the Board of Finance	200,000 00	200,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Exhibitors	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Judges	500,000 00	500,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Directors	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Trustees	500,000 00	500,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Officers	500,000 00	500,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Clerks	500,000 00	500,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Messengers	500,000 00	500,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Stewards	500,000 00	500,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Ticket Agents	500,000 00	500,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Refreshment Vendors	500,000 00	500,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Amusement Vendors	500,000 00	500,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Transportation Vendors	500,000 00	500,000 00
Salaries of the Board of Miscellaneous Vendors	500,000 00	500,000 00
Total	10,000,000 00	10,000,000 00

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the aggregate of the salaries of the Board of Finance, the Board of Exhibitors, the Board of Judges, the Board of Directors, the Board of Trustees, the Board of Officers, the Board of Clerks, the Board of Messengers, the Board of Stewards, the Board of Ticket Agents, the Board of Refreshment Vendors, the Board of Amusement Vendors, the Board of Transportation Vendors, and the Board of Miscellaneous Vendors, for the year 1893, is \$10,000,000.00, which is the same as for the year 1892.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
December 4, 1852.

SIR: In anticipation of the approaching session of Congress, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the Department of the Interior.

The general nature of the duties of this department has been fully explained in my former reports; and, without repeating what has been said, I will proceed to exhibit, under appropriate heads, a condensed view of its condition and wants.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION.

To enable you to make a comparison of the estimates for the next fiscal year with those for the present, I submit the following tabular statement:

	1853.	1854.
Department proper.....	\$35,827 50	\$35,230 00
Land service.....	1,284,916 47	1,077,060 55
Indian affairs.....	1,343,276 36	1,015,735 50
Pension Office.....	1,566,040 00	985,846 66
Expenses of United States courts..	672,053 00	672,900 00
Public buildings.....	418,504 71	1,107,663 00
Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.....	9,210 00	8,890 00
Agricultural statistics.....	5,500 00	7,700 00
Insane paupers.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Census.....	150,000 00	.....
Mexican boundary survey.....	200,000 00	.....
	5,695,328 04	4,921,025 71

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the aggregate for the next year is less by \$774,302 33 than that for the present. It is proper to remark, however, that the estimates for the land and Indian service are incomplete, for want of precise information, at the time they were prepared, of the amounts which will be required for those objects in California, Oregon, and other remote parts of the country.

The variations in regard to the department proper and judicial expenses are too small to require detailed explanations.

Large balances of the appropriations for pensions will remain unexpended at the close of the present fiscal year. The amount estimated for that service during the next year is therefore less by \$580,193 34 than for the present.

The estimate for public buildings exceeds that of the present year \$689,158 29. This is caused by the introduction of an item of \$600,000 for the extension of the Capitol, for which object no estimate was made for the present year. The residue of the excess is for other new objects in the city of Washington, which will be fully explained in the report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

The expenses of the Penitentiary have been again reduced, under the judicious management of the present inspectors and warden.

The estimate for agricultural statistics has been increased \$2,200. This consists of two items, viz: for salary of a librarian, \$1,200; and for the purchase of additional books, \$1,000.

No estimates have been submitted for the census or Mexican boundary survey, because the sums which may be required will depend upon the action of Congress on the recommendations contained in other parts of this report.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office exhibits much diligence and activity in that branch of the public service, and contains important recommendations, suggested by experience; to all of which I invite your attention.

The northern boundary of the State of Iowa has been run and marked with unprecedented despatch, and a full report of the survey will be submitted at an early period of the session of Congress.

The quantity of land sold during the last fiscal year is 1,553,071 acres, being 293,776 acres less than the preceding year. The quantity located with bounty-land warrants is 3,201,314 acres, being an increase over the previous year of 747,314 acres. The quantity reported under the swamp-land grants is 5,219,188; and that selected for railroads, &c., is 3,025,920 acres. The aggregate of all the public lands disposed of during the last fiscal year is 13,115,175 acres, being an increase over the previous year of 3,342,372 acres.

In consequence of the more advantageous terms upon which lands can be located with bounty-land warrants, the sales for cash have been diminished; the quantity sold during the first quarter of the present fiscal year being but little over one-half the quantity sold during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

In the first quarter of the present fiscal year there were sold for cash.....	243,255	acres.
Located with bounty-land warrants.....	1,387,116	"
Located with other certificates.....	15,649	"
Reported under swamp-land grants.....	2,485,233	"
<hr/>		
Making the aggregate quantity disposed of during the quarter.....	4,131,253	"

If the appropriations by means of sales, locations of bounty-land warrants, and selections of swamp lands, and for railroad purposes, &c., should continue in the same proportion during the remaining three quarters, the aggregate quantity of land disposed of during the present year will be *sixteen and a half millions of acres.*

The whole number of bounty-land warrants issued under the acts of February 11, 1847, September 28, 1850, and 22d of March, 1852, is 223,007, and the quantity of land called for by them is 22,428,400 acres. Of these warrants 121,026 have been located, covering 14,802,040 acres; and there are yet outstanding 101,981 warrants, which will cover the further quantity of 7,626,360 acres.

A table accompanying the Commissioner's report presents a comprehensive view of the condition of the public lands in the several States. It shows the entire area, in square miles, of each State; the quantity of land surveyed, and the quantity which remains yet to be surveyed; the number of acres which have been offered for sale; the number sold; the quantity embraced in donations, grants for schools, universities, asylums for the deaf and dumb; for internal improvements; to individuals and companies; for seats of government and public buildings; for military services; the quantity reserved for salines; for the benefit of Indians; for individuals, companies, and corporations; the area covered by confirmed private claims; the amount of swamp lands granted to each State; the quantity granted for railroad purposes; and the total area remaining unsold and unappropriated.

The report of Dr. D. D. Owen, on the geology of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, is now in press, in accordance with the directions of Congress, and a large number of copies will be delivered early in the session. It is believed that the work itself, and the style of its publication, will be satisfactory to the public.

The final report of Messrs. Foster and Whitney, on the geology of the Lake Superior region, will probably be submitted to Congress during its session.

No progress has yet been made by the department in the execution of the act of Congress of the last session, providing for the redemption of Virginia land warrants with United States scrip, receivable in payment for the public lands, the State of Virginia not having yet executed the deed of relinquishment, &c., required by the law. Shortly after the passage of the act, I addressed the Governor of Virginia on the subject, and in reply was informed that it would be brought to the attention of the legislature, which is now in session. As soon as the department shall have been officially advised that the State of Virginia has complied with the terms of the law, prompt measures will be taken for its execution.

In consequence of the allegations made, in the year 1837, of errors and imperfections of the public surveys in the Greensburg district, in the State of Louisiana, the land office for that district has been virtually closed since that period. Many of the re-surveys authorized by the act of 29th August, 1842, having been completed, the necessary steps have recently been taken to bring those lands into market as early a day as practicable.

Sufficient progress having been made in the public surveys in California and Oregon, I respectfully recommend the extension of the present land system over the agricultural lands, and the establishment of land offices for their disposal. With regard to the mineral lands in California, I beg leave to repeat the recommendations contained in my last annual report, with the modification that the privilege of mining be

restricted to citizens of the United States, or those persons who may have declared their intention to become such.

PENSION OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions contains full and exact information in regard to the transactions of that office, with many valuable suggestions of amendments of the laws which deserve the serious consideration of the legislative department of the government.

This bureau has charge of the bounties conferred by Congress on those who have been engaged in the military service of the country, whether given in land or money.

Pensions or pecuniary bounties have been granted to six classes of persons:

First. To soldiers of the revolutionary war.

Second. To widows of revolutionary soldiers.

Third. To invalid soldiers.

Fourth. To widows and orphans of soldiers in the Mexican war.

Fifth. To certain classes of persons in the naval service.

Sixth. Virginia half-pay and commutation claimants.

The whole number of pensioners now on the rolls, exclusive of navy pensioners, is 18,868, being 743 less than the number reported in 1851.

The number added to the rolls since the last annual report is 2,011, of which a large proportion consists of invalid pensioners, and the widows and orphans of those who died of wounds or disease contracted in the Mexican war.

The deaths of 823 pensioners of various classes have been reported within the last year.

The expenditure on account of pensions since the last report, as far as it can be ascertained from the Treasury Department, is about \$1,500,000, embracing many claims allowed before the close of the last, but paid within the present year.

The expense of the system continues nearly the same as in former years; nor is it likely to be diminished until Congress shall, by further legislation, apply the corrective to many of its abuses.

In my last report I called your attention to the propriety of amending the law so as to confine the benefits of the pension laws to those who rendered the service, and to the widows and minor children of such as were dead; and also to the necessity of adopting more efficient measures to prevent frauds under the various pension laws. As nothing was done by Congress in reference to either of these subjects, I respectfully present them again to your notice. There certainly can be no sufficient reason for giving to adult children, or collateral relatives of a deceased soldier, a bounty for his military services. The policy of the law should be to assume, to some extent, the natural obligations of the deceased soldier to support his wife and minor children in the event of his death in the public service; but there can be no valid claim on the justice or bounty of the government to go further, and make provision for those whom he was under no obligation to support.

The enactment of more stringent laws to prevent the perpetration of frauds on the government, also demands the prompt and serious atten-

tion of Congress. Scarcely a month elapses without the detection and exposure of the basest attempts at imposition by fraud, perjury, and forgery. In some parts of the country the business has been reduced to a system, and bodies of men have confederated for the purpose of carrying into effect their nefarious schemes, by means so artful as to render detection almost impossible. No effort has been spared by the department and the Pension Office to discover and frustrate the purposes of these miscreants; but in consequence of the defects in the law, it is not always possible to bring them to justice.

Revolutionary pensioners.

In my last report I stated that the whole number of persons who had been pensioned under the act of the 18th of March, 1818, was 20,485, of whom 1,383 remained on the rolls. Since that date no new pensioners have been added under that law, and the number now remaining on the list is 1,046, showing a reduction of 337 within the year; and of those whose names still continue on it, only 339 have received pensions during the 1st and 2d quarters of the current fiscal year. Under the act of 15th of May, 1828, which was passed for the benefit of officers and soldiers of the continental army who served to the end of the war, only 1,168 were pensioned; of that number 128 are still on the rolls, but 42 only have been paid during the 1st and 2d quarters of the present year.

The system of revolutionary pensions was greatly extended by the act of 7th June, 1832. At the date of my last report 32,986 persons had received the benefits of that act, of whom 4,813 then continued on the rolls.

Since that date 80 new pensioners have been added, making the aggregate number of persons who have been pensioned under that law 33,066. Of these 4,328 remain on the rolls, but only 1,495 have received payment in the 1st and 2d quarters of the year; from which it may be fairly inferred that a large number have died within the year.

Widows of revolutionary soldiers.

Under the law of 4th July, 1836, 5,163 persons have been pensioned, of whom 978 remain on the rolls.

The act of 7th July, 1838, extended the pension laws to widows of revolutionary soldiers who were married prior to 1794. Under it 11,400 have from time to time been enrolled; but only 162 have been paid during the 1st and 2d quarters of the year.

The number pensioned under the act of 2d January, 1848, is 6,000; and under the act of 29th July, 1848, which extended the period of marriage to the year 1800, the number pensioned was 975. There are now on the rolls under both these acts 5,280 pensioners, of whom 4,209 were paid during the 1st and 2d quarters of the year.

At the date of my last report, the number on the rolls was 5,254. If, therefore, we assume the payments during the year as the basis for estimating the number who survive, it has been reduced to the extent of 1,045.

Mexican war pensions.

The whole number of pensions granted under the various acts for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers who were killed in battle, or died from disease contracted in the Mexican war, is 1,890; and the number now on the rolls is 1,123, being 627 less than at the date of my last report.

Navy pensions.

A detailed statement of the navy pensioners accompanies the Commissioner's report, from which it will appear that there are now on the rolls 726 invalids, who receive annually \$45,049 96.

There are also 514 widows, who annually receive \$101,490: and 48 orphans, who receive \$6,138.

Virginia half-pay commutation claims.

The half-pay claims examined and allowed under the act of 5th July, 1832, since the date of the last report, amount to \$15,964 73. It is supposed that few valid claims of this character are now outstanding. Some, however, have been presented, which, for various causes, have been suspended.

All claims for commutation-pay continue suspended by my order until the further pleasure of Congress shall be made known on the subject. This order, by its terms, will remain in force until the close of the next session of Congress. If in the mean time no action shall be taken by Congress, it may become the duty of the department to make such disposition of them as justice may seem to require.

MILITARY LAND BOUNTIES.

During the year ending 25th October, 1852, land warrants have issued on account of revolutionary claims as follows, viz:

3 for lieutenants, of 200 acres each.....	600 acres.
12 for non-commissioned officers and soldiers, of 100 acres each.....	1,200 "
135 warrants of 160 acres each, issued under the acts of Congress of December 24, 1811, and January, 1812.....	21,600 "
And 7 warrants of 320 acres each, issued under act of Congress of December 10, 1814, equal to.....	2,240 "
There have been issued in the same period 39 new certificates of right to locate land warrants of 160 acres each, which issued under acts of 24th December, 1811, and 11th January, 1812, but for which no patents have been granted.....	6,240 "
Also, 2 new certificates of right to locate land warrants of 320 acres each, under act of December 10, 1814, upon which no patent had issued.....	640 "

The aggregate of warrants thus issued for revolutionary service, and service in the war of 1812, is..... 32,520 acres.

MEXICAN WAR BOUNTY-LAND ACT.

The claims under the act of 11th February, 1847, known as the Mexican land-bounty law, which were filed prior to the 31st October last, amount to	89,377
Filed for scrip, in lieu of land bounty.....	4,347
	<hr/>
	93,724
Number of land warrants issued.....	83,088
Issued for money and scrip.....	3,234
	<hr/>
	86,322
Leaving suspended, for various reasons.....	7,402
	<hr/>
The operations during the year, under the same act, are as follows, viz:	
Applications for land.....	3,485
For scrip or money.....	90
	<hr/>
	3,575
Warrants issued for land.....	2,307
Do. for scrip or money.....	61
	<hr/>
	2,368
Suspended claims.....	1,207
	<hr/>

The number of applications under the act of 11th February, 1847, has increased in consequence of the repeal of the last proviso of the ninth section, by the passage of the act of 22d March, 1852.

BOUNTY-LAND LAWS OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1850, AND MARCH 22, 1852.

The execution of these laws has been steadily progressing. Up to the present time the number of cases received and registered amounts to about 200,000; of which there have been admitted.....	140,058
Now on the files for examination.....	4,531
Suspended for further proof.....	55,111
	<hr/>
	199,700
	<hr/>

Warrants are issued daily for all admitted cases. The number of new applications amounts to about 100 per day.

The quantity of land required to satisfy the warrants issued up to the 1st of November, 1852, amounts to 9,935,320 acres, which, at the minimum price of \$1 25 per acre, would be worth \$12,419,150.

Under the act of March 22, 1852, there have been received and registered.....	7,655 cases.
Of which there have been admitted.....	2,341 "
	<hr/>
Leaving still to be acted on.....	5,314 "
	<hr/>

To satisfy the claims issued under this act, 143,600 acres of land will be required.

The report of the Commissioner contains some important suggestions in regard to proposed changes in the laws relating to pensions. In addition to those already alluded to, I would invite your particular attention to the propriety of re-enacting a provision requiring biennial examinations, by competent medical officers, of all invalid pensioners, and a report as to the condition of their health. The law of 1819 contained a provision of this kind, which was found to work well in practice; but it was incautiously repealed by the act of July 4, 1832. Some such measure is indispensable to protect the government against imposition.

No material reduction has been made in the clerical force of the Pension Office since the date of my last report; but, as the bounty-land cases will soon be disposed of, the services of many of the clerks can be dispensed with at an early day.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

For detailed information in regard to the condition of our Indian relations, I respectfully refer to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

In my last annual communication I explained, somewhat at large, my views of the policy which should regulate our intercourse with the Indian tribes. It was, in substance, that our efforts should be directed to their civilization and the amelioration of their condition, rather than to measures of coercion. It is not only more just and humane, but more economical, to win them by kindness, and to encourage them to engage in pastoral and agricultural pursuits; and relinquish their nomadic and predatory life, than to subdue and restrain them by military force. I still adhere to these opinions, and respectfully refer to my last report for a more detailed exposition of them.

The amendments to the treaties with the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, which were proposed by the Senate, have been submitted to the proper authorities of the tribes, and acceded to by them, and their title to a valuable district of country has thereby been extinguished.

In consequence of the rejection of all the treaties which had been negotiated with the Indian tribes resident in California and Oregon, our relations with them are of a very unsettled and precarious character. It is believed that those treaties were rejected, not so much on account of objections to their details as to the leading principles embraced in them, which secured particular districts of country for the exclusive occupancy of the Indians. Until the Senate shall have announced some line of policy to be pursued on that subject, it would be worse than useless to attempt further negotiations. If the Indians are to be removed out of California and Oregon, it will be for Congress to say so, and to provide for them some place of refuge. Or if any particular districts of country within their limits, more remote from the settlements of the whites, are to be set apart for them, it is proper that Congress, which is alone invested with the power of disposing of the public domain, should make the necessary provisions on the subject.

The department has endeavored assiduously to conciliate the Indians by kindness, and to prevent those hostilities which we had just cause to apprehend. So far, these efforts have been in a great measure successful. There is reason to fear, however, that if measures are not speedily adopted to declare by law what is to be the extent of the rights of the Indians, and to protect them from aggression, collisions and bloodshed will ensue.

The removal of the remnant of the tribe of Seminole Indians has long been a cherished object of the government, and the department has spared no pains to accomplish it. Admonished, by experience, of the cost of blood and treasure which must attend the repetition of the attempt to expel them by military force, it was thought to be more consistent with humanity and sound policy to try the effect of peaceful measures. A special agent was therefore employed to go among them and endeavor to induce them to emigrate voluntarily. To give greater force to his representations of the benefits likely to ensue from such a measure, he took with him a delegation of Seminole Indians who had previously removed to the country west of the Mississippi. Their united persuasions have had the effect which was anticipated, and recently several of the principal chiefs of the Florida tribe visited Washington, and, while here, acknowledged in writing their obligation to remove. Late advices from the special agent assure us that they still adhere to their engagement—that a meeting of the tribe has been called to make the necessary preparations, and that their removal may be confidently expected at any early day.

Such a result will be a matter of much interest to the people of Florida, as it will not only relieve them from apprehension of danger to their persons and property, but will open an extensive district of country for settlement and cultivation.

CENSUS.

The report of the Superintendent of the Census will show that the greater part of the labor of compiling and classifying the returns has been completed; and the publication can now be commenced, as the residue can be finished and placed in the hands of the publisher from time to time as he may require.

It is estimated that an additional appropriation of \$50,000 will be necessary to prepare the entire work, consisting of two large volumes, for the press.

As some objections have been urged to that part of the plan which contemplates a condensed notice of the geographical features and history of each county, I beg leave to suggest one or two reasons which have led me to believe that it would be eminently useful. In the early settlement of our country, when the population was thinly scattered over a wide extent of territory, but few counties were established. As population increased, and the public convenience rendered it necessary, these counties were divided and subdivided, until at the present day many of them do not embrace one twentieth part of their original territory. This process must continue to go on for many years to come. When, therefore, an attempt is made to ascertain the progress

in wealth and population of any county thus situated, by reference to its condition at each successive decennial census, the inquirer is involved in confusion, and will naturally lose all confidence in the accuracy of the returns, unless he has the means of ascertaining the subdivisions which have taken place, and the counties or parts of counties which have been taken from those which were originally established, and the dates of the successive divisions.

Such a condensed history will also furnish great facilities in tracing the titles to lands. In the State of Virginia, for example, it would be easy to refer to counties which have been recently formed, whose land titles are to be found scattered through the records of ten or more different counties, of which they have, from time to time, constituted parts. The laws of most of the States require conveyances to be recorded in the county in which, for the time being, the land lies. In the various changes which have taken place by the formation of new counties, a tract of land may have been embraced, at different times, by ten or more different counties. Every successive conveyance of this land must consequently be recorded in the office of the county in which, at that date, the land was situated. In seeking, therefore, to investigate the title to a tract of land at the present day, it often becomes necessary not only to ascertain in what county the land was situated at the date of the patent, but to trace all its divisions and subdivisions through a long series of years, step by step, to the present time, in order to ascertain whether the intermediate conveyances have been properly executed and recorded. This information cannot readily be obtained, and the effort to procure it is sometimes attended with great labor and expense. The introductory notices of the counties which it is proposed to prefix to the census will furnish it at a glance; and I am persuaded that there is no portion of the work which will be more acceptable to the public at large. It will certainly rescue from oblivion, and perpetuate, in a convenient and useful form, much valuable information bearing on the history and progress of our country. Great pains have been taken to secure perfect accuracy in this branch of the work. It is proposed that, in every instance, the notice of each county shall be transmitted not only to the clerk of the county, with a view to a comparison with his official records, but also that it shall be carefully revised by the proper executive officers of the State.

Objections have also been taken to the publication of the census on the plan proposed, on the score of the large expense which it would involve. As great misapprehension seems to have prevailed on this subject, I have thought it expedient to institute inquiries to ascertain—1st, what would be the actual cost of publishing the entire work in the comprehensive form proposed by the superintendent, and in a style creditable to the government; and, 2d, what would be its cost as compared with the publication, in a greatly inferior style, of the meagre returns of the sixth census.

By reference to the Treasury Department, it has been ascertained that the cost of the publication of the sixth census was as follows :

To amount paid Blair & Rives for publishing 10,000 copies of statistical returns of sixth census.....	\$137,316 64
To amount paid Blair & Rives, and Allen, &c., for 30,000 copies of compendium.....	24,773 86
Cost of binding.....	16,712 97
	<hr/>
Aggregate cost of publication.....	178,803 47
	<hr/>

Lippincott & Co. now propose to publish 10,000 copies of the statistics of the seventh census, in two folio volumes of 1,000 pages each, in fine type and paper, well bound, with Russia backs, for the aggregate sum of \$49,500—being less than one-third of the amount paid for the publication of the sixth census. The objection, therefore, on the score of expense, is proved to be unfounded.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents, which is made directly to Congress, will contain full and detailed statements of the operations of that bureau.

The eastern wing of the noble structure erected, and ultimately to be used for purposes connected with the industrial pursuits of our country, will soon be completed and ready for occupation. Some progress has also been made upon the basement of the western wing, and a large quantity of material has been collected with a view to the vigorous prosecution of the work next spring. The basement of the principal building has been greatly improved by dressing the rough stone of which it was built, so as to make it conform, in its general appearance, to similar portions of the newly erected additions.

There is probably no bureau connected with the government in whose operations the public at large feel a deeper interest than those of the Patent Office. It is inseparably associated with every interest of our country. The mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the farmer, are all concerned in everything which diminishes the labor of production in any of the departments of industry. Our people are eminently practical and ingenious. They are constantly employed in the discovery of new means of accomplishing important results at a diminished cost of time, labor, and money. The steam-engine, the cotton gin, and the magnetic telegraph, are striking and imperishable memorials of the success which has attended their efforts. In the early period of our history, when population was sparse, and the prices of agricultural productions high, the labor of the country was directed mainly to the cultivation of the soil. But as population progressively increases, more attention is devoted to mechanical pursuits and the invention of machinery, by which the work of many may be accomplished by a few. Not a day passes without furnishing some evidence of this fact, in the form of applications for patents for important inventions and discoveries. The mechanical interest has, therefore, become one of great magnitude, and it is justly entitled to all the protection and assistance which can be bestowed by Congress consistently with the provisions of the constitution.

The general principles of our patent system seem to have met with universal approbation, and to have been attended with beneficent results in practice. Since the organization of the office, in 1836, it has advanced with rapid strides. At that date, one "examining clerk" was enabled to make all the preliminary investigations which were required to ascertain whether the applicant was entitled to a patent. But such has been the increase of the business, that six principal examiners and as many assistants are not now able to keep pace with it. The number of models in the office on the 1st day of January, 1836, was 1,069. In the beginning of the year 1851 they had increased to 17,257, and at the close of the present year they will fall but little short of 23,000. If they should continue to increase in this proportion, making no allowance for the augmentation consequent on the increase of population, by the close of the present century they will amount to 150,000, and the whole of the present Patent Office edifice will not be sufficient for their convenient display.

To provide against this contingency, as well as to accomplish other important results, I respectfully propose that the Commissioner of Patents be required to have prepared for publication a careful analytical and descriptive index of all discoveries and inventions which have been patented, accompanied by accurate descriptions and drawings which will fully explain the principles and practical operation of the subject of the patent. The advantages of such a publication would be almost incalculable. It would not only perpetuate the invention or discovery by avoiding the casualties by fire and other causes, but it would multiply and diffuse among the people at large the specifications and descriptions, and substantially bring home to every neighborhood, to which a copy of the work might be sent, the benefits of the Patent Office. In much the larger number of cases, the necessity for preserving and displaying the models would be obviated. The pages of the published report would be a safer and more convenient depository for them than the cabinets of the Patent Office, and they would be accessible to everybody. Inventors in remote parts of the country would be placed on an equal footing with those residing near the seat of government. When their thoughts were turned to a particular class of machinery, instead of being compelled to make a journey to Washington to see what had already been done in that department of the arts, they could at once turn to the analytical index, and ascertain what progress had been made by others. Under the present system it not unfrequently happens that ingenious persons, having conceived what they believe to be a new idea, which, when carried into practice, will be of great value, employ much of their time, labor, and money in perfecting their invention; and, when it is finished, they come to Washington filled with the hope of those rewards which crown the labors of the successful inventor. Their application for a patent is presented, and submitted to an experienced and skilful examiner, who promptly refers the anxious applicant to a drawing or a model which shows him that his ideas had been anticipated by another, and reduced to practice many years before. None but those who have taken pains to inquire into the subject can form an adequate idea of the amount of time, money, and labor which is uselessly expended under circum-

stances like these—to say nothing of the anxiety of mind and heart-sickening disappointment; all of which might be saved if such a descriptive index as I propose were readily accessible to the public. The publication of it would also tend to stimulate the inventive genius of the country, and lead not only to the development of new agents and processes, but to valuable improvements upon those which have already been brought into practical operation. It is hardly necessary to add that such a work would be of great value in the investigation, by courts of justice, of legal controversies involving the rights of patentees.

When the index is completed up to the close of the present year, it will be easy, by an annual publication of an appendix to the ordinary report from the Patent Office, to furnish a complete record of the inventions and discoveries of each successive year.

To be of value, such an index should be prepared by a person fully competent to the task; and illustrated, and printed, and bound, in a style worthy of the subject and of the nation. It would doubtless be attended with a large expense, but it could readily be paid out of the Patent fund, without encroaching on the national treasury; and I can conceive of no purpose to which that fund could be applied, which would be more acceptable to inventors, and in all respects so appropriate, as in perpetuating and diffusing the knowledge of their labors, and presenting to the public a full description of the existing condition of the mechanic arts and the kindred branches of science in our country.

The report of Mr. Stansbury, on the London Industrial Exhibition of 1851, to which allusion was made in my last annual report, has been delayed by causes beyond his control. It will be ready to be laid before Congress in the course of a few weeks, and will doubtless be a valuable and interesting document.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

The latest advices from the commissioner contain the gratifying intelligence that the survey of the river Gila, from its confluence with the Colorado to the point where it strikes the western boundary of New Mexico, has been completed. Much progress has also been made in the survey of the Rio Grande. When last heard from, the parties under the immediate command of Major Emory had finished the work from the point agreed on by the commissioners as the beginning point on the river, to Eagle Pass; and it is presumed that by this time the survey has been completed at least two-thirds of the distance down the course of the river.

I am not aware that any further progress has been made in the survey of those portions of the line which lie between the Rio Grande and the Gila, and which constitute the southern and western boundaries of New Mexico. A party had been organized, however, for that purpose, and it is possible that it may have been employed on that service before the commissioner was advised of the action of Congress on the subject at its last session, and ordered to discontinue his operations. If such should prove to be the fact, I will avail myself of the earliest

opportunity to communicate to you all that has been done, to enable you to lay it before Congress.

Before proceeding to present more in detail the views of the department in reference to the various questions arising out of the survey of the boundary, I feel it to be due alike to myself and the public to correct an inaccuracy which accidentally occurred in my last report, in regard to the latitude of certain points referred to, which was occasioned by an error of the clerk, who was requested to fill two blanks in the original draught of the report. But, although the error was too palpable to mislead any one, and susceptible of ready correction by reference to the map, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to put the matter right upon the record.

The mistake occurs in the following paragraph:

“Difficulties also existed in regard to the point where the Rio Grande strikes the southern line of New Mexico. By the map, it appears to be at latitude $31^{\circ} 45'$, whereas the true position is latitude $32^{\circ} 22'$.”

The facts of the case are as follow: The southern line of New Mexico is laid down on the map of Disturnell, as nearly as can be ascertained by measurement, in latitude N. $32^{\circ} 22\frac{1}{2}'$; and the town of El Paso appears, by similar measurement, to be in latitude N. $32^{\circ} 15\frac{1}{2}'$, and longitude $27^{\circ} 35'$ west of Washington. This would make the line, according to the map, about seven minutes (or seven geographical miles) north of El Paso, or a fraction of a minute north of $32^{\circ} 22'$, as agreed upon by the commissioners.

By actual observation, however, it was ascertained that El Paso is erroneously placed on the map, both in respect to latitude and longitude; its true position being in latitude N. $31^{\circ} 45'$, or a fraction more than half a degree south of its position as marked by Disturnell; and in longitude $29^{\circ} 40'$, instead of $27^{\circ} 35'$ west of Washington, or two degrees and five minutes west of its position according to the map.

The law of the last session of Congress making the appropriation for the continuation of the survey, is in the following words:

“For running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the United States further north of the town called Paso than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty.”

After mature deliberation, I came to the conclusion that, under the terms of the proviso to this appropriation, no part of the money appropriated could be used or expended; and on the 11th day of October, 1852, I made a report to you to that effect, in which conclusion you expressed your concurrence by an endorsement on the report, dated 13th October, 1852.

A copy of that report and endorsement are appended to this communication.

On the 15th of October I addressed a letter to the commissioner, enclosing a copy of the report and of your endorsement, and informed

him that it would not be proper for him to make any further drafts on the department, as the available funds had been exhausted. But as I knew that large amounts of provisions had been sent to Presidio del Norte, Eagle Pass, and Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras, for the use of the surveying parties along the course of the Rio Grande, and as the commissioner and Major Emory were in possession of funds raised upon drafts previously drawn upon the department, I left it to their discretion, whether it would be best to disband the commission at once, or to continue their operations on the river as long as the means at their disposal would enable them to maintain their respective parties in the field. On this point it was impossible for the department to form a satisfactory opinion, with the limited information in its possession. But as there could be no controversy in relation to that part of the line, I considered it very desirable not to arrest the survey of it. Peremptory instructions were, however, given to the commissioner to discontinue all further operations on the southern and western lines of New Mexico, which constitute the disputed portion of the boundary, until further action should be taken by Congress. A copy of that letter also accompanies this report.

As there has been some misunderstanding in regard to the course of the department on the subject of the initial point on the Rio Grande, and the line thence westward, which constitutes the southern boundary of New Mexico, I deem it proper to give a full history of all that has been done by the department in regard to it, and an explanation of the reasons which have controlled its action.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provides that—

“The boundary line between the two republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town called *Paso*,) to its western termination; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) then down the middle of the said branch and of the said river until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division-line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific ocean.

“The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled ‘Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said republic, and constructed according to the best authorities: revised edition, published at New York in 1847, by J. Disturnell;’ of which map a copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight

line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific ocean distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782, by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailingmaster of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooners *Sutil* and *Mexicana*, of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective plenipotentiaries.

“In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both republics as described in the present article, the two governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

“The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two republics; and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the general government of each, in conformity with its own constitution.”

In pursuance of these stipulations, after having completed the survey of the line, from the Pacific coast to the junction of the Gila and the Colorado rivers, the joint commission re-assembled at El Paso in December, 1850.

So far as this department is advised, the southern boundary of New Mexico was, at the date of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, a mere imaginary geographical line, which had never been surveyed or marked under the authority of the Mexican government. The point where this line strikes the Rio Grande had never been designated with precision, and it could therefore be ascertained only by determining its relative position to other points which were known and determined. Much controversy arose on this subject, and serious apprehensions were at one time entertained whether the commissioners could come to any satisfactory agreement.

Finally, however, they agreed that it should be established in latitude N. 32° 22', and on the twenty-fourth of April, 1851, the commissioners and other persons attached to the commission assembled on the ground, and it was publicly proclaimed that that should be the initial point of boundary on the Rio Grande, and a monument was erected to mark the spot.

A written convention to that effect was also drawn up and signed by the two commissioners, and by the surveyor on the part of Mexico, and by Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, the acting surveyor on the part of the United States. At the date of this convention Mr. A. B. Gray, who had been appointed surveyor on behalf of the United States, had not arrived

at El Paso; and to avoid the delay and inconvenience which would ensue from awaiting his arrival, it was agreed by the two commissioners that Lieutenant Whipple, who was the acting surveyor, should officiate in his place.

When Mr. Gray joined the commissioners, about the 19th of July, 1851, he was requested by Commissioner Bartlett, out of abundant caution, to attach his signature to the convention, so as to remove all possible objection which might be raised to the agreement, on the ground that it had not been authenticated in exact conformity with the words of the treaty. Mr. Gray, however, refused to sign the agreement, and that fact was communicated to this department by a despatch from the commissioner.

As I foresaw that any difficulty which might arise on this point would necessarily affect our relations with Mexico, I felt it to be my duty to bring the subject to the attention of the late Secretary of State, (Mr. Webster,) and to ask his advice as to what course it was proper for me to pursue. We examined the provisions of the treaty together, and concurred in the opinion that the commissioners alone were empowered to decide upon all disputes which might arise in regard to the boundary, and that the surveyors were mere ministerial agents to carry into effect the decisions of the commissioners, and to authenticate them by their signatures. We regarded the relative functions of the commissioners and surveyors as bearing a strong analogy to the duties of a commissioner and surveyor appointed, under an order of court, to make partition of a tract of land between two joint owners. It is the province of the commissioner to decide where the dividing line shall run, and of the surveyor to run and mark it in conformity with his decision. The signatures of both, however, are very properly required to authenticate the report, and to show that it correctly sets forth the action of both. In conformity with this view of the subject, the Secretary of State advised me to request Mr. Gray to sign the agreement fixing the initial point, and a letter to that effect was accordingly addressed by me to Mr. Gray on the 31st day of October, 1851.

As the object of this letter seems to have been misunderstood by many persons whose opinions are entitled to respect, I deem the present a suitable occasion to remove all doubts on the subject. In my judgment, neither the Department of the Interior nor the Executive, nor Congress, have any power to regulate or control the action of the officers designated by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to perform the duty of ascertaining and marking on the surface of the earth the line between the two countries. These officers derive their authority *from the treaty itself, which is the joint act of the two contracting parties*, and not from their respective governments. Their functions are those of arbitrators, and their decision is in the nature of an award, which neither party can set aside; and accordingly, by the terms of the treaty, it is expressly stipulated that "the result agreed on by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein."

In view of this clear and distinct provision, for the observance of which the national faith has been solemnly pledged, the Department of the Interior has not claimed or exercised any right to interfere with the

action of the commissioners; it has expressed no official opinion as to the correctness or incorrectness of the point agreed upon by the commissioners as to the beginning point, on the Rio Grande, of the southern line of New Mexico; and if I had been satisfied that their decision was clearly erroneous, I did not conceive that it was competent for me to alter or modify in any particular what had been done by them. With the distinct declaration of the treaty before me that "the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein," it would have been strange if I had asserted any such right.

But it has been contended that the letter to Mr. Gray necessarily involves such a pretension. I certainly had no such purpose in writing that letter; on the contrary, my object was clearly to intimate to Mr. Gray that he had neither co-equal powers with the commissioners nor supervisory control over their action, and that, although his signature might be necessary for the formal authentication of the convention between the two commissioners, it was not essential to its validity,—in like manner as the signature of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States may be necessary to a formal certificate of a judgment of the court to an inferior tribunal, and yet the absence of that signature does not in anywise affect the validity of the judgment itself.

The objection to the action of the department proceeds upon the idea that the commission contemplated by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo consisted of four members, viz: two commissioners and two surveyors, all possessing equal powers. If such be the true construction of the treaty, then I acknowledge I have, in common with the late Secretary of State and his predecessor, (Mr. Buchanan,) misunderstood its provisions.

It will be recollected that the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which was proclaimed on the 4th day of July, 1848, was negotiated and concluded under instructions issued by Mr. Buchanan. The commission to run and mark the boundary line was organized under his immediate supervision, by the appointment of Mr. Weller as commissioner, and Mr. Gray as surveyor. That Mr. Buchanan did not regard the surveyor as possessing equal powers with the commissioner, or as being an associate commissioner, is obvious from the fact that all his instructions, as to the mode of performing that duty, were addressed to the commissioner alone, and not to the commissioner and surveyor jointly. The language of the instructions tends, also, strongly to repel such a presumption. In his letter to the commissioner, under date of February 13, 1849, he says:

"As you will be held responsible for the able and faithful execution of the important trust confided to you by this article of the treaty, the President deems it proper to leave to you the organization of the commission."

Again he says, in the same letter: "In organizing the commission you are referred, for any information which you may deem necessary, to Andrew B. Gray, esq., who has been appointed surveyor."

After the transfer of this service from the State Department to the Department of the Interior, my predecessor, Mr. Ewing, following the interpretation which had been given to the treaty by the Department

of State, directed all his instructions to the commissioner alone, and not to the commissioner and surveyor jointly, and I have continued to pursue the same course.

The records of the department contain nothing to show, that whilst Mr. Weller held the office of commissioner there was any claim set up by the surveyor to be an associate commissioner, or to have power to revise and annul the official acts of the commissioner, by withholding his signature from the record of them. The records show that the surveyors did not participate in the deliberations of the joint commission. They performed none of the functions of commissioners, and gave no votes upon any controverted questions. The commissioners alone decided upon every question involving the exercise of judgment, and the surveyors were the operative agents to run and mark the line, in conformity with the principles established by the commissioners. The surveyors did not even attend the sessions of the commission, except when their presence was required to give information to the commissioners, or to authenticate the necessary records, as required by the treaty.

In confirmation of this view of the relative duties of the commissioner and surveyor, it is proper to remark, that the clause in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which provides for a commission to run and mark the dividing line between the two countries is a literal transcript, except as to names, of the convention for marking the boundary between the United States and Texas, concluded on the 25th of April, 1838. The provisions of that treaty are as follows:

“Art. 1. Each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of twelve months from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, at New Orleans, and proceed to run and mark that portion of the said boundary which extends from the mouth of the Sabine, where that river enters the Gulf of Mexico, to the Red river. They shall make out plans and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this convention, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.”

Under this convention, John H. Overton was appointed commissioner, and John K. Conway surveyor, on the part of the United States; and Memucan Hunt commissioner, and G. W. Smyth (and, subsequently, Andrew B. Gray) surveyor, on the part of Texas.

The following extracts from the instructions given by Mr. Forsyth, then Secretary of State of the United States, to “John H. Overton, esq., commissioner for marking the boundary line between Texas and the United States,” will show what the department then understood to be the nature and extent of the powers of the commissioner and surveyor:

“Upon yourself, jointly with the Texan commissioner, will devolve the duties of conducting the proceedings of the commission, of instructing the surveyors on both sides as to their actual operations in the field, and of assigning to the clerks the duties properly appertaining to

their offices. If any question should arise from conflicting views between yourself and the Texan commissioner, the duty will be yours carefully to investigate the grounds of your own opinions, and, when fully convinced of their correctness, and of the fairness of the claims which they will induce you to set up on the part of the United States, to advocate their adoption by every proper argument, drawn from the letter and spirit of the provisions of the treaties. As it would not be consistent with the established principles of the government to advance any pretensions on the part of the United States not founded in strict fairness and justice, it will be equally essential not to admit on the part of Texas any claim not founded in the same principle."

Again: "The President confidently relies upon your prudence and judgment, as upon the hearty coöperation of the United States surveyor—whom, in turn, you are expected personally to attend, direct, and assist in the performance of his duties—for the proper advocacy of the rights and interests of your country as secured by the treaties. He is obliged the more to confide in your discretion, scrutiny, and patriotic zeal, from the impossibility of foreseeing whether any, and, if any, what questions may arise, and from the consequent necessity of leaving you, in a great degree, to exercise your judgment in the discussion and solution of them."

From these quotations, it is obvious that the treaty of 1838 was construed by Mr. Forsyth precisely as its counterpart has been by Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Ewing, and myself.

That the Mexican government has also understood it in the same way is manifest, from the fact that it has devolved the duties of commissioner and surveyor upon the same individual—General Salazar. If Mexico had regarded the surveyor as an associate commissioner, it is hardly to be supposed that she would have been willing to dispense with his services, and to confide her interests to a single commissioner, while the United States had two on the ground.

Understanding the claim set up by Mr. Gray to invalidate the action of the commissioner, by withholding his signature from the agreement entered into between them, as necessarily involving a right on his part to exercise a supervisory and controlling power over the commissioner, I deemed it my duty, in conformity with what appeared to be the true interpretation of the treaty, and the unbroken chain of precedents under various administrations, to express my dissent from his pretensions.

With regard to the question, whether the point at which the Rio Grande "strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico" has been correctly established or not, I have not felt myself called on to express an opinion. The treaty has conferred upon me no jurisdiction over the subject. If an error has been committed, I have no power to correct it; or if, on the other hand, it has been correctly ascertained, no expression of opinion by me to that effect could add anything to its validity. Having done all that I conceived I had the power to do, officially, on the subject, it must be referred to other departments of the government to devise and adopt such further measures in regard to it as the interests of the country may require.

I deem it my duty, however, to request you to recommend to Congress a modification of the proviso to the last appropriation, at an early

day, so as to relieve the persons attached to the commission from the embarrassment to which they have been subjected by the want of money to pay them; and also to relieve the government from the discredit which has been brought upon it by the protest of the drafts of its accredited agents. Five months have elapsed since the close of the last fiscal year, during all which time the officers and employes of the commission have been diligently engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, in the full confidence that Congress would make the necessary appropriations to defray their expenses and compensate them for their services. This just expectation has been disappointed. No part of the appropriation for the current fiscal year can be applied to their payment. They are left in the wilderness, many of them two thousand miles from home, without any provision having been made by law for their support where they are now stationed, and with no means furnished to enable them to return to their families. They are now subsisting on funds borrowed on their individual credit, or raised on drafts drawn by the commissioner and surveyor before notice of the proviso to the appropriation, several of which have been presented to the department, and protested for non-payment. This is a case which calls for prompt action on the part of Congress; and I cannot permit myself to doubt that your recommendation to that effect will be responded to without delay.

It will also be necessary to make further provision by law for running and marking the residue of the line between the two countries, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

THE EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL, AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LIBRARY.

The work upon the extension of the Capitol has advanced with as much rapidity as was consistent with its proper execution. The massive foundations have been completed, the arches between the inside walls of the sub-basement have all been turned, and the spandrels filled with cement and brick; and the whole overlaid by a pavement, upon which the tiling will rest. A large part of the granite work has also been done; and portions of the walls of the principal basement have been built, of the beautiful marble which was selected as the material for the exterior surface of the edifice.

The arrangements for the new library room are also nearly completed, with the exception of the painting and gilding. The galleries, piers, alcoves, columns, doors, stairways, shelving, ceiling, consoles, and, indeed, all of the new fixtures, are of iron. The trusses of the roof are also of iron, covered with copper; so that no combustible material is used in any part of it. The plan of this work was designed, and the drawings and specifications, in detail, were prepared, by Mr. Thomas U. Walter, the architect of the extension of the Capitol, and the execution of them was intrusted to Messrs. Beebe & Co., of New York. When completed, it will present the first specimen of a room constructed entirely of iron; and I think I may add, that for convenience and beauty of arrangement it will be without a rival. The workmanship is of the most admirable quality; and when we look at it as it now stands, and reflect that it consists of more than ten thousand separate pieces, of an aggre-

gate weight of four hundred tons, and that it was planned in Washington, and executed in New York, more than two hundred miles from the hall in which it was to be placed; and when we see that every part of it fits together with the precision of cabinet work, we are at a loss whether to ascribe most honor and praise to the genius and taste of the architect who conceived and marked out the design, or to the skill and fidelity of the contractors who performed the work.

The damage done to the outside of the western front of the Capitol by the fire of December, 1851, which was more extensive than was at first supposed, has been repaired, and the building rendered as permanent and free from blemish as before the accident occurred.

HOUSES FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

Before closing this, my last annual report, I feel impelled, by a sense of public duty, to invite your attention to another subject, to which, under different circumstances, I would not have alluded. I refer to the propriety of an appropriation by Congress of a sum sufficient to erect and furnish suitable houses for the accommodation of the Vice President of the United States and the members of the cabinet. At the time our government went into operation, and the salaries of those officers were fixed by law, they were adequate for their comfortable support; but, in consequence of the great increase of the supply of the precious metals, and the expansion of the currency by means of banks, the relative value of money has been so much reduced that six thousand dollars now is not worth much more than three thousand was at that time. The cost of house rent, provisions, fuel, and, indeed, of all the necessaries of life in Washington, has risen to such a degree as to require the most rigid economy to enable the members of the cabinet and the Vice President to live within their incomes. As far as my observation has extended, few, if any of them, have been able to do so. This evil is increasing every year; and if measures are not adopted to arrest it, the day is not far distant when men of moderate means, but in all respects fitted to serve the public in high and responsible places, will be deterred from accepting them by the heavy pecuniary loss to which they must inevitably be subjected. I am far from wishing to see extravagant salaries paid to public officers; but I think the laborer is worthy of his hire; and I am sure the American people would not desire to see the public functionaries impoverished in their service. They are willing that they shall receive such compensation as will enable them to live in a style becoming their position without invading their private resources. The high offices of the country should be open to the poor as well as to the rich; but the practical effect of the present rate of compensation will soon be to exclude from the executive councils all who have not ample resources independently of their official salaries.

After much reflection, I have come to the conclusion that the best means of remedying the evil will be to erect suitable houses for the Vice President and the members of the cabinet, and provide them with the necessary furniture, fuel, and lights.

There are many reasons which might be urged in favor of this

measure, but it will answer my purpose barely to allude to a few of them.

Upon every change of administration, or in cases of the death or resignation of members of the cabinet, their successors, often from remote parts of the country, find themselves embarrassed in obtaining—even at an exorbitant price—a suitable residence for themselves and their families. They are then compelled to expend at least one year's salary in furnishing their establishment, and are consequently obliged to draw upon their private resources for the means of subsistence. Much of their time and attention is occupied by these domestic concerns, which might be more profitably devoted to the public interests. At the close of their terms, they are forced to dispose of their household effects at a ruinous sacrifice, and return to their homes impoverished in fortune, and with the ungracious reflection that while they have devoted their time and talents to the public service, their country has refused them even the means of support.

It may be said, in reply, that there is no obligation on any one to accept these positions; and if they do so, they must abide by the consequences of their own acts. In one sense this is true. There is no legal obligation on any one to accept an official position. But there is a high moral and patriotic obligation on every citizen to contribute his service to his country when it may be required; and there is a reciprocal obligation on the country not to allow him to suffer in his private fortune by that service.

By furnishing the heads of department and Vice President with houses, their present salaries will be adequate for their support. They will be freed from the cares and cost of fitting up an establishment for a mere temporary use, and be enabled to devote their whole time to the duties of their offices. They will be placed in a condition of comparative independence, by being relieved from the prospect of a heavy sacrifice by the sale of their effects upon the termination of their official connexion with the government. The heads of department, instead of being scattered over the city, will be brought nearer to each other and to the President, and be enabled to confer together without inconvenience. And at the close of their terms they will leave the seat of government with the knowledge that if they have not added to, they have at least not been obliged to subtract from, their private resources.

From estimates which I have caused to be made, I am satisfied that lots could be bought, and eight substantial, plain, and tasteful houses erected, furnished, and fitted up for occupation, for the sum of \$300,000. And as the near approach of the close of my own official term relieves me from all suspicion of being influenced by personal or party considerations in presenting the subject to your notice, I earnestly recommend it to your favorable regard.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In former reports I have earnestly invited your attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, and endeavored to explain the peculiar claims which it has to the fostering care of Congress. With-

out repeating the reasons heretofore urged, I beg leave again to present the subject to your favorable notice, and to specify some of the particular objects in regard to which legislation is required.

The introduction of an ample supply of pure water into the city of Washington and Georgetown is a measure of great public interest. At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made to defray the cost of the necessary surveys, &c., to determine the best mode of accomplishing this object. An officer of the engineer corps was detailed for this duty, and some progress has already been made in the work, but not enough to enable me to express an opinion as to the plan which should be adopted. A full report will, however, be made, and submitted to Congress in time for its action during the approaching session, and I hope the necessary appropriations will be made to commence the work without delay. If additional arguments to those heretofore submitted were deemed necessary, I might refer to the recent conflagration in the library of the Capitol as an emphatic admonition of the insecurity of the public buildings and archives in the absence of a copious supply of water.

I deem it my duty, also, to call your attention to the urgent necessity which exists for the erection of suitable bridges across the Potomac, to supply the place of those which were destroyed by the floods in the early part of the present year. The interruption of the travel and commercial intercourse with the opposite side of the river has proved a serious evil to the residents of the District and the public generally. And during the winter, when navigation may be obstructed by ice, the inconvenience will be greatly augmented. I therefore recommend that an appropriation be asked for, to make the necessary surveys, and prepare suitable plans and estimates for the construction of one or more permanent bridges, which may be adapted not only for the accommodation of the ordinary travel and trade, but also for the safe and convenient passage of railway trains. The rapid extension of the system of railways throughout the whole country, forbids the idea that the intercourse by mail between the North and the South should continue longer to be delayed and interrupted, as it has hitherto been, at particular seasons of the year, by the difficulty of crossing the Potomac.

The Commissioner of Public Lands, in his report, has suggested the propriety of a grant by Congress of a portion of the public lands in aid of public schools in the District of Columbia. This proposition commands my cordial approbation, and I would be happy to see it adopted, with an amendment extending its benefits to the charitable institutions of the District. The population of the District is composed of citizens of every State in the Union. This fact creates a general interest in its prosperity and welfare; and I know of no disposition of a portion of the public domain which would be more strictly in accordance with the spirit of the trusts reposed in Congress, or more useful in itself, than an appropriation of a reasonable portion to instruct the ignorant, reform the vicious, and relieve the distressed inhabitants of the metropolis of the nation.

In former reports I have brought to your notice many other subjects which I regarded as of public interest. Among these were the estab-

lishment of an agricultural and statistical bureau; a revision of the laws relating to the fees of marshals, attorneys, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States; an increase of the salaries of the judges of the district courts of the United States; the enlargement of the functions of the Attorney General so as to make him the head of the Department of Justice, and the transfer to that department of all matters connected with the administration of justice; the construction of a national highway through our own territory to the Pacific; the more precise definition of the duties of the several executive departments; and that provision be made for the appointment of a solicitor to the Department of the Interior.

On all these subjects my opinions remain unchanged; and without repeating the reasons by which they were sustained, I beg leave again to commend them to your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. H. H. STUART,

Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior to the President, on the question referred to him by Congress, respecting the southern boundary of New Mexico, as fixed by the joint commission.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 11, 1852.

SIR: The act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic service of the United States for the year ending 30th of June, 1853, contains a clause in the following words: "For running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the United States further north of the town called Paso than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty."

The proviso to the above section imposes upon you the duty of examining the action of the boundary commission, and of determining whether the boundary line between the United States and Mexico has been established "further north of the town of El Paso than the same is laid down on Disturnell's map," before any portion of the appropriation can be expended in the further prosecution of the work. To enable you to fulfil this duty, I respectfully submit the following report of the facts of the case, accompanied by a copy of Disturnell's map, and other documents bearing on the question.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provides, that "the boundary line between the two republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called the Rio del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town called Paso,) to its western termination; thence northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or, if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on said line nearest to said branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific ocean." A subsequent clause of the treaty declares that the southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of the said republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised edition, published at New York in 1847, by J. Disturnell."

The joint commission, organized under the provisions of this treaty, has proceeded to run and mark the line from the initial point on the

Pacific coast, across the peninsula of California, to the junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers.

The department has been informed that a survey has also been made of so much of the Gila river as was supposed to form a part of the boundary between the two countries as described in the treaty. Major Emory is now actively engaged in the survey of the Rio del Norte, and has, it is presumed, completed it more than half way from the point agreed on as the eastern terminus of the southern boundary of New Mexico, to the mouth of that river.

In regard to these portions of the boundary there has been no serious difficulty, as the line is not only defined with precision by the treaty, but it is marked by natural objects on the face of the earth. It was different, however, with regard to the two sections which constitute the southern and western lines of New Mexico. Those are neither defined with certainty by the treaty, nor are they marked by natural objects. They are mere imaginary lines, which had never, so far as this department is advised, been surveyed and marked on the earth's surface, prior to the negotiation of the treaty.

Much controversy, therefore, arose in relation "to the point where it [the Rio Grande] strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico," which is declared to be the beginning of the westward line. There is no reference in the treaty to any natural object or to any parallel of latitude to indicate this point, and the only terms used in it tending to show the proper locality of the southern line of New Mexico are those which declare that it "runs north of the town called Paso," and that the southern and western limits of New Mexico mentioned in this article are those laid down in the map of Disturnell.

The commissioners, therefore, felt themselves much embarrassed in ascertaining the point on the Rio Grande whence they should run the line westwardly.

By reference to the map of Disturnell, it will be found, by the most accurate measurement that I have been able to make, that the southern line of New Mexico, as laid down thereon, is about latitude north $32^{\circ} 22\frac{1}{2}'$. The town of El Paso, or "Paso," is ascertained, by similar measurement, to be laid down on the map at latitude north $32^{\circ} 15\frac{1}{2}'$, longitude $27^{\circ} 35'$ west of Washington. This would represent the line on the map as near seven minutes (or about seven geographical miles) north of El Paso, or at about $32^{\circ} 22'$, as agreed upon by the joint commission.

By actual observation, however, it was ascertained that El Paso is erroneously placed on the map, both in respect to latitude and longitude, its true position being in latitude north $31^{\circ} 45'$, or a fraction more than half a degree south of its supposed position, and in longitude $29^{\circ} 40'$, instead of $27^{\circ} 35'$, or two degrees and five minutes west of its position as marked by Disturnell.

If the treaty had designated El Paso, or a point at any given distance north of El Paso, as the beginning point of the southern line of New Mexico, there would have been no difficulty in ascertaining it; but, as it merely states, in general terms, that "it runs north of the town called Paso," that requisition will be satisfied by running it at any distance, however great or small, north of that town.

By reference to the reports of the United States commissioner, and the correspondence between him and the Mexican commissioner, you will perceive the grounds assumed by each, and the arguments used to sustain their respective pretensions.

The result of the discussions was an agreement between the commissioners on the part of the two governments, that "the Rio Grande strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico at 32° 22' north latitude, and from this point the same southern boundary of New Mexico extends three degrees west;" and a written agreement to that effect was signed and publicly proclaimed on the 24th day of April, 1851, by the two commissioners and by the surveyor on the part of Mexico, and Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, acting surveyor on the part of the United States, who acted by consent of both commissioners, in the absence of Mr. A. B. Gray, the regularly commissioned surveyor, who had not been able to reach the theatre of operations in consequence of ill health. When Mr. Gray did arrive, however, he objected to the line as agreed on by the commissioners, on the ground that it was established too far north, and declined giving it his sanction by signing the convention which had previously been executed by the Mexican commissioner and surveyor, on the part of their government, and the American commissioner and Lieutenant Whipple, acting surveyor on the part of the United States.

Upon a representation of these facts to this department by the commissioner, and after consultation with the Secretary of State, I requested Mr. Gray to sign the agreement; not that I conceived his signature, under the circumstances, essential to the validity of the compact under the terms of the treaty, and the interpretation which had been given to it and to other treaties containing similar provisions, by the Department of State, under former administrations, but because I thought it most prudent to preclude all future controversy by a rigid compliance with the letter as well as with the spirit of the treaty. The offices of surveyor and astronomer were, however, consolidated, with a view to greater economy and efficiency in the operations of the commission, within a few days after Mr. Gray was requested to sign the agreement, and the services of Mr. Gray were dispensed with, and his duties devolved on Major Emory, who has since continued to act both as astronomer and surveyor. Mr. Gray, therefore, had no opportunity of attaching his name to the agreement after he had been requested to do so; and, as at present advised, I believe that Major Emory has not signed it.

If the signature of Lieutenant Whipple as acting surveyor, therefore, does not satisfy the demands of the treaty, and the signature of a surveyor duly appointed by the government is essential to the consummation of the agreement, then no portion of the southern line of New Mexico has yet been "*established*" or finally ascertained and *fixed* by the commissioner and surveyor on the part of the United States. This is the first question which you are called on to decide; for if no part of the southern line has been established, then the proviso in the appropriation bill would be inoperative, and the money might be used for completing the survey of the Rio del Norte, or any other part of the line. But in no event would I consider it respectful to Congress to apply any part of it for the purpose of establishing the line in accord-

ance with the terms of the agreement between the commissioners until further legislation shall be had on the subject.

The main question, however, submitted by Congress for your decision, is not whether any line has been established or not, but whether, assuming it to have been established, it has been established "further north of the town called Paso than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map."

Congress has not thought proper to refer to you the decision of the question whether the line has been correctly established, or whether the agreement between the commissioners is in conformity with the terms of the treaty, but the simple, narrow, isolated inquiry, whether the southern line of New Mexico has been "established further north of the town called Paso than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map."

The answer to this inquiry will depend on the interpretation which it is proper to give to the latter clause of the proviso. Does it refer to the *supposed* or the *actual* position of "the town called Paso," to its position on the map of Disturnell, or to its position on the earth's surface, as ascertained by astronomical observations?

If you assume the map as your guide in regard to the position of El Paso, then the line as established by the commissioners and surveyors, at $32^{\circ} 22'$, is not further north of the position of Paso, as indicated on the map, than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map. It is, in fact, thirty seconds further south, or nearer to the supposed position of El Paso, than the map would indicate it to be. The line, too, as established, conforms, with almost perfect accuracy, with the line as laid down on the treaty map. The map indicates it to be at $32^{\circ} 22\frac{1}{2}'$ north latitude, and the commissioners have established it at $32^{\circ} 22'$.

But if Congress meant (as I think they did) to declare that no part of the money should be drawn from the treasury and used until you shall be satisfied that the line has not been established further north of the *true position* of El Paso, as ascertained by astronomical observations, than the same is laid down on Disturnell's map, then it is obvious that the appropriation cannot be used.

As before stated, the line as established by the joint commission is but about seven geographical miles north of the position of Paso, as marked on the map. But when Paso is transferred from $32^{\circ} 15\frac{1}{2}'$, its place on the map, to its true position, which is $31^{\circ} 45'$ north latitude, or more than $30'$ south of its supposed position, then the distance between the line and El Paso is increased to more than thirty-seven geographical miles.

Understanding the action of Congress as prohibiting the use of any portion of the appropriation, in case you are satisfied that the distance from the town of El Paso, as it stands on the earth, to the line as established, is greater than the apparent distance from El Paso, as marked on the map, to the southern line of New Mexico, as indicated by the same, I feel constrained to express the opinion that the appropriation cannot be used, and consequently that the operations on the line must, for the present, be suspended.

It is much to be regretted that Congress did not think proper to require that you should be satisfied that the line had been properly estab-

lished according to the treaty. That would have brought the merits of the case fairly before you, and led to a full investigation of the acts of the commissioner. Instead of doing so, however, they have submitted a single inquiry, entirely aside from the question whether the line has been correctly established or not. That matter must remain open, so far as Congress has power to keep it open, until further legislative action can be obtained; and the consequence will be, increased expense and protracted delay in the adjustment of a subject which both nations agreed to have settled with all practicable dispatch.

Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in regard to the proper position of the southern and western lines of New Mexico, which are made, by the treaty, parts of the boundary between the United States and the republic of Mexico, there certainly could have been no doubt that the Rio Grande, otherwise called the Rio del Norte, from some point north of El Paso to its mouth, is made, by the treaty, a part of the dividing line between the two countries. No good reason is, therefore, perceived why Congress should have desired to arrest the survey of that river, in regard to which no controversy can possibly arise. Every legitimate purpose of those opposed to the part of the line in dispute would have been accomplished by limiting the prohibition of the use of the money to the survey of those parts about which a diversity of sentiment existed, leaving the commissioners at liberty to proceed with the survey of the remainder of the line.

But as it was competent for Congress to grant or withhold the appropriation altogether, or to attach to it such conditions as they deemed proper, it is the duty of the President to conform to its action, notwithstanding any doubts he may entertain as to its wisdom or propriety. In this case the prohibition is in the broadest and most comprehensive terms. It provides "*that no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended,*" except upon the condition to which I have already referred; and although I am satisfied that the practical operation of the proviso to the appropriation was not fully considered or foreseen, I do not see how, by a fair construction of the law, any part of the money can be drawn from the treasury; and I am therefore compelled, respectfully, to submit to you the propriety of at once suspending the operations of the commission, as there are no means at your disposal to maintain it in the field.

Other consequences must inevitably ensue from the restrictions imposed upon the expenditure of the appropriation, which are much to be regretted. More than three months have already elapsed since the close of the last fiscal year, during all which time the officers and employés of the commission have been diligently engaged in the discharge of their duties, in the full confidence that Congress would make the necessary appropriations to defray their expenses and compensate them for their services. This just expectation must now be disappointed. No part of the appropriation for the current fiscal year can be applied to their payment. The drafts of the commissioner and surveyor upon the department must be dishonored; the just demands of all connected with the commission must remain unsatisfied; and they must be discharged from the public service in the midst of a wilderness, many of them more than two thousand miles from their homes,

and without the means of returning to their families and friends. If I could perceive any means of averting these evils, I would gladly bring them to your notice. But I have not been able to discover how you can, consistently with the terms of the proviso to the appropriation, afford any relief. The responsibility incident to the adoption of the restriction on the appropriation rests with Congress, and it will devolve on that body to remedy any inconveniences which may be found to result from it.

There is another view of this subject which, in conclusion, I deem it proper to present to you. It is this: the prohibition contained in the proviso proceeds upon the idea that the line has been *established*.

If it had *not* been established, there would have been a seeming consistency in Congress in withholding means to establish a line which it did not approve; but if, as is assumed by the proviso, it *has been* established by the duly authorized agents of the two governments, it is difficult to perceive the justice or propriety of a refusal on the part of Congress to furnish the means to pay the employés of the United States commission for the arduous and laborious services which they, in good faith, have rendered in obedience to the orders of their superiors.

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

ALEX. H. H. STUART.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Washington, October 13, 1852.

After a careful perusal of the foregoing report, and an anxious consideration of the question involved in it, I am reluctantly constrained to concur in its result; and consequently no part of the appropriation therein referred to can be drawn from the treasury. The Secretary of the Interior will immediately notify the Secretary of State of this decision, that he may inform the Mexican government of the causes which compel this government to suspend the further prosecution of this work until Congress shall provide the requisite means.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Instructions issued by the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner for running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, in accordance with the decision by the President of the United States on the question referred to him by Congress, respecting the southern boundary of New Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 15, 1852.

SIR: In the deficiency bill of the last session, which was approved July 21, Congress appropriated, for the Mexican boundary survey, the sum of \$80,000. This was immediately absorbed by the drafts and liabilities which were then outstanding, and the additional sum of \$25,000, for like demands, was obtained by the act approved August 31, which has also been nearly exhausted, and other debts still remain unpaid. In this latter act the sum of \$120,000 was appropriated for the present fiscal year, with a proviso that it should not be used "until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the United States farther north of the town called 'Paso' than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty." Enclosed I send you a printed copy of my report to the President in regard to this proviso and of his endorsement thereon. You will perceive that the President and myself have been forced to the conclusion that, in view of this restriction, the money cannot be legally drawn from the treasury. It will not be proper, therefore, for you to make any further drafts upon the department. The two drafts, dated at El Paso, for \$10,000 each, one in favor of Magoffin, and the other in favor of Chubb Brothers, and also several drawn by Major Emory, remain unpaid for want of funds. No exception has been or could possibly be taken to the river portion of the boundary, and it is much to be regretted that the department has not authority to use the appropriation for that portion of the survey. Major Emory and yourself having raised money by drafts upon the department, and as provisions have been sent out, viz: 3,000 rations to Presidio del Norte, which reached that place about the 1st of August, 3,000 to Eagle Pass, and 5,000 to Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras, which are now on the route, you may possibly already have the means of maintaining your respective parties long enough to complete the survey of the river, or until you shall have been advised of further action by Congress on the subject. The withdrawal of the commission from the field is not imperatively called for by the action of Congress, except in so far as the withholding of funds may render it necessary. It would be very desirable to avoid it if possible, as Congress will again be in session in the course of about six weeks, and probably as soon as you will receive this communication. Such a movement would also be attended with much delay in the completion of the survey, and greatly increased expense to the United States and to the government of Mexico, besides embarrassment and hardship to the employees of the commission, whose sole dependence is upon their individual labors. It would likewise be a cause of further dissatisfac-

tion on the part of the Mexican government. It will not be proper for you in any event to continue operations on the disputed portion of the boundary, (the southern and western limits of New Mexico,) nor to make further drafts upon the department; and if you have not the means already acquired in the manner indicated for completing the survey of the Rio Grande, you will of course cease operations altogether, and return to the United States with your surveying parties. But, not knowing precisely your situation in these respects, your return or continuance in the field must, with these views of the department before you, be left to your sound discretion. Major Emory, by letter of this date, has been thus advised, and my communication to him will be transmitted to him by the hands of your brother, George F. Bartlett, who it is expected will communicate with him about the middle of November. But as he will then be informed of the expectation expressed in your letter to me of the 18th of August, of joining him at an early day, he will probably defer any important movement, and await your arrival.

In the event of your being obliged to retire from the field, you will make the best possible disposition of the government property in the service of the commission. It has occurred to me that the mathematical and astronomical instruments might be safely boxed up, and placed in the charge of the officers of the War Department, at the most convenient posts. You may likewise find it judicious and economical to store away other property of the commission for future use on the survey. But in all these matters you will be governed by considerations of economy to the United States, and convenience and expedition in the future resumption of the work.

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

ALEX. H. H. STUART,

Secretary.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,

U. S. Commissioner Mexican Boundary Survey.

and on the part of the Mexican Government. It will be found that
 the treaty was in substance repudiated on the ground that the
 President, the Secretary and various other officers of the
 Government had taken upon themselves to alter the terms of the
 treaty, and to make additions thereto, which were not authorized
 by the Government. It is also stated that the President
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COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

ALEX. H. WILSON

SEPTEMBER 20, 1855

U. S. COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

NOVEMBER 29, 1852.

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No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
November 29, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the past year, with such suggestions as seem to be proper for further carrying out the system of disposing of the public domain.

Within that period 9,522,953 acres were surveyed, and 8,032,463 acres advertised for sale.

In the last fiscal year there were sold.....	1,553,071	acres.
Located with bounty-land warrants	3,201,314	“
Located with other certificates	115,682	“
	<hr/>	
Making a total of.....	4,870,067	“
In addition, there were reported under swamp-land grant.....	5,219,188	“
For internal improvements, railroads, &c.....	3,025,920	“

 Making an aggregate of.....13,115,175 “
—being an increase in the amount of lands sold and located with land warrants, over the previous year, of 569,220 acres.

The whole amount thus sold and located, reported under the swamp-land grant, and selected for internal improvements, railroads, &c., exceeds that of last year by 3,342,372 acres; and the sales would no doubt have been much heavier, but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Mississippi, Alabama, and Missouri.

For the quarter ending September 30, 1852—

There were sold	243,255	acres.
Located with bounty-land warrants	1,387,116	“
Located with other certificates	15,649	“
	<hr/>	
Making a total of.....	1,646,020	“
There were reported under swamp-land grant	2,485,233	“
	<hr/>	
Making an aggregate for the quarter, of.....	4,131,253	“

During the past year 25,000 letters were received and answered; 1,491 accounts were adjusted and reported to the Comptroller; 21,503 certificates of land sales, 29,226 bounty-land warrant locations, 9,318 declaratory statements, 50,000 swamp-land, internal improvement, and other selections were posted; about 70,000 cash, bounty land, and other patents were written, recorded and transmitted; 7,664,519 acres of swamp-land and other selections were certified to the States; and upwards of 20,000 pages of letters and accounts were recorded.

Among the accounts adjusted, as above mentioned, were those of the land officers, under the act of 22d March, 1852, “to make land war-

rants assignable, and for other purposes," by which those officers were entitled to the same per-centage for the location of warrants, since the 11th of February, 1847, as for cash sales.

As the law provides that all such fees for locations made prior to its passage should be paid out of the treasury, most of the accounts therefor were made up at this office from the returns of the several officers, and involved a great amount of careful labor, and an entire revision of all the accounts settled since the 1st of January, 1847. The whole amount thus paid out of the treasury, to the 13th of November, 1852, was \$110,816 91.

This law, which was an act of simple justice to the district land officers, and only a reasonable compensation for faithful services, limits the amount of fees paid to each person, from every source, to \$2,500 per annum; and requires that those for the locations of land warrants made after the passage of that law should be paid by the persons who made those locations. The consequence has been, that, in several instances, the aggregate of fees paid in for military locations exceeded the maximum compensation of the land officers, and the excess has gone into the public treasury; and therefore the government to that extent has been reimbursed on account of the above-mentioned expenditure in the first instance.

The survey of the northern boundary of Iowa has been completed, as required by the act of 3d of March, 1849; the monuments have all been erected, and a full report of the whole work, with maps of the boundary, showing the topography of the country, will be communicated at an early day in the ensuing session of Congress.

The promptness, energy, and efficiency with which this work has been executed, redounds to the credit of the able and efficient surveyor general and astronomer charged with it, and, in fact, to all the persons employed on it.

The condition of the public lands in each State and Territory will be found set forth in table E, accompanying this report, in which the entire area of each State in square miles and acres is given; the quantity surveyed and unsurveyed; the number of acres offered for sale; the number of acres sold; the amount embraced in donations, grants for schools, universities, asylums for the deaf and dumb, internal improvements; to individuals and companies; for seats of government and public buildings; for military services; reserved for salines; for the benefit of Indians; for companies, individuals, and corporations; the area covered by confirmed private claims; the amount of swamp land granted to the several States; for railroad purposes; and the total area unsold and unappropriated of offered and unoffered lands. From the last column it will be perceived that there are large bodies of land in all the States and Territories, extending from the twenty-fifth to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including every desirable variety of soil and climate, mineral and timber, and capable of producing in the greatest abundance not only the necessaries but the luxuries of life, and affording the widest field for enterprising industry.

Under resolutions of the two houses of Congress, the valuable report of Dr. D. D. Owen, on the geology of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Min-

nesota, (and incidentally of the "Mauvaises Terres," in Nebraska,) is now being printed, under direction of this office. The report is voluminous, and will constitute, with its index, a quarto of about 650 pages, with a separate volume of maps. With an eye to economy in the execution of so large an edition as has been ordered, it was concluded to adopt wood engravings for the illustrations which accompany the text; and I am happy to state, that while the work itself reflects the highest credit on the scientific attainments of its author, the execution of it is in a style likely to do credit, at home and abroad, to the artistic skill of the country. The mode pursued has been very economical, involving much less expense than any other known to the department. The work of printing has progressed with unwearied diligence, and it is expected that a thousand copies will be ready for delivery shortly after the meeting of Congress, and subsequently the progress will be at the rate of 500 copies per week.

In this connexion I beg leave to invite attention to a paper from Dr. Owen, herewith submitted, setting forth the utility of a geological survey in Oregon, and manifesting a strong desire that a special geological reconnoissance be ordered in the region of country in Nebraska which lies near the head-waters of the Moreau, White, and Cheyenne rivers, and in the region of the Black Hills, denominated the "Mauvaises Terres."

This is regarded as the tertiary formation, abounding with the fossil remains of extinct species of animals, each combining the distinctive characteristics of several existing races, according to the decisions of comparative anatomy.

This region will be found alluded to on page 194, in the 6th chapter of his report. The field referred to seems likely to be one of peculiar interest to the geological world, in reference to which Dr. Owen states, that "it is not too much to assert, that since the disclosures by the opening of the gypsum quarries of Montmartre, in France, that made us first acquainted with those singular extinct fossil races entombed in the Paris basin, no discovery in geology has divulged such extraordinary and interesting results in paleontology." He further remarks, that "here, in the *bad lands* of Nebraska, do we anticipate the removal of the shroud of oblivion that has so long concealed important events in the past history of this earth, that must form a deeply interesting chapter in its geology. With such prospects of enriching the fields of science from a further exploration of this attractive region, you will understand my anxiety for prosecuting those geological researches." Reasons other than the foregoing are also urged by Dr. Owen for this undertaking.

Last year, when starting the public surveys in Oregon, the department yielded to the wishes of the late delegate, who urged, in compliance with the desire of his constituents, a geological reconnoissance, to some extent, in the Oregon Territory, and particularly to the west of the Cascade mountains. After much deliberation, it was deemed consistent and proper to devote to such object what remained of an appropriation for similar explorations in the west, particularly as Dr. Owen had strenuously recommended the measure, in continuation of the developments which will be found in his report. Dr. Evans, his enter-

prising assistant in recent explorations, was appointed to this service. He has persevered in the work with remarkable energy, after having crossed the Rocky mountains at much personal hazard, without other protection than a few occasional Indian guides.

Preliminary reports have been received from him, of much interest; but the means furnished were long since exhausted, and will not admit of completing his report, and hence an item is submitted for the purpose in the estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year, and also to cover the expense of a reconnoissance of the "Mauvaises Terres," in Nebraska.

The final report of Messrs. Foster and Whitney on the geology of the Lake Superior land district, for the completion of which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, will be communicated in the course of the next session.

This report will embrace the most recent information in relation to the copper and iron mines of that interesting region.

The whole of the mineral business connected with the sales of the public lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, &c., has been brought so nearly to a close, that there is no longer any necessity for the employment of a mineral agent in those regions, and I therefore recommend that the services of the one now employed there be discontinued.

The business connected with the bounty land divisions of this office has been pressed forward as rapidly as possible. The following table exhibits the number of warrants issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, and 1852, the number of those warrants that have been located, and the number now outstanding, viz:

Act of 1847.

Grade of warrant.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
160 acres	76, 874	12, 299, 840	69, 445	11, 111, 200	7, 429	1, 188, 640
40 acres	6, 264	250, 560	5, 075	203, 000	1, 189	47, 560
Total	83, 138	12, 550, 400	74, 520	11, 314, 200	8, 618	1, 236, 200

Act of 1850.

Grade of warrant.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
160 acres	20, 886	3, 341, 760	8, 832	1, 413, 120	12, 054	1, 928, 640
80 acres	44, 252	3, 540, 160	14, 194	1, 135, 520	30, 058	2, 404, 640
40 acres	73, 560	2, 942, 400	23, 480	939, 200	50, 080	2, 003, 200
Total	138, 698	9, 284, 320	46, 506	3, 487, 840	92, 192	6, 336, 480

Act of 1852.

Grade of warrant.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
160 acres						
80 acres	171	13,680			171	13,680
40 acres	1,000	40,000	No returns		1,000	40,000
Total	1,171	53,680			1,171	53,680

SUMMARY.

Acts.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
Act of 1847	83,138	12,550,400	74,520	11,314,200	8,618	1,236,200
Act of 1850	138,698	9,824,320	46,506	3,487,840	92,192	6,336,480
Act of 1852	1,171	53,680			1,171	53,680
Total	223,007	22,428,400	121,026	14,802,040	101,981	7,626,360

Notwithstanding our stringent regulations respecting the assignment of warrants, frauds are sometimes perpetrated, and patents issued on fraudulent assignments. In such cases it has been held that this office can afford no relief, and that the only redress for the warrantees is through the proper judicial tribunals, in a suit for the title to the lands located with their warrants. This is expensive, and may be uncertain where the holder of the patent title sells to an innocent purchaser who has no knowledge of the fraud. The examinations of the transfers, moreover, materially retard the issuing of the patents, as nearly all of them are assigned; and with the greatest care, frauds of the character above mentioned cannot always be detected.

To avoid these evils as far as practicable, I respectfully recommend that an act be passed by Congress authorizing this office in all cases to issue the patents to the person who rendered the service for which the warrants were granted, with the proviso that the title shall inure to the benefit of the parties contemplated by the acts of 1847 and 1850, their heirs, assignees, or devisees, as the case may be. The United States would thus be divested of the fee in the lands, the rights of the soldiers and those holding under them would be secured, as the rule of "caveat emptor" would apply in all cases, and the questions con-

nected with subsequent transfers could be adjudicated by the courts. In this way the landed titles of the country would be rendered secure and permanent, much vexatious litigation prevented, and the warrantees could sell and assign as usual. In the present prosperous condition of the country, the extent of the sufferings and sacrifices endured in the service for which these warrants were granted, and the value of that service, are almost inappreciable. During the war of 1812 with England, justly styled the second struggle for independence, our patriotic citizens, on land and water, were ever ready at a moment's call to strike for freedom, and shed their best blood in defence of their country. Many of these patriots have passed away, leaving their families in straitened circumstances, and others are struggling in the autumn of life, under poverty and sickness, to obtain a scanty subsistence. When the act of 1850 was passed, length of service appeared the most just, if not the only criterion, by which the extent of the bounty should be measured. Experience, however, has since proved that many of those whose actual service in the field was the briefest, endured the greatest hardships and rendered most valuable services to their country. It would seem, then, to be just that the same liberal provision should be made for them as was extended to the soldiers of the regular army, and that each should receive 160 acres, whether his service was long or short, or had been rendered on land or water.

In addition to those above mentioned, warrants and scrip have been issued by the division having charge of the Virginia military and bounty lands, under the war of 1812, amounting to 27,766 acres.

That division has also been actively engaged in indexing the old volumes, and preparing new records and abstracts, &c., so as to be ready for the issue of scrip to the holders of Virginia military warrants, authorized by the act of 31st August, 1852, so soon as the proviso to the 2d section of that act shall have been complied with by that State.

The execution of this law has been devolved by you upon the General Land Office; and from the experience already had, it is evident that the proviso in it requiring you to be satisfied, "by a revision of the proofs, or by additional testimony, that any warrant * * surrendered [under the provisions of that act] was fairly and justly issued in pursuance of the laws of said Commonwealth [of Virginia] for military services so rendered," will be exceedingly onerous on this office, and on the holders of the warrants, and will materially retard the completion of the business under it. I would therefore respectfully recommend that the said proviso be repealed, and the issuing of the warrant treated as *prima facie* evidence that the service was rendered by the person in whose name it was granted.

It will then be difficult, in all cases, to ascertain satisfactorily who are the present proprietors, as required by the act, that the scrip may be issued to them.

The extent and nature of this business, in any event, is such as to require an increase in the number and salaries of the clerks employed on it. I therefore recommend that the salary of the clerk in charge of this branch be increased to \$1,500 per annum, and that authority be given for the employment of two examiners, at a salary of \$1,300 each, and two clerks, to write, record, and index the scrip, at a salary of \$1,200

each. In reference to this branch of the office, I beg leave to invite attention to the condition of some of the records of Virginia military patents for lands in Ohio, which were issued prior to 1834. Those records are so deficient, that certified copies of them are of no use, and cannot aid in sustaining the rights of the parties to whom the patents were issued; nor can they be made available, in their present condition, by any act of Congress. In some cases, the name of the grantee is not inserted, and, in lieu of a description of the land, the warrant is pasted in, and the whole of the latter part of the record, including the signatures of the officers, is left blank.

Two modes are suggested by which these records may be completed under authority of an act of Congress. One is, to call in the original patents, or duly certified copies of them, from the records of the counties in which the lands are situated, and to complete the records therefrom. The other is, to endeavor to complete them from the title-papers on file in this office. The former would be the better plan, in all cases where it can be adopted; and the latter where the original patents, or certified copies of them, cannot be had.

In the division having charge of pre-emptions, school and seminary selections, the numerous cases frequently involving difficult and complicated questions are promptly disposed of.

Immediately on the passage of the acts of 27th May and 2d August, 1852—the former granting pre-emptions to certain settlers on the Menomonee purchase, north of Fox river; and the latter “to protect actual settlers upon the land on the line of the Central railroad and branches, by granting pre-emption rights thereto”—instructions, in accordance with the provisions of those laws, were prepared and transmitted to the respective land offices where the reserved lands were ordered into market, that all persons contemplated by the latter law might have an opportunity of availing themselves of its benefits. The instructions were sent by telegraph to those offices where the time intervening between the passage of the law and the approaching public sale was too brief to reach them by the ordinary mode. In fact, every means within the power of this office have been applied, to carry out the liberal views of Congress towards this meritorious class of our citizens; notwithstanding which, many cases of great hardship have occurred, in consequence of some of the restrictions in the act of 1841, which are so plain and positive as to leave this office no discretion. One of these is, the provision limiting the pre-emption privilege to those who settle upon lands which were surveyed prior to such settlement. This restriction should be abolished, and settlements encouraged on all lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished. Another of these provisions is, that pre-emption rights shall not attach to any “section of land reserved to the United States, alternate to other sections granted to any of the States, for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement.” This inhibition should also be removed, and pre-emptions granted to all such lands, at the increased minimum.

These proposed extensions of the pre-emption privilege would be no more than justice to the enterprising citizens through whose energy, toil, and privations, the chief value has been given to the public domain, the treasury of the country enriched, and the fruitful valleys of the

West opened up to the settlement of the millions who now occupy that favored region.

I invite the attention of Congress to the recommendations heretofore made for the revival of the act of 3d August, 1846, "providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims in the several States and Territories," and for the extension of the provisions of that act, and those of 3d March, 1819, and 24th May, 1826, "for the correction of errors in making entries of land," to all cases where the locations have been or may be made with bounty-land warrants, or other scrip.

The revival and extension of these laws will afford relief to many cases of merit, where innocent persons have been led into error by circumstances beyond their control, and will remove a cause of much labor and correspondence to this office by the final disposition of such cases. Every principle of justice requires that the same facility and indulgence should be extended to those who locate land with warrants or scrip, as to those who purchase for cash. Cases of great hardship have arisen, where *bona fide* settlers have endeavored to secure their homesteads by warrants, and who, having been misled in the description of the tract, have located their warrants upon lands that were comparatively valueless to them, leaving their own improvements subject to sale or location, for want of the means of securing them.

By the treaty of 1832, the Chickasaws ceded to the United States their lands in Mississippi and Alabama, containing, according to actual survey, 6,718,586 $\frac{2}{100}$ acres; and pursuant to the treaties of 1832 and 1834, with that tribe, there has been disposed of, by granting individual Indian reserves, and by public and private sale, the greater portion of the whole cession, leaving in fact but a little over 200,000 acres now undisposed of. These unsold lands, under the graduation principle in the treaty of 1834, are now liable to sale at twelve and a half cents an acre, except 640 acres known as the "land office section," at Pontotoc, the sale of which is specially provided for in the supplement to the treaty of 1832.

By the 11th article of the treaty of 1834, it is provided that, should the expenses of these lands "prove greater than the receipts," the Chickasaws may declare the residue of them abandoned to the United States. This office, from time to time, has reduced the expenses of the land system in the cession, by dispensing with the services of such officers as had brought the branches of business intrusted to them to a close. In order, however, to conduct the sales in the cession pursuant to treaty stipulations, it has been necessary to continue the register and receiver, at a salary of \$1,200 each, as authorized in the treaty. If no steps should be taken at an early day, in the way of finally treating with the Indians respecting the residue of their lands, I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Executive to attach these lands to a contiguous district, and to sell them free of expense to the Indians. In this way they would be relieved at once from the annual expenses now incident to the employment of a register and receiver, at the salary specified in the treaty, and the "land office section" could be sold to the best advantage—a measure not only beneficial to the Indians, but doubtless desirable to the town of Pontotoc, to which it is adjacent.

Under other treaties with various tribes of Indians, individual reser-

vations have been allowed from a very early period in the operations of our government.

By the treaties of 1832 with the Creeks a large number of reserves was granted, and the sale of them authorized; and in 1838 Congress passed an act making it obligatory upon the Executive not only to issue patents to the *first* purchasers from the Indians, whose contracts had been approved by the President, but also to recognise, in the issuing of patents, any intermediate assignments, when found satisfactory, from the first purchaser to the last claimant.

By the treaty of 1830, with the Choctaws, numerous reservations were allowed, and patents required to be issued to the reservees under the 14th article, and to purchasers from the Indians under the 19th article, and supplement to that treaty. These and other kindred treaty operations have devolved an immense amount of business upon this office; but such has been the progress made in it, that we are prepared to issue patents on demand in any uncontested case, where the proceedings are found regular.

By the act of Congress approved 27th January, 1851, Congress authorized a grant of "the right of pre-emption to certain purchasers and settlers on the 'Maison Rouge grant,' in the event of the final adjudication of the title in favor of the United States."

The Maison Rouge title, in a petitory action, came before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1845, in the case of the United States *vs.* King and Coxe, and again in 1849, and decisions were then rendered against it; but there was nothing in those decisions that warranted the Executive in proceeding to dispose of the lands as public property in the absence of express directions from Congress.

In 1850, however, it again came before that court, in the case of the United States *vs.* Turner *et als.*, under the acts of Congress approved 26th May, 1824, and 17th June, 1844, and under those laws a decree was rendered by that tribunal against the validity of the title. The 7th section of the said act of 26th May, 1824, declares, in the case of a final decision against a claim, that "the land shall forthwith be held and taken as a part of the public lands of the United States; subject," &c.

In view of this provision of law, this office was of opinion that the contingency contemplated by the said act of 27th January, 1851, had occurred; and accordingly my predecessor, on the 8th March, 1851, despatched instructions to the proper land officers, to give effect to the said act of 27th January, 1851.

Since then, the attention of the department has been drawn to the fact that there is another suit pending, under the acts of 1824 and 1844, before the Supreme Court, being the case of Coxe and others against the United States, in which the claim also rests on the Maison Rouge title, and the ground has been taken that there is no propriety in acting under said act of 27th January, 1851, until this last-mentioned case shall have been decided on the appeal.

In my communication to you of the 30th ultimo, it is shown that this office has taken a different view of the matter, and declined compliance with an application for a suspension of the notices under the act of 27th January, 1851, in consideration of the terms of the afore-

said 7th section of the act of 26th May, 1824, the decree of the Supreme Court in the case of Turner, and the requirement of the said act of 27th January, 1851.

As the notices contemplated by the act of 27th January, 1851, will not, however, be given until the official returns shall have been made of the public surveys within the exterior lines of said claim, some time will yet elapse before any final action will be had in the way of disposing of the lands within the limits of the said claim.

It is recommended that a general law, similar in principle to the act passed in the Maison Rouge case, be enacted, so as to relieve such settlers as may be in a like situation on other claims yet before the courts, and in which final decisions may be rendered against the Spanish or French title.

On the 3d March, 1851, an act was approved, "for the settlement of certain classes of private land claims within the limits of the 'Baron De Bastrop grant,' and for allowing pre-emptions to certain actual settlers, in the event of the final adjudication of the title of the said De Bastrop in favor of the United States." The Supreme Court of the United States having rendered a decision against the validity of the De Bastrop title, which covered over a million of arpens, this office, pursuant to the requirements of the said act of 3d March, 1851, issued the necessary instructions, in order that a report might be made by the land officers on the several classes of claims under De Bastrop.

That report has been received, and, pursuant to the 3d section of the act, will be laid before Congress at an early day of the ensuing session.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1851, for ascertaining and settling the private land claims in California, the land commissioners who had been appointed to perform the duties prescribed by that law, effected an organization in the early part of the present year, and held their first session at San Francisco; and since then, according to advices dated in August last, they were preparing to hold a session in that month at Los Angeles, pursuant to the order of the President. They had further been directed to hold a session on the 16th November, 1852, at Santa Barbara, and on the 16th February, 1853, at Monterey; but upon their recommendation of the 10th August last, the order for the sessions at Santa Barbara and Monterey was revoked, and another session at San Francisco was directed to take place on the 16th November instant.

The reasons urged by the commissioners for their return to San Francisco were, that they might be able to despatch the cases at that place which were ready for examination and hearing, and which would remain in suspense some eight or nine months from the date of their letter, if the order for the sessions at Santa Barbara and Monterey was carried into full effect.

In their communication to the department, of the 10th August last, they represented that, "since the organization of the board in January last, the commissioners have been industriously employed in informing themselves in regard to the Spanish and Mexican laws, ordinances

and decrees, applicable to land titles in this State; in examining into the general nature and character of those titles, and in taking testimony in individual cases;" that "the novelty and importance of the various matters to be examined and considered, necessarily required time for the law agent, as well as for the commissioners, and it was not until the 17th ultimo (July) that the arguments in the first cases heard were concluded, and the cases submitted;" that "on the 3d instant (August) their first decision was made, which embraces most of the leading and important legal questions which it is supposed will arise in the land claims in this State, and will form a rule for their action in a large portion of the cases that are likely to be brought before them; that the whole number of cases then pending before the board was 298, and testimony had been taken in 115 of them, a large portion of which" were then "ready for examination and hearing," &c. Since then, this office has received the printed opinions of the commissioners, rendered in August last, in the cases of *Cruz Cervantes*, *Pearson B. Reading*, and *Carmen Sibirian De Bernal*.

Referring to those opinions, two of the commissioners, (Messrs. Highland Hall and James Wilson,) in a letter to the department, of the 18th August last, advert to them as showing that they have agreed upon and settled, so far as their "action is concerned, most of the important legal questions that are likely to arise under grants of land made by the Mexican government on the authority of the Mexican colonization law of 1824;" and "that in connexion with these three cases, and another of a similar character, there was also argued and submitted" to them "a *fifth*, in which the grant was claimed to have been made by the Spanish governor, Sola, in 1820, which claim, upon the proof made," they "were unable to agree upon deciding in favor of the petitioners, and which, by their direction, as a majority of the board, was postponed for further evidence and argument; and that the claim which is made in the names of the heirs and devisees of Luis Peralta is to a very large tract of land, lying on the Bay of San Francisco, opposite to the city," &c.

After alluding to animadversion upon their course in the matter, the commissioners state that, "in the hurry of preparing to leave for Los Angeles," they "have only time to say that the claimants, in their petition to the board, claimed the land under a grant from the Spanish governor, Sola, made the 16th of August, 1820, and referred to the royal regulations for the government of California of October 24th, 1781, for the authority of the governor to make it. (Halleck's Reports, Appendix No. 2.) That the land called San Antonio was described in the petition as containing an unknown quantity, and as bounded on the north by the rancho of one Castro, on the east by the mountain range, on the south by the creek of San Leandro, and on the west by the coast of the Bay of San Francisco. That no evidence was produced that the land had ever been surveyed; that the counsel for the claimants and the law agent stipulated in writing, for the purpose of the hearing, that the tract claimed was from twenty-five to thirty miles in length along the bay, and ten miles in width—making from two hundred and fifty to three hundred square miles—being more than three times the

quantity that could have been granted to any one party, under the Mexican colonization law of 1824. That in none of the papers connected with the grant is the land spoken of as containing more than five leagues, and in some of them it is represented as less, and that in all of them the description of the land is indefinite and obscure, no other than the northern and southern boundaries being mentioned in any of them. That it appeared from the papers that the order of Governor Sola of August 16, 1820, under which the petitioners claimed, was revoked in part within a few weeks after it was made, and the party's possession curtailed by removing the northern boundary a league and a half further south; and that for this restricted boundary Governor Sola issued a certifying document of title, October 18th, 1822, being the only title given by him. That the claimants now produce (but of the existence of which the public archives furnish no evidence) a paper purporting to be a decree of Governor Arguello, made June 20, 1823, by which the league and a half of land taken away from Peralta by Sola was ordered to be restored to him. That in 1844 the claimants petitioned Governor Micheltorena, (without mentioning the Arguello title,) for a confirmation of the land given him by Sola; that the petition was considered and acted upon by the governor, and a confirmatory grant issued to the claimant, *limiting the quantity of land to five square leagues;*" that "this title-paper, which is doubtless in the hands of the claimants, was not produced." That "the majority of the commissioners were not satisfied, upon the evidence thus produced, and in the absence of evidence thus suppressed, to confirm the title to such an extensive tract of land, but desired a survey and further proof; for which one of" them, "at the time of the continuance, assigned" reasons—a copy of which, with a transcript "from the record-book of titles for the year 1844, showing that the confirmatory grant to Peralta, issued by Micheltorena, was to the extent of *five square leagues,*" have been forwarded to the department by the commissioners, in justification of the course pursued by them in postponing a decision in this important cause.

In the civil and diplomatic appropriation act of the 31st August last, Congress have conferred authority on the surveyor general, and made an appropriation, for the survey of private claims in California which have been presented to the land commissioners in good faith, with a limitation that he shall apply the appropriation "only to such unconfirmed cases as, in the gradual extension of the lines of the public surveys, he shall find within the immediate sphere of his operations, and which he is satisfied ought to be respected, and actually surveyed in advance of confirmation." This provision of law, it is expected, will be the means of relieving the country from much embarrassment, by preventing conflicts which might arise by the survey, as *public property*, of lands that should properly be held in reservation until the final adjudication shall have been had. And hereafter, in such claims as may be ultimately held to be invalid, it will be quite easy to extend the lines of the public surveys over them, and connect the same with the contiguous surveys.

In the same law, Congress has further provided for an associate law-agent for California, learned in the law, and skilled in the Spanish and

English languages; and, with this additional aid, it is hoped the commissioners will be able to press on the business intrusted to them, and bring their labors to a close as speedily as possible.

I beg leave to invite the attention of Congress to the propriety of prescribing by legislation some measure for ascertaining and settling any private rights which it may be our duty to recognise in *Oregon*, in view of the stipulations in the treaty of 15th August, 1846, at Washington, between the United States and Great Britain. In prosecuting the public surveys in that Territory, this office was under the necessity of prescribing a general rule for the government of the surveyor general, in order that he might avoid, as far as practicable, any interference with valid rights. The action of that officer, however, in the matter, in the absence of legislation, must necessarily be partial and inconclusive; and I therefore must again advert to the subject, in the hope that proper legislation may be had at the present session, in case our government should not avail itself of the right of purchase recognised in the treaty.

The duties of the private land claim branch of the service are now extremely intricate and onerous. By reason of the enhanced value of property generally throughout the country, conflicting interests arise, and perplexing questions of law and of fact are constantly coming before the department for examination and decision, often involving interests to an immense amount; and, when such progress shall have been made by the tribunals constituted for the adjudication of private land titles in California as will bring them before the General Land Office for its examination and definitive action, in the way of issuing United States patents for the same, our labors and responsibilities will be seriously increased in this branch of the service.

The attention of Congress is called to the recommendations heretofore made for such legislation as will authorize this office, under the direction of the President, to survey and dispose of lands reserved for military and other purposes, when the object for which they were originally set apart has been accomplished. Numerous reservations of this character now exist, and, in many instances, present an almost insuperable difficulty to the settlement and sale of large bodies of land.

By the act of 1819, the Secretary of War is authorized to sell abandoned military reservations, but there is no authority anywhere to dispose of land reserved for naval timber. The expediency of having a uniform system in the whole matter has been so fully explained heretofore, and is so evident, that further remark is deemed unnecessary.

The surveys of the public lands in several of the States have been closed, and the archives of the offices of the surveyors general have been turned over to the officers of the respective States, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 12th June, 1840. A similar course will soon have to be adopted with reference to some of the other States; and, in all such cases, the power to survey, re-survey, or subdivide lands, ceases when the office of the surveyor general is thus abolished. In fact, it is right and proper that this expense on the public lands should be abated as speedily as it can properly be done. Daily experience, however, evinces the necessity for the continuance of this

power over the public lands until they are all disposed of; and the only proper and economical arrangement that seems expedient and practicable is to place it in this office. This would obviate all inconvenience that can arise from abolishing the offices of the surveyors general under the act of 1840, and secure, at a nominal expense, all the advantages that could accrue from their continuance under such circumstances.

I beg leave to call your attention to the interesting reports of the several surveyors general, herewith submitted, showing succinctly the extent of the operations of that branch of the service during the past year, the present condition of their districts, and the surveys proposed for the ensuing season. Their office labors, it will be perceived, have been rendered extremely onerous by the selection of the swamp and overflowed lands, and examinations in relation to erroneous and defective surveys. The work, however, is progressing satisfactorily, and strenuous efforts have been made to bring it to a close as speedily as it can be done with a due regard to the public interest.

As the sales of the public lands progress in different offices, the necessity arises for consolidating districts, provided for by the act of 12th June, 1840, and for removing the land offices so as to be more convenient to the unsold portions of the district. Some of the recent laws contain provisions authorizing the President to remove the land offices, from time to time, as the necessities and convenience of the public may require; and as there is the same necessity, in all like cases, for the exercise of this power, I recommend that a general provision of law be made to that effect.

The adjustment of the grant of swamp and overflowed lands, made by the acts of 2d March, 1849, and 28th September, 1850, has progressed slowly, notwithstanding great diligence and activity in the force engaged on it. The selection of the lands embraced by these grants was intrusted to the surveyors general of the several States where those offices existed, and to the registers and receivers of the land districts in those States where the office of surveyor general had been abolished. The reason for this course was, that the surveyor general had access to all the field-notes, and the land officers to all the descriptive notes; whereas, except a few of the States, there were not complete sets of either on the files of this office. It was well understood that many of the lands had been surveyed in very dry seasons, or when the ground was frozen, and hence the field or descriptive notes would not indicate all that were of the character embraced by the grant. In cases of this kind, the officers were authorized to receive and act on such responsible and reliable testimony as should be produced by the authorities of the States. No reports have yet been received from some of the officers, though urged repeatedly to hasten their action, that the grant may be closed.

Much difficulty has also been experienced because of the numerous conflicts that have grown out of this grant. The suspension of the sale and disposal of all the public domain was not contemplated by these laws, and could not be made unless specially directed by Congress; and hence numerous entries and locations have been made of lands

claimed by the States under these laws. The grant took effect from the dates of the acts making it; and therefore, in numerous cases, conflicts of title arise, which have to be adjudicated by the department. To relieve this difficulty as far as practicable, I suggest that, where such lands have been purchased, authority be granted for paying over the purchase-money to the State, on a relinquishment by the governor, or other officer appointed by him for that purpose, of all the right of the State in and to such lands; and where those lands were located by warrants or scrip, to authorize the State to locate a like amount elsewhere, upon a similar relinquishment.

Exclusive of this difficulty, however, the labor in adjusting these grants is very great, as all the lists returned have to be carefully compared with the tract-books; all selections, where the land was disposed of previous to the passage of the laws, annulled, and those since suspended; all the selections are then posted, lists of them are prepared and sent to the land officers, and also to the governors, with diagrams exhibiting the lands embraced by the lists; and, on the request of the governor, the patents are then issued. As all this work must be done in connexion with the current business of the office, and but few can be employed on it, the progress must necessarily be slow.

It is proper here to state, that doubts have recently been suggested whether the title of the United States to the lands selected under the act of 4th September, 1841, and for schools and other purposes, is divested by a mere certificate to the State that the selections of such lands have been approved by the Executive. In some of the laws the language is not entirely full on this point; but the uniform usage of the office has been to regard those certificates as conveying the fee. To prevent any question arising on this point, however, it would be well for Congress to pass an act declaring that all such certifications which have been, or may hereafter be, made, shall be regarded as conveying the fee, subject to all valid interfering rights; and that this office have the power of authenticating them by the use of our seal.

The necessity for regulating by act of Congress the survey of the lands in California is now extremely urgent.

The only provisions of law in relation to the office of the surveyor general of this State are in the acts making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1852 and 1853.

The former act merely contains an item—"for surveying the public lands and private claims in California, in conformity with the provisions of the acts of Congress authorizing similar surveys, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Department of the Interior; out of which sum is to be paid the compensation of a surveyor general, whose salary shall not exceed four thousand five hundred dollars per annum: *Provided*, That this rate of compensation shall continue for the term of two years and no longer;" and the latter (Statutes at Large, pp. 90 and 91) merely makes further appropriations for the same service, without affecting that proviso.

According to a decision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, the compensation allowed the surveyor general by the former act can-

not be paid after the 30th June next, without the repeal by Congress of that proviso; and hence the indispensable necessity of action by Congress on the subject at the ensuing session. The object, no doubt, of Congress, in thus limiting the period during which this compensation should be paid, was to ascertain whether the rate thus fixed was just.

Experience has fully shown that, in proportion to the expense of living, it is by no means proportionate to the compensation paid the same grade of officers east of the Rocky mountains, and is far from being commensurate with the arduous and important duties devolved on that officer, and which he has so ably and faithfully performed.

The same remark can be made in relation to the salary (\$2,500 per annum) allowed the surveyor general of Oregon by the act of 27th September, 1850. This compensation, in view of the high rates of living in that Territory, will scarcely provide for the necessary wants of that officer and his family, and is wholly inadequate to the services rendered by him.

The propriety of extending the United States land system over the Territories of Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico, is also respectfully submitted. Those Territories are gradually being settled by a hardy, enterprising, and industrious population. The lines of the public surveys, when extended over those lands, in accordance with the admirable system established by the laws of Congress, will materially interfere, probably, with the improvements of those settlers, and hence frequent and vexatious litigation will be produced, increasing in proportion as the settlements extend prior to those surveys. The necessary facilities should also be furnished to all those settlers, to secure their homes either by grants or purchase.

To this end it would be well to create land offices in California, Oregon, and the Territories mentioned, and appoint a register to each, who could collect evidence of claims, open tract-books, and make every necessary preparation for the sales of the lands, when the claims or grants are all finally disposed of.

While on this subject, I would recommend that the township lines alone should be extended over the valuable deposits of the precious minerals, and that the lands containing those deposits be left free to the enterprising industry of all citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become such, to work and mine at their pleasure, without let or hindrance, except so far as local legislation may be necessary to preserve the peace of the country, and secure persons in their possessory rights; and if any benefit is claimed by government from the product of these lands, further than that which is general to all our citizens, by an abundant supply of the precious metals, that it be in the shape of a nominal charge for refining the ore and coining the metal, which may be required to be done in the country before permitting it to become a subject of traffic, barter, or exportation.

The inexpediency of the leasing system, as practised for many years in the mineral lands on the Upper Mississippi, and the actual loss to the government from it in cash, are fully shown in the able report of the 29th of November, 1845, of one of my predecessors, now in the United

States Senate. Subsequent experience in relation to the mineral lands on Lake Superior has sustained the views set forth in that report, as shown by the accompanying statement, from which it will be perceived that the expense of the mineral agency at that point, since 1847, has exceeded the revenue therefrom nearly \$3,500. No other section of the globe could have furnished a better opportunity to test the efficiency of this system, as the only outlet for the products of the mines was by the Sault Ste. Marie river, and hence none could be smuggled out without paying the government impost or rent. It is hardly probable, therefore, with a knowledge of these facts, that this system will be extended to the mineral lands on the Pacific; and there is none other that could be established, on a similar basis, that would not be liable to like objections.

One of the earliest measures in connexion with the public lands that engaged the attention of Congress, was the necessity for making provision for the establishment of schools, colleges, &c., in the new States, and for opening roads for ready access to the immense domain then held by the government in those States. For the former, one thirty-sixth part of the public lands was set apart; for the latter, one twentieth of the net proceeds of the whole domain was appropriated.

The same wise policy has been continued from the time of President Jefferson, through each administration, down to the last session of Congress; and every President since the days of Washington, except the two distinguished patriots whose terms of office were abridged by death, have evinced their sanction of this policy by signing bills making grants for carrying it out, as shown by the accompanying statement.

In extending the land system over the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon, Congress have enlarged the grant for schools to double the amount for each township of that heretofore set apart for this purpose, and no doubt the same liberality will be manifested towards the other States and Territories, as necessity requires, or opportunity offers. The District of Columbia, the seat of the National Legislature, alone, has not heretofore enjoyed the benefits of the liberality of Congress in this respect. The citizens of Washington have taxed themselves heavily, and made every provision in their power for the establishment of a judicious system of education here, in which instruction is imparted without charge of any kind. There are now eight district and seventeen primary schools, in successful operation, at an annual charge of about \$15,000 to the city, and in which over two thousand scholars, male and female, are taught all the elements of a good English education, with the higher branches when required. This, however, is by no means sufficient, as many are constantly seeking admittance to these schools, and cannot be received for want of room, while the surrounding county is almost entirely destitute. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that liberal provision in money, or lands, be made for educational purposes in this District, that it may become worthy of its illustrious founder, the "Father of his Country."

In relation to the other branch of this subject, I beg leave to state that the roads and canals constructed with the assistance given by the government, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers effected

through the same instrumentality, have brought into market immense bodies of land, which otherwise would probably have remained unsold for many years—in all likelihood long enough for the expenses to have consumed a great part of the revenue derived from them; and if interest were charged on their value, to have absorbed the whole amount.

Where grants have been made by alternate sections, reserving every other section to the government, and doubling the minimum price of the lands thus reserved, the government has gained, as before stated, and also directly, by the enhanced value of the lands along such improvements.

The grant for the Mobile and Chicago railroad, made by the act of 20th September, 1850, so far as the State of Illinois is concerned, where the selections have been completed and the lands retained by the government brought into market, is strongly in point in support of this view. Here the greatest anxiety was manifested to obtain lands along the road, even at the enhanced minimum, and thousands of acres were disposed of that would probably have remained unsold for many years.

So far, then, as grants of this character are concerned, the severest criticism cannot justly charge them as violations of the compacts with the several States from which they were acquired, to wit, that they should be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of all the States; nor as the slightest infringement of the pledge made of them by the act of 28th January, 1847, for the redemption of the public debt. The average cost of railroads in the United States has been found to be about \$25,000 per mile. The grant of six sections, or 3,840 acres per mile, would not quite realize \$10,000 at the double minimum. The balance of over \$15,000 per mile would have to be furnished by the State, or the individual enterprise to which the construction of the road might be intrusted; and it would be unjust to the intelligence and foresight of our citizens to suppose that works of this kind would be undertaken without a fair prospect of completion and the realization of reasonable profit from the investment.

The act passed at the last session of Congress, granting the right of way and the privilege of taking the necessary materials for the construction of all such roads from the public lands, is a fair introduction to this policy. The facilities furnished by such roads, so far as human agency can accomplish it, will annihilate time and space, and, like adamant bonds, bind together this mighty and wide-spread republic.

With these views, I respectfully recommend that grants of this character be made to the several States for every work of the kind they may undertake, and especially to the States west of the Mississippi, for the construction of railroads from that river along the fertile valleys watered by the streams that descend from the Rocky mountains to the foot of those mountains; and that like grants be made to the State of California and Territories of Oregon, Utah and New Mexico, for routes leading from the Pacific to the west side of those mountains, leaving the transit of the mountains to individual enterprise, or the enlarged liberality of Congress, in view of the immense facilities and advantages that would inure to the commercial interests of the country from such communications.

The protection that would thus be extended to citizens residing on the frontiers, the inducements to settle on those lands, and the facilities that would be furnished the government for transporting annuities and goods for the Indians, and men and military stores for the frontier posts, would fully justify such grants, aside from the pecuniary profit growing out of them.

Or, if the States of Iowa and Missouri should combine to construct such a road from some point on the Missouri river, west of the western boundary of those States, and the States of Arkansas and Louisiana should, in like manner, undertake the construction of a southern road for the mutual benefit of those States, that liberal grants be made for those purposes.

The vast importance of these measures will secure their completion if they are once commenced, and many now living will see the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific brought within a few days' travel of each other, and our country become the mart and medium of the trade of the world.

It is estimated, after deducting all the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the State of Louisiana by the acts of 2d March, 1849, and 28th September, 1850, that about 10,000,000 acres will remain to the United States, much of which is of very inferior quality. The justice and propriety of granting these lands to the State, in further aid of constructing the necessary levees and drains to protect the country from annual inundation, have heretofore engaged the attention of Congress and formed the subject of a report from the Department of the Interior of the 24th August, 1850, a copy of which is hereto appended. This subject is again respectfully presented, and is so fully treated of in that report, that further comment on it is deemed unnecessary.

The extraordinary growth and expansion of our PUBLIC LAND SYSTEM, now extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes and 49° north latitude almost to the tropic of Cancer, has given it an importance commensurate with its high responsibilities and duties. Those duties, as heretofore adverted to in reports from this office, may be briefly classified under the following heads:

The examination and testing of the regularity and legality of the sales of the public lands as reported to the General Land Office, from the local land officers in the several land districts of the United States, and the settlement of individual conflicts and other adverse rights:

The examination and adjustment of the ACCOUNTS of the *land receivers* of public moneys and the *surveyors general*:

The examination of PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS claims sent up from the district land officers for review and instructions, and the settlement of disputed cases, numerous and often complicated:

The examination of land warrants growing out of the war of the Revolution, last war with Great Britain, and of the Mexican war, under act of 1847, and the general law of September, 1850:

The duties incident to the PUBLIC SURVEYS in the *draughting* branch of this establishment, requiring knowledge of surveying in all its branches, and skill in protracting and platting:

The examination, generally, of ASSIGNMENTS of inchoate titles under local statutes, resting on ordinary conveyances, devise, or sales under

orders of probate court, or decrees in chancery, partnership titles, and titles of corporations; the engrossing, recording, and examination of patents for rights under the credit, cash, and military systems; in executing the laws of Congress making grants of lands for COUNTY SEATS, SCHOOLS, ROADS, CANALS, and other purposes:

The examination of CLAIMS and TITLES derived from GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, and SPAIN, in connexion with the confirmatory statutes and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the original evidences of title are necessarily drawn in review in relation to errors of law or of fact, or of conflicts, and in order to a right determination of locality and extent of confirmation, and finally to carry them into patent from the United States, requiring a thorough knowledge of all the laws of the former and present governments on the subject, and involving a vast amount of labor and complexity:

In the investigation of evidences of claims to RESERVATIONS under INDIAN TREATIES, in order to carry such rights into patent according to the terms of grant, or transfer, these often giving rise to embarrassment in the settlement of conflicts:

The preparation of instructions to SURVEYORS GENERAL and *superintending the extension of the surveying system*, and the revising of returns to secure efficiency, uniformity, and correctness in the local duties and the correction of errors in field operations, often a work of great delicacy and difficulty:

The preparation of instructions to the land officers, and the correspondence incident to the immense details of the system:

The examination of cases referred for examination by committees in Congress, and other duties inseparable from the general supervisory power of this office.

In the operations of this institution our rules of action have necessarily to be determined after a careful examination of the voluminous legislation of Congress, the decisions of the State courts and of the Supreme Court, of treaties with foreign powers and with Indian tribes, and the opinions of the Attorney General of the United States, and the precedents existing in the office.

The foregoing may furnish some idea of the scope of the duties, labors, and responsibilities of this office. The manner in which they are discharged we leave to the judgment of an enlightened government, and the intelligence of those representing the vast landed interests of our country and their constituency.

For details of the statistics and other subjects referred to in this report, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying documents and tables.

The reports of the surveyors general of California and Oregon not having been received in time to accompany this report, will be submitted with a special communication. For the same cause no estimates are submitted for surveys in California; they will form the subject of another communication, at an early day.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
 JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 2.

LETTER OF DR. D. D. OWEN TO THE COMMISSIONER.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 8, 1852.*

SIR: In communicating to you the completion of the printing of the geological report on the Northwest, which will be ready for binding as soon as the last signature comes from the press-room, which will be some time next week, permit me to direct your attention for a few moments to a region of country only incidentally and very partially explored by us, but which is invested with a degree of scientific interest that would justify a more thorough detailed examination than time and circumstances have yet permitted. I allude to that remarkable region of country known as the "mauvaises terres" or "bad lands" of Nebraska Territory, lying towards the head of the Moreau, Cheyenne, and White rivers, and stretching thence towards the foot of the Black Hills, an account of which will be found contained in the sixth chapter of the report, commencing on page 194.

It is not too much to assert that, since the disclosures by the opening of the gypsum quarries of Montmartre, in France, which made us first acquainted with those singular extinct fossil races entombed in the Paris basin, no discovery in geology has divulged such extraordinary and interesting results in paleontology.

The Montmartre beds gave to the world the natural history of the extinct animals that inhabited France during the early tertiary period, while the eocene tertiary beds of the *bad lands* of Nebraska are destined to disclose equally curious and interesting facts concerning the lost races that roamed over Nebraska at the same period of time and prior to the existence of the mammoth and mastodon.

Already, with only a few weeks incidentally devoted to the examination of this district during the past survey, results have been obtained that have enlarged our knowledge of the tertiary fauna of America far beyond any previous discovery, as will appear from the descriptions to be found in the report; yet we have but unlocked the door of a vast charnel-house of by-gone ages!

Out of the fossil remains collected from that region not a single species has proved, after the most critical comparative anatomical examinations by Dr. Joseph Leidy, to belong to any previously known species; and there is but one known genus in the collection, while most of the remains are in fact entirely new races, uniting in their anatomical structures characters now found only in several distinct orders.

Here, then, in the *bad lands* of Nebraska, do we anticipate the removal of the shroud of oblivion that has so long concealed important events in the past history of this earth, which must form a deeply interesting chapter in its geology.

With such prospects of enriching the fields of science from a further exploration of this attractive region, you will understand my anxiety for prosecuting these geological researches.

But the investigations proposed are not altogether of a purely paleontological character; there are other objects held in view, of a truly practical bearing, and information to be collected on a matter that strictly belongs to the land department of the government—information which it is desirable to obtain at as early a period as possible.

It has long been known that a large tract of the very country which it is proposed to examine is a barren waste, supporting so scant a vegetation that it is almost uninhabitable—whence the appellation of *mauvaises terres*, or *bad lands*. This barrenness is by no means due to the ordinary causes of unproductiveness—the mountainous and rocky character of the surface—but seems to be rather owing to certain chemical peculiarities of the soil.

That the cause of this sterility of the soil should be investigated appears to me of the first moment, especially as it is not at all improbable that the adjacent tertiary basin at the heads of the Cheyenne, Moreau, and White rivers, may afford the very mineral manures and chemical earths required to reclaim these lands and make them perhaps equal in fertility to the average of upland western soils. This chemical and mineralogical investigation I consider it important to make, whether these lands remain Indian territory or should be acquired by treaty, since it is now an acknowledged opinion that there is no salvation for the North American Indians but to abandon the chase as a *means of subsistence*, settle on farms, and depend for food and existence on the agricultural products of the soil, so that ultimately, even if the Indian tribes occupy these lands west of the Missouri river, they must, before long, look to their crops as their main means of support; and the government of the United States, as their protectors, counsellors, and advisers, is called upon to afford them all the information and assistance in their power to deliver them, if possible, from an exterminating and irresistible influence that seems destined ere long to overtake them as hunting and roving hordes and sweep them from the face of the earth.

There are yet other reasons that make it desirable to have these geological examinations undertaken.

I know, from remarks that have fallen from European geologists and naturalists who have seen collections from the *bad lands* at the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, that as soon as the account of this region is spread abroad, it will not be long before collectors from Europe will seek to enrich their museums of natural history from this extraordinary geological field; so that unless the exploration is undertaken immediately, this country may be anticipated and superseded in discoveries of the highest scientific interest, and in acquisitions to its national cabinets, that would confer upon them more interest and attraction than any objects of natural history that could be deposited.

Our previous experience of this country, and a knowledge of localities, would enable us to carry forward the exploration with every prospect of success; and we should hope to return with a collection of fossil remains such as never yet has rewarded the labors of a scientific expedition.

It was partly with a view to the extension of our geological know-

ledge of these tertiary beds lying further to the north, along the base of the Rocky mountains, that I recommended to your office the appointment of Dr. J. Evans to a reconnoissance of the country situated towards the heads of the Missouri river, at a time when there was a favorable prospect of accomplishing this object at a very trifling expense, and, at the same time, of affording him an opportunity of crossing from thence the chain of the Rocky mountains into Oregon.

The detailed report of this expedition I have not yet seen; but some of the geological sections transmitted by Dr. J. Evans, which you afforded me an opportunity of inspecting when I was last in Washington, show a great amount of geological information obtained in one of the most abrupt and difficult countries to explore within the territory of the United States. I consider the estimations of heights alone, calculated from barometrical observations along the lines of the sections, in themselves a stupendous undertaking, and the information thereby obtained of a value to the department and science incomparably greater than the small sum expended in the explorations.

I learn, also, from letters received from Dr. J. Evans from time to time, that, independent of all geological information acquired, his contributions to our knowledge of the physical geography of the mountainous regions of Oregon must be important; indeed, I understand that he has discovered a large stream, the existence of which was not previously known to geographers.

I may state, moreover, that when we regard the difficulties and perils of the route, the limited means at his disposal, his transit of the Rocky mountains was a most daring and dangerous undertaking.

Almost alone and unaided did Dr. J. Evans accomplish this journey. The small means at his control only enabled him to hire two voyageurs. With this slender force did he attempt to cross the Rocky mountain chain from the heads of the Missouri, by nature one of the most difficult passes on this continent, through the heart of a country inhabited by the Blackfeet, Blood, and Flathead Indians, among the most hostile tribes in the United States of America, and who are continually at war among themselves.

Deterred by the perils of the undertaking, his two voyageurs begged to be released from their engagements after reaching the first Flathead village on their route. From this point did Dr. J. Evans proceed to thread the mountain fastnesses entirely alone, trusting to his compass for direction, his gun for subsistence, and an occasional Indian guide, hired, from time to time, from one mission-station to another. Thus did he finally successfully accomplish an undertaking that must reflect the highest honor on his enterprise, courage, and perseverance, and accomplish a feat which even the mountaineers and trappers, familiar with the passes, and inured to fatigue, hardships, privations, and perils, would have hesitated to undertake.

Being aware, from my connexion for many years with the geological surveys of the lands of the United States, how important it is for the Land Department that it should have accurate and *early* reliable information not only as to the mineral but agricultural character of a country over which it is extending its lineal surveys, I regard the results of

Dr. J. Evans's reconnoissance in Oregon as furnishing, at this juncture, invaluable information.

It was for this reason chiefly that I addressed the Commissioner of the General Land Office, urging the importance of an early geological reconnoissance of Oregon.

I am, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

D. D. OWEN.

J. WILSON, Esq.,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington.

1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852
1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900

No. 3.

Statement of receipts and expenses on account of the mineral agency, from April, 1847, to the date of the last adjusted account of the mineral agent.

Agents.	No. of report.	Receipts from rents.	Expenses.
D. R. McNair, agent	760	\$2,441 16	\$1,168 73
	761	3,197 32	2,568 16
	762	5,056 94	717 68
	763	162 90	1,166 75
	767	.....	762 50
	942	272 55	749 96
E. J. Roberts, assistant to McNair ..	773	.....	500 00
		11,130 87	7,633 78
John W. Allen, agent	2133	978 12	5,728 32
W. G. Coffin.....	2122	1,881 88	3,759 75
	2158	.....	2,644 44
		1,881 88	6,404 19

Statement—Continued.

Agents.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Excess of receipts.	Excess of expenses.
McNair, agent ..	\$11,130 87	\$7,633 78	\$3,497 09	.....
Allen, agent ...	978 12	5,728 32	.....	\$4,750 20
Coffin, agent ..	1,881 88	6,404 19	.....	4,522 31
	13,990 87	19,766 29	3,497 09	9,272 51
	Deduct excess of receipts.....			3,497 09
	Actual excess of expenses.....			5,775 42

No. 4.—*A list of the laws of Congress making grants to the several States of public lands, including per-centage on sales of the same, showing by whom approved, and for what purpose.*

Dates of laws.	By whom approved.	State or Territory.	For what purpose.
May 20, 1785	.....	N. W. Territory.	Sections 16 appropriated for schools.
April 30, 1802	Thomas Jefferson ..	Ohio	One-twentieth of net proceeds for roads from the Atlantic to the Ohio river; sections 16 for schools; salt springs, with contiguous lands.
Mar. 3, 1803	..... do	Ohio	School lands for Symmes's purchase, Virginia military, Zanesville military, and Connecticut reserve; three per cent. of net proceeds for roads and canals.
Mar. 3, 1803	..... do	Tennessee	Sixteenth sections for schools; lands for Jefferson College.
April 21, 1806	..... do	Louisiana	Sixteenth sections for schools; lands for college.
Feb. 15, 1811	James Madison	Louisiana	Salines, with contiguous lands.
Feb. 20, 1811	..... do	Louisiana	Five per cent. of net proceeds for roads and levees.
Feb. 21, 1812	..... do	Illinois	Salines, with contiguous lands.
June 10, 1812	..... do	Missouri	Sixteenth sections for schools.
Jan. 9, 1815	..... do	Mississippi	Sixteenth sections for schools.
April 19, 1816	..... do	Indiana	Five per cent. of net proceeds for roads and canals; 16th sections for schools; lands for seminary of learning; salines, with contiguous lands; seats of government and public buildings.
Mar. 1, 1817	..... do	Mississippi	Five per cent. of net proceeds for roads and levees.
Feb. 17, 1818	James Monroe	Missouri	Lands for seminary of learning.
Feb. 17, 1818	..... do	Arkansas	Lands for seminary of learning.
April 20, 1818	..... do	Alabama	Sixteenth sections for schools.
April 18, 1818	..... do	Illinois	Sixteenth sections for schools; two-fifths of five per cent. of net proceeds for roads and canals; lands for colleges.
Feb. 20, 1819	..... do	Mississippi	Seats of government and public buildings; lands for college.
Mar. 2, 1819	..... do	Alabama	Five per cent. of net proceeds for internal improvements.
Mar. 3, 1819	..... do	Connecticut	Deaf and dumb asylum.
Mar. 6, 1820	..... do	Missouri	Five per cent. of net proceeds for roads and canals; seat of government; salines, with lands contiguous.
May 7, 1822	..... do	Indiana	Schools for Clark's reserve.
Mar. 3, 1823	..... do	Florida	Sixteenth sections for schools; lands for university.
May 20, 1826	John Quincy Adams.	Michigan	Lands for college.
April 5, 1826	..... do	Kentucky	Lands for college.
May 20, 1826	..... do	Ohio	Schools for French reserve.
Mar. 2, 1827	..... do	Alabama	Lands for college; for seat of government.
Mar. 2, 1827	..... do	Illinois	Lands for canal.
Mar. 2, 1827	..... do	Indiana	Lands for Wabash and Erie canal.
Mar. 2, 1827	..... do	Indiana	Lands for road from Lake Michigan.
Mar. 3, 1827	..... do	Ohio	Lands for road from Sandusky to Columbus.
May 23, 1828	..... do	Alabama	400,000 acres to improve Tennessee river.
May 24, 1828	..... do	Ohio	Lands for Miami canal.
May 24, 1828	..... do	Ohio	500,000 acres for internal improvements.
Feb. 12, 1831	Andrew Jackson ..	Alabama	Lands for improving certain rivers.
June 15, 1832	..... do	Arkansas	Lands for public buildings.
July 4, 1832	..... do	Arkansas	Lands for public buildings.

No. 4.—List of laws, &c.—Continued.

Dates of laws.	By whom approved.	State or Territory.	For what purpose.
June 30, 1834	Andrew Jackson	Ohio	Lands for Wabash and Erie canal.
June 28, 1834	do	Illinois	Lands for Michigan road.
Mar. 3, 1835	do	Florida	Right of way and materials for railroads.
Mar. 3, 1835	do	Florida	10 acres at St. Mark's for railroad.
June 23, 1836	do	Arkansas	Salines, with lands contiguous.
June 23, 1836	do	Arkansas	Five per cent. of net proceeds for roads and canals; lands for common schools.
June 23, 1836	do	Michigan	Lands for common schools; public buildings; salines, with contiguous lands.
July 4, 1836	do	Alabama	Lands for common schools; five per cent. of net proceeds for roads and canals; for the Chickasaw cession.
July 4, 1836	do	Mississippi	Lands for common schools; five per cent. of net proceeds for roads and canals; for the Chickasaw cession.
June 18, 1838	Martin Van Buren	Wisconsin	Lands for Milwaukee and Rock River canal.
Mar. 3, 1839	do	Iowa	Lands for seat of government.
Sept. 4, 1841	John Tyler	All of the land States.	Ten per cent. of net proceeds of sales from December 31, 1841, and each a quantity of land for internal improvements, which, with former grants, will make 500,000 acres.
Sept. 4, 1841	do	Remain'g States and District of Columbia.	Ten per cent. of net proceeds of sales, to be disposed of by legislatures.
Aug. 23, 1842	do	Iowa	School lands for "Half Breed" tract.
June 15, 1844	do	Wisconsin	Lands for improvement of Grant river, at Potosi.
Mar. 3, 1845	do	Iowa	Five per cent. of net proceeds for roads and canals; 16th sections for common schools; salines, with lands contiguous; for university.
Aug. 8, 1846	James Knox Polk	Iowa	Lands for improvement of the Des Moines river.
Aug. 8, 1846	do	Wisconsin	Lands for improvement of Fox river.
Aug. 7, 1846	do	Tennessee	All the vacant public lands for a college.
Mar. 2, 1849	do	Louisiana	Swamp lands for drains and levees.
Sept. 9, 1850	Millard Fillmore	Minnesota Ter.	Sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for common schools.
Sept. 9, 1850	do	Utah	Sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for common schools.
Sept. 9, 1850	do	New Mexico	Sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for common schools.
Sept. 20, 1850	do	Illinois	Lands for Chicago and Mobile railroad.
Sept. 20, 1850	do	Mississippi	Lands for Chicago and Mobile railroad.
Sept. 20, 1850	do	Alabama	Lands for Chicago and Mobile railroad.
Sept. 23, 1850	do	All of the land States.	Swamp lands unfit for cultivation within their respective limits for drains and levees.
June 10, 1852	do	Missouri	Lands for railroads.
Aug. 26, 1852	do	Michigan	Lands for ship-canal at Sault Ste. Marie.

NOTE.—The grant of ten per cent. of net proceeds, per act of September 4, 1841, was suspended by its own conditions, and the tariff act of August 30, 1842, and has remained so since that period. The acts modifying the above-mentioned acts, but not materially affecting the original grants, have been omitted in the list. The several acts granting the right of way and materials to railroad and plank road companies, have been treated as individual grants and omitted in the list.

No. 5.

Report of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, relative to the swamp and overflowed lands in Louisiana.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 24, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 20th instant, with accompanying documents, containing the information relative to the swamp and overflowed lands in Louisiana, called for by the Senate's resolution of the 23d ultimo.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. C. GODDARD,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. WM. R. KING,
President of the Senate.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
August 20, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from your department of the 25th ultimo, enclosing a resolution of the Senate of the 23d ultimo, in relation to the swamp and overflowed lands in Louisiana; and, in answer to the first part of that resolution, I enclose a copy of the report made to this office on the 25th June last, by the principal clerk of surveys, in relation to these overflowed lands—he having been detailed, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, to go to Louisiana for that purpose.

In answer to the rest of that resolution, I have to state that, of the swamp lands in Louisiana, and those subject to overflow, it is estimated that there have been sold by the United States 1,719,188 acres.

Of the lands which will remain the property of the government after the swamp and overflowed lands granted by the act of 2d March, 1849, shall have been certified to the State, it is estimated that—

4,700,000	acres	have	been	in	market	10	years.
949,413	“	“	“	“	“	20	“
2,000,000	“	“	“	“	“	30	“

This is exclusive of the lands in the Greensburg district. The reasons for excluding these lands from this statement is, that they cannot be classified with the other public lands—the whole of the surveys having been reported as fraudulent in 1837, and a resurvey of the lands and the refunding of the money ordered for those which had been sold by the act of 29th August, 1842.

On the accompanying diagram, the lands that will remain the property of the government after the swamp and overflowed lands have been certified to the State are colored yellow, except those in the Greensburg district. The general character of those lands, from an examination of

the field-notes, appears to be poor—scarcely averaging second and third quality: the timber is chiefly pine. Some good lands—even first rate—are reported on the water-courses, and approaching the “Salt Marsh,” on which the timber is oak, hickory, beech, gum, cypress, &c.; but most, if not all these, have been sold, or are covered by private claims; and it is believed that the unsold lands may be characterized as pine lands, from second quality down to very poor.

The resolution of the Senate is returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BUTTERFIELD,

Commissioner.

Hon. T. M. T. McKENNON,

Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

June 25, 1850.

SIR: By letter of the 17th April last, you instructed me, for reasons therein given, to repair as soon as possible to Louisiana, and, after conference with the governor and surveyor general, to make such reconnaissance of the land along the principal streams as would enable me to understand the nature of the country, and to make such suggestions as will lead to an early and satisfactory settlement of the grant made to that State by the act of 3d March, 1849, to aid in reclaiming the swamp lands therein; and, as early and final action on this subject is represented to be of vital importance to the State, that I should use all diligence to effect the object of my mission, and limit my personal observation to such points, that, aided by reliable information, the object of that mission could be obtained.

In accordance with those instructions, I proceeded to Louisiana by the western route, noting the appearance of the country on both sides of the Mississippi river, and making inquiries in relation to the interior, so as to obtain all the information practicable on the subject.

A brief description of the peculiar topographical features of that section of the country seems to be necessary to a full understanding of its present condition.

On the east side of the Mississippi the lands in the interior appear to be generally high and rolling from the northern boundary of the State to Baton Rouge, where the hills give place to a low, alluvial formation. The river in its serpentine course occasionally approaches those high lands, and, again receding, all the margin of the stream between the points where it comes in contact with the table-land is low and wet. On the right bank of the river throughout the State, for some distance in the interior, it is mostly of that character, and, falling back from the margin of the stream, generally terminates in lakes or swamps.

The average fall from the natural surface of the ground, at the bank of the river, to a distance of forty arpens back from the margin of the stream, has been found by a series of observations, I was informed, to be from fourteen to sixteen feet, and where there is no swamp in the rear, to be twelve feet. Hence, when there is a rise in the river (which

frequently happens) the water is precipitated with great force and velocity upon the rear lands. To protect those lands, and to prevent injury to the front, necessarily accruing from such overflows, levees or embankments are thrown up along the bank of the river of greater or less base and elevation, according to the necessities of the case. Where creeks or bayous enter into the Mississippi their banks must also be leveed or their mouths closed, otherwise the high waters of the Mississippi flow into them and inundate the rear lands.

These levees, on the average, appear to be about five feet high, thirty feet wide at the base, and seven and a half feet wide at top; hence the constructing and keeping of them in repair are very expensive. Moreover, the current of the river being very rapid and the banks alluvial, those banks are subject to great and rapid abrasions; and, as a matter of prudence and safety, therefore, the levees are, and must be, constructed some distance back from the margin of the stream. Between the levees and the enclosures of the planters, space is always left for a public road, that being the highest and driest ground, and therefore best adapted for that purpose, the rear lands being so wet that they are frequently impassable. The proprietors of the lands fronting on the rivers, creeks, bayous, &c., are thus deprived of the use of a considerable portion of their very best lands by the necessity for making these levees and the peculiar topographical features of the country.

From the foregoing description it is evident that all the lands fronting on rivers, creeks, bayous, and water-courses, subject to overflow, must be protected by safe, strong, and sufficient levees, and that the omission to secure a single tract will bring ruin and desolation on all the adjacent country; and, therefore, all of such lands remaining the property of the government must of necessity be leveed at the expense and cost of the citizens of Louisiana. All the rear lands that are of any value have been reclaimed by the construction and perpetuation of those levees; and thus, so far as any of those lands have been sold by the government, (and it is believed that hundreds of thousands of acres of such lands have been sold,) the government has been so far benefited at the expense of the people of Louisiana, for none of those lands would have been disposed of had they not thus been reclaimed.

It is impossible by any written description to convey an adequate idea of the present condition of a great part of Louisiana; to be realized it must be witnessed. For hundreds of miles I found the whole bank of the stream under water; and in other places the river, having broken through the embankments or levees, was rushing over the country with the force of a torrent, carrying ruin and destruction in its course. Where the levees were sufficiently high and strong to resist the pressure of the water, the rear lands were inundated by the river flowing through the crevasses or creeks, &c., until the whole, except a few hundred feet of the front land next the levees, was overflowed. A great number of plantations and settlements were entirely submerged, and the only mode of access or egress left to the inhabitants was by boats, or platforms erected where practicable on frames above the surrounding waters. This state of things was not limited to the country; some of the villages or towns along the river were in a like

condition, the streets being wholly under water. The inhabitants were thus deprived of every opportunity of engaging in any industrial pursuit, and, consequently, of the means of earning subsistence, as the land could not be cultivated; and in many cases there was not sufficient dry ground on which to cut wood for fuel for the steamboats that navigate the river. The cattle had taken refuge on the most elevated spots, and were seeking a scanty subsistence from the leaves of bushes or the tops of the young cane, and frequently, getting into deep water, were carried away by the force of the current and drowned.

The scene for many miles thus presented was harrowing in the extreme, and appeals to every principle of humanity for all the succor and relief that can be extended in the premises. Neither was it temporary in its character, for I was assured by many that it was nearly as bad last year and the year before, and that there had been but little if any abatement of the evil since the early part of last January.

It is estimated that property to the amount of millions of dollars has been destroyed; and, although the city of New Orleans and a considerable portion of the southern section of the State have been preserved by the drainage of the surplus water through the crevasses and over the country above, those portions of the State can have no guarantee of an immunity from a like infliction till a radical remedy be applied.

By an examination of the able report on the internal improvements of Louisiana, made by A. D. Wooldridge, esq., State engineer, in January last, a copy of which is respectfully submitted herewith, from my own observation, and from information derived from many intelligent gentlemen living in, or who had recently visited various sections of the State, the impression was made on my mind that all the lands belonging to the government, and most of those the property of individuals, within the following limits, had been submerged during the whole of the present, and a great part of the past year, and that preceding; that is to say, between the Mississippi and Ouachita rivers, extending to the high lands on the west side of the Ouachita; those within some miles on each side of the Upper Red river; those along the Lower Red river; the lands in the southeastern district, and those along the Gulf coast, as shown by the accompanying diagram of the State; the northern boundary of those last mentioned to be determined by actual observation. The lands between East and West Pearl rivers were also designated as of like character. Subsequently, in an interview with the surveyor general and several of the deputies, I was satisfied that this impression was correct.

On conference with his Excellency Joseph Walker, governor of the State, and R. W. Boyd, esq., the United States surveyor general, and in view of the facts above mentioned, the following seemed to be principles fully embraced by the act of 3d March, 1849, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the State of Louisiana, and the instructions issued under that law by you, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, on the 18th April, 1850; they were therefore so considered, to wit:

The agent who may be appointed by the governor to make the selections for the State, if acceptable to the surveyor general, will be appointed by him as a deputy surveyor, and installed as such.

The lands which he may report as falling to the State under examinations already made, or hereafter to be made, will be so regarded.

The examination of the field-notes of the St. Helena or Greensburg district will be conclusive of the lands now resurveyed in that district; and the lands hereafter to be resurveyed will be examined with reference to the grant to the State, and all falling to the State will be so certified, as the surveys are returned examined and approved, except the lands between East and West Pearl rivers; all which, from satisfactory evidence, are regarded as falling to the State under the law.

The lands south of Lake Pontchartrain, &c., can be certified at once to the State.

The lands in the southeastern district, between the Ouachita and Mississippi rivers, those along Lower Red river, and those along the Gulf coast, can also generally be certified to the State.

An examination of the field-notes of the surveys on, and adjacent to, the Sabine and the Upper Red river, and between the Upper Red river and the Ouachita, with the memoranda of the deputies, will be conclusive as to those regions.

The lands already examined by the engineer, assistant engineer, or other officer of the State, in the discharge of their regular duties, and also those which may hereafter be examined in like manner, in connexion with the examination of the field-notes in the office, can at once be certified.

These principles were entirely satisfactory to the governor, and were approved by him; and the opinion entertained was, that the whole grant, so far as the lands were concerned which had been surveyed, could be disposed of in a short time, and at comparatively small expense to the State; and, with reference to those yet to be surveyed, that they would be certified to the State, as the surveys are completed, at a mere nominal cost.

It is but an act of justice to state that, in arranging this matter, I was much indebted to the thorough and accurate knowledge of Mr. Boyd, the surveyor general, in all matters connected with the topography of the country; and that he evinced the most lively interest in carrying out the instructions of this office with a just and proper regard to the intention of the law, the interests of the government, and justice to the State of Louisiana. Though somewhat out of place, I may also be permitted to state that his office was in the most perfect order; the gentlemen employed therein were actively, diligently, and efficiently engaged in their respective vocations; and the voluminous archives of the office were arranged with such system that any paper could be referred to in a moment. The thorough knowledge of the surveyor general of all the complicated duties of his office, enables him to despatch business with a promptness and energy which otherwise would have been impossible; and, moreover, he seemed to be perfectly acquainted with the history of the origin and various stages of most of the private claims in the State, and the laws and instructions relating thereto. In fine, he is an invaluable officer.

Having thus briefly described the peculiar character of the country, and the action had in relation to the grant made by the act of the 3d of March, 1849, to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp

lands therein, I beg leave to present a few suggestions as to the evil under which that State now suffers, the remedy for that evil, and the benefits which will flow from the adoption of that remedy.

By tracing the dividing ridges between the sources of the waters that flow into the Mississippi and its tributaries, and those which flow north into the lakes, east to the ocean, south to the Gulf of Mexico, extending west to the Rocky mountains, it will be found that the boundaries thus described extend from the twenty-ninth to the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, and average from the tenth to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington, embracing an area of about one million two hundred and sixty-nine thousand square miles.

This region has been settled with unexampled rapidity; and as improvements keep pace with the settlements, it is reasonable to suppose that the whole country is now more rapidly and thoroughly drained into the Mississippi than when in a state of nature. Then, no doubt, a great quantity of water was collected in pools and swamps, and there remained until carried off by gradual evaporation. This, of course, so far relieved the bed of the stream; but as the lands are opened up by cultivation, this water is discharged at once into the river, thus adding to its volume.

This, it is believed, is one of the causes of the great increase in the waters of the Mississippi for the few past years; but whether it is the principal cause or not I cannot say, as I have not the data to enable me to come to a satisfactory conclusion in the matter.

All the water collected in the immense region above mentioned, except that carried off by evaporation, has no outlet but the Mississippi, and the regions in the south inundated by it. The facts presented to the eye are sufficient to show that the river, with a bed averaging not more than a mile in width through the lower part of the State and towards its outlet, is not sufficient to carry off the surplus water thus accumulated. No labored calculation of the amount of water collected and of the capacity of the river is required to prove this truth; it is established in heart-rending evidences of the sufferings of our fellow-citizens in that region. The questions, then, arise, in what way and by what means shall the evil be abated? The old system of leveeing has been found, by many years of patient trial, to be insufficient; and in adopting a new plan, permanent security should be the great desideratum.

In considering this subject, it must be remembered that the State of Louisiana is not the only sufferer from this undue accumulation of water in the Mississippi. Portions of Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi, are in like condition; and any means adopted with reference to Louisiana alone must, to a considerable extent, prove abortive, so long as the overflow from the Mississippi finds its way through the States above to the low lands of that State.

The first suggestion in relation to this matter is, to make such improvements in the bed of the river as will enable it to discharge the greatest amount of water in the least time. This can be done, after a careful survey of the stream, by straightening its channel, commencing at the Gulf of Mexico, and working upwards as far as necessary. This would abridge considerably the length of the stream, increase its ve-

locity somewhat, cause it to deepen its channel, keep it clearer of obstructions than it now is, and have a tendency to prevent the abrasions of its banks. Those abrasions are now chiefly found in the bends, where the waters, rushing with great force against the alluvial shores, continually wash them away, and increase the evil from year to year.

The plan heretofore adopted, to some extent, of straightening the channel of the river at certain points high up the stream, has become deservedly unpopular, for the reason that this partial effort only removes the evil from one point to throw it with aggravated force and effect upon another. But I am convinced that a system of this kind, adopted and followed out as suggested, would tend very much to the accomplishment of the desired object, and that, too, without so materially increasing the current of the river as to interfere injuriously with its navigation.

The next suggestion is, by the construction of levees at some distance inland from the margin of the river, of such breadth of base and top that they can be used for roads—the elevation to depend upon the necessities of the case. By using these levees as roads, they will be kept constantly hard and compact, and any injury to them will at once be noticed and repaired.

The present levees, to a great extent, are found to be insufficient; and hence, in constructing new ones, the best plan should be adopted, and that plan should be uniform.

The third suggestion, and that which would obviate the necessity of elevating those levees above a very moderate height, is, to open the natural outlets on the sides of the river which have been closed by artificial means, and which, before being so closed, acted as safety-valves to carry off the mass of water that now inundates the country; or by opening new outlets, in the shape of canals, at points where formations can be found of such character that the banks will not be subject to wash or abrasion.

These canals should be cut to the swamp, and, if necessary, their sides could be leveed, to prevent the water drained by them from spreading abroad over the country. Trenches or canals should also be cut through the lowest parts of the swamps between the streams, and these should be connected with each other, and with the bayous and sloughs that traverse the country. As many branches or outlets as may be necessary to carry off the surplus water of the river could thus be made into the gulf, and the overflow of the river be controlled and directed; so that large bodies of land, now swampy or overflowed even at dry seasons, would be reclaimed, and an invaluable system of internal communication by canals effected, sufficient to convey the produce of every plantation to market.

It is true that these improvements will be expensive. The amount of the cost I have not attempted to calculate; nor can it be done with any degree of accuracy until the necessary surveys have been made. It has been supposed that it may amount to six or ten millions of dollars. Admitting that it will cost the greater sum, or even double that amount, the expense would be of no consideration in comparison to the benefits that would flow from it.

The destruction of property and crops this season by the overflow

has been estimated to amount to five or seven millions of dollars, a recurrence of which can hereafter be prevented by these improvements. Moreover, about three or four millions of acres of land will be reclaimed which otherwise would continue to be valueless. These lands are as fruitful as any in the world, and, by proper cultivation, would yield abundant crops of sugar and cotton—the great staples of the South. This increase of these articles, according to the laws of trade, would reduce the price of them, and thus all the citizens of the United States would be so far benefited.

The expense of making these improvements, as already stated, will be very heavy—much more, in fact, than can be realized from the munificent grant made by Congress to aid in this object, however liberally that grant may be construed. The balance must be raised by taxing the inhabitants, who have already contributed millions for this purpose, and whose means have been seriously impaired by the disasters of the past and present years; unless Congress, regarding the matter in its true light, as one of national importance, should further extend the grant for this purpose, so as to include all the public lands in the State—which, in view of all the circumstances of the case, I respectfully recommend.

The whole question, it seems to me, has resolved itself into the alternative that relief must be speedily extended or the low lands of Louisiana abandoned. The latter alternative would be ruinous to thousands who have spent fortunes in purchasing and improving those lands, and, by reducing the amount of the annual crop of sugar and cotton in our country, would increase the price of those articles, compel us to depend for the deficiency thus caused on foreign countries, and prove seriously inconvenient to a great number of our citizens.

The State of Louisiana has within itself the means of exhaustless wealth. With a soil of unbounded and inexhaustible fertility, it has one of the most delightful and salubrious climates in the world, despite the consequences of these overflows, which would have converted most other countries into vast burial-places.

The fervid heat of the summer enables its citizens to enjoy all the luxuries and delights of the tropics; and yet that heat is so moderated by the prevalence of cool and refreshing breezes, that a delightful residence can be found in almost any part of the State. With the improvements now required, Louisiana will soon become one of the first States of the Union in wealth, population, and importance, as she has within herself all the elements necessary to this end.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

JNO. WILSON,

Principal Clerk Surveys.

HON. J. BUTTERFIELD,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A.

Statement of public lands sold; of cash, Treasurer's receipts, treasury notes, &c., received therefor; of incidental expenses thereon; and of payments into the treasury on account thereof, in the first half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1851, and ending June 30, 1852.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in first half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash, Treasurer's receipts, and treasury notes.			Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Treasury notes.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
OHIO.									
Chillicothe	8,200.46	\$10,348 07	\$10,348 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,229 26	\$11,598 99
Defiance	18,377.33	37,821 71	37,821 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,005 28	41,707 07
Total	26,577.79	48,169 78	48,169 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,234 54	53,306 06
INDIANA.									
Jeffersonville	7,804.51	9,755 64	9,755 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080 13	9,505 64
Vincennes	9,401.47	11,751 84	11,751 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	997 23	12,111 51
Indianapolis	2,874.20	5,181 01	5,181 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	908 61	6,121 00
Crawfordsville	4,339.22	4,424 03	4,424 03	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000 00	765 19	4,847 00
Port Wayne	671.01	1,020 03	1,020 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	523 95	843 00
Winamac	12,300.09	15,636 74	15,636 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132 68	17,432 00
Total	37,390.50	48,769 29	47,769 29	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	5,407 79	50,460 15

ILLINOIS.									
Shawneetown.....	22,401.77	28,003 21	28,002 61					1,233 29	20,000 00
Kaskaskia.....	9,209.72	11,512 14	11,512 14					825 76	10,905 81
Edwardsville.....	12,101.72	15,127 20	15,127 20					969 51	16,224 85
Vandalia.....	18,978.55	23,723 19	23,723 19					1,113 86	21,205 94
Palatine.....	50,329.54	62,911 92	62,911 92					2,696 15	55,927 24
Springfield.....	9,036.91	11,296 14	10,796 14			500 00		916 63	10,821 38
Danville.....	7,736.72	9,670 48	9,670 48					920 54	9,631 87
Quincy.....	8,291.72	10,364 65	10,364 65					1,218 23	11,732 20
Dixon.....	26,686.83	34,348 00	33,948 00			400 00		1,607 13	26,893 00
Chicago.....	5,515.08	6,893 87	6,793 87			100 00		941 76	6,793 87
Total.....	170,288.56	213,849 80	212,849 80			1,000 00		12,442 86	190,136 16
MISSOURI.									
St. Louis.....	40,170.39	50,213 46	50,213 46					6,418 21	48,720 00
Fayette.....	16,752.35	20,940 46	20,940 46					1,143 46	23,218 43
Palmyra.....	35,225.90	44,056 60	44,056 60					1,673 70	42,703 90
Jackson.....	18,407.58	23,010 65	23,010 65					1,134 21	19,995 00
Clinton.....	36,709.99	45,887 77	45,887 77					1,675 61	41,803 72
Springfield.....	41,893.83	52,370 04	52,370 04					2,285 27	35,604 41
Plattsburg.....	35,287.49	44,109 36	44,109 36					1,873 18	48,391 00
Milan.....	19,277.84	24,097 51	24,097 51					2,020 43	27,553 23
Total.....	243,725.37	304,685 85	304,685 85					18,224 07	287,989 69
ALABAMA.									
St. Stephen's.....	5,229.87	6,537 34	6,537 34					672 64	1,448 93
Cahaba.....	30,481.71	38,102 13	38,102 13					1,636 75	38,574 90
Huntsville.....	13,396.94	16,746 18	16,746 18					1,508 41	23,770 83
Tuscaloosa.....	8,544.54	10,680 67	10,680 67					1,015 74	11,507 55
Sparta.....	17,666.10	22,082 62	22,082 62					1,144 43	20,730 38

A—Continued.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in first half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash, Treasurer's receipts, and treasury notes.			Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Treasury notes.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
Demopolis	2,515.18	\$3,143 98	\$3,143 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$552 43	\$625 00
Montgomery	8,483.58	10,604 47	10,604 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	864 61	10,642 87
Lebanon	18,418.74	23,023 42	23,023 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,860 16	21,900 00
Total	104,736.66	130,920 81	130,920 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,255 17	129,200 46
MISSISSIPPI.									
Washington	9,489.33	11,872 44	11,872 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	764 68	10,082 03
Augusta	204.96	256 17	256 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	584 70	618 46
Jackson	1,955.36	2,444 19	2,444 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	656 96	2,806 76
Grenada	1,783.92	2,229 90	2,229 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	521 81	.....
Columbus	3,227.02	4,033 77	4,033 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	581 23	1,590 63
Total	16,660.59	20,836 47	20,836 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,109 38	15,097 88
LOUISIANA.									
New Orleans	555.86	694 81	694 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,646 83	.....
Opelousas	4,622.94	5,778 66	5,778 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	688 10	.....
Monroe	14,008.35	17,510 44	17,510 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	755 65	.....

Greensburg.....				No sales.....				530 57	
Natchitoches.....	21,909.99	27,387 49	27,387 49					1,497 37	21,100 00
Total.....	41,097.14	51,371 40	51,371 40					5,118 52	21,100 00
MICHIGAN.									
Detroit.....	11,074.45	14,422 09	14,422 09					1,570 71	14,422 39
Kalamazoo.....	3,771.81	4,778 60	4,778 60					685 37	3,991 17
Genesee.....	11,630.29	17,137 77	17,137 77					1,123 40	16,716 36
Ionia.....	14,194.15	17,742 72	17,742 72					1,125 15	16,742 00
Sault Ste. Marie.....	55,133.62	69,617 50	69,617 50					2,663 67	63,624 18
Total.....	95,804.32	123,698 68	123,698 68					7,168 30	115,496 10
ARKANSAS.									
Batesville.....	25,302.85	31,666 84	31,666 84					1,563 89	27,203 17
Little Rock.....	7,484.60	9,458 55	9,458 55					896 84	9,626 79
Washington.....	14,316.97	17,896 32	17,896 32					953 24	13,476 49
Fayetteville.....	13,436.74	16,798 44	16,798 44					855 87	11,998 55
Helena.....	2,467.28	3,084 14	3,084 14					666 04	550 00
Clarksville.....	6,709.05	8,386 31	8,386 31					857 15	12,638 00
Champagnole.....	15,024.41	18,780 51	18,780 51					1,311 86	12,713 51
Total.....	84,741.90	106,071 11	106,071 11					7,104 89	88,206 51
FLORIDA.									
Tallahassee.....	10,638.27	13,297 83	13,297 83					974 11	13,297 83
St. Augustine.....	1,195.86	1,494 83	1,494 83					674 12	320 00
Newnansville.....	8,468.17	10,595 60	10,595 60					909 01	7,513 35
Total.....	20,302.30	25,388 26	25,388 26					2,557 24	21,131 18

A—Continued.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in first half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash, Treasurer's receipts, and treasury notes.			Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Treasury notes.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
IOWA.									
Du Buque.....	36,961.90	\$46,223 10	\$45,973 10	.....	* \$200 00	.....	\$50 00	\$1,794 08	\$37,483 85
Fairfield.....	32,095.11	40,127 89	40,127 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,083 32	41,955 00
Iowa City.....	39,135.67	48,919 58	48,919 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,941 91	38,513 95
Total.....	108,192.68	135,270 57	135,020 57	.....	200 00	.....	50 00	5,819 31	117,952 80
WISCONSIN.									
Mineral Point.....	26,067.90	34,031 68	33,988 88	.....	* 42 80	.....	.....	1,800 29	32,685 51
Green Bay.....	7,240.87	9,051 20	9,001 20	.....	* 50 00	.....	.....	1,037 35	9,738 91
Milwaukie.....	6,228.66	7,785 90	7,685 90	.....	* 100 00	.....	.....	944 36	9,178 22
Willow River.....	10,629.78	13,332 05	13,332 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,396 17	12,253 03
Total.....	50,167.21	64,200 83	64,008 03	.....	*192 80	.....	.....	5,178 17	63,855 67
MINNESOTA TERRITORY.									
Stillwater.....	13,023.52	16,279 40	16,279 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,810 76	17,003 98

* This amount is in Wisconsin refunding certificates.

RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in first half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash, Treasurer's receipts, and treasury notes.			Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Treasury notes.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
Ohio.....	26,577.79	\$48,169.78	\$48,169.78					\$3,234.54	\$53,306.06
Indiana.....	37,390.50	48,769.29	47,769.29				\$1,000.00	5,407.79	50,460.15
Illinois.....	170,288.56	213,849.80	212,849.80				1,000.00	12,442.86	190,136.16
Missouri.....	243,725.37	304,685.85	304,685.85					18,224.07	287,989.69
Alabama.....	104,736.66	130,920.81	130,920.81					9,255.17	129,200.46
Mississippi.....	16,660.59	20,836.47	20,836.47					3,109.38	15,097.88
Louisiana.....	41,097.14	51,371.40	51,371.40					5,118.52	21,100.00
Michigan.....	95,804.32	123,698.68	123,698.68					7,168.30	115,496.10
Arkansas.....	84,741.90	106,071.11	106,071.11					7,104.89	88,206.51
Florida.....	20,302.30	25,388.26	25,388.26					2,557.24	21,131.18
Iowa.....	108,192.68	135,270.57	135,020.57		* \$200.00		50.00	5,819.31	117,952.80
Wisconsin.....	50,167.21	64,200.83	64,008.03		* 192.80			5,178.17	63,855.67
Minnesota Territory.....	13,023.52	16,279.40	16,279.40					1,810.76	17,003.98
Grand total.....	1,012,708.54	1,289,512.25	1,287,069.45		* 392.80		2,050.00	86,431.00	1,170,936.64

* This amount is in Wisconsin refunding certificates.

B.

Statement of public lands sold; of cash, Treasurer's receipts, treasury notes, &c., received therefor; of incidental expenses thereon; and of payments into the treasury on account thereof, in the last half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1851, and ending June 30, 1852.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in last half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash, Treasurer's receipts, and treasury notes.			Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Treasury notes.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
OHIO.									
Chillicothe	3,023.70	\$4,205 45	\$4,205 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$697 18	\$3,091 15
Defiance.....	12,485.98	23,814 75	23,814 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,285 54	23,945 00
Total.....	15,509.68	28,020 20	28,020 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,182 72	27,036 15
INDIANA.									
Jeffersonville.....	7,533.24	9,416 53	9,291 53	.....	.....	.....	\$125 00	770 94	9,291 53
Vincennes.....	2,332.43	2,915 56	2,915 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	626 15	10,798 45
Indianapolis.....	823.26	1,132 37	1,132 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	646 58	1,346 00
Crawfordsville.....	2,847.08	3,558 83	3,558 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	805 12	2,190 00
Fort Wayne.....	183.89	229 86	229 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	331 82	508 50
Winamac.....	6,156.78	7,720 71	7,720 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	911 11	9,198 05
Total.....	19,876.68	24,973 86	24,848 86	.....	.....	.....	125 00	4,091 72	33,332 53

ILLINOIS.									
Shawneetown.....	20,669.61	25,838.21	25,838.21	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,332.57	31,673.01
Kaskaskia.....	6,194.85	7,743.58	7,743.58	-----	-----	-----	-----	792.41	8,163.02
Edwardsville.....	6,067.03	7,583.81	7,583.81	-----	-----	-----	-----	695.26	8,607.29
Vandalia.....	6,639.99	8,299.99	8,299.99	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,463.54	10,537.06
Palestine.....	23,162.30	35,202.87	35,202.87	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,880.31	38,310.09
Springfield.....	1,809.56	2,261.95	2,261.95	-----	-----	-----	-----	682.35	4,265.88
Danville.....	2,271.71	2,721.07	2,621.07	-----	-----	-----	100.00	723.08	3,004.54
Quincy.....	4,070.64	5,088.34	5,088.34	-----	-----	-----	-----	715.81	4,942.60
Dixon.....	6,250.55	7,955.34	7,542.84	-----	-----	-----	412.50	941.91	9,398.80
Chicago.....	2,658.18	3,322.74	3,322.74	-----	-----	-----	-----	848.05	8,844.76
Total.....	84,794.42	106,017.90	105,505.40	-----	-----	-----	512.50	10,075.29	127,747.05
MISSOURI.									
St. Louis.....	34,672.12	43,340.46	43,340.46	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,062.45	44,300.00
Fayette.....	13,346.83	16,683.55	16,683.55	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,203.81	18,743.08
Palmyra.....	22,462.63	28,078.40	28,078.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,277.26	27,401.15
Jackson.....	21,753.63	27,192.14	27,192.14	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,123.28	25,980.00
Clinton.....	40,413.92	50,569.88	50,569.88	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,281.99	49,472.51
Springfield.....	50,855.71	63,570.40	63,570.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,723.10	76,220.77
Plattsburg.....	19,746.53	24,684.16	24,684.16	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,224.84	30,304.53
Milan.....	14,937.02	18,682.20	18,682.20	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,429.43	15,783.39
Total.....	218,188.39	272,801.19	272,801.19	-----	-----	-----	-----	14,546.16	288,205.29
ALABAMA.									
St. Stephen's.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	340.86	5,700.00
Cahaba.....	14,336.45	17,920.56	17,920.56	-----	-----	-----	-----	780.00	12,210.73
Huntsville.....	11,418.50	14,273.13	14,273.13	-----	-----	-----	-----	929.70	16,174.44
Tuscaloosa.....	4,256.75	5,338.97	5,338.97	-----	-----	-----	-----	916.10	4,940.12
Sparta.....	13,958.93	17,448.66	17,448.66	-----	-----	-----	-----	977.90	20,393.01
Demopolis.....	1,361.85	1,702.31	1,702.31	-----	-----	-----	-----	733.29	5,715.86

B—Continued.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in last half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash, Treasurer's receipts, and treasury notes.			Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Treasury notes.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
Montgomery.....	4, 090.37	\$5, 112 97	\$5, 112 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$722 44	\$7, 811 48
Lebanon.....	9, 627.95	12, 034 93	12, 034 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 492 50	16, 450 00
Total.....	59, 050.80	73, 831 53	73, 831 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 892 79	89, 395 64
MISSISSIPPI.									
Washington.....	3, 459.99	4, 324 98	4, 324 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	670 97	7, 363 12
Augusta.....	184.30	230 51	230 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	559 68	267 58
Jackson.....	1, 079.26	1, 349 07	1, 349 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	682 53	2, 714 18
Grenada.....	471.19	588 98	588 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	384 98	716 58
Columbus.....	1, 669.30	2, 086 62	2, 086 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	965 60	5, 508 27
Total.....	6, 864.04	8, 580 16	8, 580 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 263 76	16, 569 73
LOUISIANA.									
New Orleans.....	504.65	630 80	630 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 467 85	694 78
Opelousas.....	3, 719.42	4, 649 27	4, 649 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	969 73	16, 108 23
Monroe.....	6, 072.85	7, 591 06	7, 591 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 502 38	24, 410 37

Greensburg								522 65	
Natchitoches	13, 827 .80	17, 284 75	17, 284 75					1, 731 44	27, 428 56
Total	24, 124 72	30, 155 88	30, 155 88					6, 194 05	68, 641 94
MICHIGAN.									
Detroit	2, 908 .16	3, 835 20	3, 835 20					777 22	3, 783 25
Kalamazoo	2, 071 .90	2, 589 87	2, 589 87					764 42	4, 082 24
Genesee	5, 678 .04	8, 695 76	8, 695 76					766 14	7, 209 94
Ionia	7, 935 .26	9, 919 08	9, 919 08					871 79	12, 205 00
Sault Ste. Marie	2, 968 .32	3, 710 40	3, 710 40					1, 722 82	13, 325 00
Total	21, 561 .68	28, 750 31	28, 750 31					4, 902 39	40, 605 43
ARKANSAS.									
Batesville	17, 854 .68	22, 345 34	22, 345 34					1, 301 24	26, 002 64
Little Rock	2, 344 .36	2, 930 45	2, 930 45					594 06	2, 930 45
Washington	4, 141 .28	5, 174 67	5, 174 67					712 08	10, 719 17
Fayetteville	9, 831 .26	12, 289 09	12, 289 09					1, 342 56	17, 046 33
Helena	684 .11	855 14	855 14					529 54	
Clarksville	3, 563 .55	4, 454 43	4, 454 43					612 98	4, 718 00
Champagnole	1, 944 .43	2, 430 54	2, 430 54					943 97	8, 597 80
Total	40, 363 .67	50, 479 66	50, 479 66					6, 036 43	70, 014 39
FLORIDA.									
Tallahassee	5, 445 .50	6, 806 88	6, 806 88					720 87	6, 806 88
St. Augustine	644 .48	805 60	805 60					606 86	2, 368 00
Newnansville	8, 615 .48	10, 769 37	10, 769 37					919 64	16, 252 22
Total	14, 705 .46	18, 381 85	18, 381 85					2, 247 37	25, 427 10

B—Continued.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in last half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash, Treasurer's receipts, and treasury notes.			Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Treasury notes.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
IOWA.									
Dubuque.....	4,711.46	\$5,889 40	\$5,889 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$985 07	\$23,361 76
Fairfield.....	7,831.90	9,789 87	9,789 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	974 31	14,486 39
Iowa City.....	9,978.22	12,472 78	12,472 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,218 63	22,560 23
Total.....	22,521.58	28,152 05	28,152 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,178 20	60,408 38
WISCONSIN.									
Mineral Point.....	4,844.22	6,055 27	6,055 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,340 85	11,268 54
Green Bay.....	2,569.18	3,211 56	3,211 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	727 31	3,229 85
Milwaukee.....	1,911.51	2,389 41	2,389 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	590 90	4,186 78
Willow River.....	1,241.60	1,552 00	1,552 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	694 48	2,083 50
Total.....	10,566.51	13,208 24	13,208 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,353 54	20,768 67
MINNESOTA TERRITORY.									
Stillwater.....	2,234.77	2,793 46	2,793 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,096 25	4,150 64

B—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in last half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash, Treasurer's receipts, and treasury notes.			Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Treasury notes.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
Ohio	15, 509.68	\$28, 020 20	\$28, 020 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2, 182 72	\$27, 036 15
Indiana	19, 876.68	24, 973 86	24, 848 86	.....	.....	.....	\$125 00	4, 091 72	33, 332 53
Illinois	84, 794.42	106, 017 90	105, 505 40	.....	.....	.....	512 50	10, 075 29	127, 747 05
Missouri	218, 188.39	272, 801 19	272, 801 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	14, 546 16	288, 205 29
Alabama	59, 050.80	73, 831 53	73, 831 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 892 79	89, 395 64
Mississippi	6, 864.04	8, 580 16	8, 580 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 263 76	16, 569 73
Louisiana	24, 124.72	30, 155 88	30, 155 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 194 05	68, 641 94
Michigan	25, 561.68	28, 750 31	28, 750 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 902 39	40, 605 43
Arkansas	40, 363.67	50, 479 66	50, 479 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 036 43	70, 014 39
Florida	14, 705.46	18, 381 85	18, 381 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 247 37	25, 427 10
Iowa	22, 521.58	28, 152 05	28, 152 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 178 20	60, 408 38
Wisconsin	10, 566.51	13, 208 24	13, 208 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 353 54	20, 768 67
Minnesota Territory	2, 234.77	2, 793 46	2, 793 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 096 25	4, 150 64
Grand total	540, 362.40	686, 146 29	685, 508 79	.....	.....	.....	637 50	68, 060 67	872, 302 94

C.—Exhibit of the quantities of public land (exclusive of the sixteenth or school sections) advertised for sale in the year 1852; the quantities the plats of survey of which have been returned to the General Land Office; the quantities prepared for market not yet advertised, and the probable quantities which will be prepared in 1853.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Quantity advertised for sale in the year 1852.	Quantities the plats of survey of which have been returned to the General Land Office.		Quantities prepared for market, and not yet advertised for sale.	Estimated quantities the plats of survey of which are to be returned in the year 1853.
		Prior to last annual report.	Since last annual report.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio	Improved Wyan	dotte lands.			
Indiana		1, 958		a 1, 958	
Michigan		1, 237, 371	1, 470, 052	b 2, 707, 423	1, 800, 000
Illinois	1, 223, 921	1, 223, 921	7, 499	c 7, 499	
Wisconsin	3, 047, 262	81, 605	3, 236, 974	271, 217	3, 150, 000
Iowa	3, 279, 709	688, 482	3, 552, 337	d 4, 240, 819	3, 750, 000
Minnesota Territory	481, 571	8	633, 003	151, 440	800, 000
Missouri		91, 150	41, 403	e 132, 553	290, 000
Arkansas		703, 577	26, 715	f 730, 292	125, 000
Louisiana	Resurvey'd tracts.	1, 027, 128	246, 987	g 1, 274, 115	300, 000
Mississippi		3, 103		h 3, 103	
Alabama		90, 530		i 90, 530	
Florida		611, 022	307, 983	k 919, 005	500, 000
Total	8, 032, 463	5, 759, 855	9, 529, 953	10, 529, 954	10, 715, 000

- a Sundry small islands.
- b Received too late in the season for proclamation.
- c Certain sections.
- d Includes 3,279,709 advertised and postponed, to await the organization of new land offices.
- e Part in Clamorgan grant.

- f Interfered with by Clamorgan and De Bastrop's grants and on the State line, 668,034 acres.
- g Part interfered with by Dauterive grant.
- h Islands.
- i Detached tracts.
- k Live-oak lands, 190,920 acres; and within Indian limits, 411 138 acres.

D.

Synopsis of the public lands advertised for sale since the 26th of November, 1851, (the date of the Commissioner's last annual report,) showing the quantity under proclamation exclusive of school lands.

State or Territory, and land districts.	Date of proclamation.	Date of sale.	Quantity originally proclaimed.	Postponed.		Quantity under proclamation.			
				Till when.	Quantity.				
ILLINOIS.									
Chicago	April 3, 1852	Sept. 6, 1852	<i>Acres.</i> 71,663	.....	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i> 71,663		
Dixon	do	Sept. 20, 1852	79,930	.....	.....	79,930	
Vandalia	do	Aug. 2, 1852	394,875	.....	.....	394,875	
Danville	do	Aug. 23, 1852	474,447	.....	.....	474,447	
Palestine	do	Aug. 16, 1852	17,230	.....	.....	17,230	
Shawneetown	do	July 19, 1852	51,190	.....	.....	51,190	
Kaskaskia	do	July 5, 1852	134,586	.....	.....	134,586	
			*1,223,921	.....	.....	1,223,921	
IOWA.									
Fairfield	July 9, 1852	Nov. 1, 1852	} 1,573,918	Indefinitely.....	1,573,918	.....		
Fairfield	do	Nov. 15, 1852				} 1,222,400	Indefinitely.....	1,222,400
Iowa City	do	Nov. 1, 1852							} 483,391	Indefinitely.....	483,391	.....
Iowa City	do	Nov. 15, 1852	} 3,279,709	Indefinitely.....	3,279,709	.....		
Dubuque	do	Nov. 1, 1852			
			3,279,709	.....	3,279,709	.....		
OHIO.									
Upper Sandusky	July 28, 1852	Sept. 27, 1852	Improved Wyandotte lands.....	.....	.....	.....

* Within six miles of the Central Railroad and its branches.

D—Continued.

State or Territory, and land districts.	Date of proclamation.	Date of sale.	Quantity originally proclaimed.	Postponed.		Quantity under proclamation.
				Till when.	Quantity.	
MINNESOTA.						
Stillwater.....	July 29, 1852	Nov. 1, 1852	<i>Acs.</i> 481, 571	.....	<i>Acs.</i>	<i>Acs.</i> 481, 571
WISCONSIN.						
Mineral Point.....	Aug. 10, 1852	Nov. 15, 1852	} 1, 980, 848	.....	.....	1, 980, 848
Mineral Point.....	do.....	Nov. 22, 1852		.....	.....	892, 268
Menasha.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1852		.....	.....	174, 146
Willow River.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1852		.....	.....	3, 047, 262
LOUISIANA.						
Greensburg.....	Nov. 4, 1852	April 11, 1852	Resurveyed tracts.	.....	.....	Resurveyed tracts.
			8, 032, 463		3, 279, 709	4, 752, 754

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Quantity originally proclaimed.	Quantity postponed.	Quantity under proclamation.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Illinois	1,223,921	.....	1,223,921
Iowa	3,279,709	3,279,709	.....
Ohio	Wyandotte lands..	.....	Wyandotte lands.
Minnesota	481,571	.....	481,571
Wisconsin	3,047,262	.....	3,047,262
Louisiana	Resurveyed tracts.	.....	Resurveyed tracts.
	8,032,463	3,279,709	4,752,754

E.—Statement showing the areas of the several land States and Territories, the amount of land disposed of by sale and otherwise, and the amount unsold and undisposed of on the 30th June, 1852.

States and Territories.	Areas of the land States and Territories, exclusive of water.		Surveyed up to June 30, 1852.	Unsurveyed June 30, 1852.	Offered for sale up to June 30, 1852.	Sold up to June 30, 1852.	Donations and grants for schools, universities, &c.	Grants for deaf and dumb asylums.	Grants for internal improvements.	Grants for individuals and companies.
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio	39,964	25,576,960	16,770,984	.....	16,770,984	12,646,857.65	727,528	.....	1,243,001.77	32,141.24
Indiana	33,809	21,637,760	21,487,760	.....	21,485,802	15,960,902.37	673,357	.....	1,609,861.61	843.44
Illinois	*55,409	*35,461,760	35,461,760	.....	35,454,262	16,008,331.08	1,001,795	.....	500,000.00	954.64
Missouri	*65,037	*41,623,680	41,319,207	304,473	41,186,654	10,866,722.53	1,222,179	.....	500,000.00	.....
Alabama	150,043	132,027,490	31,993,813	33,677	31,903,283	11,662,607.77	925,814	21,949.46	500,000.00	1,981.53
Mississippi	137,337	123,895,680	23,895,680	.....	23,892,577	19,869,713.67	860,624	.....	500,000.00	15,965.31
Louisiana	*41,346	*26,461,440	22,222,251	4,239,189	17,394,144	3,536,655.92	832,124	.....	500,000.00	8,412.98
Michigan	56,243	35,995,520	33,177,566	2,817,954	31,354,803	9,372,907.18	1,113,477	.....	500,000.00	4,080.00
Arkansas	52,198	33,406,720	33,275,922	130,798	32,618,409	3,328,985.74	932,540	2,097.43	500,000.00	139,366.25
Florida	59,268	37,931,520	22,526,275	15,405,245	18,876,615	1,035,415.64	954,583	20,924.22	500,000.00	52,114.00
Iowa	50,914	32,584,960	22,648,508	9,936,452	17,199,028	2,810,043.51	951,224	.....	1,385,078.22	18,226.86
Wisconsin	53,924	34,511,360	18,730,684	15,780,676	15,932,380	4,995,022.64	1,004,728	.....	929,736.00	5,705.82
California	188,981	120,947,840	.....	120,947,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000.00	.....
Minnesota Territory	*141,839	90,776,960	926,989	89,849,971	820,534	19,695.44	2,997,191	.....	§340,000.00	.....
Oregon Territory	341,463	218,536,320	860,268	217,676,052	.....	.....	12,186,987	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory	210,744	134,876,160	.....	134,876,160	.....	.....	7,493,120	.....	.....	.....
Utah Territory	187,923	120,270,720	.....	120,270,720	.....	.....	6,681,707	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territory	*528,725	*338,384,000	.....	338,384,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska Territory	136,700	87,488,000	.....	87,488,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	187,171	119,789,440	.....	119,789,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,519,038	1,612,184,290	325,297,667	1,277,930,647	304,889,475	102,113,861.14	40,558,978	144,971.11	10,007,677.60	279,792.07

* Corrected to date.
 † Exclusive of Chickasaw cession
 ‡ Includes the estimated quantity of 560,000 acres of the Des Moines river grant, situated in this State, between the Racoon fork and source of said river.
 § Includes the estimated quantity of 340,000 acres of the Des Moines river grant, situated in this Territory, between the Racoon fork and source of said river.
 ¶ Not finally closed.

E—Continued.

States and Territories.	Grants for seats of government and public buildings.	Grants for military services.	Reserved for salines.	Reserved for benefit of Indians.	Reserved for companies, individuals, and corporations.	Confirmed private claims.	Swamp lands granted to States.	Central railroad grant.	Total unsold and unappropriated, of offered and unoffered lands, June 30, 1852.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio.....		1,643,463.96	24,216	16,330.73	8,805,976.00	26,459.80	*25,720.71		385,264.14
Indiana.....	2,560	1,003,536.61	23,040	126,220.71	149,102.00	329,880.53	*1,255,038.53		503,417.20
Illinois.....	2,560	6,236,810.68	121,629	48,989.69		188,901.61	†1,833,412.94	2,246,400	7,271,975.36
Missouri.....	2,560	1,774,203.20	46,080	22,587.61		1,362,455.10	†1,517,287.00		24,309,605.56
Alabama.....	1,620	397,884.95	23,040	2,542,378.82		213,386.65	†436,450.00	230,400	15,069,976.82
Mississippi.....	1,280	86,183.21		277,612.04		688,083.25	†2,239,987.00	549,120	8,807,111.52
Louisiana.....		395,350.30				2,092,903.91	*9,164,922.44		9,931,070.45
Michigan.....	13,200	485,763.59	46,080	109,300.83		126,711.25	†4,544,189.00		19,679,811.15
Arkansas.....	10,600	1,451,433.05	46,080			118,451.12	†4,807,673.00		22,069,493.41
Florida.....	6,240	166,639.81		227.49	305.75	3,739,789.00	*1,000,763.32		30,454,517.77
Iowa.....	3,840	3,113,813.30	46,080	119,183.34			*71,958.05		24,065,512.72
Wisconsin.....	6,400	1,899,537.17	46,080	137,894.27		36,880.99	†1,259,269.00		24,190,106.11
California.....									120,447,840.00
Minnesota Territory.....		54,600.00					No estimate or report.....		87,365,473.56
Oregon Territory.....									206,349,333.00
New Mexico Territory.....									127,383,040.00
Utah Territory.....									113,589,013.00
Northwest Territory.....									338,384,000.00
Nebraska Territory.....									87,488,000.00
Indian Territory.....									119,789,440.00
Total.....	50,860	18,709,219.83	422,325	3,400,725.53	8,955,383.75	8,923,903.21	28,156,670.99	†3,025,920	1,387,534,001.77

* Reported by State authorities, &c.

† Estimated by surveyors general.

† Estimated, in part.

F.

Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

For compensation of the Commissioner, and the Recorder, draughtsman and assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, and packers in said office, including eight additional clerks, provided for by the act of August 12, 1848, (Little & Brown, vol. 9, p. 286).....	\$93,400
For compensation of three temporary clerks, authorized by 7th section of act of March 3, 1849, (Little & Brown, vol. 9, p. 370).....	3,756
For compensation of clerks employed on Chicasaw and other Indian business in the General Land Office, under act of March 3, 1851, (Little & Brown, vol. 9, p. 616).....	<u>1,650</u>

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

For compensation of six laborers, at \$500 per annum each, act of September 30, 1850, (Little & Brown, vol. 9, p. 527)	\$3,000
For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to September 28, 1850; patent and other records, tract-books, blank books, and blank forms, for the district land offices; binding plats, field-notes, &c., &c.; stationery, office furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items.....	<u>36,325</u>

Contingent expenses in addition, under swamp-land act of 28th September, 1850; military bounty acts of 28th September, 1850, and 22d March, 1852; and act of 31st August, 1852, "for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants."

For parchment, maps, records, blanks, and printing; letter and other records required under above laws; printing-plate and engraving scrip, authorized to be issued by act of 31st August, 1852, including forms, &c., under said act, and other miscellaneous expenses.....	<u>\$32,700</u>
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G.

Estimate of appropriations for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
For surveying the public lands, &c., in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, to wit :	
1. For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses and special surveys demanding augmented rates, and to be applied and apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, (the part to be applied to the resurveys required by the location and survey of private claims in Florida, to be disbursed at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile). . . .	\$115,000 00
2. For correcting defective and fraudulent surveys in the upper peninsula of Michigan, including the expenses of a field inspector of surveys.	5,000 00
3. To defray the expenses of examining and correcting old, imperfect, and defective surveys in the northern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan.	3,000 00
4. For the survey of township and section lines in Wisconsin, at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile.	25,000 00
5. For the survey of standard correction, township, and section lines in Minnesota, in conformity with the instructions recently issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for similar surveys in Oregon, at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile	45,000 00
6. For correcting erroneous and defective lines of public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, including office work.	2,500 00
7. For completing the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the acts of 13th June, 1812, and 26th May, 1824.	1,500 00
8. For compensation of surveyors and other agents required in Illinois, Missouri, Florida, and Arkansas, to carry into effect the act of September 28, 1850, granting swamp lands, &c.	14,000 00
9. For detached and unfinished surveys and resurveys in Arkansas, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile.	15,230 00
10. For correction of erroneous and defective surveys in Arkansas, at a rate not exceeding four dollars per mile.	6,286 00

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
11. For surveying in Louisiana at augmented rates, including salary and expenses of surveyor to locate private land claims.....	\$9,142 00
12. For the survey of private land claims in Florida, under the act of 28th June, 1848, including the work now under contract.....	10,000 00
13. For completing certain surveys in Florida, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, in consequence of the peculiar difficulties attending the execution of the same, on account of swamps, lakes, marshes, &c., and for scrap work.....	10,000 00
14. For compensation to Joseph Troskolowski, for arduous and difficult surveys and resurveys in the Greensburg district, Louisiana, being the difference between the amount paid that deputy and that authorized by law, the same having been reported by the surveyor general of Louisiana to be equitably due said deputy.....	571 55
14½. For continuing the survey of the keys on the Florida coast, under act of 28th June, 1848.....	20,000 00
PACIFIC SURVEYS.	
15. For surveying standard parallel, township, and section lines in Oregon, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, nearly equal to 6,400 miles.....	76,400 00
16. For extending the principal meridian line in Oregon, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles.....	4,000 00
17. For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, &c.....	2,250 00
18. To complete a geological reconnoissance in Oregon, desired by the people of the Territory, and partially undertaken in 1851, on the particular recommendation of Dr. D. D. Owen, United States geologist, as a matter intimately connected with the deductions set forth in the forthcoming report of his geological survey in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and intrusted to Dr. John Evans, his assistant in said survey, and paid for, so far, out of a balance of a former appropriation for geological surveys in the West, and to include a particular investigation of the remarkable geological features of the region of country called "Mauvais Terres," in the vicinity of the Black Hills,	

G—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
and on the waters of the Missouri river, in Nebraska, for reasons specially set forth by Dr. Owen.....	\$25,000 00
19. For rent of surveyor general's office in California, purchase of instruments, records, drawing materials, furniture, fuel, pay of messenger, &c.....	11,400 00
20. For continuing the survey of the islands on the coast of California, under the act of 31st August, 1852..	30,000 00
Aggregate, exclusive of California.....	431,279 55

NOTE.—No estimate is now submitted for surveying operations in California, as no report has yet been received on that subject from the surveyor general of that district. When such report shall have come to hand, the wants of that branch of the service will be made known in a special communication.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 1852.

H.

Estimate of appropriations for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
For salaries of surveyors general and their clerks, in addition to the balances of former appropriations, viz :		
1. For compensation of the surveyor general northwest of the Ohio, per 10th section of the act of May 18, 1796, (Laws U. S., vol. 2, page 537)	\$2,000	
2. For clerks in his office, per 1st section of the act of May 9, 1836, (Laws U. S., vol. 9, page 331).....	6,300	\$8,300
3. For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri, per 1st section of the act of April 3, 1818, (Laws U. S., vol. 6, pages 266 and 267).....	2,000	
4. For clerks in his office, per 1st section of the act of May 9, 1836, (Laws U. S., vol. 9, page 331).....	3,820	5,820
5. For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, per 5th sec. of act of March 3, 1831, (Laws U. S., vol. 8, p. 500)...	2,000	
6. For clerks in his office, per 1st section of the act of May 9, 1836, (Laws U. S., vol. 9, page 331).....	2,500	4,500
7. For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, per 7th section of the act of March 3, 1833, (Laws U. S., vol. 7, page 147).....	2,000	
8. For clerks in his office, per 1st section of the act of May 9, 1836, (Laws U. S., vol. 9, page 331).....	3,500	5,500
9. For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846, (Acts 1st session 29th Cong., page 118).....	2,000	
10. For clerks in his office, per same act....	6,300	8,300
11. For compensation of the surveyor general of Arkansas, per act of August 8,		

H—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
1846, (Acts 1st session 29th Cong., page 118)	\$2,000	
12. For clerks in his office, per same act...	6,300	
13. For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of September 27, 1850, (Acts 1st session 31st Cong., page 111).....	2,500	\$8,300
14. For clerks in his office, per same act...	4,000	
15. For compensation of the surveyor general of California, per 1st section of the act of March 3, 1851, (Acts 2d session 31st Cong., page 617)	4,500	6,500
16. For clerks in his office, including translator and clerk to take charge of the old Spanish archives, being the same amount appropriated by act of 31st August, 1852.....	14,000	
17. For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, including the offices in Oregon and California, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government.....		18,500
18. For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, per act of March 2, 1805, (vol. 2, page 326, Little & Brown,) paid prior to July 1st, 1849, out of the surveying fund		40,000
		500
Making an aggregate of.....		106,220

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 1852.

I.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SURVEYORS GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF IOWA AND WISCONSIN.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1852.

SIR: In submitting the following report, I have endeavored as briefly as possible to present the actual condition of the surveys under my charge as they now exist, and a concise statement of all the operations of this office during the year ending to-day.

Since the date of my last annual report there have been surveyed, out of the amounts apportioned to this office of the appropriations of 30th September, 1850, and 3d of March, 1851, one thousand three hundred and sixty-five miles of township lines, and nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty-four miles of subdivisions. It is a source of great satisfaction to state that all the surveys contracted for out of the large amount placed at my disposal, (upwards of \$107,000,) with the single exception of six townships, have been completed, examined and platted, and the plats thereof transmitted to your office. Of the six townships here referred to, four, which are fractional, have been returned, but are delayed for corrections; whilst the other two are unfinished, only on account of the illness of the deputy who had charge of the survey.

In addition to the work above mentioned, the annexed table will exhibit the returns of two hundred and four miles of township lines, and five hundred and sixty-three of subdivisions, which have also been properly disposed of; also, of one entire district of township lines on Lake Superior, and an advance return of the same description of work east of the fourth principal meridian in the State of Wisconsin, which have been examined in the office, and will be forwarded before this reaches you.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA BOUNDARY.

The survey of this important line has largely engaged the time and attention of the office.

The organization of a suitable party for the execution of the work was completed with all possible despatch, and the main body of the expedition, with all the supplies and means of transportation, started from this place on the first of April last, and were in the field, ready to commence operations, within three days from that time.

Unfavorable weather delayed somewhat the progress of the work during the first three weeks; but throughout the latter portion of the spring and the entire summer months the weather was remarkably favorable both for astronomical and surveying operations. This fortu-

nate circumstance, together with the energy and zeal displayed by the deputy and assistants having the work in charge, secured its completion in a much shorter time than might reasonably have been anticipated in view of its character and extent, and the care required in its performance. The field-work was finished, and the whole force engaged upon it had arrived in this city by the 6th ultimo.

The field-notes, so far as they relate to the measurement and marking of the line, have been returned, and are on file in this office.

In connexion with the astronomical department of the survey, some clerical labor yet remains to be performed in revising the records and calculations, and arranging them in a suitable shape for preservation. A map of the boundary line, exhibiting an accurate sketch of the topographical features of the country, is also in preparation; and for these purposes two of the assistants engaged for this service are still retained on duty. A full report from Capt. Talcott, the chief surveyor and astronomer, which is expected to accompany the astronomical returns, will complete the record of the survey; and it is hoped that all will be on file in this office, and ready for transmission to your department, within six weeks from this time.

The country adjacent to the boundary, so far as I can learn from the persons who have been employed upon this work, does not differ materially from those portions of Iowa to which the public surveys have heretofore extended. In fertility of soil it is unsurpassed. The line commences on the Mississippi river, in a broad and heavily timbered bottom, much cut up by sloughs, and subject to an annual inundation. After leaving the bottom the country for a short distance is very hilly and broken; but from range 5, as far as range 24 west, it is gently undulating, diversified with timber, oak openings, and prairie, abounding in pure springs and streams, and presents altogether one of the finest agricultural regions in the valley of the Mississippi. Settlement has not as yet extended beyond the first thirty miles; but emigrants are already following in the track marked out by the baggage train of the surveyors, and it may be safely predicted that at no distant day this portion of Iowa and Minnesota will support a large population.

West of the Shell fork of Cedar river the country becomes more generally level, and in many places wet and marshy. It is, however, capable of being easily drained, and is admirably suited for grazing purposes, the finest red-top grass (a species but little inferior to the best meadow) being found often upwards of five feet in height. As the line approaches the Des Moines river, the surface becomes high and more rolling, interspersed, however, with numerous marshy places and many small lakes. This character of country continues until we pass Spirit lake, and reach the divide between the tributaries of the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, from which point to the western extremity of the line, on the Big Sioux, the country is, with but little exception, a high, dry, rolling prairie. The entire length of the line is 268 miles 65 chains and 86 links. Throughout the whole region last referred to, viz: all that lies west of range 24, the country is characterized by great scarcity of timber; and although the soil is very rich, and water of good quality can be obtained in abundance, its settlement must necessarily thereby be retarded.

The act of Congress prescribing the boundaries of the State of Iowa, designates the western boundary as proceeding from the Missouri river up the main channel of the Big Sioux river, until the latter is intersected by the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude. In order to ascertain beyond all doubt that the river to which the parallel was extended was the true terminus of the northern boundary, (that point being otherwise determinable only upon strong presumptions which might possibly be called in question,) Captain Talcott deemed it proper to send a small party down the Big Sioux, to explore the same to its junction with the Missouri. Mr. R. J. Cleaveland, and three assistants, were accordingly assigned to this duty. They descended the river on a raft, and after a voyage of fourteen days, (two of which were lost in consequence of obstructions and accidents,) arrived at its mouth, from whence they returned overland to Dubuque. Mr. Cleaveland has prepared a sketch-map of the river from his notes and observations, which I shall have the honor to transmit to you, in connexion with the other papers relating to the boundary. It is an exceedingly crooked stream, as may be judged from the time occupied by the party in descending it. Although the distance from its mouth to the boundary line is not more than sixty miles in a direct course, the distance by the windings of the river is estimated by Mr. Cleaveland at not less than two hundred and sixty miles.

For one hundred and fifty miles of this distance it is thought to be navigable for steamboats. Its average width is about five chains for 150 miles; thence to its intersection with the boundary line, from two to three chains. With the exception of a half-breed settlement and some improvements near its mouth, the whole country in its vicinity is still in the undisturbed possession of the Indians.

SURVEYS BORDERING LAKE SUPERIOR.

As early as I could procure the services of competent deputies, I placed under contract conformably to your instructions of 10th May, 1852, the district bordering the southwest shore, designated by the diagram accompanying the said instructions. This work was divided into two districts; the most easterly of which was assigned to E. S. Norris, and the other to George R. Stuntz, with instructions to each to subdivide a limited number of such townships and fractional townships as in their opinion would meet most ready sale. Under their charge the work, which is one of much difficulty, requiring the use of the solar compass exclusively, has advanced with all the rapidity that could have been reasonably anticipated. Mr. Norris has this day returned and submitted his plat and field-notes, which will receive examination at an early day. Mr. Stuntz is expected to report himself by the first of November. The country in the eastern district, from the meridian to range 5, inclusive, is very broken, and in some parts almost mountainous, often reaching the height of from seven hundred to a thousand feet, and is heavily timbered. The greatest elevation, however, once gained, (some fifteen miles from the lake,) the country changes to rolling, sandy barrens, covered with a thick growth of pine, oak, and birch. The northwest portion of the district is much better adapted to agricul-

tural purposes than any other part. On Bad river there is a saw-mill in course of erection, with some other slight improvements. On both branches of Bad river, which extend a considerable distance into the interior, there are heavy bodies of pine timber, as also along the western side of Long Island bay. Bark Point and the adjoining bay are now attracting some attention. A packing-house for the accommodation of the fisheries, and a store, are to be erected there the coming summer; and the proximity of the best fishing grounds on both the north and south shores of the lake will, no doubt, contribute towards building up a flourishing town.

In the district of Mr. Stuntz I am informed there is an iron mountain eight hundred feet in height, the ore of which is so pure as, with careful smelting, to yield ninety-five per cent. of iron, of a quality far superior to the best Pennsylvania, or, indeed, that produced by any other part of the Union.

Mr. Norris has subdivided in amount about seven townships, comprising all in his district that it is expedient to have subdivided at present.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

The survey of this boundary was confided to the charge of Mr. G. R. Stuntz, in connexion with his survey on the lake. Full instructions were issued to him, and his field-notes will, no doubt, be returned by the first proximo, as I have information that he is now engaged in prosecuting the work with his usual energy and skill.

SURVEYS EAST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIARY IN THE MEMONEE CESSION.

All surveys in this cession, south of the second correction parallel, have been closed, and carefully examined both in the office and field. A large district of country, north of said line and east and west of the Wisconsin river, has also been subdivided out of the same appropriation. The unfinished portion of the two districts of township lines, the survey of which was suspended on account of the sudden decease of one of the deputies engaged in the work, has been re-let the present season. An advance return of one tier of townships has just been received, and will be examined and forwarded in a few days; and by the 15th of December ensuing the whole will no doubt be returned. This will complete the survey of all township lines in the State of Wisconsin east of the fourth principal meridian and south of the third correction parallel.

There has been placed under contract for subdivision a valuable district on Wolf river, comprising fourteen townships, which, with five others adjoining the meridian and very recently let, will complete all surveys up to the line dividing townships Nos. 24 and 25. North of this line, on each side of the Wisconsin river, there have been let for subdivision thirty-five townships of the best land, such as will be likely to command a ready sale when brought into market. The above statement exhibits all that has been done east of the fourth meridian.

WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN, WISCONSIN.

The surveys here have been pushed as rapidly as the means placed at my disposal would permit. South of the second correction parallel but four townships remain to be let for subdivision.

Between the second and third, thirty-six townships have been placed under contract, a portion of the returns of which have been examined, platted, and copies thereof transmitted to your office. North of the third correction line, two districts of township lines have been let, embracing all the unsurveyed portion south of the line dividing townships 35 and 36, and an additional district extending west as far as the line dividing ranges 9 and 10, and north to the fourth correction. A discretionary power has also been given to the deputies intrusted with the work to subdivide a limited number of such townships as, in their opinion, should be earliest brought into market.

Fifty-three townships have been selected for subdivision in the two lower districts, and sufficient of the appropriation is reserved to survey such other townships as the interest of the government may require.

SURVEYS IN MINNESOTA.

East of the Mississippi river, but two contracts, embracing fourteen townships, have been let; and these border or are near the river, and were selected on account of their adaptation to agricultural and other purposes. A portion of this work has already been returned, and the plats forwarded to your office will show that considerable advances towards settlement have already been made in this region.

West of the Mississippi river, the boundary between Iowa and Minnesota will form a base for the country north of it—a country as different from that lying east of the river as it is possible to conceive. Whilst the latter is chiefly valuable for its pineries and lumbering facilities, the former, so far as known, is chiefly valuable for its agricultural advantages. Thus far, the Mississippi has been considered a natural boundary; and as the land west of the main channel was, until very recently, in possession of the Indians, the surveys have heretofore been closed to that river; but as they are rapidly approaching a point where the river will cease to become a meandered stream, and the lands west of it now form a portion of the same territory, it becomes necessary to adopt some plan for guidance in the work hereafter to be executed.

This is a subject to which I have given much attention. It has been recommended to extend the surveys from the east side across the river, and continue the numbering with reference to the fourth principal meridian; but the result of this course would be a tier of fractional townships on the south, rendering valueless as a base the boundary line recently run—a base which, for accuracy, must compare favorably with any heretofore established. As this is entirely a new field for operations, and as it is desirable to extend the surveys with the utmost precision throughout this beautiful country, I feel unwilling to carry the errors of the surveys on the eastern side into this work when it can so easily be avoided; and, in addition to this, I feel desirous to adopt the

system suggested by your letter of the 10th of July last. I would therefore respectfully recommend the establishment of another meridian, to be denominated the sixth principal meridian, and that the same be started from the corner to ranges 28 and 29, on the northern boundary of Iowa. A line extended due north from this point would, it is believed, intersect the Blue Earth at its junction with the Minnesota river, and from this meridian the surveys should be numbered, and the system already mentioned could be carried into operation. It is proper, also, to bring to your notice the fact that the monuments recommended by your letter above mentioned have been adopted on the base line; and if the establishment of the same be required throughout this district of country, it is absolutely necessary to increase the rate of compensation. With the increased labor it is but just that an increase of remuneration should be awarded. I would respectfully request your serious consideration of this matter, and recommend that the same compensation that is now allowed in Minnesota, east of the river, (viz: the \$5 per mile maximum,) be allowed in the district under consideration.

If the system spoken of above is to be adopted, it is desirable to have an early appropriation, as much time will be expended in running the meridian lines before a single township can be ready for subdivision. The great advantage of sending surveying parties early into the field has been well illustrated this season by the speedy completion of the northern boundary.

SURVEYS IN IOWA.

The boundary between Missouri and Iowa having been finally adjusted, and instructions having been issued from your office for closing the surveys thereto, three separate contracts were entered into for that purpose, all of which have been completed and properly disposed of with the exception of three fractional townships, which the illness of the contractor has as yet delayed. It is here proper to remark, that the connexions with the boundary, as established by commissioners under decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, east of and including range 17, have not yet been made, from absence of the necessary authority. The work can be executed at an expenditure not exceeding \$500, whenever you shall think proper to issue the requisite instructions. If you have not at your disposal funds applicable to this purpose, I would suggest that an appropriation of the above amount be requested therefor.

All other surveys from the base to the first correction, in this State, are either completed or contracted for; and the entire district of country between the first and second corrections, that was unsurveyed at the date of my last annual report, is covered by contracts let the present season. North of the second correction, thirty-two townships have been contracted for, which include all the country that can be surveyed until definite instructions shall be received in regard to the proper boundaries of the Indian territory.

SURVEY OF ISLANDS.

The numerous applications made to this office for the survey of islands in the Mississippi river and its tributaries, have caused a vast amount of labor and inconvenience to the office. These applications have become so numerous of late as to seriously incommode the current business; and yet I hardly feel authorized to reject them. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated for surveys of this character, and that authority be granted, at an early day, to contract for the same, at the rate of six dollars per mile.

EXAMINATIONS.

The experience of the past season has confirmed the views expressed in my last report in regard to the utility of an examination of all surveys in the field. The good effects of the system are shown in the increased care taken by deputies to erect permanent monuments and landmarks corresponding in all respects with the requirements of the law; and also to make their field-notes, however unfavorable a record they may present, a true and faithful record of the work as it stands on the ground. As the reports of the examining deputies have been transmitted to your office, I have nothing to add on this subject, except that the gentlemen engaged in these capacities have discharged their duties in a manner with which I have reason to be entirely satisfied.

OFFICE WORK.

1. One hundred and ninety diagrams have been made, to accompany instructions to deputy surveyors.

2. The field-notes of fifteen hundred and seventy miles of township lines, and of twenty thousand two hundred and twenty-seven miles of subdivisions, have been received and critically examined, which also includes a number of miles of the traverse of meandered streams and lakes, which had to be carefully platted and entered upon the original and copied on the Commissioner's plats.

3. Three hundred and sixty-four township plats, upon a scale of two inches to the mile, have been projected from the field-notes, colored, and the fractional area adjoining the boundaries computed and entered; two copies of which have been made—one for your own, and the other for the proper district land office; making a total of one thousand and ninety-two maps.

4. Four hundred and sixty-four township plats have been recorded.

5. Original lists descriptive of the land and all the corners in three hundred and fifty-six townships have been made; also, one copy of each of the said lists; making an aggregate of seven hundred and twelve lists.

6. The original field-notes of eighty-three townships have been recorded, carefully examined, and placed on file in this office.

7. Transcripts of the original field-notes of eighty townships have been made, for preservation at the seat of government.

8. One hundred and fifty-nine index diagrams, to preface the records and transcripts of original field-notes, have been made.

9. The correspondence of the office has been yearly increasing, until at present it is sufficient to keep two clerks almost constantly employed.

The amount of miscellaneous work, of which no record is kept, and which, of course, is necessarily omitted in this report, is large.

Examination of the survey of islands and other detached tracts of land; triplicate contracts and bonds. Diagrams without number are made, and business of various kinds is transacted, which, if placed to the credit of the office, would swell the amount of labor performed almost one-third more than here reported.

Accompanying papers, which form a part of this report.

No. 1. Triplicate map of Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota Territory.

No. 2. Triplicate map of the State of Iowa.

No. 3. Statement of surveys contracted for out of the appropriations of 30th September, 1850, and 3d of March, 1851, that were unfinished or uncontracted for at the date of my last report.

No. 4. Statement of surveys contracted for out of the appropriations of July 21st and August —, 1852.

No. 5. Estimate for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

No. 6. Summary of my salary account for the fourth quarter of 1851, and first, second, and third quarters of 1852.

No. 7. Summary of my disbursement account for the same period.

No. 8. Summary of my account for expenditures in surveying the boundary between Iowa and Minnesota.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. SARGENT.

Surveyor General.

Hon. JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Statement of surveys out of the appropriations of September 30, 1850, and March 3, 1851, that were either not closed or contracted for at the date of last return.

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Name of contractor.	State or Territory.	Account of deputy, with plats transmitted to General Land Office.	Per-centage for a general examination of surveys in the field.		Amount of contract.	Total.	Remarks.
					Rate per ct.	Amount deducted.			
May 10, 1851	Township lines.	John M. Smith....	Wisconsin....	Nov. 12, 1851	7	\$73 38	\$975 04	139 63 20	
July 2, 1851	Subdivisions ...	John E. Davidson...	do.....	Oct. 24, 1851	5	60 00	1,140 14	266 55 85	Second return.
July 2, 1851	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 4, 1852	5	13 35	253 59	59 25 47	Third return.
July 2, 1851	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 26, 1851	5	29 20	554 84	129 62 99	Fourth return.
July 2, 1851	do.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1851	5	41 00	779 06	182 18 84	Fifth return.
May 22, 1851	do.....	Wm. H. Henderson	Iowa.....	Dec. 31, 1851	3	9 75	321 92	120 54 60	Advance return.
May 22, 1851	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 11, 1852	3	19 82	640 99	240 23 65	Final return.
May 22, 1851	do.....	Henry S. Howell .	Wisconsin....	Nov. 8, 1851	5	80 80	1,535 25	359 09 81	
July 1, 1851	do.....	Charles Phipps....	do.....	Nov. 11, 1851	5	40 17	763 23	178 42 67	Final return.
July 21, 1851	do.....	Wm. P. Huntington	do.....	Nov. 15, 1851	5	27 68	526 10	123 05 01	Advance return.
July 21, 1851	do.....	do.....	do.....	March 3, 1852	5	55 38	1,052 39	246 13 71	Final return.
Aug. 13, 1851	do.....	Ed. James, jr.....	do.....	Nov. 21, 1851	5	39 84	757 12	177 08 21	Advance return.
Aug. 13, 1851	do.....	do.....	do.....	March 3, 1852	5	45 39	862 50	201 60 40	Final return.
May 14, 1851	do.....	Jarrett & Fellows.	Min. & Wis.	Nov. 26, 1851	5	147 86	2,809 49	672 10 07	Full return.
Aug. 15, 1851	do.....	Ira Cook.....	Wisconsin....	Dec. 3, 1851	5	71 27	1,354 27	316 62 93	Advance return.
Aug. 15, 1851	do.....	do.....	do.....	March 3, 1852	5	13 73	260 89	61 02 24	Final return.
July 5, 1851	do.....	C. Gilliam.....	Iowa.....	Dec. 8, 1851	3	25 31	818 60	306 70 16	
July 5, 1851	Range lines.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 8, 1851	4	75	18 06	4 56 25	
July 5, 1851	Subdivisions.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 22, 1852	3	5 49	177 64	66 47 53	Were delayed for corrections.
May 9, 1851	Township lines.	John D. Evans....	Wisconsin....	Dec. 10, 1851	7	118 31	1,571 91	225 29 05	Final return.
Oct. 6, 1851	Subdivisions.....	C. Phipps.....	do.....	Dec. 13, 1851	5	55 06	1,046 19	244 57 84	Advance return.
Oct. 6, 1851	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 15, 1852	5	26 85	510 20	119 27 71	Final return.
Aug. 30, 1851	do.....	L. B. Hodges.....	do.....	Dec. 16, 1851	5	26 87	510 62	119 35 46	First return.

Aug. 30, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 26, 1852	5	46 88	890 76	208 29 18	Final return.
Aug. 30, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	April 21, 1852	5	14 43	274 24	64 11 98	This township was delayed for correction.
Aug. 25, 1851	.....do.....	Jas. M. Marsh	.....do.....	Dec. 24, 1851	5	130 48	2, 479 22	579 74 75	Advance return.
Aug. 25, 1851	Township lines & subdivisions.	.....do.....	.....do.....	April 29, 1852	5	15 30	278 93	58 59 08	Subdivisions. Final return.
Sept. 1, 1851	Subdivisions	H. C. Morehead	Iowa	Dec. 27, 1851	3	9 73	314 91	3 79 22	Township lines. Final return.
Sept. 1, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 24, 1852	3	19 53	631 46	118 04 22	Advance return.
Sept. 2, 1851	.....do.....	J. K. Starr	.....do.....	Dec. 27, 1851	3	24 56	794 12	297 56 11	Final return.
May 13, 1851	Township lines.	Alex. Anderson	.....do.....	Jan. 8, 1852	4	22 31	535 62	139 38 70	Advance return.
May 13, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 3, 1852	4	22 72	545 29	142 00 37	Second return.
Sept. 30, 1851	Subdivisions	F. A. Madeira	.....do.....	Jan. 9, 1852	3	9 91	320 40	120 09 02	
May 23, 1851	.....do.....	John M. Gay	Minnesota	Jan. 9, 1852	5	91 78	1, 743 82	417 14 67	
Nov. 1, 1851	.....do.....	John G. Clark	Wisconsin	Jan. 22, 1852	5	97 36	1, 849 99	432 59 60	
Sept. 3, 1851	.....do.....	S. Burleson	Iowa	Jan. 26, 1852	3	19 76	638 97	239 43 34	
Sept. 3, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 10, 1852	3	5 26	170 38	63 69 70	
Sept. 2, 1851	.....do.....	P. Monarty	.....do.....	Jan. 26, 1852	3	14 73	476 47	178 49 72	Three townships relinquished, and afterwards assigned to and surveyed by H. C. Morehead.
Oct. 6, 1851	.....do.....	E. S. Norris	.....do.....	March 5, 1852	3	35 18	1, 137 57	426 36 40	
Aug. 26, 1851	.....do.....	John W. Ross	.....do.....	March 5, 1852	3	14 75	477 18	178 70 75	Three townships relinquish'd.
Aug. 22, 1851	.....do.....	Thos. D. Evans	.....do.....	March 5, 1852	3	4 93	159 37	59 59 87	Advance return.
Aug. 22, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 31, 1852	3	19 74	638 35	239 24 45	Final return.
Aug. 30, 1851	.....do.....	A. Anderson	.....do.....	March 6, 1852	3	64 33	2, 080 28	779 68 76	
Aug. 25, 1851	.....do.....	Wm. Dunn	.....do.....	March 8, 1852	3	24 66	797 35	298 73 09	
Aug. 30, 1851	.....do.....	A. G. & F. S. Ellis	Wisconsin	March 9, 1852	5	103 67	1, 969 85	460 62 65	
Aug. 30, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	April 29, 1852	5	26 69	507 17	118 50 93	Final return.
Aug. 22, 1851	.....do.....	S. M. Ballard	Iowa	April 29, 1852	3	19 65	635 45	238 17 68	Advance return.
Aug. 29, 1851	.....do.....	John Cassidy	.....do.....	April 11, 1852	3	19 61	634 10	237 57 08½	Advance return.
Aug. 29, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 23, 1852	3	24 54	793 77	297 45 62	Final return.
Oct. 7, 1851	.....do.....	Geo. Cole	Wisconsin	April 15, 1852	5	67 92	1, 290 53	301 70 18	
Sept. 18, 1851	.....do.....	W. H. Henderson	Iowa	April 15, 1852	3	15 57	503 48	188 59 78	Advance return
Sept. 18, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 24, 1852	3	10 39	335 95	125 75 38	Final return.
Oct. 9, 1851	.....do.....	Wm. T. Tomkins	Wisconsin	April 26, 1852	5	68 53	1, 302 12	304 47 20	
Oct. 15, 1851	.....do.....	Clement & Seever	Iowa	April 27, 1852	3	30 33	980 81	367 55 13	Advance return
Oct. 15, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 20, 1852	3	15 72	508 41	190 47 68	Final return.
Oct. 16, 1851	.....do.....	L.V. & Wilson Davis	Wisconsin	Mar. 30, 1852	5	89 17	1, 694 29	396 26 08	
Oct. 25, 1851	.....do.....	Ira Cook	.....do.....	Mar. 31, 1852	5	65 95	1, 253 20	293 11 90	

No. 3.—Statement of surveys under acts of September 30, 1850, and March 3, 1851—Continued.

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Name of contractor.	State or Territory.	Account of deputy, with plats transmitted to General Land Office.	Per-centage for a general examination of surveys in the field.		Amount of contract.	Total.	Remarks.
					Rate per ct.	Amount deducted.			
Nov. 15, 1851	Subdivisions ...	John D. Evans	Wisconsin	April 10, 1852	5	\$110 19	\$2,093 78	Miles chs. lks. 489 61 69	
Oct. 8, 1851	.....do.....	Geo. Bumgardner..	Iowa	April 10, 1852	3	23 42	757 26	283 70 86	
Oct. 8, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 20, 1852	3	27 74	807 36	301 47 51	
July 15, 1851	.....do.....	E. Stansbury.....	Wisconsin	April 21, 1852	5	26 47	503 10	117 54 59	
July 15, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 13, 1852	5	50 60	961 44	224 71 92	
Sept. 6, 1851	Subdivisions and township lines.	John S. Sheller ...	Iowa	May 29, 1852	3½	30 57	886 76	260 74 81	Delayed for corrections. Subdivisions. Range lines.
Sept. 1, 1851	Subdivisions ...	J. H. D. Street....	.....do.....	May 4, 1852	3	34 47	1,114 60	417 67 67	
Sept. 1, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 24, 1852	3	6 54	211 59	79 25 67	
Oct. 28, 1851	.....do.....	J. E. Davidson....	Wisconsin	May 11, 1852	5	81 01	1,539 25	360 04 74	
Aug. 19, 1851	.....do.....	Levi Sterling.....	.....do.....	May 13, 1852	5	66 75	1,268 43	296 56 60	
Sept. 12, 1851	.....do.....	W. W. Smith.....	Iowa	May 20, 1852	3	29 81	967 33	361 51 08	
Sept. 12, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 20, 1852	3	8 42	272 35	102 08 03	Delayed for corrections.
Nov. 6, 1851	.....do.....	John Ball.....	Wisconsin	June 1, 1852	5	61 27	1,164 28	306 31 00	
Sept. 24, 1851	.....do.....	D. Higbee.....	Minnesota	June 4, 1852	5	80 05	1,519 93	363 59 38½	
June 17, 1851	.....do.....	Johnson Pierson..	Iowa	June 10, 1852	3	19 80	640 58	240 11 14	Advance return.
	Examining t. 90, range 3 west.	E. James, jr.....	.....do.....	June 10, 1852	-----	-----	127 00	-----	Surveyed under special instructions from Commiss'r of General Land Office.
Aug. 25, 1851	Subdivisions ...	J. A. Hudson.....	.....do.....	June 14, 1852	3	24 58	795 07	298 04 57	
Aug. 25, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 20, 1852	3	4 92	159 09	59 51 21	
Mar. 16, 1852	Range lines ...	John G. Clark.....	.....do.....	Aug. 22, 1852	4	4 08	97 95	23 53 74	Survey out of a special appropriation for the purpose.
Mar. 16, 1852	Subdivisions ...	.....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 22, 1852	4	32 54	780 96	271 62 14	Survey out of a special appropriation for the purpose.
June 2, 1851	.....do.....	Jos. M. Marshall ..	Minnesota	Aug. 23, 1852	5	39 52	750 98	179 52 00	

June 2, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 30, 1852	5	21 74	413 22	98 68 41	Delayed for corrections.
Mar. 25, 1852	Township lines..	Alex. Anderson.....	Iowa	July 10, 1852	4	99 98	2,319 55	624 70 65	
May 29, 1852	Subdivisions ...	A. G. & F. S. Ellis..	Wisconsin	July 10, 1852	5	89 83	1,706 87	399 21 45	
Dec. 9, 1851	.....do.....	John Ball .....	.....do.....	July 10, 1852	5	48 38	919 29	241 73 51	Surveyed under special instructions from Commiss'r of General Land Office.
Sept. 10, 1851	.....do.....	A. Carpenter.....	Iowa	Aug. 24, 1852	3	32 89	1,063 58	398 57 44	Surveyed under special instructions from Commiss'r of General Land Office.
May 24, 1852	Resurvey	C. Phipps	Wisconsin	Aug. 31, 1852	5	27 10	514 93	120 36 11	
June 10, 1852	Range lines and subdivisions.	Ira Cook	Iowa	Sept. 22, 1852	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 06	865 17	238 36 97	Resurvey by order of Commissioner of General Land Office.
Mar. 5, 1852	Range lines	Wm. Shields.....	.....do.....	Sept. 23, 1852	4	2 00	48 01	11 01 34	
Mar. 5, 1852	Subdivisions ...	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 23, 1852	4	24 82	595 75	209 37 30	Surveyed out of special appropriation for the purpose.
April 19, 1852	.....do.....	H. C. Morehead...	.....do.....	Sept. 24, 1852	3	14 73	476 59	178 52 95	Surveyed out of special appropriation for the purpose. Three townships relinquished by Moriarty.
April 19, 1852	Range lines and subdivisions.	Wm. Dunn .....	.....do.....						Returned in part and platted, but not yet transmitted; balance of work delayed on account of sickness of contractor.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Dubuque*, October 21, 1852.

GEORGE B. SARGENT, *Surveyor General*.

Statement of surveys contracted for out of the appropriation of July 21 and August —, 1852.

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Name of contractors.	State or Territory.	Date of account, and plats transmitted to Gen'l Land Office.	Per-centage for expense of examination.		Net amount of contract.	Remarks.
					Rate of per ct.	Amount deducted.		
May 24, 1852	Township lines and subdivision	Elisha S. Norris	Wisconsin		6½			Returned and examined.
June 4, 1852	Boundary	George R. Stuntz	Wisconsin and					
June 5, 1852	Township lines and subdivision	George R. Stuntz	Minnesota		7 and 5			
June 9, 1852	Township lines ..	John Ryan	Wisconsin	Sept. 20, 1852	7	\$69 53	\$923 79	Advance return.
June 10, 1852	Subdivision	Edwin James, jr.	Minnesota	Sept. 30, 1852	5	30 94	587 99	Advance return.
June 23, 1852	.....do.....	Clark & Blanding	Wisconsin	Sept. 4, 1852	7	37 80	502 23	Advance return.
July 23, 1852	.....do.....	John D. Evans .....	.....do.....	Sept. 30, 1852	5	51 74	983 17	Advance return.
July 30, 1852	.....do.....	Charles Phipps .....	.....do.....	Oct. 12, 1852	5	60 28	1, 145 43	Advance return.
Aug. 3, 1852	.....do.....	Waldo & White .....	.....do.....		5			
Aug. 3, 1852	.....do.....	Allen & Anderson .....	.....do.....		5			
Aug. 3, 1852	Township lines ..	William J. Neeley .....	.....do.....		7			One tier of townships returned and examined.
Aug. 3, 1852	Subdivision	Brown & Cook .....	.....do.....		5			
Aug. 4, 1852	.....do.....	Hiram C. Fellows .....	.....do.....	Sept. 30, 1852	5	38 94	739 87	Advance return.
Aug. 5, 1852	.....do.....	Richard O. Chaney .....	.....do.....		5			
Aug. 9, 1852	.....do.....	Davidson & Balch .....	.....do.....		5			
Aug. 14, 1852	.....do.....	William P. Huntington ..	.....do.....		5			
Aug. 16, 1852	.....do.....	Samuel Perin .....	.....do.....		5			
Aug. 17, 1852	.....do.....	Edwin James, jr.	Minnesota		5			
Aug. 19, 1852	.....do.....	Jesse M. Harrison	Wisconsin		5			
Aug. 23, 1852	.....do.....	Henry C. Drake .....	.....do.....		5			
Aug. 23, 1852	.....do.....	Horatio Waldo .....	.....do.....		5			

Aug.	25, 1852	do	Samuel P. Hicks	do	5		
Aug.	25, 1852	do	Alanson B. Vaughan	do	5		
Aug.	26, 1852	do	Gay & Markle	do	3		
Sept.	16, 1852	do	Ambrose Carpenter	Iowa	3		
Sept.	20, 1852	do	Joseph C. Jennings	do	3		
Sept.	21, 1852	do	Charles Gilliam	do	3		
Sept.	23, 1852	do	John T. Everett	do	3		
Sept.	23, 1852	do	David J. Sales	do	3		
Sept.	24, 1852	do	J. T. & R. Janett	do	3		
Sept.	25, 1852	do	Charles Phipps	Wisconsin	5		
Sept.	25, 1852	do	Ira Cook	Iowa	3		
Sept.	27, 1852	do	James Harlan	do	3		
Sept.	27, 1852	Range line and subdivision	} John Ball	} Iowa	} 4		
		Subdivision				} Wisconsin	
Sept.	27, 1852	do	John S. Sheller	Iowa	3		
Sept.	30, 1852	do	Leonard B. Hodges	do	3		
Oct.	4, 1852	do	Louis V. Davis	Wisconsin	5		
Oct.	4, 1852	do	Samuel T. Caldwell	Iowa	3		
Oct.	5, 1852	do	John W. Ross	do	3		
Oct.	5, 1852	do	Henry C. Caldwell	do	3		
Oct.	4, 1852	Township lines and subdivision	Clark & Blanding	Wisconsin	7 and 5		
Oct.	1, 1852	Subdivision	Alexander Anderson	Iowa	3		
Oct.	16, 1852	do	Street & Warden	do	3		
Oct.	4, 1852	do	Seevers & Sawyer	do	3		

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dubuque, October 21, 1852.

GEORGE B. SARGENT, Surveyor General.

Estimate of appropriations requisite for continuing the public surveys in the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the Territory of Minnesota, for the year ending June 30, 1854.

For township lines in the State of Iowa (under the \$3 per mile maximum).....	\$20,000
For subdivisions.....	10,000
For township lines in Wisconsin (under the \$5 per mile maximum).....	10,000
For subdivisions.....	15,000
For survey of standard and township lines, equal (recent instructions) in the Territory of Minnesota, at an increased rate.....	25,000
For subdividing in said Territory.....	20,000
	<hr/>
	100,000
For incidental expenses of office.....	3,500
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>103,500</u>

GEORGE B. SARGENT,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1852.

Estimate for salary of surveyor general and regular clerks, and compensation of piece clerks, for year ending June 30, 1854.

For salary of surveyor general and regular clerks, as per act of 10th August, 1846.....	\$8,300
For compensation to piece clerks.....	15,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>23,300</u>

GEORGE B. SARGENT,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1852.

ACCOUNTS

OF

SALARY AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR

Fourth quarter 1851, and 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters 1852.

Dr.

SALARY

1851. Dec. 31	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, 4th quarter of 1851.....	\$3,578 57
	To balance due the United States.....	496 06
		<u>4,074 63</u>
1852. Mar. 31	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, 1st quarter of 1852.....	\$4,648 84
		<u>4,648 84</u>
April 1	To balance due George B. Sargent, surveyor general.....	\$77 78
	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, 2d quarter of 1852.....	3,724 78
	To balance due the United States.....	197 33
		<u>4,000 00</u>
Sept. 30	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, 3d quarter of 1852.....	\$3,995 85
		<u>3,995 85</u>
Oct. 1	To balance due George B. Sargent, surveyor general.....	\$23 52

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1852.

with *George B. Sargent, Surveyor General.*

ACCOUNT.

CR.

1851.		
Oct. 1	By balance due the United States.....	\$411 72
	By amount disallowed in my salary, 2d quarter, 1851.....	87 91
Dec. 20	By draft No. — on treasury Interior warrant No. 2,731.....	3,575 00
		<u>4,074 63</u>
1852.		
Jan. 1	By balance due the United States.....	\$496 06
Feb. 21	By treasury Interior warrant No. 3,669.....	4,075 00
Mar. 31	By balance due George B. Sargent, surveyor general.....	77 78
		<u>4,648 84</u>
June 30	By draft No. 3,581 on treasury Interior warrant No. 4,212.....	\$4,000 00
		<u>4,000 00</u>
July 1	By balance due the United States.....	\$197 33
Sept. 23	By proportion of draft No. 3,997 on treasury Interior warrant No. 4,617.....	3,775 00
30	By balance due George B. Sargent, surveyor general.....	23 52
		<u>3,995 85</u>

GEORGE B. SARGENT,
Surveyor General.

DR.

DISBURSEMENT

1851. Dec. 31	To amount disbursed during the 4th quarter, 1851.....	\$471 24
		471 24
1852. Jan. 1	To balance due George B. Sargent, surveyor general.....	\$37 12
Mar. 31	To amount disbursed during the 1st quarter, 1852.....	924 54
	To balance due the United States	38 34
		1,000 00
June 30	To amount disbursed during the 2d quarter, 1852.....	\$592 26
	To balance due the United States	46 08
		638 34
Sept. 30	To amount disbursed during the 3d quarter, 1852.....	\$412 20
		412 20
Oct. 1	To balance due George B. Sargent, surveyor general	\$66 12

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1852.

with *George B. Sargent, Surveyor General.*

ACCOUNT.

CR.

1851.		
Oct. 1	By balance due the United States	\$134 12
Dec. 20	By draft No. — on treasury Interior warrant No. 2,730.....	300 00
31	By balance due George B. Sargent, surveyor general.....	37 12
		471 24
1852.		
Feb. 21	By treasury Interior warrant No. 3,668.....	\$1,000 00
		1,000 00
April 1	By balance due the United States.....	\$38 34
June 30	By draft No. 3,582 on treasury Interior warrant No. 4,213.....	600 00
		638 34
July 1	By balance due the United States.....	\$46 08
Sept. 23	By proportion of draft No. 3,997 on treasury Interior warrant No. 4,617.....	300 00
30	By balance due George B. Sargent, surveyor general.....	66 12
		412 20

GEORGE B. SARGENT,
Surveyor General.

Dr.

IOWA AND MINNE

1852.		
April 1	To amount of account rendered	\$6,998 47
	To balance due the United States	2,001 53
		9,000 00
July 1	To amount of account rendered	\$9,602 19
	To balance due the United States	2,399 34
		12,001 53
Oct. 1	To amount of account rendered	\$12,538 49
		12,538 49
Oct. 1	To balance due George B. Sargent, surveyor general	\$69 50

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1852.

with *George B. Sargent, Surveyor General.*

SOTA BOUNDARY.

CR.

1852.		
Feb. 17	By treasury warrant No. 3,653	\$1,000 00
	Do do No. 3,654	8,000 00
		<u>9,000 00</u>
April 1	By balance due the United States	\$2,001 53
June 30	By draft No. 3,582 on treasury Interior warrant No. 4,213	10,000 00
		<u>12,001 53</u>
July 1	By balance due the United States	\$2,399 34
Aug. 6	By draft No. 3,771 on treasury Interior warrant No. 4,392	5,000 00
25	By amount of auction sales	295 03
Sept. 23	By proportion of draft No. 3,997 on treasury Interior warrant No. 4,617	2,000 00
25	By amount of sales at auction	2,764 12
	By cash received of N. H. Hutton, P. Moriarty, and E. Sears, for 1 pair blankets each, at \$3 50 per pair	10 50
30	By balance due George B. Sargent, surveyor general	69 50
		<u>12,538 49</u>

GEORGE B. SARGENT,
Surveyor General.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI,
St. Louis, October 30, 1852.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions of the 28th July last, I herewith submit the following report of the operations of this district since the 17th November, 1851, the date of the last annual report. With it are the accompanying documents lettered A to G.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

The financial operations of the office are detailed under their appropriate heads in the accompanying document, which comprehends all the receipts and disbursements of funds intrusted to me during the year. This statement shows a balance on the 1st of October, 1852, of \$1,864 67 in favor of the United States.

SURVEYS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

The proposal made by this office to the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, to have the public surveys in both States closed simultaneously on the boundary line recently established between Missouri and Iowa, pursuant to the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, having been assented to by that officer, and subsequently approved by you, on the 16th October, 1851, and the compensation to the deputies fixed, in your letter of the 9th January, 1852, the necessary arrangements were completed by the two offices, of distributing the work on both sides of the line among three deputies; one of whom was to be appointed from this district, and the two others to belong to that of Wisconsin and Iowa. In consequence thereof, the contracts designated on the accompanying statement were entered into by me with Messrs. Clark and Dunn, of the Dubuque office, and Mr. Shields, of Missouri, for the survey of such of the east boundaries and the subdivision of township 67 north, and ranges 18 to 43 west, to the Missouri river, as had not yet been executed, and for the connexions of the public surveys with the boundary line in said ranges 18 to 43 west, in said township 67 north. Moreover, Mr. Shields, to whom the work in ranges 32 to 43 had been assigned, was instructed to retrace the State line, west of the "old northwest corner" of Sullivan's line, in section 35, township 67, range 33, to the Missouri river, for the purpose of establishing mile-points thereon, between the cast-iron monuments now set ten miles apart on the said line, by the commissioners who ran and marked it, pursuant to the decree of the United States Supreme Court. This retracing became necessary to close the public surveys on the said mile-points, and thus avoid the necessity of extending the connexion of each township or section line from one to five miles from its intersection with the State boundary to the nearest east or west iron monument.

All the work under the three contracts of Messrs. Clark, Dunn, and Shields, has been returned—found, on examination, to be well performed, and therefore approved. Plats of township 67, in ranges 18 to 43, are prepared, and accounts in favor of those deputies made out, to wit:

at \$3 per mile for the surveys of east township lines and for subdivisions, and \$6 per mile for connexions with or along the State boundary; the latter to be paid out of the appropriation of 3d March, 1851, for the correction of erroneous and defective lines of the public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, in compliance with your instructions of the 9th January, 1852.

The plats and accounts in question will be disposed of as soon as certain information, which a recent correspondence with the surveyor general at Dubuque seems to render necessary, in order to harmonize the accounts made here and at that office, for the deputies who performed the work on both sides of the State line, has been received from Mr. Sargent, and the accounts re-examined thereby, and, as the event may prove, submitted to you for decision.

It is well to remark here, that the subdivision of township 67, ranges 39 and 40, which had been executed in 1845, by Warren Reed, but not received at this office, for reasons known to you, was included in Mr. Shields's contract; but under the authority of your letter of 17th March, he was instructed, on the 20th of May last, to examine Reed's work on the ground and report the result of his examination. His report being favorable to said work, an account was made out for Reed, embracing such of the lines of said township 67, ranges 39 and 40, as are in this district, and the necessary steps taken to enable the surveyor general to make the corresponding account (as the case may be) for the balance of said Reed's work on the north side of the State line, in the above townships and ranges of the Iowa district.

The public surveys east of range 18 west, to the Desmoines river, had been connected with the old Sullivan line of 1816, or the partial retracings thereof made since that year under the authority of this office, in which missing mile-points were actually reset, or purported to be reset, at the identical places of those originally made by Sullivan. From an examination of the field-notes of the retracing and re-marking of the line in 1850, (Howard's Reports, 10, pages 16 to 45,) the commissioners appear to have followed Sullivan's line, or rather they ran straight lines between the mile-points found, altering their course from a due east and west line, as the case required. Although they seem not to have found all the old mile-points, the above operations show that the new line is very nearly on the same parallel of latitude with the old; and that what lands were in Missouri and Iowa before the new State line was fixed, still remain in the same respective States; so that very little inconvenience will be experienced by former purchasers along the original line, by the establishment of the new boundary. It also appears that the mile-points on the new line were gradually established westwardly from the old mile-points, probably because the late measurement of a mile between them was shorter than made in 1816; so that the whole line of 1850 is 11.80 chains longer than that of 1816. This being the case, it is evident that the public surveys east of the aforesaid range 18 (the most easterly one surveyed by John G. Clark) are not connected with the present State boundary between Missouri and Iowa. These connexions, in my opinion, should be made without loss of time; and if possible, also with the joint action of the two offices of Dubuque and St. Louis.

As regards the connexions of the public surveys with the State line dividing Arkansas and Missouri, in township 16 north, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 east, of the fifth principal meridian, between the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers, which are required to be made in your instructions of the 14th ultimo, I have to state that the surveyor general at Little Rock having furnished this office with field-notes of the connexions of the public surveys with the State line, on the Arkansas side, I detached a competent surveyor, some days ago, to make without delay the requisite connexions on the Missouri side; the present state of the weather and the low stage of water on all our western rivers being favorable to the execution of the work at this time.

All the small detached field operations designated in my statement C, of last annual report, as being still unfinished, have been completed during the year.

Some resurveys and operations have been performed since that time, to wit: the meandering of River des Peres, in township 45 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, in order to enable me to report accurately on the application made to change the location of the claim of John F. Perry, under Angelica Chauvin, as required by the instructions of the 23d of August, 1851; and for the correction of some errors in the lines in township 44 north, range 1 east, and in township 55 north, range 7 west, all in Missouri.

Aaron Snider, deputy surveyor, under instructions of the 6th February and 3d September last, has subdivided, at \$5 per mile, township 29 north, range 10 east, of the fifth principal meridian, in the swamp region, and also resurveyed the old standard line north of that township, in order to close his lines thereon. This work has also been returned, examined and approved.

The contract of Ambrose W. Burton, whose death took place before its completion, has been disposed of. His minutes were examined, the surveys found to be correctly executed, the field-notes put in proper order, and the plats and account transmitted to your office on the 1st of June last.

TRANSMISSION OF PLATS OF TOWNSHIPS RECENTLY SURVEYED IN MISSOURI TO THE GENERAL AND DISTRICT LAND OFFICES.

No other plats than those of township 20 north, ranges 12 and 13 east, and part of township 21 north, range 12 east, fifth principal meridian, surveyed, as above said, by Mr. Burton, have been transmitted during the year. The twenty-six plats of township 67, ranges 18 to 43, inclusive, along the northern State line of Missouri, are all ready, but cannot be disposed of until, as already said in the fore part of this report, information is received from the surveyor general at Dubuque, to enable me to harmonize the accounts of the deputies for their work on this side of the State line with their accounts for the surveys on the Iowa border.

The plat of township 29, range 10 east, surveyed by A. Snider, is ready for transmission, and will be forthwith sent to your office.

FIELD-NOTES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SURVEYS TRANSCRIBED FOR PRESERVATION AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

All the volumes of copies of field-notes of public surveys in the two States remaining in the office at the time of the last annual report, have been since transmitted to the General Land Office, to wit: 177 volumes of Missouri notes, from No. 185 to No. 361, inclusive, and 43 volumes of Illinois notes, from No. 157 to No. 199, inclusive. During the year the field-notes of 2,011 private surveys in Missouri have been transcribed, and the volumes containing them will be transmitted as soon as the necessary labor of comparing them with the originals and appropriate indexes are completed. After this transmission, the notes of the private surveys in Illinois will also be transcribed and disposed of in the same manner. When this is perfected, and the notes of the late surveys and closings along the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa are copied, nothing will remain to be done in this branch of the service except the transcribing of the returns of occasional corrections and re-surveys of old erroneous lines, as they may from time to time be made.

SURVEYS OF PRIVATE CLAIMS CONFIRMED IN MISSOURI BY THE ACT OF JULY 4, 1836.

The survey of one confirmation (decision No. 92) has been ordered, and is returned. Transcript plats of seven surveys have been recorded, and as many certificates of re-location therefor. One plat of a survey wholly interfered with by valid entries has been recorded and the certificate issued; as also another certificate for a claim evidently wholly covered by valid interferences, and for which no survey of the former lines would be available; being an aggregate of nine certificates issued since my last annual report.

There now remain fifty confirmations not yet surveyed; an examination of each of them is begun, setting forth the merits of the case—whether, from standing instructions, the tract may be located or not; and the claims which seem to deserve a favorable consideration, &c. When the work is terminated it will be forwarded to you, as promised in my last report, for your decision, or the future legislation of Congress.

SURVEYS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN MISSOURI, NAMED IN THE ACT OF JUNE 13, 1812, AND MAY 26, 1824.

The examination of lots in St. Louis, for the purpose of tracing out to one origin the titles for which several confirmations have occurred, has been progressing during the year chiefly in the blocks which, being situated in the centre of the old city, had, on that account, been subjected to repeated changes of owners. Eleven surveys in St. Louis, four in Carondelet, and six in St. Charles, have been thus investigated, plated, and transcribed.

Thirty-four assignments, for as many pieces of vacant land, have been made to the public schools of the villages of St. Genevieve and New Bourbon. The out-boundaries of these latter villages, within

which school lands are to be found, according to the acts of 1812 and 1824, are not yet traced; but the thirty-four tracts being all village or near out-lots, through which section lines could not be extended, and the assignments being also within the prescription of those acts, I at once made the land available to them for the ends of education, by completing those documents as requested by the president of the board of public schools of St. Genevieve.

This statement does not show the annual amount of work usually performed in this branch of the service. The deficiency is owing to the labor that was required of the two clerks engaged in it, by the long and tedious reports made the 28th February and 19th June, upon the claims of Mullanphy under Dunegand, and Perry under Chauvin, to lands near St. Louis; the work on the disposal of the surveys of Brazeau and Labeaume, north of the same city; and the investigation and report thereof, the 19th August, on the surveys, by William H. Cozens, of the unsurveyed lots of the Grande Prairie. When this last case is decided by you, it is confidently expected that few, if any, of those disputed titles, which have doubtless been as vexatious to your as to this office, will hereafter require investigation. They will soon be quieted by the operation of our State laws protecting the peaceful possession of real estate, or regulating the prescription of adverse titles thereto.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK DONE IN THE OFFICE.

Statement C exhibits the amount of miscellaneous work made during the year, under the different heads, not detailed in the body of this report.

ESTIMATES OF THE FUNDS REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICES OF THE DISTRICT AND OFFICE FOR THE YEAR ENDING WITH JUNE, 1854.

Statement D, which is a copy of my letter of the 13th September, transmitted in accordance with your instructions of the 28th July, contains those estimates. They amount to \$29,820, divided into nine items: the first eight items are of a known character, and similar ones have generally been allowed in former years; the ninth is for "compensation, at a per diem allowance, to deputy surveyors engaged in difficult surveys, ordered by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or rendered necessary to ascertain the position of, or report on, lands in litigation, &c., including all expenses attending said surveys, for which a per-mile allowance cannot be fixed.

In my letter to the Commissioner of the 13th April last, I have commented upon the difficulty of executing surveys of this nature, and enclosed for his decision the accounts of deputy surveyor Milburn for the surveys of Labeaume and Brazeau, north of St. Louis, which had been directed by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior; and as, by the approval of those accounts, the compensation charged for therein seems to have been found just and equitable, I hope that the item of \$1,500, asked for such work, will be recommended to Congress. Disbursements under it will, doubtless, by the decreasing of litigious titles, become of rare occurrence, but may still be needed from time to time.

RECORDS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI, UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 16, 1840.

The field-notes of 611 township lines, and those of the subdivision of 622 townships in this State, south of the Missouri river and west of the fifth principal meridian, have been recorded during the year. Plats of 440 townships in Missouri have been recorded—shown with appropriate and distinct marks on the diagram of the State of Missouri, marked F; also 15 plats of townships in Illinois, the old plats of which were, upon further examination, found to be defective or worn out, have been recorded. The remaining records will be prosecuted during the next year as actively as the funds provided for the object will permit.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Immediately after the receipt of the instructions, dated November 21, 1850, relating to the swamp and overflowed lands in Illinois and Missouri, this subject was taken up, and has progressed with all possible diligence and expedition. It was evident from the first general investigation of the subject that it would require much time and labor to bring it to completion, and the progress of the work has fully verified this opinion. Two modes of ascertaining the lands that were assignable to the States under the act were presented—the first by the field-notes on file in the office, the second from the returns made by the authorities of the States. Whichever plan might be adopted would require a knowledge of the sales that had been made by the district land offices where such swamp or overflowed land might be found to lie. The former habit of making the returns of sales by the registers to this office having been suspended or abandoned some years ago, and this information, therefore, not being in this office, it was necessary to obtain it from the several registers. As the surest, plainest, and most expeditious method of doing this, plain diagrams, copied from the township plats on file in this office, which the field-notes indicated to contain land of this character, were prepared and forwarded to the registers, with a request that they would mark thereon the sales that had been made, discriminating, in a certain manner, between those lands sold before and since the passage of the swamp-land act, and to return the same to this office. This necessarily involved much labor; first in the investigation of the field-notes, and secondly in preparing the diagrams. During the progress of this part of the work, the governors of Illinois and Missouri both informed me that they should avail themselves of the authority conferred upon them by the instructions from your office to make the selection of these lands instead of accepting the assignment that might be made by this office from the field-notes. This so far modified the original plan as to cause the returns thereafter made by the agents of the States to be adopted instead of the field-notes. As these returns came in, diagrams of such townships and parts of townships as contained selections of swamp land, and which had not already been transmitted to the registers, were prepared and sent to them for the purpose specified.

The progress of the work has given rise to much correspondence.

In Illinois, the returns having been made by the agents through the auditor, it has been chiefly confined to that officer and the governor of that State. Generally, this official endorsement has caused these returns to be received as authentic; but, in some cases, this office has had special reasons to doubt the correctness of these returns; and, in these cases, their acceptance has been delayed until further information could be obtained. In Missouri, less regularity has occurred. Some of the agents for the selection of these lands in this State were appointed by the governor, and some, with his approbation, by the county courts of the several counties. In both cases the returns are made directly to this office. Until recently, no list of the agents appointed by the governor had been furnished, and consequently it has not always been possible for me to determine whether the parties making returns under the authority of the county courts might not conflict with others appointed by the governor. In one instance, at least, the county court has denied the right of the governor to appoint an agent for this purpose, and appealed to this office to receive and acknowledge the returns made by its agent. In a few instances the returns were too informal or irregular to be received, and have been necessarily sent back for correction.

When the returns have been such as to raise any suspicion of their correctness, the necessary steps have been taken, and in similar cases will continue to be taken, to investigate them on the ground.

Expecting that the funds asked for in my estimates of last year for that object would be allowed by Congress, and to avail myself of the favorable season of the year, I at once detached an agent on this service to some parts of Illinois. He has returned, and from his own examination of tracts returned as swamp lands in certain counties, it will, I fear, become necessary to extend similar investigations to many localities in both States. An appropriation of \$6,000 having been actually made by Congress, by the act of 31st August last, for compensation of surveyors and other agents required in Illinois, Missouri, and Florida, to carry into effect the act of September 28, 1850, granting swamp lands, &c.—of which \$3,000, the amount requested in the estimates of last year, were allotted to this district, as I am informed by your letter of the 13th ultimo—I have, according to the instructions contained in the same letter, appointed, on the 28th instant, Dr. Henry King to make certain surveys, and explore the swamp region of south-east Missouri, with the view of examining the tracts returned by some counties as swamp lands, and also to examine the unsurveyed townships of that region, and report the result to this office, in order to enable the surveyor general to discriminate, as required by you, between those portions of unsurveyed townships, including swamp lands, which should be subdivided for sale, and those portions of the same which will inure to the State under the swamp act; and lastly, Dr. King is instructed to collect such statistics of the country as may be thought useful to the department. The low stage of our western rivers at the present time, and the general dry weather, are highly favorable to the success of the exploration.

Other agents will likewise be sent to such parts of the two States as are likely to need their services.

Returns have been received from all the counties in Illinois except six. Of the whole number returned, six counties are reported as containing no swamp or overflowed lands. When the returns from the remaining six shall have been received, there will be little other preliminary work to be completed before action can be had upon the reports expected from the agents.

In Missouri the work has not progressed so rapidly, only twenty-six counties having made returns in the State up to the present time. The governor in his correspondence with this office evinces a very laudable desire to expedite the work; but, from some cause, the counties do not seem generally to respond to this feeling. It is quite probable that there are many more counties in this State than in Illinois in which there are no swamp or overflowed lands; but a return to that effect is none the less necessary, as there is no way of determining this in this office except from the field-notes on file, and these can only be used by a withdrawal of the right to make the selections, which has been conceded to the State authorities. If this delay, then, should continue an undue length of time, it may be necessary to request the governor to notify all delinquent counties that, if returns are not made by a certain day, it will be assumed by this office that there are no swamp or overflowed lands therein, and that, in making the assignment required by law, I shall proceed to act upon that presumption.

A diagram of Missouri marked E, and another of Illinois marked G, accompany this report, from which the progress and present condition of this branch of the work of this office can be readily seen. The letters in each township are explained by the marginal notes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. LEWIS CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, City of Washington.

A.

General statement of receipts and disbursements for the salary of the surveyor general for the district of Illinois and Missouri, and the salaries of his clerks, during the year ending 30th September, 1852; and for payments of surveys of public lands and private land claims in Illinois and Missouri, provided for by special appropriations; and showing, also, the balance of public funds in the hands of the surveyor general.

A.—Appropriations of \$5,820 made 3d March, 1851, for the year ending 30th June, 1852, and of \$5,820 of 31st August, 1852, for the year ending 30th June, 1853; being for compensation to the surveyor general and his clerks.

Cash received from U. S. Treasurer during 4th qr. 1851			\$1,455 00
Do.	do.	1st qr. 1852	1,455 00
Do.	do.	2d qr. 1852	1,455 00
Do.	do.	3d qr. 1852	1,455 00
			<hr/>
			5,820 00

Expended during 4th qr. 1851	\$1,455 00	
Do. do. 1st qr. 1852	1,455 00	
Do. do. 2d qr. 1852	1,455 00	
Do. do. 3d qr. 1852	1,455 00	
		<u>\$5,820 00</u>

B.—Apportionment of \$5,200 made 10th July, 1851, out of the appropriation of \$25,000 of 3d March, 1851, and \$4,000 of 22d September, 1852, out of the appropriation of \$33,000 of 31st August, 1852; both being for extra clerks in the office of surveyor general.

Balance due United States 1st October, 1851	\$11 25	
Cash received during the 4th qr. 1851	1,300 00	
Do. do. 1st qr. 1852	1,762 16	
Do. do. 2d qr. 1852	837 84	
Do. do. 3d qr. 1852	1,201 06	
		<u>5,112 31</u>
Expended during 4th qr. 1851	1,773 41	
Do. do. 1st qr. 1852	1,006 79	
Do. do. 2d qr. 1852	1,131 05	
Do. do. 3d qr. 1852	1,400 53	
		<u>5,311 78</u>
Balance due the surveyor general		\$199 47

C.—Apportionment of \$10,000 made on 10th July, 1851, out of the general appropriation for surveying the public land of 3d March, 1851, and of \$9,500 made on 13th September, 1852, of the general appropriation of 31st August, 1852, for completing the unfinished records of land titles in Illinois and Missouri; pursuant to the act of 12th June, 1840.

Balance due United States 1st October, 1851	\$1,212 10	
Cash received during the 1st qr. 1852	3,982 18	
Do. do. 2d qr. 1852	3,517 82	
Do. do. 3d qr. 1852	2,500 00	
		<u>11,212 10</u>
Expended during 4th qr. 1851	2,694 28	
Do. do. 1st qr. 1852	4,284 59	
Do. do. 2d qr. 1852	1,733 23	
Do. do. 3d qr. 1852	3,974 84	
		<u>12,686 94</u>
Balance due the surveyor general		1,474 84

D.—Apportionment of \$2,000 made on 10th July, 1851, for the incidental expenses of the office of the surveyor general, and former balances.

Balance due the United States 1st October, 1851.....	\$1,547. 84	
Cash received during the 2d qr. 1852	1,000 00	
		<u>\$2,547 84</u>
Expended during 4th qr. 1851	790 51	
Do. do. 1st qr. 1852	361 01	
Do. do. 2d qr. 1852	360 33	
Do. do. 3d qr. 1852	318 25	
		<u>1,830 10</u>
Balance due the United States.....		\$717 74

E.—Appropriation for the surveys of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the acts of 13th June, 1812, and 26th May, 1824, including office work.

Balance due the United States 1st October, 1851.....	\$1,364 87	
Overcharge in account of 4th qr. 1851, refunded	75	
		<u>1,365 62</u>
Expended during 4th qr. 1851	53 37	
Do. do. 1st qr. 1852	98 25	
Do. do. 2d qr. 1852	192 32	
Do. do. 3d qr. 1852	442 13	
		<u>786 07</u>
Balance due the United States		579 55

F.—Appropriation of \$17,500 of 3d March, 1837, for completing surveys of townships, islands, lakes, &c., and surveys of private claims confirmed by the act of 4th July, 1836, in Missouri, including office work.

Balance due the United States 1st October, 1851.....	1,465 08	
Expended during 4th qr. 1851	\$92 32	
Do. do. 1st qr. 1852	19 76	
Do. do. 2d qr. 1852	93 93	
Do. do. 3d qr. 1852	96 21	
		<u>302 22</u>
Balance due the United States.....		1,162 86

G.—Appropriation for the correction of erroneous and defective lines of public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at \$6 per mile, including office work.

Balance due the United States 1st October, 1851	\$1,215 10	
Cash received in the 1st qr. 1852....	1,215 38	
	<hr/>	\$2,430 48
Expended during 1st qr. 1852	538 32	
Do. do. 2d qr. 1852	212 57	
Do. do. 3d qr. 1852	600 76	
	<hr/>	1,351 65
		<hr/>
Balance due the United States.....		\$1,078 83
		<hr/>
Aggregate balances due the United States.....		3,538 98
From which deduct balances due surveyor general.....		1,674 31
		<hr/>
Actual balance due the United States on 1st October, 1852,		<u>1,864 67</u>

M. LEWIS CLARK,
Surveyor General.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI,
St. Louis, October 30, 1852.

B.—Statement of the contracts entered into by the surveyor general for Illinois and Missouri since the 17th November, 1851, the date of the last annual report, for the completion of the public surveys in Missouri, binding on the boundary line between the States of Missouri and Iowa, and the connexions of the said public surveys with said State line, in pursuance of an agreement between the surveyor general for Illinois and Missouri and the surveyor general for Wisconsin and Iowa, to have the field-work on said boundary line simultaneously executed on both sides thereof; which agreement was approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 16th October, 1851.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	By whom appointed.	Date of contract.	Date of special instructions relating to contract.	Designation of the work contracted for.	Compensation of work.		Amount of work returned.		Amount of accounts.	
						Public surveys per mile.	Connexions per mile.	Accounted for at \$3 per mile.	Accounted for at \$6 per mile.	At \$3 per mile.	At \$6 per mile.
1	John G. Clark...	Surveyor general at Dubuque.	Mar. 16, 1852	Mar. 6, 1852	* Survey of east boundary of township 67 north, ranges 19 to 25 west; subdivision of township 67 north, ranges 18 to 24 west; connexions with State line in township 67, ranges 18 to 24	\$3 00	\$6 00	m. chs. lks. 108 42 33	m. chs. lks. 57 37 32	\$325 58	\$344 79
2	William Dunn....	Surveyor general at Dubuque.	Apr. 19, 1852	Mar. 6, 1852	† Survey of east boundaries of township 67 north, ranges 26 to 31 west; subdivision of township 67 north, ranges 25 to 31 west; connexions with State line in township 67 north, ranges 25 to 31	3 00	6 00	66 17 28	.....	198 64	.....
3	William Shields..	Surveyor general at St. Louis.	Mar. 4, 1852	Mar. 4, 1852	‡ Survey of east boundaries of township 67 north, ranges 32 and 33 west; subdivision of township 67 north, ranges 32, 33, 37 to 40 west; retracing of State line west of old northwest corner to Missouri river; connexions with State line in township 67 north, ranges 32 to 43	3 00	6 00	17 73 77	119 05 04	53 76	714 37

* Surveys returned, examined, and found correct; plats and accounts prepared.

† Surveys returned, examined, and found correct; plats prepared; amount of connexions not yet fully ascertained, and on that account omitted.

‡ Surveys returned, examined, and found correct; plats and accounts prepared.

NOTE RELATIVE TO CONTRACT No. 3.—The subdivision of township 67 north, ranges 39 and 40, included in this contract, had been executed by Warren Reed in the winter of 1845-'46, under his contract of 10th May, 1845, but was not received by the surveyor general. Mr. Shields having been, upon the authority of the letter of the Commissioner to the surveyor general of the 17th March, 1852, instructed, on the 20th May following, to examine Reed's surveys, reported them as being correctly executed; in consequence whereof, they have been adopted, and an account therefor made in Mr. Reed's favor.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI, St. Louis, October 30, 1852.

M. LEWIS CLARK, Surveyor General.

C.

Statement showing the nature and amount of miscellaneous work made in the office of the surveyor general for Illinois and Missouri, since the 17th November, 1851, the date of the last annual report.

Description of work.	Number.	Total.
1. Surveys of private claims in Missouri, confirmed by the act of the 4th July, 1836 :		
Number of surveys platted and recorded.....		7
Certificates of new location issued for valid interferences.....		9
2. Descriptive lists of townships :		
<i>a</i> Number made out from surveys in Illinois.....	23	
Number made out from surveys in Missouri.....	138	
Total of lists made.....		161
<i>b</i> Total of lists transmitted to registers, being all of Missouri townships.....		322
3. Plats of subdivisions of fractional and anomalous sections :		
Number made out and transmitted to registers in both States.....	56	
Number made out and transmitted to General Land Office.....	53	
Total of subdivision plats transmitted.....		109
4. Plats of townships and fractional townships :		
<i>a</i> Constructed from original notes of Illinois surveys and recorded.....	15	
Constructed from original notes of Missouri surveys and recorded.....	440	
Total of plats constructed and recorded.....		455
<i>b</i> Under the Commissioner's instructions of the 4th January, 1851, for preparing new sets of township plats, as far as necessary, for all the land offices in Illinois and Missouri, to replace plats worn out and defaced by time and long use, or otherwise defective, there have been made out and sent to the registers in Missouri.....		242

STATEMENT—Continued.

Description of work.	Number.	Total.
c Copies of township plats made out and sent to the General Land Office, which were either required by the Commissioner, or deemed necessary to be filed in that office.....		97
Total of township plats constructed or copied..		794
5. Reports on private claims in Missouri, asked for by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or submitted to him for decision:		
Of the 28th February, on the St. Louis field lot of Mullanphy, under Dunegand.....	1	
Of the 19th June, on the application for a change of location of the confirmation to J. F. Perry, under A. Chauvin, near St. Louis.....	1	
Of the 19th August, on surveys in the Grande Prairie fields near St. Louis, by Wm. H. Cozens.	1	
6. Letters, reports, and statements, covering 617 pages of record:		3
Number written during the year.....		651
7. Records of surveyor general's accounts:		
The record is up with all accounts, including those of the first quarter of 1852.		
8. Copies of field-notes of surveys of private claims in Missouri, made for preservation at the seat of government:		
Number of surveys.....		2,011
9. Volumes of copies of field-notes of public surveys sent to the General Land Office, to be preserved therein, viz:		
Number of volumes of Illinois field-notes sent.....	43	
Number of volumes of Missouri field-notes sent...	177	
Total of volumes sent.....		220

STATEMENT—Continued.

Description of work.	Number.	Total.
10. Swamp-lands to be assigned to the States of Illinois and Missouri, under the act of the 28th September, 1850:		
<i>a</i> Diagrams made for registers to note thereon sold tracts, but not yet returned:		
Of townships, or parts of townships, in Illinois . . .	408	
Of townships, or parts of townships, in Missouri.	106	514
<i>b</i> Diagrams made for registers as above, and returned with accounts of sales:		
Illinois	437	
Missouri	202	639
<i>c</i> Diagrams made for transmission to the State authorities of Illinois, showing the assignments of swamp-lands, as terminated by the surveyor general		117
Total of diagrams		1,270

M. LEWIS CLARK,
Surveyor General.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI,
St. Louis, October 30, 1852.

D.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,
St. Louis, September 13, 1852.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 28th July, 1852, I herewith transmit my estimates of the funds required for the services of this district and office for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854, as follows:

1. For salary of surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri	\$2,000 00
2. For salary of clerks, as per act of 9th May, 1836 . . .	3,820 00
3. For salary of additional clerks to supply the deficiency of the regular appropriation under second head	4,000 00

ESTIMATES—Continued.

4. For the incidental expenses of the office, binding books, public advertisements, &c.....	\$2,500 00
5. For compensation and expenses of agents to examine lands returned by the authorities of the States of Illinois and Missouri, as coming within the act of the 28th September, 1850, donating swamps, &c.; and also compensation to clerks engaged in executing office work relating thereto.....	5,000 00
6. For the correction of erroneous and defective lines of the public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at six dollars per mile, including office work.....	2,500 00
7. For completing the surveys of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the acts of 13th June, 1812, and 26th May, 1824.....	1,500 00
8. For preparing the unfinished records of land titles to be delivered to the State of Missouri under the act of 12th June, 1840.....	7,000 00
9. For compensation, at a per diem allowance, to deputy surveyors engaged in difficult surveys, ordered by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or rendered necessary to ascertain the position of, or report on, lands in litigation, &c., including the necessary expenses attending said survey, for which a per mile allowance cannot be fixed.....	1,500 00
Total.....	29,820 00

In relation to the ninth item of the foregoing estimates I beg leave to refer you to my letter of 13th April, 1852, with which I transmitted Mr. Milburn's account for the survey of the Labeaume and Brazeau confirmation, and asked instructions for its payment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. LEWIS CLARK,
Surveyor General.

TO COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington City.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, November 12, 1852.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions contained in your circular to surveyors general, dated 28th July last, and in conformity with the usage of this office, I submit herewith a report upon the condition and progress of the surveys, and office work connected therewith, for the past year, together with my salary and disbursement accounts, and copies of my estimates for the year ending June 30, 1854.

The papers which accompany this report, marked A, B, C, D, E, and G, will be found to contain, in a convenient form for reference, all particulars respecting both the field and office work in this district since the date of my last annual report.

I regret that the pressure of the necessary current office business, with other extra labors, have in any degree retarded the progress of the office work connected with the old surveys, and the preparing of books and papers in this office for transfer to the State authorities; but this work may now be carried on without hindrance, as the extra labor of making up and copying the lists of swamp lands granted to this State by act of 28th September, 1850, is now nearly accomplished, and the force which has been employed upon that duty may now be applied to the other work.

The labor of making up and copying the lists of swamp lands has been much greater than was at first anticipated. Difficulties were encountered growing out of the imperfect condition of the records and plats, occasioning much trouble, and adding materially to the labor necessary to complete the reports. The lists, with the annotations of the registers at Kalamazoo and Ionia, have already been forwarded to your office. The other lists, as has been stated in late communications from this office, have been completed and forwarded to the registers at Detroit, Flint, and Saut Ste. Marie. The register at Flint has returned the list for the Saginaw district, with his annotations, and it will be forwarded to your office as soon as some discrepancies which have been noticed are adjusted. The lists of the Detroit and Lake Superior land districts have not yet been returned. There will yet be considerable additional labor connected with these lists, when the plats of new surveys are completed. The resurveys of the past season, some of the townships of which are situated in both the Grand river and Saginaw land districts, will require new lists, in conformity with your instructions of the 4th ultimo. These lists, which will be supplemental, will be made up as soon as practicable after the plats of the resurveys are made.

The field operations in this district have been carried on with unusual success the past summer. The season has been good, and, with few exceptions, the deputies have completed the work intrusted to them.

The bill making appropriations for surveys in the northern peninsula, not having passed Congress before the commencement of the season for entering the field, it was thought advisable, in accordance with the action of this office in former years, under similar circumstances, to allow

the deputies who were prepared to undertake the surveys in that region, to enter the field immediately—districts being assigned them—with the understanding that no payment would be made for their work till the appropriation should be made by Congress for that purpose. It is fortunate for the interests of the government that the deputies were willing to perform those surveys upon the terms proposed, for the passage of the bill referred to was delayed till too late in the season for commencing surveys in the northern peninsula; and it would then have been necessary to postpone the whole labor till another season, which would have caused still greater delay in the work of this office.

The surveys which were thus given out have nearly all been completed. The deputies whose names appear in statement B have all left the field, and their returns will all be received, probably, before the 1st of January next.

The district of four townships near L'Anse bay, Lake Superior, intrusted to Mr. Merryweather, has not been surveyed. Mr. M. was unable to get his provisions on to this district in time to make any survey this season. Township 50 north, ranges 36 and 37 west, surveyed by Mr. Merryweather, were surveyed in 1848 by S. W. Higgins, and included in his bond of 29th December of that year, with four other townships. Some discrepancies were discovered in the closing of Mr. Higgins's lines upon the fifth correction line, which induced the suspension of his account for the two townships above mentioned, and subsequently the examination of the surveys upon the ground. The report of that examination, which was forwarded to your office, left no doubt of the imperfect character of those surveys, and the whole district was reported defective. As no payment had been made for the surveys in township 50 north, ranges 36 and 37 west, and as those surveys had not been accepted, it was thought proper to order a new survey of those townships. Mr. Merryweather was directed to use great care in detecting the original lines, and in all cases to adopt them, if correct, and to exhibit in his field-notes and diagrams all marks of the first survey that could be found. His returns will show the first survey as it is, and will better enable the office to decide what course to pursue respecting the other townships in the district.

The *field-notes* of some of the surveys of last season in the upper peninsula were deemed defective, and the accounts of two deputies were suspended, to give time for an examination of the work upon the ground. These examinations have been made, and, as soon as the discrepancies in the notes are adjusted, the accounts will be forwarded.

CORRECTION OF ERRONEOUS AND DEFECTIVE SURVEYS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, contracts were made in April and May last for the resurvey of fifty-nine townships, situated in the lower peninsula, north of the third correction line.

None but experienced and careful deputies have been employed in this service. Thirty-nine townships have been completed, and the field-notes of thirty townships returned to this office; and twenty

townships still remain, most of which are in progress of survey, and it is hoped will be completed, and the notes of them returned to this office, previous to the 1st of January next. Two of the deputies have been very unfortunate, and, by reason of the sickness of their men and other casualties, they will not be able to complete their contracts. The work which has been finished has been executed in a manner highly satisfactory, and fully confirms the opinion heretofore expressed in former reports from this office, that much of the country heretofore represented in the original surveys as indifferent second and third rate land, and swamp, and lake, is proven, by the resurveys, to be among the choicest land in the lower peninsula of Michigan; and the increased number of acres in some townships, made by the resurvey, will be more than sufficient, when sold, to defray all the expenses of their resurvey, besides adding confidence and certainty to the lines and titles of the settlers, and saving of almost endless litigation. In some instances, in the original survey, lakes covering many hundred acres have been laid down upon the maps, where none existed; thus covering with water a large area of beautiful country which, but for these frauds, might long since have been opened for sale and settlement.

There are upwards of sixty townships, situated east of the meridian, which have been reported fraudulent, and no doubt exists in reference to the bad condition of the surveys; but the country is not of such a character as to render an immediate resurvey necessary. The districts of Wm. R. Coon and T. Pattison are, to a great extent, covered with pine plains, which are reported to be of little value, but the original surveys have been known for years to be defective or fraudulent.

The old districts of subdivisions situated east of the meridian and north of the third correction line have been partially examined, and there is reason to believe that the surveys therein are to a great extent fraudulent. Errors and frauds in the surveys west of the meridian and north of the third correction line are from time to time detected and reported to this office by the inhabitants residing in the northern part of the State, where new settlements are commencing, and resurveys have been frequently urged, to quiet litigation, or render more distinct lost lines which were never run, or, if run, time has defaced. These cases should be provided for, and for this purpose I would suggest the propriety of the appointment by the Commissioner of the General Land Office (as this office will now soon be abolished) of a competent surveyor to correct the errors of the particular surveys complained of, which may in all cases be done at a comparatively small expense, and be perfectly satisfactory to those interested.

Resurveys under this head need only be made as the cases rendering them necessary may arise.

EXAMINATION OF SURVEYS.

In my last annual report, I suggested the propriety of authorizing the appointment of an inspector of surveys—an individual wholly disinterested—to examine the work of any deputy, as directed by the surveyor general, believing that the knowledge on the part of the deputy that

his work would be rigidly examined, might operate most favorably in insuring the faithful performance of the work on the ground, and would prove one of the best safeguards against frauds. Having been authorized to make the appointment of an inspector of surveys, I did, in June last, appoint William Edmunds, esq., an intelligent, competent surveyor, to make a thorough examination of all the work of resurveys then in progress—comprising the districts assigned to the deputies mentioned in statement A, accompanying this report.

Mr. Edmunds has returned, having completed his examinations in a most satisfactory manner, and his report, which has already been transmitted to the department, evinces great faithfulness and judgment in the performance of the duties assigned him. The result has fully satisfied me that examinations made in this manner are likely to be made more understandingly and more honestly, and with less appearance of connivance, than any mode heretofore indicated, and much better calculated to insure faithfulness and accuracy, than the practice sometimes adopted in the public surveys, of making a reservation, in the contract with the deputy, of a per-centage to meet the expenses of making an examination, in order to relieve the government of any charge in the matter. In such case, besides doing great injustice to a faithful deputy, from whom alone the per-centage would be obtained to make up the compensation of the examiner, he may be liable to the charge of conniving with the deputy to commit a fraud, and without the possibility of immediate detection, to say nothing of the temptation to report work faithfully done which may not have been done at all. A disinterested individual appointed for this purpose, entirely independent and unknown to the deputies, and paid by the government, could scarcely be suspected of a wish to deceive, and would not be liable to the objections above stated. If the work of a deputy be found erroneous, it would be just and proper for him to bear the burden of any expenses resulting from the examination and correction of his work—and this is provided for in every contract issued from this office; but if he performs his duties faithfully and correctly, there would seem to be no propriety nor right in deducting from his compensation any amount, however small, for any purpose, unless he were allowed an extra price for his services to provide for such deduction; and that would be no more nor less than paying the examiner out of the surveying fund, which could be better accomplished independently of any connexion with the deputy surveyor, as has already been intimated.

The authorization of the appointment of an inspector of surveys in the mineral region came too late in the season to send a suitable person to make the necessary examination of the surveys then in progress there. An individual has been appointed to that service, and will enter upon the duty as soon as he can get into that region of country in the spring.

The surveys and resurveys of the past season embrace upwards of one hundred and twenty townships, and of these there remain but eight townships that are unsurveyed in the upper peninsula, and some portion of the districts of Messrs. Whelpley and Coffinbury in the resurveys in this peninsula. When these shall have been completed, which may be accomplished early next season, and the islands in Lake

Huron and Saginaw bay surveyed, there will be no more field work to be performed in this district, except such resurveys as may be ordered by the department.

There seems now to be no obstacle in the way of closing up the affairs of this office, and during the coming year it is hoped the great burden of this labor will be accomplished.

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

CHARLES NOBLE,

Surveyor General

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington.

A.

Statement of contracts made the past season, showing the progress of surveys, and the condition of the office work therein, up to the present time.

Name of contractor.	Date of contract.	Contract expires.	Character of survey.	Townships embraced in contract.	Estimate of miles.	Price per mile.	Penalty in bond.	Field-notes returned.	Remarks.
A. Merryweather ...	1852. April 1	1853. Jan. 1	Subdivis's. Survey.	Townships 44 and 45 north, ranges 41 and 43 west.	163	\$6 00	\$1,960	Notes all returned.	Office work completed.
D. A. Pettibone....	April 13	Jan. 1	Resurvey	Townships 25, 26, and 27 north, ranges 1 and 2 west.	400	5 50	4,500	Notes all returned.	Office work in progress.
George H. Cannon..	April 14	Jan. 1	Resurvey	Townships 24, 25, 26, and 27, range 5, and 25, 26, and 27, range 6 west.	450	5 50	5,000	Townships 25 and 26 north, ranges 5 and 6 west.	Office work in progress.
Artemas Curtis....	April 20	Jan. 1	Resurvey	Township 23 north, range 3, and 21, 22, and 23 north, ranges 4 and 5 west.	450	5 50	5,000	Townships 21 and 22 north, range 4, and 21 north, range 5 west.	Office work in progress.
A. P. Brewer.....	April 20	Jan. 1	Resurvey	Townships 25, 26, and 27 north, range 3, and 24, 25, 26, and 27 north, range 4 west	450	5 00	4,550	Notes all returned..	Office work in progress.
William Burt.....	April 20	Jan. 1	Resurvey	Townships 22, 23, and 24, ranges 1 and 2, and township 24 north, range 3 west.	450	5 50	5,000	Notes all returned.	Office work in progress.
W. L. Coffinbury...	April 22	Jan. 1	Resurvey	Townships 21 and 22 north, ranges 6, 7, and 8 west.	400	6 00	4,800	No returns received	Deputy still in the field.
Thomas Whelpley..	April 30	Jan. 1	Resurvey	Townships 23 and 24 north, ranges 6 and 8 west, and townships 23, 24, and 25 north, range 7 west.	455	6 00	5,460	No returns received	Deputy still in the field.
Volney W. Cankin..	May 11	Jan. 1	Resurvey	Townships 25 and 26 north, range 8, and 22, 23, 24, and 25 north, range 9 west	400	5 00	4,000	Township 26 north, range 8 west.	Deputy still in the field.
Leonidas S. Scranton	May 11	Jan. 1	Resurvey	Township 26 north, range 9, and 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 north, range 10 west.	400	5 00	4,000	Township 26 north, range 9 west.	Deputy still in the field.

B.

Statement showing the progress of surveys made the past season, given out under a verbal understanding with the several deputy surveyors that no payment would be demanded for the work until the appropriation which was then before Congress, embraced in the deficiency bill, should be made.

Name of deputy.	Townships in district.	Estimated miles.	Price per mile.	Townships returned.	Remarks.
Afred Millerd.....	Townships 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north, range 22 west; and township 43 north, range 23 west.	390	.....	No returns received.	
A. D. Sullivan*	Townships 44, 45, 46, and 47 north, range 23 west; and townships 43, 44, and 45 north, range 24 west.	455	.....	Township 46 north, range 23; and townships 43 and 44 north, range 24 west.	Field-work completed.
Martin M. Hall* ...	Townships 43, 44, and 45 north, range 25; and townships 42, 43, 44, and 45 north, range 26 west.	455	.....	Township 42 north, range 26 west.	
Elias C. Martin	Township 41 north, ranges 24, 25, and 26 west; and township 42 north, ranges 22, 23, 24, and 25 west.	455	.....	Township 41 north, ranges 24, 25, and 26 west.	
Harvey Mellen* ...	Township 38 north, range 27 west; township 39 north, ranges 26 and 27 west; and township 40 north, ranges 24, 25, 26, and 27 west.	455	.....	Notes all returned.....	Field-work completed.
Geo. E. Adair.....	Townships 37, 38, and 39 north, ranges 24 and 25 west; and township 38 north, range 26 west.	450	.....	No returns received	Field-work completed.
F. Colman.....	Townships 36 and 37 north, ranges 26 and 27 west; townships 34, 35, and 36 north, range 28 west; and townships 34 and 35 north, range 29 west.	450	.....	Township 36 north, ranges 26 and 27 west.	Field-work completed.
A. B. Wood, jr.* ...	Townships 49 and 50 north, ranges 27, 28, and 29 west.....	390	.....	Township 50 north, ranges 27 and 28 west.	
Guy H. Carleton ...	Townships 49 and 50 north, ranges 30 and 31 west; and townships 47, 48, and 49 north, range 32 west.	455	.....	Townships 49 and 50 north, range 30; and townships 47 and 48 north, range 32 west.	Field-work completed.
F. S. Houck.....	Township 46 north, range 32 west; and townships 46, 47, and 48 north, range 33 west.	260	.....	Notes all returned.....	Field-work completed.

Z. B. Searls	Township 49 north, range 33 west; townships 46 and 47 north, range 34 west; and township 47 north, range 35 west.	260	.....	No returns received	Field-work completed.
A. Merryweather...	Townships 48 and 49 north, ranges 34 and 35 west	260	.....	No returns received.	
Austin Burt*	Townships 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 north, range 1 west; and townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 north, range 2 west.	780	\$6	Townships 13 and 14 north, range 1 west; and townships 8 to 13 north, range 2 west.	Field-work completed.
Orange Risdon*....	Township 30 north, range 8 west; township 27 north, range 10 west; and townships 29, 30, and 31 north, range 12 west.	300	5	Notes all returned.....	Field-work completed.
A. Merryweather...	Townships 50 north, ranges 36 and 37 west†.....	130	.....	No returns received	Field-work completed.
E. C. Martin*.....	Township 47 north, range 36 west; and part of township 48 north, range 36 west. ‡	90	6	Notes all returned.....	Field-work completed.

* These deputies have given bonds insuring the correct and faithful performance of their surveys. Bonds will be given by the others within a few days.

† These townships were surveyed by S. W. Higgins, and embraced in his bond of December 29, 1848, but were reported fraudulent, and the account suspended. Mr. Higgins's survey will be disregarded, and no account for it will be forwarded.

‡ These townships were surveyed last season.

CHARLES NOBLE, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Detroit, November 12, 1852.*

C.

Statement showing the present condition of the surveys and office work in contracts embraced in statement A of my last annual report.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Expired.	Townships embraced in contract.	Estimated miles.	Price per mile.	Remarks.
William Hemmingway..	1851. April 9	1852. January 1	Townships 46, 47, 48, and fractional township 49 north, range 10 west; townships 47, 48, and fractional townships 49 and 50 north, range 11 west.	450	\$4	Surveys completed; account suspended.
George E. Adair	April 6	January 1	Township 47 north, range 13 west; townships 47, 48, and fractional township 49 north, range 14 west; townships 47, 48, and fractional township 49 north, range 15 west.	450	4	Surveys completed. Plat of township 49 north, range 15 west, suspended.
Francis Coleman	April 9	January 1	Township 46 north, range 11 west; townships 46, 47, 48, and fractional townships 49 and 50 north, range 12 west; township 48, and fractional townships 49 and 50 north, range 13 west.	500	4	Surveys completed and accounts transmitted.
Artemas Curtiss	April 10	January 1	Township 49 north, range 36 west: townships 48 and 49 north, ranges 37, 38, and 39 west.	490	5	Surveys completed and accounts transmitted.
Wells Burt.....	April 10	January 1	Townships 43, 44, and 45 north, range 39 west; townships 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north, range 40 west; township 48 north, range 41 west.	560	6	Surveys completed and accounts transmitted.
Austin Burt.....	April 10	January 1	Fractional townships 44, 45, and townships 46 north, range 43 west; fractional township 45, and township 46 north, range 44 west; fractional township 45, and township 46 north, range 45 west; fractional townships 45, 46, and townships 47 and 48 north, range 46 west.	600	6	Surveys completed. Townships 44 and 45 north, range 43 west, cancelled in this and embraced in new contract with A. Merryweather. (See statement A.) Accounts transmitted.
Guy H. Carleton	April 10	January 1	Fractional townships 41, 42, and townships 43, 44, and 45 north, range 33 west; fractional township 42, and townships 43, 44 and 45 north, range 34 west.	560	6	Surveys completed and accounts transmitted.

Harvey Mellen.....	April 11	January 1	Fractional townships 41, 42, and townships 43, 44, 45, and 46 north, range 35 west; townships 45 and 46 north, range 36 west.	500	6	Surveys completed and accounts transmitted.
Zealotes B. Searls.....	April 15	January 1	Fractional township 43, and townships 44, 45, 46, and 47 north, range 38 west; townships 46 and 47 north, range 39 west.	560	6	Surveys completed and accounts transmitted.
Algernon Merryweather.	May 12	January 1	Fractional township 44, and townships 45, 46, and 47 north, range 41 west; fractional township 44, township 45, and fractional townships 46 and 47 north, range 42 west.	560	6	Surveys completed. Townships 44 and 45 north, range 41 west, cancelled in this and embraced in new contract. (See statement A.) Accounts transmitted.
Elias C. Martin	May 29	January 1	Townships 44, 45, 46, and 47 north, range 37 west..	290	6	Surveys completed; account suspended.
George H. Cannon.....	September 6	April 1	Township 33 north, ranges 2 and 3 east.....	130	4	Surveys completed and accounts transmitted.
M. M. Hall*.....	Bond, Dec. 6	.....	Townships 42, 43, 44 north, range 36 west; townships 42, 43 north, range 37 west, and part of township 48 north, range 36 west.	300	6	Surveys completed and accounts transmitted, except for the surveys in township 48 north, range 36 west.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Detroit, November 12, 1852.*

CHARLES NOBLE, *Surveyor General.*

D.

List of original township plats made since the date of last annual report, and of copies sent to the General and district land offices, with date of transmission.

Townships.	Range.	Land district.	Number of copies made.				When sent to Commission e	When sent to Register.	Remarks
			Original.	Commissioner.	Register.	Total.			
46, 47, and 48 N.....	46 W.....	Lake Superior...	3	3	3	9	Nov. 6, 1851	July 6, 1852	Township 42 N., range 35 W., not yet sent to Register.
28 N.....	12 W.....	Grand River.....	1	1	1	3	Nov. 12, 1851	Nov. 18, 1851	
47 and 48 W.....	40 W.....	Lake Superior...	2	2	2	6	.....	July 6, 1852
48 N.....	41 W.....	do.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 5, 1851	..... do.....
49 N.....	37, 38, and 39 W...	do.....	3	3	3	9	..... do.....	..... do.....
46 and 47 N.....	42 W.....	do.....	2	2	2	6	Dec. 10, 1851.	..... do.....
49 N.....	9 W.....	do.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 12, 1852	..... do.....
44 and 45 N.....	33 W.....	do.....	2	2	2	6	..... do.....	..... do.....
41, 42, 43, 44, and 46 N.....	35 W.....	do.....	5	5	5	15	Jan. 24, 1852	..... do.....
46 N.....	36 W.....	do.....	1	1	1	3	..... do.....	July 6, & Sept. 5, 1852.
31 N.....	11 W.....	Grand River.....	2	2	2	6	Feb. 9, & Sept. 5, 1852.	..... do.....
33 N.....	2 and 3 E.....	Saginaw.....	2	2	2	6	..... do.....	..... do.....
32 N.....	3 E.....	Saginaw.....	1	1	1	3	..... do.....	..... do.....
28 N.....	11 W.....	Grand River.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 23, 1852	July 6, 1852	
49 N.....	36 W.....	Lake Superior...	1	1	1	3	Mar. 24, 1852	..... do.....
48 N.....	37, 38, and 39 W...	do.....	3	3	3	9	..... do.....	..... do.....
42, 43, and 44 N.....	36 W.....	do.....	3	3	2	8	Mar. 27, 1852	Not sent.....	

42 and 43 N.	37 W.	do.	2	2	2	6	do.	July 6, 1852
48 and 49 N.	12 W.	do.	2	2	2	6	April 8, 1852	do.
46 and 47 N.	41 W.	do.	2	2	2	6	April 23, 1852	do.
43 and 46 N.	38 W.	do.	2	2	2	6	do.	do.
46 and 47 N.	39 W.	do.	2	2	2	6	do.	do.
46 N.	43, 44, and 45 W.	do.	3	3	3	9	May 12, 1852	do.
45 N.	44, 45, and 46 W.	do.	3	3	3	9	do.	Not sent.
46 N.	11 W.	do.	1	1	1	2	July 1, 1852	do.
46, 47, and 50 N.	12 W.	do.	3	3	1	7	do.	Not sent.
48, 49, and 50 N.	13 W.	do.	3	3	1	7	do.	do.
44 and 45 N.	42 W.	do.	2	2	1	5	do.	do.
43, 44, and 45 N.	39 W.	do.	3	3	2	8	July 2, 1852	do.
41, 42, and 43 N.	33 W.	do.	3	3	3	6	do.	do.
44, 45, and 46 N.	40 W.	do.	3	3	3	6	do.	Not sent.
44 N.	34 W.	do.	1	1	1	3	do.	do.
44, 45, and 47 N.	38 W.	do.	3	3	3	9	July 15, 1852	do.
47 N.	13 W.	do.	1	1	1	3	July 19, 1852	do.
47, 48, and 49 N.	14 W.	do.	3	3	2	8	do.	do.
47 and 48 N.	15 W.	do.	2	2	2	6	do.	do.
42, 43, and 45 N.	34 W.	do.	3	3	3	9	July 22, 1852	do.
45 N.	35 and 36 W.	do.	2	2	2	4	Aug. 24, 1852	do.
29 and 31 N.	12 W.	do.	2	2	2	6	Sept. 27, 1852	Oct. 20, 1852.
8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 N.	2 W.	Grand River and Saginaw.	5	5	1	11	Oct. 9, 1852	Not sent.
46, 47, 48, and 49 N.	10 W.	Lake Superior.	4	4	---	8	Not sent.	do.
48 and 49 N.	11 W.	do.	2	2	---	4	do.	do.
44, 45, and 46 N.	37 W.	do.	3	2	1	6	do.	do.
47 N.	36 W.	do.	1	1	1	3	do.	do.
7 S.	9 E.	Detroit.	---	---	---	1	---	July 9, 1852.
44 and 45 N.	4 and 5 W.	Lake Superior.	---	---	---	4	---	July 6, 1852
45 and 46 N.	6 W.	do.	---	---	---	2	---	do.
45, 46, and 47 N.	7 W.	do.	---	---	---	3	---	do.
46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 N.	8 W.	do.	---	---	---	5	---	do.
46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 N.	9 W.	do.	---	---	---	5	---	do.
4N.	13 W.	do.	---	---	---	1	---	do.
43, and 46 N.	14 W.	do.	---	---	---	3	---	do.

Township 46 N., range 41 W., not yet sent to Register.

Township 47 N., range 39 W., not yet sent to Register.

Township 46 N., range 43 W., not yet sent to Register.

Account suspended.

do.

do.

do.

D—Continued.

Townships.	Range.	Land district.	Number of copies made.				When sent to Commissioner.	When sent to Register.	Remarks.
			Original.	Commissioner.	Register.	Total.			
46 N.....	15 W.....	Lake Superior...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	July 6, 1852
42, 43, 48, and 49 N.....	16 W.....	do.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	do.....
48 N.....	17 W.....	do.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	do.....
43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 N.....	21 W.....	do.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	do.....
41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 N.....	27 and 28 W.....	do.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	do.....
6 and 7 S.....	7 E.....	Detroit.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	Aug. 12, 1852
5, 6, and 7 S.....	8 E.....	do.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	do.....
6 S.....	9 and 10 E.....	do.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	do.....
			100	99	125	323			

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Detroit, November 12, 1852.

CHARLES NOBLE, Surveyor General.

E.

List of townships the field-notes of which have been recorded or transcribed since the date of my last annual report.

Townships.	Situation.	Pages.	Remarks.
Townships 46, 47, and 48 north, ranges 27 and 28 west			
Townships 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north, range 29 west.....	Upper peninsula ..	787	Records.
Township 49 north, range 9 west.....	do.....		
Townships 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49 north, range 16 west.....	do.....		
Townships 41, 42, and 43 north, range 17 west.....	do.....	632	Records.
Townships 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 north, range 32 west.....	do.....	181	Transcripts.
Townships 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north, range 31 west.....	do.....		
Townships 41, 42, and 43 north, range 32 west.....	do.....	624	Records.
Township 50 north, range 9 west.....	do.....		
Townships 42, 43, 44, and 45 north, range 10 west.....	do.....		
Townships 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 north, range 11 west.....	do.....		
Townships 41, 42, and 43 north, range 12 west.....	do.....		
Townships 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north, range 17 west.....	do.....	827	Records.
Townships 44 and 45 north, range 12 west.....	do.....		
Townships 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 north, range 13 west.....	do.....		
Townships 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 north, range 14 west.....	do.....		
Townships 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 north, range 15 west.....	do.....	911	Records.
Townships 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north, range 32 west.....	do.....	290	Records.
Townships 57 and 58 north, range 32 west.....	do.....		
Townships 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57 north, range 33 west.....	do.....		
Townships 46, 47, and 48 north, range 28 west.....	do.....	503	Transcripts.
Township 46 north, ranges 11 and 15 west.....	do.....		
Townships 46, 47, and 48 north, range 12 west.....	do.....	267	Records.
Aggregate.....		5, 022	
To which add making and copying lists of swamp lands granted to the State per act of 28th September, 1850.....		3, 570	
Total.....		8, 592	

CHARLES NOBLE,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, November 12, 1852.

The United States in account with Charles Noble, surveyor general northwest of the Ohio.

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DR.

SALARY ACCOUNT.

CR.

1852.				1851.			
Jan.	1	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, 4th quarter 1851.....	\$2,581 22	Sept. 30	By balance of account for 3d quarter 1851.....	\$290 15	
April	1	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, 1st quarter 1852.....	2,445 03	Dec. 30	By treasury draft No. 2746 on treasury warrant No. 3415, for.....	2,475 00	
July	1	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, 2d quarter 1852.....	2,459 06	1852.			
Oct.	6	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, 3d quarter 1852.....	2,402 63	March 30	By treasury draft No. 3180 on treasury Interior warrant No. 3817, for.....	2,475 00	
		To amount to balance	136 14	June 30	By treasury draft No. 3586 on treasury Interior warrant No. 4218, for.....	2,408 93	
				Oct. 1	By treasury draft No. 4130 on treasury Interior warrant No. 4750, for.....	2,375 00	
			10,024 08			10,024 08	
					By this amount due the United States.....	136 14	

H. Doc. 1.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Detroit, November 12, 185

CHARLES NOBLE, Surveyor General.

The United States in account-current with Charles Noble, surveyor general northwest of the Ohio.

DR.

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

CR.

			1851.		
1852.			Sept. 30	By balance of account for 3d quarter 1851	\$58 61
Jan. 1	To amount of disbursements for 4th quarter 1851 ...	\$276 13	Dec. 30	By treasury draft No. 2475 on treasury Interior warrant No.3414, for.....	200 00
April 1	To amount of disbursements for 1st quarter 1852 ...	159 33			
July 1	To amount of disbursements for 2d quarter 1852	241 43	1852.		
Oct. 6	To amount of disbursements for 3d quarter 1852	178 48	March 30	By treasury draft No. 3179 on treasury Interior warrant No. 3816, for.....	250 00
			June 30	By treasury draft No. 3589 on treasury Interior warrant No. 4221, for.....	170 00
			Oct. 1	By treasury draft No. 4126 on treasury Interior warrant No. 4746, for.....	250 00
	To amount to balance	73 24			
		928 61			928 61
				By this amount due the United States	73 24

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Detroit; November 12, 1852.

CHARLES NOBLE, Surveyor General.

H. Doc. 1.

Estimate of appropriations required for the payment of the salary of the surveyor general northwest of the Ohio, and for the salaries of the clerks in his office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

For compensation of the surveyor general, per tenth section of the act of 18th May, 1796	\$2,000
For compensation of the clerks in his office, per first section of the act of 9th May, 1836	6,300
For compensation of clerks to be employed in transcribing field-notes for preservation at the seat of government, preparatory to the transfer of the books, papers, and documents of the surveyor general's office to the authorities of the State of Michigan, in conformity with the act of Congress of the 12th June, 1840	2,000
	10,300

CHARLES NOBLE,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, September 14, 1852.

Estimate of appropriations required for examining and correcting surveys in the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

To pay the expenses of an inspector of surveys in the upper peninsula, and for correcting defective and fraudulent surveys therein	\$5,000
For the expenses of examining and correcting old, imperfect and defective surveys in the northern part of the southern peninsula	3,000
	8,000

CHARLES NOBLE,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, September 14, 1852.

Estimate of appropriations required to defray the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office at Detroit, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

For stationery, binding, printing, and postage.....	\$600
For office rent and fuel.....	500
For services of laborer or messenger.....	120
	1,220

CHARLES NOBLE,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, September 14, 1852.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF ARKANSAS

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK,
October 30, 1852.

SIR: The following, together with the accompanying documents and exhibits, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, are respectfully submitted as the "annual report" from this office.

FIELD WORK.

Statement A exhibits the condition of contracts which were not closed at the date of the last "annual report" from this office.

No. 1 is the contract of David W. Lowe, esq., of the 5th October, 1850, which has been completed in the field, and the notes examined and approved, and plats made and copies transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the proper register, and the account therefor, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$2,654 97, adjusted and paid. (See note A.)

No. 2 is the contract of Cyrus Crosby, of the 7th December, 1850; the work under which has been executed in the field, and the returns thereof made to the office of the surveyor general, and the notes of townships 16 and 17 N., range 8 W., examined, approved, and plats made and transmitted to the General Land Office and the register of the proper district, and the account therefor, amounting to \$630 09 $\frac{3}{4}$, adjusted at the treasury and paid. The notes of the remainder of this contract were returned to this office, and found, on examination, to be erroneous, and in almost every respect unsatisfactory, which led to the conclusion that there were like inaccuracies in his survey of townships 16 and 17 N., range 8 W., of which there had been much complaint and

dissatisfaction expressed by those residing and owning land in those townships.

I therefore determined to place the whole under a rigid and thorough examination, in accordance with the stipulation to that effect in the contract; and for this purpose appointed John W. Garretson, esq., a very skilful and experienced deputy, who is authorized and instructed to make the proper corrections, or resurvey entirely, if found necessary, and make full report of the condition of the whole work, distinguishing that found to have been correctly done from that which shall be ascertained to be erroneous. The result of the examination both of the approved and suspended work of Mr. Crosby, proves conclusively that the charges and suspicions against his work in townships 16 and 17 N., range 8 W., were by no means groundless, and that the suspension of his remaining work, under the test of this office, is equally sustained. Mr. Garretson has returned the notes of his examination of this work, but they have not been fully examined as yet. The result of Mr. Crosby's contract is much to be regretted; but it was impossible to anticipate it, as no individual has presented himself to this office since I have had charge of it, for a surveying contract, more highly recommended by intelligent and highly respectable gentlemen living in different portions of the State, and more especially by his immediate fellow-citizens, who, to the number of thirty or more, signed a petition, in which his claims and peculiar qualifications were conspicuously set forth, praying his appointment to execute the identical work which was given him in the contract. Mr. Crosby's sureties are deemed very ample, and legal steps will be promptly taken, if rendered necessary, to secure indemnity; but it is hoped and believed the whole matter can and will be arranged to the satisfaction of all parties without recourse to law.

No. 3 is the contract of John W. Garretson, of the 7th April, 1851; the work embraced in which has been fully completed, and returns thereof made, and examined and approved, and plats constructed therefrom, and transmitted to the General Land Office and the proper register, and the account therefor, amounting to \$1,880 40, adjusted and paid.

Statement B exhibits the date, time allowed, land embraced in, estimated number of miles, the price per mile, estimated value of, the number of miles of surveys executed and returned, and the amounts, as adjusted at the General Land Office, of contracts entered into since the date of the last annual report.

No. 1 is the contract of John W. Garretson, deputy surveyor, entered into on the 22d October, 1851, of which 538 miles $50\frac{81}{16}$ chains have been completed, leaving a few lines which were inaccessible on account of the overflow of White river, and a few additional resurveys to account for discrepancies between the old and new works, and the field-notes examined and approved, and plats of township 3 N., range 7 W., made, and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and the register of the proper district, and the account therefor, amounting to \$288 15, included in voucher No. 1, first quarter 1852, transmitted to the General Land Office. (See note A.)

The remaining work under this contract will be completed as soon

as Mr. Garretson returns from the execution of the contract upon which he is now engaged.

No. 2, entered into by David F. Shall, on the 30th March, 1852, embracing six townships in the "Grand prairie," the exteriors of which were resurveyed in March last by John W. Garretson, under his contract of the 22d October, 1851, has been delayed in its completion by various causes; but will shortly be resumed, and assiduously prosecuted to its final consummation. (Note B.)

No. 3, entered into on the 9th April, 1852, by John W. Garretson, comprises, in addition to other work specifically set forth in the statement, the surveys which were given in contract to Cyrus Crosby, as fully and particularly represented in statement A, and contract No. 2. Under this contract, Mr. Garretson has examined and corrected, or resurveyed, all the surveys undertaken and reported to have been done by Mr. Crosby, and returned the notes thereof, together with those of township 15 N., range 5 W., which, owing to the concentration of almost the entire force in the office upon the swamp-land lists, has not yet been taken up for examination. The number of miles surveyed and returned under this contract is 392 miles $21\frac{7}{10}$ chains, and the remainder is in rapid progress of execution, and will doubtless be soon brought to a close.

The accompanying diagrams of the State, with appropriate marginal references, indicate the various townships heretofore reported as embracing work of the various characters represented in the annual report of 1849, the extent to which the several classes of work have been completed, those under contract and incomplete, and those not yet under contract. The above and foregoing, under statements A and B, it is hoped gives a satisfactory view of the field operations since the date of the last report. But it may be proper here to remark that large contracts to single individuals have been deemed inexpedient, and numerous small ones have been avoided in consequence of the inadequacy of the force of the office to attend to its various other urgent demands, including the embarrassing and perplexing subject of the swamp and overflowed land selections, to take up and examine the returns of deputies whenever made.

WORK WITHIN THE OFFICE.

Descriptive lists.

These, except the three hundred heretofore reported as requiring to be recopied, and a few yet to be compared, have been prepared, as far as the condition of the surveys would permit, and are now ready for binding, preparatory to their transmission to the respective registers' offices. But it is deemed advisable not to press this work to its completion until the entire field work is brought to a close, as many townships, the notes of which are now on file, are listed for resurveys or corrections of fraudulent and erroneous work, and others similar of character may yet be discovered in prosecuting the corrections and resurveys in those heretofore reported.

Registration of field-notes.

With the ample means now at the command of this office this important work will be taken in hand and diligently prosecuted as soon as the necessary stationery can be procured. The plan of execution proposed to be adopted is to take the four cardinal divisions of the district and compile and systematise into volumes of convenient size, of about twelve field-books to each volume, by regular consecutive series, collecting and placing in their appropriate order all the notes of lines or parts of lines which may be scattered through various field-books, with marginal references to the number and page of the original books where such lines or parts of lines are to be found. Each volume will have an appropriate index referring to the page at which each book commences, and every book embraced in each volume will open with a special index referring to each line contained therein.

As the whole number of field-books of surveys in this district is about 1,873, and 12 books is proposed to be allowed to each volume, which will give 156 volumes, or thereabouts, and as each book is estimated to contain an average of about 8,000 words, and each clerk is capable of recording 4,000 words per day, it is calculated one volume will be completed by each recording clerk for each period of 24 days that he may devote to this work; and, according to these estimates, it will require the constant and persevering labor of four clerks during a period of three years, with the assistance of one to arrange the books to be comprised in each volume, and two to examine and compare their work, to bring this branch of work to completion; the whole, when completed, to be neatly bound, which it is estimated will require about \$312.

Transcribing field-notes for transmission to the General Land Office.

This work has been made to keep pace with the examination and approval of the field-notes returned to this office from time to time by deputy surveyors, and none are now on hand to be copied except such as have been returned and not yet examined. G is a list of field-notes, copies of which have not been sent to the General Land Office.

Subdivisional plats.

These have not been supplied the several registers, as required by instructions of the 19th February last, in consequence of the more urgent demands upon the time and labor of the limited force engaged in the office, and of the fact that a large number of new plats were to be reconstructed to supply the place of those which are worn out or defaced, and such as have been constructed upon coarse and flimsy paper, and are without the proper authentication, so soon as the necessary appropriations should be made by Congress to justify the employment of adequate force, upon which all the necessary subdivisions under the act of Congress of the 5th April, 1832, would be placed, and thus avoid the multiplication of plats of the same surveys. This important

work, together with that of reconstructing the plats above referred to, will now be taken up and diligently prosecuted until completed.

SWAMP LANDS.

Since the State agents have consented to report their lists to this office, in conformity with the provisions of the State law and the instructions contained in the circular from the General Land Office of the 12th of November, 1850, upon which the State law was based, the lists, when not duplicated by the board of Swamp Land Commissioners, have been regularly copied and transmitted to the proper registers, with the necessary instructions to them for the disposition of the same, which, together with comparing and testing the lists by the field-notes, and completing the selections of those lands overlooked or neglected by the State agents, have occupied nearly the whole time of the force of this office for several months past. During this time the whole of the lists reported from the Helena district, amounting in the aggregate to 1,662,128 $\frac{5}{10}$ acres, have been examined and compared with the field-notes, and such of the tracts as were not indicated by them as swamp or overflowed, within the meaning of the grant, rejected therefrom, and placed in a separate list under the head of rejected lands, the aggregate of which amounts to 368,209 $\frac{3}{10}$ acres, a copy of which was transmitted to the governor of this State on the 12th instant; thus leaving of the lands reported by the State agents from that district a net balance of 1,293,918 $\frac{7}{10}$ acres, to which may be added 1,089,031 $\frac{4}{10}$ determined by the field-notes and plats on file in this office to be the character embraced by the grant, making a total of 2,382,950 $\frac{3}{10}$ acres, which it is believed may be safely and justly confirmed to the State after deducting therefrom all lands embraced therein which were sold or otherwise disposed of prior to the grant. These several lists were transmitted to the department on the 22d ultimo, and the additional lists immediately copied and forwarded to the register at Helena, with the necessary instructions for his government in relation thereto.

The returns of swamp land selections in the Batesville district have been examined and tested by the field-notes, and additional selections made as in the Helena district, and a portion of the force of the office is now actively and assiduously engaged in the completion of the several lists for transmission to the General Land Office, which will be done as soon as the lists are fully prepared. The selections in this (the Little Rock) district are rapidly advancing, and will soon be completed, as in the Helena and Batesville districts.

All the lists heretofore filed in this office by the governor of the State, properly prepared and authenticated, have been severally examined and tested by the field-notes; but the very partial and limited returns from some portions of the State, and the absence of any assurance from the State authorities as to the probable time when their selections may be expected to be brought to a close, has, to some extent, retarded and embarrassed the progress of this important work. It is hoped, however, that with the force now engaged in this work the whole may be brought to a final and satisfactory close during the present and ensuing quarter.

I cannot dismiss this subject, however, without briefly adverting to the several causes which have contributed to delay the completion of the selections within this State. The circular of instructions of the 21st November, 1850, a copy of which was transmitted to the governor of this State by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and by him laid before the legislature, at that time in session, conceded to the State authorities the right to make the selections, and to adopt the field-notes on file in this office as the *bases* of selections, or to reject them, and furnish evidence as to the character of the lands claimed, through their own agents, independently of the notes. With this circular before them, with all its details of the principles and rules which were to govern this office or the State authorities, where selections were made by them, the legislature proceeded to enact a law providing for the appointment by the governor of three swamp-land commissioners, whose duty it was made to proceed *immediately* to determine the swamp and overflowed lands, and report the same by accurate lists, on oath, to the governor, who was required to file them in the office of the surveyor general, &c. This law was thus enacted without any express or implied recognition of the field-notes as any part of the basis of selections to be made, in the very teeth of repeated assurances from me, both to the governor and committee of the legislature who had the subject in charge, that, looking to the spirit of the instructions, I should construe them most liberally towards the State; and that, in construing that particular clause, I should assume, that in addition to the field-notes as the general basis of the selections, the State authorities might furnish such satisfactory evidence as was indicated in the circular, that any other lands were of the character contemplated by the grant. To this assurance it was returned, that, although this construction was entirely liberal and just to the State, yet it was apprehended the Commissioner would not sanction it, as the language of that clause of the circular did not seem to warrant that interpretation. Amid these doubts and dilemmas, and to settle all cavil and question as to the true interpretation of these instructions, I immediately, while the legislature was yet in session, addressed a communication, dated December 18, 1850, to the Commissioner, in which I promised to him the question at issue, and my own conclusions upon them, in the following manner, and requested a response in the event of a concurrence of views:

“In the 6th paragraph it is said: ‘The only reliable data in your possession from which these lists can be made out, are the field-notes of the surveys on file in your office; and if the authorities of the State are willing to adopt these as the basis of those lists, you will so regard them; if *not*, and those authorities furnish satisfactory evidence that any lands are of the character embraced by the grant, you will so report them.’ (See circular of instructions of 21st November, 1850.)

“This seems to present the alternative to the State of electing one or the other as the basis upon which she may be willing to rely. I am disposed, however, from the context and general tenor of the instructions, to construe them more favorably towards the State, and have assumed that, in addition to the field-notes as the *general* basis, the State may furnish other satisfactory evidence, &c.

"If you approve this construction of that portion of your instructions, please so inform me."

It is hardly necessary to state here that no reply whatever has been received here to any portion of that communication, although it contained other matters and suggestions of no ordinary moment; and as the response to that portion relative to the proper construction of the clause above quoted was only requested in the event of a concurrence of views, the failure to respond thereto was taken negatively, and the State authorities permitted to adhere to their own interpretation. Nor has this construction, or the privilege claimed under it by the State, been denied by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in all the subsequent correspondence on the subject of the swamp lands; but, on the contrary, recognised in two several communications—one of the 31st October, 1851, and the other of the 12th December, 1851—until a recent communication was received here from the acting Commissioner; in which it is first announced that, "When the instructions of 21st November, 1850, were issued, it was expected you would have selected all the lands of the character embraced by that grant, as explained by those instructions, as far as they were shown by the field-notes in your office, as soon as it could be done. And that whenever the State claimed any lands under that act, which were not so reported, the evidence that they were of the character embraced thereby was to be satisfactory to you; and, if not so, that you should require further testimony, or an examination, to be made by some person in whom you had confidence." Had this simple announcement been made in response to the communication from this office above adverted to, or its substance, couched in similar terms, inserted in the circular of instructions, I have no hesitancy in asserting that, so far as the agency of this office is involved, the swamp land selections in this district would long since have been completed, and lists thereof transmitted to the General Land Office, and all the evil consequences to the State and country at large, and that "vast work of internal improvement depending thereon," would have been effectually averted.

The important enterprise of constructing levees on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, however, I am happy to announce has not been delayed, so far as can be ascertained here, to any extent, in consequence of the delay in confirming the selections to the State, or from any other cause, except the voluntary withdrawal of a portion of the force of the contractors from the levee operations to their cotton fields; and, in most cases, have been long since examined, measured, and paid for. Another source of delay and embarrassment, both to the State agents and this office, in making the selections, is to be found in the difficulty of determining the extent to which the successful and regular cultivation of lands is interrupted by being wet or overflowed, neither wetness nor overflow can in many instances be regarded as positive or even *prima facie* evidence of unfitness for cultivation; and this unfitness for cultivation seems to be made by the act of Congress the essential or pivot fact upon which the grant must turn. Nor will one uniform rule of determination, if arbitrarily assumed, be adaptable to all the overflowed lands throughout the State. The rule that all lands whose depth of overflow exceeds three feet, for instance, which

would govern the selections on the Mississippi, Arkansas, Red river, and other streams, the duration of whose elevations is known to extend to weeks and sometimes months, would be wholly inapplicable to the upper portion of White river, and the Saline, Ouachita, and all the streams whose elevations and subsidences are rapid and of short duration. Upon these latter streams an almost annual overflow of from four to eight feet would scarcely affect the successful cultivation of the lands on their borders to the extent to which an overflow of from one to three feet on the former (which does not occur on an average once in every ten years) would affect the cultivation on their margins; and hence, when it is asserted that I have the record evidence in my office to controvert or falsify statements or representations made to me by honest, intelligent, and experienced planters, whose practical observations are far superior to the loose and hasty notes of deputy surveyors taken, under unfavorable circumstances, some fifteen or twenty years ago, and who never dreamed of the practical use which was thereafter to be made of their reports in settling important questions of right, I must remark that the assertion must have been made without due reflection and deliberation. Much more might be said in regard to this subject, but it is deemed inappropriate here; and thus much would not have been said but for the seemingly labored effort on the part of the Acting Commissioner to cast the whole responsibility of the partial failure, in the preparation and report of the swamp-land lists to the General Land Office, upon this office, upon a hypothetical assumption of facts which have no existence in reality, and feeling conscious, as I do, that in every instance wherein the department has explicitly made its wishes known, they have been promptly and efficiently responded to.

To the above and foregoing may be added, as constituting important items in the office work, the supplying the several registers with subdivisional diagrams whenever called for, the examination of the returns of deputies, calculation of areas and protraction of surveys, the construction of plats and keeping up the records, and adjusting the files and maintaining the correspondence of the office, greatly increased as it has been by the swamp-land subject.

The accompanying diagram, marked F, exhibits a new method of perpetuating corners in prairies, proposed to be adopted in the resurvey of townships in the Grand prairie. This system of pits was suggested by the practical observations of John W. Garretson, esq., in his resurvey of the boundaries of townships in that prairie, in which the only traces of the original monuments, in almost every instance, were the excavations or depressions made in removing the earth to build the mounds. This discovery led Mr. Garretson to the conclusion that pits, instead of mounds, dug of sufficient depth, would remain distinctly visible for centuries; and, upon this suggestion and assurance, the method here presented was adopted, and the townships embraced in the contract of D. F. Shall, esq., indicated in statement B as No. 2, directed to be executed in conformity therewith, as perpetuity and facility and certainty of identification constitute the grand *desiderata* in every method of establishing corners; and as it was found these could be permanently and effectually secured without marring the general harmony of our admirable system of surveying in the field or of platting

in the offices, it was thought to be of the utmost importance at once to put in practice a plan which promised such important results. The centre or section-corner pit, placed diagonally to the cardinal points, is required to be five links square and thirty inches deep, from which, at the distance of ten links and five links apart immediately on each section line, are to be dug a number of pits, two by three links and twenty inches deep, corresponding to the number of miles the corner is distant from the boundary of the township upon each course.

The quarter-section corner consists of a single pit of the same size and depth with the section-corner pit.

It will readily be perceived that, as long as the index pits along each section line remain visible, any one at all conversant with the present method of surveying, or, if not, with a rough sketch of a township before him, can at any time identify the corner of any given section without the necessity of any other evidences than those presented at the spot. Under the mound and trench system, both mound and trench, or the stone or charcoal, or the fruit-tree which has grown up from the seed deposited, may be found; and if the wooden post, with the appropriate numbers and marks, happens to be wanting, either from decay, destruction by fire, or other cause, it cannot be determined by these evidences to what particular sections the corner belongs, and it becomes necessary to seek elsewhere evidences of its identity; and these being of the same perishable nature, alike on the boundaries and within the townships, may not be found, in many instances, short of growing timber, at the distance of several miles. The many questions involved, then, in the determination of a choice between the two methods, resolve themselves into the simple inquiry as to the superior durability of the pits over the wooden posts planted in the mounds; and to determine this requires no argument. It is somewhat to be regretted that this method had not suggested itself when called upon in a communication of July 16, 1851, requesting suggestions as to the best method of perpetuating corners in prairie countries; but it was not until the observations of Mr. Garretson, above referred to, demonstrated the superiority of pits over mounds, that this plan was matured, which was some time subsequent to the date of a communication from this office recognising and accepting the mound and trench system as adopted in the Oregon and Louisiana instructions. It is hoped, however, it will not be deemed an unwarrantable innovation, and will meet your cordial approbation and concurrence.

It will be seen, by inspection of table C, that of the 4,300 miles of fraudulent or unfinished surveys represented in the annual report of 1849, and recommended for resurvey or retracement at the rate of \$3 and \$4 per mile, there have been executed or placed under contract 1,500 miles, in the course of the execution of which resurveys—only as yet partially returned—there have been discovered, executed, and returned 497 miles $57\frac{13}{100}$ chains of additional faulty or fraudulent surveys, leaving of the original estimate 2,760 miles not yet placed under contract.

Table D is intended to show the situation of the 50 miles of faulty or unfinished fragmentary surveys, recommended in the annual report of 1849 for correction or completion at the rate of \$6 per mile; from

which it appears that there have been executed, or placed under contract, 176 miles $77\frac{48}{100}$ chains, in the course of execution of which surveys, as yet not fully completed and returned, there have been discovered, executed, and returned 41 miles $49\frac{67}{100}$ chains of additional erroneous surveys at \$6 per mile, and 96 miles $24\frac{52}{100}$ chains at \$4 per mile, leaving of the original estimate 302 miles not under contract.

Table E is a list of townships in which have been discovered errors or fraudulent surveys not heretofore reported from this office, from which it will be seen that 192 miles $9\frac{11}{100}$ chains have been ascertained—of which 70 miles so estimated as six-dollar, and 122 miles $9\frac{11}{100}$ chains as four-dollar work—of which 62 miles $9\frac{11}{100}$ chains has been executed or placed under contract, leaving 130 miles not executed or under contract.

The list of additional faulty or erroneous surveys will, it is supposed, be considerably augmented, when the returns are received from townships now under contract or to be placed under contract, since it has been found that in nearly all the former estimates for resurveys, the number of miles supposed necessary to complete a township has been less than what, upon actual resurvey or correction, became necessary, and many of the townships reported as containing fragments of erroneous surveys have been almost entirely retraced or resurveyed. Assuming that, in the several kinds of faulty, unfinished, or fraudulent surveys heretofore reported from this office and not yet placed under contract, the discoveries of additional faulty or unfinished surveys will be proportionate to the amount of such work ascertained in those townships already executed or placed under contract, there will yet remain to be provided for, by appropriations of Congress, 1,370 miles of resurveys at \$4 per mile, or \$5,480, and 1,385 miles at \$6 per mile, or \$8,310, making in the aggregate \$13,790, which sum would be required for its completion. It is proper here to state, that it has not been possible to place under contract for retracement or resurvey any of the townships reported from this office in 1849 at \$3 and \$4 per mile, at a less rate than \$4 per mile, as none but the most skilful and experienced deputy surveyors can—with any assurance that the work will be correctly executed—be intrusted with this work; and it is fairly estimated that the labor and expense of retracing an old survey is, at least, one half more than the survey of new work in similar situations.

In the preceding pages and the accompanying statements and exhibits, the general condition of the business of this office—both in the field and the office—is presented to view; and with the abundant means provided for the advancement of the work in both, it is intended to prosecute them with renewed energy and assiduity. The balance of the appropriation of the 21st July last, amounting to \$6,300, and that of the 31st August, amounting to \$8,300, will enable me to engage the services of *ten* additional clerks, making, in all, *fifteen*, whose labors it is proposed to dispose (for the remainder of the present fiscal year) among the various important duties, in the following manner: To be employed in the compilation and registration of the field-notes, *five*; in the examination and completion of the swamp-land lists, *four*; in draughting and constructing plats and calculating areas, *two*; and to

copy field-notes and prepare descriptive lists, when necessary, *one*; leaving the three regular clerks to perform the various other duties, such as examining the returns of deputies, preparing contracts, keeping up the records and files of the office, and assisting in the examination and comparison of the work of the recording and copying clerks and of the draughtsmen. This disposition of the force, however, will be modified to meet any exigencies that may arise in the progress of the various branches of business. It is not deemed expedient to continue this large force beyond the close of the present fiscal year, when the swamp-land selections may be expected to be finally disposed of, and the arrearages of other business so brought up, as to authorize the reduction of this force to the standard of former estimates; which, when regularly appropriated, are deemed sufficient for each year.

Tabular statement H presents the estimates for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1854, as transmitted to the General Land Office on the 5th day of October, 1852, and such other additional items as are deemed indispensably necessary to the successful termination of the field operations in this district. The item of \$5,480 is intended to cover the resurvey of 1,370 miles (at \$4 per mile) of fraudulent and unfinished work, ascertained in the manner and upon the principles indicated in the preceding page of this report; and as these surveys are supposed to be analogous in character to those heretofore reported for resurvey or completion, the same necessity exists for their resurvey, and the same reason will apply with equal force, and it is deemed unnecessary to advance others here. The 1,370 miles will doubtless fall considerably short of the actual amount which may yet be discovered; but as this is conjectural, or deduced from precedent facts, it must be left to future developments to furnish more reliable *data*. The item of \$8,310 for the resurvey of 1,385 miles, at \$6 per mile, is placed upon precisely the same principles with the one immediately preceding it. The item of \$6,000 is intended to meet the contingency of appointing an agent or agents from this office, to examine such of the swamp and overflowed lands as may be claimed by the State upon unsatisfactory evidence, or those that are or may be rejected by the field-notes, and not relinquished by the State. With these additional appropriations and the regular annual supply, to sustain in constant and effective labor the force heretofore estimated, it is confidently believed this office—both in its internal and external condition—may be placed in a state of readiness to be turned over to the State authorities, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th June, 1840, within the ensuing five years.

This report (respectfully submitted in triplicate) has been delayed beyond the time allotted for its transmission, in the necessary preparation and digestion of the additional matter required by your instructions of the 4th instant; but it is hoped it will reach its destination within the prescribed time.

Very respectfully,

L. GIBSON, *Surveyor General*.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Commissioner.

A.

Statement showing the condition of the contracts not closed on the 20th of October, 1851, the date of the last annual report from this office.

Number.	Date of contract.	Contractor.	Time allowed in months.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated am't of dollars.	Number of miles returned.	Amount of each as adjusted at General Land Office.	Remarks.
1	Oct. 5, 1850.	D. W. Lowe.....	6	333	\$4 and 6	\$2,000	<i>M. chs. lks.</i> 466 20 52	\$2,654 97	Note A. Surveys completed and field-notes returned, examined, and approved. Plats made and furnished to the registers and Commissioner, and accounts paid.
2	Dec. 7, 1850.	Cyrus Crosby.....	6	300	4 and 6	1,250	324 2 86	630 09 $\frac{3}{4}$	Note B. The whole of the work executed under this contract, including townships 16 and 17 north, range 8 west, the returns of which have been examined and approved, and the account of \$630 09 $\frac{3}{4}$ paid, being unsatisfactory, has been placed under examination and re-survey, if found necessary, and Mr. Crosby's contract annulled.
3	April 7, 1851.	J. W. Garretson...	4	420	4 and 6	1,500	449 15 49	1,880 40	Note C. Surveys completed, and field-notes returned, examined, and approved. Plats furnished to register and Commissioner, and account paid.

B.

Statement showing the condition of the contracts for the survey of the public lands in the State of Arkansas entered into since the date of the last annual report from this office, dated October 20, 1851.

No.	Date of contract.	Contractor.	Time allowed.	Land embraced in contracts.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated value of contract.	Number of miles of surveys executed and returned.	Amount of acct't as adjusted at General Land Office.	Remarks.
1	1851. Oct. 22	J. W. Garretson.	1852. Mar. 1	Township 3 north, range 7 west, south boundary; township 3 north, range 7 west, south boundary; township 2 north, range 8 west, east boundary; townships 1 and 2 north, range 8 west, east and south boundaries; townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 west, east boundary; township 1 south, range 7 west, south boundary; township 2 south, range 3 west, east and south boundaries; townships 3, 4, 5, and 6 south, range 3 west, east and south boundaries; townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 south, range 4 west, east and south boundaries; townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 south, range 5 west, east and south boundaries; townships 1 and 2 south, range 6 west, east boundary; township 3 south, range 6 west. Corrections in township 1 north, range 4 west; township 4 south, range 2 west; township 5 south, range 2 west; township 6 south, range 5 west.	394	Dolls. 4 & 6	Dolls. 1, 600	M.chs. lks. 538 50 81	\$288 15	Surveys completed, except a few miles lying in the White River overflow and a few additional resurveys required to account for discrepancies between the old and new surveys, and field-notes returned, examined, and approved; plats of township 3 north, range 7 west, made and furnished to the register and Commissioner, and account for the work, amounting to \$288 15, (included in voucher No. 1, 1st quarter 1852,) has been transmitted to the General Land Office for adjustment.
2	1852. Mar. 30	David F. Shall ..	Aug. 31	Townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 west.	360	4	1, 500	183 26 82	.....	Surveys of township 2 north, ranges 5 and 7 west, and township 1 north, range 7 west, completed, and field-notes returned, examined, and approved.

B—Statement showing the condition of the contracts for surveying in Arkansas—Continued.

No.	Date of contract.	Contractor.	Time allowed.	Land embraced in contracts.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated value of contract.	Number of miles of surveys executed and returned.	Amount of acc't as adjusted at General Land Office.	Remarks.
3	1852. April 9	J. W. Garretson.	1852. Oct. 1	The unsurveyed fragments and necessary corrections in the following townships, viz: township 10 north, range 4 west; township 9 north, range 1 west; township 13 north, range 1 west; township 14 north, range 1 west; township 15 north, range 1 west; township 13 north, range 7 west; township 13 north, range 8 west; township 14 north, range 8 west; township 10 north, range 3 east; township 19 north, range 6 west; township 19 north, range 4 west; township 19 north, range 1 west; township 20 north, range 1 west; township 13 north, range 5 west; township 13 north, range 6 west; townships 15 and 16 north, range 5 west; township 20 north, ranges 3 and 4 west; township 19 north, range 3 west; township 11 north, range 1 east; townships 11 and 12 north, range 4 west; township 11 north, range 3 west, (west of White river;); township 12 north, range 5 west, (north of White river;); townships 8 and 12 north, range 3 east. Also, the townships and fragments embraced in the surveying contract of C. Crosby, viz: townships 16 and 17 north, ranges 7 and 8 west. Corrections in township 17 north, range 9 west; township 17 north, range 6 west; township 16 north, range 6 west; township 16 north, range 4 west; township 16 north, range 5 west.	500	Dolls. 4 & 6	Dolls. 2, 000	M. chs. lks. 392 21 71	-----	Resurvey and examination of the townships and fragments embraced in the surveying contract of Cyrus Crosby, deputy surveyor, and also of township 15 north, range 5 west, completed, and field-notes returned but not yet examined.

C.

Statement of the condition of the 4,300 miles of fraudulent or unfinished surveys reported from this office in October, 1849—half at \$3 and half at \$4 per mile—showing the extent to which it has been done or placed under contract, the portion remaining to be done, and the number of additional miles of such work discovered in the same townships since the date of said report.

Township.					Number of miles executed, or under contract.	Number of miles of additional faulty or unfinished discovered since 1849, and executed, or under contract.	Number of miles not executed, or under contract.
Township	1 N.,	range	5 W.		Miles. chs. lks.	Miles. chs. lks.	Miles. chs. lks.
					60 00 00	12 23 50	.....
"	1 "	"	6 "	"	60 00 00	12 24 01	.....
"	1 "	"	7 "	"	60 00 00	13 47 74	.....
"	2 "	"	5 "	"	60 00 00	13 28 23	.....
"	2 "	"	6 "	"	60 00 00	13 42 79	.....
"	2 "	"	7 "	"	60 00 00	12 78 01	.....
"	3 "	"	7 "	"	60 00 00	12 03 05	.....
"	1 S.	"	4 "	"	.....	12 14 46	60 00 00
"	1 "	"	5 "	"	.....	12 15 19	60 00 00
"	1 "	"	6 "	"	.....	12 13 33	60 00 00
"	1 "	"	7 "	"	.....	5 78 35	60 00 00
"	2 "	"	3 "	"	.....	5 79 11	60 00 00
"	2 "	"	4 "	"	.....	12 07 26	60 00 00
"	2 "	"	5 "	"	.....	12 13 81	60 00 00
"	2 "	"	6 "	"	.....	12 14 78	60 00 00
"	3 "	"	3 "	"	.....	11 77 34	60 00 00
"	3 "	"	4 "	"	.....	12 10 32	60 00 00
"	3 "	"	5 "	"	.....	12 04 65	60 00 00
"	4 "	"	3 "	"	.....	12 01 76	60 00 00
"	4 "	"	4 "	"	.....	12 13 66	60 00 00
"	4 "	"	5 "	"	.....	12 29 68	60 00 00
"	5 "	"	3 "	"	.....	11 78 12	60 00 00
"	5 "	"	4 "	"	.....	12 14 21	60 00 00
"	5 "	"	5 "	"	.....	12 13 22	60 00 00
"	6 "	"	3 "	"	.....	12 02 56	60 00 00
"	6 "	"	4 "	"	.....	12 03 96	60 00 00
"	3 N.	"	22 "	"	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	3 "	"	23 "	"	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	6 "	"	16 "	"	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	6 "	"	17 "	"	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	7 "	"	7 "	"	60 00 00	2 44 36	.....
"	7 "	"	8 "	"	*60 00 00	.....	.....
"	7 "	"	15 "	"	.....	.....	60 00 00

*Only 39 miles 71 chains 61 links in this township were found to be erroneous or fraudulent, which was executed at \$6 per mile.

C—Continued.

Township.				Number of miles executed, or under contract.	Number of miles of additional faultly or unfinished discovered since 1849, and executed, or under contract.	Number of miles not executed, or under contract.
Township				<i>Miles. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Miles. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Miles. chs. lks.</i>
	7 N., range 16 W.					60 00 00
"	8 "	"	6 "	60 00 00	9 02 13	.....
"	8 "	"	7 "	60 00 00	29 61 11	.....
"	8 "	"	8 "	60 00 00	14 04 55	.....
"	9 "	"	6 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	9 "	"	7 "	60 00 00	22 11 75	.....
"	9 "	"	8 "	60 00 00	16 19 75	.....
"	10 "	"	6 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	10 "	"	7 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	10 "	"	8 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	11 "	"	6 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	11 "	"	7 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	12 "	"	6 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	12 "	"	7 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	13 "	"	7 "	60 00 00	.....	.....
"	14 "	"	4 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	14 "	"	5 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	14 "	"	7 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	15 "	"	5 "	60 00 06	17 68 47	.....
"	16 "	"	7 "	60 00 00	11 17 69	.....
"	16 "	"	8 "	60 00 00	16 62 10	.....
"	17 "	"	7 "	60 00 00	17 69 59	.....
"	17 "	"	8 "	60 00 00	20 59 79	.....
"	19 "	"	3 "	60 00 00	.....	.....
"	19 "	"	20 "	60 00 00	11 22 74	.....
"	20 "	"	3 "	60 00 00	.....	.....
"	20 "	"	4 "	60 00 00	.....	.....
"	20 "	"	21 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	21 "	"	21 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	10 S.	"	20 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	10 "	"	28 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	10 "	"	29 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	9 "	"	28 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	9 "	"	29 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	3 N.	"	1 E.	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	4 "	"	1 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	5 "	"	1 "	.....	.....	60 00 00
"	12 "	"	3 "	60 00 00	.....	.....
				1,500 00 00	497 57 13	2,760 00 00

D.

Statement of the condition of the five hundred miles of faulty and unfinished surveys, at six dollars per mile, reported from this office in October, 1849, showing the extent to which it has been done or placed under contract, the portion remaining to be done, and the number of additional miles of such work discovered in the same townships since the date of said report.

Townships.				No. of miles executed or under contract.	No. of miles of additional faulty or unfinished surveys discovered since 1849, and executed or under contract.	No. of miles not executed nor under contract.
				<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>
Township	11 S.,	range	1 W.	.....	.....	20 00 00
"	14 "	"	1 "	.....	.....	16 00 00
"	15 "	"	1 "	.....	.....	5 00 00
"	2 N.,	"	10 "	.....	.....	5 00 00
"	3 "	"	5 "	2 00 00	.....	.....
"	13 "	"	6 "	8 00 00	.....	.....
"	8 "	"	3 E.	5 00 00	.....	.....
"	5 "	"	7 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	10 "	"	4 W.	3 00 00	.....	.....
"	16 "	"	6 "	1 00 00	0 09 65	.....
"	16 "	"	5 "	6 00 00	8 04 84	.....
"	6 "	"	10 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	9 "	"	9 "	1 00 00*	3 15 05*	.....
"	4 "	"	10 "	8 00 00	5 67 64	.....
"	1 "	"	14 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	3 "	"	15 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	13 "	"	8 "	6 00 00	.....	.....
"	19 "	"	4 "	6 00 00	.....	.....
"	19 "	"	6 "	12 00 00	.....	.....
"	5 S.,	"	15 "	.....	.....	10 00 00
"	6 "	"	5 "	10 00 00	46	.....
"	8 "	"	14 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	6 "	"	17 "	.....	.....	3 00 00
"	2 "	"	16 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	2 "	"	17 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	1 "	"	16 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	1 N.,	"	4 "	8 00 00	18 73 52	.....
"	1 "	"	3 "	.....	.....	40 00 00
"	11 "	"	1 E.	12 00 00	.....	.....
"	19 "	"	19 W.	.....	.....	12 00 00
"	20 "	"	20 "	.....	.....	13 00 00

* Executed at \$4 per mile.

Townships.			No. of miles executed or under contract.	No. of miles of additional faulty or unfinished surveys discovered since 1849, and executed or under contract.	No. of miles not executed nor under contract.
Township	17 N., range	9 W.	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>
			1 00 00	5 38 51	.....
"	12 "	" 4 "	6 00 00	.....	.....
"	11 "	" 3 "	10 00 00	.....	.....
"	11 "	" 4 "	6 00 00	.....	.....
"	10 "	" 3 E.	4 00 00	.....	.....
"	8 "	" 4 W.	77 48*	.....	.....
"	8 "	" 7 E.	.....	.....	11 00 00
"	8 "	" 9 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	4 "	" 4 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	5 "	" 4 "	.....	.....	5 00 00
"	4 "	" 8 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	5 "	" 8 "	.....	.....	9 00 00
"	9 "	" 1 W.	4 00 00	.....	.....
"	13 "	" 1 "	5 00 00	.....	.....
"	14 "	" 1 "	9 00 00	.....	.....
"	15 "	" 1 "	4 00 00	.....	.....
"	19 "	" 1 "	1 00 00	.....	.....
"	20 "	" 1 "	2 00 00	.....	.....
"	10 "	" 2 "	1 00 00	.....	.....
"	12 "	" 5 "	2 00 00	.....	.....
"	13 "	" 4 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	14 "	" 8 "	10 00 00	.....	.....
"	13 "	" 8 "	12 00 00	.....	.....
"	11 "	" 9 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	1 "	" 10 "	.....	.....	4 00 00
"	7 "	" 10 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	2 "	" 12 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	5 "	" 12 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	5 "	" 13 "	.....	.....	6 00 00
"	4 "	" 13 "	.....	.....	29 00 00
"	3 "	" 13 "	.....	.....	6 00 00
"	5 "	" 14 "	.....	.....	13 00 00
"	5 "	" 15 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	5 "	" 16 "	.....	.....	4 00 00
"	4 "	" 16 "	.....	.....	4 00 00
"	12 "	" 11 E.	.....	.....	6 00 00
"	7 "	" 14 W.	.....	.....	9 00 00

* Originally estimated at one mile.

D—Continued.

Townships.			No. of miles executed or under contract.	No. of miles of additional faultly or unfinished surveys discovered since 1849, and executed or under contract.	No. of miles not executed nor under contract.
Township	16 N., range	3 W.	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>
			1 00 00		
"	1 S.,	" 5 E.	.....	.....	6 00 00
"	3 "	" 4 "	.....	.....	2 00 00
"	2 "	" 5 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	5 & 6 "	" 18 W.	.....	.....	2 00 00
"	4 "	" 3 E.	.....	.....	2 00 00
"	2 "	" 1 W.	.....	.....	4 00 00
"	*4 "	" 2 "	1 00 00	.....	.....
"	†5 "	" 2 "	8 00 00	.....	.....
"	‡6 "	" 2 "	1 00 00	.....	.....
"	10 "	" 14 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	8 "	" 19 "	.....	.....	5 00 00
"	19 "	" 20 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	13 "	" 22 "	.....	.....	3 00 00
"	18 "	" 20 "	.....	.....	4 00 00
"	8 "	" 20 "	.....	.....	3 00 00
"	9 "	" 22 "	.....	.....	10 00 00
"	12 "	" 23 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	17 "	" 25 "	.....	.....	4 00 00
"	9 "	" 23 "	.....	.....	1 00 00
"	11 "	" 18 "	.....	.....	2 00 00
"	11 "	" 19 "	.....	.....	3 00 00
			176 77 48	41 49 67	302 00 00

* 55 miles, 30 chains, 47 links, executed in this township at \$4 per mile.
 † 33 miles, 58 chains, 23 links, executed in this township at \$4 per mile
 ‡ 17 miles, 15 chains, 83 links, executed in this township at \$4 per mile.

E.

194

A list of townships in which have been discovered erroneous or fraudulent surveys since October, 1849, the date of the last annual report from this office on that subject, showing the extent to which resurveys and corrections have been made or placed under contract, the estimated number of miles of such work, and the price proposed to be paid for the same.

Townships.	Number of miles.	Number of miles executed or under contract.	Number of miles not executed, nor under contract.	Number of miles at \$6.	Number of miles at \$4.	Remarks.
Township 7 north, range 9 west.....	<i>M.chs. lks.</i> 43 9 11	<i>M.chs. lks.</i> 43 9 11	<i>M.chs. lks.</i>	<i>M.chs. lks.</i>	<i>M.chs. lks.</i> 43 9 11	Completed.
Township 19 south, range 1 ".....	6 00 00	.....	6 00 00	6 00 00	.....
Township 16 " range 3 ".....	8 00 00	.....	8 00 00	8 00 00	.....
Township 3 " range 11 ".....	1 00 00	.....	1 00 00	1 00 00	.....
Township 10 " range 33 ".....	3 00 00	.....	3 00 00	3 00 00	.....
Township 1 north, range 11 ".....	5 00 00	.....	5 00 00	5 00 00	.....
Township 15 south, range 25 ".....	8 00 00	.....	8 00 00	8 00 00	.....
Township 14 " range 25 ".....	8 00 00	.....	8 00 00	8 00 00	.....
Township 14 " range 26 ".....	4 00 00	.....	4 00 00	4 00 00	.....
Township 3 north, range 12 ".....	1 00 00	.....	1 00 00	1 00 00	.....
Township 18 " range 20 ".....	12 00 00	.....	12 00 00	12 00 00	.....
Township 16 " range 4 ".....	19 00 00	19 00 00	.....	.....	19 00 00
Township 15 " range 4 ".....	60 00 00	.....	60 00 00	.....	60 00 00
Township 8 " range 13 ".....	1 00 00	.....	1 00 00	1 00 00	.....
Township 10 " range 19 ".....	1 00 00	.....	1 00 00	1 00 00	.....
Township 21 " range 20 ".....	12 00 00	.....	12 00 00	12 00 00	.....
	192 9 11	62 9 11	130 00 00	70 00 00	122 9 11	Not completed.

H. Doc. 1.

G.

List of townships and boundaries, the field-notes of which have not been transmitted to the General Land Office.

- Subdivision of township 8 north, range 2 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 6 north, range 7 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 4 north, range 7 west.
- Part of subdivision of township 8 north, range 28 west.
- Part of subdivision of township 8 north, range 29 west.
- Subdivision of township 13 south, range 33 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 6 north, range 6 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 8 north, range 7 west.
- Subdivision of township 15 north, range 11 west.
- Subdivision of township 20 north, range 16 west, north of White river.
- Subdivision of township 21 north, range 19 west, north of White river.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 8 north, range 8 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 8 north, range 6 west.
- Part of subdivision of township 8 north, range 4 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 9 north, range 7 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 9 north, range 8 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 7 north, range 8 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 16 north, range 8 west.
- Resurvey of part of subdivision of township 4 north, range 10 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 17 north, range 8 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 3 north, range 7 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 2 north, range 5 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 1 north, range 7 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 14 north, range 4 east.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 19 north, range 20 west.
- Part of subdivision of township 1 north, range 11 west.
- Fractional subdivision of township 22 north, range 5 east.
- Part of subdivision of township 1 north, range 10 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 2 north, range 5 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 2 north, range 6 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 2 north, range 7 west.
- Examination and resurvey of subdivision of township 16 north, range 7 west.
- Examination and resurvey of subdivision of township 17 north, range 7 west.
- Examination and resurvey of subdivision of township 16 north, range 8 west.
- Examination and resurvey of subdivision of township 17 north, range 8 west.
- Resurvey of subdivision of township 15 north, range 5 west.
- East and south boundaries of townships 8 and 9 north, range 1 east.
- East boundary of township 7 north, range 1 west.
- Part of east boundary of township 1 north, range 11 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 19 north, range 20 west.

Resurvey of part of east boundary of township 19 north, range 20 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 20 north, range 20 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of township 1 north, ranges 4, 5, 6, and 7 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of township 2 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of township 3 north, ranges 7 and 8 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 1 north, range 7 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 1 north, ranges 5, 6, and 8 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 2 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 3 north, range 8 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of townships 1, 2, and 3 south, range 6 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 south, range 5 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of townships 1, 2, 3, and 4 south, range 4 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of townships 3, 4, 5, and 6 south, range 3 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 1 south, range 7 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 6 south, range 5 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of townships 1 and 2 south, range 6 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 south, range 5 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 south, range 4 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of townships 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 south, range 3 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 6 south, range 5 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 6 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 6 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 6 north, range 7 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of township 7 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of township 8 north, range 7 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 8 north, range 7 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 9 north, range 7 west.

Resurvey of part of east boundary of township 8 north, range 8 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of township 4 north, range 10 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 4 north, range 10 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of township 16 north, range 11 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 6 north, range 7 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 7 north, range 7 west.

Resurvey of part of east boundary of township 8 north, range 9 west.

Resurvey of part of east boundary of township 7 north, range 8 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 9 north, range 8 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 8 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of township 8 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 9 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 9 north, range 7 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 10 north, range 7 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 9 north, range 8 west.

Resurvey of part of east boundary of township 9 north, range 9 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 10 north, range 8 west.

Resurvey of south and east boundaries of townships 16 and 17 north, range 8 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 16 north, range 9 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 15 north, range 5 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of township 15 north, range 5 west.

Resurvey of part of east boundary of township 15 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 16 north, range 5 west.

Resurvey of part of east boundary of township 16 north, range 4 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 16 north, range 4 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 16 north, range 5 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 17 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of south boundary of township 16 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of south and east boundaries of townships 16 and 17 north, ranges 7 and 8 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of townships 16 and 17 north, range 9 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 18 north, ranges 7 and 8 west.

Connexion of the public surveys with the new Missouri and Arkansas State line in township 21 north, ranges from 1 to 5 east, and from 1 to 9 and from 19 to 34 west, all inclusive.

H.

Estimate for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854, as made and transmitted from this office on the 5th October, 1852.

For 240 miles, at \$6 per mile, of unfinished fragments in townships scattered over the State, heretofore estimated for but not appropriated.....	\$1,440 00	
For 830 miles, at \$4 per mile, of resurveys of township boundaries, omitted in the former estimates in consequence of its not being known to be necessary.....	3,320 00	
For 204 miles, at \$4 per mile, of fraudulent and erroneous work, discovered since the date of the last estimate for such work from this office.....	816 00	
For 2,150 miles of fraudulent and erroneous surveys, heretofore estimated at \$3 per mile, but found to be under-estimated, as the execution of such work cannot be procured at a less rate than \$4 per mile. To supply this deficiency, therefore, is required the additional sum of.....	2,150 00	
		\$7,726 00
<i>Salaries.</i>		
For salary of surveyor general from 1st July, 1853, to 30th June, 1854, both inclusive..	2,000 00	
For salaries of three regular clerks for same time.....	2,800 00	
<i>Compensation.</i>		
For two clerks to draught and compute areas, to be paid by the job.....	2,000 00	
For two clerks to record field-notes for the use of this office, to transcribe them for the use of the General Land Office, and to make descriptive lists for the registers' offices, to be paid by the 100 words.....	2,000 00	
		8,800 00
<i>Incidental expenses.</i>		
For house rent.....	300 00	
For fuel and servant hire.....	200 00	
For stationery, book-binding, &c.....	300 00	
		800 00
Total.....		17,326 00

H—Continued.

Estimate of funds to supply deficiencies in former estimates, deemed indispensably necessary to bring the field operations of this district to a satisfactory close, by the resurvey or correction of such fraudulent and erroneous work as has been, or may yet be, discovered since the date of the report of 1849.

For the resurvey of 1,370 miles of fraudulent and erroneous surveys, estimated to exist in townships heretofore reported from this office as containing such work, at \$4 per mile.....	\$5,480 00	
For the resurvey of 1,385 miles of fraudulent and erroneous work, estimated to exist in townships heretofore reported but not yet resurveyed, by the proportion which such additional work as has already been discovered, in those townships already resurveyed, bears to those yet to be resurveyed, at a rate not exceeding \$6 per mile.....	8,310 00	\$13,790 00
To meet the probable contingency of having to appoint an agent or agents to examine such of the "swamp and overflowed" lands as may be rejected by the field-notes from the lists reported by State agents and not relinquished by the State.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Total.....		19,790 00

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 20, 1852.

SIR: Following the custom of this office, and your instructions dated July 28, 1852, I now present you, in triplicate, the annual report of this office, exhibiting the condition of the surveying operations in Louisiana, and the amount of work performed since the date of my last annual report.

I send also, in triplicate, the following documents:

A.—Tabular statement of surveying contracts in Louisiana.

This document is a complete list of contracts and special orders of survey that are now, or have been at any time since the date of my last annual report, binding upon the department and the contractor, and includes contracts which have been completed, cancelled, or abandoned.

The contracts that have been completed during the past year are retained in this document, in order that the total amounts of payments for the surveys embraced by each may be stated.

There are now under contract sixty-nine townships, (including those in A. W. Warren's contract of May 17, 1849, which is believed to have been relinquished,) but not including townships being perfected under special orders of survey.

Of these sixty-nine townships, sixteen have been surveyed and the field-notes returned, but they have not yet received that examination and preparation necessary to the completion and transmission of the maps to the different offices; thus leaving fifty-three townships yet to be surveyed or returned.

Field-notes of fifty-seven townships have been returned to the office during the year, all of which have received more or less examination; thirty-eight of them have been approved, and those remaining are now undergoing rigid examination.

It is believed that all of the surveys now under contract, or instructions, will be completed and returned by the surveyors during the present fiscal year.

B.—Statement showing the estimated amount of liabilities of the surveying department in Louisiana, for surveys under contract and instructions, exclusive of the Greensburg district.

In these districts there are forty-five townships under contract, not counting the township lines within the Bastrop grant, nor the surveys to be made under special instructions.

The total liabilities, when all the surveys are returned, will amount to.....	\$32,011 00
And the balances of appropriations for said surveys amount to.....	86,010 88
	86,010 88

Leaving a balance of.....	53,999 88
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which can be used for the liabilities and proposed surveys in documents C, D, and E.

C.—Liabilities for surveys under contract in the Greensburg district, Louisiana.

These liabilities amount to the sum of.....	\$14,393 38
To meet which, there now remains of the special appropriations for this district the sum of.....	6,838 52

Showing an excess of liabilities over special appropriations amounting to.....	7,554 86
--	----------

which may be paid out of a part of the surplus of \$53,999 88, as per document B, or it may be partly paid out of the balance of \$6,836 88, as per statement in document D.

D.—Proposed surveys in the State of Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district.

This statement contains a list of townships that must be surveyed either as original surveys, or as corrective of former erroneous or defective returns. They have been estimated for in my former annual reports, and have been authorized to be surveyed by appropriations made by Congress based upon said estimates.

They amount as follows, viz:

In the southwestern district	\$10,800 00
“ northwestern district	2,640 00
“ north of Red river district.....	16,469 00
“ southeastern district.....	17,254 00

Total proposed surveys.....	<u>47,163 00</u>
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The available balance of appropriations on hand, as per document B, is \$53,999 88—enough to meet the above proposed surveys, and to leave a surplus of \$6,836 88 to be applied, as far as it will go, towards the exhaustion of the balance of liabilities over special appropriations of \$7,554 86, shown in document C.

It is my intention to contract, as soon as possible, for the resurvey of those townships in the southwestern district, lying adjacent to the towns of Opelousas and St. Martinsville, which were formerly included in the contracts of H. O. Terrell and J. H. Dickerson.

As stated in my last annual report, these townships are densely inhabited, and are covered by numerous confirmed private claims, whose locations ought to be ascertained and established, so as to secure effectually complete titles to the owners of said lands.

The proposed surveys in the northwestern district are principally in those townships adjacent to the “Grappe reservation” upon Red river. The Supreme Court having decided in favor of said claim, the instructions in your letter of December 9, 1851, will be followed.

When these proposed surveys and those now under contract shall have been made, this district will be complete.

In the district north of Red river the proposed surveys are mostly within the old limits of the Bastrop claim. I had counted strongly that Congress at its last session would have acted upon the report of the register and receiver at Monroe upon the claims authorized to be sub-

mitted to them by the act of 3d March, 1851, and that then I would have been enabled to contract for the surveys in this section of the country during the present winter. In this expectation I have been disappointed. Nevertheless, with the view to the speedy extension of the surveys over this district as far as practicable, I have written to the register at Monroe for a list of the claims filed in his office under the above-mentioned act of Congress; and if the positions of these claims can be clearly defined, it is my intention to contract for the survey of such townships as may be free from claims, and, if possible, to include those wherein the population is most dense.

The townships lying upon the Mississippi river, in the southeastern district, will also be contracted for as soon as practicable, consistent with other engagements. They are full of claims, many of which have been confirmed since the first surveys were made; and it is on this account, as well as the defectiveness of the first surveys, that they have been recommended for resurvey.

I beg leave, in this place, to call your particular attention to the claim of C. J. B. Florian, No. 213 of the decisions of the old board of commissioners in this district.

In compliance with the request in your letter of the 19th July last, I gave my opinion (in letter of September 18, 1852) as to the extent of the confirmation of this claim. In this opinion I only looked at the claim in a strict legal view, according to the terms of the grant, and to the action of the commissioners and of Congress upon it, leaving aside its equities.

The present claimants, I am well convinced, have, ever since the favorable decision of the commissioners, believed the claim to have been confirmed, and they have purchased from the original owner large portions of it, which have been in cultivation for years; and so well convinced were they of this fact of confirmation, that many years ago a canal was cut through the claim, and a company was formed called the Baratavia and Lafourche Canal Company, by act of the legislature of this State, for the purpose of connecting the Lafourche country with New Orleans, in which company I believe the State is, or was, a stockholder. The approval or certifying of Rightor's survey of this claim, by Surveyor General Williams, in the year 1839, tended still further to confirm the claimants in their belief that the claim was genuine, and had been sanctioned by the United States officers.

These are but a few of the points that might be urged upon the equity side in favor of the claim, or in favor of such portions thereof as have been in cultivation for many years, and I think they should be well examined in case the department has authority to take them into consideration when making up its decision, or in case any action of Congress is intended to be had in the matter.

The other proposed surveys in the southwestern and southeastern districts, being principally for claims not heretofore located, can most probably be executed by the surveyor of private claims in the manner authorized by your letter of August 26, 1851.

E.—Proposed surveys in the Greensburg district.

These amount to.....	\$8,424 00
To which add excess of liabilities over special appropriations, as shown in document C.....	7,554 86
	<hr/>
Total amount of liabilities, actual and proposed....	15,978 86
From which deduct available balance as per document D,	6,836 88
	<hr/>

And we have a total balance of..... \$9,141 98
to be appropriated for all surveys in Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, which I hope will be granted.

Most of the townships included in this estimate will be contracted for this winter, the surveyors having already made application for the contracts.

F.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

These estimates are partly a recapitulation of the foregoing documents B, C, D, and E.

It will be seen that I have proposed no new additional surveys for the year ending June 30, 1854. It is believed that the surveys now in the office, with those to be returned under existing contracts and instructions, and with those that may be returned under contracts to be hereafter let out, and embracing surveys for which appropriations have been made, will give ample employment to the force of this office during said period.

Should, however, my expectations of the amount of work that will be returned prove fallacious, still, the office force would find steady and advantageous employment in completing the selections of swamp lands, and in making lists thereof; in protracting and examining the old returns of surveys in townships suspected to be erroneous or fraudulent, and which are marked upon the diagram of the State with the letters A and D; and in the preparation of separate plats of confirmed private claims, where patents are required to be issued.

The amount asked for salaries of clerks is believed to be strictly necessary to enable the office to keep pace with the surveying operations and with all extraneous demands.

G.—List of documents representing surveys transmitted to the different offices since October 25, 1851.

To the General Land Office.

Township maps.....	52
Diagrams representing surveys.....	45
Plats of private claims.....	4
Letters and reports upon various subjects.....	176
Lists of swamp lands under act Sept. 28, 1850, in...	67 townships
	<hr/>
Total.....	344
	<hr/> <hr/>

To the Register of the Southwestern District.

Township maps.....	18
Diagrams representing surveys.....	10
Plats of private claims.....	6
Letters.....	43
Lists of swamp lands in.....	7 townships.
Total.....	<u>84</u>

To the Register of the Northwestern District.

Township maps.....	4
Letters.....	10
Lists of swamp lands in.....	27 townships.
Total.....	<u>41</u>

To the Register of the North of Red river District.

Township maps.....	10
Diagrams representing surveys.....	16
Letters.....	27
Lists of swamp lands in.....	12 townships.
Total.....	<u>65</u>

To the Register of the Southeastern District.

Diagrams representing surveys.....	4
Letters.....	15
Lists of swamp lands in.....	2 townships.
Total.....	<u>21</u>

To the Register of the Greensburg District.

Township maps.....	24
Diagrams representing surveys.....	10
Plats of private claims.....	2
Letters.....	77
Lists of claims in different townships, for registers' examination and certificate.....	21
Lists of swamp lands in.....	20 townships
Total.....	<u>154</u>

There have been written to the deputy surveyors upon subjects connected with the surveying operations, letters to the number of.....

114

And to individuals.....

214

Making a grand total of documents sent from this office during the year..... 1,037

Although the above documents are fewer in number than last year's report, still I think the labor done in the office has exceeded that of last year, and this will be apparent upon inspection of the maps and diagrams which have been prepared and transmitted this year.

The preparation of the maps and diagrams representing claims requires extraordinary care, and the most laborious and tedious investigation, in ascertaining the true confirmations of the claims, many of which were formerly surveyed in wrong places; and under names not appearing in any of the reports.

The maps and diagrams sent up last year numbered 174; whereas this year they number 193, showing a difference of 19 in favor of the present year.

I.—Diagram of the State of Louisiana.

This diagram gives in one connected view the condition and extent of the surveys in the State by townships. It represents those townships that have been surveyed and considered complete, as far as necessary or practicable; those now under contract or instructions; those which, although surveyed, require correction, either on account of the defects found in the original surveys, or in consequence of existence therein of unsurveyed private claims; those which have been or are now proposed for survey; those in which swamp lands have been selected and listed in this office, under the acts of March 2, 1849, and of September 28, 1850, granting said lands to this State; and finally, those townships in which there are no swamp lands, or none mentioned in the field-notes of the surveys thereof on file in this office.

K No. 2.—Lists of swamp lands in certain townships in the southeastern district, supplemental to document K of last year's report.

These selections were made under the act of 2d March, 1849, and, in some unaccountable manner, were not included in last year's list. The amount of swamp lands in this list is 42,955.91 acres.

K.—List of swamp lands selected in this office since October 25th, 1851.

Southeastern District, west of the Mississippi river.

Selections in two townships, in which the swamp lands amount to..... 610.63 acres.

Southwestern District.

Selections in which the surveyed swamp lands amount to.....	27,617.53 acres.
And the unsurveyed swamp lands estimated at....	58,209.28
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>85,826.81</u>

Net additional number of acres, considering selections in some of these townships in last year's report..... 22,568.59

Northwestern District.

Selections in twenty-seven townships, in which the surveyed swamp lands amount to..... 73,049.81 acres.
 And the unsurveyed swamp lands estimated at... 9,933.00
 Total..... 82,982.81

North of Red River District.

Selections in twelve townships, in which the surveyed swamp lands amount to..... 80,778.49 acres,
 And the unsurveyed swamp lands estimated at... 11,145.73
 Total..... 91,924.22

Net additional amount, considering selections in some of the same townships in last year's report..... 64,856.85 acres.

Greensburg District.

Selections in nineteen townships, in which the surveyed swamp lands amount to..... 45,576.22 acres.
 And the unsurveyed swamp lands estimated at... 15,371.12
 Total..... 60,947.34

Net additional amount, considering selections in some of the same townships in last year's report. 59,894.49 acres.
 Total selected in the State this year..... 322,291.81
 But the net amount to be added to last years selections is..... 230,913.37

Some of these lists are corrective of lists sent up heretofore; and when the additions or subtractions are made, and the net amounts added, viz: those in last year's report, those in list K No. 2, and in K of present report, the whole gross amount of swamp lands selected in the State up to date will be, as shown below, 9,151,867.86 acres.

Southwestern District.

Total selections in 304 townships in last year's report..... 3,406,544.70 acres
 Net selections in ... 7 townships in K of present report..... 22,568.59 "
 Total in 311 townships..... 3,429,113.29 "

Northwestern District.

Total selections in 128 townships in last year's report.....	663,739.64 acres.
Net selections in ... 27 townships in K of present report.....	82,982.81 "
<hr/>	
Total in 155 townships	<u>746,722.45</u>

North of Red River District.

Total selections in 231 townships in last year's report.....	1,988,613.90 acre
Net selections in ... 12 townships in K of present report.....	64,856.85 "
<hr/>	
Total in 243 townships	<u>2,053,470.75</u> "

Greensburg District.

Total selections in 63 townships in last year's report.....	227,660.28 acres.
Net selections in....19 townships in K of present report.....	59,894.49 "
<hr/>	
Total in 82 townships	<u>287,554.77</u> "

Southeastern District.

Total selections in 246 townships in last year's report.....	2,591,440.06 acres.
" " 8 townships in K No. 2....	42,955.91 "
Net selections in... 2 townships in K of present report.....	610.63 "
<hr/>	
Total in 256 townships	<u>2,635,006.60</u>

Grand total of selections in 1,047 townships to date, 9,151,867.86 acres.

The selections of swamp lands, imposed by law upon this office, in addition to its other many duties, have been made as fast as the means at hand could possibly permit; and I have the satisfaction of stating that, with the exception of the unsurveyed townships and those requiring correction, the selections are nearly finished in the State.

In conclusion, it may not be amiss to state, that lately this office has lost the services of two valuable clerks in the demise of R. C. Higginson and J. R. Landry.

There are now four clerks absent on account of severe sickness, caused by malignant fevers, which are now prevalent in this usually healthy country; and those of us now on duty have not altogether escaped, nearly all having had attacks more or less serious.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, it is believed we have not fallen short in the amount of work done, but that our labors during the year will compare favorably with the best of former years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. BOYD,
Surveyor General, La.

Hon. JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington City.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL

OF LOUISIANA.

A.—Tabular statement of surveying contracts in the State of Louisiana,
last annual

Date.	Name of contractor.	District.	Expiration of contract.	Time extended to—	Estimated number of miles.
Oct. 7, 1842	Walsh & Campbell	Southwestern ...	July 31, 1843	.....	276
* Oct. 28, 1842	Andrew Crawford..	Southeastern....	June 1, 1843	.....	423
					190
Aug. 1, 1845	Silas Taylor.....	Greensburg	Aug. 1, 1846	Nov. 1, 1849	345
* Dec. 1, 1846	J. Claxton Taylor..	.....do.....	Dec. 1, 1847	July 1, 1852	....
Jan. 28, 1848	Albert G. Phelps...	SW. & W. of Red river.	July 1, 1848	Dec. 1, 1848	150
* Mar. 11, 1848	A. L. Fields	Southwestern ...	Dec. 1, 1848	Dec. 1, 1851	485
* May 30, 1848	G. S. Walmsley ...	Northwestern ...	Jan. 1, 1849	Jan. 1, 1851	50
Dec. 19, 1848	Samuel C. Hepburn	Greensburg	Dec. 1, 1849	.....do.....	275
Feb. 13, 1849	Wilson C. Robert..	Southwestern ...	May 1, 1849	.....do.....	216
May 17, 1849	A. W. Warren	Southeastern	May 17, 1850	June 1, 1852	562½
* Dec. 7, 1850	W. W. Farmer....	N. of Red river..	Dec. 1, 1851	.....	320
Dec. 7, 1850	R. C. Brent.....	Greensburg	May 1, 1852	.....	550
Dec. 9, 1850	Charles Jos. Cabell	.....do.....	Dec. 1, 1851	.....	480
* Jan. 17, 1851	James H. Whitton.	.....do.....	Aug. 1, 1851	.....	110
Jan. 21, 1851	Albert G. Phelps ...	SW. & N. of Red river.	Jan. 1, 1852	.....	305
Jan. 30, 1851	Thomas Hunter ...	Northwestern ...	.....do.....	.....	332
Feb. 5, 1851	Jos. Trokolawski .	Greensburg	Feb. 1, 1852	.....	420
* Feb. 12, 1851	Samuel Perin	Southeastern.....	.....do.....	.....	190
Feb. 15, 1851	Wm. J. McCulloh .	Greensburg .....	.....do.....	.....	520

* Additional bonds to be given for these contracts.

including those completed or annulled since October 25, 1851, the date of the report.

Price per mile.	Amount of contract.	Amount paid, including all accounts sent up.	No. of townships in contract.	No. of townships unfinished.	Remarks.
\$4 8	\$1,104 00 3,384 00	Uncertain ..	16	4	Contract finally cancelled May 5, 1852.
5&8	1,300 00	....do.....	3	3	Field-notes all returned, but not in proper form. The execution of this contract has been retarded by excessive high water, caused by "crevasses" that have occurred yearly for several years past. See voucher No. 5, 1st quarter 1844, amounting to \$2,498 85, for survey of township 5 south, ranges 9, 10, and 11 east, being all the contract.
8	2,760 00	\$5,793 80	6	----	Contract completed.
7&8	3,720 00	3,324 32	14	8	Township 7 south, range 1 east, returned. Townships 7 and 8 south, range 1 west; township 7 south, range 2 east; township 8 south, ranges 8 and 9 east; township 9 south, ranges 8 and 9 east,—have not yet been returned. The other townships in the contract have been completed and paid for.
8	1,200 00	2,696 84	5	1	Surveyor dead. Surveys all returned and paid for, except township 5 north, range 3 west, north of Red river, which has been returned. Instructions have been issued to A. S. Phelps to examine, complete, and certify the correctness of the survey of township 5 north, range 3 west, bearing date July 20, 1852.
8	3,880 00	5,031 96	6	2	Township 7 south, ranges 2, 3, and 4 east, and township 8 south, range 3 east, returned and paid for. Township 8 south, ranges 2 and 4 east, returned; not finally examined.
4	2,400 00	3,005 50	3	1	Surveyor allowed till November 1, 1852, to complete and return his surveys.
8	2,200 00	4,393 43	9	----	Township 5 south, range 14 east, relinquished because it consists of swamp land accruing to this State, and is not to be surveyed. Contract completed.
8	1,728 00	2,220 01	6	----	Contract completed.
8	4,500 00	3,406 12	13	9	Contract believed to be abandoned. See letter to Commissioner dated October 18, 1852.
8	2,560 00	-----	3	3	Surveys suspended by consent until surveyor completes his "Maison Rouge" contract of September 11, 1851. Township 18 north, range 4 east, returned.
8	4,400 00	6,193 68	7	----	Contract completed.
8	3,840 00	4,238 80	7	----	Contract completed.
8	880 00	-----	3	3	Surveys returned; require corrections.
8	2,440 00	227 11	5	4	Surveyor dead. Township 1 north, range 8 east, approved and paid for. Instructions issued July 20, 1852, to A. S. Phelps, to complete the contract.
6	1,992 00	1,772 83	4	----	Contract completed.
8	3,360 00	3,883 78	7	----	Contract completed.
8	1,520 00	-----	5	5	Partially returned; surveys delayed on account of excessive high water from "crevasses."
8	4,080 00	5,472 02	5	----	Contract completed.

Date.	Name of contractor.	District.	Expiration of contract.	Time extended to—	Estimated number of miles.
Feb. 15, 1851	John J. Knowlton .	Greensburg.....	Feb. 1, 1852	June 1, 1853	245
* Mar. 14, 1851	Saml. C. Hepburn .	do	Mar. 1, 1852	.....	460
* Mar. 31, 1851	A. D. Miner	Southwestern ...	Sept. 1, 1851	.....	60
April 7, 1851	Williamson Jones..	Northwestern ...	April 1, 1852	.....	270
April 16, 1851	John Boyd.....	Southwestern ...	Aug. 1, 1851	.....	62½
Sept. 11, 1851	A. B. Clack.....	N. of Red river..	April 1, 1852	.....	152
*Sept. 11, 1851	W. W. Farmer.....	do	do .....	.....	238½
Sept. 13, 1851	Wm. J. McCulloh ..	do	Mar. 1, 1852	.....	122½
Nov. 19, 1851	Charles Jos. Cabell ..	do	July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	180 222
Nov. 22, 1851	Silas Taylor.....	do	do	June 1, 1853	180 168
Jan. 28, 1852	Charles Jos. Cabell	Greensburg	Jan. 1, 1853	.....	481
May 5, 1852	John Campbell....	Southwestern ...	Oct. 1, 1852	.....	446
June 20, 1852	A. S. Phelps	SW. & N. of Red river.	June 1, 1853	.....	275
Aug. 12, 1852	Thomas Hunter ...	Northwestern ...	do .....	.....	270

* Additional bonds to be given for these contracts.

Continued.

Price per mile.	Amount of contract.	Amount paid, including all accounts sent up.	No. of townships in contract.	No. of townships unfinished.	Remarks.
8	\$1,960 00	\$564 25	3	2	Township 2 south, range 5 west, approved and paid for. Survey delayed by high water.
8	3,440 00	-----	5	5	No returns yet made; will be shortly.
8	480 00	-----	2	2	Field-notes heretofore returned require correction; given back to surveyor; surveyor allowed to December 1, 1852, to complete and return his work.
6	1,620 00	-----	4	4	Contract cancelled, by request, on account of bad health. Recontracted to Thomas Hunter. See letter to Commissioner dated September 15, 1852.
8	500 00	793 66	†12	----	Contract completed. Grand Chenieré surveys.
8	1,216 00	1,245 68	4	----	Contract completed.
8	1,909 00	1,789 09	8	1	Township 14 north, range 4 east, not yet returned.
8	977 00	930 14	6	----	Contract completed.
7	3,036 00	-----	----	3	Township boundaries and interior lines of three townships, "Bastrop" surveys. Excessive high water, owing to several large "crevasses," has prevented the execution of these two contracts. See letter to Commissioner of January 22, 1852.
7	2,604 00	-----	----	3	
7	3,367 00	1,025 67	9	7	Townships 6 and 7 south, range 12 east, approved and paid for. All the remainder returned, but not yet examined.
8	3,568 00	848 15	4	3	Instructions to complete the cancelled contract of Walsh & Campbell, dated October 7, 1842. Township 11 south, range 4 east, approved and paid for. Townships 10 and 11 south, range 3 east, returned, but require some small correction.
8	2,200 00	-----	4	4	To examine, complete, and certify the correctness of the late A. G. Phelps's surveys, under unfinished contracts of January 28, 1848, and January 21, 1851.
7	1,890 00	-----	4	4	Townships formerly included in the contract of Williamson Jones, cancelled by request.

† Parts.

ORDERS

Date.	Name of contractor.	District.	Expiration of contract.	Time extended to—	Estimated number of miles.
July 14, 1851	N. H. Phelps	N. of Red river .....	.....	.....	10
July 19, 1851	Thomas Hunter...	Northwestern .....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 23, 1851	Thomas Lafarelle .	Southeastern.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1852	25
Oct. 6, 1851	John Boyd	N. of Red river .....	.....	.....	5
Nov. 24, 1851	N. H. Phelps	do .....	.....	.....	11
Nov. 29, 1851	do	do .....	.....	.....	15
Do	do	do .....	.....	.....	.....
Do	do	do .....	.....	.....	20
Dec. 1, 1851	W. H. Orsborn.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 19, 1852	Thomas Hunter...	Northwestern .....	.....	.....	.....
May 1, 1852	Wm. J. McCulloh.	N. of Red river .....	.....	.....	.....
May 23, 1852	Silas Taylor	Southeastern.....	.....	.....	20
Do	do	do .....	.....	.....	20
June 14, 1852	John Boyd	N. of Red river .....	.....	.....	.....

Net total of townships under contract, 69—not including orders of survey.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 20, 1852.

Continued.

OF SURVEY.

Price per mile.	Amount of contract.	Amount paid, including all accounts sent up.	No. of townships in contract.	No. of townships unfinished.	Remarks.
8	\$80 00	\$107 21	.....	.....	Claim of Julian de Lion, Sutton's report, No. 6. Surveyed and paid for.
.....	.....	146 00	.....	.....	Examination township 7 north, range 10 west. Report made and account paid.
8	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Claim of Guy Dufossat, register and receiver's report of 1816, No. 405. No survey having been returned, and no application for a renewal of the order having been made, this order of survey was cancelled October 5, 1852.
8	40 00	30 00	.....	.....	Survey of claims of Cook & Claiborne, township 7 north, range 9 east. Approved and paid for.
8	88 00	75 50	.....	.....	Claim of Antonio Courvel, Sutton's report, No. 22. Approved and part paid for.
8	120 00	.....	.....	.....	Claim of Pedro Poso, Sutton's report, No. 49. Returned; not finally examined.
.....	.....	54 85	.....	.....	Claim of John Henry, Sutton's report, No. 75. Approved and paid for.
8	160 00	.....	.....	.....	Claim of Santiago del Rio, Sutton's report, No. 29. Returned; not finally examined.
.....	.....	37 32	.....	.....	Claim of Isaac Taylor, register and receiver's report of 1812, No. 215. Approved and paid for.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claim of Antonio Mora, register and receiver's report of 1840, No. 154. No returns.
.....	.....	222 50	.....	.....	Examination of township 16 north, range 11 east. Report made and account paid.
8	160 00	.....	.....	.....	Claim of Robert Martin, Harper's report, No. 34.
8	160 00	.....	.....	.....	Claim of William Wilson, Harper's report, No. 37.
.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	Claim of Jonathan Thompson, register and receiver's report of 1815, No. 133.

Total number of townships unfinished, 81.

R. W. BOYD,
Surveyor General of Louisiana.

Statement showing the estimated amount of liabilities of the surveying department in Louisiana for surveys under contract and instructions, exclusive of the Greensburg district.

Description of surveys.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	General appropriations.	Augmented rates.	Surveyors' names.	Date of contract or instructions.	Remarks.
<i>Southwestern district.</i>							
Township 10 south, range 3 east, 80 miles; township 11 south, range 3 east, 80 miles; township 10 south, range 4 east, 180 miles.	340	\$8	.....	\$2,720 00	John Campbell....	Instructions of May 5, 1852	Formerly included in contract of Walsh & Campbell, dated October 7, 1842, which was cancelled on the 5th of May, 1852, Mr. Campbell being allowed till October 1, 1852, to return such of the surveys as he had made prior to the cancelling of said contract.
Township 8 south, range 2 east, 164½ miles; township 8 south, range 4 east, 230¾ miles.	394½	8	.....	3,157 00	A. L. Fields	Mar. 11, 1848	Township 8 south, range 2 east, and township 8 south, range 4 east, have been returned. These 394 miles include lines in township 6 south, range 2 east; township 8 south, range 1 east; township 9 south, range 1 east; township 9 south, range 2 east, and township 8 south, range 5 east—necessary to complete the townships included in the contract.
Township 5 south, range 1 east, 85 miles; township 6 south, range 1 east, 85 miles; and township 3 south, range 2 east, 60 miles.	230	8	.....	1,840 00	A. G. Phelps.....	Jan. 21, 1851	Surveyor dead. Instructions issued July 20, 1852, to A. S. Phelps, to examine and complete these surveys.

Part of township 16 south, range 9 east, 10 miles; part of township 17 south, range 9 east, 50 miles.	60	8	480 00	A. D. Miner.....	Mar. 31, 1851	Field-notes were returned, but, being too incorrect, have been sent back for correction.
Total			8,197 00			
<i>Northwestern district.</i>						
Township 10 north, range 9 west, 20 miles..	20	4	80 00	G. S. Walmsley ...	Feb. 11, 1839	Completion and correction of surveys formerly returned. Surveys in progress.
Township 10 north, range 8 west, 75 miles..	75	4	300 00	.....do.....	May 30, 1848	
Township 10 north, range 8 west, 24 miles; part of township 11 north, range 8 west, 8 miles.	32	8	256 00	.....do.....	May 30, 1848	
Township 22 north, range 7 west, 60 miles; township 22 north, range 9 west, 66 miles; township 23 north, range 9 west, 72 miles; township 23 north, range 10 west, 72 miles.	270	7	1,890 00	Thomas Hunter...	Aug. 12, 1852	
Total			2,526 00			
<i>Southeastern district, west of Mississippi river.</i>						
Township 12 south, range 20 east, 25 miles; township 13 south, range 20 east, 170 miles; township 13 south, range 23 east, 60 miles; township 13 south, range 24 east, 60 miles; township 13 south, range 25 east, 20 miles; township 14 south, range 23 east, 150 miles; township 14 south, range 24 east, 100 miles; township 14 south, range 25 east, 30 miles; township 6 south, range 9 east, 210 miles.	825	8	6,600 00	A. W. Warren...	May 17, 1849	Contract believed to be abandoned. (See letter to Commissioner, October 18, 1852, and enclosed documents.)
Township 5 south, range 9 east, 105 miles..	105	5	525 00	Andrew Crawford..	Oct. 28, 1842	These 105 miles include lines in townships 4 and 6 south, range 9 east, necessary to complete township 5 south, range 9 east.

Description of surveys.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	General appropriations.	Augmented rates.	Surveyors' names.	Date of contract or instructions.	Remarks.
Township 5 south, range 10 east, 216 miles; township 5 south, range 11 east, 160 miles.	376	\$8	.....	\$3,008 00	Andrew Crawford..	Oct. 28, 1842	These 376 miles include lines in townships 4 and 6 south, range 10 east, and townships 4 and 6 south, range 11 east, necessary to complete township 5 south, ranges 10 and 11 east.
Survey of Robert Martin's claim, Reg. No. 34, township 17 south, ranges 16 and 17 east.	20	8	.....	160 00	Silas Taylor.....	May 28, 1852	Ordered to carry out the decision of the Secretary of the Interior relating to the Sutton & Harper claims. (See Commissioner's letters of December 6, 1849, and April 13, 1850.
Survey of William Wilson's claim, Reg. No. 37, township 17 south, ranges 16 and 17 east.	20	8	.....	160 00	..... do.....	May 28, 1852	Same remark.
<i>Southeastern district, east of Mississippi river.</i>							
Township 12 south, range 8 east, 80 miles; township 13 south, range 8 east, 10 miles; township 11 south, range 9 east, 10 miles; township 12 south, range 9 east, 80 miles; township 13 south, range 9 east, 10 miles.	190	8	.....	1,520 00	Samuel Perin.....	Feb. 12, 1851	
Total.....				11,973 00			

District north of Red river.

Township 5 north, range 3 west, 45 miles...	45	8	-----	360 00	A. G. Phelps.....	Jan. 28, 1848	Surveys returned and found correct; notes not signed by surveyor, who is now dead. Instructions issued to A. S. Phelps, July 20, 1852, to examine and certify the correctness of the surveys.
Township 18 north, range 3 east, 90 miles; township 18 north, range 4 east, 175 miles; township 8 north, range 5 east, 80 miles.	345	8	-----	2,760 00	W. W. Farmer ...	Dec. 7, 1850	Township 18 north, range 4 east, returned. The surveys of this contract were suspended to enable the surveyor to execute his contract of September 11, 1851, in the "Maison Rouge" claim.
Township 14 north, range 4 east, 23 miles...	23	8	-----	184 00	.....do.....	Sept. 11, 1851	Completion of "Maison Rouge" surveys ordered in Commissioner's letter of June 9, 1851.
Survey of Antonio Courvel's claim, Sutton, No. 22 and connexions.	2	8	-----	16 00	N. H. Phelps.....	Nov. 24, 1851	
Survey of Santiago del Rio's claim, Sutton, No. 29 and connexions.	20	8	-----	160 00	.....do.....	Nov. 29, 1851	
Survey of Pedro Poso's claim, Sutton, No. 49 and connexions.	15	8	-----	120 00	.....do.....	Nov. 29, 1851	
The north and east boundaries of townships 21 and 22, and northeast and west boundaries of township 23 north, range 4 east; north and east boundaries of townships 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 north, range 5 east; north and east boundaries of townships 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, north, range 6 east; north boundary of townships 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 north, range 7 east.	222	8	-----	1,776 00	C. J. Cabell.....	Nov. 19, 1851	The surveyor was compelled by high water to suspend the execution of this contract until the present season.
Interior lines of three of the above townships.	180	7	-----	1,260 00	.....do.....	Nov. 19, 1851	Same remark.
North and west boundaries of townships 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 north, range 8 east; north and west boundaries of townships 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 north, range 9 east; north and west boundaries of townships 20, 21, 22, and 23 north, range 10 east.	168	8	-----	1,344 00	Silas Taylor	Nov. 22, 1851	The surveyor was obliged by high water to abandon the execution of this contract until the present season.

B—Continued.

Description of surveys.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	General appropriations.	Augmented rates.	Surveyors' names.	Date of contract or instructions.	Remarks.
Interior lines of three of the above townships. Township 8 north, range 9 east; claim of Jonathan Thompson.	180	\$7	.....	\$1,260 00 75 00	Silas Taylor John Boyd	Nov. 22, 1851 June 14, 1852	The same remark as to preceding survey.
Total.....				9,315 00			
Total amount of liabilities.....				32,011 00			
There remains of the appropriation of \$30,550, per act of September 30, 1850.....				\$14,636 88			
There remains of the appropriation of \$17,000, per act of September 30, 1851.....				17,000 00			
There remains of the appropriation of \$2,000, per act of March 3, 1851.....				18,688 00			
There remains of the appropriation of \$35,686, per act of August 31, 1852.....				35,686 00			
Total of appropriations on hand.....				86,010 88			
Balance, to be used for liabilities and proposed surveys in Documents C, D and E.....				53,999 88			

R. W. BOYD, Surveyor General of Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 20, 1852.

C.

Statement showing the estimated amount of liabilities of the department for surveys under contract and instructions in the Greensburg district.

Surveyors' names.	Date of contract.	Description of surveys.	Estimated No. miles.	Price per mile.	Total amount.	Remarks.
J. Claxton Taylor..	Dec. 1, 1846	Township 7 south, range 1 west, 90 miles; township 8 south, range 1 west, 60 miles; township 7 south, range 1 east, 132 miles; township 7 south, range 2 east, 90 miles; townships 8 and 9 south, ranges 8 and 9 east, 35 miles.	407	\$8	\$3,256 00	Township 7 south, range 1 east. Returned; requires some correction. Surveyor has been ill.
James H. Whitton..	Jan. 17, 1851	Township 8 south, range 6 east, 112½ miles; township 9 south, range 6 east, 1 mile; part of township 8 south, range 7 east, 9 miles.	122½	8	978 00	Returned; requires correction.
John J. Knowlton..	Feb. 15, 1851	Township 2 south, range 4 west, 80 miles; township 3 south, range 4 west, 100 miles.	180	8	1,440 00	
S. C. Hepburn.....	Mar. 14, 1852	Township 3 south, range 1 east, 110 miles; township 4 south, range 1 east, 120 miles; township 4 south, range 1 west, 100 miles; township 1 south, range 3 west, 100 miles; township 1 south, range 4 west, 100 miles.	530	8	4,240 00	
C. J. Cabell.....	Jan. 23, 1852	Township 4 south, range 10 east, 78 miles; township 5 south, range 10 east, 77 miles; township 6 south, range 10 east, 60 miles; township 5 south, range 11 east, 67 miles; township 6 south, range 13 east, 69 miles; township 7 south, range 13 east, 66 miles; township 7 south, range 14 east, 49 miles, township 6 south, ranges 14 and 15 east, 15 miles.	481	7	3,367 00	Nearly all these townships returned, and will shortly be sent up.
		Amount carried forward	.....	.....	13,281 00	

C—Continued.

	Total amount.	Remarks.
Amount brought forward	\$13,281 00	
To which add the following unsettled accounts, viz:		
George C. Vanzandt, for township 9 south, range 13 east; sent up December 22, 1846.....	726 27	
H. T. Williams, for township 1 north, ranges 5 and 6 west; sent up June 30, 1847	386 11	
Total estimated amount of liabilities.....	14,393 38	
There remains of the appropriation of \$3,212, per act of September 30, 1850.....	\$3,212 00	
There remains of the appropriation of \$17,680, per act of September 30, 1850.....	3,626 52	
Total amount of special appropriations for this district on hand	6,838 52	
Excess of liabilities over appropriations	7,554 86	Which may be paid out of the surplus of \$53,999 88, as per Doc. B.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Donaldsonville, La., October 20, 1852.*

R. W. BOYD, *Surveyor General of Louisiana.*

D.

Proposed surveys in the State of Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district, already authorized by appropriations, and which may be contracted for within the present and next ensuing fiscal year, ending June 30, 1854.

Districts and townships.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Amount at augmented rates.	Remarks.
<i>Southwestern district.</i>				
Township 6 south, range 4 east	200	\$8	\$1,600 00	Included in contract dated November 20, 1840, of H. O. Terrell, whose survey thereof is very defective. (See surveyor general's report of February 15, 1851, in which a total resurvey is recommended.) Formerly included in J. H. Dickerson's contract of November 23, 1840, whose surveys thereof are very defective. (See surveyor general's report of July 16, 1850, in which a total resurvey is advised.)
Township 8 south, range 5 east, 150 miles; township 8 south, range 6 east, 150 miles; township 9 south, range 5 east, 180 miles; township 9 south, range 6 east, 150 miles; township 10 south, range 5 east, 160 miles; township 10 south, range 6 east, 200 miles.	990	8	7,920 00	
Township 15 south, range 7 east, 30 miles; township 14 south, range 8 east, 20 miles; township 15 south, range 13 east, 10 miles; township 11 south, range 5 east, 80 miles; township 16 south, range 10 east, 20 miles.	160	8	1,280 00	Estimated for in annual reports of 1849, 1850, and 1851.
Total			10,800 00	
<i>Northwestern district.</i>				
Township 11 north, range 8 west, 100 miles; township 11 north, range 9 west, 20 miles; township	300	\$8	\$2,400 00	Estimated for in annual reports of 1849, 1850, and 1851. These surveys, except township 11 north, range 8 west, and township 11 north, range 9 west, are

Districts and townships.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Amount at augmented rates.	Remarks.
15 north, range 12 west, 15 miles; township 15 north, range 13 west, 5 miles; township 16 north, range 12 west, 50 miles; township 16 north, range 13 west, 60 miles; township 17 north, range 13 west, 50 miles. Township 7 north, range 10 west, 30 miles.....	30	\$8	\$240 00	adjacent to the Grappe claim, decided to be valid. (See Commissioner's letter of December 9, 1851.) Recommended in surveyor general's letter of February 28, 1852.
Total	-----		2, 640 00	
<i>District north of Red river.</i>				
Township 23 north, range 3 east; township 18 north, range 4 east; township 19 north, range 4 east; township 20 north, range 4 east; township 21 north, range 4 east; township 22 north, range 4 east; township 23 north, range 4 east; township 18 north, range 5 east; township 18 north, range 6 east; township 18 north, range 7 east; township 19 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 east; township 19 north, range 10 east; township 20 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 east; township 21 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 east; township 22 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 east; township 23 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 east.	2,243	7	15, 701 00	Estimated for in last annual report at 2,993 miles, including township lines, since when all the township lines (390 miles) have been contracted for at \$8 per mile, and also 360 miles of the section lines at \$7 per mile, and are now included in Document B, showing the liabilities for surveys in the State, exclusive of the Greensburg district.

Township 7 north, range 4 east.....	96	8	768 00	Estimated for in annual report of 1850.
Total			16,469 00	
<i>Southeastern district, west of the Mississippi river.</i>				
15 Township 3 south, ranges 8 and 9 east, 65 miles; township 12 south, range 14 east, 10 miles; township 12 south, range 16 east, 100 miles; township 12 south, range 17 east, 80 miles; township 13 south, range 13 east, 10 miles; township 13 south, range 14 east, 20 miles; township 13 south, range 16 east, 20 miles; township 13 south, range 17 east, 40 miles; township 13 south, range 22 east, 90 miles; township 14 south, range 13 east, 6 miles; township 14 south, range 18 east, 60 miles; town- ship 14 south, range 19 east, 80 miles; town- ship 14 south, range 20 east, 70 miles; town- ship 15 south, range 13 east, 10 miles; town- ship 15 south, range 16 east, 30 miles; town- ship 15 south, range 17 east, 20 miles; town- ship 15 south, range 18 east, 20 miles; town- ship 15 south, range 20 east, 70 miles; town- ship 15 south, range 21 east, 70 miles; town- ship 17 south, range 19 east, 20 miles; town- ship 17 south, range 20 east, 5 miles; township 17 south, range 21 east, 7 miles; township 18 south, range 18 east, 60 miles; township 18 south, range 19 east, 80 miles; township 19 south, range 17 east, 40 miles; township 19 south, range 18 east, 80 miles; township 19 south, range 19 east, 20 miles; township 20 south, range 18 east, 80 miles; township 20 south, range 29 east, 10 miles.	1,273	8	10,184 00	Estimated for in annual reports of 1849 and 1850
Township 14 south, range 21 east, 70 miles; town- ship 14 south, range 22 east, 80 miles.	150	7	1,050 00	Estimated for in annual reports of 1849 and 1850.

Districts and townships.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Amount at augmented rates.	Remarks.
<i>Southeastern district, east of the Mississippi river.</i> Township 11 south, range 6 east, 70 miles; township 11 south, range 12 east, 15 miles; township 12 south, range 10 east, 90 miles; township 13 south, range 10 east, 20 miles; township 16 south, range 13 east, 60 miles; township 16 south, range 14 east, 20 miles; township 17 south, range 14 east, 70 miles; township 17 south, range 15 east, 20 miles; township 18 south, range 15 east, 41 miles; township 18 south, range 16 east, 40 miles; township 19 south, range 16 east, 60 miles; township 19 south, range 17 east, 60 miles.	565	¢8	4,520 00	Estimated for in annual reports of 1849 and 1850.
Township 12 south, range 11 east, 150 miles.....	150	10	1,500 00	Orleans township. Estimated for in annual reports of 1849 and 1850
Total			17,254 00	
Total of heretofore proposed surveys.....			47,163 00	
Balance of appropriation on hand, as per Doc. B.			53,999 88	
Balance.....			6,836 88	That may be used for liabilities and proposed surveys in the Greensburg district, as per Documents C and E.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Donaldsonville, La., October 20, 1852.

R. W. BOYD,
 Surveyor General of Louisiana.

E.

Proposed surveys in the Greensburg district, Louisiana, already authorized, and which may be contracted for within the present and next ensuing fiscal year, ending June 30, 1854.

Townships.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Total amount.	Remarks.
Township 1 south, range 1 west	90	\$8	\$720 00	Included in last annual report, Document E.
Township 1 south, range 1 east	160	8	1,280 00	Included in last annual report, Document E.
Townships 5, 6, and 7 south, range 4 east, 66 miles each; townships 8 and 9 south, range 4 east, 120 miles; township 6 south, ranges 1 and 2 west, 100 miles; township 6 south, range 1 east, 125 miles	543	8	4,344 00	Included in last annual report, and in report of 1850.
Township 5 south, range 1 east, 70 miles; township 5 south, range 1 west, 120 miles; township 5 south, range 2 west, 70 miles	260	8	2,080 00	
Total of proposed surveys			8,424 00	
To which add the excess of liabilities over the special appropriations on hand, as shown in Document C			7,554 86	
Total amount of liabilities actual and proposed			15,978 86	
Deduct available balance, as per Document D			6,836 88	
Balance			9,141 98	To be appropriated for surveys in Louisiana, including the year ending June 30, 1854.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Donaldsonville, Louisiana, October 20, 1852.

R. W. BOYD, Surveyor General of Louisiana.

F.

Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the surveying department in Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

	Augmented rates.	Amount to be appropriated
<i>For surveys.</i>		
Total liabilities, Greensburg district—Doc. C.....	\$14,393 38	
Total liabilities, four other districts—Doc. B.....	32,011 00	
Proposed surveys, Greensburg district—Doc. E....	8,424 00	
Proposed surveys, four other districts—Doc. D....	47,163 00	
Total liabilities, actual and proposed.....	101,991 38	
<i>Appropriations.</i>		
Of the appropriation of \$3,212, per act of September 30, 1850, there remains.....	\$3,212 00	
Of the appropriation of \$17,680, per act of September 30, 1850, there remains.....	3,626 52	
Of the appropriation of \$30,550, per act of September 30, 1850, there remains.....	14,636 88	
Of the appropriation of \$17,000, per act of September 30, 1850, there remains.....	17,000 00	
Of the appropriation of \$20,000, per act of March 3, 1851, there remains.....	18,688 00	
Of the appropriation of \$35,686, per act of August 31, 1852, there remains.....	35,686 00	
Total amount of funds on hand.....	92,849 40	
Amount to be appropriated for surveys, including salary and expenses of the surveyor of private claims, amounting, say, to \$3,000, following the suggestion in Commissioner's letter of August 26, 1851.....		\$9,141 98
<i>Compensation of surveyor general and clerks.</i>		
Salary of surveyor general.....	2,000 00	
Salaries of clerks to be employed in the current business of the office.....	4,600 00	
Salaries of four clerks to be employed in calculating and protracting surveyors' returns, and in reprotracting old surveys, suspected to be erroneous.....	4,000 00	
Salaries of two draughtsmen, to copy maps, diagrams, &c., for transmission to the General Land Office and registers' offices.....	2,400 00	
		13,000 00
<i>Contingent expenses of surveyor general's office.</i>		
Rent of rooms for surveyor general's office.....	400 00	
Stationery, furniture, postage, freight, bookbinding, rollers, &c.....	420 00	
Fuel, ice during summer.....	84 00	
Servant-hire.....	96 00	
Documents (copies) required from registers' offices.....	600 00	
		1,600 00
Total amount of appropriations required for the year ending June 30, 1854.....		23,741 98

R. W. BOYD, Surveyor General of Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Donaldsonville, La., October 20, 1852.

G.

List of documents representing surveys transmitted to the General Land Office, and to the district land offices, since the 25th of October, 1851.

General Land Office.	Register's office.	District.	Remarks.
1 diagram	1 diagram	Southeastern...	Subdivisions of sections 79 and 99, township 9 south, range 12 east.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 13, 29, 33, 34, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 104, 105, 106, and 107, township 10 south, range 12 east.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 9, 16, 17, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 119, township 7 south, range 12 east.
	1 diagram	do	Sections 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 84, and 100, township 10 south, range 12 east.
Map of township 5 south, range 13 east..	Map of township 5 south, range 13 east..	Greensburg	Corrective surveys.
1 diagram		do	Section 37, township 6 south, range 13 east.
Map of township 1 south, range 2 east..	Map of township 1 south, range 2 east..	do	} Corrective surveys.
Map of township 5 south, range 14 east..	Map of township 5 south, range 14 east..	do	
Map of township 2 south, range 1 east..	Map of township 2 south, range 1 east..	do	
1 diagram		do	
1 diagram		do	Sections 38, 39, 52, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 80, 81, and 97, township 1 south, range 1 east.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 2 and 54, township 3 south, range 1 east.
1 diagram		do	Sections 17, 32, 74, and 77, township 2 south, range 1 west.
Map of township 9 south, range 14 east..	Map of township 9 south, range 14 east..	do	Sections 38, 39, and 88, township 4 south, range 1 west.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Corrective surveys.
		do	Sections 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 6, and 1, township 9 south, range 13 east.
Map of township 8 south, range 13 east..	Map of township 8 south, range 13 east..	do	} Corrective surveys.
Map of township 9 south, range 12 east..	Map of township 9 south, range 12 east..	do	
Map of township 3 south, range 10 east..	Map of township 3 south, range 10 east..	do	
Map of township 3 south, range 11 east..	Map of township 3 south, range 11 east..	do	
Map of township 8 south, range 2 east..	Map of township 8 south, range 2 east..	do	
Map of township 7 south, range 15 east..	Map of township 7 south, range 15 east..	do	
Map of township 2 south, range 5 west..	Map of township 2 south, range 5 west..	do	
Map of township 8 south, range 3 east..	Map of township 8 south, range 3 east..	do	

G Continued.

General Land Office.	Register's office.	District.	Remarks.
1 diagram	1 diagram	Greensburg....	Sections 52 and 53, township 8 south, range 4 east.
Map of township 6 south, range 3 east...	Map of township 6 south, range 3 east...	do.....	Corrective surveys.
1 plat		do.....	Claim of Joseph Ruckman, section 55, township 8 south, range 3 east.
Map of township 2 south, range 3 west ..	Map of township 2 south, range 3 west..	do.....	Corrective surveys.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do.....	Sections 48, 49, and 50, township 2 south, range 4 west.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do.....	Sections 34, 47, 48, 50, 51, and 54, township 1 south, range 3 west.
	Duplicate plats	do.....	Claim of Joel Simmons, section 47, township 7 south, range 7 east.
Map of township 8 south, range 14 east..	Map of township 8 south, range 14 east..	do.....	Corrective surveys.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do.....	Section 37, township 7 south, range 14 east.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do.....	Sections 7, 18, 19, and 37, township 8 south, range 15 east.
Map of township 3 south, range 3 west ..	Map of township 3 south, range 3 west..	do.....	Corrective surveys.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do.....	Section 107, township 3 south, range 2 west.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do.....	Section 37, township 3 south, range 4 west.
Map of township 7 south, range 3 east...	Map of township 7 south, range 3 east...	do.....	Corrective surveys.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do.....	Section 40, township 7 south, range 4 east.
Map of township 7 south, range 12 east..	Map of township 7 south, range 12 east..	do.....	} Corrective surveys.
Map of township 8 south, range 12 east..	Map of township 8 south, range 12 east..	do.....	
Map of township 8 south, range 11 east..	Map of township 8 south, range 11 east..	do.....	} To replace one lost in transmission.
Map of township 8 south, range 11 east..	Map of township 2 south, range 5 west ..	do.....	
	Map of township 6 south, range 3 east..	do.....	} Corrective surveys.
Map of township 6 south, range 12 east..	Map of township 6 south, range 12 east..	do.....	
Map of township 1 south, range 6 east...	Map of township 1 south, range 6 east...	Southwestern..	} Corrective surveys.
Map of township 7 south, range 3 east ..	Map of township 7 south, range 3 east..	do.....	
1 diagram	1 diagram	do.....	Sections 60, 61, 62, and 63, township 6 south, range 3 east.
Map of township 7 south, range 4 east...	Map of township 7 south, range 4 east...	do.....	Corrective surveys.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do.....	Sections 120, 123 to 137 inclusive, and 139 to 146 inclusive, township 6 south, range 4 east.
		do.....	Sections 56, township 6 south, range 5 east.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do.....	

1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 19, 20, 21, 35, 40, 41, 64, and 65, township 7 south, range 5 east.
Map of township 11 south, range 3 west..	Map of township 11 south, range 3 west..	do	} Traverse of the Nementou river, and survey of the Grand Chenière Island.
Map of township 12 south, ranges 3, 4, and 5 west.	Map of township 12 south, ranges 3, 4, and 5 west.	do	
Map of township 13 south, ranges 4 and 5 west.	Map of township 13 south, ranges 4 and 5 west.	do	
Map of township 14 south, range 5 west..	Map of township 14 south, range 5 west..	do	
Map of township 15 south, range 4 west..	Map of township 15 south, range 4 west..	do	
Map of township 15 south, range 5 west..	Map of township 15 south, range 5 west..	do	
Map of township 15 south, range 6 west..	Map of township 15 south, range 6 west..	do	
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	
1 diagram	do	do	
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	
1 plat	1 plat	do	
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 14 and 15, township 4 south, range 4 east.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Subdivisions of section 21, township 6 south, range 2 east.
Map of township 8 south, range 3 east...	Map of township 8 south, range 3 east...	do	Subdivisions of section 35, township 4 south, range 3 east.
Map of township 11 south, range 4 east..	Map of township 11 south, range 4 east..	do	Section 40, township 3 north, range 2 west—claim of R. S Badger.
	Duplicate plats	do	Sections 67 and 75, township 14 south, range 9 east—claim of Louis Legnon.
	Duplicate plats	do	Section 30, township 14 south, range 10 east—claim of Louis Legnon.
	Map of township 5 south, range 2 east...	do	Claim of Louis Legnon.
	Map of township 5 south, range 2 east...	do	} Corrective surveys.
	Map of township 7 south, range 2 east...	do	Claim of F. L. Claiborne, section 57, township 7 north, range 9 east.
	1 diagram	do	Claim of Jesse Cook, section 56, township 7 north, range 9 east; and section 55, township 8 north, range 9 east.
	1 diagram	do	} Copy of map and plat of subdivisions to replace those formerly sent, and now worn out.
		Northwestern	Corrective surveys.
			Sections 49 and 50, township 7 south, range 1 east.
			Sections 6 and 57, township 16 south, range 11 east.
			Subdivisions of section 19, township 18 north, range 13 west.
			Examinations of township 7 north; range 10 west.
			} Corrective surveys.
			Original surveys.
			Corrective surveys.

General Land Office.	Register's office.	District.	Remarks.
1 diagram	1 diagram	North of Red river.	Sections 25, 49, 45, 56, and 57, township 7 north, range 9 east, representing the claims of F. L. Claiborne and Jesse Cook.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Section 55, township 8 north, range 9 east, representing the claims of F. L. Claiborne and Jesse Cook.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 4, 5, 54, 69, and 70, township 13 north, range 13 east.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 16, and 44, township 11 north, range 8 east.
Map of township 13 north, range 3 east..	Map of township 13 north, range 3 east..	do	Original surveys in "Maison Rouge" claim.
Map of township 1 north, range 8 east..	Map of township 1 north, range 8 east..	do	Corrective surveys.
1 plat		do	Section 38, township 18 north, range 10 east—claim of Juan Gonzales.
1 plat		do	Section 39, township 18 north, range 10 east—claim of Miguel De Soto.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 35 and 36, township 17 north, range 2 east.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 13, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 17 north, range 3 east.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, township 17 north, range 4 east.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24, 25, 34, 35, and 36, township 16 north, range 2 east.
Map of township 16 north, range 3 east..	Map of township 16 north, range 3 east..	do	} Original surveys in "Maison Rouge" claim.
Map of township 16 north, range 4 east..	Map of township 16 north, range 4 east..	do	
Map of township 15 north, range 2 east..	Map of township 15 north, range 2 east..	do	
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 14, 15, 23, and 39, township 9 north, range 6 east.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 25, 35, 36, and 37, township 11 north, range 7 east.
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 30, 31, 32, and 43, township 11 north, range 8 east.
Map of township 13 north, range 4 east..	Map of township 13 north, range 4 east..	do	} Original surveys in "Maison Rouge" claim.
Map of township 12 north, range 4 east..	Map of township 12 north, range 4 east..	do	
Map of township 14 north, range 3 east..	Map of township 14 north, range 3 east..	do	
1 diagram	1 diagram	do	Sections 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, township 12 north, range 5 east.

Map of township 15 north, range 15 east..	Map of township 15 north, range 3 east..	..... do	Original surveys in "Maison Rouge" claim.
1 diagram.....	1 diagram .....	..... do	Section 30, township 13 north, range 5 east, in "Maison Rouge" claim.
1 diagram.....	1 diagram .....	..... do	Sections 1 and 2, township 19 north, range 3 east.
1 diagram.....	1 diagram .....	..... do	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, township 19 north, range 4 east.
1 diagram.....	1 diagram .....	..... do	Sections 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, township 20 north, range 4 east.
Map of township 15 north, range 4 east..	Map of township 15 north, range 4 east..	..... do	Original surveys in "Maison Rouge" claim.

RECAPITULATION.

Maps sent to—			Diagrams sent to—			Plats of claims sent to—			List of swamp lands.		
General Land Office.	Register's office.	Total.	General Land Office.	Register's office.	Total.	General Land Office.	Register's office.	Total.	General Land Office.	Register's office.	Total.
52	56	108	45	40	85	4	8	12	67	68	135

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 20, 1852.

R. W. BOYD,
Surveyor General of Louisiana.

H.

List of deputy surveyors in the State of Louisiana holding commissions from R. W. Boyd, surveyor general of Louisiana.

Names.	Date of commission.	Date of oath.	Residence.	How employed.
A. L. Fields.....	July 10, 1849	July 13, 1849	Franklin	Contract in southwestern district, Louisiana.
G. S. Walmsley.....	do.....	July 23, 1849	Parish of Natchitoches.....	Contract in northwestern district, Louisiana.
W. W. Farmer.....	do.....	do.....	Parish of Ouachita.....	Contract in district north of Red river, Louisiana.
G. W. Morse.....	do.....	do.....	Parish of Natchitoches.	
Andrew Crawford.....	do.....	Aug. 11, 1849	Parish of Point Coupée.....	Contract in southeastern district, Louisiana.
J. Claxton Taylor.....	do.....	July 12, 1849	Baton Rouge.....	Contract in Greensburg district, Louisiana.
Henry Waller.....	July 12, 1849	do.....	do.....	
W. G. Waller.....	do.....	July 16, 1849	do.....	
Silas Taylor.....	July 18, 1849	July 18, 1849	Donaldsonville	Contract in district north of Red river, Louisiana.
A. W. Warren.....	July 26, 1849	July 26, 1849	do.....	Contract in southeastern district, Louisiana.
Joseph Troskolawski.....	July 27, 1849	July 27, 1849	Baton Rouge.	
Henry Washington.....	Aug. 25, 1849	Aug. 25, 1849	Donaldsonville.	
Thomas Hunter.....	Aug. 27, 1849	Aug. 27, 1849	Parish of Natchitoches.....	Contract in northwestern district, Louisiana.
W. J. McCulloh.....	Sept. 3, 1849	Sept. 3, 1849	Donaldsonville.	
Abner D. Miner.....	do.....	do.....	New Iberia	Contract in southwestern district, Louisiana.
John J. Knowlton.....	Sept. 13, 1849	Sept. 13, 1849	Parish of West Feliciana.....	Contract in Greensburg district, Louisiana.
C. F. Berens.....	do.....	do.....	Parish of Plaquemine.	
Thomas H. Weightman.....	Sept. 26, 1849	Sept. 26, 1849	Thibodeaux.	
F. O. Dugas.....	Oct. 8, 1849	Oct. 8, 1849	Parish of St. Martin.	
Charles J. Cabell.....	do.....	do.....	Donaldsonville	Contract in Greensburg and district north of Red river Louisiana.
Samuel C. Hepburn.....	Oct. 25, 1849	Oct. 25, 1849	do.....	Contract in Greensburg district, Louisiana.
Andrew B. Clack.....	Nov. 12, 1849	Nov. 12, 1849	Parish of Morehouse	
Alexander Close.....	April 15, 1850	April 15, 1850	Parish of St. Landry.	
James H. Whitton.....	Jan. 17, 1851	Jan. 17, 1851	Parish of Livingston	Contract in Greensburg district, Louisiana.
W. H. Orsborn.....	Jan. 20, 1851	Jan. 20, 1851	Parish of Rapides.	
Samuel Perin.....	Feb. 12, 1851	Feb. 12, 1851	Parish of St. Charles.....	Contract in southeastern district, Louisiana.
Joseph A. Mouton.....	Mar. 11, 1851	April 7, 1851	Vermillionville.	

Williamson Jones	April 7, 1851	..... do	Parish of Claiborne.	
John Boyd	April 16, 1851	April 16, 1851	Donaldsonville	Surveying claims under instructions.
Henry Curtis	April 29, 1851	April 29, 1851	Parish of Morehouse.	
Noah H. Phelps	June 7, 1851	June 7, 1851	Harrisonburg	Surveying claims under special instructions, district north of Red river, Louisiana.
Thomas W. Lafarelle	Aug. 12, 1851	Aug. 12, 1851	New Orleans	Surveying claims under special instructions, southeastern district, Louisiana.
Joseph Gorlinski	Sept. 19, 1851	Sept. 20, 1851	Baton Rouge.	
William Sevey	Oct. 1, 1851	Oct. 1, 1851	Donaldsonville	To locate claims in the State of Louisiana.
Albert A. Crain	Oct. 14, 1851	Oct. 14, 1851	Alexandria.	
George F. Adams	Jan. 12, 1852	Jan. 12, 1852	Parish of Bossier.	
E. C. Palmer	Mar. 4, 1852	Mar. 4, 1852	Monroe.	
A. S. Phelps	June 9, 1852	June 9, 1852	New Orleans	Contract in southwestern and district north of Red river, Louisiana.
W. W. Delacy .....	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do.	
Lafayette Caldwell	Sept. 14, 1852	Sept. 14, 1852	Parish of Iberville.	
A. J. Powell .....	..... do .....	..... do	Donaldsonville.	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Donaldsonville, La., October 20, 1852.*

R. W. BOYD, *Surveyor General of Louisiana.*

K.

List of swamp lands accruing to the State of Louisiana under the provisions of an act of Congress approved September 28, 1850, excepting such portions thereof as are rightfully claimed or owned by individuals: selected from the field-notes of the surveys on file in the surveyor general's office, Donaldsonville, Louisiana, in accordance with instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated November 21, 1850—since the date of surveyor general's report, viz: October 25, 1851.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT, WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated unsurveyed.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
7 south	9 east	155.05	.....	155.05
9 "	12 "	455.58	.....	455.58
		610.63	.....	610.63

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated unsurveyed.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1 south	6 east	14,459.94	.....	14,459.94
7 "	3 "	2,557.59	.....	2,557.59
8 "	3 "	6,320.18	.....	6,320.18
11 "	4 "	1,182.60	.....	1,182.60
15 "	4 west .....	.....	22,686.28	22,686.28
15 "	5 " .....	.....	21,860.68	21,860.68
15 "	6 "	3,097.22	.....	16,759.54
		27,617.53	58,209.28	85,826.81

K—Continued.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated unsurveyed.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
5 north.....	4 west.....	3,222.85	.....	3,222.85
5 ".....	7 ".....	3,248.73	.....	3,248.73
6 ".....	4 ".....	1,321.98	.....	1,321.98
6 ".....	5 ".....	2,233.88	1,203.00	3,436.88
6 ".....	13 ".....	4,840.50	.....	4,840.50
6 ".....	14 ".....	1,313.65	.....	1,313.65
7 ".....	4 ".....	8,854.13	.....	8,854.13
7 ".....	7 ".....	6,038.69	.....	6,038.69
7 ".....	13 ".....	3,273.35	.....	3,273.35
7 ".....	14 ".....	4,222.14	.....	4,222.14
8 ".....	13 ".....	591.60	.....	591.60
8 ".....	14 ".....	4,298.18	.....	4,298.18
10 ".....	7 ".....	3,560.45	.....	3,560.45
12 ".....	10 west*.....	435.70	.....	435.70
13 ".....	10 west.....	4,365.57	.....	4,365.57
14 ".....	10 west*.....	4,415.41	.....	4,415.41
14 ".....	11 west*.....	1,823.53	.....	1,823.53
16 ".....	6 west.....	1,079.50	.....	1,079.50
18 ".....	13 west†.....	372.48	.....	372.48
18 ".....	14 west†.....	2,734.23	22.00	2,756.23
19 ".....	14 west†.....	3,282.14	1,028.00	4,310.14
20 ".....	14 west†.....	1,800.00	5,760.00	7,560.00
20 ".....	15 west.....	1,694.39	1,920.00	3,614.39
20 ".....	16 ".....	641.70	.....	641.70
21 ".....	13 ".....	477.19	.....	477.19
22 ".....	11 ".....	1,392.96	.....	1,392.96
23 ".....	11 ".....	1,514.88	.....	1,514.88
		73,049 S1	9,933.00	82,982.81

* East side of Red river.

† West side of Red river.

K—Continued.

DISTRICT NORTH OF RED RIVER.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated unsurveyed.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1 north	8 east	2,447.92	11,145.73	13,593.65
12 "	4 "	518.92		518.92
12 "	5 "	20,278.28		20,278.28
13 "	4 "	7,617.89		7,617.89
14 "	3 "	3,888.46		3,888.46
15 "	2 "	160.10		160.10
15 "	3 "	7,997.07		7,997.07
15 "	4 "	16,889.75		16,889.75
16 "	3 "	5,733.05		5,733.05
16 "	4 "	11,199.86		11,199.86
19 "	4 "	2,601.08		2,601.08
20 "	4 "	1,446.11		1,446.11
		80,778.49	11,145.73	91,924.22

GREENSBURG DISTRICT.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated unsurveyed.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
2 south	3 west		623.20	623.20
2 "	5 "	3,908.88		3,908.88
3 "	3 "	1,261.12		1,261.12
3 "	10 east	662.12		662.12
3 "	11 "	7,350.46		7,350.46
5 "	13 "	4,115.42		4,115.42
5 "	14 "		4,450.00	4,450.00
6 "	12 "	2,254.88		2,254.88
7 "	12 "	4,746.95		4,746.95
7 "	15 "		10,297.92	10,297.92
8 "	2 "	703.24		703.24
8 "	3 "	1,466.32		1,466.32
8 "	11 "	1,001.48		1,001.48
8 "	12 "	2,297.13		2,297.13
8 "	14 "	1,944.81		1,944.81
8 "	15 "	842.76		842.76
9 "	12 "	4,510.76		4,510.76
9 "	13 "	67.04		67.04
9 "	14 "	8,442.85		8,442.85
		45,576.22	15,371.12	60,947.34

K—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.
Total area of swamp lands selected in the southeastern district.....	610.63
Total area of swamp lands selected in the southwestern district.....	85,826.81
Total area of swamp lands selected in the northwestern district.....	82,982.81
Total area of swamp lands selected in the district north of Red river.....	91,924.22
Total area of swamp lands selected in Greensburg district.....	60,947.34
Total.....	322,291.81

R. W. BOYD,

Surveyor General of Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Donaldsonville, La., October 20, 1852.

Supplemental to Document K, forwarded with last annual report.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, EAST OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Township.	Range.	Selected under the act of March 2, 1849, and in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner, dated April 18, 1850.		
		Land surveyed.	Estimated unsurveyed.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
10 south	5 east	657.20	336.00	993.20
10 "	6 "	7,684.24	4,180.16	11,864.40
11 "	3 "	478.05	.....	478.05
11 "	4 "	12,515.11	.....	12,515.11
11 "	6 "	4,098.80	534.00	4,632.80
12 "	12 "	9,148.86	.....	9,148.86
13 "	12 "	123.49	.....	123.49
17 "	14 " .....	.....	3,200.00	3,200.00
Total.....	.....	34,705.75	8,250.16	42,955.91

R. W. BOYD,

Surveyor General of Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Donaldsonville, Louisiana, October 20, 1852.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, October 8, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report, accompanied with triplicate maps marked A, and tabular statements marked B, D, E, F: the former exhibiting the state and condition of the surveys in Florida, and the latter the number and date of contracts for the survey of public lands and private claims—designating such as have been completed and such as are in progress of completion, and also the number of private claims located since June, 1851.

Except a very few, which will be disposed of at an early period, all the private claims confirmed by the United States, and of which I have been able to obtain information, have been surveyed and located, and the work reported to the General Land office: After the expiration of the present fiscal year, no further appropriation will be required for this purpose. For this year, I have submitted an estimate of \$10,000, intended to provide for the few remaining unlocated claims, and for the resurveys in which deputy A. H. Jones is now engaged in the western district, and of such others as may hereafter be directed.

Should the amount asked for be more than requisite, the surplus may be applied to other purposes.

The survey and location of the private claims has occupied the most of our time, and imposed upon this office a great deal of labor; and the attention which I have necessarily been obliged to devote to these, and to the public surveys, has been one of the causes of delay in the execution of another branch of my official duties—the selection of swamp and other lands granted to the State. I am now engaged in this work, and will shortly report on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. A. PUTNAM,
Surveyor General.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
*Commissioner General Land Office,
Washington city, D. C.*

B.

Statement of those contracts which have been recently let for the survey of private claims in the State of Florida for the ensuing season.

Date of contract.	Name of contractor.	Time allowed.	Number of miles.	Price per mile for claims and connexions.	Price per mile for resurveys in connexion with private claims.	Remarks.
June 19, 1852	M. A. Williams	Dec. 1, 1852	100	\$10 00	\$5 00	Work not yet returned to this office.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Augustine, Florida, September 30, 1852.

B. A. PUTNAM, Surveyor General.

D.

Statement of contracts for surveying private claims in the State of Florida, which have been surveyed and returned to the office of the surveyor general, in the year ending September 30, 1852.

Date of contract.	By whom granted.	Names of contractors.	Time allowed.	Claims and connexions.	Price per mile.	Surveys and re-surveys in connexion with private claims.	Price per mile.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
1850. Oct. 19	Surveyor gen. of Florida.	M. A. Williams	1851. June 30	Miles chs. lks. 151 30 19	\$10 00	Miles chs. lks. 121 42 64	\$5 00	\$2,121 44	Work completed and forwarded to General Land Office.
Oct. 19	.....do.....	M. A. Williams	June 30	.....	.....	51 25 44	6 00	307 91	Surveyed under contract for private claims, and paid for as scrap work.
1851. Dec. 10	.....do.....	A. M. Randolph.....	1852. June 30	120 75 06	10 00	.....	.....	1,209 38	Work completed and forwarded to General Land Office.
1852. Feb. 16	.....do.....	A. H. Jones	Oct. 1	.....	.....	240 08 51	5 00	1,200 52	Four townships returned and forwarded to the General Land Office in plats.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Augustine, Florida, September 30, 1852.

B. A. PUTNAM, Surveyor General.

E.

Statement of private land claims in Florida, and the number which have been located subsequent to the 30th of June, 1851.

Number of claims located subsequent to June 30, 1851.		Estimated number of miles in the necessary resurveys in connexion with private claims.	Estimated number of miles of claim lines and connexions.		
Confirmed by the courts.	Confirmed by Commissioner, register and receiver.		Miles.	chains.	links.
6	14	Miles. 412 chains. 76 links. 59	Miles. 272 chains. 25 links. 00		

B. A. PUTNAM,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St Augustine, Florida, September 30, 1852.

F.

Statement of contracts for surveying the public lands in the State of Florida, which have been surveyed and returned to the office of the surveyor general, in the year ending September 30, 1852.

Date of contract.	Name of contractor.	Time allowed.	Price per mile.	Miles returned.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
Nov. 18, 1851	M. A. Williams.....	June 1, 1852	\$6	Miles. chs. fcs. 1,086 03 22	\$6,516 24	Work completed and forwarded to the General Land Office. Work completed and forwarded to the General Land Office. All the work which has been returned to this office has been completed and forwarded to the General Land Office.
January 20, 1851	George Watson, jr...	Sept. 1, 1851	6	233 21 90	1,399 65	
Nov. 27, 1850	Henry Wells.....	Sept. 30, 1851	6	738 03 86	4,428 29	
January 16, 1852	Charles F. Hopkins..	June 1, 1852	6	645 32 12	3,872 40	Work completed and forwarded to the General Land Office, and the account for the same returned to this office for explanation.
October 22, 1849	R. W. B. Hodgson..	April 22, 1850	4	72 14 06	288 70	Work completed and forwarded to the General Land Office. Work not yet returned to this office. This is for scrap work, which lies in small and detached parts, rendering an estimate of the number of miles so uncertain that it is omitted in contract.
January 9, 1852	A. M. Randolph.....	Sept. 1, 1852	6	.....	.....

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Augustine, Florida, September 30, 1852.*

B. A. PUTNAM, *Surveyor General.*

Estimate for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853.

For the survey of public land.....	\$15,000
For the survey of private land claims in Florida under the act of the 28th June, 1848, including the work now under contract.....	10,000
For resurveys in Florida, at a rate not exceeding five dollars per mile, in connexion with the survey of private land claims in Florida under the act of 28th June, 1848, including the work now under contract.....	10,000
For completing certain surveys in Florida, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, in consequence of the peculiar difficulties attending the execution of the same, on account of swamps, lakes, marshes, &c., and for scrap work.....	10,000
For compensation for two practical surveyors to aid in selecting the swamp and other lands granted to the State, to perform the services of clerks in the office for this purpose, and to examine, as they may be required, certain districts of country, and report such lands, which are not certainly designated by the field-notes, as may be embraced in said grant.....	3,000

SALARIES.

Salary of surveyor general.....	2,000
For clerks in his office, as now by law appropriated.....	3,500
For contingent expenses of surveyor general's office.....	500
For compensation to contingent draughtsmen, clerk, and copyist, field-note clerks, in addition to what may remain unexpended of the apportionment for these purposes of the present year.....	1,800

B. A. PUTNAM,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, Florida, September 1, 1852

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,

NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS

NOVEMBER 22, 1882

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

PENSION OFFICE, *November 25, 1852.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the various operations of this branch of the department since the annual report of November, 1851.

The tabular statement marked A presents the number of pensioners on the rolls of the United States and the District of Columbia, exclusive of navy pensioners, of whom a separate report will be made. From this statement it appears that the whole number is 18,868; less by 743 than the number reported in 1851.

Paper B exhibits the number of pensioners added to the rolls since the last annual report; and statement C will show the number of deaths returned in the same period of time.

The statement D shows the number of pensioners paid in the first and second quarters of the year 1852, and that marked E is a statement derived from the books of the Third Auditor, exhibiting the balances in the hands of the several pension agents at the date of their last returns.

The sum expended on account of pensions, since the last annual report, as far as the same can be ascertained at the Treasury Department, is \$1,500,000, embracing many claims allowed before the last report, but not paid until the present year. The expense of the system is not materially changed, nor is likely to be until the corrective hand of legislation is applied to some of its abuses.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

The whole number pensioned under the act of 18th March, 1818, which was passed for the relief of officers and soldiers in indigent circumstances, is 20,485, of whom 1,046 are now on the rolls, and only 339 have received payment in the first and second quarters of the present year.

Only 1,168 persons have been pensioned under the act of 15th May, 1828, which was passed for the benefit of officers and soldiers of the continental army who served to the end of the war. Of that number the names of 128 are still on the rolls, but 42 only have been paid in the first and second quarters of the year.

Under the act of 7th June, 1832, which greatly extended the system, 33,066 persons have been pensioned since its passage, and the number now on the rolls is 4,328, of whom 1,495 have received payment in the first and second quarters of the year.

WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY MEN.

The act of 4th July, 1836, not only provided for revolutionary widows, but for the widows and orphans of certain volunteer and militia troops who died in service since 1818. The whole number pensioned under the act, which now, with few exceptions, is confined to the widows of those who rendered revolutionary service, is 5,163, of whom 978 remain on the rolls.

The act of 7th July, 1838, gave five-years pensions to revolutionary widows who married before the 1st of January, 1794. Under it 11,400 have from time to time been enrolled, but 162 only have been paid in the first and second quarters of the year.

The number pensioned under the act of 2d February, 1848, for life or widowhood, is 6,000, and under the act of 29th July, 1848, which extended the period of marriage to the year 1800, the number pensioned is 975.

There are now on the rolls, under both these acts, 5,280 pensioners, of whom 4,209 were paid during the first and second quarters of the year.

MEXICAN WAR.

The act of 21st July, 1848, made provision for the widows and orphans of those who were killed in battle or perished by disease in the Mexican war. The number pensioned under the act is 1,890, and the number now on the rolls is 1,122.

INVALID PENSIONS.

The whole number now on the rolls under the several invalid acts is 5,986, being an increase of 627, compared with the last annual report, of which number 4,232 have been paid in the first and second quarters of the year.

NAVY PENSIONS.

A separate and detailed report on this particular branch, bearing the same date, is herewith communicated.

An additional year's experience, since my last annual report, has confirmed me in the opinion then entertained and expressed, that a revision of the pension laws by Congress, the only competent authority, is rendered necessary by the uncertainty which surrounds the system. In that branch of it, particularly, which recognises the rights of descendants of revolutionary men, it is manifest that the same has been sustained more by a series of authoritative, and sometimes conflicting decisions, than by any fixed and positive statutes on the subject. There may be danger that what was intended as a personal gratuity only, for services rendered, may acquire, by precedent and usage, a descendable quality wholly inconsistent with the original design.

Some suitable legislation is also necessary to guard against the frequent frauds and impositions practised upon the government in the procurement of invalid pensions. Notwithstanding the vigilance constantly exercised, it is difficult to prevent evasions or punish violations of the law. The act of 3d March, 1819, which required biennial examinations of invalids, in order to show that the disability continued, or that the pensioner was restored to health, was, I believe, incautiously or unintentionally repealed by the act of July, 1832. Its re-enactment, with additional and more stringent provisions, if not absolutely necessary, might furnish additional guards to protect the government.

It may not be irrelevant to remark, however, that I have never considered the repeal of the act above referred to as implying any legislative sanction of the principle that admission to the rolls conferred a continuous right to an invalid pension, if the disease or disability for which such pension was granted had ceased to exist; and in this view of both the reason and law of the case I have been sustained by a recent decision of the department.

In adverting to the obvious abuses practised in some branches of the pension system, and especially in that which originated in the grateful remembrance of revolutionary service, but is now too frequently perverted to purposes of private gain and extortion, it would be unjust to overlook a particular class, whose claims are as much addressed to the justice as to the sympathies of the country. I refer to the widows of army officers who have from time to time been pensioned for short periods, and under particular acts, but whose pensions have expired and remain unrenewed, whilst the more fortunate survivors in a different branch of the service have been placed on a permanent footing. I am at a loss to perceive why such discrimination should exist between the two great arms of the national defence, in which both have shared equally dangers and hardships, disease and death, and both have left widows and orphans in a state of destitution. Nor have I been able to discover any just reason for the distinction in the history of the navy pension fund, which originated in the proceeds of captures bestowed upon the navy, and was properly so applied so long as it continued an available fund, but which furnishes no just ground for withholding relief from the bereaved families of army officers, to whom the benefits of capture in time of war have always been denied.

MILITARY LAND BOUNTY.

The execution of the act of 28th September, 1850, has been steadily advancing since the spring of 1851. Up to the present time the number of cases received and registered amounts to.....	200,000
Of which there have been admitted.....	140,058
Now at the rolls for examination.....	4,821
Suspended for further proof.....	55,111
	<hr/>
	<u>200,000</u>

Warrants are issued daily for all admitted cases, and the quantity of land required to satisfy the issues to the 1st inst. amounts to 9,935,320 acres.

The applications now received, under the act of 1850, amount to a daily average of one hundred.

In the execution of this, as of other laws, it has been necessary to prescribe rules of construction which, in their general application, have produced cases of individual hardship. I refer, by way of example, to the instance of warrants which have lapsed to the government by reason of the unavoidable delay in the execution of the act. In the case of a soldier, or his widow, whose claim has been regularly presented, but who dies before the warrant could issue, and who leaves no special relative entitled to receive, justice would seem to require that the warrant should vest as if it had issued on the day when the claim or declaration was presented.

Under the act of 22d March, 1852, there have been received and registered.....	7,655 cases.
Of which there have been admitted.....	2,341
	<hr/>
Leaving still to be acted on.....	5,314
	<hr/>

To satisfy the warrants already issued under this act, 143,600 acres will be required.

The claims under the act of 11th February, 1847, known as the Mexican land-bounty law, which were filed up to the 31st October last, amount to.....	89,377
Filed for scrip, in lieu of land bounty.....	4,347
	<hr/>
	93,724

Number of land warrants issued.....	83,088
Issued for money and scrip.....	3,234
	<hr/>
	86,322
	<hr/>
Leaving suspended, for various reasons.....	7,402
	<hr/>

The operations for the year, under the same act, are as follows, viz:

Applications for land.....	3,485
For scrip or money.....	90
	<hr/>
	3,575
	<hr/>
Warrants issued for land.....	2,307
For scrip and money.....	61
	<hr/>
	2,368
	<hr/>
Suspended for the year.....	1,207
	<hr/>

The number of applications under the act of 11th February, 1847, has increased in consequence of the repeal of the last proviso of the 9th section, by the passage of the act of 22d March, 1852.

In the year ending 25th October, 1852, land warrants have issued on account of revolutionary claims as follows, to wit:

Three for lieutenants, of 200 acres each.....	600 acres.
Twelve for non-commissioned officers and soldiers, at 100 each.....	1,200 "
Also, on account of claims for services in the war of 1812, to wit: 135 warrants of 160 acres each, issued under the acts of Congress of December 24, 1811, and January 11, 1812	21,600 "
And seven warrants of 320 acres each, issued under the act of Congress of December 10, 1814, equal to.....	2,240 "
There have also been issued, in the same period, 39 new certificates of right to locate land warrants of 160 acres each, which issued under acts of 24th December, 1811, and 11th January, 1812, but for which no patents have been granted	6,240 "
Also, two new certificates of right to locate land warrants of 320 acres each, issued under the act of December 10, 1814, upon which no patents had previously issued.....	640 "
Aggregate of warrants issued, as above, for revolutionary service and service in the war of 1812.....	<u>32,820</u> "

VIRGINIA HALF-PAY CLAIMS.

The half-pay claims examined and allowed under the act of 5th July, 1832, since the date of the last annual report, amount to \$15,964 73. There cannot be many genuine claims now outstanding under the act referred to. A few, however, which have been presented, and are suspended for various causes, remain to be acted on. If claims for commutation should be again entertained, either by direction of Congress or other competent authority, I have no sufficient data upon which to estimate their probable number or amount.

Some of these claims are now on file, but will not be considered until the existing prohibitory order from the department shall be removed.

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

J. E. HEATH,

Commissioner of Pensions.

HON. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

Abstract or compendium of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions; prepared in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 26th August, 1852.

Number of pensioners on the rolls of the United States and District of Columbia, exclusive of navy pensioners, 18,868, being 743 less than reported for the year preceding. Added to the rolls since the last re-

port, 2,011, principally invalids, and widows and orphans of the Mexican war. Number of deaths since the last annual report, 823.

Sum expended on account of pensions since the last annual report, \$1,500,000.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Whole number pensioned under act of 18th March, 1848, 20,485; of whom 1,046 are now on the rolls. The whole number pensioned under the act of 15th May, 1828, is 1,168; of whom 128 only are now on the rolls. Under the act of 7th of June, 1832, the whole number pensioned is 33,066; of whom 4,328 remain on the rolls.

WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY MEN.

The whole number pensioned under the act of 4th July, 1836, is 5,163; now on the rolls, 978. 11,400 widows have, from time to time, been enrolled under the act of 7th July, 1838, of whom 162 only were paid in the 1st and 2d quarters of the year. Widows pensioned under the act of 2d February, 1848, 6,000, and under the act of 29th July, 1848, 975.

Number on the rolls under both acts, 5,280.

MEXICAN WAR.

Number of widows and orphans pensioned under the act of 21st July, 1848, 1,890; of whom 1,123 are now on the rolls.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Now on the rolls, under various acts, 5,986; being an increase of 627, compared with the last annual report.

NAVY PENSIONS.

Navy invalids now on the rolls.....	726
Widows.....	514
Orphans.....	48
(See separate report upon this branch.)	

A revision of the pension laws by Congress recommended, in order to guard against the extension of the system, by force of precedent and usage, in the absence of express statutory provision. The revival of the act of 3d March, 1819, requiring the biennial examination of invalids or some equivalent measure, also recommended. The renewal of the five-years pensions granted, under various acts, to the widows of army officers, in order to place them on an equal footing with the naval branch of the service, suggested as a measure strongly appealing to the justice as well as the sympathies of the country.

MILITARY LAND BOUNTY.

Applications received and registered under the act of September, 1850.....		200,000
Of which there have been admitted.....	140,058	
At the rolls for examination.....	4,831	
Suspended for further proof.....	55,111	
		<u>200,000</u>

Quantity of land necessary to satisfy warrants already issued, 9,935,320 acres.

A daily average of 100 applications still received under the act.

In cases where claimants die before warrants issue, in consequence of the unavoidable delay in executing the act, recommended that warrants should vest in the same manner as if issued on the day when the claim or declaration was filed.

Received and registered under the act of 22d March, 1852...		7,655
Number admitted.....		2,341
		<u>5,314</u>
Suspended for further action.....		<u>5,314</u>

Whole number of claims filed for land bounty, under the act of 11th February, 1847.....		89,377
Filed for scrip, in lieu of money.....		4,347
		<u>93,724</u>

Number of land warrants issued.....	83,088	
Issued for money and scrip.....	3,234	
		<u>86,322</u>
Suspended, for various reasons.....		<u>7,402</u>

The operations of the year, under the same act, are as follows:

Applications for land.....		3,485
For scrip or money.....		90
		<u>3,575</u>
Warrants issued for land.....	2,307	
For scrip and money.....	61	
		<u>2,368</u>
Suspended.....		<u>1,207</u>

Aggregate of land warrants issued for the year ending 25th October last, for revolutionary service, and for service in the war of 1812, under the acts of 1811, 1812, and 1814, 32,860 acres.

Amount of Virginia half-pay claims examined and allowed, under the act of 5th July, 1832, since the last annual report, \$15,964 73.

Respectfully submitted:

J. E. HEATH, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

PENSION OFFICE, *November 25, 1852.*

A

Statement showing the number of pensioners in the different States.

States.	Invalids.	Act March 18, 1818.	Act May 15, 1828.	Act June 7, 1832.	Acts July 4, 1836, & July 21, 1848.	Act July 7, 1838.*	Act March 3, 1843.†	Act June 17, 1844.‡	Acts Feb'y 2, 1848, & July 29, 1848.	Total.
Maine.....	206	48	1	116	42				386	799
New Hampshire.....	126	41	3	74	38				337	619
Vermont.....	162	119	3	209	70				349	912
Massachusetts.....	173	34	3	175	79				542	1,006
Rhode Island.....	18	2		27	16				108	171
Connecticut.....	61	39	6	325	126				347	904
New York.....	1,008	133	22	850	200				1,134	3,356
New Jersey.....	29	4		32	35				130	230
Pennsylvania.....	542	75	33	900	198				256	2,004
Delaware.....	6				2				1	9
Maryland.....	266	89	2	9	25				47	438
Virginia.....	149	180	3	292	74				285	983
North Carolina.....	33	8	1	80	45				159	326
South Carolina.....	58			74	85				72	289
Georgia.....	112	3		126	90				92	423
Alabama.....	57	2		45	34				23	161
Mississippi.....	80	1		3	4					88
Louisiana.....	210			4	34				3	251
Ohio.....	414	113	16	266	100				280	1,189
Kentucky.....	217	113	20	210	116				263	939
Tennessee.....	533	4	1	119	169				126	952
Indiana.....	343	7	2	102	198				93	745
Illinois.....	395	1		18	104				92	610
Missouri.....	290	8	8	140	64				86	596
Arkansas.....	49				27				2	78

Michigan	171	19	4	94	65	.....	.....	.....	36	389
Florida.....	50	1	.....	32	10	.....	.....	.....	2	95
Iowa.....	43	2	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	4	58
Wisconsin.....	74	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	19	105
District of Columbia.....	110	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	6	142
Oregon Territory.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	5,986	1,046	128	4,328	2,100	.....	.....	.....	5,280	18,868

* As persons who receive of the act of the 7th July, 1838, draw but one payment, their names do not remain on the list after such payment. I have not, therefore, returned them as now in the receipt of pensions.

† The same remarks relative to pensioners under the act of 7th July, 1833, apply to those under the act of March 3, 1843.

‡ The same remarks apply to pensioners under the act of 17th June, 1844. The list marked D shows what number have been paid during the first and second quarters of the present calendar year.

PENSION OFFICE, November 16, 1852.

J. E. HEATH, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

B.

Statement showing the number of pensioners who have been added to the rolls of the several States since the last annual report.

States.	Invalids.	Act March 16, 1818.	Act May 15, 1838.	Act June 7, 1832.	Acts July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.	Act July 7, 1838	Act March 3, 1843.	Act June 17, 1844.	Acts Feb. 2, 1848, & July 29, 1848.	Total.
Maine	28			6	5	11	9	9	22	90
New Hampshire	11			1					4	16
Vermont	9	1	3	1	7	3	3	12	39	
Massachusetts	27	1	18	29	14	14	14	41	158	
Rhode Island	2		6	2	4			5	19	
Connecticut	4	1	19	6	8	8		14	60	
New York	109	3	24	27	11	12	7	51	244	
New Jersey	6								6	
Pennsylvania	47	2	9	35	13	10	13	21	150	
Delaware				1					1	
Maryland	5		5		3	3	3	2	21	
Virginia	14		12	3	16	16	13	24	98	
North Carolina	7		20	24	27	26	26	32	162	
South Carolina	6		18	16	11	11	10	7	79	
Georgia	10			3	2		1	6	22	
Alabama	7		2	5	1	1	1	7	24	
Mississippi	3								3	
Louisiana	10								10	
Ohio	69	2	11	21	11	5	5	25	140	
Kentucky	18		15	2	16	12	12	25	100	
Tennessee	138		4	26	10	11	12	20	221	
Indiana	37		4	14	5	6		11	77	
Illinois	78		4	11				7	100	
Missouri	31	1		13	1	1	1	1	49	
Arkansas	11								11	
Michigan	29	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	43	
Florida	2			3					5	
Iowa	13							1	14	
Wisconsin	12							3	15	
District of Columbia	30			3					33	
Oregon Territory	1								1	
	765	12	182	252	173	150	132	345	2,011

PENSION OFFICE, November 16, 1852.

J. E. HEATH,
Commissioner of Pensions.

C.

Statement showing the number of pensioners whose deaths have been reported since the last annual returns.

States.	Invalids.	Act of March 13, 1818.	Act of May 15, 1828.	Act of June 7, 1832.	Acts of July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.	Act of July 7, 1838.	Act of March 3, 1843.	Acts of June 17, 1844, Feb. 2 and July 29, 1848.	Total.
Maine	11	8		14	2			15	50
New Hampshire		2		7	1			11	21
Vermont	2	4		6	7			19	38
Massachusetts	4	8		34	5			61	112
Rhode Island	1	1		9	2	4		7	24
Connecticut	2	4	1	24	5	8	8	44	96
New York	20	9	3	29	19	6	5	56	147
New Jersey									
Pennsylvania	18	6	1	30	11	7	17	26	116
Delaware								1	1
Maryland	4	1		6		3	3	3	20
Virginia	4	2	5	39	6			20	76
North Carolina									
South Carolina	2	1		10	5			4	22
Georgia									
Alabama				1	1			1	3
Mississippi									
Louisiana									
Ohio	4	1		5	1			4	15
Kentucky	2		1	5	1			9	18
Tennessee	7	1		5	4			5	22
Indiana	3	2		2	2			1	10
Illinois	8			1	5			3	17
Missouri	2			4					6
Arkansas									
Michigan	2	1			1				4
Florida			1						1
Iowa	1								1
Wisconsin	2								2
District of Columbia								1	1
Oregon Territory									
Total	99	51	12	231	78	28	33	291	823

PENSION OFFICE, November 16, 1852.

J. E. HEATH,
Commissioner of Pensions.

D.

Statement showing the number of pensioners who have been paid in the first and second quarters of the year 1852.

States.	Invalid.	Act of March 18, 1818.	Act of May 15, 1828.	Act of June 7, 1832.	Acts of July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.	Act of July 7, 1838.	Act of March 3, 1843.	Acts of June 17, 1844, Feb. 2 and July 29, 1848.	Total.
Maine	167	48		100	37	17	9	385	763
New Hampshire	117	35	2	74	36	3	3	290	560
Vermont	126	38	1	104	43	6	3	297	618
Massachusetts	140	34	1	130	84	7	7	472	875
Rhode Island	13	3		31	15	3	2	83	150
Connecticut	49	14	1	107	57	7	6	293	534
New York	812	98	21	333	227	22	25	846	2 384
New Jersey	21	3	2	27	29	4	3	100	189
Pennsylvania	419	7	5	63	225	10	7	208	944
Delaware	6				3			1	10
Maryland	106			7	40	1	2	43	199
Virginia	90	11	1	67	42	5	5	228	449
North Carolina	24	4		53	72	13	11	134	311
South Carolina	46	2		28	63	7	6	54	206
Georgia	82	3		41	52	9	7	56	250
Alabama	33			11	18	1		14	77
Mississippi	14			1	5			3	23
Louisiana	65				25			3	93
Ohio	307	18	3	80	122	14	17	224	785
Kentucky	205	5	2	93	73	3	2	149	537
Tennessee	424	5	2	66	154	10	9	142	812
Indiana	216	5	1	32	77	2		53	386
Illinois	317			10	140	3	2	40	512
Missouri	83	1		23	55	5	4	43	214
Arkansas	42	1			13	1	1	7	65
Michigan	131	1		8	46	2	2	24	214
Florida	26	1		1	5				33
Iowa	30	1			5			2	38
Wisconsin	56	1		2	5			9	73
District of Columbia	65			3	20	7		6	101
Oregon Territory									
	4,232	339	42	1,495	1,793	162	133	4,209	12,405

PENSION OFFICE, November 16, 1852.

J. E. HEATH,
Commissioner of Pensions.

E.

Statement showing the balances in the hands of the several pension agents at the date of their last returns, on account of invalids, widows, and revolutionary pensioners.

Names of agents.	Residence.	Invalid pensioners.	Pensioners, act March 18, 1818.	Pensioners, act May 15, 1828.	Pensioners, act June 7, 1832.	Pensioners, acts July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.	Pensioners, act July 7, 1838.	Pensioners, act March 3, 1843.	Pensioners, act June 17, 1844.	Pensioners, acts February 2, 1848, and July 29, 1848.	Total.
William Woodbury.	Portland, Maine....	\$2,341 04	\$3,062 61	\$1,939 04	\$11,827 23	\$7,009 08	*\$77 25	\$5,932 35	\$2,604 70	\$12,110 66	\$46,749 46
Israel W. Kelly....	Concord, N. H.....	5,501 00	3,132 00	980 00	5,785 00	9,131 00	326 00	.....	.....	28,561 00	53,416 00
John Kelly.....	Portsmouth, N. H..	1,711 18	1,006 04	959 43	18,731 90	3,019 40	1,236 93	3,439 32	.....	4,056 83	34,161 03
John H. Peck.....	Burlington, Vt.....	4,000 00	.....	2,600 00	12,000 00	4,100 00	600 00	2,200 00	3,000 00	8,000 00	36,500 00
Thomas Reed.....	Montpelier, Vt.....	*1,196 00	1,177 97	652 25	10,831 00	4,802 00	7,030 97	426 90	.....	7,273 80	30,998 89
Franklin Haven....	Boston, Mass.....	17,528 99	9,942 63	1,855 74	15,505 51	16,867 75	10,684 55	3,845 66	.....	19,759 57	95,990 40
Paris Hill.....	Providence, R. I..	4,959 20	1,705 30	.....	6,743 54	3,860 03	880 67	.....	.....	967 88	19,116 62
Charles Boswell....	Hartford, Conn....	*719 92	4,318 30	3,170 37	29,399 46	9,479 25	479 10	.....	.....	15,520 53	61,647 09
T. W. Olcott.....	Albany, N. Y.....	*2,122 09	11,141 85	9,124 12	30,576 43	18,605 77	7,699 95	*13,888 40	.....	75,814 60	136,952 23
P. M. Irving.....	New York, N. Y....	11,722 79	*626 25	2,205 46	8,771 87	6,018 47	4,878 51	4,624 47	.....	12,217 57	49,812 49
Philemon Dickinson.	Trenton, N. J.....	3,798 00	13,847 00	2,447 00	11,218 00	*12,765 00	13,381 00	.....	.....	2,626 00	34,552 00
E. C. Dale.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	12,199 74	12,607 64	1,057 92	12,113 92	*3,749 56	*2,488 78	4,466 67	.....	14,515 16	50,722 71
W. J. Howard.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	*2,036 00	6,695 00	1,440 00	22,715 00	*2,500 00	*1,670 00	2,087 00	*8,354 00	9,218 00	27,595 00
Jacob Alricks.....	Wilmington, Del..	434 00	368 00	.....	472 00	349 00	175 00	476 00	.....	262 00	2,536 00
James Swan.....	Baltimore, Md.....	4,966 78	876 29	296 44	2,951 90	3,383 26	1,934 43	534 70	.....	3,418 32	18,362 12
F. M. Lawson.....	Richmond, Va.....	8,485 14	2,953 34	437 17	12,206 85	*3,312 28	12,808 05	795 33	.....	21,419 09	55,792 69
G. S. Thompson....	Wheeling, Va.....	481 82	732 67	166 67	3,139 64	862 27	1,586 74	574 81	.....	454 97	7,999 59
James Huske.....	Fayetteville, N. C.	12,864 60	1,304 77	953 12	37,663 69	*17,417 49	*20,573 14	*1,269 56	*9,881 57	5,921 83	9,566 25
J. F. E. Hardy.....	Ashville, N. C.....	4,920 93	.....	.....	7,888 44	4,107 38	*940 00	*388 00	.....	1,627 51	17,216 26
J. C. Cochrane....	Charleston, S. C..	3,100 00	1,000 00	713 77	6,500 00	4,000 00	3,000 00	250 00	250 00	4,500 00	23,313 77
J. S. Morel.....	Savannah, Ga....	4,226 10	2,038 40	3,319 50	18,002 82	12,755 44	1,714 14	1,697 42	.....	13,380 12	57,113 94

Names of agents.	Residence.	Invalid pensioners.	Pensioners, act March 18, 1818.	Pensioners, act May 15, 1828.	Pensioners, act June 7, 1832.	Pensioners, acts July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1838.	Pensioners, act July 7, 1833.	Pensioners, act March 3, 1843.	Pensioners, act June 17, 1844.	Pensioners, acts February 2, 1848, and July 29, 1848.	Total.
James Perrine.....	Mobile, Ala.....	\$1,833 46	\$684 25	\$354 10	\$1,276 00	\$2,526 00	\$59 17	\$310 00	.....	\$673 45	\$7,716 43
James H. Dearing..	Tuscaloosa, Ala....	1,225 00	337 00	226 00	2,217 00	25 00	.....	145 00	.....	1,750 00	5,689 00
William H. Moore..	Huntsville, Ala....	700 00	500 00	.....	1,050 00	950 00	800 00	.....	.....	514 00	4,750 00
D. N. Barrows.....	Jackson, Miss.....	6,294 15	246 00	*1,447 07	*27 60	*79 69	*21 31	.....	.....	*476 18	4,458 30
Leon Chabert.....	New Orleans, La....	11,942 09	.....	.....	582 70	*577 19	.....	.....	.....	560 00	12,507 00
James Hall.....	Cincinnati, Ohio....	11,000 00	2,000 00	.....	8,000 00	7,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	18,000 00	47,000 00
John Barr.....	Cleveland, Ohio....	4,983 27	415 47	1,895 74	9,049 45	1,964 08	1,438 56	560 06	.....	2,190 30	22,496 93
William R. Vance..	Louisville, Ky.....	19,930 00	1,018 45	321 80	8,045 00	6,780 66	627 28	2,478 78	.....	3,899 79	43,101 76
J. M. Smith.....	Nashville, Tenn....	7,460 61	5,564 87	305 88	6,587 18	4,435 16	*2,590 29	430 34	.....	*359 81	21,833 94
D. A. Deaderick...	Knoxville, Tenn....	18,059 68	2,642 07	.....	10,195 07	6,259 69	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	42,156 49
William K. Blair...	Jonesboro', Tenn...	*1,443 27	164 00	197 24	4,021 91	4,647 25	596 90	715 60	.....	3,042 03	11,941 66
C. C. Abernathy...	Pulaski, Tenn.....	476 02	14 43	670 00	*582 74	2,606 46	368 55	484 75	.....	*889 61	3,147 86
J. L. H. Tomlin...	Jackson, Tenn.....	211 17	.....	.....	1,272 79	1,270 13	247 62	166 66	.....	1,606 58	4,774 95
J. W. Chapman...	Madison, Ia.....	6,022 53	1,623 05	1,412 00	9,297 15	8,114 96	.....	.....	.....	5,374 92	31,849 61
Thomas Danforth..	New Albany, Ia....	234 05	424 00	150 00	467 03	2,920 71	1,515 12	944 10	.....	1,130 15	7,785 16
M. S. Johnson.....	Evansville, Ia....	1,084 79	.....	.....	1,815 70	872 66	500 00	500 00	.....	670 55	5,443 70
Wm. S. Wallace...	Springfield, Ill....	19,649 50	2,216 40	392 45	7,456 34	6,502 02	*2,892 32	*1,124 97	.....	3,315 90	35,515 12
Wm. C. Anderson...	St. Louis, Mo.....	16,685 10	155 88	2,120 00	3,703 01	14,141 44	3,123 63	1,222 79	.....	99 37	41,251 22
Wm. E. Woodruff..	Little Rock, Ark...	1,055 28	233 60	557 21	443 71	*398 85	124 35	273 41	.....	261 81	2,550 52
Wm. P. Denckla...	Fort Gibson, Ark...	2,796 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,796 30
E. P. Hastings.....	Detroit, Mich.....	2,498 00	1,874 90	41 00	595 30	*647 67	1,733 56	874 93	.....	1,220 01	8,190 03
A. M. Reed.....	Jacksonville, Fla...	.....	76 00	70 00	779 92	694 66	1,039 46	600 00	491 03	550 00	4,301 07
F. H. Flagg.....	Tallahassee, Fla...	1,104 00	100 00	.....	1,431 00	1,556 00	.....	400 00	.....	440 00	5,031 00
F. E. Bissell.....	Dubuque, Iowa....	*216 56	24 00	.....	500 00	2,082 78	.....	.....	.....	1,193 77	3,583 93
Paraclete Potter..	Milwaukie, Wis....	4,754 00	100 00	.....	292 00	655 00	.....	.....	.....	962 00	6,763 00

R. W. Latham.....	Washington, D. C..	17,405 05	808 83	644 51	12,123,29	1,302 26	2,282 18	1,122 62	.....	6,370 09	42,058 83
Archibald McKinlay.	Oregon City, O. T..	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00
Amount due United States from agents.		263,145 36	99,138 01	43,675 93	376,245 75	186,157 00	83,872 42	42,579 67	6,345 73	310,430 16	1,421,590 03
Amount due agents from United States.		7,733 84	626 65	1,477 07	610 34	41,447 73	31,253 29	16,670 93	18,235 57	1,725 60	119,781 02
Balance due United States.....		255,411 52	98,511 36	42,198 86	375,635,41	144,709 27	52,619 13	25,908 74	11,889 84	308,704 56	1,301,809 01

* Due from United States to agents.

J. E. HEATH, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

PENSION OFFICE, *November 16, 1852.*

PENSION OFFICE,

November 25, 1852.

SIR: In conformity with the provisions of the third section of the act of the 10th of July, 1832, entitled "An act for the regulation of the navy and privateer and navy hospital funds," I transmit herewith the following lists:

1. A list of persons who have been placed on the invalid pension list, in consequence of having been disabled while in the line of their duty, in the United States navy.

2. A list containing the names of persons who drew pensions on account of wounds or other injuries received while serving on board of private armed vessels.

3. A list of widows who are now drawing pensions, under the provisions of the act of the 11th of August, 1848, entitled "An act renewing certain naval pensions, and extending the benefits of existing laws respecting naval pensions to engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers in the navy, and to their widows."

4. A list of orphan children of the officers, seamen, and marines, who have been pensioned under the act of August 11, 1848.

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

J. E. HEATH,

Commissioner of Pensions.

HON. ALEXANDER H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

Alphabetical list of navy invalid pensioners to November 16, 1852, inclusive, complete.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Abbott, Samuel.....	Seaman.....	March 1, 1815	\$5 00	April 23, 1890
Allen, Zephaniah.....	Marine.....	March 1, 1801	3 00	do.....
Adams, William.....	Seaman.....	July 25, 1838	3 00	do.....
Ashley, Joseph.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Dec. 18, 1835	2 50	do.....
Andrews, Robert.....	Quarter gunner.....	Aug. 1, 1829	4 50	do.....
Austin, Thomas.....	Yeoman.....	Dec. 7, 1838	7 50	do.....
Adams, Alexander.....	Seaman.....	Oct. 6, 1812	3 00	do.....
Anderson, Gabriel.....	do.....	Aug. 19, 1835	1 50	do.....
Anderson, John.....	Captain of the hold.....	Oct. 21, 1841	1 87½	do.....
Allen, James.....	Seaman.....	June 2, 1843	4 00	do.....
Allen, William.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1839	5 00	March 1, 1843
Anderson, Samuel T.....	Chaplain.....	July 1, 1844	20 00	April 23, 1890
Alexander, John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 8, 1846	5 00	do.....
Aggers, Frederick.....	Quarter gunner.....	Sept. 19, 1845	3 75	do.....
Anderson, Lewis.....	Seaman.....	May 8, 1847	3 00	do.....
Anderson, John.....	Quartermaster.....	Sept. 24, 1847	4 00	do.....
Allen, Charles.....	Captain of forecastle.....	Feb. 6, 1849	1 87½	do.....
Arwart, Charles.....	Armorer.....	do.....	4 50	do.....
Andrews, Nicholas.....	Seaman.....	Aug. 8, 1850	4 50	do.....
Aspelin, Robert W.....	do.....	Nov. 13, 1849	6 00	do.....
Anderson, John.....	do.....	Dec. 16, 1851	4 50	do.....
Burr, Nathan.....	Quarter gunner.....	Dec. 30, 1814	4 50	do.....
Bryant, Samuel.....	Seaman.....	Mar. 5, 1830	3 00	do.....
Brown, John.....	do.....	July 1, 1829	6 00	do.....
Barnard, Peter.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Dec. 1, 1814	4 00	do.....
Brannan, John.....	Seaman.....	June 28, 1815	5 00	do.....
Beatty, John.....	Marine.....	June 1, 1830	4 00	do.....
Brown, Luke.....	Seaman.....	July 5, 1834	3 00	do.....
Bevins, John.....	Quarter gunner.....	Feb. 24, 1837	7 50	do.....
Bassett, Isaac.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 15, 1814	5 00	do.....
Bostrom, John.....	Quarter gunner.....	May 30, 1834	3 00	do.....
Boyer, Frederick.....	Sergeant of marines.....	Sept. 5, 1834	2 25	do.....
Bird, James.....	Seaman.....	Nov. 7, 1828	6 00	do.....
Burnham, John.....	Master's mate.....	Dec. 10, 1813	9 00	do.....
Butter, John.....	Seaman.....	Nov. 22, 1815	5 00	do.....
Berry, John.....	Master-at-arms.....	Mar. 18, 1835	4 50	do.....
Berry, Edward.....	Seaman.....	July 4, 1837	4 50	do.....
Bantam, James.....	Ordinary seaman.....	July 5, 1833	4 00	do.....
Bowman, Godfrey.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 10, 1813	6 00	do.....
Bulkley, Jonathan.....	Midshipman.....	June 17, 1834	9 00	do.....
Barker, Edward.....	Marine.....	May 18, 1836	3 50	do.....
Baxter, John.....	Seaman.....	Feb. 28, 1819	6 00	do.....
Borge, Peter.....	Captain's steward.....	May 19, 1834	6 00	do.....
Brumley, John.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1826	6 00	do.....
Barker, William.....	Ordinary seaman.....	July 1, 1802	6 00	do.....
Baggs, William.....	Marine.....	Mar. 1, 1814	3 50	do.....
Browa, John (4).....	Seaman.....	Aug. 31, 1825	3 00	do.....
Bruce, John.....	Quarter gunner.....	Nov. 1, 1826	9 00	do.....
Bain, William.....	do.....	Oct. 22, 1833	3 50	do.....
Bunnel, David C.....	Seaman.....	April 27, 1813	3 00	do.....
Bowden, Thomas.....	Quartermaster.....	Dec. 7, 1837	4 00	do.....
Baker, Henry S.....	Seaman.....	Dec. 11, 1838	4 50	do.....
Bennett, John.....	do.....	Dec. 14, 1814	6 00	do.....
Blake, James.....	Ordinary seaman.....	July 26, 1822	5 00	do.....
Butts, Alfred.....	do.....	Oct. 24, 1833	5 00	do.....
Bennett, George.....	do.....	Sept. 16, 1839	2 50	do.....
Bryant, Lemuel.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1814	8 00	do.....

LIST—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Bosworth, Samuel.....	Seaman.....	July 3, 1823	\$6 00	April 23, 1800
Barker, James.....	Quartermaster.....	April 20, 1836	8 00	do.....
Bartlett, Thomas.....	Seaman.....	Nov. 24, 1834	6 00	do.....
Brett, Edmund.....	Marine.....	June 12, 1815	3 00	do.....
Butler, Robert.....	Quarter gunner.....	April 30, 1835	3 75	do.....
Blair, Robert.....	Seaman.....	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do.....
Butler, Samuel.....	Quarter gunner.....	Aug. 28, 1815	8 00	do.....
Buchanan, Thomas.....	Marine.....	June 4, 1829	3 00	do.....
Benson, John.....	Cook.....	Jan. 20, 1844	9 00	do.....
Butler, Thomas.....	Captain of the foretop	Aug. 11, 1844	5 62½	do.....
Byrnes, Patrick.....	Marine.....	May 6, 1843	2 62½	do.....
Burns, John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 29, 1844	5 00	do.....
Ballard, Ebenezer.....	Seaman.....	Jan. 1, 1846	8 00	August 6, 1846
Brady, John.....	do.....	June 8, 1846	6 00	April 23, 1800
Bent, William.....	Quartermaster.....	May 15, 1844	4 00	do.....
Baker, John W.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 26, 1845	3 00	do.....
Bogardus, Archibald.....	Midshipman.....	April 6, 1847	4 75	do.....
Brown, Charles.....	Marine.....	Aug. 21, 1847	3 50	do.....
Bullen, Martin.....	Quartermaster.....	Nov. 21, 1846	9 00	do.....
Bullock, John.....	Captain of forecastle..	Oct. 9, 1846	7 50	do.....
Breckett, Richard.....	Seaman.....	Feb. 23, 1847	6 00	do.....
Bell, Jacob.....	Ship's corporal.....	Sept. 24, 1847	7 00	do.....
Bines, Robert M.....	Corporal of marines..	Sept. 12, 1847	3 12½	do.....
Baum, George.....	Marine.....	Oct. 23, 1847	3 50	do.....
Biondi, Antoni.....	Leader of the band..	April 6, 1847	4 50	August 6, 1846
Bean, George W.....	Landsman.....	Sept. 12, 1849	4 00	do.....
Boston, Jacob.....	Corporal of marines..	Aug. 13, 1849	4 50	do.....
Brown, Henry.....	Marine.....	July 23, 1849	1 75	do.....
Barston, Charles.....	Seaman.....	Feb. 20, 1849	6 00	do.....
Beattie, James.....	do.....	June 13, 1849	4 75	do.....
Brown, Edward.....	do.....	Aug. 30, 1849	6 00	do.....
Brooks, Richard.....	Armorer.....	Aug. 3, 1850	4 50	do.....
Bently, Henry.....	Ordinary seaman.....	June 29, 1850	5 00	do.....
Brown William.....	Sergeant of marines..	June 10, 1851	6 00	do.....
Boyd, John.....	Marine.....	Feb. 26, 1851	3 50	do.....
Brown, Henry.....	Coalheaver.....	April 15, 1851	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Burns, Jeremiah.....	Quartermaster.....	Mar. 16, 1852	6 00	do.....
Bates, Benjamin.....	Boatswain's mate.....	Sept. 17, 1852	9 50	do.....
Butterfield, Joseph.....	Officers' steward.....	April 2, 1852	4 50	do.....
Clark, Thomas J.....	Carpenter's mate.....	April 27, 1839	2 37½	April 23, 1800
Carter, Horace.....	Landsman.....	Feb. 26, 1837	2 00	do.....
Clark, John.....	Boatswain's mate.....	Jan. 15, 1838	7 12½	do.....
Carson, Robert.....	Ordinary seaman.....	June 26, 1831	5 00	do.....
Chase, Leonard.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1828	5 00	do.....
Clements, John.....	Seaman.....	Dec. 29, 1812	6 00	do.....
Collins, Michael.....	do.....	April 22, 1834	4 50	do.....
Caswell, Abraham.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Sept. 30, 1838	2 50	do.....
Cole, Daniel H.....	Marine.....	Dec. 27, 1833	3 00	do.....
Cook, William.....	Cabin cook.....	June 30, 1836	4 50	do.....
Cole, James.....	Seaman.....	May 1, 1823	5 00	do.....
Coaklin, John.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1837	3 00	do.....
Christie, David.....	Marine.....	Jan. 1, 1841	4 00	do.....
Childs, Enas B.....	Midshipman.....	April 2, 1823	9 50	do.....
Covill, Nathaniel.....	Quarter gunner.....	Jan. 1, 1832	9 00	do.....
Chapman, Nathaniel.....	do.....	June 10, 1815	9 00	do.....
Cornell, George.....	Carpenter's mate.....	Sept. 10, 1813	9 00	do.....
Champlin, John C.....	Seaman.....	May 21, 1831	6 00	do.....
Clark, John.....	do.....	May 31, 1825	3 00	do.....

LIST—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Clark, Thomas R.	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 18, 1823	\$3 75	April 23, 1800
Cole, John	do	Feb. 6, 1832	5 00	do
Cordevan, Edward	Seaman	Feb. 28, 1836	3 00	do
Copenhagen, Francis	Ordinary seaman	June 22, 1807	3 75	do
Cathcart, Robert	Seaman	Sept. 20, 1816	6 00	do
Collins, John	do	Feb. 9, 1813	6 00	do
Coombe, George	do	July 1, 1825	8 00	do
Cantrill, William	Marine	April 8, 1830	2 00	do
Caw, Edward	Seaman	May 13, 1835	6 00	do
Clark, William	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 29, 1842	5 00	do
Conklin, John	do	Aug. 8, 1840	5 00	do
Carrick, John	Landsman	Sept. 16, 1842	4 00	do
Collins, John	Seaman	Feb. 28, 1839	3 00	do
Chappell, William	Boatswain's mate	June 7, 1843	9 50	do
Cummins, Thomas	Ordinary seaman	July 12, 1843	5 00	do
Cummings, James	do	May 16, 1844	2 50	do
Clar, John	Prof. of mathematics	July 31, 1845	20 00	do
Clinton, William	Landsman	Aug. 27, 1846	4 00	do
Carter, James	Seaman	April 25, 1849	3 00	do
Cook, William	do	June 13, 1848	6 00	do
Coswell, Richard W.	Landsman	July 6, 1849	4 00	do
Conland, William	Marine	Sept. 28, 1847	1 75	do
Clark, James	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 7, 1849	3 75	do
Crawford, George	Seaman	May 18, 1846	3 00	do
Cocke, Thomas	do	Sept. 9, 1850	3 00	do
Clark, Charles	Landsman	Aug. 20, 1850	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Coleman, Henry	Gunner's mate	Sept. 20, 1850	4 75	do
Clements, Isaac	Seaman	Sept. 9, 1850	4 50	do
Coffin, Ivory H.	do	Aug. 31, 1851	3 00	do
Cape, William	do	Feb. 26, 1851	3 00	do
Clarke, William	Landsman	Feb. 17, 1851	2 00	do
Cole, William	Gunner's mate	July 25, 1850	9 50	do
Conner, Henry N.	Carpenter's mate	May 19, 1851	4 75	do
Crist, Charles B.	Private marines	Sept. 9, 1852	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Cousins, John	Seaman	Aug. 17, 1852	3 00	do
Carden, Nicholas	Ordinary seaman	June 21, 1852	5 00	do
Dunbar, William	Seaman	May 31, 1840	4 50	do
Dunn, Richard	do	June 1, 1829	6 00	do
Dixon, James	do	Nov. 11, 1835	3 00	do
Danvers, Daniel	Marine	Oct. 22, 1835	3 00	do
Dodge, Spillman	Ordinary seaman	May 1, 1831	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Donigan, Timothy	do	April 27, 1837	2 50	do
Dunn, William	Gunner	Oct. 8, 1835	10 00	do
Dalrymple	Seaman	Feb. 24, 1814	4 50	do
Deddolph, Owen	Gunner	June 25, 1814	5 00	do
Douglass, Matthias	Seaman	April 23, 1814	10 00	do
Daniels, John	Quartermaster	Sept. 7, 1816	9 00	do
Davidson, John	Lieutenant	March 1, 1801	20 00	do
Daykin, Samuel	Marine	Oct. 22, 1834	3 00	do
Dixagan, John	Seaman	Dec. 22, 1815	5 00	do
Darley, James	Ordinary seaman	March 1, 1838	5 00	do
Darrington, William	Yeoman	Oct. 18, 1841	3 75	do
Davis, Jesse D.	Seaman	Sept. 2, 1843	6 00	do
Duffy, James	do	Dec. 1, 1842	2 50	Feb. 13, 1845
Durnell, Joseph	Quartermaster	May 10, 1845	3 00	April 23, 1800
Darling, Benjamin F.	1st class apprentice	Oct. 22, 1844	2 00	do
Dodge, Edwin J.	Seaman	May 18, 1846	3 00	do
Duncan, John	Landsman	April 6, 1846	4 00	do

LIST—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Dickson, William	Seaman	April 8, 1847	\$3 00	April 26, 1800
Douglas, Archibald	Marine	Aug. 21, 1846	3 50	do
Donavan, James	Seaman	Nov. 23, 1847	6 00	do
Dallas, James	do	June 10, 1848	6 00	do
Davis, Thomas	Ship's cook	July 18, 1850	7 20	do
Dennis, Thomas	Seaman	Aug. 1, 1849	30 00	Mar. 29, 1850
Delbocuf, Lewis	do	Sept. 14, 1849	2 00	April 23, 1800
Downing, William	do	June 27, 1850	3 00	do
Durity, Nathaniel	Ordinary seaman	Sept 8, 1851	2 50	do
Dillon, George D.	Corporal marines	Oct. 10, 1851	7 00	do
Davis, Joel	Boatswain's mate	Nov. 11, 1851	9 50	do
Duran, William	do	July 10, 1852	9 50	do
Edwards, Thomas	Quartermaster	Jan. 1, 1823	9 00	do
Edwards, Standish F.	Seaman	May 11, 1823	3 00	do
Elliott, Francis	Marine	April 20, 1838	3 50	do
Evans, Ebenezer	Seaman	March 2, 1813	6 00	do
Elam, Jesse	Marine	Aug. 1, 1828	6 00	do
Evans, William	do	May 1, 1827	3 00	do
Edmonds, Gardner	Ordinary seaman	June 4, 1814	5 00	do
Eddo, James	Captain forecastle	Jan. 16, 1835	1 75	do
English, Thomas	Ordinary seaman	May 14, 1832	5 00	do
Edwards, George	1st class boy	May 21, 1837	4 00	do
Edgar, Henry	Boatswain's mate	Sept. 19, 1843	9 50	do
Evans, William	Officers' cook	Dec. 10, 1847	7 50	do
Ellis, Edward	Fireman	June 23, 1848	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Elliott, Elisha C.	Seaman	Dec. 23, 1848	6 00	April 23, 1800
Evans, George, (colored).	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 18, 1848	2 50	do
Eickhoff, Henry	Marine	June 22, 1850	1 75	do
Farrell, Nicholas F.	Marine	May 10, 1830	3 00	do
Farrell, William	Seaman	June 4, 1829	6 00	do
Fisher, Alfred	do	May 15, 1835	5 00	do
Fogg, Warren	Marine	June 1, 1813	1 75	do
Flood, Jack	Seaman	July 7, 1837	6 00	do
Fleming, Andrew W.	do	Dec. 10, 1839	4 50	do
Forsaith, Robert	Marine	May 8, 1799	3 00	do
Flagg, William	Lieutenant	Oct. 31, 1800	18 75	do
Fallerkee, John	Landsman	Aug. 1, 1827	4 00	do
Fitzgerald, George	Seaman	Oct. 11, 1838	2 00	do
Fitzpatrick, William	Master-at-arms	June 4, 1829	9 00	do
French, Moses	Seaman	April 14, 1834	6 00	do
Foley, Peter	Marine	June 27, 1837	3 50	do
Fitzgerald, William	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1836	6 00	do
Falvey, John	do	Aug. 29, 1842	3 00	do
Fry, Henry	Purser	Jan. 1, 1838	20 00	Aug. 29, 1842
Fields, George	Gunner's mate	Jan. 28, 1841	4 75	April 23, 1800
Fatio, L. C. F.	Midshipman	Mar. 25, 1825	2 37½	do
Franklin, Benjamin	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1840	6 00	June 1, 1842
Frazier, James	do	Mar. 9, 1844	6 00	April 23, 1800
Francis, Louis	Ordinary seaman	July 14, 1846	3 75	do
Finn, Augustus	Landsman	May 31, 1845	4 00	do
Farragut, James	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 8, 1846	3 75	do
Fowler, Ezekiel	Quartermaster	June 29, 1847	8 00	do
Francis, Edward	Officers' cook	Oct. 15, 1846	7 50	do
Fogg, Martin B.	Marine	June 6, 1848	7 00	do
Fuller, Franklin	Music boy	Jan. 5, 1850	2 00	do
Fox, James	Ordinary seaman	May 6, 1850	1 66⅔	do
Floyd, William	Seaman	May 15, 1848	6 00	do
Fenno, John	do	Sept. 20, 1850	6 00	do

LIST—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Felson, Henry Alexander.	Officers' steward	Oct. 15, 1850	\$9 00	April 23, 1800
Farrow, Joel	Quartermaster	June 6, 1839	4 50	do
Frame, James	Sergeant marines	Aug. 19, 1852	6 50	do
Goodshall, Wm. M.	Seaman	July 15, 1825	6 00	do
Goodell, Chester	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 12, 1834	3 00	do
Good, James	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1829	12 00	do
Gerome, Anthony	do	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do
Gregory, William	Marine	May 28, 1830	4 00	do
Green, Samuel H.	Quartermaster	Jan. 1, 1819	9 00	do
Geyer, John	Seaman	April 6, 1815	6 00	April 2, 1816
Gardner, Daniel	Ordinary seaman	Mar. 28, 1814	2 50	April 23, 1800
Grant, John	Seaman	May 20, 1813	6 00	do
Glass, James	Sergeant of marines	Oct. 24, 1836	3 25	do
Gunnison, William	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 24, 1833	5 00	do
Granso, John	Captain of maintop	Mar. 3, 1838	3 00	do
Green, Peter	Seaman	April 3, 1827	5 00	do
Gillone, William	do	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do
Gardner, Jeremiah	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 14, 1818	5 00	do
Gilbody, Richard	do	Jan. 14, 1826	4 00	do
Goodwin, Amaziah	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1840	6 00	do
Goodwin, Joseph H.	do	Nov. 13, 1843	6 00	do
Gebhart, William	do	Oct. 14, 1844	6 00	do
Grant, John	Ordinary seaman	July 1, 1831	4 00	do
Golding, John A.	Sergeant of marines	Nov. 6, 1845	6 50	do
Green, James	Seaman	Sept. 23, 1847	6 00	do
Gale, Henry	Quarter gunner	Sept. 24, 1847	1 87½	do
Givens, Edward	Landsman	Feb. 6, 1849	2 25	do
Gondolfo, Joseph	Wardroom steward	May 6, 1850	4 53	do
Graham, Miles	Seaman	Sept. 27, 1845	4 50	do
Ginnon, William	do	Jan. 15, 1850	6 00	do
Grant, John	Captain of the top	Oct. 5, 1844	2 50	do
Glazier, Lewis A.	Landsman	Mar. 15, 1848	2 00	do
Gatchy, Patrick	Private of marines	Sept. 12, 1851	5 25	do
Grogan, David	Marine	Mar. 15, 1851	3 50	do
Gibbon, James F.	Quartermaster	Feb. 20, 1851	8 00	do
Gawagan, Michael	Seaman	Sept. 17, 1852	6 00	do
Gallagher, William	Private of marines	May 27, 1852	87½	do
Hatch, James	Quarter gunner	July 1, 1814	12 00	do
Herringbrook, William	Seaman	Feb. 8, 1814	6 00	do
Hogan, John	do	Mar. 4, 1830	3 00	do
Hardy, John J.	do	June 25, 1813	6 00	do
Harris, John	Quarter gunner	Aug. 1, 1827	4 00	do
Hussey, John	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 1, 1832	5 00	do
Hillman, Simon	do	July 3, 1815	4 00	do
Harris, Elijah L.	Marine	Sept. 25, 1833	3 00	do
Hamilton, John	Seaman	May 1, 1827	6 00	do
Holbrook, Samuel F.	Carpenter	Sept. 30, 1820	5 00	do
Harding, Isaac	Seaman	May 9, 1834	5 00	do
Hendricks, Garrett	do	Aug. 9, 1834	6 00	do
Hanscombs, Uriah	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 16, 1799	6 00	do
Hall, John	Quartermaster	Oct. 20, 1830	4 50	do
Hale, Roswell	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 25, 1819	5 00	do
Huntley, Thomas	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1837	3 00	do
Hathaway, Ephraim	Landsman	June 15, 1838	4 00	do
Hamilton, Alexander	Boatswain's mate	May 31, 1838	7 12½	do
Hamilton, William	Seaman	July 1, 1829	6 00	do
Howell, Joshua	Ordinary seaman	June 30, 1836	5 00	do
Hughes, Elias	do	Aug. 28, 1837	5 00	do

LIST—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Hazlett, Robert	Musician	Dec. 12, 1836	\$2 00	April 23, 1800
Hampton, Henry.....	Ordinary seaman	June 14, 1840	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	do.....
Hamilton, John	Seaman	Oct. 5, 1837	6 00	do.....
Hampton, William.....	Marine	Aug. 29, 1842	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
Higgins, Martin	Coal-heaver.....	Dec. 14, 1842	2 50	do.....
Hays, Charles	Seaman	July 17, 1843	4 50	do.....
Halton, Samuel.....	Sailmaker's mate.....	Jan. 3, 1845	4 75	do.....
Holmes, Henry H., <i>alias</i> Charles	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 16, 1845	2 50	do.....
Henry, John	do.....	July 3, 1845	2 50	do.....
Harris, George.....	Seaman	Mar. 11, 1846	6 00	do.....
Haas, Charles B.....	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 14, 1846	5 00	do.....
Hillen, Edward.....	do.....	Aug. 7, 1847	3 75	do.....
Holton, Francis M.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1848	8 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Hays, Michael.....	Marine	Aug. 4, 1846	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	April 23, 1800
Humphries, Joseph	2d-class fireman	Sept. 13, 1849	5 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Horner, Charles.....	Coxswain	Feb. 2, 1849	6 75	April 23, 1800
Hines, Thomas.....	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1849	3 00	do.....
Hudson, John.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1849	3 00	do.....
Hannah, Laurence.....	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 15, 1850	5 00	do.....
Hooper, John A.....	Private marines	June 24, 1851	1 75	do.....
Hamilton, John.....	Landsman	Dec. 13, 1850	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do.....
Hull, Philip.....	do.....	April 10, 1851	4 00	do.....
Holmes, Joseph	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 2, 1852	5 00	do.....
Higdon, John C.....	2d-class fireman	Dec. 22, 1851	4 50	do.....
Johnson, Michael.....	Seaman	Jan. 31, 1812	3 00	do.....
Jenkins, David.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1828	6 00	do.....
Jordon, Richworth.....	do.....	Mar. 15, 1836	6 00	do.....
Jones, Gilbert.....	Ordinary seaman	June 30, 1815	2 50	do.....
Jackson, James.....	Seaman	Mar. 4, 1816	5 00	do.....
Jones, William.....	Boy	Aug. 24, 1814	2 25	do.....
Irwin, Thomas.....	Marine	Jan. 31, 1837	1 75	Mar. 3, 1837
Jones, Lewis.....	Seaman	Oct. 27, 1835	6 00	April 23, 1800
Joyce, John.....	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 30, 1839	3 75	do.....
Jackson, Ichabod.....	Seaman	Jan. 25, 1837	4 50	do.....
Johnson, John.....	do.....	Mar. 28, 1814	6 00	do.....
Jackson, Joseph.....	Cook	Oct. 29, 1839	4 50	do.....
Jennett, Joseph.....	Captain mizentop	June 12, 1838	2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do.....
Jackson, Thomas (2d).....	Quartermaster	June 1, 1813	9 00	do.....
Jameson, Sylvester.....	Seaman	Aug. 1, 1828	6 00	do.....
Ingram, Edward.....	Boatswain	April 1, 1831	5 00	do.....
Jeffers, James.....	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 7, 1805	6 00	do.....
Jackson, Henry.....	Captain foretop	Sept. 20, 1836	3 75	do.....
Irwin, Henry.....	Marine	Feb. 20, 1837	1 75	do.....
Jones, John.....	Seaman	Sept. 16, 1842	3 00	do.....
Johnson, Jacob.....	Quarter gunner	Nov. 22, 1843	3 75	do.....
Johnson, John.....	Seaman	May 9, 1845	6 00	do.....
Johnson, John (3d).....	do.....	Mar. 21, 1845	6 00	do.....
Jones, James (2d).....	do.....	Sept. 18, 1845	6 00	do.....
Jones, James.....	do.....	Oct. 16, 1846	6 00	do.....
Johnson, Edward.....	do.....	Dec. 3, 1846	6 00	do.....
Jones, Charles.....	Quarter gunner	July 7, 1848	7 50	do.....
Jefferson, Walter.....	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 4, 1847	3 50	do.....
Joseph, Peter.....	Seaman	Feb. 5, 1849	6 00	do.....
Johnson, John.....	Quarter gunner.....	Sept. 13, 1849	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
Jacknan, Warren.....	Landsman	Aug. 3, 1850	3 00	do.....
Jones, Philander A. J. P.....	Lieutenant	Dec. 28, 1828	25 00	do.....
Johnson, John.....	Boatswain's mate.....	Dec. 14, 1850	4 75	do.....

LIST—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Jones, Lewis.....	Quartermaster.....	Oct. 27, 1835	\$8 00	April 23, 1800
Johnson, William.....	Purser.....	Dec. 12, 1851	4 50	do.....
Kline, Nicholas.....	Sergeant marines.....	Jan. 1, 1832	5 00	do.....
Kleiss, Daniel.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 6, 1829	5 00	do.....
Key, Andrew.....	Boatswain's mate.....	July 9, 1829	19 00	do.....
Kelly, James.....	Marine.....	Aug. 24, 1814	4 50	do.....
Kiggan, John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	April 20, 1838	2 50	do.....
Kenney, John.....	Quarter gunner.....	July 1, 1825	4 50	do.....
Kensinger, George.....	Master-at-arms.....	May 22, 1819	9 00	do.....
Kelly, Thomas.....	Seaman.....	April 25, 1815	4 00	do.....
Keegan, John.....	Quartermaster.....	Mar. 27, 1830	6 00	do.....
Kidder, John F.....	Apprentice.....	Mar. 1, 1842	1 75	do.....
Kean, Thomas.....	Seaman.....	Jan. 13, 1847	3 00	do.....
Keever, James.....	Marine.....	Mar. 2, 1848	8 00	Ho. resolution, Aug. 10, 1848
Kerns, William.....	Seaman.....	Aug. 25, 1837	1 50	April 23, 1800; increased, (see below.)
Ketchum, George.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1850	3 00	April 23, 1800
Kerns, William.....	do.....	Nov. 14, 1850	6 00	do.....
Luscomb, John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Jan. 15, 1838	2 50	do.....
Lang, John.....	Seaman.....	July 27, 1837	6 00	do.....
Libbis, Edward.....	Ordinary seaman.....	June 11, 1836	1 66 ² / ₃	do.....
Lewis, John.....	Boatswain's mate.....	Jan. 1, 1832	9 00	do.....
Lloyd, James.....	Marine.....	April 5, 1834	3 50	do.....
Langley, Isaac.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Dec. 1, 1814	5 00	do.....
Lloyd, John.....	Marine.....	June 8, 1819	3 00	do.....
Lagrange, John.....	Seaman.....	Nov. 30, 1834	4 50	do.....
Lewis, Robert.....	Steward.....	Sept. 5, 1830	6 75	do.....
Lee, Richard.....	Quartermaster.....	July 1, 1820	6 00	do.....
Lane, Timothy.....	Cook.....	Mar. 25, 1816	8 00	do.....
Lewis, Peter.....	Ordinary seaman.....	July 30, 1837	5 00	do.....
Leonard, John.....	Seaman.....	July 1, 1829	9 00	do.....
Lanman, John G.....	Quarter gunner.....	June 20, 1836	7 50	do.....
Lord, Nathaniel.....	Quartermaster.....	Feb. 26, 1843	4 50	do.....
Low, James.....	Seaman.....	Jan. 1, 1846	6 00	Aug. 4, 1846
Locussot, Thomas.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Sept. 4, 1846	3 75	April 23, 1800
Lewis, James.....	Hospital steward.....	Dec. 2, 1845	9 00	do.....
Ludlow, William.....	Quarter gunner.....	Sept. 24, 1847	7 50	do.....
Lord, William.....	Seaman.....	May 9, 1847	6 00	do.....
Lawson, Levin.....	do.....	Sept. 23, 1847	6 00	do.....
Learned, Lucas.....	do.....	July 24, 1849	4 50	do.....
Lent, Peter.....	do.....	May 31, 1849	4 50	do.....
Lanstaff, Peter H.....	First-class boy.....	Feb. 28, 1851	1 50	do.....
Lawrence, John.....	Quarter gunner.....	Mar. 15, 1851	7 50	do.....
Lawrence, Esau.....	Landsman.....	Dec. 26, 1851	4 00	do.....
Martin, Edward.....	Seaman.....	Mar. 3, 1837	3 00	do.....
Marks, Jacob.....	Marine.....	June 30, 1810	43 ³ / ₄	do.....
Merchant, Richard.....	do.....	June 30, 1824	1 75	do.....
Mount, James.....	Sergeant marines.....	June 7, 1837	4 87 ¹ / ₂	do.....
Moses, James.....	Purser's steward.....	April 23, 1816	9 00	do.....
Marks, Joseph.....	Seaman.....	May 1, 1827	6 00	do.....
Murdock, Thomas.....	do.....	June 30, 1836	6 00	do.....
McKeever, William.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 14, 1835	2 50	do.....
Munroe, John.....	Seaman.....	July 22, 1835	4 50	do.....
McDonald, James.....	Corporal marines.....	Dec. 31, 1814	2 25	do.....
Meigs, John.....	Seaman.....	July 1, 1819	10 00	do.....
McGaw, John.....	Steward.....	Nov. 11, 1832	4 50	do.....

LIST—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Moffatt, Archibald	Ordinary seaman	June 1, 1832	\$5 00	April 23, 1800
Miley, Enoch M	Quarter-gunner	Mar. 28, 1814	8 00	do
McMahon, Peter	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 2, 1807	6 00	do
Meade, Samuel	Seaman	Oct. 19, 1837	3 00	do
Murphy, Patrick	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 19, 1836	5 00	do
Manchester, Giles	do	May 1, 1827	5 00	do
Merrill, James	do	Oct. 23, 1819	5 00	do
Murray, Colton	Boatswain's mate	Aug. 1, 1831	9 00	do
McMahon, John	Ordinary seaman	July 9, 1836	5 00	do
Marshall, George	Gunner	Mar. 31, 1825	2 50	do
McGill, Matthias	Seaman	May 28, 1814	8 00	do
Myrick, John	Gunner	Aug. 7, 1837	5 00	do
Metzer, John	Seaman	Feb. 26, 1839	3 00	do
Moore, John	do	Jan. 9, 1838	4 50	do
Malpuni, John	Landsman	Feb. 1, 1839	3 00	do
McLaughlin, Patrick	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 1, 1815	5 00	do
Myers, John	Seaman	Nov. 1, 1828	6 00	do
McIsaacs, Samuel	Boy	July 30, 1814	5 00	do
Moran, William	Seaman	Dec. 5, 1815	6 00	do
Marks, Enos	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 16, 1815	5 00	do
McNeal, John H.	Seaman	June 1, 1832	3 00	do
Mitchell, John	Quartermaster	June 11, 1852	8 00	do
McMurray, Matthew	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1827	6 00	do
Miller, Thomas	do	Oct. 23, 1829	4 00	do
Moore, John	do	Dec. 4, 1817	6 00	do
Middleton, William	do	June 1, 1837	8 00	do
Mercier, Henry J.	Ordinary seaman	May 22, 1837	1 25	do
McLaughlin, John	Quarter gunner	Oct. 3, 1842	7 50	do
Millet, Joseph	Boatswain's mate	July 20, 1843	4 75	do
McCann, William	Ordinary seaman	July 9, 1844	5 00	do
Mitchell, James	Seaman	June 12, 1844	3 00	do
Murray, John	First-class boy	Aug. 16, 1845	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
McKeever, Daniel	Seaman	Dec. 10, 1844	3 00	do
Myers, Augustus	do	Oct. 14, 1844	3 00	do
McKenzie, John	do	Oct. 4, 1844	3 00	do
McDowells, John	do	Mar. 19, 1845	6 00	do
Mear, <i>alias</i> Myers, Chas.	Landsman	Dec. 11, 1845	2 00	do
McMullen, John	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 8, 1845	5 00	do
Morgan, James	Quartermaster	May 9, 1847	9 00	do
Moore, John (2d)	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 10, 1846	5 00	do
Mayo, William	do	Feb. 25, 1846	5 00	do
McCargo, John	Quartermaster	Feb. 9, 1847	4 00	do
McCann, James	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1847	6 00	do
Murphy, Patrick	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 1, 1846	5 00	do
Moody, William	Seaman	Mar. 6, 1849	3 00	do
Molden, Samuel	Captain forecandle	Nov. 10, 1848	7 50	do
Marks, Andrew	Sergeant marines	Aug. 20, 1846	6 50	do
Mayo, Elisha	Ordinary seamen	Aug. 29, 1849	2 50	April 23, 1800; (increased to \$5.)
McCrae, Thomas	Seaman	Feb. 19, 1850	3 00	April 23, 1800
McGinnis, Thomas	do	April 10, 1849	3 00	do
Myers, John	Captain of the hold	May 3, 1849	7 50	do
Morgan, Alfred	Coal-heaver	April 28, 1851	3 00	do
Magin, Daniel	First-class boy	July 21, 1851	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Mawking, Adam	Marine	Oct. 23, 1851	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Miller, George	Boy	Nov. 10, 1851	2 00	do
Nickerson, James	Seaman	Jan. 15, 1815	6 00	do

LIST—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Nagle, James	Seaman	June 30, 1834	\$5 00	April 23, 1800
Noyer, John F.	Marine	July 1, 1826	5 00	do.....
Nugent, John	Seaman	Aug. 14, 1813	6 00	do.....
Nichols, Francis B.	Midshipman	June 1, 1818	4 75	do.....
Nassier, William	Corporal of marines	July 1, 1826	4 00	do.....
Newbury, David	Ordinary seaman	April 15 1836	2 00	do.....
Newton, William	do.....	Sept. 11, 1814	1 25	do.....
Neilson, John	Quarter gunner	Jan. 1, 1832	9 00	do.....
Nicholson, John	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 30, 1842	5 00	do.....
Needham, Josiah	Quarter gunner	May 4, 1842	7 50	do.....
Nelson, John	Seaman	July 8, 1845	4 80	do.....
Norris, James	Assistant surgeon	July 1, 1848	20 00	Mar. 3, 1849
Odiorne, Samuel, jr	Seaman	Dec. 24, 1825	6 00	April 23, 1800
Omans, Isaac	do.....	June 26, 1821	6 00	do.....
O'Mally, Patrick	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 10, 1842	2 50	do.....
Oatman, John	Landsman	April 3, 1814	4 00	do.....
Orr, James	Sergeant of marines	Feb. 7, 1848	8 00	J.R.Aug.10,'48
Obear, William	Master-at-arms	Aug. 6, 1847	6 75	April 23, 1800
Pierson, Peter	Seaman	Mar. 20, 1836	6 00	do.....
Perry, James	Ship's corporal	Sept. 1, 1827	9 00	do.....
Perry, William	Seaman	April 9, 1825	6 00	do.....
Pasture, Charles	do.....	Mar. 4, 1815	5 00	do.....
Patterson, Neal	do.....	July 1, 1820	8 00	do.....
Power, Edward	Ordinary seaman	May 27, 1834	5 00	do.....
Powell, Henry	Seaman	Feb. 10, 1840	3 00	do.....
Parsous, Usher	Surgeon	Feb. 7, 1816	12 50	do.....
Parsons, Thomas B.	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1808	9 00	do.....
Perry, Paine	do.....	April 6, 1815	6 00	April 2, 1816
Peck, Joseph	do.....	Oct. 19, 1836	2 50	April 23, 1800
Perry, Charles	do.....	Nov. 30, 1837	4 50	do.....
Price, John	do.....	May 11, 1835	6 00	do.....
Pener, John	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 6, 1828	5 00	do.....
Peck, Daniel	Seaman	July 1, 1829	6 00	do.....
Parker, Richard	do.....	July 31, 1842	6 00	do.....
Phillips, Nathaniel	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 1, 1845	4 00	do.....
Peterson, John	Quarter gunner	Aug. 6, 1847	3 75	do.....
Pearce, George	Seaman	Jan. 8, 1847	6 00	do.....
Pickering, Henry	Landsman	Mar. 3, 1847	4 00	do.....
Potter, Luke	Captain of hold	Sept 14, 1850	3 75	do.....
Price, Nelson	Ordinary seaman	May 31, 1850	3 75	do.....
Perry, James H.	Ist-class boy	Nov. 20, 1849	4 00	do.....
Price, Simeon	Landsman	May 8, 1844	1 33	do.....
Peck, Joseph	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 3, 1851	5 00	do.....
Purdy, John	do.....	Dec. 13, 1850	62	do.....
Presher, John R.	Seaman	Mar. 20, 1852	6 00	do.....
Polly, James H.	Boatswain's mate	Oct. 13, 1852	6 33	do.....
Quill, David	Quartermaster	Feb. 20, 1815	5 00	do.....
Quinnell, Henry	Seaman	Sept. 26, 1845	2 00	do.....
Quinn, William	Ordinary seaman	Mar. 20, 1852	3 75	do.....
Randall, John	Marine	Sept. 21, 1805	3 00	do.....
Roberts, John	Seaman	June 1, 1813	3 00	do.....
Robinson, John	Master's mate	Jan. 1, 1813	1 25	do.....
Reid, James	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 14, 1838	5 00	do.....
Ritchie, Thomas	Seaman	May 14, 1839	3 00	do.....
Roberts, James	Quarter gunner	April 14, 1832	1 87	do.....
Read, Jasper	Seaman	Mar. 28, 1814	3 00	do.....
Rogers, John	Captain's yeoman	May 18, 1832	4 50	do.....
Romeo, John	Ordinary seaman	April 6, 1838	5 00	do.....

LIST—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Ragan, Burnet.....	Landsman	June 6, 1838	\$2 00	April 23, 1800
Rankin, James.....	Seaman	June 8, 1839	4 50	do.....
Rogers, James.....	Sailingmaster	July 27, 1815	15 00	do.....
Reed, James C.....	Ordinary seaman	May 5, 1837	2 50	do.....
Rowley, Alonzo.....	do.....	Mar. 15, 1836	5 00	do.....
Rowland, Edward.....	do.....	Sept. 11, 1814	5 00	do.....
Rhodes, Rosnanti.....	Seaman	Dec. 5, 1815	6 00	do.....
Riddle, Samuel.....	do.....	June 30, 1836	3 00	do.....
Randolph, B. S.....	Midshipman	Oct. 7, 1815	6 00	do.....
Riggs, Daniel.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 18, 1836	3 75	do.....
Rose, Samuel.....	Seaman	May 24, 1836	4 50	do.....
Rolfe, Nathan.....	do.....	Dec. 14, 1813	6 00	do.....
Rice, John.....	do.....	July 19, 1830	6 00	do.....
Robinson, William.....	Marine	June 15, 1817	6 00	do.....
Riley, John.....	do.....	July 1, 1831	3 00	do.....
Richardson, John.....	Quarter gunner.....	Oct. 20, 1829	9 00	do.....
Richardson, Benjamin.....	Master's mate.....	Oct. 8, 1829	10 00	do.....
Richmond, John.....	Marine	July 31, 1816	1 75	do.....
Reuth, Stephen B.....	Gunner's mate.....	Aug. —, 1842	4 75	do.....
Reinburg, Lewis.....	Marine	Jan. 28, 1843	1 75	do.....
Reddington, John.....	Armorer.....	Jan. 30, 1843	4 50	do.....
Romaine, Michael.....	Seaman	Jan. 20, 1845	3 00	do.....
Robinson, John.....	Captain of forecastle.....	April 2, 1845	9 00	do.....
Rundlett, Edward.....	Marine	July 29, 1845	2 62½	do.....
Rugg, Charles.....	do.....	July 3, 1845	3 50	do.....
Ross, John W.....	Seaman	June 8, 1846	6 00	do.....
Rounin or Rowan, John.....	do.....	Oct. 16, 1837	6 00	do.....
Rosson, William.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Sept. 6, 1847	1 25	do.....
Richards, John.....	Seaman	April 12, 1848	3 00	do.....
Robinson, Charles H.....	do.....	May 18, 1848	6 00	do.....
Ramsay, Robert.....	Steward.....	June 1, 1848	8 00	March 3, 1849
Robinson, John.....	Seaman	June 30, 1849	6 00	April 23, 1800
Robinson, John.....	do.....	July 3, 1848	4 50	do.....
Read, Richard.....	Boatswain's mate.....	Dec. 18, 1850	4 75	do.....
Roach, John.....	Ord. sergt. marines.....	May 14, 1850	2 00	do.....
Richardson, Robert.....	Gunner's mate.....	Dec. 14, 1850	4 75	do.....
Ripley, Edwin M.....	Boatswain's mate.....	Nov. 7, 1850	9 50	do.....
Reston, John.....	Quartermaster.....	June 30, 1851	4 00	do.....
Staples, Nathaniel.....	Seaman	May 1, 1833	3 00	do.....
Scanton, Patrick.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Jan. 1, 1810	6 00	do.....
Stevens, Benjamin.....	Master's mate.....	June 27, 1814	10 00	do.....
Simpson, Stephen.....	Marine	Nov. 16, 1835	3 50	do.....
Smith, William.....	Ordinary seaman.....	June 1, 1837	5 00	do.....
Steward, Eli.....	Master's mate.....	May 20, 1814	7 00	do.....
Sutton, Harmon.....	Seaman	July 1, 1829	3 00	do.....
Still, Thomas J.....	Marine	Jan. 1, 1832	3 00	do.....
Sheater, Charles.....	Boatswain's mate.....	Nov. 1, 1832	9 50	do.....
Smith, Thomas.....	Seaman	April 5, 1839	2 00	do.....
Smith, Joseph.....	Boatswain	Dec. 31, 1837	5 00	do.....
Smith, Alfred.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Sept. 27, 1837	2 50	do.....
Stevens, John.....	Quartermaster.....	May 21, 1831	4 50	do.....
Sullivan, Jeremiah.....	Seaman	June 30, 1837	6 00	do.....
Smith, Thomas.....	Boatswain.....	April 6, 1815	20 00	April 2, 1816
Smith, Aaron.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Aug. 1, 1828	2 50	April 23, 1800
Stockdate, William.....	Marine	July 26, 1816	6 00	do.....
Smart, William.....	Ordinary seaman.....	July 1, 1829	5 00	do.....
Smith, John.....	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1834	3 00	do.....
Smith, James.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Dec. 2, 1837	2 50	do.....

LIST—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Shanklin, James.....	Ordinary seaman	June 1, 1813	\$2 50	April 23, 1800
Speddin, Robert.....	Lieutenant.....	Dec. 5, 1823	30 00	Incre'd to \$35
Smith, William.....	Sergeant of marines..	Jan. 7, 1841	6 50	March 3, 1837
Strain, John.....	Seaman.....	Feb. 28, 1837	4 50	April 23, 1800
Spiers, James.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 5, 1837	3 75	do.....
Smith, John.....	Boatswain.....	Dec. 31, 1827	5 00	do.....
Schrouder, John.....	Seaman.....	June 29, 1819	6 00	do.....
Sage, Otis.....	Corporal of marines..	Nov. 16, 1835	4 50	do.....
Spooner, Samuel.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 15, 1838	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	do.....
Stone, Jonas A.....	Seaman.....	April 4, 1829	9 00	do.....
Stallings, Thomas.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Nov. 7, 1826	2 50	do.....
Stevens, Leonard.....	Sergeant of marines..	Jan. 27, 1837	3 25	do.....
Stockwell, James.....	Seaman.....	Feb. 28, 1829	4 50	do.....
Smith, Charles, (3d).....	do.....	Aug. 19, 1849	3 00	do.....
Smith, Frederick.....	Captain forecastle.....	June 4, 1842	7 00	do.....
Smith, Russell.....	Carpenter's mate.....	Aug. 2, 1842	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
Staunton, Charles.....	Boatswain's mate.....	Feb. 19, 1838	9 50	do.....
Stevens, Samuel.....	Seaman.....	Aug. 15, 1843	1 50	do.....
Smith, Thomas.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Jan. 23, 1843	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do.....
Seawell, James.....	Seaman.....	Aug. 31, 1843	4 50	do.....
Swann, Isaac.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Aug. 12, 1843	2 50	do.....
Smith, John B.....	Seaman.....	May 13, 1844	6 00	do.....
Stewart, Charles.....	Gunner's mate.....	April 30, 1844.	9 50	do.....
Sharp, Reuben, <i>alias</i> Robt. Gray.....	Quarter-gunner.....	Jan. 13, 1845.	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
Smith, Edward.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Feb. 25, 1845.	2 50	do.....
Sawtell, Jason L.....	Coal-heaver.....	Sept. 22, 1846.	4 50	do.....
Spicer, Walter.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 19, 1845	5 00	do.....
Stover, Caleb.....	Seaman.....	July 6, 1848.	6 00	do.....
Scott, Belliger.....	Second-class boy.....	Sept. 1, 1847.	2 25	do.....
Smith, Thomas.....	Marine.....	Nov. 13, 1848	3 50	do.....
Smith, Thomas.....	Seaman.....	Nov. 2, 1848	4 50	do.....
Selmore, George.....	do.....	July 6, 1849	4 50	do.....
Smith, Charles.....	do.....	April 3, 1849	3 00	do.....
Spinney, John A.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Dec. 6, 1846.	3 75	do.....
Slade, George.....	Yeoman.....	April 17, 1851.	7 50	do.....
Smith, Julius.....	Seaman.....	May 16, 1851	6 00	do.....
Sullivan, John.....	Fireman.....	Sept. 23, 1850	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Summers, James M.....	Seaman.....	June 2, 1852	3 00	April 23, 1800
Stanley, Tufton K.....	do.....	Feb. 18, 1852	1 50	do.....
Smith, William.....	Private of marines..	Oct. 12, 1848	3 50	do.....
Staul, William H.....	do.....	Sept. 18, 1852	3 50	do.....
Sniffin, Theodore.....	Sergeant of marines..	Oct. 4, 1851	3 25	do.....
Southard, Richard.....	Seaman.....	June 17, 1851	4 50	do.....
Thomas, Lewis.....	Marine.....	May 11, 1839	2 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	do.....
Tarlton, John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 8, 1833	4 00	do.....
Turnbulls, James.....	do.....	April 6, 1815	5 00	April 2, 1816
Taylor, Owen.....	Seaman.....	Aug. 19, 1812	6 00	April 23, 1800
Tindley, Thomas.....	do.....	April 6, 1815	3 00	April 2, 1816
Taylor, John.....	Quartermaster.....	May 31, 1839	8 00	April 23, 1800
Tonkins, Jacob.....	Marine.....	May 31, 1840	3 50	do.....
Taylor, Samuel.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Nov. 30, 1839	5 00	March 3, 1837
Tunstall, George.....	Seaman.....	April 14, 1836	3 00	April 23, 1800
Thomas, Isaac.....	Marine.....	Oct. 30, 1826	6 00	do.....
Thompson, William.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 30, 1826	7 50	do.....
Thompson, James.....	Seaman.....	June 30, 1836	6 00	do.....
Terry, Julius.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Aug. 31, 1812	5 00	do.....
Tull, James.....	Sergeant of marines..	June 29, 1816	5 00	do.....

LIST—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Townsend, Henry	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 18, 1814	\$5 00	April 23, 1800
Thomas, David	Marine	Jan. 1, 1806	3 00	do
Tulley, Philip	Seaman	Jan. 10, 1816	6 00	do
Tooley, Peter	Marine	Jan. 27, 1837	3 50	do
Turry, George	Boatswain	Aug. 9, 1839	3 33½	do
Thompson, John	Quartermaster	May 23, 1844	2 00	do
Taylor, George	First-class boy	Jan. 22, 1844	3 50	do
Totten, John	Seaman	May 14, 1845	3 00	do
Thomas, James	Quartermaster	Dec. 12, 1844	6 00	do
Taylor, William	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 27, 1845	3 75	do
Taylor, William	Seaman	April 8, 1846	6 00	do
Thompson, John, (4th)	do	Mar. 18, 1848	4 50	do
Tash, John S.	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 6, 1849	2 50	do
Thompson, William	Quartermaster	April 21, 1849	8 00	do
Thompson, John	Seaman	Sept. 17, 1852	6 00	do
Thompson, Thomas	do	Nov. 3, 1851	3 00	do
Thomas, John	Acting capt. of hold	July 19, 1852	6 00	do
Underwood, Benjamin	Ordinary seaman	April 24, 1815	5 00	do
Upham, George	Marine	July 12, 1816	3 00	do
Underwood, John	Carpenter's mate	Aug. 16, 1814	9 50	do
Van Horn, Gabriel	Marine	Dec. 23, 1837	3 50	do
Venable, William	Boatswain's mate	May 2, 1834	4 75	do
Vincent, John S.	Captain of the hold	April 5, 1843	1 75	do
Verry, Edward	Ordinary seaman	June 22, 1842	5 00	do
Whitney, William	Seaman	Nov. 1, 1818	8 00	do
Webster, John A.	Sailingmaster	Sept. 3, 1814	20 00	June 30, 1834
Woodbury, Peter	Quartermaster	Mar. 18, 1813	9 00	April 23, 1800
Woods, Robert	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1836	3 00	do
White, Charles W.	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 17, 1837	5 00	do
Wright, Reuben	Carpenter's mate	Aug. 30, 1814	8 00	do
Wiggins, Caleb J.	Ordinary seaman	May 23, 1814	3 00	do
Williams, Henry R.	Yeoman	Aug. 2, 1840	7 50	March 3, 1837
Williams, John	Seaman	July 1, 1818	6 00	April 23, 1800
Ward, Joseph	do	do	6 00	do
Welsh, Williams	do	May 1, 1837	6 00	do
Wilson, James	Quartermaster	July 1, 1817	9 00	do
Wright, James B.	do	May 1, 1831	9 00	do
Weeks, Charles	Seaman	Feb. 23, 1830	6 00	do
Williams, Francis	Landsman	Jan. 15, 1838	1 00	do
Wiley, George	Seaman	Mar. 1, 1837	3 00	do
Waters, John	do	Sept. 30, 1838	3 00	do
Woodhouse, James	do	Mar. 17, 1836	6 00	do
Williams, John	Captain of foretop	Sept. 9, 1836	1 87½	do
Williams, Jack	Seaman	Mar. 22, 1828	6 00	do
Watson, Daniel	Carpenter's mate	May 10, 1838	4 75	do
Wheeler, Charles	Seaman	Oct. 3, 1836	3 00	do
Ward, Henry	Quarter gunner	May 27, 1833	9 00	do
Walpole, Henry	Seaman	Oct. 2, 1820	3 00	do
Williams, Henry	Ordinary seaman	March 3, 1838	5 00	do
White, Solomon	Seaman	Feb. 29, 1812	4 00	do
Ward, Thomas	Captain foretop	Jan. 14, 1835	7 50	do
Ward, William	Seaman	Aug. 1, 1832	6 00	do
Welsh, William	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 1, 1822	2 50	do
Wright, John (2d)	do	May 1, 1822	5 00	do
Weaver, William A.	Midshipman	June 1, 1813	9 50	do
Williamson, James	Armorer	Sept. 1, 1831	6 00	do
Wright, John	Quarter gunner	Nov. 7, 1836	5 62½	do
Waters, John	Ordinary seaman	April 24, 1824	5 00	do

LIST—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Winis, James	Seaman	Mar. 28, 1824	\$6 00	April 23, 1800
Wicks, William	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 4, 1813	4 00	do.....
Wiley, Elias	do.....	Sept. 10, 1813	2 50	do.....
Wright, William	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1832	3 00	do.....
Welsh, Thomas	Quarter gunner.....	Feb. 26, 1820	12 00	do.....
Williams, Samuel.....	Quartermaster.....	Sept. 1, 1827	6 00	do.....
Wagner, William.....	Quarter gunner.....	Dec. 3, 1819	9 00	do.....
Whitehorn, Daniel.....	do.....	June 21, 1842	7 50	do.....
Williams, John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 1, 1843	2 50	do.....
Wyman, Joshua.....	Seaman	Nov. 29, 1842	6 00	do.....
Wolfenden, John.....	do.....	March 3, 1843	8 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
Williams, Charles.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Aug. 4, 1840	3 75	do.....
White, John.....	Seaman	May 30, 1845	4 50	do.....
West, John W.....	Lieutenant.....	Nov. 21, 1844	9 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
Wentworth, John.....	Seaman	May 16, 1846	3 00	do.....
White, John (2d).....	do.....	Oct. 3, 1845	6 00	do.....
Wiley, Robert L.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 4, 1846	5 00	do.....
Ward, Thomas.....	do.....	Nov. 5, 1845	5 00	do.....
Wales, John.....	Seaman	Jan. 25, 1847	1 50	do.....
Wood, John.....	do.....	Oct. 8, 1846	2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do.....
Williams, James.....	do.....	Jan. 9, 1847	6 00	do.....
West, Thomas.....	do.....	June 6, 1849	6 00	do.....
West, Ebenezer.....	do.....	Feb. 11, 1849	4 50	do.....
Williams, James.....	do.....	May 2, 1850	3 00	do.....
Welsh, Peter.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1849	3 00	do.....
Wise, Andrew.....	do.....	Dec. 13, 1850	4 50	do.....
Wilson, Alexander.....	do.....	June 13, 1844	3 00	do.....
Williams, John.....	Private marine corps.....	April 17, 1852	3 50	do.....
Ward, Patrick.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 29, 1851	2 50	do.....
West, Austin.....	Seaman	Aug. 17, 1852	6 00	do.....
York, Richard G.....	do.....	Jan. 13, 1839	3 00	do.....
Yost, John.....	Marine.....	July 13, 1847	2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do.....
Young, William D.....	Passed engineer.....	May 4, 1852	1 25	do.....

Number of navy invalid pensioners 726
Amount required to pay them..... \$45,049 96

J. E. HEATH,
Commissioner of Pensions

PENSION OFFICE, November 16, 1852.

List of persons restored to the rolls of privateer pensioners, complete to November 16, 1852, inclusive.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Albree, George.....	Cabin boy.....	July 1, 1837	\$3 00	June 15, 1844.
Austin, William.....	Commander.....	do.....	15 00	do.....
Barr, jr., James.....	Captain's clerk.....	do.....	3 00	do.....
Boomer, David.....	Seaman.....	do.....	3 00	do.....
Balster, John.....	do.....	do.....	2 00	do.....
Baker, John.....	Quartermaster.....	do.....	2 00	do.....
Churchill, Benjamin K.....	Captain.....	do.....	20 00	do.....
Cook, John.....	Seaman.....	do.....	6 00	do.....
Cole, Edward.....	do.....	do.....	4 00	do.....
Carlon, John.....	Pilot.....	do.....	4 00	do.....
De Motte, Lewis.....	Seaman.....	do.....	6 00	do.....
Desendorf, Andrew.....	do.....	do.....	4 00	do.....
Edwards, John.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	9 00	do.....
Elwell, Samuel.....	Seaman.....	do.....	5 00	do.....
Fletcher, Henry.....	do.....	do.....	4 00	do.....
Gamage, jr., Joshua.....	do.....	do.....	3 00	do.....
Goodwin, Isaac.....	do.....	do.....	5 00	do.....
Hamilton, Empson.....	Marine.....	do.....	6 00	do.....
Hurn, Edward.....	Boatswain.....	do.....	10 00	do.....
Miller, James.....	Seaman.....	do.....	6 00	do.....
Nants, John.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	12 00	do.....
Pickering, Daniel.....	Carpenter's mate.....	January 1, 1836	6 00	do.....
Rowe, James.....	Prizemaster.....	July 1, 1837	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do.....
Sawyer, James.....	do.....	do.....	10 00	do.....
Taylor, Thomas.....	Gunner's mate.....	do.....	6 00	do.....
Upton, Benjamin.....	Commander.....	do.....	10 00	do.....
Van Vorst, Richard.....	Quarter gunner.....	do.....	5 00	do.....
Weston, Nathaniel.....	Seaman.....	do.....	3 00	do.....

Number of privateer pensioners, 28; amount required to pay them, \$2,800.

PENSION OFFICE, November 16, 1852.

J. E. HEATH,
Commissioner of Pensions.

List of the widows who are now drawing naval pensions, under the provisions of the act of August 11, 1848, entitled "An act renewing certain naval pensions and extending the benefits of existing laws respecting naval pensions to engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers, in the navy, and to their widows."

Names of the widows.	Husband's name.	Husband's rank.	Monthly allowance.	Commencement of pension.
Anderson, Emma	James	Passed midshipman	\$12 50	Dec. 29, 1845
Archer, Mary P.	William	Seaman	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Adams, Elizabeth	William H.	Passed midshipman	12 50	Nov. 8, 1847
Adee, Amelia K.	Alvey A.	Surgeon	30 00	Feb. 22, 1849
Alden, Alice B.	Charles H.	Chaplain	20 00	Sept. 24, 1846
Annis, Sally	John	Seaman	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Akins, Hannah	Andrew J.	do	6 00	Feb. 11, 1848
Angus, Ana W.	Samuel	Chaplain	50 00	Mar. 4, 1849
Armistead, Cath'e L.	Francis L.	Lieutenant marines	15 00	Sept. 1, 1849
Alexander, Eliza Jane	Francis	Lieutenant	25 00	May 11, 1849
Anthony, Anna	James F.	Ship's cook	9 00	Mar. 10, 1849
Agar, Mary C.	Edward	Purser's clerk	12 50	Mar. 23, 1850
Appleton, Abigail	Daniel	Seaman	6 00	Sept. 1, 1842
Anderson, Ann	Abraham	do	6 00	Oct. 23, 1843
Ashmun, Mary Jane	Lewis	Purser	20 00	Mar. 2, 1852
Boyd, Mary A.	Thomas J.	Surgeon	30 00	Mar. 26, 1849
Beers, Catharine M.	Augustus P.	do	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Bennett, Huldah	Cornelius	Sailing-master	20 00	do
Beggs, Sarah	John	Sail-maker	10 00	do
Bradlee, Eliza	Thomas	Sergeant of marines	6 50	do
Brum, Susan	Philip	Sailing-master	20 00	June 1, 1843
Brown, Mary E.	Charles R.	Major of marines	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Berry, Sarah	William	Boatswain	10 00	do
Bowie, Cecile	James K.	Lieutenant	25 00	Dec. 25, 1848
Breese, Lucy	Thomas	Purser	20 00	Oct. 11, 1846
Bright, Eliza	Washington	Gunner	10 00	Oct. 17, 1846
Beverly, Henrietta B.	William B.	Lieutenant	25 00	Oct. 30, 1846
Busvine, Elizabeth	Edward J.	Surgeon's steward	9 00	Aug. 22, 1848
Bache, Eliza C.	George M.	Lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 8, 1846
Boyd, Rosanna	David	Marine	3 50	Nov. 19, 1846
Bainbridge, Susan	William	Captain	50 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Butler, Phebe	Silas	Purser	20 00	do
Beale, Emily	George	do	20 00	do
Blake, Letitia	Daniel G.	Marine	3 50	do
Buck, Elizabeth	Peter	Musician	4 00	do
Barber, Susan	Thomas	2d class boy	3 00	do
Burchstead, Nabby	Benjamin B.	Carpenter	10 00	do
Bellingham, Elizabeth	Thomas	Seaman	6 00	do
Barrett, Adelaide	Theodore	Lieutenant	25 00	Nov. 11, 1847
Barry, Mary	Thomas	Master	20 00	June 28, 1847
Brown, Mary E.	Charles R.	Major of marines	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Boerum, Emily	William	Commander	30 00	Nov. 2, 1847
Bates, Sarah	William	Master-at-arms	9 00	Aug. 18, 1847
Buck, Sophia H.	Nicholas	Sail-maker	10 00	June 16, 1848
Besphane, Aletta	John E.	Lieutenant	25 00	Mar. 24, 1849
Bolton, Mary H.	William C.	Captain	50 00	Feb. 22, 1849
Brett, Ellen	Thomas P.	Surgeon's steward	9 00	April 26, 1847
Brooke, Elizabeth	John F.	Surgeon	35 00	Oct. 17, 1849
Boggs, Margaret M.	David	Ord'y serg't marines	8 00	April 22, 1850
Browning, Lewright	Robert L.	Lieutenant	25 00	Aug. 12, 1850
Byrne, Ann	Edmund	Commander	30 00	Oct. 17, 1850
Brinnisholtz, Priscilla	William Wagner	Seaman	6 00	do
Babbit, Maria	William D.	Surgeon	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Bache, Eliza C.	George M.	Lieut. commanding	30 00	Sept. 8, 1846

LIST—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Husband's name.	Husband's rank.	Monthly allowance.	Commencement of pension.
Banks, Eliz'h, widow of	Joseph Potter	Seaman	\$6 00	Sept. 8, 1846
Barndollar, Harriet D.	William S.	Private marines	3 50	Oct. 18, 1847
Black, Winney Banks	David	Cooper	9 00	Oct. 4, 1843
Bansa, Margaret	Sebastian	Officers' cook	9 00	Sept. 3, 1845
Barker, Ruth	Benjamin	Ordinary seaman	5 00	May 30, 1823
Bliss, Marianna F.	Joel	Carpenter's mate	9 50	June 23, 1852
Bryson, Jane	William	Ordinary seaman	5 00	May 10, 1840
Cox, Eleanor	William W.	Marine	3 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Conrad, Ann	Thomas J.	Landsman	4 00	do
Currae, Eleanor	Antonie	Gunner	10 00	do
Chandler, Elizabeth E.	John R.	Surgeon	30 00	July 28, 1846
Claxton, Rodolphine	Alexander	Captain	50 00	Mar. 7, 1846
Crawford, Mary	David R.	Lieutenant	25 00	July 26, 1846
Cash, Elizabeth	George	Seaman	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Curillier, Maria J.	John B.	Musician	4 00	do
Covington, Caroline L.	John R.	Gunner	10 00	do
Caldwell, Elizabeth J.	Charles H.	Lieutenant	25 00	do
Cloud, Eliza M.	Caleb W.	Assistant surgeon	15 00	do
Cocke, Eliza H.	William H.	Lieutenant	25 00	do
Cox, Emma M.	John W.	do	25 00	Dec. 7, 1847
Cooper, Jane A.	Grenville C.	Purser	20 00	Mar. 2, 1849
Conway, Fanny L.	Edwin	Assistant surgeon	17 50	Mar. 20, 1848
Catalano, Martha	Salvadore	Master	20 00	Jan. 4, 1846
Casted, Lucinda	Anthony	Seaman	6 00	April 1, 1846
Cushley, Mary	John	Sergeant of marines	6 50	Oct. 3, 1847
Cooke, Sarah Ann	Andrew B.	Surgeon	35 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Carter, Leah	Charles G.	Musician	4 00	do
Carter, Harriet	Nathaniel	Lieutenant	25 00	do
Clunit, Ann M.	Peter	Sergeant of marines	6 50	do
Colton, Rebecca A.	William	Purser's steward	9 00	do
Cowell, Abigail	John G.	Sailingmaster	20 00	do
Cook, Frances F.	John A.	Lieutenant	25 00	do
Cox, Ellen	James L.	Passed midshipman	12 50	do
Cassin, Eliza	Joseph	Purser	20 00	do
Cornell, Mary	John	Musician	4 00	July 8, 1847
Critchett, Susannah	John	Seaman	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Cassin, Fanny	Joseph	Lieutenant	25 00	do
Crough, Sarah A.	John	Master	20 00	Mar. 19, 1847
Covell, Ethalinda	Emerson G.	1st assist. engineer	15 00	Dec. 28, 1847
Cassin, Mary	John	Lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Clark, Mary	Timothy	Carpenter's mate	9 50	Oct. 7, 1849
Chauncey, Catharine	Isaac	Captain	50 00	Jan. 28, 1850
Cunningham, Bridget	James	Ordinary seaman	5 00	Aug. 5, 1849
Crowninshield, Harriet	Jacob	Commander	30 00	July 15, 1849
Crow, Margaret Ann	Benjamin	Sail-maker	10 00	Mar. 31, 1850
Cooper, Elizabeth	Benjamin	Captain	50 00	June 1, 1850
Corlette, Susan	Edward	Ordinary seaman	5 00	July 5, 1845
Carr, Julia	Patrick, alias John	Marine	3 50	April 5, 1850
Coleman, Elizabeth	Thomas	Carpenter	10 00	Aug. 27, 1849
Chambers, Elizabeth	Abraham	Officers' cook	9 00	Nov. 15, 1844
Cain, Anna	John	Ship's corporal	7 00	Oct. 25, 1834
Colton, Cornelia B.	Walter	Captain	20 00	Jan. 22, 1851
Cowell, Abigail	John G.	Acting-lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 1, 1842
Claxton, Redolphine	Alexander	Captain	50 00	Mar. 7, 1851
Caldwell, Hester	Charles	Landsman	4 00	Oct. 4, 1848
Casted, Lucinda	Anthony	Seaman	6 00	April 1, 1851
Chaddock, Mary	Jno. A. Wish	Lieutenant	25 00	Oct. 25, 1833
Coleman, Nancy	John Anderson	Seaman	6 00	July 26, 1842
Cole, Elizabeth Jane	Richard	do	6 00	Jan. 13, 1851
Cape, Isabella	John	do	6 00	Jan. 31, 1850

LIST—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Husband's name.	Husband's rank.	Monthly allowance.	Commencement of pension.
Currier, Fanny	Wm. Penny	Seaman	\$6 00	July 28, 1851
Chandler, Elizabeth E.	John R.	Surgeon	30 00	do
Colby, Louisa	Archibald M.	Pilot	20 00	Jan. 30, 1814
Cooper, Rebecca G.	William M.	Boatswain	9 00	Aug. 31, 1842
Dill, Lamatre	Eli	do	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Dix, Ellen	John	Surgeon	27 50	do
Drew, Sarah	John	Sailingmaster	20 00	do
Downs, Martha L.	Albert E.	Lieutenant	25 00	Mar. 20, 1848
Diegnan, Elizabeth	Peter	Private marines	3 50	Jan. 18, 1848
Dove, Margaret	Marmaduke	Master	20 00	July 3, 1846
Day, Hannah	Isaac	Sergeant marines	8 00	June 3, 1846
Davis, Mary Frances	James	Sail-maker	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Doxey, Eliza	Biscoe S.	Master	20 00	do
Dunham, Virginia	James F.	Passed midshipman	12 50	do
Donley, or Donelly, Jemima	John	Landsman	4 50	Aug. 13, 1847
Davis, Abijah W.	Thomas W.	Seaman	6 00	April 5, 1844
Dewey, Waitstill C.	Thomas	Gunner	10 00	Nov. 16, 1849
Dickason, Joanna P.	John A.	Carpenter	10 00	Sept. 28, 1847
Davis, Susan	Zebulon	Quarter gunner	7 00	Sept. 1, 1842
Davis, Ann	William C.	Marine	3 50	April 22, 1850
Dallas, Mary B.	Alexander J.	Captain	50 00	June 3, 1849
Donovan, Eliza	Richard	Private marines	3 50	Dec. 30, 1850
Downs, Martha L.	Albert E.	Lieut. commanding	30 00	Mar. 20, 1843
Day, Hannah	Isaac	Ord. serg't marines	8 00	June 3, 1851
Dove, Margaret	Marmaduke	Master	20 00	July 3, 1851
Dwight, Hannah M.	Joseph	Sergeant marines	6 50	May 15, 1849
Douglas, Elizabeth	Daniel	Gunner	10 00	June 17, 1851
Dyer, Grace Ann S.	Charles	Passed midshipman	12 50	Aug. 23, 1850
Davis, Eliza	Obed Russell	Seaman	6 00	Sept. 22, 1851
Eldridge, Abigail	William	do	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Evans, Dorothy M.	James	Boatswain	10 00	do
Everett, Hannah	James	Chaplain	20 00	do
Elliott, Frances C.	Jesse D.	Captain	50 00	Dec. 10, 1845
Elbert, Harriet Ann	Samuel	Lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Eaton, Susan	David	Gunner	10 00	Feb. 22, 1850
Edwards, Ann R.	Richard	Lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Elliott, Frances C.	Jesse D.	Captain	50 00	Dec. 10, 1850
Elbert, Harriet Ann	Samuel	Lieut. commanding	30 00	Jan. 1, 1851
Fletcher, Ann	James	Private marines	3 50	Sept. 1, 1842
Freemody, Catharine	Erie	Ordinary seaman	5 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Ford, Mary	Daniel	Carpenter	9 00	do
Forrest, Ann H.	Andrew	Sergeant marines	8 00	Feb. 18, 1849
Fishbourne, Maria	John	Quartermaster	8 00	Sept. 8, 1846
Freelon, Lydia P.	Thomas W.	Commander	30 00	May 16, 1847
Fortin, Eliza M.	William	Steward	9 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Foster, Delia H.	James	Passed midshipman	12 50	Nov. 11, 1847
Förrest, Mary T.	Dulany	Lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Goodrum, Dyonista	James	do	25 00	do
Green, Ann T.	John R.	Purser	20 00	do
Goodwin, Joan	John	Seaman	6 00	do
Gamble, Hannah M.	John M.	Major of marines	25 00	do
Gardner, Ann	Francis	Gunner	10 00	do
Green, Margaret F.	Elliott	Carpenter	10 00	do
Griffith, Cornelia M.	Alberto	Lieutenant	25 00	Dec. 20, 1847
Gardner, Sophia	John M.	Master command't.	30 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Grayson, Eliza	Alfred	Captain of marines	20 00	do
Gardner, Harriet W.	John M.	Lieutenant	25 00	Nov. 27, 1847
Graham, Sarah E.	John	do	25 00	Nov. 27, 1846
Glentworth, Caroline E.	Horatio	Surgeon	30 00	Aug. 16, 1847

LIST—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Husband's name.	Husband's rank.	Monthly allowance.	Commencement of pension.
Gist, Angelina F.	Spencer C.	Lieutenant	\$25 00	Oct. 23, 1847
Gallagher, Catharine H.	John	Captain	50 00	Nov. 1, 1847
Gwinn, Caroline S.	John	do	50 00	Sept. 4, 1849
Goldthwait, Elizabeth.	John	Ordinary seaman . . .	5 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Gordon, Julia A.	Alexander G.	Commander	30 00	Oct. 11, 1849
Gadsden, Mary S.	Christopher	Master command't. . .	30 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Gardner, Harriet A. . . .	John	Capt. of forecastle . .	7 50	July 25, 1849
Gardner, Deborah	Andrew	Landsman	4 00	Aug. 19, 1847
Galliner, Rebecca	William	Marine	3 50	Sept. 1, 1842
Greener, Elizabeth	William	Ordinary seaman . . .	5 00	Aug. 6, 1849
Graham, Sarah E.	John	Lieutenant	25 00	June 27, 1851
Griffin, Unity	Michael, alias James	Quartermaster	8 00	July 13, 1850
Gondolph, alias Pandolfo, M. F.	Raphael	Officers' steward . . .	9 00	June 2, 1846
Gantt, Margaret C.	Benjamin S.	Lieutenant	25 00	Mar. 12, 1852
Gallon, Mary	James	Seaman	6 00	Aug. 31, 1842
Hanna, Mary	Edward	Gunner	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Hull, Anna M. H.	Isaac	Captain	50 00	Feb. 13, 1848
Hawkins, Jane	Samuel V	Sailmaker	10 00	July 27, 1849
Halsey, Eliza	James M	Purser	20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Hamersley, Phebe	George W	Lieutenant	25 00	do
Hixon, Henrietta	Samuel C	Master	20 00	do
Henley, Eliza	John D	Captain	50 00	do
Hoffman, Therese	John	Musician	4 00	do
Hartwell, Mary A	Maurice	Carpenter	10 00	do
Holmes, Ann J	Andrew	Master-at-arms	9 00	do
Hoffman, Phebe W	Beekman V	Captain	50 00	do
Higgins, Sarah	James	Seaman	6 00	do
Hunt, Sarah A.	Clement S.	Purser	20 00	do
Hardy, Deana	Isaac	Seaman	6 00	do
Hicks, Elizabeth E.	Thomas	Drummer	4 00	Jan. 7, 1847
Hazen, Hannah	Benjamin	Seaman	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Hatch, Mary R.	Robert	Pilot	20 00	do
Hassler, Ann J	Charles A	Surgeon	30 00	Nov. 27, 1846
Hebard, Sarah	Andrew	Chief engineer	25 00	August 4, 1846
Hart, Sarah Ann	Benjamin F	Purser	20 00	Nov. 2, 1847
Hume, Barbara E.	Bbenezer J	Sergeant of marines . .	6 50	Sept. 14, 1847
Harrison, Susan	Nathaniel	Master command't. . .	30 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Higgins, Rebecca	Noel	Seaman	6 00	do
Heffron, Maria	John	Boatswain	9 50	Mar. 21, 1848
Hefferman, Mary H. . . .	John M.	Marine	3 50	Aug. 20, 1848
Hunter, Harriet L	William M.	Captain	50 00	Mar. 5, 1848
Holmes, Maria P.	Silas	Passed asst. surgeon . .	22 50	May 21, 1849
Hartwell, Elizabeth H. . . .	William B	Purser	20 00	July 12, 1849
Huston, Pamela	James G	Yeoman	12 50	Dec. 21, 1849
Hofford, Mary	Lawrence	Quartermaster	8 00	Nov. 16, 1847
Handy, Jane	Albert G	Acting master	20 00	May 15, 1847
Hicks, Elizabeth E.	Thomas	Drummer, marines . . .	4 00	July 7, 1847
Hooe, Elizabeth M.A.G.	George M	Lieutenant	25 00	April 10, 1850
Hunter, Ellen	William	Marine	3 50	Sept. 1, 1842
Hill, Eliza	Justus	Boatswain	10 00	April 2, 1830
Hall, Martha	John	Sail-maker	10 00	Feb. 13, 1851
Holt, Susan Jane	And. McD. Jackson	Purser	20 00	Oct. 31, 1840
Hunter, Ellen	Charles W	Marine	3 50	June 4, 1829
Hall, Elizabeth	Leonard	Sailingmaster	20 00	Sept. 22, 1819
Jones, Emily	Richard D	Commander	30 00	April 16, 1846
Jones, Sarah V	Alonzo	Carpenter	10 00	Jan. 17, 1848
Johnson, Catharine	John	Gunner	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Jones, Mary	Cave	Chaplain	20 00	do
Jones, Abigail	Richard	Cook	9 00	do

LIST—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Husband's name.	Husband's rank.	Monthly allowance.	Commencement of pension.
Jameson, Mary.....	S. S.....	Midshipman.....	\$9 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Jackson, Mary.....	Thomas H.....	Yeoman.....	7 50	April 8, 1849
Jones, Susan.....	Mark.....	Marine.....	3 50	Sept. 12, 1846
Johnson, Elizabeth A.....	Stephen.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	April 2, 1848
Jones, Elizabeth.....	John.....	Marine.....	3 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Jordon, Louisa.....	William.....	Carpenter.....	10 00	June 5, 1850
Jones, Ruth.....	Jacob.....	Captain.....	50 00	Aug. 3, 1850
Jones, Abigail.....	Samuel.....	Boatswain.....	3 50	Aug. 16, 1850
Jones, Abigail.....	Samuel.....	Boatswain's mate..	9 50	Sept. 1, 1842
Jameson, Cornelia L. T.....	William H.....	Passed midshipman	9 50	..... do.....
Jones, Catharine Ann..	William W.....	Carpenter's mate..	9 50	..... do.....
Jones, Emily.....	Richard A.....	Commander.....	30 00	April 16, 1846
Jackson, Lilly.....	Richard.....	Landsman.....	4 00	March 25, 1842
James, Martha.....	Daniel.....	Gunner.....	10 00	April 14, 1851
Jackson, Mary.....	Thomas.....	Private marines...	3 50	June 13, 1851
Johnson, Hannah.....	John.....	do.....	3 50	May 18, 1814
Kitchen, Abigail.....	George.....	Seaman.....	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
King, Catharine C.....	George.....	Sergeant of marines	6 50	..... do.....
Kissam, Harriet J.....	Benjamin P.....	Surgeon.....	30 00	..... do.....
Kennedy, Mary E.....	Edmund P.....	Captain.....	50 00	March 23, 1849
Kennon, Brittanna W.....	Beverly.....	do.....	50 00	Feb. 23, 1849
Keith, Eliza M.....	Lewis G.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	May 1, 1846
Kerney, Mary M.....	John A.....	Surgeon.....	35 00	Aug. 27, 1847
Kelly, Ann M.....	Daniel.....	Gunner.....	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Kelly, Mary.....	Thomas.....	Marine.....	3 50	Sept. 13, 1847
Kitchens, Mary.....	John Merrett.....	Captain's mate.....	9 50	Aug. 10, 1800
Kelsey, Susan C.....	Joseph.....	Quarter gunner....	7 50	Nov. 11, 1839
Knight, Mary.....	John.....	Landsman.....	4 00	Nov. 14, 1832
Keith, Eliza M.....	Lewis G.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	May 1, 1851
King, Nancy.....	Jeremiah.....	Ordinary seaman...	5 00	Dec. 6, 1830
Knight, Ann Eliza.....	James D.....	Commander.....	30 00	July 19, 1851
Lagoner, Elizabeth.....	Manuel.....	Seaman.....	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Low, Betsy.....	John.....	do.....	*6 00	..... do.....
Lippincott, Susanna.....	Caleb.....	Ordinary seaman...	5 00	..... do.....
Lewis, Frances M.....	William.....	Master command't.	30 00	..... do.....
Lawrence, Julia M.....	James.....	Captain.....	50 00	..... do.....
Low, Lydia.....	Thomas.....	Yeoman.....	7 50	..... do.....
Lent, Sarah A.....	Abraham.....	Sailmaker.....	9 50	..... do.....
Larramee, Abby.....	Benj. alias J. Brown	Boatswain.....	10 00	June 1, 1849
Lathan, Lucy T.....	George W.....	Chaplain.....	20 00	Jan. 27, 1847
Langrean, Susannah.....	Peter.....	Ordinary seaman...	5 00	Aug. 20, 1846
Leahy, Catharine.....	James.....	Marine.....	3 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Lathrop, Maria M.....	John P.....	Chaplain.....	20 00	Dec. 29, 1848
Lutts, Mehitaba.....	John.....	Marine.....	3 50	April 19, 1843
Leckie, Martha.....	James.....	Carpenter.....	10 00	Nov. 12, 1847
Luccheri, Mary.....	Joseph.....	Musician.....	4 00	Feb. 23, 1850
Lockert, Margaret E.....	James M.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	April 10, 1850
Lemon, Martha.....	Neal C.....	Boatswain.....	9 50	Aug. 14, 1850
Lugler, Sarah Jane.....	Joseph.....	Ord. Serg't marines	8 00	Oct. 23, 1849
Loving, Prudence C.....	Noadiah M.....	Purser.....	20 00	Dec. 3, 1808
Linslie, Hannah.....	Frederick R.....	Ship's steward.....	9 00	Sept. 23, 1848
Low, Betsey.....	John.....	Seaman.....	9 50	July 14, 1815
Linn, Elizabeth.....	Lewis D.....	Purser's steward...	9 00	Dec. 24, 1850
Mix, Ann.....	Marvine P.....	Commander.....	30 00	Feb. 8, 1849
Monteath, Caroline.....	Walter N.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Morrice, Mary A.....	Davis F.....	Ship's steward.....	9 00	August 2, 1846
McGee, Rebecca.....	John.....	Marine.....	3 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Montgomery, Phebe.....	Alexander M.....	Surgeon.....	25 00	..... do.....

* Increased to \$9 50.

LIST—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Husband's name.	Husband's rank.	Monthly allowance.	Commencement of pension.
McCullough, Ann G.	Alexander	Sailingmaster	\$20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
McGreery, Matilda	George M	Lieutenant.	25 00	March 20, 1848
Marbury, Mary B.	Alexander H.	do	25 00	Dec. 6, 1848
Morrison, Mary A.	Jesse	Carpenter	10 00	April 16, 1846
Merceran, Sarah	Lewis	Yeoman	7 50	May 11, 1849
Morris, Caroline D.	Charles W.	Lieutenant.	25 00	Nov. 1, 1846
Miller, Sarah	William	Master.	20 00	May 19, 1847
McLaughlin, Salvadora.	John T.	Lieutenant	25 00	July 6, 1847
Mahon, Maria	John	Marine	3 50	Jan. 7, 1847
Martin, Ann	Jonathan	Quarter gunner.	9 00	Sept. 1, 1847
McDonald, Mary	Hugh	Sergeant marines.	6 50	August 7, 1847
McCall, Mary	William C.	Surgeon	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
McPherson, Mary E.	Joseph S.	Master commandant	30 00	do
McMurtree, Elizabeth.	William	Purser	20 00	do
Martin, Elizabeth	Joseph.	Boatswain	10 00	do
McNelly, Mary	Joseph	Gunner	10 00	do
Murphy, Mary Ann	David	Marine	3 50	Oct. 14, 1847
Maury, Eliza	John M.	Lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
McKenzie, Cath. A. S.	Alexander S.	Commander.	30 00	Sept. 13, 1848
McGill, Louisa	James	Carpenter	10 00	April 14, 1848
Mays, Elizabeth, mother of.	Wilson	Carpenter's mate.	9 50	Sept. 3, 1839
Marshall, Elizabeth H.	Thomas	Corp'l of marines.	4 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Mills, Elizabeth	John	1st class fireman.	6 00	May 31, 1849
Mix, Virginia R.	Thomas M.	Lieutenant	25 00	Aug. 24, 1849
McLane, Catharine	Charles	Gunner	10 00	Nov. 13, 1849
McCauley, Mary E.	James.	Captain marines.	20 00	March 5, 1849
Myers, Mary	Joseph	Private marines	3 50	July 28, 1847
Malone, Mary Ann.	Michael	do	3 50	Oct. 1, 1847
McDonald, Asenath.	Alexander	do	3 50	Sept. 19, 1850
McMenemy, Mary Ann.	James	Marine	3 50	July 12, 1849
Merrill, Tamizen	Joseph Bunford	Seaman	6 00	Feb. 28, 1813
Mehon, Maria	John	Musician of marines	4 00	Jan. 7, 1813
McArthur, Mary S.	William P.	Lieut. commanding.	30 00	Dec. 23, 1850
Mull, Mary A.	Jacob.	Sailingmaster.	20 00	Jan. 29, 1850
Morrison, Mary Ann	Jesse	Carpenter	10 00	April 16, 1851
Morrice, Mary Ann	Davis F.	Ship's steward.	9 00	August 2, 1851
Morgan, Abigail	Ebenezer.	Carpenter's mate.	9 50	do
McCormick, Rosanna.	Barney.	Captain's steward.	9 00	May 26, 1851
Mervine, Harriet	George.	Private marines	3 50	May 21, 1844
McCloud, Clarissa	James	do	3 50	Jan. 12, 1852
Nicholson, Laura C.	Joseph J.	Captain.	50 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Navarro, Margaret	David	Sailmaker.	10 00	do
Newman, Miriam S.	William D.	Commander	30 00	Oct. 9, 1849
Newcomb, Rhoda.	Henry S.	Lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Nants, Ann	John.	Master	20 00	do
Neale, Mary	Benjamin	Lieutenant	25 00	do
Nagle, Elizabeth.	Joseph.	Boatswain's mate.	9 50	do
Notts, Eliza	John	Captain's steward.	9 00	do
Noyes, Sarah L.	Ebenezer.	Carpenter	7 00	do
Nugent, Jane	John	Marine.	3 50	Aug. 12, 1850
Newman, Mary	Gustavus	Gunner	10 00	May 2, 1852
O'Hare, Elizabeth.	Richard	Carpenter's mate.	9 50	Sept. 1, 1847
O'Neal, Jennett.	Robert H.	Boatswain.	10 00	Aug. 4, 1847
Oliver, Eliza A.	John	Gunner	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Page, Maria	James	Surgeon	25 00	do
Porter, Eliza C.	John	Commandant.	30 00	do
Peaco, Georgeanna A.	John W.	Surgeon	25 00	do
Prentiss, Eleanor H.	John E.	Lieutenant.	25 00	do

LIST—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Husband's name.	Husband's rank.	Monthly allowance.	Commencement of pension.
Palmer, Ann.....	Morris	Sergeant marines..	\$8 00	Oct. 13, 1846
Potts, Sarah	James B.....	Master	20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Patch, Nancy	Nicholas	Seaman	6 00	do.....
Perry, Elizabeth C.....	Oliver H.....	Captain	50 00	do.....
Parsells, Margaret.....	George	Sailmaker	10 00	do.....
Pinkham, Lydia H.....	Alexander B.....	Commander.....	30 00	July 23, 1848
Peed, Frances M.....	Nathaniel R.....	Sailmaker	10 00	May 9, 1846
Pettingill, Eliza E.....	Joseph	Marine	3 50	Aug. 11, 1846
Pottinger, Frances.....	William	Lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Perry, Lucretia M.....	Nathaniel H.....	Purser	20 00	do.....
Parker, Mary	James L.....	Lieutenant	25 00	July 12, 1847
Phillips, Sarah F.....	Samuel.....	Carpenter	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Pearce, Eliza L.....	George	Lieutenant	25 00	do.....
Powell, Angelica T.....	William J.....	Surgeon	27 50	Feb. 6, 1848
Proctor, Mary.....	Charles	Steward	9 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Pinkham, Lydia G.....	Reuben R.....	Lieutenant	25 00	do.....
Pease, Almira.....	Levi	Carpenter	10 00	May 12, 1847
Patterson, Georgeann.....	Daniel T.....	Captain	50 00	Aug. 25, 1849
Phillips, Charlotte, alias Praxides.....	John	Carpenter	10 00	April 21, 1845
Parker, Susan Ann.....	Lewis, alias Louis..	Gunner	10 00	Aug. 31, 1845
Pearson, Frances E.....	John	Boatswain's mate..	9 50	Sept. 16, 1848
Patten, Rachel.....	John	Ordinary seaman...	5 00	do.....
Puderousky, Elizabeth.....	Theodore	Musician mar. corps	4 00	April 15, 1852
Pons, Marie.....	Antonie	Seaman	6 00	June 30, 1841
Pratt, Elizabeth.....	Richard Mulford.....	do.....	6 00	Jan. 8, 1819
Peed, Rachel B.....	John	Sailmaker	10 00	Feb. 23, 1851
Palmer, Ann	Morris	Orderly sergeant ..	8 00	Oct. 14, 1851
Rogers, Anna M.....	George W.....	Captain	50 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Rogers, Minerva.....	John	do.....	50 00	Aug. 1, 1848
Read, Catharine C.....	Benjamin.....	Lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Ridgeway, Maria.....	Ebenezer.....	Commander	30 00	Nov. 1, 1846
Rinker, Catharine.....	Samuel.....	Master	20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Ross, Ann J.....	Andrew	Lieutenant marines	15 00	do.....
Rice, Eliza M.....	Christopher C.....	Purser	20 00	March 5, 1846
Ryan, Mary	John	Captain of foretop..	7 50	March 3, 1848
Russell, Mary	William	Sergeant of marines	6 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Ray, Catharine.....	Hyde	Surgeon	35 00	do.....
Renshaw, Charlotte E.....	James.....	Captain.....	50 00	May 29, 1846
Rose, Martha.....	John.....	Seaman.....	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Robinson, Elizabeth.....	John.....	Boatswain's mate..	9 50	Aug. 27, 1849
Radcliff, Damares.....	James.....	Corporal of marines	4 50	May 9, 1846
Reid, Mary.....	Washington.....	Lieutenant	25 00	Feb. 18, 1850
Redfield, Susan M.....	John G.....	Quartermaster	8 00	Nov. 7, 1847
Ross Sarah.....	William	Marine	3 50	Sept. 1, 1842
Rice, Eliza M.....	Christopher C.....	Purser	20 00	Mar. 5, 1851
Robertson, Mary E.....	Henry P.....	Lieutenant	25 00	Nov. 4, 1850
Reilly, Mary.....	Philip.....	Marine	3 50	April 27, 1851
Ryan, Betsey.....	William	Seaman	6 00	July 14, 1815
Ruppert, Joanna.....	David.....	Marine	3 50	April 27, 1851
Stivers, Ann M.....	Stephen D.....	Landsman	4 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Steele, Rachel.....	Peter	Sergeant of marines	8 00	do.....
Stallings, Elizabeth.....	Joseph	Lieutenant	25 00	do.....
Stockton, Mary H.....	Samuel W.....	do.....	25 00	do.....
Sproston, Jane.....	George S.....	Surgeon	35 00	Jan. 21, 1847
Stephenson, Ann.....	William	Master	20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Sherburne, Louisa.....	Jonathan W.....	Lieutenant	25 00	do.....
Shubrick, Esther M.....	Edward R.....	Captain	50 00	Mar. 12, 1849
Shoeder Rosanna.....	Henry	Sail-maker's mate ..	7 50	Sept. 8, 1846
Stephenson, Maria T.....	Alexander.....	Gunner	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847

LIST—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Husband's name.	Husband's rank.	Monthly allowance.	Commencement of pension.
Sardo, Ann Eliza.....	Joseph.....	Musician.....	\$4 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Smart, Eleanor.....	John.....	Seaman.....	6 00	.....do.....
Shaw, Mary B.....	John.....	Captain.....	50 00	.....do.....
Stellwagen, Mary.....	Daniel S.....	Master.....	20 00	.....do.....
Smith, Mehitable.....	Jesse.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	.....do.....
Sevier, Elizabeth A.....	Alexander G.....	Captain of marines.....	20 00	.....do.....
Sanders, Harriet H.....	James.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	.....do.....
Scates, Emily L.....	John.....	Marine.....	3 50	Aug. 10, 1846
Smith, Virginia A.....	John Vaughan.....	Surgeon.....	30 00	Aug. 25, 1848
Shubrick, Julia S.....	Irvine.....	Commander.....	30 00	April 5, 1849
Smith, Delilah.....	Loman.....	Carpenter.....	10 00	May 31, 1849
Sherburne, Frances E.....	John H.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Nov. 2, 1849
Sheffield, Harriet E.....	Robert L.....	Carpenter.....	10 00	Mar. 17, 1849
Stinger, Rebecca S.....	John.....	Landsman.....	4 00	July 15, 1849
Spinney, Pamela.....	Joseph A.....	Orderly sergeant.....	8 00	Aug. 1, 1848
Smith, Hannah C.....	Waters.....	Surgeon.....	35 00	Sept. 19, 1850
Sarria, Eperanza P.....	Joseph.....	Officers' steward.....	9 00	Mar. 20, 1843
Small, Ann.....	William.....	Seaman.....	6 00	Oct. 16, 1846
Smith, Jane Elizabeth.....	John.....	do.....	6 00	June 25, 1850
Stevens, Mary.....	Joseph.....	Sailing-master.....	20 00	Sept. 1, 1842
Springer, Charlotte.....	Charles.....	Gunner's mate.....	9 50	Feb. 4, 1845
Thompson, Emma C. B.....	Charles C. B.....	Captain.....	50 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Tingey, Ann E.....	Thomas.....	do.....	50 00	.....do.....
Trenchard, Elizabeth.....	Edward.....	do.....	50 00	.....do.....
Tilden, Ann.....	John.....	Seaman.....	6 00	.....do.....
Thomas, Margaret M.....	Richard.....	Carpenter.....	10 00	Dec. 20, 1847
Tatern, Mary A.....	Robert S.....	Master.....	20 00	Jan. 3, 1849
Tewksbury, Elizabeth.....	James.....	do.....	20 00	Aug. 31, 1848
Tyrrell, Ann.....	Ebenezer.....	Boatswain's mate.....	9 50	Dec. 8, 1846
Tupper, Emily C.....	Charles C.....	Captain of marines.....	20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Twiggs, Priscilla D.....	Levi.....	Major of marines.....	25 00	Sept. 13, 1847
Trusty, Jane.....	Samuel.....	Ship's cook.....	9 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Theall, Caroline A.....	Holstead.....	Sergeant of marines.....	8 00	Feb. 11, 1847
Thompson, Hannah.....	John.....	Seaman.....	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Temple, Lucy R.....	William T.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	.....do.....
Thompson, Mary.....	William Jane.....	Marine.....	3 50	Oct. 11, 1847
Toohy, Eliza.....	Edward.....	Sergeant of marines.....	6 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Turner, Catharine B.....	Daniel.....	Captain.....	50 00	Feb. 4, 1850
Theobald, Jane.....	George.....	Sergeant of marines.....	8 00	June 18, 1849
Thompson, Lydia.....	William Gilpatrick.....	Seaman.....	6 00	Nov. 21, 1813
Thompson, Anna.....	Charles.....	do.....	6 00	July 1, 1813
Ulrick, Hannah.....	George.....	Master.....	20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Vanderford, Elizabeth.....	Benjamin.....	Master's mate.....	*10 00	Mar. 22, 1850
Van Horn, Lydia.....	Jesse.....	Marine.....	3 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Van Zandt, Gilbertina L.....	Joseph A.....	3d ass't engineer.....	10 00	April 7, 1849
Voorhees, Harriet.....	Ralph.....	Commander.....	30 00	July 27, 1842
Vestlery, Margaret S.....	David.....	Boatswain.....	10 00	Nov. 7, 1828
Van Patten, Rachel.....	Cornelius.....	Ordinary seaman.....	5 00	Aug. 31, 1842
Weed, Julia.....	Elizabeth J.....	Qr. master marines.....	30 00	Mar. 5, 1848
Wainwright, Maria M.....	Robert D.....	Lt. colonel marines.....	30 00	Oct. 6, 1846
Worth, Margaret C.....	Algernon S.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Warren, Martha.....	Nahum.....	Master.....	20 00	June 10, 1848
Wood, Mary.....	John.....	Quarter gunner.....	7 50	Dec. 23, 1847
Wood, Elizabeth.....	Owen.....	Marine.....	3 50	May 9, 1848
White, Mary Ann.....	Lemuel.....	Carpenter.....	10 00	Aug. 20, 1848
Ward, Harriet.....	Joseph.....	Gunner.....	9 50	Jan. 1, 1846
Wetmore, Susan W.....	William C.....	Commander.....	30 00	Aug. 8, 1846
Whipple, Mary Ann.....	Joseph.....	Marine.....	3 50	Oct. 13, 1846

* Increased to \$20.

LIST—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Husband's name.	Husband's rank.	Monthly allowance.	Commencement of pension.
Waldo, Sarah V.....	Charles F.....	Master.....	\$20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Webb, Julia.....	John M.....	Carpenter.....	10 00	June 16, 1847
Wallace, Sarah.....	Alexander.....	Marine.....	3 50	Jan. 14, 1847
Winn, Rebecca.....	Timothy.....	Purser.....	20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Wise, Catharine.....	George C.....	do.....	20 00	do.....
Woolsey, Susan C.....	Melancthon T.....	Captain.....	50 00	do.....
Watson, Mary A.....	Samuel E.....	Major of marines..	*25 00	Nov. 17 1847
Wilkinson, Mary S.....	Stephen.....	Midshipman.....	12 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Williams, Elizabeth.....	William F.....	Seaman.....	6 00	Aug. 17, 1847
Whalmsley, Rebecca.....	John.....	Captain of maintop..	7 50	Feb. 19, 1848
Webster, Lucinda.....	John W.....	Sergeant of marines	6 50	July 21, 1847
Ward, Ann Maria.....	William.....	Sail-maker.....	10 00	May 24, 1849
Wade, Constance.....	Charles.....	Gunner.....	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Wigart, Jane.....	Charles.....	Captain of the hold	7 50	Mar. 17, 1850
Whittle, Sarah Ann.....	John S.....	Passed ass't surgeon	22 50	April 5, 1850
Wilson, Catharine.....	William.....	Seaman.....	6 00	June 13, 1845
Webber, Elizabeth A.....	Benjamin W.....	Purser's steward..	9 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Woolsey, Ellen.....	William G.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Oct. 25, 1850
Wood, Ann.....	Michael.....	Boatswain's mate..	9 50	June 13, 1838
Webster, Mary.....	George.....	Ordinary seaman..	5 00	Sept. 10, 1829
Walker, Margaret.....	Richard.....	Quarter gunner.....	7 50	Feb. 15, 1850
Ward, Ellen C.....	Edward C.....	Schoolmaster.....	12 50	Feb. 22, 1850
Wise, Verlinda A.....	John.....	Carpenter's mate..	9 50	July 19, 1850
Wadsworth, Louisa J.....	Alexander S.....	Captain.....	50 00	April 5, 1851
Ward, Harriet.....	Joseph.....	Gunner's mate.....	9 50	Jan. 1, 1851
Willis, Maria.....	Timothy.....	Ordinary seaman..	5 00	April 4, 1842
Williams, Caroline.....	Edgar M.....	Marine.....	3 50	April 1, 1850
Walling, Catharine.....	Thomas.....	Seaman.....	6 00	Sept. 1, 1842
Waters, Maria.....	William.....	Boatswain.....	10 00	Sept. 7, 1851
White, Hayder, <i>alias</i> Behuma.....	Henry.....	Seaman.....	6 00	April 25, 1815
Walker, Mary.....	George W.....	Maj. & P. M. M. C.	25 00	Aug. 29, 1851
West, Lucy.....	Edward Lloyd.....	Lieut. of marines..	15 00	Mar. 30, 1851
Yarnall, Ann T.....	Abner H.....	Carpenter's mate..	9 50	Sept. 1, 1847

* Increased to \$30.

Number of navy widow pensioners, 514; amount required to pay them, \$101,490.

PENSION OFFICE, November 16, 1852.

J. E. HEATH,
Commissioner of Pensions.

List of the orphan children of officers, seamen, and marines, who are now drawing pensions under the act of the 11th of August, 1848, entitled "An act renewing certain naval pensions, and extending the benefits of existing laws respecting naval pensions to engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers in the navy, and to their widows."

Names of the children.	Names of fathers.	Father's rank.	Monthly pension.	Commencement of pension.
Anderson, Ann E.....	John.....	Seaman.....	\$6 00	Nov. 5, 1847
Bacon, Frederick Asa.....	Frederick A.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	July 1, 1851
Bell, Fanny Sophia, Margaret E., and Gilbert.....	George.....	Gunner.....	10 00	Oct. 7, 1846
Coulter, Joseph H., Alexander M., and Mary Ann.....	Mifflin.....	Surgeon.....	25 00	Sept. 1, 1842
Carr, Ann.....	Patrick, <i>alias</i> John.....	Marine.....	3 50	July 5, 1850
Cushley, Mary Ann, Thomas, and James Roberts.....	John.....	Sergeant of marines.....	6 50	Jan. 4, 1852
Dale, William H. and John P.....	John B.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Feb. 16, 1849
Dennison, Elmira Virginia.....	John.....	Sergeant of marines.....	6 50	April 26, 1847
Downey, Paul, Peter, Cecelia, Margaret, Francis Henry, and Catharine.....	Thomas.....	Musician in marine corps.....	4 00	Oct. 22, 1851
Dewey, Thomas, Elisha, Georgiana, and Charles Bloomfield.....	Thomas.....	Gunner.....	10 00	Feb. 15, 1852
Denham, Thomas S. and John E.....	Thomas S.....	Orderly sergeant.....	8 00	Aug. 31, 1842
Deignan, Mary Ann and Ellen.....	Peter.....	Marine.....	3 50	May 2, 1849
Flinn, Mary C.....	Philip, <i>alias</i> Patrick.....	Armorer's mate.....	7 50	May 15, 1850
Foster, Eleanor Francis.....	James.....	Passed midshipman.....	12 50	Sept. 16, 1849
Franks, Henry.....	Henry.....	Sergeant of marines.....	6 50	Jan. 1, 1852
Harris, William Sued and Sarah Ann.....	Wm. Stewart.....	Commander.....	30 00	May 15, 1848
Heckle, Alfred.....	John.....	Sailmaker.....	10 00	Oct. 31, 1848
Glentworth, Caroline E.....	Horatio N.....	Surgeon.....	30 00	Feb. 27, 1852
Jones, Emeline.....	Mark.....	Marine.....	3 50	Sept. 16, 1849
Johnston, Hebe G. and Elizabeth J.....	Stephen.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Oct. 31, 1850
Jackson, James.....	James.....	Ordinary seaman.....	5 00	Aug. 31, 1842
Lewis, George Anna and Sarah F.....	Thomas.....	Gunner's mate.....	9 50	Aug. 23, 1848
Lyne, Wilhelmina B.....	William B.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Feb. 14, 1850
Mack, Margaret.....	Jeremtah.....	Gunner.....	10 00	Sept. 1, 1846
Overman, Sarah Ann, Charles Carroll, Isabella, and John Oliver.....	John.....	Carpenter.....	19 00	Aug. 17, 1849
Pinckney, Emily Maria.....	Henry.....	Commander.....	30 00	May 16, 1848
Ruppert, Joseph.....	David.....	Marine.....	3 50	Sept. 30, 1851
Smith, Catharine F.....	John H.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Mar. 27, 1845

Swann, William Macer and Julia Ann F.....	William S.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	June 22, 1847
Stephenson, Alonzo W. and Ralph C.....	Alexander.....	Gunner.....	10 00	Feb. 12, 1850
Springer, Eugenia.....	Charles.....	Gunner's mate.....	9 50	Oct. 25, 1850
Snowman, Ellen.....	Samuel.....	Seaman.....	6 00	Nov. 1, 1844
Wolfey, Wm. J. and Lewis.....	Lewis.....	Surgeon.....	30 00	July 21, 1844
Wurts, William A. and Matilda.....	William A.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Dec. 23, 1850

Number of orphan navy pensioners, 48; amount required to pay them, \$6,138.

J. E. HEATH, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

PENSION OFFICE, November 16, 1852.

Comparative statement of navy pensioners in November, 1851, and November, 1852.

Periods.	INVALIDS.		WIDOWS.		ORPHANS.		PRIVATEERS.	
	No.	Annual amount.	No.	Annual amount.	No.	Annual amount.	No.	Annual amount.
November, 1851.....	709	\$44,472 96	481	\$97,878 00	38	\$4,914 00	.....	.....
November, 1852.....	726	45,049 96	514	101,490 00	48	6,138 00	28	\$2,800 00
Increase	17	577 00	33	3,612 00	10	1,224 00	.....	.....

PENSION OFFICE, November 16, 1852.

J. E. HEATH, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

R E P O R T

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T H E C O M M I S S I O N E R O F I N D I A N A F F A I R S ,

N O V E M B E R 2 5 , 1 8 5 2 .

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF DEPARTMENT OF

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who were interviewed by the Commission during the course of its investigation. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name of each person. The names of the persons who were interviewed by the Commission during the course of its investigation are as follows:

1. [Name]

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 30, 1852.

SIR: Among the errors that abound respecting our Indian relations, there is one so injurious to our national reputation that it should not be disregarded. The opinion is extensively entertained that our whole course of conduct towards the red men of this country has been marked by injustice and inhumanity. An enlightened consideration of the subject will lead to a different conclusion.

When civilization and barbarism are brought in such relation that they cannot coexist together, it is right that the superiority of the former should be asserted and the latter compelled to give way. It is, therefore, no matter of regret or reproach that so large a portion of our territory has been wrested from its aboriginal inhabitants and made the happy abodes of an enlightened and Christian people. That the means employed to effect this grand result have not always been just, or that the conquest has been attended by a vast amount of human suffering, cannot be denied. Of the Indian's wrongs there is, indeed, no earthly record. But it will not be forgotten, by those who have a correct understanding of this subject, that much of the injury of which the red man and his friends complain has been the inevitable consequence of his own perverse and vicious nature. In the long and varied conflict between the white man and the red—civilization and barbarism—the former has often been compelled to recede, and be destroyed, or to advance and destroy. The history of the contest, however, bears witness to the fact that the victor has, in general, manifested a generous desire, not only to spare the vanquished, but to improve his condition. It would be a difficult task to count the enormous sums of money that have been expended by the government and by philanthropic individuals in their manifold efforts to reclaim and civilize the Indians within our limits; and who can fail to remember, with reverence and regret, "the noble army of martyrs" who have sacrificed themselves in this holy cause? The results, it is true, have not been commensurate with the means employed; but enough has been achieved to attest the practicability of the Indian's redemption, and to stimulate to further and persevering exertions to accomplish the work.

Those tribes with whom we have treaty engagements, and who are more closely connected with us, through the medium of agents, continue to receive healthful impulses towards a higher and better condition. And even those who are more wild, and less inclined to cast off their indigenous habits of indolence and improvidence, are beginning to profit by the good example of the other class. The embarrassments to which they are subjected, in consequence of the onward pressure of the whites, are gradually teaching them the important lesson that they must ere long change their mode of life, or cease to

live at all. It is by industry or extinction that the problem of their destiny must be solved.

One of the surest guarantees for the good conduct of our Indians is an adequate knowledge of the power of the government. Where such knowledge prevails, it is comparatively easy to control them; but where displays of our power have been feeble or fitful, the natural tendencies of the Indian to rapine and slaughter operate with but little restraint. In the extension of our settlements and the increasing intercourse between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions much opportunity is afforded the aborigines of the interior to learn the truth concerning us. And it is only where this opportunity is wanting, or where there has been remissness on our part to make proper exhibitions of our superior strength, that a disposition is found to thwart the policy or provoke the hostility of the government.

Though some of the tribes with whom we have treaty relations have suffered through indolence, vice, and an obstinate adherence to aboriginal modes and habits, it is gratifying to know that a majority of them are substantially improving their condition; and notwithstanding their sufferings, in many cases, have doubtless been severe, perhaps the wisdom they have thus acquired has not been purchased too dearly. Deep-seated maladies can be remedied by no superficial curatives; and it has been the work of hunger, disease, and death to arouse in the survivors a perception of the only conditions upon which human life and comfort can be sustained on earth.

The mission and other schools established amongst the various tribes are generally prosperous, especially those in which the principle of manual labor is a leading feature. As impatience of regular labor, exhibited in unsteadiness of application, is the radical defect of the Indian character, it is but a dictate of common sense to address ourselves first and mainly to its correction. This effected, a foundation is laid upon which our best hopes for the reclamation of the savage may be safely built. Without it, no matter to what extent we may educate a few individuals of a tribe, lasting good is rarely produced. The merely book-taught Indian, if the radical failing be unreformed, is almost certain to resume, at length, the barbarism of his original condition, deriving no other advantages from his acquirements than a more refined cunning, and a greater ability to concoct and perpetrate schemes of mischief and violence.

The dissensions among the Seneca Indians in New York, respecting their form of government, having assumed a serious aspect, the President, in July last, directed that steps should be taken to ascertain the sense of the nation on the subject. An election was accordingly held, at which all the votes cast were in favor of the reestablishment of the old system of government by chiefs. But the number of votes was only 194, while the whole number of voters on the several reservations amounts to 664; and it appears that those in favor of maintaining the present elective government unanimously refused to attend the polls. This they did on the ground that it would be wrong to take part in any revolutionary proceeding, as their constitution provides that it shall stand unchanged for at least five years. The result of the election not

being satisfactory, the question, Which form of government shall be recognised as the choice of the people? has not yet been decided.

The Indians in the State of Michigan are generally doing well. They are becoming a sober, orderly, and industrious people, devoting themselves to the cultivation of the soil. Their agricultural operations have been crowned with their proper rewards; education is encouraged amongst them, and they are making commendable progress in the knowledge and practice of the arts of civilized life. Similar remarks are equally applicable to the Oneida Indians in the State of Wisconsin.

By the treaty of 1848 with the Stockbridges, it is provided that the President, within two years from the date of the treaty, shall procure for their use a quantity of land west of the Mississippi river, on which they shall reside, not less than seventy-two sections; said Indians to be consulted as to the location of said land. This provision has not yet been carried into effect, and the affairs of these Indians are in a very unsettled and embarrassing condition. They were anxious to be located on the land about the mouth of the Vermillion river, in the Territory of Minnesota; but the selection was not approved by the government, and they have more recently expressed a willingness to accept a tract on the Crow river, in that Territory. The treaties with the Sioux Indians being now ratified, there seems to be no good reason for not complying with their present views; but the season is too far advanced to make the arrangements required before the ensuing spring.

The removal of the Menomonees, as contemplated by an act of Congress passed at the last session, has been satisfactorily effected. The whole tribe are now concentrated on the designated territory between the Wolf and Oconto rivers—a location with which they are well pleased, and where they are anxious to be permitted permanently to remain. Should this be assented to by the legislature of Wisconsin, the arrangements necessary to effect the object can be readily made on terms, it is believed, mutually advantageous to the Indians and the government. The country where they are now located is well suited to their wants, and I know of none to which they could with propriety be removed, and where they would, at the same time, be so little in the way of our white population. Wherever they may be settled, it will be incumbent on Congress to make further provision for them, as their claims appeal strongly to the justice and humanity of the government.

A removal of the Chippewa agency has been made from its former position to a more favorable site on the Crow-wing river, west of the Mississippi. A considerable number of the Chippewas yet remain at their old homes in the country ceded to the United States; but, by adhering to the policy of paying them their annuities only in their own territory, it is thought that such of them as it may be desirable to remove will soon be induced quietly to abandon the ceded lands. With the exception, perhaps, of one or two small bands who may be eligibly located on Lake Superior, measures should be promptly taken for the concentration of the entire Chippewa tribe within a limited district west of the Mississippi river.

There seems to be of late increased dissatisfaction among the Winnebagoes with their present location, and they have a strong desire to

be permitted to occupy a portion of the territory recently purchased from the Sioux, lying north of the Crow river. Arrangements for this purpose are in contemplation, and it is hoped they may be effected during the next spring without cost to the government; but they should not be attempted unless the scattered fragments of the tribe can be thereby brought together, and all settled contentedly in their new homes.

In the month of September last, the amendments of the Senate to the two treaties concluded in the summer of 1851 with the Sioux of Minnesota were submitted to the different bands, parties thereto, and received their formal but reluctant assent. It would not be an easy task to estimate the benefits to both whites and Indians which the consummation of these treaties is calculated to produce. All danger of future hostile collision between our citizens and one of the most numerous and powerful tribes of all that region has been happily removed, a vast tract of admirable country laid open for peaceable cultivation, and ample means provided for the welfare and improvement of the Indians. In consideration of the increased labor and responsibility that will hereafter devolve on the agent for the Sioux, his salary should be raised from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars.

The scarcity of buffalo the preceding summer was severely felt in the winter of 1851-'52, by the Sioux of the Missouri. They were thus necessarily driven, when spring came on, to apply themselves to the surer means of subsistence in the cultivation of the soil. Their upright and faithful agent (Mr. James H. Norwood, whose death by violence has recently been reported to the department) rendered them what aid he could in having some lands ploughed for them, and they have been led to expect further assistance hereafter. Many white men, now, or formerly, in the employ of the fur companies, have intermarried with these Sioux, and exert, for good or evil, a powerful influence over them. It has been suggested that it would be good policy to colonize these people along the rich bottoms with which those wild regions are interspersed, giving them lands to be held in individual right as long as actually occupied. The suggestion is worthy of consideration.

The Omahas, an impoverished but peaceful tribe on the western border of Iowa, have suffered much for several years from the trespasses of the whites, and the rapacity of the more warlike tribes by which they are in part surrounded; but the appropriation generously made for their benefit at the last session of Congress will doubtless alleviate their distress, and in time greatly ameliorate their condition. It will be used chiefly for the purpose of furnishing them the means of cultivating the soil, which, from the disposition they manifest, it is believed they will readily appreciate and approve.

The Kickapoos and Iowas of the great Nemaha agency, and the Sacs and Foxes thereto attached, have all secured rich returns for their field industry, and they are all worthy of commendatory notice for their general good conduct.

The Wyandots, now reduced to a comparatively small number, find it difficult to manage their public affairs, and are anxious to abandon their tribal organization and become citizens of the United States. To this end they, in common with many of our white population, are

impatiently awaiting the establishment of a territorial government over the vast region north of the Arkansas and west of the Missouri rivers. This measure, though fraught with difficulty and danger, will doubtless force itself on the consideration of Congress; but, before it can be justly carried into effect, important preliminary arrangements must be made, involving the future disposition and management of various Indian tribes occupying the territory in question.

The Delaware Indians are among the most remarkable of all our colonized tribes. By their intrepidity and varied enterprise, they are distinguished in a high degree. Besides being industrious farmers and herdsmen, they hunt and trade all over the interior of the continent, carrying their traffic beyond the Great Salt Lake, and consequently expose themselves to a thousand perils. Under these circumstances, they are steadily diminishing.

The Christian Indians, a peculiar and interesting band, once resident in Canada, whence they emigrated from Ohio, are now located on the lands of the Wyandots, who consider them as intruders, and desire their removal. They have strong claims on the government, and the attention of Congress was called to the subject at the last session; but nothing definite was done. It is hoped that suitable provision for them may be made at an early day.

The Shawnees are eminently successful as agriculturists, and are rapidly advancing in general improvement. But for the baneful effects of intemperance, to which their proximity to the border settlements greatly exposes them, they would soon become a highly moral and prosperous people. Several murders of recent occurrence among them are attributable to this fruitful source of evil.

The condition of the Pottawatomies continues substantially the same as heretofore reported. They depend mainly for support, especially in winter, on their large annuity, and but little or no improvement is manifest in their modes of living.

The location of the Kansas Indians in the country about Council Grove, on the great Santa Fé road, is unfortunate for them and the whites. They are a rude and depraved tribe, and little can be done for their welfare whilst they remain liable to the pernicious associations that await them there. Their vicious practices are also the cause of frequent annoyance to the numerous traders and travellers who pass that way.

The small-pox, reinforced by inebriety and general dissoluteness, has this year dealt sternly with the Sacs and Foxes. Their numbers have been thinned by death with unsparing hand. Agriculture is almost entirely neglected, and their attachment to old habits, encouraged by their despotic chiefs, materially retards their improvement.

The Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas of the Sac and Fox agency are in a prosperous condition, though they make frequent and just complaints of the depredations by the Sacs and Foxes upon their stock. As these Indians speak the same language with the Ottowas of this agency, and are in all respects a homogeneous people, it would be well if they were all blended together as one tribe. These Ottowas are distinguished for their steady progress, and in their modes of life are little behind the generality of the white population of the

adjoining States. They, too, suffer from the predatory practices of the Sacs and Foxes, and with a patient forbearance of retaliation that merits some reward at the hands of the government.

But the department is without power to afford adequate redress; for, although the Sacs and Foxes are the recipients of large annuities, not a dollar of their money can be taken without their consent to pay for depredations committed by them on the property of other tribes. The intercourse act makes no provision for such cases, as it applies alone to depredations on the property of citizens of the United States.

The Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws of the Osage River agency continue to furnish evidence of commendable industry and steady improvement. It is to be regretted that the Miamies belonging to the same agency are not entitled to like favorable notice. They stand in decided contrast with the other affiliated tribes. The effect of the large annuities that have been paid them has been to check all industry and thrift, and to tempt them to general idleness and dissipation. Within six years they have diminished one-half, with a prospect of still further decrease.

The Cherokees are embarrassed by an onerous public debt, which they are striving in good faith to discharge. For this and other public purposes they are anxious to sell to the United States the tract of country, containing about 800,000 acres, known as the "Cherokee neutral ground;" and there is much force of argument in favor of the obligation of the government to relieve them, by taking back the land at the price they were required to allow the United States for it when it was granted to them. But, notwithstanding the evil alluded to, this tribe, with most of the others in the southern superintendency, are steadily multiplying around them the blessings of life, and afford the highest evidence of the justice and wisdom of our policy towards them. By a convention entered into in 1837, between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the latter, under certain conditions and restrictions therein provided, became a component part of the Choctaw nation. But they are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the political connexion between them and the Choctaws, and there is reason to believe that the best interests of both would be promoted by a separation of the tribes. The Chickasaws have applied to the government to interpose its authority for the purpose of effecting this object; but as the union was the result of mutual agreement, it is desired that their separation, if practicable, shall be accomplished in like manner.

A similar state of things exists in relation to the Creeks and Seminoles. Considering the previous relations between these tribes, the attempt to unite them was injudicious; and great dissatisfaction on the part of the Seminoles has been the result. When those remaining in Florida shall join their brethren West, it will be necessary for the government, by treaty or otherwise, to adopt adequate measures for putting the united tribe of Seminoles in a more favorable condition.

The famous Seminole chief, Billy Bowlegs, with several other prominent Indians from Florida, have recently visited Washington, and, while here, they signed an agreement, in which they acknowledged that they and all the Seminoles in Florida were under obligations to emigrate, and promised to use their influence to effect their entire

removal with the least possible delay. Late advices from the special agent represent that Bowlegs adheres to his promise since his return. A council of his people had been called for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements, and a general emigration may reasonably be expected at an early day.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for the purpose of effecting the removal from Texas of certain Indians "who have intruded themselves into that State from the territories of the United States." Suitable instructions in regard to this subject have been given to the proper agents of the department; but the measure contemplated is difficult to execute, and sufficient time and information have not yet been afforded to determine when and in what way the object may be accomplished. I have been informed, though unofficially, that the legislature of Texas have passed some act or resolution authorizing the Governor of the State to open negotiations with the Executive of the United States concerning the allotment of a portion of her territory as a common home for the Indians resident within her limits. The expediency of such an arrangement has been repeatedly and earnestly urged in reports from this office. It is, indeed, indispensable to a proper adjustment of Indian affairs in that State.

The most recent advices from New Mexico represent the Indians in that Territory as generally friendly, and that our relations with them are in a more satisfactory condition. In the vicinity of El Paso, however, the depredations of the Apaches are of frequent occurrence. A well organized and energetic body of mounted men, acting as scouting parties through the region infested by these marauding savages, is, perhaps, the only effectual means of holding them in check.

The Navajos and other tribes in this Territory, heretofore hostile and mischievous, have recently manifested a disposition to abandon their predatory habits and to seek support in the cultivation of the soil. To this end they are anxious to be furnished with agricultural and other implements of husbandry, and a judicious expenditure of a moderate appropriation in this way would doubtless be justified by considerations of economy alone.

Notwithstanding the mountain and prairie Indians continue to suffer from the vast number of emigrants who pass through their country, destroying their means of support, and scattering disease and death among them, yet those who were parties to the treaty concluded at Fort Laramie in the fall of 1851 have been true to their obligations, and have remained at peace among themselves and with the whites.

The negotiations provided for by a late act of Congress with the Comanches, Kioways, and other Indians on the Arkansas river, have been necessarily postponed until the ensuing spring. It will then be expedient to make them parties to the treaty of Fort Laramie or to one containing similar provisions.

At an early period in the last summer, the agent for the Indians in Utah undertook, with the approbation of the governor of the Territory, an expedition to the various tribes therein occupying the region west of the Great Salt Lake. The thoroughfare of travel to California and Oregon passes through their country, and the object of the expedition was to prevent a recurrence, if possible, of numerous and often fatal

collisions between the emigrants and Indians. It seems to have been eminently successful, as no murders or robberies are reported to have been committed by these Indians during the present year. To give some idea of the immense travel along this route, and the consequent importance of conciliating the Indians, the agent states that in returning to Salt Lake, he passed on each of several days as many as three hundred wagons.

Some timely and efficient measures for the proper disposition and management of the Indians in California are of pressing importance to all concerned. The difficulties in which the subject is involved are the more embarrassing in consequence of the abortive efforts that have been made to establish fixed and permanent relations with them. Since the rejection of the treaties concluded with a large number of the tribes, sufficient information has not been received to justify a confident opinion as to the plan of operations it may be most expedient to adopt. To any that have been or can be proposed, plausible objections may, doubtless, be urged; but, regarding the policy of the rejected treaties as finally abandoned, and considering the removal of the Indians from the State as impossible, I suggest, as worthy of consideration, the plan of forming them into two grand colonies, to be suitably located: one in the northern and the other in the southern portion of the State. Like circumstances recommend a like policy in relation to the Indians west of the Cascade mountains in Oregon. That the plan suggested cannot be carried into successful operation without the expenditure of large sums of money, is readily conceded; but what other measure, adequate to the exigencies of the case, is free from the same objection? Something better, it is hoped, may yet be devised. In the mean time, dogmatism, on a subject of such difficulty and importance, may well be forborne.

Due attention has been paid to the preparation of the third part of the work respecting the Indian tribes of the United States, published under the direction of this bureau, and it will be forthcoming during the approaching session of Congress. The edition of the first part, intended for distribution to the new members, will be ready for delivery at an early day in the session.

The present seems to be an appropriate occasion for calling the attention of Congress to certain treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes which the government, for a number of years, has failed to execute. In consideration of the cession of their lands to the United States by the Sioux of the Mississippi, the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi and Missouri, the Winnebagoes, Delawares, Osages, Iowas, Creeks, and Stockbridges, it was stipulated, on the part of the government, that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$2,396,600, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks, yielding an interest of not less than five per cent. per annum. Owing, however, to the embarrassed condition of the treasury, it was deemed advisable by Congress, in lieu of making the investments, to appropriate, from year to year, a sum equal to the annual interest, at five per cent., on the several amounts required to be invested. On this account the government has already paid from its treasury \$1,742,240—a sum which is now equal to two-thirds of the

principal, and will, in a few years, be equal to the whole, if the practice of appropriating the interest shall be continued. As there is no limitation to the period of these payments, such a policy indefinitely pursued would prove a most costly one to the government. At the end of every period of twenty years it will have paid from the public treasury, by way of interest, the full amount of the stipulated investments. But such, it must be presumed, was never the intention of Congress. Nothing but necessity could justify that body in refusing to make appropriations required by the treaties of the government. The cause of the failure to do so, in the case of these Indian treaties, no longer exists. The public finances are in a prosperous condition. Instead of fiscal embarrassment, there is now a redundancy of money, and one of the vexed questions of the day is, what shall be done with the surplus in the treasury? Considering the premises, it seems to be quite clear that so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose should be promptly applied to the fulfilment of our treaty obligations.

But investments on Indian account may, it is believed, be wisely extended to other cases than those in which they are expressly required by treaty. If the policy in itself be good, and it has often been sanctioned by the government, there appears to be no good reason why it should not be more extensively adopted. There is another class of our treaty stipulations, by which the government holds, *in trust*, for certain Indian tribes, \$4,344,000. On this *trust-fund* it is bound to pay interest at the rate of five per cent., and, by a third class of like stipulations, it is bound to pay, annually, to sundry other tribes, on account of "permanent annuities" and "permanent provisions," \$141,250. For the sake of convenient reference and calculation, tabular statements A, B, and C are herewith submitted, exhibiting, in a connected view, all the treaties embraced in the foregoing classification, the names of the several tribes, and the amounts stipulated to be invested, funded, &c. The amount annually appropriated, on account of these treaty obligations, is \$478,280. By investing these amounts in safe stocks, yielding five per cent., the government may be relieved for all time to come from the necessity of making these annual appropriations; and the question certainly deserves to be considered, whether a disposition, in part, of the large surplus in the public treasury, can be made in any way so free from constitutional or other objections?

The want of uniformity in our Indian treaties is a source of much confusion and embarrassment. They have been made from time to time to meet the emergency of particular occasions, and without reference to system or general principles. They, however, constitute an important part of the supreme law of the land, and there are peculiar reasons why they should be carried faithfully into effect. But this it is extremely difficult to do, in consequence of their discordant and multifarious provisions. The whole code, if such an anomaly may be so called, is a singular compound of crude and cumbrous matter, prolific of vexatious questions, and incapable of harmonious adjustment. There are no doubt many of the tribes with whom new treaties could easily be concluded, superseding those previously made, and simplifying, to a most desirable extent, all our relations with them. A small appropriation would probably be sufficient for this purpose, and,

in my judgment, the money it would cost could not be more beneficially applied. If a large number of existing treaties were swept away, and others substituted in their stead, containing only a few plain, necessary, and assimilated provisions, serving as models for future treaties, and all looking mainly to the concentration of the several tribes; to their permanent domiciliation within fixed and narrow limits; to the establishment of efficient laws for the protection of their persons and property; and to a more judicious administration of the means provided for their support and improvement, the day would not be distant when the whole subject of our Indian affairs would assume a far more consistent and systematic form, presenting to the eye of the philanthropist and Christian a spectacle no longer cheerless and dispiriting, but redolent of consolation, encouragement, and hope.

Having, with studied brevity, presented to you the foregoing views, I conclude by referring, for more detailed information, to the reports of the superintendents, agents, &c., herewith submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. LEA, *Commissioner.*

HON. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

Schedule of papers accompanying the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1852.

A.—Statement exhibiting amounts required by treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes to be invested, &c.

B.—Statement exhibiting amounts required by treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes to be funded, &c.

C.—Statement exhibiting the several amounts of permanent annuities, permanent provisions for education, &c.

Reports of Superintendents of Indian Affairs, Agents, Superintendents and Teachers of Schools in the Indian country, &c.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 1.—Report of S. Osborn, sub-agent, New York Indians.
- No. 2.—Report of agent Sprague.
- No. 3.—School report of Rev. J. H. Pitezel.
- No. 4.—School report of L. Slater, superintendent.
- No. 5.—School report of Bishop P. P. Lefevre.
- No. 6.—School report of George N. Smith.
- No. 7.—School report of G. Bradley.
- No. 8.—Report of Elias Murray, superintendent, &c.
- No. 9.—Report of H. L. Murray.

MINNESOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 10.—Report of superintendent, Gov. A. Ramsey.
- No. 11.—Report of agent Watrous.
- No. 12.—School report of S. Hall, of A. B. C. T. Mission.
- No. 13.—School report of S. P. Bardwell.
- No. 14.—Report of agent A. M. Fridley.
- No. 15.—Reports of W. Wickham and E. F. Mixer, farmers for Winnebagoes.
- No. 16.—Report of George H. Fletcher, farmer for Winnebagoes.
- No. 17.—School report of A. T. C. Pierson.
- No. 18.—Report of agent N. McLean.
- No. 19.—Report of P. Prescott, farmer for Sioux.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 20.—Report of superintendent D. D. Mitchell.
- No. 21.—Report of agent J. H. Norwood.
- No. 22.—Report of agent Richardson.
- No. 23.—School report of S. M. Irwin.
- No. 24.—Report of agent Th. Mosely, jr.

- No. 25.—School report of Dr. Fr. Barker.
- No. 26.—School report of Thomas Johnson.
- No. 27.—School report of Miss Elizabeth S. Morse.
- No. 28.—School report of Cornelius Douglas.
- No. 29.—Report of agent Francis W. Lea.
- No. 30.—School report of T. Johnson.
- No. 31.—School report of D. Lykens.
- No. 32.—School report of J. B. Duerinck.
- No. 33.—Report of agent John R. Chenault.
- No. 34.—School report of Jotham Meeker.
- No. 35.—Report of agent A. M. Coffey.
- No. 36.—School report of David Lykens.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 37.—Report of superintendent John Drennen.
- No. 38.—Report of agent William J. J. Morrow.
- No. 39.—School report of Rev. John Schoonmakers.
- No. 40.—Report of agent George Butler.
- No. 41.—Mission report of Rev. E. B. Duncan.
- No. 42.—Mission report of Rev. D. B. Cumming.
- No. 43.—School report of Mrs. Eliza G. Palmer.
- No. 44.—Mission report of Rev. W. P. Upham.
- No. 45.—Mission and school report of Rev. S. A. Worcester.
- No. 46.—Mission report of Rev. Stephen Foreman.
- No. 47.—School report of James M. Payne, superintendent.
- No. 48.—School report of T. B. Van Horne.
- No. 49.—School report of O. L. Woodford.
- No. 50.—Report of agent William Wilson.
- No. 51.—School report of Alfred Wright.
- No. 52.—School report of Nath. M. Talbott.
- No. 53.—School report of Eben. Hotchkin.
- No. 54.—School report of Rev. E. Kingsbury.
- No. 55.—School report of John Harrell.
- No. 56.—School report of Alexander Reid.
- No. 57.—School report of Rev. R. D. Potts.
- No. 58.—Mission report of C. C. Copeland.
- No. 59.—School report of J. C. Robinson.

TEXAS.

- No. 60.—Report of special agent George T. Howard.
- No. 61.—Report of special agent Horace Capron.
- No. 62.—Report of special agent Jesse Stern.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 63.—Report of superintendent Governor Brigham Young.
- No. 64.—Report of agent Jacob H. Holeman.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 65.—Report of superintendent Anson Dart.
- No. 66.—Report of agent A. A. Skinner.
- No. 67.—Report of agent A. A. Skinner.
- No. 68.—Letter of Lot Whitcomb to superintendent Dart.
- No. 69.—Superintendent Dart's reply to L. Whitcomb.
- No. 70.—Report of agent A. A. Skinner.
- No. 71.—Report of agent E. A. Starling.
- No. 72.—Letter from Governor Douglas to E. A. Starling.

A.

Statement exhibiting amounts required by treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes to be invested, but which have not been; the date of said treaties, the several amounts of interest appropriated, &c.

Names of tribes.	Date of treaty.	Amount to be invested.	Rate of interest guaranteed.	Amount of interest annually appropriated.	Number of years appropriated.	Aggregate of appropriations made.	Remarks.
Sioux of the Mississippi.....	Sept. 29, 1837	\$300,000	5 per ct.	\$15,000	14	\$210,000	} The investment of these two items was directed by a resolution of the Senate.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Oct. 21, 1837	200,000	"	10,000	15	150,000	
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri...	Oct. 21, 1837	157,400	"	7,870	15	118,050	
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	1,100,000	"	55,000	15	825,000	
Delawares	Sept. 24, 1829	46,080	"	2,304	14	32,256	
Osages	June 2, 1825	69,120	"	3,456	14	48,384	
Iowas	Oct. 19, 1838	157,500	"	7,875	14	110,250	
Creeks	Nov. 23, 1838	350,000	"	17,500	14	245,000	
Stockbridges	Nov. 24, 1848	16,500	"	825	4	3,300	
		2,396,600	.....	119,830	.....	1,742,240

B.

Statement exhibiting amounts required by treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes to be funded; the annual interest paid thereon, date of treaties; several amounts of interest appropriated, &c.

Names of tribes.	Date of treaties.	Amount to be funded.	Rate of interest.	Amount of interest annually appropriated.	Number of years appropriated.	Aggregate of appropriations made.	Remarks.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	Oct. 11, 1842	\$800,000	5 per ct.	\$40,000	9	\$360,000	
Kansas	Jan. 14, 1846	200,000	5 per ct.	10,000	6	60,000	For 30 years; afterwards in proportion as to numbers.
Pottawatomies ...	June 17, 1846	643,000	5 per ct.	32,150	6	192,900	.....do.....do.....do.
		1,643,000	.....	\$2,150	.....	612,900	

Statement exhibiting the several amounts of permanent annuities, permanent provisions for education, &c., for various Indian tribes.

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Names of tribes, and objects.	Acts and treaties.	Amount.	Total.
CHRISTIAN INDIANS.							
Statutes at Large.	4	58 and 183	7 & last.	Permanent annuity	Acts May 26, 1824, and May 20, 1836		\$400
CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW.							
Do.....	7	51	4	Permanent annuity	Per 4th art. treaty Aug. 3, 1795..	\$1,000	
Do.....	7	106	2	.....do.....	2d art. treaty Nov. 17, 1807..	800	
Do.....	7	204	4	.....do.....	4th art. treaty Sept. 24, 1819..	1,000	
Do.....	7	205	8	} Permanent provision for support of blacksmiths, farming utensils, em- ployment of persons, &c.	8th art. treaty Sept. 24, 1819, } 7th art. treaty Jan. 14, 1837, }	2,000	4,800
Do.....	7	530	7				
Do.....	3	608	1				
CHOCTAWS.							
Do.....	7	99	2	Permanent annuity	Per 2d art. treaty Nov. 16, 1805..	3,000	
Do.....	7	213	13	.....do.....	12th art. treaty Oct. 18, 1820..	600	
Do.....	7	235	2	.....do. for education..	2d art. treaty Jan. 20, 1825..	6,000	

Do.....	7	212	6	Permanent provision for blacksmith.....	6th art. treaty Oct. 18, 1820..	600	
Do.....	7	236	9	Permanent provision for iron, steel, &c.....	9th art. treaty Jan. 20, 1825..	320	10,520
CHICKASAWS.							
Do.....	1	619	1	Permanent annuity.....	Per act of February 25, 1799.....		3,000
CREEKS.							
Do.....	7	36	4	Permanent annuity.....	Per 4th art. treaty Aug. 7, 1790..	1,500	
Do.....	7	69	2	.....do.....	2d art. treaty June 16, 1802..	3,000	
Do.....	7	287	4	.....do.....	4th art. treaty Jan. 24, 1826..	20,000	
Do.....	7	287	8	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant.	8th art. treaty Jan. 24, 1826..	840	
Do.....	7	287	8	Permanent provision for iron, steel, &c.....	do.....do.....do.....	270	
Do.....	7	368	13	Permanent provision for pay of wheelwright.....	do.....do.....do.....	600	26,210
DELAWARES.							
Do.....	7	51	4	Permanent annuity.....	Per 4th art. treaty Aug. 3, 1795..	1,000	
Do.....	7	114	3	.....do.....	3d art. treaty Sept. 30, 1809..	500	
Do.....	7	188	5	.....do.....	5th art. treaty Oct. 3, 1818..	4,000	
Do.....	7	327	3	.....do.....	supp'y art. treaty Sept. 24, '29..	1,000	
Do.....	7	75	3	Permanent provision for purchase of salt.....	3d art. treaty June 7, 1803...	100	

Statement exhibiting the several amounts of permanent annuities, &c.—Continued.

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Names of tribes, and objects.	Acts and treaties.	Amount.	Total.
Statutes at Large.	7	188	6	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant.	Per 6th art. treaty Oct. 3, 1818...	\$720	
Do.....	7	188	6	Permanent provision for iron, steel, &c.....	do..... do..... do.....	220	
				MIAMIES.			\$7,540
Do.....	7	301	4	Permanent annuity.....	Per 4th art. treaty Oct. 23, 1826..	25,000	
Do.....	7	191	5	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant.	5th art. treaty Oct. 6, 1818...	720	
Do.....	7	191	5	Permanent provision for iron, steel, &c.....	do..... do..... do.....	220	
Do.....	7	301	4	Permanent provision for tobacco, iron, and steel...	4th art. treaty Oct. 23, 1826..	770	
Do.....	7	191	5	Permanent provision for pay of a miller, in lieu of a gunsmith.....	5th art. treaty Oct. 6, 1818, & 5th art. treaty Oct. 24, 1834..	600	
Do.....	7	459	5				
Do.....	7	191	5	Permanent provision for purchase of salt.....	5th art. treaty Oct. 6, 1818...	320	
Do.....	7	583	6	Permanent provision in lieu of laborers.....	6th art. treaty Nov. 28, 1840.	250	
Do.....	7	191	5	Permanent provision for agriculture.....	5th art. treaty Oct. 6, 1818...	200	

EEL RIVER MIAMIES.							
Do.....	7	51	4	Permanent annuity.....	Per 4th art. treaty Aug. 3, 1795..	500	
Do.....	7	91	3	.....do.....	3d art. treaty Aug. 21, 1805..	250	
Do.....	7	114	3	}do..... }	3d and separate article treaty Sept. 30, 1809.....	350	1,100
Do.....	7	116	.....			
OTTOWAS.							
Do.....	7	51	4	Permanent annuity.....	Per 4th art. treaty Aug. 3, 1795..	1,000	
Do.....	7	106	2	.....do.....	2d art. treaty Nov. 17, 1817..	800	
Do.....	7	179	4	.....do.....	4th art. treaty Sept. 17, 1818..	1,500	
Do.....	7	220	4	.....do.....	4th art. treaty Aug. 29, 1821..	1,000	4,300
PIANKESHAWS.							
Do.....	7	51	4	Permanent annuity.....	Per 4th art. treaty Aug. 3, 1795..	500	
Do.....	7	101	3	.....do.....	3d art. treaty Dec. 30, 1805..	300	800
POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.							
Do.....	7	106	2	Permanent annuity.....	Per 2d art. treaty Nov. 17, 1807..	400	
POTTAWATOMIES.							
Do.....	7	51	4	Permanent annuity.....	Per 4th art. treaty Aug. 3, 1795..	1,000	
Do.....	7	114	3	.....do.....	3d art. treaty Sept. 30, 1809..	500	
Do.....	7	185	3	.....do.....	3d art. treaty Oct. 2, 1818..	2,500	
Do.....	7	317	2	.....do.....	2d art. treaty Sept. 20, 1828..	2,000	

Statement exhibiting the several amounts of permanent annuities, &c—Continued.

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Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Names of tribes, and objects.	Acts and treaties.	Amount.	Total.
Statutes at Large	7	320	2	Permanent annuity	Per 2d art. treaty July 29, 1829.	\$16,000	
Do.....	7	75	3	Permanent provision for purchase of salt	3d art. treaty June 7, 1803.	140	
Do.....	7	296	3	Permanent provision for purchase of salt	3d art. treaty Oct. 16, 1826.	320	
Do.....	7	296	3	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant.	do....do.....do.....	720	
Do.....	7	296	3	Permanent provision for iron, steel, &c	do....do.....do.....	220	
Do.....	7	318	2	Permanent provision for payment in money in lieu of tobacco	2d art. treaty Sept. 20, 1828, and 10th art. treaty June 5, 1846	300	
Pamp. copy, '45-'46		28	1				
Statutes at Large	7	318	2	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant.	2d art. treaty Sept. 20, 1828.	720	
Do.....	7	318	2	Permanent provision for iron, steel, &c	do....do.....do.....	220	
Do.....	7	321	2	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant.	2d art. treaty July 29, 1829.	720	
Do.....	7	321	2	Permanent provision for iron, steel, &c.....	do....do.....do.....	220	
Do.....	7	320	2	Permanent provision for purchase of salt.....	do....do.....do.....	250	
							\$25,830

H. Doc. 1.

				SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.			
Do.....	7	85	3	Permanent annuity.....	Per 3d art. treaty Nov. 3, 1804.....		1,000
				SHAWNEES.			
Do.....	7	51	4	Permanent annuity.....	Per 4th art. treaty Aug. 3, 1795....	1,000	
Do.....	7	161	4	.....do.....	4th art. treaty Sept. 29, 1817..	2,000	
Do.....	7	75	3	Permanent provision for salt	3d art. treaty June 7, 1803....	60	
				SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.			3,060
Do.....	7	179	4	Permanent annuity.....	Per 4th art. treaty Sept. 17, 1818.....		1,000
				SENECAS.			
Do.....	7	161	4	Permanent annuity.....	Per 4th art. treaty Sept. 29, 1817..	500	
Do.....	7	179	4	.....do.....	4th art. treaty Sept. 17, 1818..	500	
				WYANDOTS.			1,000
Laws U. States..	10	951	3	Permanent annuity.....	Per 3d art. treaty March 17, 1842..	17,500	
Old edition.....	10	952	8	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant.	8th art. treaty March 17, 1842..	840	
Do.....	10	952	8	Permanent provision for iron, steel, &c.....	do..do..do.....do.....	370	
Do.....	10	951	4	Permanent provision for education.....	4th art. treaty March 17, 1842..	500	
				WEAS.			19,210
Statutes at Large	7	187	5	Permanent annuity.....	Per 5th art. treaty Oct. 2, 1818.....		3,000

Statement exhibiting the several amounts of permanent annuities, &c.—Continued

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Names of tribes, and objects.	Acts and treaties.	Amount.	Total.
Pam. copy Laws '51-52, p. 52				SIOUX OF THE MISSISSIPPI.			
				For interest on \$1,360,000, at 5 per cent., for 50 years.	Per 4th art. treaty July 23, 1851, not yet published.....	\$68,000	
Do.....				For interest on \$112,000, at 5 per cent., for 50 years, being in lieu of reservation.	See Senate's amendment to 3d art. of same treaty.....	5,600	
Do.....				For interest on \$1,160,000, at 5 per cent., for 50 years.	4th art. treaty August 5, 1851, not yet published.....	58,000	
Do.....				For interest on \$69,000, at 5 per cent., being in lieu of the reservation.....	See Senate's amendment to 3d art. same treaty.....	3,450	
							\$135,050

No. 1.

NEW YORK SUB-AGENCY,
Buffalo, September 30, 1852.

SIR: In my report of September 30, 1845, I expressed a confident expectation that the condition of the Senecas would undergo a rapid and permanent change for the better, from the time when the treaty requiring their concentration upon the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations should be fully carried out. This expectation, I am grieved to say, has been utterly disappointed. It was founded upon evidences of increasing industry and sobriety upon the Cattaraugus reservation, and made no allowance for disturbing causes, some of which were inevitable, while others could not have been anticipated. I had made some allowance for a gradually increasing presence of the white population; but I did not foresee the malign consequences of recently-constructed railroads, and I could not anticipate those violent political changes which have occurred among these Indians.

The influences which are hostile to Indian improvement have gathered strength.

Prostitution and intemperance have increased, and the Indian continues to find in the waste of his timber the means of gratifying these vices, and indulging that indolence to which he is prone. The pine had been swept away, but the other timber of the Allegany reservation has been rendered valuable by the New York and Erie railroad, and is rapidly disappearing. The Indians do not engage in mechanic arts; and agriculture, among them, is progressing but slowly. Education may be more freely extended to them, but I regret to say that I see no evidence of its producing its best fruits in moral improvement.

I am persuaded that fierce quarrels among the Indians themselves about their own government and laws have been a great, if not the principal cause of their sad situation. There has been a continued strife upon these reservations ever since the so-called resolution brought about the new government. How can these people advance in the peaceful arts when they are embroiled in contentions about matters which few of them can understand anything of? The quarrel has become purely personal and factious, if it ever was otherwise—and this, too, at a time when internal harmony seems essential to the resistance of danger from abroad. There is, in fact, no government. The old chiefs have been elected under the new government, and they will not execute the functions of their office fully.

I trust, sir, that you will consider these opinions as forced from me by a sense of duty. I have always abstained from all interference with the Indians in such matters, and have contented myself with endeavoring to soothe asperities which I could neither avert nor cure. Any influence for good which I may possess over the Indians would be wholly lost were I to take sides with either faction.

The government is, in my opinion, of no consequence, so long as the Indians will live quietly under it, and give their thoughts and efforts to the education of their children, and adding to the comforts of their homes.

I am not sure that a return to the old customary government by

chiefs would be best. But I cannot shut my eyes to the consequences of the continuance of the present condition of things.

* The Senecas resident in the Tonawanda reservation have a small number of chiefs, and what government there is, is in their hands. This band manages its own affairs without reference to the residue of the nation. They continue to repudiate the treaty ceding their reservation to the Ogden Company, and amid the embarrassments of their situation are surely, but slowly, retrograding.

With reference to the other tribes, there has been no material change for several years past.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. OSBORNE, *Sub-Agent.*

Hon. LUKE LEA,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Census of the Six Nations of New York.

Name of the tribe, and location.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Senecas at Cattaraugus.....	311	325	538	1,174
Senecas at Allegany.....	191	211	382	784
Senecas at Tonawanda.....	162	180	280	622
	664	716	1200	2,580
Onondagas at Onondaga Castle.....	87	94	137	
Onondagas with Senecas at Allegany..	19	14	49	
Onondagas with Senecas at Cattaraugus	10	6	17	
Onondagas with Senecas at Tonawanda	.....	1	3	
Onondagas with Tuscaroras at Tuscarora	4	7	13	
	120	122	219	461
Cayugas with Senecas.....	40	31	62	133
Tuscaroras at Tuscarora.....	70	66	140	276
Oneidas at Oneida Castle.....	46	42	86	
Oneidas with Senecas at Cattaraugus...	3	1	1	
Oneidas with Onondagas at Onondaga Castle.....	12	10	10	
	61	53	97	211
<p>The following list of persons, with their families, claim that they are Oneidas, living with the Onondagas, and, at the general distribution of the Oneida lands, received their due portion:</p>				
Sally Jones.....	5			
Adam Doxtater.....	8			
Malinda Jones.....	6			
Jenny Thomas.....	3			
	22			22
Total number of Six Nations New York Indians.....				3,683

MACKINAC AGENCY,
Office Indian Affairs, City of Detroit, Oct. 4, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the following report of the state of the Indians within this agency:

As the Indians desired that I should visit their different settlements within the agency, and believing that my presence at their homes would result in their encouragement, and enable me more successfully to aid and direct them in their agricultural, educational, and other pursuits, I have devoted a portion of the past summer to that work.

I visited several settlements and mission stations among the Chippewas of Saginaw, and those of Swan creek and Black river, and I am happy to state that the reports which I had received of their prosperity were more than verified. There are three principal settlements and mission stations among them. One (Kazier mission) is on the reservation on the Flint river, a portion of which they have repurchased from the government; another (Bradley chapel) is twenty miles east of the village of Flint; and a third is five miles north of Lower Saginaw; besides several smaller settlements. At each of these points they own several hundred acres of first-rate land; their crops were in good condition, and their fences and other improvements were of a substantial character, and their houses were well built and comfortable.

The efforts to establish schools for the education of their children, and to bring them under the influence of the Christian religion, have been attended with the most marked and gratifying success. In one of these schools (at Bradley chapel) I found fifty scholars. They were well clad, and gave indisputable evidence that the labor bestowed upon their mental and moral culture had not been lost. The lands ceded by these Indians to the government, to be disposed of for their benefit, not having met with the ready sale which was then anticipated, has resulted greatly to their disadvantage; and as the amount of their annuity is small—not enough, indeed, to compensate them for the loss of time in attending the payment—if a final settlement of their affairs could be had with the government, it would meet their hearty cooperation, and I have no doubt result greatly to their future welfare and advantage.

I also visited the Ottowas and Chippewas at Grand and Little Traverse, Middle Village, Village of the Cross, and several other points on the straits of Mackinac, and found them in a prosperous condition. They are temperate and industrious, and are embracing and following in all respects the habits and customs of the whites. By the cultivation of their lands, and their abundant fisheries, they are well provided with all the necessaries of life; and it is gratifying to state that these, as well as the other Indians of the agency, are now so far recovered from their former degraded condition and vices as to be able to estimate properly the assistance afforded them by the government, and to use it to the best advantage. And they have now intelligence and moral sentiment sufficient to enable them, in a good degree, to guard against those temptations which have heretofore proved so ruinous to them, and to protect themselves from the influence of designing and

interested persons. And with the care which will be taken of their interests by the government, and by proper vigilance on the part of its agents, they will be more and more fitted to protect and provide for themselves.

The reformed and improved condition of the Ottowas and Chippewas, in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie, was apparent at the recent annuity payment to them at that place, at which there were not over two or three cases of drunkenness, and at which they set aside, as they did last year, a portion of their annuities for the purchase of more land.

The Ottowas and Chippewas, and the Ottowas in the Grand River valley, are gradually improving their condition. Those at the Ottawa and Griswold Colony missions are as prosperous as at the time of my last annual report. The amount remitted by the department for the purchase of agricultural implements, has been in part used for the benefit of these Indians, greatly to their encouragement.

The Pottawatomies of Huron, located in Calhoun, and the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, located in Van Buren and Berrien counties, in this State, continue to give evidence of improvement, and evince a determination to show themselves worthy of the beneficial efforts made for their welfare.

The missionaries and teachers who labor among these, as well as the other Indians of this agency, have devoted themselves to the work with commendable zeal, and some of them with no small sacrifice of personal comfort and ease. They have the confidence of the Indians, and their labors have been attended with success. They are deserving of every assistance which the government and its agents can render them. And in this connexion I deem it proper to state, that at the time of the making of the several treaties with the Indians, so deep was their degradation, that they took but little interest in the education of their children, and therefore the provisions in the treaties for this object are found to be inadequate to their present wants. They now begin to see the deficiency, and deeply deplore a want which they have neither the means nor experience requisite to remedy. In any future adjustment of their affairs with the government, it would be a great benefit to them if special and ample provisions could be made for them in this respect.

In obedience to your instructions I proceeded to Sault Ste. Marie in July last; and, receiving from sub-agent Aitkin such property as he was pleased to turn over to me belonging to the United States, I relieved him from further service in that capacity. The agency building at that place I found to be in a dilapidated condition, and fast going to decay. Situated as it is one mile from the village, it will not, in my opinion, command a rent sufficient to justify an expenditure for the necessary repairs; but as the premises upon which it is situate are desirable, the whole property, I think, could be disposed of at a fair value. Now that the sub-agency there is discontinued, and its affairs transferred to this agency, I would recommend, if it should meet the views of the department, that it be disposed of at the earliest practicable period, reserving, perhaps, that portion upon which is situate the blacksmith shop.

For a more particular account of the condition and prospects of the

Ottowas and Chippewas at the Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa Colony missions, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying reports of the Rev. Messrs. Pitezel and Slater. I regret to be compelled to state that no other reports of a similar character have been received by me, although I have endeavored to impress upon the missionaries and teachers of my agency the importance of having their reports forwarded to me in time to accompany my annual report. As they may yet be received, it will be my pleasure to forward them to you, trusting that they may be received in time to accompany your annual communication to Congress.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, your obedient, humble servant,
WM. SPRAGUE, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. LUKE LEA,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 3.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN,

September 20, 1852.

SIR: I beg leave, at the close of the present conference year, to report the condition of the Indian mission embraced in your agency, called the Sault Ste. Marie mission.

The principal Indian station is located about thirty-five miles from the Falls of the St. Marie river, on the coast of Lake Superior. The members in church fellowship are 65, of whom 18 are on probation. A Sabbath school has been kept up, numbering 31 scholars. Some time since, at a camp-meeting held at Whitefish Point, a temperance meeting was held, and 105 of the Indians signed the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage. We hope they will have sufficient firmness to resist temptation from this source. We should rejoice to see these Indians improve more rapidly; but, at the same time, we are persuaded that they have made already great advances in Christian morality and religion, and in the same proportion have advanced toward civilization.

A day school has been kept up most of the time excepting during sugar-making. During the summer but few were in attendance, owing to the fact that the larger number of the Indians spent most of the summer at Whitefish Point, fishing. There was a good reason for their long-continued absence, arising from the prevalence of the small-pox among the Indians and half-breed population at the Sault, from which place it was carried to the saw-mill, within six miles of the Indian settlement. The school has numbered for the year 26 scholars, 9 of whom are females. Mrs. Rev. E. Steele has taught the school most of the time, with the aid of her husband. We had sufficient help and means on the spot to do more than was accomplished could the school have been better supplied with scholars. The average attendance has not been furnished me by the missionary. A list of the names of scholars you will find accompanying.

The settlement where these Indians now live is new, but they have ten or twelve comfortable log-houses, and sufficient land under cultivation to raise their own potatoes. With few exceptions, they are well fed and clad, and live comfortably compared with those who still stick to their blanket and follow the chase.

One means of their subsistence must be, from the nature of things, fishing. Lake Superior abounds with the finest fish, and none understand better than the Indians how to fish. As long as they reside about the lake, this occupation must be to them what the farm is to the farmer, or the trade to the mechanic. In the isolated situation of the missionaries who labor among them, they are necessarily called to endure many privations and much severe trial. They labor in hope of making the Indians more comfortable and happy in their physical, intellectual, and moral condition; looking, I trust, for their reward, not in the present, but in the world to come, where, we doubt not, many of the red men of the forest will, through their humble and yet honored instrumentality, wear forever the crown of a glorious immortality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. PITEZEL,

Sup. Methodist Mission Indian Mis. District.

HON. WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Indian Agent, Detroit, Michigan.

No. 4.

OTTOWA COLONY, *September 30, 1852.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report, stating the condition of the school and the prospects of the colony of Ottawa, with whom I still labor. The natives, neglecting the measures which foresight would dictate, were obliged so often to resort to the forest to obtain their meat and to browse their ponies, that the school was suspended during the winter. Miss Walker taught the school the summer term. The present fall term is now in progress, and is taught by Miss Wells. The improvement of some of the children is encouraging and satisfactory; while many, on account of their inconstant attendance, make little progress. Our religious meetings have been sustained with interest, and I hope profit, to all.

One, the head of a family, of late expresses a hope of the forgiveness of her sins. I love to unfold to them the precious truths of the Gospel, to point out to them the way of salvation; but the temporal as well as the eternal interest of this people is a subject of much anxiety to me. It is with sadness I reflect upon their past, present, and future prospects. I have seen the tribe numerous and powerful, seated around their council-fires, their countenances and deportment revealing the native dignity of their nature, when unrestrained by the laws and unconfined by the fences of the white man, and when uncontaminated, too, with the distilled poison which has tended more than anything else to degrade and debase them. I have seen them fall one after another, from the venerable chief to the tenderest sickly infant, melting away almost as

the snow before the sun in the spring-time. A feeble and distracted remnant remain, like vanquished soldiers returned from battle; their strength is wasted, and they retain little of their former character, except a disposition to rove, and other traits which have ever hindered most the introduction of the Gospel and the success of schools among them. I have, for some time past, thought it best that, under the fostering care of the United States government, they might remove to the Indian territory, where they may enjoy their own privileges as an independent people, and still receive the benefits of Christian philanthropy. I have no doubt but their removal thence would greatly promote their temporal interests, and much advance their progress in civilization.

The chief of our colony, with others, has asked of their brethren West the privilege of uniting with them in the cultivation of their land. They met in council, and replied, through their missionary, that they would receive them to all the privileges themselves enjoyed which it was their prerogative to bestow. The chief and a number of others have determined to emigrate could they procure from government the means of defraying their expenses of removal. I have made the inquiry, and think the small sum of twenty dollars per individual would be sufficient.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

L. SLATER, *Superintendent.*

HON. WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

No. 5.

DETROIT, *October 6, 1852.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor, herewith, to submit to you a tabular report of the Indian schools connected with the Catholic missions under my charge, together with lists containing the names, ages, and sexes of the scholars who have attended school any portion of the year. In all these schools spelling, reading, and writing are invariably taught, and also ciphery, geography, and grammar to those who are more advanced. At the stations of Little Traverse, Point St. Ignace, and Mackinac, the girls are also taught sewing, knitting, trimming, cask-work, and various kinds of needle-work. The proficiency of the scholars who regularly attend, is in general very satisfactory, and some have improved beyond all expectation. The great majority of these children have natural capacity enough to learn any science or trade, but the great difficulty is to train them up to steady habits and assiduity; for many of them are so irregular in attending, and find so many reasons to absent themselves from school, that it is difficult for many teachers to know the exact number of those who have attended their school in the course of the year, which renders it sometimes very unpleasant and discouraging to the teacher. However, as nothing but religion can civilize and bring them to a full sense of their duty, we entertain the most sanguine hopes that the influence of the Catholic faith will soon obtain in them that desired effect.

The Indians in our stations are fast embracing religion, and we observe, with deep sensation of joy, that, so soon as they have subjected themselves to the mild yoke of Christ, their savage dispositions and wild propensities begin to disappear; they become enamored with the beauty of virtue; industry, sobriety, and morality are made chief objects of emulation among them, and their attention is gradually turned to all the necessary parts of domestic economy; justice and uprightness in their dealings, and charity towards each other, become also their great characteristics: so that we have great reason to believe that the period is fast approaching when it will be said with admiration, particularly of the stations of Little Traverse, Middletown, La Croix, Sheboygan, and Anse Keewenaw, Behold! these Indians are really civilized; they possess the virtues and fine qualities of civilized people, without being tainted with their vices and immoralities.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your very obedient servant,

PETER B. LEFEVRE, *Bp., &c.*

WM. SPRAGUE, *Esq.,*

Acting Sup't Indian Affairs, Michigan.

No. 6.

OLD WING MISSION,
Grand Traverse, October 6, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I send you the following as my annual report:

Last fall the crops were very light, and many of the Indians went up the lake to spend the winter hunting for a subsistence, and the winter continued so late last spring, that many who remained north suffered for provisions, and many horses died; and the Indians, I am told, were forced to eat their flesh to keep from starvation. In our immediate neighborhood, there was no particular suffering. Owing to the newness of the fields, the crops were better than in some other settlements.

As soon as winter set in, I opened the school and continued it until the commencement of sugaring. The scholars improve well while in school, but it is very important for the children, and in fact for the old and young, that they continue more steadily at home. I think, however, they are improving. During the past year our meetings have been well attended—often with deep interest. It is in the renovating influence of the Gospel, as well as in the intellectual advancement, that we look for the power which will raise the red man to the condition of the enlightened white man, and fit him to mingle in the circles of refined society. As a nation, I think we owe this to him; as an individual, I mean to do all that I can to accomplish the object; and everything that refines the manners, rectifies the moral feelings, enlightens the mind, fixes the being to his residence, gives him an interest in property, makes him industrious, and raises his affections up to God, the giver of every blessing, tends to accomplish this noble end. We think we see a decided advancement in all these respects.

We have to lament that there are men who have, during the past season, come from Grand Haven here with a small vessel to sell whiskey to the Indian, and some have been taken in the snare. Oh, that men could find some honest employment by which to get a living, and not so recklessly, for petty gain, sow misery and ruin around them! Not having visited our friends for seven years, I thought it my duty to take my family out last summer to spend a short time for that purpose, and to have a short release from the anxious cares of the mission. I made my journey on the coast in a small boat, for several reasons—one was to visit the Indians along the coast, to induce them to come here and settle. I obtained a pledge from two chiefs, and others, that they would come next spring. I preached a few times to them, and hope I left some good impressions and an influence to check that wandering, drunken habit which so many of them have been addicted to. On account of head-winds we did not get home in time to attend payment, and both Mrs. Smith and myself have had the fever and ague since our return, but we are improving now.

Here let me add one word, viz: it is most sincerely to be hoped that the payment may be moved from so corrupting a place as Mackinac to some point that the agent can control. The crops here are very good this fall.

I am, most sincerely, your humble servant,

GEO. N. SMITH.

HON. WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

No. 7.

SAGINAW, *October 6, 1852.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith transmit to you a brief statement of the state of the Indian missions among the Chippewas of Saginaw. There have been two white missionaries employed the last year on the mission, four native teachers and interpreters, and one white teacher.

Five schools at different bands have been taught for the benefit of the Indian youth, at which there have been about one hundred and eighty children taught the rudiments of the English language, many of whom have made good progress in learning. The usual course of instruction pursued in common schools among the whites has been had here.

There are about four hundred adults who make a profession of the Christian religion, many of whom exhibit in their lives the virtues of the Christian. These Indian bands have almost all abandoned their Heathen customs, and, if not heartily, have nominally adopted the white man's religion. To effect an entire and rapid advance in civilization, they only need a home—land enough to make each family a farm that they can feel secure to call their own. And I hope and pray that such may be the case soon.

Your most obedient,

G. BRADLY,

Superintendent Indian Mission.

HON. WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

FALLS OF WOLF RIVER, WISCONSIN,
Menomonee Territory, November 2, 1852.

SIR: In conformity with my report, dated at Powwa-ha-conna, the 16th ultimo, the Menomonees commenced their emigration on the 19th ultimo, and I have now the honor to report that they have been removed by Messrs. Thompson and Ewing, in pursuance of their contract, to this place.

Lake Powwa-ha-conna, the place where the Indians embarked, is notable as being the location of a Catholic mission and school. The mission is under the charge of the Rev. B. F. Bonduel, who, besides his duties as pastor, has a school in which Indian boys are taught. The girls are taught by Mrs. Dousman and her daughter, Miss Jane Dousman, both of whom have resided here several years. I have been exceedingly interested in these ladies. Amiable, intelligent, and accomplished, they are fitted for the very highest circles of society—in which they have evidently moved; but, with the meekness and humility of the true Christian, they prefer, to the cold and heartless ceremonies of fashionable life, the more pleasant and philanthropic duty of training up the rude children of the forest to intelligence and christianity. They illustrate, in their lives, some of the highest excellencies of female character, but especially that true spirit of genuine Christian benevolence which has made woman, everywhere, and in all ages, the nearest link which binds humanity to the angelic world. Mr. Bonduel is a native of France, and is highly educated. He sprang from a wealthy family, and inherited a fortune, which, at the time he came to the United States, amounted to thirty or forty thousand dollars. Devoted, however, to the priesthood, for which he was educated, he chose rather to employ the energies of his fine intellect in the work of ameliorating the condition of savage life, than the less adventurous field of religious duty at home. He entered, therefore, very early in life, into the field of missionary labor among the Indian tribes, and has now been engaged in this laborious work for nearly thirty years. He has resided among several tribes, but for some years has been exclusively among the Menomonees, to whom he is attached alike by a sense of religious duty and the strong chords of sympathy. Under his care and teaching a considerable portion—nearly one-third—of the tribe have become christianized, and a number of the younger members are rapidly advancing in education. Some of them read and write very well. It is highly interesting to see him in his humble chapel, with his little Christian flock around him, chanting the hymns of the Catholic church in their native tongue. As he recites the solemn prayer which ages of Christian usage have consecrated, they look upon him with eyes filled with Christian sympathy and beaming forth with the most intense anxiety, and, with the most proper observance of time, they break forth in their responses with a voice as deep, rich, and mellow as the flute. Although an observer like myself may not understand a single word, yet he could not fail to see that the whole ceremony of worship is marked not only by Christian simplicity but by Christian purity of thought and intention.

In obedience to your instructions I have diligently superintended the removal, and am happy to certify that it has been effected in a peaceful, comfortable, and satisfactory manner. They have been abundantly supplied with transportation, and good and wholesome provisions. No complaint has been made to me, and no instance of discontent has been noticed by me. On the contrary, the Indians expressed their entire satisfaction in regard to their removal, and have this day, in council, presented their thanks to the contractors for their kindness in providing to make their journey smooth and comfortable. They are now encamped on their new home, and appear to be highly satisfied with the territory selected for them.

In the course of the removal, it was found most convenient for those living on the Oconto and Menomonee rivers to remove by the way of the Oconto river and Shawano lake, which empties into Wolf river eight miles below the falls at this place. The portage was only three miles. Mr. John Jacobs was selected by the contractors to supply and lead this band; and I detailed my son, Harvey L. Murray, to superintend the removal and devote himself to their comfort, and see that they lacked nothing which the contract provided for them. His report is herewith enclosed. I cannot omit saying that the selection of Mr. Jacobs to lead this band was most fortunate and judicious. He is a capable, discreet, and energetic man, high in the confidence of the Menomonees, and deservedly respected by all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. MURRAY,
Superintendent, &c.

HON. L. LEA,
Com. Ind. Aff's, Washington City.

No. 9.

FALLS OF WOLF RIVER, WISCONSIN,
Menomonee Territory, November 2, 1852.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions I repaired, on the 16th, to the Oconto river, to superintend the removal of that portion of the Menomonees residing on the Oconto, and have faithfully attended to the duty assigned me of seeing the Indians well provided for by the contractors, and comfortably removed to this place.

The removal has been effected in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Indians, and very creditable to the contractors, who had deputed Mr. John Jacobs to procure supplies and lead the band. Mr. Jacobs is well educated and highly esteemed. His provision for the band, and care over them, merit the highest praise, and command their warmest thanks and approbation.

The band, consisting of seven hundred, are all here, and comfortably encamped.

Respectfully, yours,

H. L. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY,
Superintendent, &c.

No. 10.

MINNESOTA SUPERINTENDENCY,
Saint Paul, October 26, 1852.

SIR: Since my last annual report there has been but little change in the condition of the Indians in this region. Good health has generally prevailed among the different tribes. The long-continued hostilities which have separated the Chippewa and the Sioux have been, in a measure, terminated by the precautions of officers in the Indian service. So far as open outbreaks are concerned, hostilities are now chiefly restricted to the northern Chippewas and the Sioux of the plains. With these Indians the government has had very little intercourse, and can be expected to exert but a limited influence. The bands that are in receipt of annuities, and convenient to our military posts, are gradually being brought under control; and in their instance much has been done, by the annual distribution of payments, to soften the inveterate national prejudices which a long lapse of time, and the succession of many generations, have been unable to remove. In this respect a favorable influence has been secured by means of the annuity system; and it might be well to consider how far an extension of it to the more distant Chippewas and Sioux would lead to a like result, by enlarging the immediate authority which there would be exercised over them by the agents of government.

Among rude nations many causes combine to keep alive the passion for war. Of these it is sufficient to notice two. Though mostly strangers to the idea of separate property vested in any individual, savage societies well understand the rights of each tribe to its own domain. Of these rights they are tenacious; and as their territories are extensive, and the boundaries of them not exactly ascertained, they easily find subjects of dispute in conflicting pretensions to the same lands. Again, the American Indians are divided into petty communities, and can take the war-path only in small parties. The number of men in each tribe is so insignificant that each warrior is conscious of the importance of his own arm, and feels that to it is committed a considerable portion of the public vengeance. Thus, war, which between populous nations is carried on with little animosity, is prosecuted by small tribes with all the rancor of a private quarrel. To the latter cause, also, may, in part, be ascribed the habitual caution which Indians manifest in their hostilities. Their numbers are so feeble that the life of each soldier is precious, and the preservation of it a capital object of policy. Hence in war they display more craft than boldness, using, in fighting, the same arts and stratagem that they do in hunting.

The murder on Pembina river, in June last, of an American citizen by a war party of Yancton Sioux, has already been brought to the notice of the department. It is probable that the offence was committed upon the supposition that the murdered man was a Chippewa half-blood; yet in view of the weakness of the civil and military arm of the government in so distant a region, and the consequent insecurity of our own citizens who may be residing or travelling in that quarter, the rejection by the Senate of the treaty concluded last year at Pembina is

much to be regretted. If the scenes now enacting on the southwestern frontier are not rehearsed upon our northern border, it will be owing less to our own precaution than to sheer good fortune.

The Indians inhabiting the country included in the boundaries of the Territory of Minnesota are Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Dacotahs, (Sioux,) Assinaboins, and Mandans. Of this number the Assinaboins, the Mandans, the Seton, Yancton, and Yanctoni Sioux, and the Chippewas, of Pembina, of Red, Cass, Winnepeg, Rainy, and Vermillion lakes, receive no annuities from government. The remainder have at various times made cessions to the United States, and are generally well provided for. They have lands of exuberant fertility; have farmers and blacksmiths residing among them by appointment of the department; receive large annuities of money and goods; and have schools, medical attendance, and religious instruction, also provided by the government. If, notwithstanding these provisions, it has been difficult to reclaim them to the restraints and the duties of civilized life, it is but fair to consider that nothing is more easy or common than to find men who have been educated in all the habits and comforts of improved society willing to exchange them for the wild labors of the hunter and the trapper. The very amusements most pursued and relished by men of all conditions, whose constitutions permit active exercise, are hunting, fishing, and in some instances war—the natural and heretofore almost necessary occupation of the savage.

It does not appear that the Assinaboins have ever, at any time, entered into treaty arrangements with the government of the United States.

With the Mandans only one treaty has been made—a treaty of peace and friendship, concluded at the Mandan village on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1825; Henry Atkinson, brevet-general United States army, and Benjamin O'Fallon, United States Indian agent, commissioners on part of the United States.

With the Winnebagoes eight treaties have, at different times, been formed. Of these the earliest is a treaty of peace, made at St. Louis on the third day of June, 1816, with that portion of the tribe then residing on the Wisconsin river. In four treaties the Winnebagoes made cessions of land, for which they now receive annuities from the government. In the treaty of August 1, 1829, at Prairie du Chien, 2,530,000 acres were ceded for an aggregate consideration of \$751,400—\$717,800 consideration in money, goods, &c., and \$33,600 consideration in land, estimating the land at \$1 25 per acre. In the treaty of September 15, 1832, at Fort Armstrong, Rock island, Illinois, Major General Winfield Scott and Governor John Reynolds, United States commissioners, 2,816,000 acres were ceded for \$2,945,482 aggregate consideration; \$440,682 consideration in money, goods, &c., and \$2,504,800 consideration in land. In the treaty of November 1, 1837, made at Washington, 5,000,000 acres were ceded for \$1,500,000 consideration in money, goods, &c. In the treaty of October 13, 1846, also made at Washington, 2,003,840 acres were ceded for \$1,190,000 aggregate consideration; \$190,000 consideration in money, goods, &c., and \$1,000,000 consideration in land. The treaty of 1846 is the latest treaty made by the United States with this tribe. In it they ceded all

lands, wherever situated, then or theretofore occupied or claimed by them, within the States and Territories of the United States, and especially that tract of country called the "Neutral Ground," which was assigned to them by the second article of the treaty of Fort Armstrong, concluded on the fifteenth day of September, 1832, and ratified on the thirteenth day of February following. In part consideration of this cession, the United States agreed "to purchase and give to the said Indians, as their home, to be held as all Indians' lands are held, a tract of country north of St. Peter and west of the Mississippi rivers, of not less than eight hundred thousand acres, which shall be suitable to their habits, wants, and wishes: *Provided*, Such land can be obtained on just and reasonable terms." (Art. 3, treaty Oct. 13, 1846.) Under this provision the Winnebagoes hold the lands which they now occupy in this territory, lying on the west side of the Mississippi river, above the Watal, and divided from the country purchased in 1847 of the Pillager Chippewas by the Long Prairie and Crow-wing rivers.

With the Chippewa tribe, in its various branches, the United States have, from time to time, concluded no less than twenty-nine different treaties. The earliest negotiations made with them are found in a treaty concluded at Fort McIntosh, on the Ohio river, on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1785, in which "the commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States, in Congress assembled, give peace to the Wyandot, Delaware, *Chippewa*, and Ottawa nation of Indians," on certain conditions. In point of time, this ranks as the third Indian treaty made by the United States; dating back more than two years prior to the formation of our present constitution. One of the articles considerately stipulates, "that the Delaware chiefs, Kelelamand, or Lieutenant Colonel Henry, Hengue Pushees, or the Big Cat, Wiccolind, or Captain White Eyes, who took up the hatchet for the United States, and their families, shall be received into the Delaware nation, in the same situation and rank as before the war, and enjoy their due portions of the lands given to the Wyandot and Delaware nations in this treaty, as fully as if they had not taken part with America, or as any other person or persons in the said nations." The most important treaties to which the Chippewas have at any time been parties, are the treaties of 1837 and of 1842. In these, they ceded to this government all their possessions in Michigan and Wisconsin, comprising the rich mineral district which extends along the south coast of Lake Superior and the valuable pine forests which skirt Black, Chippewa, St. Croix, Rum, and Wisconsin rivers, and tributaries. For these cessions, the United States agreed to pay them in money, goods, &c., the sum of \$1,865,000, in manner and form as prescribed in the treaties. Article five of the treaty of 1837, and articles two and six of the treaty of 1842, provided for their continuance upon the ceded territory, with the usual privileges of occupancy, until required to remove by the President of the United States. An order for removal, in accordance with treaty stipulations, was issued by the late President Taylor on the sixth day of February, 1850; and since that time, the enterprise of colonizing the Chippewas upon their own lands, in this Territory, has been prosecuted as, from time to time, reported to the department.

With the Dacotah tribe, in its different divisions, fifteen treaties have, at various times, been formed. The earliest negotiations made with them are recorded in four treaties, concluded at "Portage des Sioux" on the nineteenth day of July, 1815, with different bands of the tribe; said bands being desirous of reestablishing peace and friendship with the United States, "and of being placed in all things, and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the late war between the United States and Great Britain." The most important treaties to which this tribe has been a party, are the treaties of 1837, and the two treaties of 1851. In the former, concluded at the city of Washington on the twenty-ninth day of September, 1837, Joel R. Poinsett, commissioner, on part of the United States, the Medawaykantoan Sioux ceded to this government all their land east of the Mississippi river, and all their islands in the said river. For this cession, computed at five millions of acres, the United States stipulated to pay the sum of one million dollars. The consideration agreed to be paid for the lands acquired in the treaties of July 23, 1851, at Traverse des Sioux, and of August 5, 1851, at Mendota, will not vary much in sum from \$3,250,000. The whole quantity of land embraced in the cession made by these treaties is estimated at about thirty millions of acres.

It is unnecessary to state that, from the manner in which the money stipulated in the different treaties to which reference has been made is to be paid and expended for the benefit of the Indians, a large part of the principal being retained, to be absorbed and paid off by the interest, the actual cost to the government of the lands purchased is much less than the price nominally paid.

On the first day of January, 1852, there were employed at the several agencies in this superintendency, forty-seven persons, exclusive of agents, at an aggregate annual cost of twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars. Of this number, there were employed among the Winnebago Indians, twenty persons, at an expense of \$9,296; among the Chippewas, eleven persons, at an expense of \$5,380; and among the Medawaykantoan Sioux, sixteen persons, at an expense of \$6,980. The character of each kind of service, and its compensation, are shown in the following table:

Tribe.	Service.	No.	Pay.	Amount.	
Winnebago	Physician	1	\$1,000 00 per annum	\$1,000 00	
	Superintendent of school.....	1	600 00....do....	600 00	
	Teachers	4	480 00....do....	1,920 00	
	Interpreter	1	400 00....do....	400 00	
	Farmer	1	600 00....do....	600 00	
	Blacksmiths	3	480 00....do....	1,440 00	
	Assistant smiths.....	2	240 00....do....	480 00	
	Carpenter	1	38 00 per month	456 00	
	Overseer of laborers.....	1	37 00....do....	444 00	
	Laborer for school.....	1	35 00....do....	420 00	
	Laborers	4	32 00....do....	1,536 00	
			20		9,296 00

TABLE—Continued.

Tribe.	Service.	No.	Pay.	Amount.
Chippewa	Interpreter	1	\$400 00 per annum	\$400 00
	Blacksmiths	4	600 00....do....	2,400 00
	Assistant smiths.....	2	240 00....do....	480 00
	Farmers.....	3	500 00....do....	1,500 00
	Carpenter	1	600 00....do....	600 00
			11		5,380 00
Sioux.....	Physician	1	500 00 per annum	500 00
	Interpreter	1	400 00....do....	400 00
	Blacksmiths	2	600 00....do....	1,200 00
	Assistant smiths.....	2	240 00....do....	480 00
	Teachers	2	500 00....do....	1,000 00
	Superintendent of farming...	1	600 00....do....	600 00
	Farmers.....	7	400 00....do....	2,800 00
			16		6,980 00
	Total	47		21,656 00

Among the Winnebagoes seven hundred acres of land have been planted and cultivated during the year—five hundred at Long Prairie, the seat of the government agency, and two hundred on the Mississippi river. The estimated product of the two farms is nine thousand bushels of oats, thirteen thousand bushels of corn, twelve thousand of turnips, and one hundred tons of hay; besides potatoes and garden vegetables. A mill has been in operation at this agency since April, which is reported capable of turning out five thousand feet of lumber every twenty-four hours. A run of stone attached to it will, in the same time, grind two hundred and fifty bushels of grain.

Among the Chippewas three hundred acres have been in cultivation.

Among the Medawaykantoan Sioux, eighty-five acres have been planted at Little Crow village; seventy at Red Wing; sixty at Wabashaw; thirty at Black Dog; twenty at Shakapee's; twenty at Good Roads, and twenty at Lake Calhoun; in all, three hundred and five acres.

Mission stations and schools have been in operation at the following localities: Among the Winnebagoes, at Long Prairie; among the Chippewas, at La Pointe, Red lake, Pembina, Sandy lake, and Bad river; and among the Sioux, at Red Wing, Kaposia, Oak Grove, Traverse des Sioux, and Lac qui Parle. The number of persons, of both sexes, who during the year have been connected with these missions, is upwards of fifty.

Two hundred and eleven years ago the religious zeal of the French had planted the Cross among the Chippewas residing upon the confines of Lake Superior. This was five years "before the New England Eliot had addressed the tribe of Indians that dwelt within six miles of Boston harbor." From that time to this, missionary labors have been prosecuted among the Indians of the Northwest, almost without interruption; and, in one sense, it must also be added, almost without success. Though the savage has an instinctive sentiment that his own

fate and that of the universe are ruled by some supreme and invisible power, he sees this only through the medium of his wishes and imagination. He seeks for some object of veneration and means of protection which may assume an outward and tangible shape; reposes his faith in charms, capable of being attached to his person, and of affording a feeling of security amid the evils that surround him; and "puts his trust in the sagacity of the sorcerer, who comes forth from a heated, pent-up lodge, and, with all the convulsions of enthusiasm, utters a confused medley of sounds as oracles."

For this reason it has been common to decry, as a failure, the establishment of missions among Indians; because, in the main end these religious enterprises have had in view, they have fallen short of the success they deserve. But the observation and experience of several years have impressed me with a high sense of the importance of mission efforts, and taught me to admire the zeal with which they have been sustained under the most discouraging circumstances. The missionaries in this region have uniformly been useful auxiliaries to the government, and, in a thousand ways, of incalculable service to the Indian. Nor is the savage the only person who has been profited by their labors; in various forms civilized man derives advantage from their privations and toil.

Within a few months, the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, has published, among its "Contributions to Knowledge," a grammar and copious dictionary of the Dacotah language. For this new and interesting addition to philological literature, science is indebted to the missionary enterprise among the Sioux Indians. The preparation of the volume, says the editor, (Rev. S. R. Riggs,) "may be regarded as one of the contributions to science made by the great missionary enterprise of the present age. It was not premeditated, but has been a result altogether incidental to our work. Our object was to preach the gospel to the Dacotahs in their own language, and to teach them to read and write the same, until their circumstances should be so changed as to enable them to learn the English. Hence we were led to study their language, and to endeavor to arrive at a knowledge of its principles." Thus have the patient labors and literary cultivation of the missionaries among the Dacotahs produced a work which will be an enduring monument to connect the names of the compilers in honorable and lasting remembrance with the great subject of American philology.

I am not aware that full vocabularies have been formed, either of the Chippewa or Winnebago languages. Under direction of the department, memorials of these tongues might be perpetuated at little expense, and the records preserved in manuscript, until time and convenience should admit of their being put in print. In 1847 efforts were made, under the auspices of the government, to collect Indian vocabularies; and it is stated that "several valuable memoirs have been received, in answer to this requisition, from persons in various quarters of the United States, who have made the Indian languages their study; and that a large collection of original vocabularies, and numerical and geographical terms, has been made."

Why may not a systematic attempt be again made, by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to reduce to writing, collect, and preserve the dialects

of all the Indian tribes within its jurisdiction? The undertaking is worthy of an enlightened government, and is too great for private enterprise, or even learned associations, to attempt. "It is to be lamented," says Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, "very much to be lamented that we have suffered so many Indian tribes already to disappear without our having previously collected, and deposited in the records of literature, the general rudiments, at least, of the languages they spoke." The present materials are so limited that the labor of determining and classifying the Indian languages cannot be satisfactorily attempted until the collection of vocabularies and grammars is more complete. "Those individuals," says Mr. Schoolcraft, "who have directed their inquiries most successfully to the subject, have manifestly labored under great disadvantage from the paucity and incompleteness of their materials, the vague and unsatisfactory nature of some of them, and the great want of uniformity in the orthography, and, consequently, general comparative value of all." It is unnecessary to hint at the inferences, familiar to ethnographers, which would be deduced from a comparison of vocabularies, and observation of points of resemblance in different idioms. An ample collection of Indian dialects would enable the student to satisfactorily group the tribes speaking allied languages, and shed much light upon many interesting questions connected with the past history of the aboriginal races on this continent. It is to be hoped that the publication of the Dacotah grammar and lexicon will succeed in directing that attention to this subject which it deserves, and thereby, in some manner, secure the thorough exploration of a field which holds out unusual attractions to the philologist and ethnographer. In this way the future inquirer, with better opportunities, and more extensive materials, may be able to arrive at some definite conclusions in regard to the derivation and past movements of the American races.

In a communication dated January 29, 1852, I had the honor to submit to the consideration of the department a proposition from the Winnebago tribe of Indians to relinquish to the United States the country which they now occupy in this Territory, with all the improvements that have, from time to time, been made thereon, in exchange for an adjoining tract, of some 500,000 acres, included in the late Sioux purchase, and situated immediately north of the Crow river. In the report of the Winnebago agent, hereto appended, several reasons are urged in favor of this transfer deserving of consideration. The main objection to the exchange consists, I conceive, in the impolicy of surrendering back to Indian dominion lands to which the Indian title has once been extinguished. In balancing, however, the probable advantages of the transfer, against the evils of which it may be productive, this objection may lose much of its force. It is believed that the district on Crow river, though south of the present country of the Winnebagoes, is still sufficiently far north not to interfere with our white population for many years to come. With their present location these Indians will never be satisfied. They continually urge that an imposition was practised in colonizing them upon it; that it is not the country they had in view in agreeing to the treaty of 1846, and that it is a wooded region, overgrown with trees and underbrush, and,

in this respect, unsuitable for them, and very different from the more open country they had been accustomed to occupy further south. The tract upon Crow river is diversified with prairie and oak openings, and as it adjoins their present territory, the removal of the tribe can be made without expense to the government.

During the present autumn an entire change has been made in the management of the Winnebago school, pursuant to an order issued from the Office of Indian Affairs, dated the 28th day of July last. As schools merely of a literary or religious character can be productive of but little good among Indians, it is desirable that the manual-labor system should be strictly adhered to in the future conduct of this school.

It is understood that the Stockbridge Indians have selected a location for themselves in this Territory, but they have not yet removed upon it. The Menomonees, also, have not as yet been colonized upon the tract of country purchased for them, in 1847, of the Pillager Chippewas. What disposition the government may intend finally to make of this tribe I am uninformed.

Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made, and the expense incurred, during the last two years, to effect the removal of the Chippewas remaining in Michigan and Wisconsin, a considerable number still continue indisposed to migrate to the country appropriated to them in this Territory. By a rigid adherence, however, to the rule of paying only those who remove to and remain permanently upon their own lands, it is expected that the entire Chippewa tribe will finally be concentrated about the headwaters of the Mississippi, without any necessity being imposed upon the government of actively employing other means to effect a removal. They have been given distinctly to understand that there will be no further payments of annuities made upon the ceded lands, and that hereafter they will be paid, and all the goods and provisions to which they are entitled be distributed, in the vicinity of the Mississippi river. I know of no good reason why the government should vary this policy, unless, indeed, it be in the case of the Chippewas of L'Anse; and, in their instance, using the discretion given me over the whole subject by the department, I have directed that, for the present, the payment of annuities should be continued as heretofore.

The country reserved in this Territory for the occupancy of the Chippewas is, in every respect, suited to their tastes and habits of life. It is a watery region, in which, during six months of the year, no use can be made of either horses or carriages, and in which, during this time, recourse must be had to bark canoes. A multitude of lakes spangle its surface—the remains, no doubt, of a vast sea that once covered the whole country, extending north from the Gulf of Mexico, and perhaps reaching to Hudson's bay. These lakes constitute the prominent feature of the country, and are the reservoirs of many of the more remote sources, both of the Red river of the North and of the Mississippi, feeding the waters that empty into Hudson's bay and those which discharge themselves into the Gulf of Mexico. Innumerable fish abound in them, supplying to the Indians an ample equivalent for any fisheries that they may relinquish upon Lake Superior. Flocks of wild fowl congregate about their waters to nestle amidst and fatten upon the wild

rice. From Mr. Nicollet, the latest and most accurate authority, the following description of the lakes is taken:

"They are distributed in separate groups, or are arranged in prolonged chains along the rivers, and not unfrequently attached to each other by gentle rapids. It has seemed to me that they diminish in extent on both sides of the Mississippi, as we proceed southwardly, as far as 43° of north latitude; and this observation extends to the Arctic region, commencing at Bear's lake, or Slave lake, Winnepeg lake, &c. It may be further remarked that the basins of these lakes have a sufficient depth to leave no doubt that they will remain characteristic features of the country for a long time to come. Several species of fish abound in them. The white fish (*corregonus albus*) is found in all the deep lakes west of the Mississippi, and, indeed, from Lake Erie to the Polar sea. That which is taken in Leech lake is said by amateurs to be more highly flavored than even that of Lake Superior, and weighs from three to ten pounds. There is another species of this white fish, called by the Indians *tuliby*, or *ottuniby*, (the *corregonus artedi*,) which resembles it, but is much less esteemed. Both species furnish a wholesome and palatable food. Among the other species of fish that inhabit these waters are the *mashkinonge*, or *mashkilonge*; the pike, or jack-fish; the pickerel, or gilt carp; the sucker, or true carp; the perch; a species of trout called by the Chippewas *namogus*, &c., &c. These lakes, which are somewhat deep, swarm with leeches; and, among the amphibious reptiles, there are several species of terrapin and turtle, of which Mr. Say has described three of each kind in the appendix to the second expedition of Major Long."

During the past summer the Chippewa agency has been removed from Sandy lake to a point on the extreme southern line of the Chippewa territory, ten miles from the confluence of the Crow-wing and Mississippi rivers. From Sandy lake, which is in about latitude 46° 45', the present agency is distant, in a southwesterly direction, some one hundred and fifty miles. Of course this removal is merely temporary. The expense attending it has been kept within the most economical limit, and will not exceed two or three hundred dollars.

In previous annual reports I have urged the policy of obtaining the consent of the Pillager Chippewas to the permanent establishment, at Leech lake, of the agency for the whole Chippewa tribe, from Sault Ste. Marie to the Red river of the North. I again take the liberty of renewing this recommendation, convinced that Leech lake is the most suitable site for the agency, and, in many respects, the appropriate point from which to extend an influence over this widely-dispersed people. The different divisions of the tribe should be consolidated in their interests; hold their lands by tenancy in common; and occupy uniform treaty relations with the government of the United States.

On the twenty-third day of July last the Senate of the United States ratified the two treaties which were concluded in the summer of 1851 with the Dacotah Indians, with an amendment striking from each an article reserving for the future occupancy of the Indians a district of country situated within the boundaries of the ceded territory. They also introduced other amendments of less importance.

On the return of the treaties to this office thus amended, they were

again submitted to the Indians for their concurrence; and on the fourth and eighth days of September last the different bands, parties to the treaties of Mendota and Traverse des Sioux, signified their assent to the amendments made by the resolution of the Senate; and in this state the treaties have at last received the final approbation of the President.

Thus has an end been achieved, and a measure accomplished in all its parts, which is not alone important to the Indians, but of vital consequence to the Territory of Minnesota and the whole Northwest. The negotiations, though retarded by various occurrences in different stages of their progress, are now happily ended, and have become a past transaction; and, in view of the labor and responsibility which their management has imposed upon your office, and the prominent part borne by yourself in their conduct, it is a source of much satisfaction to know that they have been finally and successfully terminated under the present direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

With the experience the government of the United States has had in negotiating treaties with Indian tribes, it is a wonder that the whole system has not long since been exploded. Our Indians are in that state of nature which has passed the association of a single family; but not yet submitted to the authority of positive laws, or of any acknowledged rule. Their political union is so incomplete, their civil regulations so few and of such slender authority, that they are to be viewed rather as independent agents than as members of a regular society. What is before their eyes interests and affects them; what is out of sight or at a distance makes little impression; and it seems absurd that the government should place itself on an equal footing in treating with hordes of savages totally incapable of transacting public business, and having neither foresight nor temper to form complicated arrangements with respect to their future conduct. Again, among savages the range of ideas is so narrow that they are taciturn in communicating their sentiments and wishes, and distrustful in placing confidence in others. This accustoms them to a disingenuous subtlety in their public transactions, which is not at all impaired by the habits of craft they acquire in the two absorbing pursuits of their lives—hunting and war. But the principal evil in this system of treaties lies in the power which is given to a circle of trading interests to obstruct, if not entirely defeat, the policy of government. Indians are to a great extent under the immediate influence of their traders; and the counsel given by these is generally supposed to be dictated somewhat by a view to private advantage. The government should deal liberally and kindly with her Indian wards; but she should not place herself in a position where her purposes are liable to be thwarted by the selfishness and avarice of traders, and the caprice and ignorance of savages.

The order, made by the department last spring, transferring from the superintendency at St. Louis to Saint Paul the business of advertising and contracting for the supplies to be furnished by the government to the Indians in Minnesota, has proved in a high degree advantageous, both to the Indians, the government, and the public. By this change the supplies are furnished at a cheaper rate; the cost of transportation is diminished; and the community in the neighborhood of the Indians is profited.

For more detailed information in regard to the affairs of the Indians in the superintendency, reference is made to the reports, appended hereto, of the agents, missionaries, teachers, and farmers among the several tribes.

Respectfully submitted:

ALEX. RAMSEY.

HON. LUKE LEA,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 11.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
September 15, 1852.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to report the condition of affairs at this agency, and the Indians in my charge during the past year.

The past season has been very unfavorable for business, in the vicinity of Sandy lake and Fond du Lac, on account of the heavy rains.

The farms at these two stations have been overflowed; the water at Sandy lake came quite into my house and stood three feet in depth on the floor, and continued at this height for nearly three weeks.

At the removal-farm the crops have been good. The proceeds of this farm are, as nearly as can be ascertained, to wit:

50 acres rutabaga.....	20,000 bushels
40 " corn.....	12,000 "
40 " potatoes.....	8,000 "
16 " oats.....	240 "
1 " beans.....	16 "

The above has been produced by laborers employed by the month.

The Indians have cultivated at this farm 50 acres in potatoes and corn, from which it is estimated they have 3,000 bushels of potatoes, and 600 bushels of corn. In addition, there have been raised a large quantity of pumpkins and squashes.

There were seed furnished to all the Indians, and the land was ploughed for them; but many were too indolent to plant.

There have been, during the past season, 720 rods of fence made, and 50 acres of prairie broken, by laborers employed; 120 rods of the fence have been constructed to enclose a pasture.

The farm at Gull lake was ploughed, and the fences were put in proper repair last spring, and seed were furnished the Indians. They have raised more than at any former year; still the result has fallen far short of my expectations. I regret to say that they manifest but little disposition to cultivate the soil. The Rabbit Lake and the Mille Sacs bands have raised a sufficient quantity of potatoes, corn, and pumpkins, together with their wild rice, to subsist them during the year.

The change which I have been directed to make in the system of schools among the Chippewas, will, in my opinion, prove to be a beneficial one to the Indians.

The Rev. Sherman Hall has been invited as superintendent of the school. He is a gentleman of long experience among the Indians, possessing much energy of character, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the Indians. It is to be hoped that he will accept the appointment.

In compliance with the instructions of the 9th ultimo, I have removed this agency from Sandy lake and located it west of the Mississippi, on the north bank of the Crow-wing river, 10 miles from its mouth. The original order of the department, (which has recently been renewed,) to pay annuities to those only who remove to, and remain permanently within their own country, will, if steadily maintained, within two years, remove all the Indians yet remaining on the ceded lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. WATROUS.

Indian Agent.

His Excellency ALEX. RAMSEY,

Supt. Indian Affairs, and Governor of Minnesota Territory.

No. 12.

LA POINTE, WISCONSIN,

September 10, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the following report of the mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions among the Chippewa Indians, for the year ending this date.

No material change has been made in our mission since my last annual report. Notwithstanding the order to the Indians of this region to remove to the unceded lands, and your notice to us that, under your instructions, you could not allow us any further aid from the fund for educational purposes, after the 30th of June, 1851, for the support of our schools, if continued on territory from which the Indians were about to be removed, we have, as heretofore, maintained a school at each of our stations at the expense of the society. We have had no design, however, in doing this, to oppose the purposes and measures of the government, or to throw obstacles in the way to the removal of the Indians; but things were in so unsettled a state with regard to them, that it was impossible for us to decide what changes ought to be made in our operations among them. The removal was not likely immediately to fix this portion of them permanently in any portion of their country. The removal of one or both of our stations would necessarily involve considerable expense, and might have to be repeated in a year or two. Besides this, many of the Indians and half-breeds refused to remove at once, and under all the circumstances it appeared to us that we might benefit them as much by continuing our establishments for the time being where they were as by attempting to make any immediate changes. Moreover, we had not been informed what would be the character of the schools which would receive the patronage of the government, nor where they would be located. We wished to ascertain this point before commencing any new establishments, so as not to interfere with any contemplated arrangements of theirs.

Our mission has two stations: one is at La Pointe, and the other on Bad river, about fifteen miles distant. The following persons are connected as laborers with the station at La Pointe: Rev. S. Hall, missionary; Charles Pulsifer, school-teacher; Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Pulsifer; Henry Blatchford, native catechist and interpreter. Those connected with the station on Bad river are Rev. S. H. Wheeler, missionary; Mrs. Wheeler and Miss A. Spooner, teacher and assistant.

The school at La Pointe has been under the instruction of Mr. C. Pulsifer during the past year. The following table exhibits the attendance of the children connected with this school, and the studies pursued:

Attendance.

Whole number of scholars.....	40
Number of males.....	26
Number of females.....	14
Average number each day.....	13½

Studies.

Number attending each day—	
Written arithmetic.....	9
Mental arithmetic.....	9
Geography.....	10
History of United States.....	3
English grammar.....	2
Book-keeping.....	4
Composition.....	9
Reading, spelling, and defining.....	30
Fifteen have been learning to write.	

Remarks.

The Bible is read daily, and questions asked and explanations given. Ten have not attended long enough to be able to read.

This school has been subject to some interruptions during the past year. In October it was discontinued for a time on account of the Indians and half-breeds being called to Fond du Lac to receive their annuity payment. In the winter it was again suspended for a little time on account of sickness and death in the mission family.

The average attendance has been a little less than during the preceding year. The cause of this may be attributed principally, though not wholly, to the removal, and to an epidemic which prevailed in this neighborhood during the past summer. Scarcely a family has escaped, the disease being the scarlatina. The number of deaths has been small in proportion to the number of cases, and of those nearly all were children; none, however, connected with the school have died. The station on Bad river has been maintained without interruption during the past year. The school has been taught by Miss A. Spooner. During

last fall, for several weeks, the average attendance was about twenty; during the winter, the average attendance was eleven; during the months of May and June, the average attendance was about twenty-two. There have been about ninety different children in this school since last spring. A large proportion of the children reported as connected with this school have been very irregular in their attendance, and the number has varied very much at different seasons of the year. This is to be accounted for partly from the fact that the Indians, with the exception of a few families, encamp near this station only at certain seasons, and partly on account of the unwillingness of the children to endure the restraints, and confinement of a school, and their insubordination to their parents, and the indifference of parents to the education of their children.

S. HALL,

*Superintendent of the schools of the A. B. C. F. M.
among the Chippewa Indians.*

Major J. S. WATROUS.

No. 13.

OBERLIN, November 6, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my second annual report of the mission school, under the care of the A. M. A., among the Ojibwa Indians, at Red lake, in Minnesota Territory, for the year ending May 31, 1852.

The school has been taught ten months during the year. We have employed a male and female teacher.

Number of scholars registered, eighteen; average attendance, twelve.

Reading and spelling, writing and geography, have been taught. Nine have been taught writing and one geography.

Those who commenced with the alphabet, at the beginning of the year, now read in the Third Reader of the eclectic series, and write a legible hand. All have made rapid improvement. Singing is also taught by an experienced teacher, and the children have made good proficiency in the art. The girls are also taught to sew and knit, and do housework.

Four children have been boarded and clad by the mission the whole year, and six others the last six months of the year. We have at the present date fourteen boarding-scholars, and intend to increase the number to twenty-five or thirty as soon as we can erect suitable buildings for their accommodation.

During the last spring the Indians were assisted more than formerly by the mission in clearing and breaking up their ground. Consequently, many of them are cultivating double the amount of land they have done before. Some were so anxious to enlarge their fields that they cleared considerable land themselves, without aid, carrying off all the timber by hand.

Two members of the mission labored for them, most of the time, with wo yoke of oxen, for sixteen days.

The mission will not be able to afford them as much assistance

another year, for want of the necessary teams. This will no doubt be an evil, as many of them are anxious to enlarge their fields, and would probably clear double the amount of land if it could be ploughed for them.

Since my last annual report, the station at Lake Winnepee has been abandoned in consequence of depredations committed by the Indians in robbing their gardens and killing their cattle.

A new station has been commenced on the north side of Red lake, at a place called by the Indians, *Uebashing*, *i. e.*, a strait or place where the wind blows through. Our missionaries are now erecting buildings at that place, but will not be able to commence a school before another season.

The Cass Lake station has been greatly crippled the past year in consequence of having their oxen killed by the Indians. One cow was also killed at Red lake. These depredations were committed by a few of the offscourings of the bands, led on by some vicious Indians from Lake Superior. The chiefs and principal men were opposed to their proceedings. The Indians are generally very friendly to the missionaries, and seem anxious to improve their own condition; but it is almost impossible for them to change their habits until they are assisted. They are at times reduced to circumstances of great suffering for want of the necessaries of life, and more or less of them die of starvation every year. They sometimes resort even to human flesh to satisfy the cravings of hunger. A year ago last winter, the most shocking case of cannibalism that I ever heard of occurred among the Indians west of Cass lake: an Indian, with his wife, two daughters, and a son-in-law, killed and ate fifteen persons, and most of them were their own children and grand-children. Many of the principal men among them begin to realize that they must change their habits or perish, and are disposed to do what they can to improve their condition.

The Indians at Red lake have the best soil of any band in that part of the country, and we shall make that the most prominent point of our operations among them. We design to keep up our schools at the other stations, but think it best to expend all the funds now appropriated by the department in our boarding-school at Red lake.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BARDWELL,
Agent of A. M. A.

Hon. L. LEA,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 14.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
Long Prairie, September 9, 1852.

SIR: In obedience to the regulations of the Indian Department, it again becomes my duty to report the condition of the Indians under my charge.

For exhibit in detail of the operations of the school, mill, and farms within this agency for the past year, you are respectfully referred to

the reports of the teacher of the school, miller, and farmers, herewith submitted.

The Winnebagoes have been, during the past summer, looking with much anxiety and impatience for the order from the department authorizing the change of country asked for by them last winter; and there is little doubt that if such change had been made the whole tribe would have collected and settled permanently at their new home, and the annoyance to the government, growing out of their dissatisfaction with the country assigned them, would have ceased. The delay attending the ratification of the Sioux treaties has heretofore prevented any action in this matter; and should the difficulties in the way of the proposed transfer not soon be removed, I very much fear that a majority of the tribe will continue to lead their present vagrant life to the great annoyance of the entire northwestern frontier.

These Indians have never been satisfied with the country selected for them in Minnesota, and a few years' trial of it seems to have rendered them more and more unwilling to receive it as a final home; but as the district which they preferred and had in view in making the treaty could not at the time be obtained from the Sioux, they consented to accept their present country with the hope that the government would, when in its power, fulfil the spirit of the treaty of 1846, and give them the home of their choice, "north of the St. Peters, and west of the Mississippi."

To any person acquainted with the sentiments and feelings of the Winnebagoes in relation to their present country, the idea of ever inducing any considerable portion of the tribe to reside there will appear almost, if not entirely hopeless.

The topography of their present country is essentially different from that of their former homes amongst the elevated prairies of the Wisconsin and Iowa, the greater part being covered with swamps and almost impenetrable thickets, in addition to which the mosquitoes and other insects, which swarm here during the summer months to a degree unknown in other parts of the country, contribute to render a residence here disagreeable and obnoxious to these children of the prairies.

During the past summer word has been received at this agency from most of the bands now scattered on the Missouri river and in the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, to the effect that they are anxious to return and settle permanently with their brethren, provided the proposed country or any other suitable tract of prairie land in its vicinity can be procured for them; and there is little doubt that the proposed change, if made, would result to the permanent satisfaction of this now much discontented and scattered tribe.

The increased disposition of such of the Winnebagoes as reside within their own country to participate in the benefits of civilization is truly encouraging, and affords tangible evidence that the liberal efforts of the government for their benefit in this regard will, so soon as the tribe can be furnished with a suitable location, result in their entire abandonment of the nomadic life.

Since taking charge of the agency, the proper and successful management of the liberally endowed school of the nation has occupied no little of my thoughts and anxieties. On my arrival here, I found that,

at the instance of Governor Ramsey, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to whom the department had sometime previously given a *carte blanche* as to the schools, a different system of managing them from that previously pursued was already commenced, with a promise of highly successful results. Duty and inclination alike induced me to favor the new system, as I was anxious to ascertain its legitimate fruits. These, I rejoice to say, more than realize all our expectations; and I doubt not, should the new system be persevered in without faltering or change, that when the generation upon whom it now operates has grown up to adulthood, we shall see the Winnebago nation in a more prosperous and happy condition than it has ever been, especially if, in addition, intoxicating liquors are effectually excluded from their reach, as appears probable from the operation of the stringent liquor law now in force in the Territory; and if, besides, a proper code of laws for the protection of persons and property is introduced and enforced amongst them.

The new system from which such successful results are anticipated, is that commonly known as the manual-labor system of instruction, modified to suit the peculiarities of an Indian school. In this system it is the principal object to teach the boys farming, gardening, and the use of tools generally—in a word, to inculcate habits of regular labor as well as to teach them that skill and those arts by which men labor to the best advantage; and while thus inducing the males to work, at the same time, on the other hand, to train the girls to avocations different from the rude and laborious ones which are the ordinary ones of Indian females—instructing them, instead, in the arts of sewing, garment-making, and cutting, knitting, and in the various pursuits of domestic economy—such as cooking, washing and ironing, &c.

It will be observed that, on this plan of conducting the school, manual labor becomes the principal object of instruction, and that, secondary to this, is a reasonable devotion to literary pursuits, with a view to learning the scholars the English language, with moral and religious teachings as an auxiliary. Herein lies the difference between the new and old systems of instruction: while the latter makes religious teachings and book learning its first and almost only aim, the new plan ranks labor first, and religious and literary instructions as incidental, though desirable features. But experience has made it manifest that it is futile to begin civilization among the Indians by attempting to force upon their benighted understandings mysterious truths, which no previous habits of their minds or bodies have prepared them to receive or comprehend aright.

It is now quite two hundred years since the first mission was established amongst this tribe. The experiment commenced under the most favorable circumstances possible. They were then in all their native wildness, or purity, as some may prefer to term it, and they had not at that early period been tainted or perverted by their intercourse with the white man. Not only then did the pious Catholic missionary struggle with them, but for one hundred and fifty years afterwards, uninterrupted by the competition of any other Christian church. It is in vain that we look through their history, written or traditional, for a single cheering monument remaining of all their Catholic devotion and

missionary effort. Not a single convert, if convert was made, has transmitted his or her piety, or civilization, or belief, in their descendants.

Nor have Protestant missionary or educational efforts amongst the Winnebagoes proved any more successful. It is about 50 years since Protestants have been more or less in contact with the tribe, and missionaries and teachers have labored amongst them in vain to accomplish that for which Catholics struggled during so many generations; in a word, the only fruit of any of the former missionary or school efforts for the civilization of these people to be found at the present time, are a few dozen of the most indolent and worthless of the tribe who can understand, more or less perfectly, the English language, with a little smattering of letters, which not one of them has ever put to any practical use.

The inevitable and natural inference from all this is, that some radical defect exists in all the plans heretofore adopted, and I have been irresistibly led to look upon the manual-labor system as the remedy.

Since the establishment of the new system amongst the Winnebagoes, the attendance of children at the school, and the general desire for instruction, have surprisingly increased. Many of the parents are able to discover the advantages of having their children taught to labor, and experience has shown them that without it a mere knowledge of letters can never be of any use to them. The average attendance at the manual-labor school has been more than double what it was at the religious school. It has sometimes reached over two hundred; and even at the present date, in the holiday season of making sweet corn, the daily attendance quite reaches one hundred, of both sexes—Indians alone, without the half-breeds.

I have been led into these remarks on the subject of schools, and on the efforts to civilize Indians, by the proposition which I understand has been made on the part of the Catholic church of the Territory, to assume the entire direction of the school fund belonging to the Winnebago nation, and thus abrogate the new system, which already promises such beneficial results to the tribe. So far as I have been able to obtain the sentiments of the Indians, they are strongly opposed to any change, and if they are allowed a voice in the matter, which I presume the department will readily concede, as they are so vitally interested, they will quite unanimously negative any such transfer.

In addition to the test of experience so long and faithfully applied to the former system of instruction, facts of recent occurrence further militate against the proposition. With the concurrence of his Excellency the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, I sometime since set aside a portion of the school fund to aid the Catholic priest here in sustaining his school for half-breeds; at the same time, as a matter of temporary experiment, I allowed any of the Indian children to attend whose parents might think proper to send them, and that they should receive the same rations and allowances there as if attending the manual-labor school. At first, about half a dozen Indian scholars—probably for the novelty of the thing—attended the half-breed school; but these have since returned to the manual labor-school, and the other continues, notwithstanding the open door for all, as pretty exclusively a school for half-breeds only. Indeed, I regard the separation of the Indian from the half-breed chil-

dren as beneficial to both. It certainly has been beneficial to the former. Far less difficulty is experienced now in managing the Indian children than when the mixed and unmixed races were united in the same school; and, therefore, while earnestly deprecating a resort to the old system of mission school for the Indian children, I would respectfully recommend, as a matter of expediency, that the department continue and confine an allowance, proportioned to their number, for the support of a separate school for the Catholic half-breeds.

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

A. M. FRIDLEY,

Indian Agent.

His Excellency ALEX. RAMSEY,

Supt. Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesota Territory.

No. 15.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,

August 24, 1852.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, the following account of the Winnebago farms is respectfully submitted:

The farm on Long Prairie contains about five hundred acres; the whole of which have been ploughed this season, and occupied in the following manner:

Two hundred and twenty-five acres were sown with oats, and will yield more than an ordinary crop; the aggregate of which we estimate at about nine thousand bushels. Two hundred acres, planted to corn by the Indians, have been well attended, mostly by them; but the crop has been injured somewhat by the drought. The probable yield will be about eight thousand bushels.

Thirty acres were planted to potatoes, which the dry weather has affected very much; and, to all appearances, the crop will be light. Thirty acres were sown to turnips, which look promising, and will yield about twelve thousand bushels. Ten acres have also been planted to garden vegetables.

There have been, since last season, about seven thousand rails got out of the woods, which were used to repair the fences around this farm.

The farm on the Mississippi river, at Watal, contains two hundred acres; all of which have been ploughed and occupied, as follows:

One hundred and fifty acres planted to corn, which will yield about five thousand bushels. This the Indians have tended mostly themselves. Fifteen acres were planted to potatoes, which are much injured by the drought. Ten acres of garden vegetables were also planted.

We have made this season one hundred tons of hay for the benefit of the teams. Many of the Indians are cutting hay to feed their horses during the winter. Such we have supplied with tools for that purpose, and have attended to keeping them in order. It is said by travellers

visiting Long Prairie that the crops look better here than in any other part of the Territory.

Yours, respectfully,

W. WICKHAM,
E. T. MIXER,
Farmers for the Winnebagoes.

Maj. A. M. FRIDLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 16.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
August 25, 1852.

SIR: As miller, as well as foreman in charge of the building operations at this agency, I would respectfully report:

That last winter, in anticipation of starting early last spring the new saw and grist-mill just erected at this agency, a gang of hands were employed in the pineries, about nine miles from this agency, in getting out a sufficient number of logs to supply the new mill. As the pineries are situated below the mill, there was no opportunity for rafting the logs to the mill, and we were consequently compelled to haul them by land in the winter season—a task which is not usually difficult in the winter season when the swamps and lakes are frozen, but, owing to the want of sleighing, was last winter unusually hard.

We succeeded, however, in getting to the mill about three hundred logs, sufficient for sixty thousand feet of lumber, leaving in the woods logs sufficient to make twenty thousand feet more. Oak logs were also hauled to the mill sufficient for the manufacture of twenty thousand feet of boards, and plank sufficient for the repairing of wagon, and other purposes, where hard wood is required. In addition to this, I will mention that two thousand spokes for wagon-wheels were got out and laid up to season.

The saw-mill was started on the 6th of April last, and was found to work admirably from the commencement, and we were enabled to cut eighty thousand feet of pine and oak lumber without any repairs. In ordinary sawing, with one set of hands, working ten hours, this mill will, on an average, cut two thousand feet of lumber; but, by increasing the hands, it can be made to cut from four to five thousand feet every twenty-four hours.

With the run of stones attached to this mill, a good business has likewise been done, and we have at times been quite pressed with grinding for the Indians and the department. The Indians are much pleased with the mill, as it is almost an indispensable assistance to such as are endeavoring to procure their own subsistence from the soil. To grind from ten to twelve bushels per hour appears to be the capacity of the mill; in a word, the mill works well in all its departments, and is a structure which is certainly quite creditable to the contractor and workmen who constructed it, and extremely useful to the Indians. The dam across the outlet of the lake appears to be a permanent struc-

ture, and stood the extraordinary freshet of last spring without any damage.

In the building and carpentering line, considerable progress has also been made. We have finished the two frame houses commenced for the chiefs last summer, repaired eight log-houses for the Indians, built seven lodges, or summer-houses, with boards and slabs, and erected a stable and wagon-house for the use of the department. Much of my time has been also occupied in keeping in repair the wagons belonging to the department and the Indians, as well as the farming-tools generally.

I likewise, at your request, undertook the construction of a threshing machine, which, with the assistance of Mr. Joshua Ady, the blacksmith, I have just completed. It works exceedingly well, and is estimated to thresh in the best manner from six to eight hundred bushels of grain per day. This machine is worked by the same horse-power used on the portable saw-mill used at this agency before the construction of the present water-mill.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. FLETCHER.

A. M. FRIDLEY, Esq,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 17.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
September 8, 1852.

SIR: In accordance with custom, I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of the Winnebago manual-labor school:

The past year has been one of unusual satisfaction to those engaged within the Winnebago agency. Providence has been kind to us, as it has been a year of unusual health. Death has visited but very few within the agency. The Indians have had but very little liquor; consequently, no depredations have been committed by them. Harmony has reigned; improvement has been the order of the year. Permit me to congratulate you upon the favorable aspect matters in your agency present. The schools have been largely attended, and are growing in favor, not only because of the food and clothing received, but because of the improvement made by the Indians.

Article fourth of the treaty made with the Winnebagoes in the year 1832, provided for the establishment of a school for the education, including the board, clothing, and lodging, of such Winnebago children as might be voluntarily sent to it. As soon as convenient after the ratification of the treaty, the Rev. D. Lowry, a missionary stationed among the Winnebagoes, opened a school; but, so strong were their prejudices, that for a long time but few attended. Mr. Lowry, by kind treatment, and carefully studying their characteristics, and studiously refraining from offending their prejudices, was enabled to gain their confidence; consequently, the attendance on the school increased until assistants had to be employed. The school was conducted on the mis-

sion system, which system was sustained until near the close of the year 1850.

These Indians are quick to receive impressions, apt in acquiring information, of inquisitive minds, have extraordinary memories, and have great talents for imitation: consequently, large numbers learned to speak, read, and write the English language, and quite a number understood the use of maps and made considerable progress in geography.

But, after all, what were the Indians advantaged? Notwithstanding large sums of money have been expended to give them book-learning, and although special and long-continued efforts had been made with a selected few by sending them abroad to school—out of the Indian country, boarding with pious white families, where no Indian influences could reach them—still no practical benefit resulted. They returned to their own country to adopt the Indian blanket, paint, wigwam vices, &c. Their knowledge of the English language gave them increased advantages for procuring whiskey; of this the Indians availed themselves.

Melancholy as is the fact, still such was the result of the mission system among the Winnebagoes, conducted, as it was, by a clergyman of more than ordinary abilities, who had largely the confidence of the Indians, and who still speak of him in terms of affectionate remembrance; who had spent years of self-denial in studying their characteristics; who was actuated solely by an earnest desire to benefit the "poor Indian:" not one was induced to adopt the dress of the whites—without adopting which no Indian has ever yet been civilized. Man, with but one arm, can do but little labor. As long as the Indian wears the blanket, he has but one arm with which to labor—to learn which is the great starting-point towards civilization.

Under the auspices of the present efficient Superintendent of Indian Affairs, towards the close of 1850, the school was reorganized on the manual-labor system; and although all the operations designed have not been carried out, still a marked change has taken place, not only in the children attending schools, but in the mission bands generally.

The whole number of children within the Winnebago agency is six hundred and seventy-five: of that number, thirty-two are half-breeds; three hundred and thirty-two belong to the mission bands, (so named because they have ever lived near the agency, and been favorable to the schools;) the balance of the children belong to bands that are restless; consequently, their children attend school but irregularly. The average attendance on the school for the year past has been one hundred and thirteen.

Especial care has been taken to inculcate habits of regularity and punctuality, having a stated time for which to assemble morning and afternoon, and a regular time for dismissal.

With the boys, two hours each day are devoted to spelling, reading, and writing; the balance of the time is spent in labor in the field or cutting wood for the school. The potatoes, corn, &c., cultivated by the boys are divided among the children in the winter. When a shop is built (which should be immediately) for them, I have no doubt, from their aptness, that they would make good mechanics. The girls devote one hour each day to their books; the balance of the time is

devoted to cutting, sewing, and knitting garments, for themselves and boys, of materials furnished for that purpose.

Efforts are particularly made to induce the children to wear the dress of the whites, (and no others are made in the school.) Our success, by steadily pursuing this system, has been very flattering. Upwards of sixty boys and girls now habitually wear coats, pants, frocks, &c., shoes and stockings; all of which, except shoes, are made in school.

The children are generally docile, and easily managed by kindness. Care has been, and is constantly, taken to instil and foster in their minds a love for their school; while a system of rewards has been established to those who excel in their work and are most regular in their attendance at school. The teachers employed have exhibited an extraordinary degree of self-denial, patience, assiduity, and perseverance; and they have been rewarded by the flattering success of their labors. The children love their teachers, they love their school, and are rapidly improving. Why should their prospects be marred? Why should their present school system be broken up? Why change the system that is raising the "poor Indian" to the level of his white neighbors, and again resort to the exploded system, that, after eighteen years' faithful trial, failed.

In conclusion, permit me to remark, as my deliberate opinion, after careful inquiry and experience, that so long as the present system of manual-labor schools is fully, carefully, and kindly sustained, so long the best results may be expected in the improvement of the Winnebago, both socially and morally.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. T. C. PIERSON,
Superintendent, &c.

Major A. M. FRIDLEY,
Indian Agent.

No. 18.

INDIAN AGENCY,
St. Peters, September 1, 1850.

SIR: The time has again arrived when it becomes my duty to make my annual report of the affairs of this agency. In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to transmit the same through you to the department.

The Indians, during the season, until lately, have enjoyed a moderate degree of health. Since the first of August there has been considerable sickness, and quite a number of deaths. At this time there is much sickness among them, mostly bowel complaints and fever; the former much aggravated by indulging too much in the use of green corn, which, at this season of the year, is abundant. Diseases of this character have prevailed this summer more than usual in the Territory, owing, doubtless, to the extreme drought of the season.

In despite of the "Intercourse act," and the stringent laws of the Territory against vending spirituous liquors to Indians, with all the vigi-

lance that can be used, more or less of this bane to the Indians will find its way into their country. Only a few days ago, in consequence of liquor, one Indian killed another in the vicinity of the agency. The vender of the liquor on ceded land was detected and punished.

During the past year we have had much excitement owing to the treaties with them, and the uncertainty of their ratification; and, even at this time, the alterations made in those treaties have not yet been assented to, and increase the excitement. Striking out the provision allowing them a large reserve on the Minnesota river, and giving them money in lieu of it, do not meet their approbation. The large sums of money promised them by those treaties, and in expectancy, have prevented them from making their usual efforts to sustain themselves, and the result has been considerable suffering for want of provisions. Immediately after the treaty was made last summer, a large number of white men went over upon the Indian land, cutting timber, making claims, building houses, mills, &c. The number has steadily increased, and at this time there cannot be less than than five thousand white people, west of the Mississippi, on the lands owned by the Sioux, and the treaties are not yet consummated. At the commencement I used all my efforts to prevent this state of things, and to induce the white population not to occupy the land until it could be done lawfully. I called on the military at Fort Snelling to assist in removing improper persons; but they refused to act. The current of emigration became irresistible, and the country is virtually in possession of the white population. Treaty or no treaty, it will be occupied, unless opposed by a stronger force than is now here to dislodge them.

It would be well to remark, in this connexion, that, should the treaties be finally carried out, and the Indians removed to a new home, in view of a white population that will immediately surround them, the continued enmity of the Chippewas, the frequent murders and war parties that occur, and for the purpose of maintaining peace and order among them, a command of at least one hundred dragoons or mounted men will be necessary, stationed near where the agency may be located.

The past year much effort and patience have been required to preserve peace among the white settlers upon the Indian land and the Indians themselves. Comparatively few serious disturbances have taken place. Some cattle have been killed, and petty thefts committed; but it is matter of astonishment that so few outbreaks should have occurred. We fear, however, this state of things cannot long continue, and it is the interest of the white, as well as the Indian, that each should have his place assigned him. The Indian must retire before the wave of the Anglo-Saxon race, in his onward march north and west. We can see no permanent resting-place for him after a few years, if he expects to live by the chase. We again repeat the sentiment long entertained, that the aborigines of this country must become civilized, amalgamated, and be lost in the white race, subsist by agriculture as a separate community, or gradually become extinct.

As before intimated, the past has been a year of great excitement with the Indians, growing out of the late treaties. The large sums of money anticipated have of course made them troops of friends among traders and others. Powers of attorney have been got up by traders

to receive their money without giving them the trouble to sign the pay-rolls; by others, as guardians to protect their rights and prevent fraud. The object of all is the same—to get money.

We are among the number who believe that Indians as well as white men should pay their honest debts. The government has, perhaps for good reasons, said they will not interfere in regard to settling the debts of Indians. While we believe, from our short experience, as a general principle, this may be correct, yet there are cases in which it might interpose its authority to promote justice. Where traders, for a long series of years have been trading with certain Indian tribes that have no treaty stipulations with the government, receive no annuities, and where heavy debts are incurred by those tribes when they sell their lands, justice would seem to require that they should pay their debts. Those liabilities reach back, in some cases, twenty and thirty years. In old claims of this kind it seems to me some investigation should be made by disinterested parties, in order that justice might be done both to Indians and creditors. In more recent transactions the Indian can remember his account when the items are read to him.

While I have the honor to act as an Indian agent I shall attempt to guard the Indian against the cupidity of the white man, regardless of the consequences to myself; at the same time, urge him to pay his just liabilities.

I deem it my duty to make a passing remark upon the power of attorney got up by the traders and signed by the Indians at the treaty at Traverse des Sioux in July, 1851.

I was only at Traverse a day or two before the treaty was signed. Was requested by my superior in office to witness and certify this paper between the traders and Indians in relation to paying their debts. The paper was got up before my arrival, and I never saw it until the Indians were called upon to sign it at a side-table at the time the treaty was signed. I requested the person having it in charge to have it read and explained to the Indians, previous to signing, who refused, saying it would make a disturbance at the time, and that the Indians understood it. Although I saw the Indians sign it, and so certified, I also certified it was not explained to them in my presence, but, from information, was told they understood it. My opinion is, from all the facts in my possession, that had it been read and explained at that time, the Indians would not have signed it. Many of them knew, doubtless, that a part of this money was given them to settle up their debts; but how much, to whom to be paid, and how much to each, I have no idea they understood. I have seen the paper, and the schedule of names attached who are to participate in the funds, amounting to \$250,000, divided between traders and half-breeds. None but those interested can know, or have had an opportunity of knowing, what the Indians owe each individual fairly, respectively. While I am willing to admit that the Indians must of necessity owe a very considerable amount, yet I will fearlessly state, upon my official responsibility, that I believe some of the accounts presented and allowed in the schedule attached to the power of attorney will not bear the light of a disinterested investigation. I presume this will be admitted by the parties themselves.

Hence, I argue that, for the purpose of protecting the honest creditor, as well as to detect fraudulent claims, an examination, in this instance, should be made by a disinterested committee, audited and paid, so far as justly due, or a fair pro rata, if not money enough, of every honest claim. To an arrangement of this kind I think the Indians themselves would have assented. Let the auditors be appointed by the Indian Department, or mutually by the debtors and creditors. I shall lend my feeble influence to have all honest claims paid and fraudulent ones rejected.

I must protest against the practice of the traders getting together and dividing off the money of the Indians in this way, without reference to a fair investigation of accounts by those who are disinterested, limited only by the whole sum to be divided.

It has been asserted by those expecting to get a lion's share of this fund, that the agent has advised the Indians against paying their debts. This is not true, so long as the word "honest" is prefixed to the word "debt." Where large sums of money are to be disbursed, is always a battle ground, and those in any way charged with its distribution must expect censure and freedom of remark; but his only safety is, to do what is right according to his best judgment, regardless of consequences.

No report, as yet, has been received from the missionaries for the present year, and it is not probable any will be made. I can say, however, little has been done, or could be done, for their advancement in morals and religion. One of the principal missionaries among the Sioux, (Rev. Mr. Riggs,) at Lac qui Parle, has been east during most of the year superintending the publication of a large Dacotah lexicon, which I think will be a valuable work for those wishing to gain a knowledge of the Dacotah language. Dr. Williamson, also another missionary, has been engaged making an improvement on the reserve set apart for the Indians by treaty. It is hoped, when the Indians become settled at their new homes, the missionaries will have more success.

The schools have been more prosperous the present than the last year. Only one report, as yet, has been received, which is forwarded with this report; the other will be sent on when received. The average attendance of scholars at Kaposia has been about twenty, and commendable improvement has been made in the different branches taught.

We have about twenty Indian and half-breed children at school in different places, under the arrangement hitherto adopted of allowing \$50 per annum for boarding, clothing and schooling an Indian child. In my judgment, we expend no money for the Indians to better advantage than this. In a few years it will throw back upon the masses of the Indian population a number of educated young people, having the rudiments of an education, a knowledge of husbandry and the mechanic arts, as well as what appertains to housekeeping in the female department. It is said by some that educated Indians are much worse, when thrown back upon their Heathen friends, than those who have not been instructed. This may be true in isolated cases, but it will not do to argue that, inasmuch as some educated men are very bad, therefore education is wrong. Let a large number be educated and remingle with their Heathen friends—let the government and the whole official

corps engaged in Indian superintendence throw their mighty influence in the scale of religion, morality, virtue and industry, to sustain the educated party—all commingling among them, and it will soon tell upon the destiny of the race. It is lamentably true, however, that many who are living by authority in the Indian country, exhibit to the Indians, by precept and example, very bad specimens of civilized life.

The report of Mr. Prescott, superintendent of farmers, will exhibit the condition of that interest. More than 300 acres of land have been cultivated by the Mekewakanton Sioux, who alone have farmers. They would have produced nine or ten thousand bushels of corn if they had permitted it to ripen, but much of it is wasted in a soft state. The blacksmiths have done the ordinary amount of labor in new work and repairing old.

I have spent several weeks lately among the Sipeton and Wa-paugh-tons at Traverse des Sioux, who are parties to the treaty made at that place last summer. They had assembled at that point to the number of one thousand or more, without any orders from the superintendent or agent, expecting, as they alleged, to receive the first payment under the treaty. It required much effort to induce them to be orderly, and await with patience the action of the government. They were told the government would act in good faith towards them; give them money and provisions soon, and provide them a good home. I must be permitted to remark, however, in conclusion, that unless these Indians should assent to the alterations in the treaty, it should be carried out this fall, and they receive their money and provisions. I cannot see how they will subsist themselves the coming winter. They have made very little provision for the future—a few batches of corn only—relying upon the government to provide for them. Should they be disappointed, much suffering, if not actual starvation, must be the result with many. I hope the government will soon make at least some temporary provision for them to prevent such a catastrophe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHANIEL McLEAN,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesota Territory.

No. 19.

ST. PETERS INDIAN AGENCY,
August 20, 1852.

SIR: The time has arrived that I have again to report the farming operations under my care and supervision. Mr. A. Robertson, farmer for Little Crow's band of Sioux, reports that the Indians of that village have a good crop of corn this season, but the process of making smut corn has commenced, and much waste is caused in breaking their corn in a soft state. The Indians still desire some of them to plant by themselves, in order that they may raise a variety of produce, which they cannot do under present circumstances. The habits of the Indian

children; pilfering each other's fields, prevent the industrious from making any effort to raise a variety of vegetables. One Indian planted his corn in rows, and ploughed it before hoeing; this is the first instance of the kind in this village. I believe about six acres of new ground have been ploughed in addition to the old land, which makes about eighty-five acres of corn for this village this year. Had their crops been left to ripen, they would have had an abundant supply of corn for the winter. The Indians cut poles to fence their fields, and the farmer hauled them, and assisted them to make a temporary fence round their fields; they complain, and say it is of no use to farm without protection of property.

Mr. J. Bird, farmer for Redwing's band, reports that he has ploughed about seventy acres, and the Indians have cultivated the whole fields. Their corn looks fine, and promises a good yield.

Mr. F. Lupoint, farmer for Wabashaw's band, reports to have ploughed sixty acres, and several of the Indians have planted their corn in rows, and ploughed it before hoeing, and they have a good crop.

Mr. H. Moabers, farmer for Black Dog's band, reports to have ploughed thirty acres, and their corn looks promising, and will, he judges, yield about eight hundred bushels in the whole piece. The farmer has been employed much of his time in hauling wood, provisions, and rails, and is obliged to rebuild his fence mostly new every year. The Indians burn a large part of their rails every winter, for no cause only they are too lazy to go for wood.

Mr. M. S. Titus, farmer for Lake Calhoun band, reports to have ploughed ten acres of new land, and about the same amount of old land. This band of Indians will not raise much corn. Their seed corn was bad, and, being planted on the sod, will not produce well. The cattle have broken into their fields, and injured their corn crops very much.

Mr. P. Quinn, farmer for Good Road's band, reports to have ploughed twenty acres of new land. This land will not raise much corn; their seed was bad, and, being planted on the sod, will yield but a small amount of corn per acre.

Mr. John Moders, farmer for Little Sixes band, reports about twenty acres ploughed. Their seed corn was not good, and did not come well; and what did grow, the cattle broke in and destroyed the most of it. The high water has prevented the last-named three bands from planting their old fields, and they will be short of corn this winter, and no doubt there will be some suffering amongst them. The farmers report that in some places the settlers on the late purchase from the Indians have claimed all the hay-ground, and they cannot cut hay for the Indian horses. Some settlers have marked out the Indian farms, and tell the Indians to move off, for the land, they say, belongs to them, since the treaty is ratified. The Indians, with their farming and their annuities, altogether, have suffered more this year than I have known them to do in a number of years past. The treaty has kept the minds of the Indians constantly agitated, and they talk of nothing else, and their money. Farming and education appear to be of trifling import with them, and, instead of increasing a desire for agriculture and

civilization, they are becoming more reckless in gambling and laziness. It is hoped that a change may be effected in this people soon, or their money will be their destruction. The chiefs are at variance with each other, and are striving to see who will be the greatest chief amongst them, through many inducements offered them to get large sums of money from them. This creates dissatisfaction amongst them, and it will be some time before their minds will be at rest, and harmony prevail. The striking out the reservation in the late treaty has set them to complaining about the government; they say they do not want the money—they want a permanent home; and they say the government wants to send them into a boundless prairie to starve them to death; and so long as this state of affairs exists, the Sioux will not improve in agriculture or civilization.

Mr. Oliver Rossisatt, one of the blacksmiths for the Sioux, reports that he has made, of various articles for the use of the Indians, 1,406 pieces of new work, the principal of which are traps, axes, and hoes, rat-spears, and fish-spears. He has shod sixty-one horses for them, and mended or repaired, of various articles for them, 829 pieces—a part of which are 228 guns, 224 traps, and 143 axes—making a sum total of his work of 2,229 pieces, made and repaired.

Mr. Victor Chatel reports to have made, of new articles for the Sioux, 3,139 pieces, and has repaired 2,389 articles—a part of which are 999 guns, 500 traps, 322 axes, &c.—making an aggregate of the two smiths' work to amount to 7,757 articles for the Sioux Indians.

Notwithstanding the Indians are so much in want of mechanical labor, they cannot appreciate the necessity of learning to work for themselves, and never will, I fear, unless our government use some more efficient means to get manual-labor schools into operation; and I think it will require five years from this time to get the Indians' minds settled to a condition so that they can be made to understand which will be the best course to pursue hereafter, on account of the troubles and difficulties among themselves and the white people, arising out of the late treaties.

Your most obedient servant,

P. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent for Farming for Sioux.

Major N. McLEAN,

United States Indian Agent, St. Peters Agency.

No. 20.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

St. Louis, October 17, 1852.

SIR: But few changes of importance in relation to our Indian affairs have occurred within this superintendency during the last year.

For detailed information in regard to the condition of the border tribes, I must, as usual, refer you to the reports of the several agents, teachers, &c. At the same time I feel it my duty to state that these

reports (with but few exceptions) are colored in lights entirely too flattering. So far as my personal observation enables me to judge, little or no good has resulted from the humane efforts of the government, and those of pious individuals, to hasten the civilization of the Indians. In advancing this opinion it is proper to state, that it is done with no view of censuring the policy of the government, or disparaging the efforts of individuals. The experiment was worthy of a fair trial; it has been tried, without success. Assuming this to be true, the question naturally arises, what experiment shall be tried next? It is a subject to which I have devoted much painful thought for the last twenty years, but without ever having arrived at a conclusion altogether satisfactory to my own mind. One thing is certain, the condition of the various tribes located on the western border of Missouri will be speedily changed, and now is the time to determine what is best to be done for their future welfare. By reference to my last annual report, it will be seen that I recommended the assembling of *all* the border tribes, for the purpose of advising with them as to their present condition and future prospects. To enable the department to do this, I recommended an appropriation of \$50,000. Time and further observation have only tended to convince me of the expediency of adopting this plan, as a preliminary step towards the great and radical change which is inevitable.

The border tribes themselves are well aware of the fact, that there is no resting-place for them, under the existing order of things; and this knowledge has had a most unhappy effect upon them. When urged to turn their attention to agricultural or mechanical pursuits, they invariably reply, "What is the use of it? In a few more years we will be driven back into the plains, or the Rocky Mountains; and what will our knowledge of agriculture, or the mechanic arts, avail us on the prairies, or in the Rocky Mountains?" Such is the prevailing feeling amongst them, and this will go far towards accounting for the slow—the very slow—progress they have made towards civilization.

I can only repeat that the attempt to civilize and christianize them, in their present condition, has proved a signal failure; and if the government is determined to persevere in its laudable efforts to improve their unhappy condition, the plan which I have heretofore recommended must be adopted, viz: to make citizens of all who are willing to become such—and they compose a large majority of the families in question. Those who are not sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the advantages thus afforded, might be colonized on the western border of Nebraska Territory, where, by judicious management, they would gradually improve, and the next generation would, in all probability, joyfully avail themselves of the boon they had once rejected. The government has only to choose between what may, perhaps, be considered two evils, viz: to make citizens, from time to time, of the border tribes, or drive them back into the prairies, and abandon them to their fate! A great and humane nation (as we profess to be) cannot hesitate which course to adopt. There is nothing novel in the policy I have recommended. We paid fifteen millions of dollars for New Mexico, and took in the whole of the native population as citizens of the United States. One or two millions of dollars will purchase Nebraska, and give us a Territory on our own border a hundred-fold more valuable than New Mexico, and a native

population far more enlightened and patriotic. I speak thus positively on the subject, as I am acquainted with the country and the inhabitants of both Territories. It is deemed useless to give my opinion as to the details of the new arrangement which, as I have already remarked, must be made. All that I recommend at present is, that a suitable appropriation be made by the ensuing Congress to enable the department to assemble the various tribes, and ascertain their views and wishes on this (to them) all-important subject.

The condition of the prairie and mountain tribes, embraced within the limits of this superintendency, is of less *immediate* importance than that of the tribes on the western frontier. Notwithstanding the vast number of emigrants passing and repassing through their country, but little change has been effected in their condition; but the change thus far has been, as it ever has been, against the "poor Indian." Vast quantities of their game (their only means of subsistence) have been destroyed. Their limited forests have been laid waste, and loathsome diseases (unknown in their primitive state) scattered among them. This is greatly to be deplored; but there is, at present, no remedy.

Congress made a liberal appropriation of \$100,000 to make a treaty with the prairie and mountain tribes. A very satisfactory treaty was made with them last fall at Fort Laramie; the conditions of which, on their part, have been faithfully observed—no depredations having been committed during the past season by any of the tribes, parties to the Fort Laramie treaty. The Senate amended the treaty, substituting *fifteen* instead of *fifty* years, the period for which they were to have received an annual supply of goods, animals, &c., at the discretion of the President of the United States. This modification of the treaty I think very proper, as the condition of these wandering hordes will be entirely changed during the next *fifteen* years.

The treaty, however, should have been sent back to the Indians, for the purpose of obtaining their sanction to the modification, as was done in the case of the Sioux treaty, negotiated by commissioners Ramsey and Lea. It is hoped this oversight will be corrected as early as practicable next spring; otherwise the large amounts already expended will have been uselessly wasted, and the Indians far more dissatisfied than ever.

I would recommend (as I have already done on several occasions) that the Comanches, Kioways, and other wild tribes on the Arkansas, be made parties to the Fort Laramie treaty, or that one similar in its provisions be entered into with them. In anticipation of making some such treaty, the Arkansas Indians have been hovering about Fort Atkinson during the summer and fall; but, living on hopes and fair promises, have behaved better than usual, and, at last accounts, had dispersed on the plains, prosecuting their fall hunts, preparatory to taking up their winter quarters.

It is in vain to speculate upon the future destiny of this peculiar race of people. They are as wild and untamable as the animals they pursue in the chase; and the feeble efforts that have been made by zealous missionaries to turn them from the wild error of their ways have been wholly abortive. All that can be done for them is, gradually to substitute domestic animals, in place of the buffalo, elk, antelope, &c., that

are so rapidly disappearing. In course of time they will probably become a semi-civilized race—the Gipsies of this continent.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. MITCHELL,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. L. LEA,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 21.

MOUTH OF SIOUX, *September 16, 1852.*

SIR: Having received my appointment late in August of the last year, it was not in my power to arrive at my agency and enter upon my duties in time to make the usual annual report. Indeed, I did not arrive before the 15th of November at Fort Pierre, to which place I was directed by the clerk, acting in the absence of the superintendent.

During the winter I had an opportunity of seeing a great many of the Sioux, who came, some of them, from a considerable distance to see me.

As the buffalo were very scarce, there was much distress among these people; and I was tempted to exceed the allowance of \$400, which I did the more readily, as by the treaty of Laramie there would be presents to be distributed, and the \$400 appropriation could be applied to paying off the back score. I also engaged to have some ploughing done for the Yancton band, and for this purpose pledged a part of the said \$400 appropriation.

I think it probable that there will be several applications for assistance by way of ploughing for the next season, and my intention is to render the assistance to all who apply, if in my power, so far as the said appropriation of \$400 will enable me to do so. And I here beg leave to suggest, that few persons have any idea of the amount of suffering endured by these unfortunate people, where, as is often the case, the buffalo fail them. It is common to say that the Indians are passing away, and that the time will soon come when there will be no more of them; but how few take the trouble to advert to the suffering implied in a healthy, vigorous race, becoming extinct. The cholera and the small-pox, it is true, do their part, but the work of destruction is mainly to be attributed to the want of food and clothing.

The great body of the country above the mouth of the Big Sioux, from the want of timber, from the sterility of the soil, and from the scarcity of rain, is little adapted to agricultural purposes or the wants of the white race. Let it remain what nature intended it—a pastoral country; give up all idea of removing the present inhabitants from it, but by degrees induce them to introduce domestic cattle to supply the deficiency of the chase; and for the same purpose to settle and cultivate the rich bottoms which are found on some of their water-courses, and which, though of too small extent to be an object of avarice to the white man, would at length become flourishing settlements, and would furnish grain and other necessaries and comforts of life, to be exchanged

with the wandering bands of the plains for the produce of the chase, or of their flocks and herds. And in this connexion I will advert to the fact that there are hundreds of white men who have taken Indian women for wives, and who have in most instances large and interesting families of children. These men generally enter the country in the employment of the fur-traders. Many of them continue in their employment; but when their families become too large to be supported by their wages, they usually fall down upon the frontier settlements, and occupy government land. This class of men and their offspring are destined, with proper management, to exert a happy influence in improving the condition of their Indian relatives.

I had the honor heretofore to propose, and I here renew the suggestion, that I be authorized, with the consent and co-operation of the Indians of each band, to lay off, to such Indians as may wish the same, a portion of land, say one section, to be an inheritance in his family while used as a farm, and to descend in the female as well as the male line; but when abandoned, to fall back to the common stock, and be subject, as the rest of the land, to any arrangements which the band, with the consent of government, may think proper to make.

It is my opinion that some of the Indians will, after a while, be induced to avail themselves of such a provision, particularly those who have white relations. White men in the employment of the traders could continue to receive wages during the winter, the only time when their services are usually wanted, and in the spring and summer they could assist their Indian relatives to cultivate the soil, thus rendering it unnecessary on their own part, on the increase of their families, for them to take refuge among the white settlements. And it is surely best that the half-breeds, and white men who have Indian families, shall remain in the Indian country, where they will be respected, and where they may be useful, rather than subject themselves to the disadvantages incident to a residence among civilized white people.

And for the improvement of this class of persons immediately, and at length of the Indians themselves, I would suggest a school, under the direction of the agent, to be located at Fort Pierre, unless the great necessity for a military post, and an appropriation for an agency, should induce the government to grant the same, in which case the school should perhaps be at said post.

The general necessity for a force of mounted men on the upper Missouri has been frequently represented to the department. In connexion with such an establishment an able and scientific physician would advance the cause both of science and humanity. The department is aware that the small-pox and cholera have made and continue to make great ravages among these people. Should not some steps be taken, of a permanent character, to arrest these ravages?

If a military post, an agency, and a school, should be established at some military point on the upper Missouri above the mouth of the Big Sioux, the post could, in a great degree, be made to support itself; the agent would also have a farm cultivated, and a farm should be connected with the school.

The agent of the upper Missouri, unless made independent of the traders for his support, transportation, and protection, and unless

assisted by a force of mounted men, can have but little influence with the Indians, and do but little towards preventing the intercourse laws from being violated.

I must again report the disorderly conduct of a band of about sixty lodges of Santies, with some few Yanctons mixed with them, who infest the waters of the Big and Little Sioux, spending much of their time within the State of Iowa, and committing many depredations and outrages upon the settlers on the northwest frontier of said State. I would suggest that the force now at Fort Dodge be increased in mounted men and removed to the mouth of Vermillion river, about thirty or forty miles above the Big Sioux. From my own observation I can recommend it as a suitable situation: there is an abundance of wood and grass, a fertile bottom of land for cultivation, and the bluff in one place within 200 yards of the Missouri river.

I have had a talk with as many of these Santies as I could get together, but have no confidence in their promises. I hope I will be excused for saying that the power of government should be felt as well as its bounty, if it is hoped to keep the Indians in order.

Most respectfully submitted:

JAS. H. NORWOOD,

United States Indian Agent, Upper Missouri.

D. D. MITCHELL, Esq.

No. 22.

GREAT NEMAHAW AGENCY,

September 30, 1852.

SIR: The past year may well be distinguished as one of remarkable quiet and repose among the Indians embraced within my jurisdiction. And while it is not my privilege to boast of any extraordinary advance towards a higher state of civilization, truth will justify the assertion that some improvement is certainly observable among them.

The season has been highly favorable to the growth and maturity of their crops; and it gives me pleasure to observe that most of them have improved it by raising a plentiful supply of the ordinary necessities of Indian life. As the fact becomes the more apparent to them with the lapse of each succeeding year—that the cultivation of the soil is the only resource left them—an increased anxiety in regard to agriculture is quite perceptible, and leads me to indulge the pleasing hope that all the little tribes under my care will, at no distant day, present a community of independent and prosperous cultivators of the soil, than which certainly no other situation could be more desirable. These remarks apply particularly to the Kickapoos and Iowas, and also, though with a less degree of force, to the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.

The last-mentioned tribe, like their brethren the Sacs and Foxes of Osage river, are remarkable for a tenacious adherence to their aboriginal customs, and particularly for a firm and steady resistance to all innovations upon their religious system. Missionaries and teachers have been generally regarded by them with the greatest

aversion, and the most logical reasons vainly invoked to convince them that they and their white brethren spring from the same source, or that they are journeying to a common destiny.

These prejudices are, I think, gradually, though very slowly, giving way, and an evidence of it is afforded by a reference to the accompanying report from the Rev. S. M. Irvin, on behalf of the Iowa and Sac Mission and Manual-labor Boarding School, to which it affords me pleasure to refer you.

There are, I believe, at present five scholars in attendance from the Sac and Fox tribe; and it will be found, also, that the aggregate number of scholars in attendance is greater than last year.

The somewhat notorious Iowa ex-chief, White Cloud, and the second chief, Ne-u-mon-ya, or Rain-Walker, have died within the year. Both were men of decided talents, and the latter was particularly noted for shrewdness.

The Kickapoos have also lost Keu-e-kuck, their principal chief. He exerted a most beneficial influence over a great portion of that tribe for some years before his death, in restraining, by all the means in his power, the introduction and use of spirits. On the other hand, he was notorious for his superstitious quackery—a conjurer of the first water—and regarded by most of his people as possessing supernatural powers.

I had the honor, in my last annual report, of recommending the purchase of the lands, or part of them at least, at present owned and occupied by these tribes, and throwing them open to the settlement of our own citizens. The experience of another year has strengthened the opinion then expressed.

Viewing the ultimate purchase and settlement of these lands by the United States as inevitable, I see no good reason for delaying, but many for consummating it. The relative condition of the Indians could not be materially affected, or their facilities of intercourse much increased; for the Missouri river (the present dividing-line between them and the whites) is but little more regarded by them than the lines of survey which separate the lands of one tribe from those of another.

The important and delicate relation of our government to the entire Indian race embraced within our limits, and the future disposition and destiny of so interesting a people, is a subject well calculated to enlist the sympathies of the philanthropist and to awake a solicitude in every patriotic bosom. It has engaged the attention of some of our wisest and best statesmen, time and again, without any apparent progress towards any settled policy respecting them. I have not the vanity to believe that I could suggest any course that would materially retard their threatened fate. One thing, however, must, I think, be apparent to all—that a separate political existence must soon cease, and that they must soon rise to the character of law-making and law-abiding citizens, or every vestige of the race will be swept away. Taking it as a “fixed fact” that they must soon be taken under the immediate protection of our laws, I can but hope that the great principle which first gave us our existence as a nation will not be forgotten, but that they may be no less the *makers* than the *subjects* of the laws. If we secure them the rights we ourselves value so highly, it is perhaps all that the future historian can claim on the score of justice; but if we do less

than make them equal and independent citizens with ourselves, an abiding reproach will rest upon our nation. I think no fears need be entertained that they will prove unequal to the task of understanding and executing our laws. They certainly will compare well, as a race, with our own people in point of *intellect*; but they want that *energy* that peculiarly distinguishes the Anglo-Saxon race. A host of reflections crowd upon the mind in contemplating this subject, but I leave to abler hands than my own the task of doing the red man justice. The band of Winnebagoes living with the Iowas have raised good crops, and appear to demean themselves well. As it appears to be the determination of the department not to pay them their proportion of the Winnebago annuity, I think strict justice to the Iowa tribe requires that they should be sent back to their own country.

The various employés of the government among these tribes have performed their respective trusts with fidelity, and I think, as far as in their power, with benefit to the Indians. Those engaged in the mission cause, both among the Iowas and Kickapoos, are, I feel well assured, sparing no exertions to succeed fully in their benevolent undertaking. My only regret is, that their success is not commensurate with their efforts.

Respectfully submitted:

WM. P. RICHARDSON,
Indian Agent.

D. D. MITCHELL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 23.

IOWA AND SAC MISSION, August 30, 1852.

VERY DEAR SIR: The design of our mission is, as much as possible, to combine the important object of morals and Christianity with industry and domestic economy; and our main agent in this pursuit is the manual-labor boarding-school, which has for several years been in progress here. For some time past the school has been thirty-nine scholars—twenty boys and nineteen girls. These are now studying in the following classes: eight study geography, Parley's; eight study arithmetic on the slate and black-board; twenty-six read the Testament in English; six McGuffie's Fourth Reader; ten McGuffie's Third Reader; twelve McGuffie's and Cobb's First Reader; and twenty-two write, and two are in the alphabet. Besides these regular daily recitations, they memorise, weekly, portions of Scripture and hymns in English, which they recite at the Sabbath school. The afternoon of each Friday is given by one of the missionaries to the school, when moral and religious instruction, with singing and catechising, is attended to.

Up to within a few weeks, the entire school, both boys and girls, were taught by Miss S. A. Waterman, who with fidelity performed her duty both in giving religious and moral, as well as literary instruction. At present the school is divided, and the boys are taught by Mr. James Williams, a young gentleman late from England, who also takes over-

sight of the boys on the farm, and who succeeds very well. At present we have no other help on the farm than Mr. Williams and the boys. We will have to hire some this fall; but as the boys advance, we hope to be able to get along with less. We have about fifty acres of land in cultivation, and over this amount in pasture. Our corn and potatoes are fine. We have two yoke of oxen and one wagon, two poor horses, and nine milch cows. Our wood we find within a mile; and all the provisions used here, and not raised on the farm, we haul from St. Joseph, twenty-eight miles, or from Holt county, Missouri, from six to twelve miles. Our pork we usually drive and slaughter. In all this work the boys are a great help, and are growing more valuable. Were it not for a few vagrant Indians, and the poor fences which our neighboring Indians build, we could easily raise our own pork and beef, which would reduce our expenses very much.

Much credit is due to the little girls for their industry. Our entire family is generally near sixty—seldom less than fifty—and all the female help we have hired, besides a cook, is Mrs. Donaldson, assistant matron. The other help is the girls of the school. Washing for the school, scrubbing, milking, churning, &c., with the work of the dining-room, are mainly done by them. They also do a good deal of sewing. This year most of the clothing for the girls is to be made up at the station. Indeed, it would be impossible for us, in our present condition, to go forward without their help.

These children are from several different tribes: the Iowas, Sacs, Sioux, and Blackfeet, are represented here. And it is an interesting fact, that nearly all these children, both boys and girls, are orphans, and some of them from tribes who are at war with each other. The question often occurs to us, and we beg leave to suggest it to you, whether, in connexion with the Board of Missions, some effort might be made to collect at this place more children, particularly orphans, from the more remote and wandering tribes. Here the building and improvements are up sufficiently large to accommodate, at but little increase of expense, at least twice our present number of scholars. Some of the advantages of bringing them here at once would be: 1st. They can be provided for and schooled here cheaper than among the remote tribes. 2d. The children and missionaries are safe from marauding bands of the wild tribes. 3d. Here they would be from under the influence of the nations, and not likely to be stolen off by their friends, or steal away themselves. 4th. Different tribes brought thus together, the English language, which must eventually be the bond of union and the medium of higher learning, would be easily inculcated. 5th. Interpreters would be raised up for future use. 6th. The children would be put in a state of improvement *now*. With these dying people, *time is everything*. If we wait for treaty arrangements from the government, and until we may have means to bring to each tribe a regular mission and school, it will be too late in the day for many of them. The tide of emigration and improvement, with its astonishing spread, does not rush upon us more rapidly than these people recede from us; and if not sought for soon, they can never be found.

There are but two families at the mission—Mr. Hamilton's and my own. His time is mostly given to the moral and religious instructions

of the Indians, while mine is mostly given to the secular affairs of the mission; though our work often interchanges. The Indians are taught in religious knowledge, and talked to, from house to house, uniformly on the Sabbath, and on alternate days through the week. Religious services are regularly kept up, in English, on the Sabbath, at the mission, and also on Wednesday evening.

A good deal of time and attention is given to the Indians in their sickness. Their calls for medicine are very frequent, and the expense of medicine, which has always been furnished by the board of missions, is often greater than we could wish. But the practice seems to be a good one, not only in directly benefiting the sick, but in doing away with the heathenish mummery and cruel practices with the sick and dying.

Still we are not yet permitted to see any marked moral or religious influence upon the nation as a whole; nor have some of the children who have had the best advantages in the mission and school given us the reward and encouragement we hoped for. And were it not that God has reserved to himself the right of "giving the increase," we would have been utterly discouraged long ago. The inquiry often rises in our minds, "O, Lord, how long?" But the admonition, "Judge nothing before the time, till the Lord come," quiets our solicitude. Is fifteen years, or an age, or "a thousand years, which are but as yesterday, or as a watch of the night," time enough to enable us to understand the great designs of a wise Providence in the missionary work, or to interpret the apparently long delays of his power in vindication of the oppressed.

But we must not dilate here upon the Scriptures. We only ask leave, in conclusion, to mention the aid and encouragement we have so long met with from your constant and uniform aid and co-operation. That your life may be long spared, and that you may yet see an improvement in these people, equal to your benevolent desires and efforts, is the humble but sincere desire of your most unworthy, but sincere friend and obedient servant,

S. M. IRVIN,
In behalf of the Mission.

Major W. P. RICHARDSON.

No. 24.

KANZAS AGENCY,
September 1, 1852.

SIR: I now submit the few remarks I have to make in my annual report.

It is known to the department that the Wyandots are most anxious to change their condition as a nation; delegates were sent in June last to make a new treaty with the government, and their wishes made known on the subject. The Wyandots are reduced now to a small tribe, and seem fast decreasing. I am of the opinion that the entire tribe, with very few, if any, exceptions, are anxious to become citizens

of the United States government, in the new Territory expected soon to be organized, north of the Kansas river and west of the Missouri.

I find quite a difference with this tribe, in the last three years, in the management of their little government affairs by laws of their own creation. Many of the principal men have died, reducing their numbers so as to make it difficult to carry on a system of government; and hence their great desire to change their present condition. They see plainly that they cannot expect the present state of things to continue much longer; and from the many reports in circulation, they confidently believe that the Nebraska Territory may, at the next session of Congress, be organized, and they wish to become, by permission of the United States, citizens of said Territory.

The schools in the Wyandot tribe have not been as well attended and managed as in 1849 and '50. There are three schools taught, and the number of children attending the schools varies from fifty to sixty-eight. None but the ordinary branches of education are taught. These schools cost the tribe eight hundred dollars per annum, being a national expense on the tribe of three hundred dollars more than the education fund provided for by the treaty of 1842.

This tribe have raised a good crop of grain and all description of vegetables, quite sufficient for their consumption, and many of them a surplus to sell. They have good stocks of cattle, horses, and hogs.

There have been two murders committed by Wyandots during the present year: one of the tribe committed a murder on another near the line, but within Jackson county, Missouri; he was demanded of me by the State authorities, and I caused him to be delivered up; he is now in Jackson county jail, and will have his trial early in the present month. The other committed was in their own territory, and has been dealt with according to their own laws. The free use of ardent spirits is indulged in by a number of this tribe, and every murder committed among them is attributed to the effects of drunkenness.

The Delaware Indians are pursuing their usual course; some farming, and some hunting and trading with the wild Indians of the plains.

In their hunting excursions this spring two of the sons of Captain Kitchum, the principal chief, were killed by a war party of the Sioux on the waters of the Platte river, between Forts Kearny and Laramie. All their furs, horses, traps, and blankets fell into the hands of the Sioux. Another Delaware Indian was shot through the leg with an arrow, and made his escape. The Delawares are brave, chivalrous, enterprising Indians. They hunt and roam throughout the length and breadth of the great western plains, some as far as California. It appears that quite a number of this tribe, engaged in the chase and trade on the plains, are annually killed by wild tribes, or die from great exposure.

A small party of Delawares, consisting of a man, his squaw, and a lad about eighteen years of age, recently returning from the mountains with the avails and profits of a successful hunt and traffic, after they had commenced their journey homewards, the second day the man sickened and died. Before he died he directed his squaw and the young man to hasten home with their horses and mules—thirteen in number—the money—\$445—besides many other articles of value.

After a few days' travel, near some of the forts on the Arkansas they were overtaken by four white men—deserters from the United States army—three on foot and one riding a mule. The squaw and young man loaned each of the men on foot a horse or mule to ride, and furnished them with provisions. They all travelled on friendly together for some six or seven days, until they arrived at Cotton Wood creek, thirty-five or forty miles west of Council Grove. One evening, while resting for a noon snack, the young man was killed by these men, and the squaw was also supposed by these wretches to be dead, having had her throat cut badly and her head severely fractured. The two were then dragged off in the grass, supposed to be dead. The men then gathered the mules, horses, money, guns, blankets, &c., that they supposed of value, and then made for Jackson county, Missouri, where they disposed of the stock the best they could, and some of the last at auction in Independence; and three of them then took the first steamer for St. Louis. The squaw, on the day after receiving her wounds, resuscitated, and soon discovering that her companion had been killed, and everything they possessed had disappeared, she, in her feeble and dangerous condition, took the road to Council Grove; and the fifth day out she says she was overtaken by a Kau Indian, and brought into Council Grove, where the traders at that place had every attention paid her, and sent a runner to the Delaware traders and myself, and we soon succeeded in capturing one of the men in Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, when he voluntarily confessed the whole tragedy—the murder, robbing, &c. The three others had by this time left for St. Louis. A telegraphic despatch to St. Louis, however, had the desired effect; and the three men were taken and brought back to Liberty, where, upon a trial before two justices of the peace, they were all committed for trial in the district court of the United States for the State of Missouri. As feeble as the squaw was, I was under the necessity of having her taken to Liberty as a witness on the trial. She readily recognised and pointed out, in a large crowd of persons, three of the prisoners.

I have caused four of the recovered mules and horses to be turned over to the unfortunate squaw. With the assistance of the Delaware traders I expect to recover two or three more. The balance, I am of opinion, will never be obtained. Some of the effects of this unfortunate squaw and young man were burned, some thrown into the water—so says one of the party, who turned State's evidence at the examining trial.

The Delaware chiefs and headmen have manifested much interest and feeling in this lamented transaction. They were very anxious to know of me, in a recent council, whether the United States government would replace the losses to the squaw and the young man. I gave them my opinion that the government would do so. They seemed to think that as the act was done by *United States soldiers*, they would certainly make good all the robbery of the property.

The Delaware Indians, at this time, are highly excited by reports from bordering tribes, that the Sioux Indians intend to wage a war with them soon, in the Delaware nation. The headmen and braves have held councils with the tribes of this agency, for the purpose of making

preparation to meet them. I have no idea, the most remote, that the Sioux intend any such descent upon them, and urged them not to be alarmed.

The Delaware tribe will this year raise grain sufficient to support those who follow the chase, as well as those who cultivate the earth. They have a number of horses, mules and cattle, and a few hogs. The tribe is evidently on the decrease.

I am sorry the Delawares are not more in favor of schools; and from this fact the advantages of schools are limited. The only school in this tribe is one under the management of the Rev. Mr. Pratt, of the Baptist Missionary Society. This school of Mr. Pratt's consists of a limited number, twenty-four, and they are mostly orphans. During last month, I examined Mr. Pratt's school. The children appeared not to exceed twelve years of age, and I was as much surprised as pleased to find the most of them so far advanced. The first class, composed of some eight or nine boys and girls, were studying geography, natural philosophy, astronomy, &c. In their examination they evinced much industry and intellect. The remainder of the school were examined in the elementary branches, geography and arithmetic.

The performances of the children, and management of the school, would not suffer by a comparison with the best schools of the States. Miss Moss, the teacher of this school, seems to possess peculiarities for teaching these children of the forest that few possess, as her labors show. The girls are taught to knit and sew, and the duties of house-keeping. I regret that the means to enlarge this school are not in the possession of its indefatigable and worthy benefactor. I found the children well clad, and an abundance of healthy diet, bedding, &c., prepared for them. Mr. Pratt cultivates a small farm, to help to sustain his school.

A few Stockbridge Indians still reside in the Delaware country, the number reduced to some 18 or 20—but three men grown among them.

The Delawares are opposed to their living on their lands, as they are considered by them a bad, worthless set of people; and the chiefs of the Delaware tribe have, on several occasions, asked me to inform the United States government that they wished them removed to their own tribe, wherever they might be located.

The Munsee and Christian Indians are yet residing on the lands of the Wyandots, as they have done for the last six or eight years; but the Wyandots have given them recently to understand that they must leave, during the ensuing fall and winter. No annuity has been paid to these Indians since my agency of their affairs. The \$400 I received in October last for them, as annuity, I was instructed to retain till ordered to pay it over. I have not yet received any instructions upon the subject, and the funds are now in my possession. These Indians are in rather a destitute condition as regards a home. It would be a great act of kindness on the part of the government to assign them a home that they could call their own.

The Shawnee tribe, next and lastly, claim some attention from me. I look upon these people as making advances and improvements towards civilization; and I cannot but repeat, as heretofore, that much of their

improvement is the result of the good effects and example of the three missionary schools in their midst.

The Shawnee Methodist manual labor school, under the superintendency of Rev. Thomas Johnson, is one on a large scale, compared with any other in the tribe; the number of children attending varying from 80 to 106 in the year. I attended, in June last, the annual examination of this school, and the result of the examination was truly highly satisfactory to all. The children acquitted themselves in a manner that showed they had been taught and managed by competent hands, and had improved well their time at school. The higher class were learning geography, English grammar, arithmetic, &c.; the other classes were in the elementary branches—writing, vocal music, &c. The teacher of this school, in the male department, seemed to be well qualified for his station, and I would be doing injustice to the ladies engaged as teachers in the female department, not to say they were every way qualified for their vocations, and well deserve the approbation of all, for the motherly care manifested for the children, not only in school, but in their care and watchfulness over them at all times, whilst at the mission.

The Friends' Shawnee labor-school is under the superintendency of Mr. C. Douglass. I have examined with considerable pleasure this Friends' school, where the children are taught not only to read, write, &c., but taught mechanically how to work on a farm. This school, when examined, had from twenty-eight to thirty children, boys and girls. The most of the children at this school were quite young, and out of the number not more than a half dozen could speak English any way intelligible, yet many of them could spell and read a little that could not speak English. The first class were examined in geography, reading, spelling, and arithmetic, and showed they had been taught by competent hands. The boys, when large enough, spend a portion of each day in labor on the farm during the crop season.

The girls are taught to sew, knit, spin, and weave. I visited the female department and examined their sewing, knitting, &c. They seemed in these branches to be quite expert. They are under the care of a kind, benevolent preceptress, who attends them in all their domestic vocations.

The Shawnee Baptist mission school, under the superintendency of the Rev. Dr. Barker, I have examined, a few days since, with much pleasure and satisfaction. The number of this school is also limited, the average being fifteen. The performances of the children in the elementary branches, geography, history, arithmetic, in their examination, evinced clearly and readily that they were taught—and that properly and systematically—by their accomplished and efficient preceptress, Miss Doaty, late of the State of New York. I can well say that I regret Dr. Barker's means are not more abundant, that he might extend his benevolence and services to more of the benighted children of the forest, now wasting in ignorance and idleness.

The female children of this school are taught also to sew and knit, and embroidery. I was shown some of this work done by girls under eight years of age; it would have done credit to those of more advanced years.

The boys are taught to work on the farm. The children all seemed

well pleased with their school and home, for such it is. They are well provided with good clothing, diet, &c.

For further particulars of the schools within this agency permit me to refer you to the reports of the several superintendents, herewith sent, and marked A, B, C, D.

The Shawnee tribe, living so directly on the margin of the State of Missouri, experience many troubles and losses of their stock, particularly their ponies. During the past spring I have recovered for this tribe some forty horses, mules, and oxen, and yet their loss in stock is considerable. It seems when a train of emigrants make their appearance in this vicinity, a number of wretches, like pick-pockets in large cities, make also their appearance for the purpose of stealing horses, particularly Indian ponies, as they are in great demand at that time, and sell them to unsuspecting emigrants, who very soon have to surrender them to the proper Indian owner.

The Delaware tribe also have similarly suffered loss in their horses. My labors this spring in this business have been great, and required every hour of my time and attention.

The Shawnees have this year made a bountiful crop of grain, vegetables, &c., and will have a surplus to spare. They are the most working, farmer-like, of any of my charge; few or none of them engage in the chase for a living, but seem disposed to cultivate the earth for it. They are by no means exempt from indulging too freely in ardent spirits, and the facilities of obtaining it are quite abundant and near at hand.

I am sorry to say there have been four murders in this tribe within the last twelve months—the result of drunkenness. There is no law or regulation with this tribe, as is also the case with the Delaware tribe, for the crime of murder. I have frequently urged upon these tribes the necessity of making some regulations to punish the crime of murder; but they seem fearful of making any such by the tribes, and the ancient custom prevails, punishment or not, as the friends of the murdered one are disposed to inflict or forgive.

The blacksmiths within this agency have performed their respective duties to the entire satisfaction of the tribes, as well as of myself.

The Delaware blacksmith does a great portion of his work on guns, gun-stocks, knives, steel-traps, &c., as a number of the tribe follow the chase. His labor is much diversified; but being a man of much mechanical genius and industry, he is kept busy in all the various branches of a blacksmith shop.

The purchases for the Delaware smith-shop of materials, tools, &c., differ from the ordinary purchases of other shops, as the bills show, and are necessary to carry on the shop successfully and to the satisfaction of the Indians. The amount of money now allowed to this tribe for iron, steel, &c., is insufficient for them. I therefore recommend that an additional sum of fifty dollars be added in future for the iron and steel fund for the tribe.

As the blacksmith shop and iron and steel fund for the Shawnee tribe is only during the pleasure of the President, yet, whilst it is his pleasure to continue the same, I would also recommend the additional sum of fifty dollars for this tribe, as they are progressing in the opera-

tions of farming and building; and the sum now allowed, as I am informed by the blacksmith, Mr. Perkins, for iron and steel, falls short of meeting all the wants of the Indians in this particular.

There has prevailed amongst the several tribes of this agency during the present season much sickness, particularly among the Wyandots. I think that if a portion of the annuities were applied for the purpose of employing a good physician to reside in the tribes, it would benefit them more than the annuity does, and might be the means of saving many valuable lives.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
 THOMAS MOSELEY, JR.,
Indian Agent for the Kansas agency.

Col. D. D. MITCHELL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 25.

SHAWNEE BAPTIST MISSION,
Indian Territory, August 26, 1852.

SIR: In presenting our annual report of this mission station, we can speak encouragingly of the prospects for the future, though we do not note any marked changes during the past year.

The Shawnees we regard as an interesting people, and are happy in testifying to their improved condition. The most of them live comfortably in houses built by their own hands; and many enjoy the conveniences and luxuries of life, obtained from the cultivation of the soil. The more enlightened manifest a commendable zeal in extending a salutary influence to such as adhere to their habits of dissipation.

The proximity of the agency to this tribe has promoted a natural tendency to rely upon the government agents for council and direction in their national business and individual troubles. If, from this source, they could be encouraged and aided in instituting and sustaining a simple code of laws adapted to their necessities, unquestionably much good would result. It seems desirable, in connexion with other things, that a penalty be attached to getting drunk. The Indians, when drinking, are so distracted as to be emphatically disturbers of the peace, and as such, could be dealt with justly. If examples could be made in bringing a few to suffer a signal punishment for getting drunk, others would speedily be restrained, and a check hopefully made in the liquor traffic; a matter desirable, indeed, as from the past we judge of the future. So long as Indians will drink, white men will be found on the frontiers who, for the sake of gain, will supply them with the means of getting drunk, though it be an illegal business.

The condition of the church is prosperous, though commingled in its history the past year with internal trials and unusual opposition from the dissipated party.

In the school department we mourn the loss of two of the scholars, who became victims to a prevailing epidemic in the spring. Their place has, however, been supplied by others, and this department

regularly sustained, with the exception of the absence of some of the larger scholars, for a few months, to assist their parents in work at home during the busy season. It is too often the case that parents wish to make the mission schools subservient to their interests, by obtaining from them support for their children when they can be of no use at home—taking them away, as suits their convenience, as they become large enough to engage in some useful service.

The school supplies an interesting department in our labors, and, under other circumstances, might be profitably enlarged. We often regret the unavoidable necessity of refusing admittance to the most pressing applications. There are fifteen Indian scholars, who, with the children of the family, make the school about twenty in number.

The school attends the chapel services regularly, and engages with much interest in the exercises of the Sabbath school; and, while acquiring useful knowledge, are taught their accountability to God for the actions of their lives. They are required to spend a portion of their time at work; and some of them exhibit very pleasing marks of genius in their labors.

Very respectfully submitted:

FRANCIS BARKER,

Superintendent of the station.

Major THOMAS MOSELEY, JR.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 26.

FORT LEAVENWORTH,
Indian Manual Labor School, August 26, 1852.

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions, I respectfully submit the following as my annual report of the Indians under my charge.

The past year, taking in view the interests of the institution in general, cannot but be regarded as one of more than ordinary prosperity. As to the health of the school, we have a good report to render. Of the one hundred and six scholars who have been in attendance, besides laborers, &c., employed in the service of the institution, not one death, nor even a case of serious illness, has occurred. This merciful dispensation, considering the prevalence and fatality of the cholera and other diseases on every side of us in close proximity, is truly remarkable, and for which we desire to render grateful acknowledgments to the Great Author of all Good.

For the more particular statistics of the school I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying document No. 1, which contains, in detail, all the items of information required by the department. On the examination of that document, you will find that during the past year the Delawares have again sent their children to the school, and I hope will continue to do so.

Our crop this season may be pronounced a good one, especially of hay, corn, and oats. The same may be said of the crops of the tribes adjacent, viz: Shawnees, Wyandots, and Delawares.

In riding by their plantations and observing their farm-houses, many of which are very neat and comfortable, and also their fields, laden with rich products, and promising an abundant supply of all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life, one can hardly be brought to believe but that they were the results of a higher degree of skill and industry than is generally attributed to the red man of the forest. This state of improvement, it is true, is not equally observable in all parts of those tribes. There are portions of each that still cling more or less to their heathenish manners and modes of life; most of these are intemperate and abandoned, and have but little respectability in their nation, and, indeed, their regeneration is quite hopeless. But the principal classes, those who compose the strength and body of each of their nations, and who wield the chief influence in their national councils, are those who have attained the state of improvement we have mentioned above. They are industrious, moral, and intelligent, and, to my mind, there seems to be nothing in the way of their taking a stand on equal ground with the whites in every department of competition, except it is in the shelter of a government, which, in point of social and political privileges, would afford the same precious boon to them as that enjoyed by our own citizens; and, until they are raised to an equality with the whites in this regard, it is folly to suppose that they can ever hold a fair competition with them.

The ability to hold real estate, the safeguard of competent laws for the protection of property, and an eligibility for rising to public office and endowment, seem to be necessary stimulants among any people to draw out their undeveloped energies, and second their elevation to an enlightened and prosperous state. Much more, then, are such institutions necessary among those who were lately untutored savages, and who have just broken from off them the fetters of heathenism, and struggled into a state of civilization.

I throw out these suggestions, hoping that they may not seem officious, but merely for the consideration of those to whom such matters more properly belong.

The moral and religious condition of these tribes is still thought to be slowly on the advance for the better. Besides many new converts to the profession of christianity, the older professors are beginning to understand more perfectly the deeper principle of the Christian system, and to settle down in the practice of a more uniform and consistent piety. The principal obstacle we find in the success of our missionary effort among a large portion of these tribes is their intemperance in the use of ardent spirits. Abandoned wretches among the white men have always been found sufficiently artful and corrupt to elude the laws, and deal out doses of physical and moral death to the unfortunate victims of their avarice.

I am aware that the benevolent designs of the government in this regard have been manifested by the repeated enactments of very stringent laws. But these, to a great degree, have proved insufficient. If some step could still be taken to arrest this evil, it would be an achievement in behalf of the poor Indian, than which, perhaps, no other bene-

faction, within the power of the government, would have a more favorable bearing in the present condition and future prospects of the Indian race.

Respectfully submitted :

THOMAS JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

THOMAS MOSELEY, Jr.,
Indian Agent.

No. 27.

BRIGGSVALE, *August 26, 1852.*

DEAR SIR: I hereby send you a report of our school operations, &c., for the past season.

You are already informed, and so is the department, that this is a boarding-school. The children are thus kept, with a good degree of regularity, in course of instruction. There is not, and never has been, any difficulty in obtaining scholars: if one leaves, there are many ready to take the vacant place.

There has been no change, during the season, in our list of managers. But little hindrance has occurred from sickness, and an increased interest on the part of the older pupils is manifest, many of whom are becoming respectable scholars. Those who have parents to encourage them will not fall below the standard of scholarship expected of any who have been trained in more favored portions of the enlightened community.

In our domestic arrangements, we try to have the children, as their age will admit, share in the work. The girls ply the needle, and the boys the hoe and axe, though not so much as to interfere with regular hours of study. By constant supervision, an effort is made to have the scholars behave themselves becomingly, and to respect each other, as having a character to establish by careful and consistent conduct. It is encouraging to witness progress, though slow in its development; it is pleasing to notice occasional indications of gratitude, of sincere desire to be benefited by the opportunity afforded. It is to be hoped such may continue to be the case, as it doubtless will, unless interrupted by national negotiations, causing changes, and consequent relinquishing of educational institutions.

Studies have been attended to during the past season about as follows: 1st class in geography, 10; 2d class in geography, 5; 1st class in arithmetic, 4; 2d class in arithmetic, 5; 3d class in arithmetic, 5; elements of astronomy, 15; composition, 11; writing, 18; reading and spelling, 27; alphabet, 1.

In addition to our school operations, preaching to the natives has been regularly attended to on each sabbath. Six of the school children, and two others, have united themselves with the church since our last report. As a general thing, attendance on Sabbath meetings by the people is small. Our greatest source of encouragement is the educating of youth. Their minds favorably impressed, and properly

enlightened, is the great hope of the race, the only promising way of permanently benefiting the long neglected aborigines of our country.

Respectfully, yours,

ELIZABETH S. MORSE, *Teacher.*

F. G. PRATT, *Superintendent.*

Major T. MOSELEY, Jr.,
Indian Agent, Fort Leavenworth Agency.

No. 28.

FRIENDS' SHAWNEE LABOR SCHOOL,
Ninth month 16, 1852.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with thy request, we send our annual report of the situation of Friends' Shawnee Labor School, situated on the Shawnee Reservation, about five miles west of Westport.

Since our report for 1851, there have been forty-six Indian youth of both sexes, between the ages of six and eighteen years, several of whom are orphans belonging to six tribes, who have received literary and religious instruction at this institution, with an average number of thirty in attendance.

Of the above number, ten have been received into the school during the past year; their ages vary from six to thirteen years; none of them had any previous knowledge of the English language; and ten have left the institution during the same time. Two of those who have left are young women about settling themselves in life; two others are nearly grown girls, whose services are required at home; three are attending other schools, and three are absent without suitable reasons, and are receiving no instruction. The four young women above mentioned are pretty well qualified to assume the duties of life. Of the twenty-eight now in actual attendance, but six have been two years in school, and nineteen who had no previous instruction have been here less than fifteen months. Of the fifteen admitted last year, whom we still claim as pupils, one reads in the Second Reader, and eight read in the First Reader, and spell any class of English words in and out of the book; the other six have been irregular in their attendance, but spell words of from three to five syllables. Thirteen are learning to write. All speak some English words, and understand most of what is said to them. None of those admitted this year have been in attendance more than three months. Some of them spell easy lessons; and six who have been here but four weeks are still learning the alphabet.

Of the forty-six instructed the past year, eleven read in the Fourth Reader, and have studied arithmetic and geography, and write a legible hand; fourteen read in the Testament; three read in the Third Reader; six in the Second Reader, and eight in the First Reader; eighteen are learning the first lessons of penmanship.

The number of pupils and the different tribes are as follows:

Number of Shawnees.....	38
Do. Delawares	3
Do. Stockbridges	2
Do. Munsees	1
Do. Omahas	1
Do. Sacs and Foxes.....	1
—	
Total.....	46

There have been about 170 garments made for the children, and 80 pairs of socks, stockings, and mittens knit within the past year; about 60 lbs. of wool spun; 30 yards of linsey, and 34 yards for blankets, wove; and several other pieces, such as blankets, window curtains, &c., made for house use. 700 lbs. of butter, a small quantity of cheese, 2½ barrels of soap, and 260 lbs. of candles, have been made the past year. The girls employ their time, when out of school, in spinning, weaving, sewing, knitting, &c. The domestic work of the girls is divided thus: some of them assist in milking and attending the dairy; some assist in washing and ironing; two help in the kitchen, and two in the dining-room, and four take charge of the chambers; and these are changed every two weeks, so as to give each an opportunity of being instructed in the different branches of house-keeping. The teacher and boys have cut about 100 cords of wood for the use of the family, tended the garden, and done some other work on the farm.

We have 228 acres of land in fence, and the proceeds furnish the table, and a surplus for sale of from two to four hundred dollars' worth annually; but this amount of produce sold is not sufficient to meet the demands of the laborer in the cultivation of the soil.

We generally employ two farmers by the year at about \$150 each, but at the present time we have but one. We have had one Indian on the farm for nearly four months the present year, and some others by the day. There is now employed on the farm but one man, by the name of William H. Harnaday, a member of the Society of Friends.

Wilson Hobbs as teacher; Zelinda Hobbs, his wife, assists in the family. Rebecca H. Jenks as matron, and Ellen Harnaday to assist in the kitchen. Cornelius Douglas, superintendent; and Phebe W. Douglas, his wife, has charge of the clothing department.

The salaries of superintendents and teachers are estimated at \$300 for a male and female, whether teachers of books or labor, and none are allowed the privilege of trading, by way of speculation, whilst in the employ of the institution.

All persons employed by the committee in charge for procuring laborers have hitherto been members of the Society of (Orthodox) Friends, and a report of the general department, both of the children and their teachers, is forwarded every three months to said committee, in answer to certain questions from the general committee.

The children are boarded and clothed without any aid from the Indians, except a very few of their parents furnish a part of their clothing; and, in addition to the proceeds of the farm, the institution is supported at an expense of about \$1,500 annually, which sum is raised

by a proportionment among the members of the three yearly meetings, which have this institution under charge; that is, Baltimore furnishes from one to two hundred dollars; Ohio, from three to four hundred dollars; and Indiana one thousand dollars.

Friends have been laboring among the Ohio Shawnees about fifty years; and it hath uniformly been their practice, whilst instructing the Indian in the use of tools and civilized habits, to teach them the benign principles of the Gospel.

Thy friend,

CORNELIUS DOUGLAS,
Superintendent.

THOMAS MOSELEY, Jr.

No. 29.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY,
September 22, 1852.

SIR: The condition of the Indians comprised within this agency has not been materially changed since I forwarded my last annual communication.

The Pottawatomies, the larger of the two tribes comprised in the same, are now, as formerly, engaged to a limited extent in agriculture, and since my connexion with them, have made but little if any advancement towards bettering their condition. With the ample funds set apart by the government to aid them, they should now be much further advanced in the culture of the soil and other kindred pursuits of a civilized community; but they perform all kinds of manual labor with great reluctance, and very few of them have been induced to abandon their deep-rooted improvident habits.

As the nation is destitute of any organization, those who trespass are subject to no penalty; therefore those who are laboring to better their present condition have no assurance that they will be permitted to enjoy the fruits of their toil, for the less industrious and dishonest part of said tribe convert whatever of stock or grain they may come across to their own immediate wants. More than two-thirds of the nation cultivate only very small patches for summer subsistence, and rely upon their annuity to support them through the winter, and I do not believe that there are more than twenty families who could live, with any degree of comfort, without an annuity.

My remarks in regard to the Pottawatomie Indians will apply to the Kansas tribe in many respects. But the Kansas Indians are far more wild in their disposition, and uncivilized in their habits, than the Pottawatomies. They possess not a single feature towards civilization, and seem not to desire any. They live in miserable huts or camps, and not one has a cabin. They cultivate enough ground to give them a fair supply of corn, &c., and I am informed by the traders among them that, for several years past, they have had a surplus, which they have sold to Santa Fé traders at fair prices.

In regard to the missions within this agency, I refer you to the reports of their respective superintendents. The Catholic mission is the more extensive of the two in the Pottawatomie country. Much cannot be expected from the Methodist mission among the Kansas Indians, as it will take time to operate on their prejudices against schools. But I make no distinctions, as it is presumed they all labor with a laudable zeal to advance the cause they profess to have in view.

You are aware that the liquor trade cannot be suppressed entirely, especially until the chiefs and headmen oppose it. I have used my utmost efforts against it—have had some offenders confined; but of what avail it will be, others must judge. I have sent several *white men* from the country, for conduct in opposition to the settled rule of the department, although they professed to be in some wise connected with the Pottawatomie nation of Indians.

A strong feeling is expressed among the whites and half-breeds of the border tribes to elect and send forward a delegate to Congress, and my co-operation has been solicited; although I am of the opinion the Indians need some organization, so as to insure something like a speedy civilization, the population cannot exceed three hundred persons who have the most remote idea of the object of a government, and many of these are men of the most abandoned character. The Indians, in my opinion, need some government of an elementary character; but, until the government of the United States extinguishes the title to their lands, I cannot see the propriety of electing a delegate.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

FRANCIS W. LEA,
Indian Agent.

Col. D. D. MITCHELL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 30.

KANSAS INDIAN MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
September 1, 1852.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following, together with the accompanying document, as my report of the Kansas Manual Labor School for the year ending August 31, 1852.

By an examination of the statistical document which accompanies this paper, you will find the names and number of students which have been in the school during the year; and by reference to the quarterly reports, you may find the length of time that each scholar has spent in school. As to progress, we can only say that they are all yet in their primary studies. The school having but recently commenced, we can say but little as to the prospects of the future. Sometimes we have encouraging hopes, and at other times the prospects are very gloomy. During the past year we have had considerable sickness in the mission family, and some among the children at school, but at present all enjoy tolerable health.

Crops are good this season, both on the mission farm and among the Indians. But these Indians are such reckless creatures, that I am told they have already commenced selling their corn for anything that they can get for it, though it should be a mere trifle; and so in a few months they will be begging and stealing again, just as bad as if they had made nothing.

It is unfortunate that they live on the Santa Fé road, for they are certainly a great annoyance to those who are compelled to pass through their country with stock, or anything else which they can steal.

But, perhaps, by prudent and well-directed efforts, the rising generation may be improved, and influenced to take a different course from that followed by their parents.

Respectfully submitted:

THOMAS JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

Hon. F. W. LEA, *Indian Agent.*

No. 31.

POTTAWATOMIE BAPTIST MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
September, 1852.

SIR: The time has come for me to report to you the condition of the school under our charge, and it affords me no small degree of pleasure to do so to a gentleman so noted for his impartiality, and earnest desire for the advancement of this people, as yourself.

During the past year, as you are well aware, many changes have taken place among those connected with the institution. Our efforts have been much retarded by various causes which we could not control. Twice during the year the school has been interrupted by severe sickness. But, as general health has been restored, we have been enabled to resume our work more vigorously.

The following statement will show the present condition of the school, viz: Enrolled for the present quarter, sixty pupils; the average attendance per day about forty. The school is divided into various classes, which are arranged as follows, viz:

1st class—Rhetorical Guide, 4.

2d class—McGuffin's Third Reader, 12.

3d class—McGuffin's Second Reader, 12.

4th class—McGuffin's First Reader, 8.

5th class—Goodrich's First Reader, 7.

6th and 7th classes—Alphabet and first spelling lessons.

1st class arithmetic, 11.

2d class arithmetic, 16.

1st class geography, 10.

2d class geography, 6.

English grammar, 3.

Writing, 14.

The girls are all taught needle-work. Several of the classes have made considerable advancement, while others are only making a start to improve. We find, by experience, that our children generally have good capacity for improvement; and were it not for the irregular manner in which many of them are kept at school, we should, doubtless, soon see a more decided improvement.

With regard to the people around us, many of them begin to feel more deeply the necessity of educating their children. But there are many who are degrading themselves by intemperance and other vices. This is a matter we deeply deplore. Could the ruinous practice of liquor traffic be broken up, we might hope that soon this moral wilderness would be transferred into a cultivated and enlightened region of peace and happiness.

Permit me, sir, in conclusion, to assure you of our highest esteem and confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LYKINS,
Superintendent P. B. School.

Major F. W. LEA,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 32.

ST. MARY'S POTTAWATOMIE MISSION, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
September 24, 1852.

In compliance with your request, I beg leave to send you the annual report of this mission. The Catholic Pottawatomie Manual Labor School, after years of toil and hardship, begins to emerge from its humble and insignificant condition. Our arrangements with the government oblige us to have a manual labor school for boys and girls, a field to raise produce, and other suitable means to carry out the views of the contracting parties. It is our aim to make our farm a sort of "model farm" for the Indians. We have one hundred and seventy acres under fence, ninety-five of which are under cultivation. We have planted this year sixty acres in corn, twenty-five in oats, six in potatoes, and the balance in turnips, hemp, and buckwheat. We raise a great many cattle, as much for our own sake as for that of the Indians, hoping to induce them to follow our example. With much ado, we have succeeded the last year in prevailing upon them to break down their old-fashioned corn patches, and to make, in various places, large square common fields, where they have now enough land for all their purposes. An Indian is very little inclined to enlarge his field, because he is afraid he will have to work too hard; it is a considerable task to wind him up and to coax him to industry. If you hold up to him the prospect of an abundant crop in his garden and field, and tell him how well his family could live upon it, he will not fail to answer you that it is all very true, but that it would cost rather too much hard labor. All do not follow our advice as promptly as we could wish, yet we have reason to be satisfied with them. Our Catholic Indians around the

mission have this season an abundance of produce, and their surplus corn may amount to six or seven thousand bushels. It is reported that a new road will be opened from Fort Leavenworth to the mouth of the Republican fork, where the United States propose to establish a new military post: this road would pass through our village, and become the highway to Santa Fé and Fort Laramie. This plan would benefit our people, for they would then find a market for their produce.

Our schools are well frequented, and we flatter ourselves that the Indians derive much benefit from them. The boy's school, which is entirely separated from that of the girls, has admitted during the year '76 scholars, and has averaged 50, as may be seen from the tabular report. The whole number of girls that have been admitted is 96, and the average in daily attendance is 62. The boys that attend the school are generally too young to render us any material help on the farm; they are well disposed, enjoy good health, and bid fair to become useful members of society. They love the school and their teachers, and cheerfully do any light work that may be ordered them. It is a rule with us to make the oldest boys work a little every day, before or after school-hours, in order to make them contract habits of industry. We love these children and feel happy in working for them; we only regret that it is not an easier task to make them keep clean. Their application is moderate and regular, and they evince a laudable zeal and emulation to make progress in their studies. Their time is always divided between study, manual labor, and recreation. Morning and evening they say their prayers together in the school-rooms, and every Sunday they attend the service of the church.

The ladies of the Sacred Heart have charge of the female department, and they acquit themselves of their duty with credit. It is but just to say that they continue to win the favor and approbation of the tribe. The attendance at school is regular and full, and the new buildings, a dining-room and dormitory, will add much to their comfort. They teach all the branches of a plain English education—spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, history, geography, and Christian doctrine; the girls are also taught sewing, embroidering, knitting, and spinning. Some of the oldest pupils are occasionally appointed to help in the kitchen, wash-house, garden, or dairy-yard to milk the cows. We believe it our duty to fit them for the practical duties of after life; and no pains are spared to make them dutiful children, pious Christians, good scholars, and clean housekeepers. They are frequently told to be modest in their demeanor, obedient to their parents, faithful to their friends, and constant in the practice of piety and virtue.

The peace and harmony of this settlement is now seldom disturbed by war parties, or alarming reports of invasion. The Pawnees have formerly been accused of stealing our horses, but no complaints have lately been heard on that score. Our Indians have this summer smoked peace with them, whilst on a buffalo hunt in the upper country.

The Pottawatomie Prairie Indians have not yet laid aside their wild and uncivilized mode of living; they are averse to work, and live in wretched cabins and wigwams. They paint their faces and delight in all sorts of motley and fantastical dress and trappings. They are unfortunately addicted to liquor. Some unprincipled whites and half-

breeds, too lazy to work, sell them whiskey, and cheat the intoxicated dupes out of their horses and ponies, and even out of their guns and blankets. But we look for a better state of things. Our agent, Major Lea, who is very popular with them, has taken efficient measures to put a stop to this evil. His energies may be severely taxed; but we doubt not that he will succeed in suppressing this unholy traffic, and that these Indians will soon become sober and industrious.

Yours, respectfully,

J. B. DUERINCK,

Superintendent of Manual Labor School.

Major F. LEA, *Indian Agent.*

No. 33.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, *October 3, 1852.*

SIR: In obedience to the regulations of the department, I present the following as my annual report of the condition of the Indian tribes within this agency. The fact of my having to accompany a delegation of the Sac and Fox Indians to Washington has caused me to be absent from my agency since the ninth of August until the 30th ultimo. My report, therefore, will be more brief, and perhaps less satisfactory, than it would otherwise have been.

In my former report I informed you that the Sacs and Foxes had suffered greatly from small-pox and other diseases, and that I was of opinion, from the best information I could then obtain, that about three hundred of them had died since the last of May, 1851. I am now convinced that the mortality last year in this tribe was greater than I supposed it to be when I made my former report, and I regret to state that a large number of deaths also occurred among them during the past winter from pneumonia and other diseases, while they were absent on their winter hunt. The country in which they live is certainly a healthy one, and the rapid decrease which is evidently going on in this tribe is to be ascribed, in part, to their frequently indulging in drunken frolics. The liquor is brought into the country by members of the tribe. Women, generally, are selected for the purpose of going to the State, a distance of fifty miles, to procure it; and when brought into the Indian country it is immediately buried, some distance from their lodges. Generally speaking, it is impossible for an agent to find any quantity of liquor about their lodges during a drunken spree; for, to avoid the risk of having it spilt, they bring it from their hiding-place in small quantities. Another fruitful source of disease is this: living principally by the chase, hunger and necessity often compel them to expose themselves greatly during very inclement weather, and diseases of every description appear to be more frequent, and to make more fearful ravages among them, than their more temperate and civilized neighbors.

I regret to state, that under existing treaties I see but little prospect of this tribe abandoning their uncivilized habits, or making any change which will be calculated to ameliorate the condition of the masses and

advance them in an agricultural and moral point of view. They generally live in towns; have a common field, in which every family of the town has a small lot marked out for it by the leading braves, with the sanction of the chief.

The distribution of land to cultivate is often very unequal; the braves are governed more by their predilection for persons or families, in making a division, than by any principle of justice. In fact, the common men of this tribe, those who have never killed an enemy in battle, have no voice in council, and are not considered as occupying a position which entitles them to speak concerning the management of the affairs of the nation. Under the old system of paying annuities to the chiefs, this despotic rule was more rigidly enforced than it is at present; for, so long as the chief-payment was practised, the credits given by traders, based upon the expectation of payment out of the annuity, were given to the chiefs, and a few braves distributed the goods purchased as their own whims or caprices dictated. Such a system of paying annuities was well calculated to increase the power of the chiefs, and to crush and destroy every manly and independent feeling in the bosom of the masses.

The present system of paying annuities to heads of families has had a salutary influence in breaking down, to some extent, the despotic influence of a few chiefs and braves. Now, many of the common people are anxious to abandon their towns and have small fields made for them. They say the game is rapidly receding; that it will soon be gone; and that they know they will suffer greatly in a few years if they do not abandon the chase and turn their attention to cultivating the earth like the white man. The only fund belonging to this tribe, applicable to agricultural purposes, is the \$30,000 set apart by the 5th article of the treaty of 1842; and this fund, you are aware, can only be expended by the chiefs, with the approbation of the agent. Unfortunately, the chiefs are more jealous of losing their influence over their tribe than desirous of advancing the comfort and happiness of their people, believing, as they do, that if every family is permitted to have a separate field their towns will be broken up, and their influence and control over their people greatly diminished. They invariably refuse to apply any portion of this fund for the purpose of making small fields for the individual members of the tribe, unless the applicant is some favorite brave. Keokuk, the principal chief of the Sacs, is the only chief in the tribe who is willing to have this fund applied to making separate fields. If the other chiefs could be induced to entertain as liberal views as Keokuk, with the aid of this fund, in a few years their people would be placed in a condition where they would be able to raise an abundance of grain to subsist on, and a foundation would be laid for a rapid and beneficial change in their habits, manners, and customs. Keokuk, however, stands alone; and no agent would feel authorized to expend this fund without the consent of the other chiefs. It is a great misfortune for this tribe that so large a fund should have been placed under the control of the chiefs; for, as a general rule, they are too proud and too lazy to work themselves, and are unwilling to do anything which will tend to make their people more comfortable and independent.

There is another subject to which I will respectfully call the attention of the department; it is the practice of recognising obligations or requests, signed by the chiefs of Indian tribes, to pay debts contracted by individual members of the tribe, as binding and authorizing the amount to be deducted from the annuity of the tribe. I am well satisfied, from what I heard from the Indians, that such a course is well calculated to make Indians dishonest; and it certainly destroys every inducement on the part of the Indian to economise his means. An Indian who has been in the habit of paying all his debts, when he sees that his proportion of the *per capita* annuity is taken to pay the debts of the dishonest and profligate portion of the tribe, feels the injustice of the rule, and they often refuse to pay their debts when they have both the inclination and ability to do so, because they believe others will not pay, and that their traders will get the chiefs to sign requests to pay all debts out of their national annuity. Entertaining these views, they consider it absurd for them to pay their credits, when large numbers will not, and that their proportion of the national annuity will be taken to pay all debts which the chiefs may request to have paid. Such a practice as this, if recognised and allowed by the government for any length of time, would make any tribe of Indians reckless in incurring debts, for under it the dishonest Indian, who never pays, derives a greater benefit from the annuity than he who honestly pays all his credits. Another objection to these obligations is, that they are only signed by the chiefs, men who have long been tampered with by traders, and who can at any time, for the consideration of a present or bribe, be induced to sign obligations acknowledging debts to be just for a much larger amount than they really owe. This system is injurious to the traders themselves, for the prudent trader, who is unwilling to give a large credit to Indians, and relies upon getting his pay from the person to whom the credit was given, cannot, under it, compete with the don't-care, reckless one, who is willing to give extravagant credits, knowing at the time the individuals themselves cannot pay, and trusting to obtaining an obligation signed by the chiefs, requesting the payment of their debts out of the national annuity. All who are acquainted with Indian trade know that goods, when Indians purchase them for cash, are obtained at low prices, and that traders invariably sell their goods on a credit at a heavy advance, in order to cover the risk; it therefore follows that this system is calculated to benefit an imprudent, reckless trader, more than one who is disposed to conduct his business prudently. I am well satisfied that the interest of the Indians requires that such obligations should not receive any further countenance from the department. As the Sacs and Foxes are the only tribe in this agency addicted to the chase, I will suggest, with due deference for the opinions of others, that, in my opinion, the only plan which can be relied upon with any reasonable hope of success, for the purpose of civilizing this and other tribes whose manners and customs are analogous, is to make new treaties with them, obtain from them their surplus lands, open them to white settlers, get the consent of the Indians to appropriate their present annuities to aiding them in agricultural pursuits, and establishing and supporting schools; concentrate the Indian population, so that, to obtain subsistence, they will be compelled to fol-

low agricultural pursuits; when this is done, then, and not until that period, will the wilder tribes abandon their love for the chase, and the hope that they will be able to obtain a support thereby.

Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river.

This little tribe have raised fine crops this season, and have an abundance of provisions to subsist their families. They are generally quiet and well-behaved, and have made very considerable advancement towards becoming a civilized people. During the past season they have enjoyed fine health, and the only things they complain of are, that the Sacs and Foxes frequently depredate upon their property, and that the government, after paying them their annuity of \$800, for two years after they emigrated, have seen proper to then deduct \$500 from the annuity, for the purpose of paying a portion of the tribe remaining in the country from which they emigrated. They represent, that when they emigrated they understood that their entire annuity was to be paid here. I respectfully call your attention to this subject. If their representations are correct, I know justice will be done them; if not, such an explanation, I hope, will be given as will give satisfaction to them.

I will again call your attention to a suggestion made in my former report, that it would greatly promote the interest of this tribe to confederate them with the Ottowas. Their manners and customs, language, and *per capita* annuities, are about the same, and I feel confident that such an arrangement could be made, and that it would be advantageous to both tribes.

Ottowas.

This tribe, I am informed, some twelve years since, were very indolent and dissipated, and gave but little hopes of making much improvement; they are now one of the soberest, most orderly and industrious tribes on the Missouri frontier. They have abandoned most of the Indian customs and adopted those of the whites. Their industry this season has been well rewarded. In passing through their country you see not only comfortable houses, furnished with chairs, tables, and bedsteads, but also good farms, on which they raise an abundance of corn, oats, potatoes, &c. I do not know of any tribe of Indians in this portion of the Indian territory who deserve more credit for the laudable zeal evinced by them in endeavoring to use every exertion in their power to become an educated, civilized, and Christian people. They have not any school among them, but their children are placed under the care of their missionary, Rev. Jotham Meeker, who sends them to the missionary schools in the Kansas and Pottawatomie agencies. Too much praise cannot well be given to this worthy gentleman for the deep interest ever exhibited by him in everything touching the interests of this tribe; and to him, more than to all others, are the Ottowas indebted for the rapid and beneficial improvement in their condition. I respectfully refer you to his accompanying report for further information concerning this tribe.

The Ottowas complain, and justly too, of the depredations committed

on their property by the Sacs and Foxes. They frequently steal their plough-horses during the farming season, and subject the Ottowas to great inconvenience and loss. The Ottowas have presented and proved up, before me, a number of claims for depredations committed on their property. These claims were presented to the Sacs and Foxes, in general council, and they peremptorily refused to pay one and all of them. In compliance with the law, you are aware that I forwarded these claims to you, that such further steps might be taken as would be proper to obtain satisfaction for the injuries done. After examining the law, you were of opinion that it did not apply to depredations of Indians committed on the property of Indians, and that no authority existed for ordering the annuity of the depredating tribe to be taken to pay for such injuries. As the Ottowas are an agricultural people, and their tribe but small, it is highly important for the government to protect them in the enjoyment of their property: I therefore request that the attention of Congress be called to the necessity of further legislation on the subject of depredations, and that Congress be requested to pass such laws as will protect the property of the Ottowas when wrongfully taken by their lazy and unscrupulous neighbors. I would also suggest, that, as the department has heretofore directed that Indian annuities were liable for such depredations, and as the Ottowas confidently expected to obtain, in a peaceable way, full redress for these injuries, and as they have refrained from attempting to retaliate, would it not be an act of justice for Congress to appropriate, for the benefit of the Ottowas, an amount sufficient to indemnify them for the losses sustained?

Respectfully yours,

JOHN R. CHENAULT,
Indian Agent.

HON. LUKE LEA,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 34.

OTTOWA MISSION,
October 4, 1852.

SIR: Since my last annual report the Ottowas have had but little sickness among them, although there have been more deaths than occurred during the previous year. Ever since the earliest recollection of the oldest of them, they have steadily and rapidly decreased in numbers until within a few years past. Previous to their emigrating to this country they were extremely indolent, intemperate, and profligate; but soon after their arrival here, they commenced building houses, raising stock, making rail fences, and cultivating their lands. The United States government and benevolent societies made various efforts to improve them in habits of industry, morality, and temperance, and were in these respects successful; still the inbred diseases contracted by them while in their career of profligacy caused a continual decrease of numbers to go on until the year 1847, when their number, according to the payment roll, had descended to 205. They them-

selves estimate that in about 1825 they numbered 1,500. About 300 emigrated into this country from Ohio in 1837-'38. In February, 1848, they, in general council, without the immediate suggestion of any white person, no one but Ottowas being present, formed and wrote a law in their own language, the following being a literal translation, viz:

"Whiskey on the Ottawa land cannot come. If any person shall send for it, or bring it into the Ottawa country, he who sends or he who brings shall pay five dollars, and the whiskey shall be destroyed. Any one sending or bringing the second time, shall forfeit all of his annuity money. For the third offence he shall be delivered over to the United States officers, to try the severity of the white man's laws."

The penalties contained in the above, together with those in all of their printed laws, twenty-five in number, are most rigidly enforced by the proper officers; so that since February, 1848, there has been but one violation of the whiskey law; consequently we see a gradual improvement in their houses, on their farms, in their habits, health, and numbers, their last payment enrolment having advanced, as you are aware, to near 230.

While speaking about their laws, permit me to say, further, that about two months ago I happened accidentally to step into a house when a case was being tried. There sat the two judges examining the laws. The plaintiff and defendant were both present, each having his lawyer and witnesses. After the evidence was given and the lawyers were listened to, the judges decided the case strictly according to their laws. The plaintiff, defendant, judges, lawyers, and witnesses, were all Ottowas.

The Ottowas have, you know, the present year erected a shop, purchased tools and iron, and employed a blacksmith. Their mill, too, has continued in successful operation, furnished with a regular salaried miller. They have this fall made an effort to purchase about one hundred bushels of seed-wheat; but failing, they now intend to purchase that amount of spring wheat, and be ready to sow it when the season arrives. Their fields have produced abundantly this season; and were it not the case that some thievish tribes depredate largely upon their hogs, they would be well supplied with all the necessaries of life. Thirty of their children are now enjoying the benefits of schools among the Shawnees and Pottawatomies.

Religious instruction is continued regularly on the Sabbath; meetings are well attended. The sound of singing and prayer is heard every morning and evening in many of their dwellings. The Sabbath is devoted to rest by almost every member of the tribe. Their former superstitious customs have been dropped, and all admit that Christianity is good, and that there is safety nowhere else. The undersigned still endeavors to devote his time almost exclusively to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Ottowas.

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

JOTHAM MEEKER,

Missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

J. R. CHERAULT, Esq.,

U. S. Indian Agent, Sac and Fox Agency.

No. 35.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY,
September 1, 1852.

SIR: Within the limits of this agency are comprised the Wea, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Miami tribes of Indians. The Kaskaskias, as a tribe, have a nominal existence only; there remain but few of them, and those few, by intermixture with the others, have lost their distinctive tribal existence.

Of the three first-named tribes I had occasion to speak encouragingly in my last annual report; and it gives me pleasure to say, that their course of conduct during the last twelve months has fully met the expectations I had formed in regard to them. In habits of sobriety, they will compare favorably with the same amount of white population promiscuously selected in any part of the country. They have not only almost unanimously taken a pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, but by solemn ordinance of their councils they have resolved to prevent its introduction among them, and have appointed persons whose duty it is to destroy it wherever found—an ordinance which I have reason to believe is strictly and rigidly enforced.

A recent personal visit to their cabins, and inspection of their fields, afforded me the highest gratification, in the evidences of increasing comfort and improvement, both physically and morally. Justice to my interpreter, Baptiste Peoria, requires that I should say, that to his exertions and influence is mainly attributable the fortunate change in the habits of these people. Himself a reformed inebriate, possessed of much good sense and benevolence, his untiring efforts are directed to the reformation of his people.

The condition of the Miamies presents a very different picture. Although living in close proximity, speaking the same language, and in habits of constant social intercourse with their brothers, the Piankeshaws, Peorias, and Weas, yet in disposition and habits they are greatly dissimilar. The receipt of a large annuity has encouraged in them habits of indolence and dissipation, and their vicinity to the whiskey shops of the white man on the State border enables them to indulge an appetite which, with the red man, seems almost innate. Unfortunately, their chiefs, with one honorable exception, are all drunkards, and by their evil example encourage habits and dispositions which are resulting disastrously to their tribe. Since their emigration to this country—a period of only six years—their number is diminished more than one half; sickness, disease, and murder—the result of dissipation—are constantly thinning their ranks. Recently one of their women committed fratricide, by plunging a knife into the breast of her brother. The members of this tribe labor less, have fewer of the comforts of life, but more of vice and wretchedness, than either of the others. They are all subject to frequent trespasses from their neighbors, the Osages, and Sacs and Foxes, who make a virtue of skill and cunning in theft. Their actual loss in horses and other stock amounts annually to a considerable sum.

In connexion with this subject I may remark, that observation and reflection have served to confirm my previously expressed views, that

the extension of the criminal laws of our country over the Indian territory, the concentration of the different tribes within narrower limits, the recognition among them of individual rights, and a code of municipal laws suited to their condition, are indispensable to the reform sought by our government to be effected among this unfortunate race of human beings.

The fact that a large portion of the Miamies continue to reside in Indiana, is a source of constant complaint and jealousy with those who are here. A belief exists among them that the number remaining there is greatly over-estimated, and that, consequently, the amount of annuity paid to those who are here is proportionably diminished. Without the utmost care in the enumeration and enrolment, this result may be expected, as it is evidently their interest to exaggerate their number, when by doing so they increase the amount they are to receive.

I regret to say that the Wea and Piankeshaw school, under the superintendence of Rev. D. Lykens, has not prospered since the first of January as it did before that time. By the death of Mrs. Lykens, matron superintendent, and of Miss Osgood, the principal teacher, the institution sustained a loss which, for the time being, has severely affected its usefulness. The successful teaching of Indian youth is a most difficult task, and requires in their teachers and those having charge of them a rare combination of patience, industry, tact, and management. In this department Miss Osgood had few equals.

Mr. Lykens has succeeded in procuring the services of Miss McCoy, who has had considerable experience, and, as I learn, success among the Pottawatomies; and a recent examination of the pupils, who number about twenty-five, justifies me in recommending to the department the continuance of its favor and patronage. Accompanying this are the reports of the superintendents and teachers.

It is perhaps proper that I should state that there have arrived about thirty of the Six Nations, or New York Indians, who are stopping temporarily within the bounds of this agency. Some of them are in a very destitute condition—are poor, have contracted disease on their journey hither, and are dependent upon the charitable assistance and contributions of others. When able to travel they will join their brethren, whose territory is south of and contiguous to that of the Miamies. This territory and people are not assigned to any agency, and I beg leave on this subject to refer to a communication I had the honor to make to the department on the 23d December last.

I concur fully with Agent Raiford, of the Creek agency, in the recommendation of an annual meeting, at some central point, of the different Indian agents; but I would extend it so as to embrace all the agents and superintendents east of the Rocky mountains and north of Texas. I would also have the Commissioner attend and preside over the meetings. By this means all might profit by the experience and advice of all the others. Upon all disputed points of policy, if previously submitted, the views of all might be had in writing, with the advantage of free and social interchange of opinions and discussion.

The agents, by their personal intercourse with the Commissioner and Superintendent, would become more fully informed of their views; uniformity and concert of action would follow, and mutual acquaint-

ance would be formed between all the various officers charged with the control and management of this department.

The various employees within this agency have been faithful in the performance of their duties; and, by their habits of strict sobriety and correct moral deportment, have secured the respect and confidence of the Indians, and present them examples which have not been without their influence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

A. M. COFFEY,

Indian Agent

Col. D. D. MITCHELL,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 36.

WEA AND PIANKESHAW SCHOOL,

August 20, 1852.

DEAR SIR: It once more becomes my duty to report to you the condition of the Wea and Piankeshaw school. How true it is that the tide of time still bears us on for evermore, bearing away from its shores much of the loved and cherished of earth. Change and mutability are written upon all earthly things. I am led to these reflections by circumstances with which you are well acquainted. Some twelve months ago, if I remember rightly, I received you at our door, in the midst of a heavy shower of rain, into the midst of a happy family. Where are they now? A much-loved wife, a promising child, and an esteemed teacher, are tenants of the quiet tomb. They sleep the untroubled sleep of death beneath the "Lone Tree's" shade, upon the edge of the Great Western prairies, far from where their kindred rest, from the homes of their youth, and the friends of their earlier days. But a life well spent in the service of the Divine Master, and offered up as a sacrifice for the advancement of the cause and kingdom of the world's Redeemer, was their's; and this should be the Christian's ardent desire—the Christian's highest aim. I have been led to speak of this matter from the effect it has had on our school and missionary operations. The posts of the fallen have not yet been fully filled, though the teaching department, for the last three months, has been under the efficient management of Miss E. McCoy, from whose report I extract the following:

● You are aware that, in consequence of the deaths of Mrs. Lykins and Miss Osgood, this school was suspended, and the children sent to their own homes. About three months since the greater number of the children were collected in, the school resumed, and placed under my charge. Owing to the absence from school, without books, or any other means of improvement, or even retaining what they had learned, the children forgot much; but they had been so thoroughly instructed and so well disciplined, that they soon regained all they had lost, and are now advancing. Of those present, seven read in McGuffy's First Reader; ten in Goodrich's Third Reader; four of whom study arithmetic

and first lessons in philosophy; four read well in McGuffy's Fourth Reader, study arithmetic, Mitchell's Geography, and first lessons in astronomy. Thirteen are writing. This report may show fewer advanced scholars than the report of last year. Some who were here then have left, and will not return soon. I find the children all teachable, and some of them much attached to their studies. As you understand the manner in which this school was formerly conducted, it is only necessary to say that, as nearly as possible, under present circumstances, it is conducted under the former rules; but, owing to the necessary and frequent absence of our superintendent, and some other unavoidable disadvantages, of which you are aware, the school has not the same facilities for advancement that it formerly had. Yet we would patiently labor on, and await the time when He, who has heavily laid His afflictive hand on this mission, will in mercy supply all deficiencies, and cause this, with all other dispensations of His providence, to prove a blessing to this people. But I cannot close this report without referring to our deeply lamented friends, who now, beneath the 'Lone Tree's' boughs, so silently and sweetly rest from their labors. I feel it but a faint expression when I say too high an estimate cannot be placed upon the untiring efforts, the unwearied zeal, they ever felt in all that pertained to the happiness, temporal and spiritual, of those for whom they labored. To human appearance the loss seems irreparable; but we would desire, by an eye of faith, to look beyond the present, and trust in Him who has taken them away for the future."

I cannot here close this report without expressing my deep gratitude for your unremitting kindness and attention during the trying scenes through which I have been called to pass. It is one of those occasions which we sometimes meet where words are all too weak to express the feelings of the heart. Nor do I feel it right to omit speaking of the exemplary example which you have continually set before the people of your charge, nor of the quiet sobriety and improvement which prevail under your influence. These things are known by all who are acquainted with the people of your agency. In conclusion, sir, permit me to express the hope that these people may long be blessed with your influence and example.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LYKINS,
Superintendent of School.

Col. A. M. COFFEY, *Agent, &c.*

No. 37.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Van Buren, Arkansas, October 15, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor very briefly to lay before you some of the most important events that have transpired within this superintendency since my last annual report, immediately after I had completed the "per capita" payments to the "old settlers," or western Cherokees.

On the 24th day of October, 1851, I left Van Buren to obtain the

funds to pay the annuities, &c., for the several tribes within this superintendency, which I received in New Orleans on the 16th day of November, and immediately left for Van Buren. On my arrival at Vicksburg I received a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, directing me to return to that city for the funds for the payment of the "*per capita*" to the eastern emigrant Cherokees. I made arrangements with a friend, Major J. G. Heald, of the Choctaw agency, who chanced to be in company with me, to take the annuity moneys and convey them to my office at Van Buren, that the agents might receive and disburse them as soon as practicable. Having made an arrangement so satisfactory, I immediately returned to New Orleans. On my arrival at that city I found that a considerable sum of money had to be coined before I could obtain the sum required to make the payment. I was, therefore, detained in New Orleans until the 10th of December; and on my arrival at the mouth of the Arkansas river I found it so low that it could not be navigated. I was, therefore, compelled to go up White river to Rock Roe, and from thence to Little Rock, by land, where I was detained ten days by low water; and, at one time, I had determined to deposite the funds in the vaults of the sub-treasury, rather than run the risk of transporting the money by land. The Arkansas river, however, rose sufficiently to enable small boats to run; and on the 2d of January, 1852, having secured a boat, I left for Van Buren, at which place I arrived on the 4th of January. I there found that the census-roll had been in my office about a week. It was, however, incomplete, and had to be returned to Mr. Ross for correction. It was again returned to my office by the hands of Mr. David Vann, treasurer of the Cherokee nation, on 23d of January. In order to facilitate the payment, I employed two additional clerks, who were diligently employed, and completed their work on the first day of April last, when I left for Fort Gibson, and commenced the payment on the 5th of April, in accordance with previous notice. That all might have an opportunity of obtaining their "*per capita*" without any unnecessary detention at the time of payment, (thus avoiding expense and exposure,) I notified the people, when I announced the time of the payment, that I would pay the people of certain districts on certain days. The plan adopted worked exceedingly well, avoided all confusion, and was very satisfactory to the people, as none need be detained more than two or three days.

The payment at Fort Gibson was closed on the 5th of May last. I am happy to state that the people generally conducted themselves with propriety during the entire payment, (which, of course, was very gratifying to me.) I have also the pleasure of knowing that my determination of paying at Fort Gibson, rather than at Tahlequah, was approved by a majority of the most intelligent men in the nation, the chief and a few others about Tahlequah excepted. I am, moreover, of the opinion that it would be almost impossible to maintain good order on such occasions in any part of the Cherokee nation except at Fort Gibson. I would not here be understood to intimate that there are none of the Cherokees who are lovers of order, and in every respect good citizens; yet, having only imperfect means of preserving order, they would fail in doing it. Moreover, it would be more grinding to their feelings to have sol-

diers taken as a guard to Tahlequah than to have the payment made at Fort Gibson.

On the receipt of your letter of the 14th February, I immediately went to Fort Smith to see Colonel Wilson, commanding this department of the army, in regard to obtaining from him a military escort to guard the money to the place of payment, and act as a guard during the same. He kindly offered to afford me all the protection in his power. At the same time he asked me how many soldiers I wished for a guard, provided I made the payment at Tahlequah, in conformity with your instructions to me. I told him I would want fifty men, as I deemed a less number insufficient to afford protection at a distance from the fort. He then informed me that it was absolutely beyond his power at that time, as there were not more than fifty efficient men at Fort Gibson.

As your order was discretionary, I immediately determined to pay at Fort Gibson. I would here express my thanks to Major Andrews, and the officers under him, for their willing and energetic co-operation for the preservation of harmony and good order, and to Surgeon J. B. Wells, for his kindness and hospitality to myself and others during the payment.

I have thus minutely entered into all the particulars, that you may judge of the propriety of the course pursued by me in regard to the Cherokee payment. A few, who did not come forward to receive their money at Fort Gibson, were notified, before the close of the payment at that place, that on the 24th of May I would resume the payment at Van Buren, which was accordingly done; and, after some time, the balance unpaid was, by your permission, turned over to agent Butler, thus closing my large account under that head.

I observe that agent Butler, in his report herewith, recommends that Fort Gibson be abandoned. On the other hand, I would advise that the force be increased at that post, as I deem it an important one in many respects; and should it be abandoned, the agents of the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole nations would be poorly prepared to execute the intercourse law. Suppose white men, of improper character, insinuate themselves into the Indian country, how are they to be removed? And can the government fulfil its treaty obligations to protect them from domestic strife or foreign enemies? I have heard Mr. Butler complain that he could have nothing done by the Cherokee sheriffs, in the way of destroying liquor in the bounds of his agency. In regard to the details of the condition of the people, I would respectfully refer you to the report of agent Butler. The condition of the Choctaws will be seen by the report of agent Wilson, with the enclosed papers.

The Chickasaws have had no agent since the resignation of Captain Harper, until the appointment of Andrew J. Smith, who has not yet arrived at his agency. I however hear that they are doing about as usual. The only subject which seems to excite much interest is the desire to have their invested fund paid out "*per capita*," simply reserving enough to pay their national expenses. Their female school, under the direction of the Methodist church, is still in operation; and

the school in charge of the Presbyterian board is about commencing this fall.

No report has been received from agent Duval. I am informed he is absent on the Rio Grande after some of his negroes. I hear of nothing of importance concerning the Seminoles, except that they are introducing an unusual amount of whiskey into their country, and are selling a great deal to the Creeks. They get the liquor principally at Fort Smith, and take it up the Arkansas river, in flat boats and large canoes, to the mouth of the Canadian; thence to North Fork town, and, by land, through the Creek country; thus causing a good deal of disturbance.

The absence of Colonel Raiford from his agency has prevented me from receiving a report from him of the condition of the Creeks. I am, however, informed that they are doing quite as well as usual, and that the schools, particularly, are doing well. The probability is, Colonel Raiford may have reported direct to you while at Washington city.

The condition of the several tribes composing the Neosho agency will be seen by the report of agent Morrow.

I would remark, in conclusion, that the past season has been very fine in all the country embraced within this superintendency, and the crops are unusually good. The drought of the previous year had been so great that all late crops were entirely cut off, and the consequent scarcity, and, in some instances, want, drove the Indians to exertions that never fail of their reward. There has also been much sickness in all the country, both among the Indians and in the adjoining States.

This report has been delayed in consequence of the remissness of of some of the agents in forwarding their reports.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN DRENNEN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, S. S.

HON. LUKE LEA,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 38.

NEOSHO AGENCY,
October 1, 1852.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the affairs of my agency:

The Senecas, at their last annuity payment, numbered 61 men, 44 women, and 72 children—total, 177. No very material change has taken place with them since my last report. They have enjoyed good health, and have raised good crops, which, with proper economy will be sufficient to supply them with breadstuffs. Their proximity to the State of Missouri affords them all the facilities they desire to procure whiskey. A distillery has been in successful operation for a number of years at Enterprise, near the State line. It is now conducted by a Mr. Houghton, who furnishes not only the *Senecas*, but all other Indians who call upon him, any amount of whiskey they can pay for.

He has been so long engaged in this traffic, and the laws of Missouri are so defective, that it is impossible to detect him, and visit him with such punishment as the nature of his offence merits. I regret to say that the principal chief of the Senecas is a very intemperate man, and is doing great injury to his people by his example.

In my last annual report, I called the attention of the department to the condition of the Seneca mill. It still remains in the same condition, which, if not soon repaired, will be entirely useless. The chiefs have recently had a talk with me upon this subject, and requested me to say to the department that they are anxious to have it repaired, and propose that it be done under the direction of their agent, upon the following plan, viz: That their agent be authorized and instructed to appoint a competent millwright as miller, whose duty it shall be to erect a new dam, and repair the mill in every part where it is defective; who shall hold his appointment for two years, and receive the profits arising from the mill for the same period, except that he be required to grind for the Senecas free of toll. The pay of miller, and the proceeds of the mill for two years, would amply compensate any one who would undertake the contract. By this arrangement, the government would lose nothing, and the Indians would be greatly benefited. Should these views meet with the approbation of the department, I would be pleased to receive instructions to place the work under contract, and have it done upon the plan suggested.

The Senecas and Shawnees.—This tribe numbered, at their last annuity payment, 68 men, 94 women, and 158 children—total, 290. They are the most industrious and enterprising Indians under my charge. Many of them have enlarged their farms this year, and are cultivating them in a manner that would favorably compare with their white neighbors in Missouri. Their crops this year have been very good; they will raise enough to supply the ordinary wants of their people, and some will have a surplus. They have enjoyed good health, and have had but few deaths amongst them. John Jackson, their chief counsellor, died with cholera, at Kansas, in May last. He was an ornament to the Indian race. He was an honest man, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. His loss will be seriously felt by his tribe.

The Senecas and the Senecas and Shawnees are still opposed to sending their children to school, or admitting missionaries into their country. They adhere to many of their ancient customs, and partake of as few of the habits and manners of the white people as possible. They have their festivals and various kinds of dances, at which they generally all attend. Their dog-dance comes off the first full moon in each year, and continues about one week. At this dance they sacrifice a white dog. He is gaudily dressed with different colored ribbons, and hung by the neck to a gallows erected for that purpose. He remains hanging in this situation for three days; he is then taken down and burned, and his ashes scattered to the four winds. They imagine that he goes to the spirit country, and is commissioned by them to bear such news as they wish communicated to their deceased friends and relatives. The ceremony is conducted with great solemnity, and all appear to be deeply impressed with its reality.

The Quapaws.—This tribe numbered, at their last annuity payment,

81 men, 84 women, and 149 children—total, 314. Last winter and spring, almost every Indian belonging to this tribe had the measles; and, from the best information I can obtain, at least forty persons fell victims to the disease. The Quapaws are very indolent and lazy; but few of them like to engage in agricultural pursuits. Nothing but starvation staring them in the face stimulates them to labor. They were prevented by sickness, and an unusually wet spring, from planting as large crops as usual. They will, however, raise enough to subsist upon.

In view of the expiration of their annuity, they express themselves deeply concerned. It is a crisis they are illy prepared to meet. They are very poor, and, when the government ceases to pay them an annuity, I cannot conceive how they are to subsist. My opinion is that but few of them will remain in their own country. A large majority of them, in all probability, will wander off among the wild Indians of the prairies, and "the places that now know them will soon know them no more forever."

The Crawford Seminary, which had an existence in the Quapaw country for near ten years, closed about the middle of February last, of which I have upon a former occasion informed the department. Mr. Patterson, who was superintendent of this school from its creation to its termination, has left the Indian country without making any arrangements for a successor. The Indians express themselves as *tired* of schools, and are decidedly opposed to the continuation of a school in their country. All who have been educated at this school, except the present United States Interpreter, have resumed all their original habits, and are now as wild and untamed as though they had never been within the classic walls of the Crawford Seminary.

The Osages enrolled, at their last annuity payment, 1,643 men, 1,622 women, and 1,676 children—total, 4,941. I am satisfied that they enrolled more than their tribe number. In fact one of the chiefs acknowledged to me, after the payment was over, that he had done so, giving as a reason that his band was largely indebted to a certain trader for their outfit, and that the more people he would enrol the more it would enable them to pay their debts. I am inclined to believe that the same game was played off by all the chiefs. They have been well trained in such tricks, and I think are pretty apt scholars. I had great trouble in getting a portion of two bands to attend the last payment. They were no doubt influenced to stay away by one whose interest it was that they should. After waiting a few days, they finally came in, and the payment went off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Osages left on their winter hunt early last fall, before receiving any part of their annuity. This was a serious disappointment to them. They obtained from their traders an outfit upon credit, but not sufficient for all to be well clad and supplied with guns and ammunition. They returned earlier than usual in consequence of their destitute condition. Many of them were entirely without blankets, or anything to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, except buffalo skins. They complained greatly to me because the government had not sent their annuity goods early in the fall, so that they could have had the benefit of them in the winter, when they most needed them.

In May last I received a letter from Major Chenault, agent for the Sacs and Foxes, requesting me to visit his agency with a delegation of Osages, for the purpose of settling difficulties of a serious nature between the two tribes. As soon as I could make the necessary arrangements, I proceeded to the Sac and Fox agency, accompanied by a delegation of Osage chiefs. Upon our arrival I was sorry to find that Major Chenault had left the day previous for St. Louis, and that I would be deprived of his valuable services in settling a feud which threatened, if not speedily adjusted, to end in a war between the two tribes. Before leaving the Osage country, I despatched a runner with a note to Major Chenault, stating when we would arrive at his agency. The runner, a young Osage, was met by a drunken Sac within a few miles of the Sac agency, and, becoming alarmed at the threats of the Sac, returned without delivering my note. The Osage delegation were kindly received and hospitably treated by the Sacs and Foxes. They assembled in council the next day after our arrival, and amicably adjusted the causes of difficulty between them, and promised to remain in peace and friendship with each other. Dr. Griffith, physician for the Sacs and Foxes, rendered me all the aid in his power to effect a reconciliation between the parties. In justice to the Sacs and Foxes, I must say that their conduct upon this occasion was worthy of great commendation, having far excelled the Osages in courtesy, when they were visited by the Sacs and Foxes, last winter, to adjust the same difficulties.

The Osages were unusually sickly last winter and spring. It is estimated by many that not less than one thousand have died within the last twelve months. George Whitehair, one of the principal chiefs, and the most sensible and managing man in the whole tribe, died in December last. The disease which produced such mortality among them was measles.

The Osages still follow the chase, visiting the plains twice a year in pursuit of the buffalo. I regret to say that there is no disposition manifested by the full-blood Osages to engage in agricultural pursuits. They own neither cattle nor hogs, and are compelled to visit the hunting-grounds to procure a supply of meat. They own no property except horses and mules. As usual, they planted but small patches of corn last spring, which, ere this time, has all been consumed. They returned about six weeks since from their summer hunt, having made a very poor one. They were met by the Comanches in the buffalo country, who treated them quite unfriendly. They would neither trade with the Osages nor permit them to enter their towns or lodges. In several instances they entered the Osage camps, and forcibly wrested from them horses which the Osages had bought from them the year previous. A war party of Osages, Kioways, and Kaws, consisting of about four hundred warriors, went in pursuit of the Pawnees while out on their last hunt. They overtook the Pawnees and attacked them, but, being greatly outnumbered by the Pawnees, they "ingloriously fled," leaving on the ground one war-chief killed, and having killed and scalped one Pawnee woman.

Since the return of the Osages from their hunt, frequent depredations have been committed upon the property of those living on the Verdigris

river. About the 25th of August, thirty-three head of horses and mules were stolen from Tally's band in one night. Next morning a party of Osages set out in pursuit of the thieves. They followed their trail two days, but, becoming discouraged, they returned, having found five of their horses, which had given out. Fortunately, the deputy marshal of the western district of Arkansas was in the Osage country at the time, in pursuit of Wyat C. Coyle, a half-breed Choctaw, who was the ringleader of this marauding party, for crimes committed elsewhere. The marshal took the trail left by the Osages, and pursued its serpentine course until he overtook the offenders near Jefferson city, in Missouri, finding in their possession sixteen of the stolen horses. Coyle, and his accomplices, John Riley (a part Cherokee) and John Catly, (a white man,) were arrested by the marshal, but, before reaching Van Buren, Arkansas, Coyle broke custody and made his escape. The other two were taken to Van Buren and lodged in jail. I have just heard that Coyle has been again apprehended, and is now on his way to Van Buren. The Osages have succeeded in recovering all their horses but twelve. Mr. Throckmorton, the deputy marshal, notified me to meet him at Fayetteville, Arkansas, with the Indians to whom the the horses belonged. I did so, taking with me the chief Tally, his brother, and Henry Martin. It was necessary for Tally and Martin to go to Van Buren as witnesses. Tally's brother, being sick, was left at Fayetteville. When we returned, we learned that he had left town the morning after we had set out for Van Buren and had not been seen or heard of. Search was made by the citizens of the place two days, but not the least vestige of him could be found. He has not returned to the Osage country, and the probability is that he is dead. If so, I fear that it will be difficult to convince the Osages that he was not murdered by the white people.

Depredations of a similar character have been committed upon Black Dog's band, and about the same number of horses stolen. The Indians followed their trail near two hundred miles, which led in the direction of the Pawnee country. Despairing of overtaking the perpetrators, and perhaps actuated by fear lest they should come in contact with the Pawnees, whom they so much dread, they returned, and have given up all hope of regaining their property.

Many of the half-breed Osages manifest a disposition to cultivate the soil for a livelihood, and no doubt would have made greater advancements in the arts of civilization had it not been for the maltreatment they received from their full-blood relatives, who often kill and eat their hogs and cattle, and frequent their houses solely for the purpose of being fed. In default of being invited to eat, they unceremoniously take it wherever they can find it. They consume almost everything raised by the half-breeds, and consider it their prerogative to do so. In addition to all this, when their annuity goods are distributed, the half-breeds are turned off without anything. At present, I am unable to suggest any plan by which the government could throw around the property of this class the protection they ask.

The Osages claim from the government a balance of cows, oxen, hogs, wagons, ploughs, &c., stipulated to be paid to them by the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty of the 11th January, 1839. There is

nothing in the office to show how much, if any, of the above articles are due them. Whatever balance may be due them, I would respectfully suggest to the department the propriety of paying that balance in money. Such articles do them but little good—the cattle and hogs they would immediately kill and eat; the ploughs they would carry to the State and barter for whiskey, as they have heretofore done.

Several bands of the Osages have already started on their winter hunt; the other will leave in a few days. Many inquiries have been made of me relative to their annuity goods. They were anxious to receive them before leaving, provided the goods are to be sent out this year. I could give them no information upon this subject, not having received any myself. I reiterate the opinion heretofore expressed, that it would be better for the Osages to receive their whole annuity in money. I have but little doubt that the mass of the Indians would be better satisfied.

The Osage manual-labor school, under the supervision of the Rev. Father Schoemaker, is in a flourishing condition. All who are connected with the management of this school deserve great credit for their untiring efforts to improve the condition of the Osages. This school, as well as the whole Osage people, have sustained an irreparable loss by the death of the Rev. Father Bax, which took place in August last. The weather was never two elements for him to visit the most remote part of the nation to administer medicine to a sick Osage, or to officiate in his priestly office. For further information in regard to this school, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

The persons in the employment of the government, within this agency, have all been attentive to their various avocations.

It is gratifying, in conclusion, to state that there has not arisen, within this agency, any serious difficulty between the whites and Indians, or between any of the tribes under my charge.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. J. MORROW,

U. S. Indian Agent.

Col. JOHN DRENNEN,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Van Buren, Ark.

No. 39.

OSAGE MANUAL-LABOR SCHOOL,
September 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I submit, for your consideration, the following report of the Osage schools:

Both schools, male and female department, are situated on an elevated and healthy locality. During the first four years, general and good health prevailed among our pupils; a day had scarcely been lost of study-hours in the long term of upwards of four years—our pupils having made considerable progress in learning during said time.

The Osages themselves, of whom many had heretofore opposed the education of their children, began all to praise their great-grandfather for having sent teachers among them whose only solicitude it is to instruct children and to afford comfort and advice to the parents. Whilst exercising the young Osages in reading, in spelling, grammar, arithmetic, and geography, we learned that the majority possessed a happy memory, which enables them to learn almost all their lessons by heart, and to write them on paper or slates without the usual grammatical faults of other children. Their great mental improvements induced us to make, occasionally, a display of the English language at our monthly examinations. Speeches, delivered on these occasions, soon awakened the attention of the wandering Indian. The school having thereby attained esteem, our pupils increased in proportion to the number of fifty-seven boys and thirty-two girls. Among the scholars who, within the first three years, entered our schools, a few had almost reached manhood. These, after a brief education, settled in life, and bear already the fruit of small and happy families. Attachment and affection to our schools made them select lands, for cultivation, in the vicinity of our mission, whence we continued to direct them as parents would do their own children. But while we rejoice at so happy a change effected within a few years, we regret that the soil on which our establishments have been located is, perhaps, the worst soil in the Osage country, which tends to discourage the energy of our young beginners; besides, they meet with other obstacles, which it is not in my province to mention, but which prevent a more extensive raising of stock, otherwise the most profitable in this part of the country.

The great number of children who entered our schools between the middle of 1851 and the beginning of 1852, and the still greater number of children whom the Osage parents had prepared and intended to place under our tuition, obliged us to make the necessary preparations and to incur considerable expenses for the enlarging of our houses. Towards the middle of March, 1852, the measles, followed by the typhoid fever, broke out in the Osage villages. The mortality that followed was great; no less than 1,000 children or youths died within a few weeks. At this time I myself laid dangerously sick at Fort Scott, under the care of the wise and kind Doctor Barness. On my return to the mission, in the beginning of April, I found no less than 40 of our school-boys dangerously sick. As the alarm spread, some of these children were carried home to their parents or relations, of whom seven died; besides, four died of those who staid at school. The same disease fell also to the lot of the female department. Of the thirty-two girls then at our mission, twenty-five female children took the measles. By this time the parents had taken other resolutions, and prudently concluded to leave their daughters at school. Thanks to Providence, the weather being milder, only one girl died, who had previously a tendency to consumption. Next to the measles and typhoid fever, followed the whooping-cough. From what I have said it will be easy to conclude that these diseases caused the loss of more than one month of study-hours, the regularity of classes being broken, so necessary for the steady progress of a school. Whereas our expenses increased whilst

providing for the safety of these children during sickness and convalescence. Whilst we sustained these trials, the Rev. J. B. Bax, the most precious member of our community, and who was universally loved throughout the nation, sunk under the great exertions, and died from weakness on the 5th of August.

As soon as the children recovered from sickness, we resumed the regularity of classes; for we feared that a large number would have left our schools. The eight ladies attached to the female department have succeeded in keeping all the pupils together without scattering abroad. As to the male department, we used all our energy for keeping the children under discipline by teaching again, orderly, all the branches of common education. To encourage and console our Osages after the great loss they had sustained, we undertook a journey of eight days, and visited, in company of our Right Rev. Bishop Miege, the different villages. Although we were kindly received, and obtained from all the promise of sending their children to school—even to a larger number than attended at it before the destructive diseases—yet the former number has not been filled up, and we fear that the many deaths will not suffer the parents to evacuate their villages of those darlings upon whom all their uncultivated affection is fixed. We are amply provided to give this school the desired prosperity; the children are ordinarily instructed by three Catholic priests and one competent teacher; besides, six lay-brothers are attached to the Osage school, who kindly lead the young Osage into the knowledge of agriculture and domestic economy.

JOHN SCHOENMAKER,

Principal of the Osage M. L. School.

W. J. J. MORROW,
Indian Agent.

No. 40.

CHEROKEE AGENCY,
September 30, 1852.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to make the following brief report:

The past year has been one full of interest to the Cherokees, they having received a large amount of money from the United States government, which has given quite an impetus to trade, both in the nation and on the western frontier. The crops this season present quite a contrast to those of last year; the present yield of corn, wheat, and oats being larger than it has been for the last ten or fifteen years. This vast increase is to be attributed, in part, to an increased spirit of industry and energy on the part of the Cherokees, aided by a season remarkably favorable to those who have tilled their lands. The general health of the nation has been greatly affected by the unusually wet spring and summer, which has engendered various diseases, some of which have proved fatal. During the winter, that dreadful scourge of the Indian—the small-pox—has committed its ravages in various parts of the nation. The Cherokees are beginning to more fully understand

and appreciate the form of government, (a report of which I made in my last.) This change has, in part, been brought about by the happy effect of education, aided by a great temperance reform throughout various portions of the nation. Within the last two months, a Division of the Sons of Temperance has been established in their capital, amongst whose members are to be found some of the most influential men of the nation. This, together with several temperance societies, composed of many valuable citizens, has produced many happy changes in the morals of the Cherokees. Within the last few weeks a celebration of the Sons of Temperance took place at Tahlequah; addresses were delivered by various members, both in the Cherokee and English languages. During the ceremony the ladies of the nation (of whom there were several hundred present) presented to the Division an elegantly bound Bible; and, from the zeal and interest exhibited by all the wives and daughters of the nation, it cannot fail of producing happiness and prosperity among them.

The trade of spirituous liquors is still carried on to a great extent, although the Cherokee laws against it are very stringent, and the sheriffs and other officers (many of them) are untiring in their zeal to check this nefarious traffic.

The subject of education is rapidly gaining the attention of the Cherokees; the number of uneducated children having greatly diminished during the past year, owing to the various schools and institutions of learning throughout the nation. At the recent examination of the male and female seminaries, a vast improvement, not only in letters, but also in morals, was to be observed among the students, and too much praise cannot be awarded to the various officers in charge of the institutions.

A matter of much importance is now before the Cherokees—that of selling their neutral land; it being valuable for its mineral purposes, and useless to them as such. This land borders on Missouri, and has very few Cherokee families upon it. Those would return to the nation proper very readily, where there is vacant land sufficient for the use of the Cherokees for years to come. They have instructed a delegation to treat with the United States to purchase it; and, unless the United States government receive it, I am fearful that the Cherokee government cannot sustain itself. The money is very much needed by the nation to liquidate the large debt by which it is encumbered, as well as to defray the expenses of the government. The last council passed an act to build a jail, which will create an additional and very necessary expense.

It is gratifying to note the friendly intercourse which exists between the Cherokees and the frontier States, as well as the various tribes of Indians by which they are surrounded. This is a matter of which they are justly proud, being a strong evidence of their good standing as a nation. It is very galling to their pride to have a military force among them for the alleged purpose of preserving order, such not being the case with some of the adjoining tribes; and I think the garrison at Fort Gibson a very useless and unnecessary expense to the United States government; for, in case of emergency, (which I hardly think will ever happen,) aid could easily be obtained from the headquarters

of the department at Fort Smith, which I think is a more suitable point for the concentration of the military force on this frontier. The military reserve of Fort Gibson embraces the most valuable portion of the Cherokee country, being at the head of navigation of the Arkansas river, and the only good steamboat landing on Grand river; and hence of the greatest possible advantage to the Cherokees. I would respectfully call the attention of the proper authorities to this matter.

From a late census of the Cherokees, taken by a committee of the nation, in conjunction with myself, a visible increase is discernible in the population, especially among the half-breeds. The returns show the number of inhabitants to be *seventeen thousand five hundred and thirty*. From the short time allowed to take the census, I am not prepared to make a statistical report of their condition, &c.

I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports for the state of education and morals in the nation.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE BUTLER, *Cherokee Agent*.

Col. JOHN DRENNEN.

No. 41.

FLINT DISTRICT, *July 27, 1852.*

SIR: I take the liberty of reporting to you the state of the Sallisaw mission, under my control. On this mission I have an interpreter, W. Cury, and native helper, with some fifteen societies, which we meet every three weeks, preaching every day while out on our circuit.

The number reported last year was some 506. By strict administration of discipline, this number was much reduced at the commencement of this conference year, as I resolved to have none but such as were faithful in the church. The result of this has been to stir up the members to Christian duty, and thus, by purging the church, expecting the church to prosper. Our meetings have been finely attended, notwithstanding the hindrances we met with in this nation; and we have had a gradual increase of membership, with an increase of piety. I have not felt, nor do not feel, discouraged in laboring among this people. We have made two additional native preachers this year, who are actively employed. Besides, our exhorters, class-leaders, &c., in every society, keep up, in our absence, a state of religious principle and feeling. Upon the whole, these full-blood Cherokees (that my circuit is mostly composed of) pay as well for the labor bestowed upon them, in religious and moral improvement, as any in this or possibly any other nation. We have just closed some fine two-days meetings, and we are looking for times of general prosperity.

Very respectfully, your sincere friend,

E. B. DUNCAN, *Missionary M. E. C. S.*

GEORGE BUTLER, Esq.

P. S.—I think it advisable that the missionary of the Methodist church in this nation should report to you annually; and, if you think

so, so as to have something more definite and more tangible from our branch of the church, by requesting it it would no doubt be complied with.

Yours,

E. B. D.

No. 42.

SIR: Please find herein transmitted a synopsis of the report of the missions in the Cherokee nation under the care of the Methodist Episcopal church south.

Those missions do not consist of local stations; but each includes a series of appointments, supplied, according to the economy of the church, monthly or oftener, by the missionary travelling throughout the extent of the field assigned him by the authorities of the church.

Delaware Mission.....	2	missionaries,	271	Indian members,	14	whites,	13	colored.
Saline and Tablequah Mission	3	"	413	"	34	"	141	"
Cana Mission	2	"	385	inclusive				
Salisa Mission.....	2	"	506	Indian Members.				
Canadian Mission	1	"	70	"	2	"	2	"
Big Bend and Verdigris Miss..	1	"	34	"				
	<hr/>	11	"	1,679	"	50	"	156—1,885

Of the above missionaries *five* are native men. There are also about twelve native licensed preachers, (local;) also seven Sabbath schools, with about one hundred and forty scholars.

NOTE.—These statistics are taken from the report of the missions as presented to the conference at its last session.

For the support of these missions, the present year, the board appropriates \$3,210.

D. B. CUMMING, P. E.

W. A. DUNCAN,

Secretary Mis. Society Indian Mis. Conference.

No. 43.

CHEROKEE FEMALE SEMINARY,

August 5, 1852.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of July 22, I forward to you the following report of the Cherokee Female Seminary.

The last session of five months, which is now closed, opened with fifty pupils, who continued through the session, with the exception of four or five, who were obliged to leave on account of sickness.

Besides the primary English branches, history, botany, algebra, and Latin have been taught. Much attention has also been given to vocal music. Commendable progress has been made in all the different branches taught, and a steady advance has been observable in the minds and morals of the pupils.

The government is very similar to that practised in like institutions in the northern and eastern States. But little restraint over the pupils has been necessary to preserve good order.

There is evidently an increasing interest in the cause of education among the people.

Submitting this, I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

ELIZA G. PALMER.

Mr. BUTLER, *Cherokee Agent.*

No. 44.

BAPTIST MISSION, C. N.,
August 13, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Yours of July 29 was duly received. The following is a report of our mission at the present time:

Cherokee station: Rev. E. Jones and W. P. Upham. Delaware Town: John Wickliffe, and Oganaya, native preacher. Dsiyohee: Dsulasky, native preacher. Taquohee: Tanneole, native preacher. Flint: Lewis Downing, native preacher; D. M. Foreman, native preacher. Five stations, seven out-stations, two missionaries, and two female assistants, six native assistants.

Our printing operations are suspended. During the last year one hundred and fifty-eight were added to the churches by baptism. The number of church members is about twelve hundred, who are generally making good advances in intelligence and piety. A volume, containing Romans, the two Corinthians, several other epistles, and Revelations, has lately been put in circulation, and is exerting a good influence.

Yours, respectfully,

W. P. UPHAM.

G. BUTLER, Esq.

No. 45.

PARK HILL, *August 16, 1852.*

DEAR SIR: Public meetings, company, and pressure of business have prevented my replying at an earlier date to your letter of July 25.

You ask a report of the churches that I have under my charge. If I confine myself simply to that topic, I have but one church under my charge—that at this place. But I presume you would be glad to have a few words of information respecting the several mission stations in this nation under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The number of stations occupied by the board is the same as last year—five, viz: Dwight, Fairfield, Park Hill, Honey Creek, and Lee's Creek.

At Honey Creek the board only employ a native as preacher of the gospel and pastor of a church.

The number of members in the several churches, according to the latest reports, is as follows:

At Dwight, 50; at Fairfield, 74; at Park Hill, 52; at Honey Creek, 51; at Lee's Creek, 7. Total 234.

The church at Lee's creek was organized only a few weeks since. The reports from some of the others are not very recent. Probably the number of members at Fairfield has somewhat diminished since the last report.

The persons now in the employment of the board at the several stations are—

At Dwight.—Rev. Worcester Willey, Mr. Jacob Hitchcock, Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss J. S. Hitchcock; and Miss J. E. Swain, teacher.

At Fairfield.—Mr. David Palmer and Mrs. Palmer; and Miss Esther Smith, teacher.

At Park Hill.—S. A. Worcester and Mrs. Worcester; and Miss S. W. Hall, teacher.

At Honey Creek.—Rev. John Huss, native preacher.

At Lee's Creek.—Rev. Timothy E. Ranney and Mrs. Ranney; and Miss Julia F. Stone, teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are only occupying the station at Fairfield temporarily, until an expected missionary shall arrive.

At Park Hill, Rev. Stephen Foreman is employed a portion of the time in translating into the Cherokee language, and Mr. Edwin Archer in printing.

I regret that I have not kept memoranda of the most recent information I have received respecting the schools. A school is sustained at each station except Honey Creek. Miss Swain, at Dwight, Miss Hall, at this station, and Miss Stone, at Lee's Creek, have all arrived within the year. The school at this station, since it was resumed, has averaged, I think, upwards of thirty scholars. The others have been respectable as to numbers, but I cannot give particulars. Neither of the schools is at present a boarding-school.

Our press at this station has been idle much of the year, as we have not been able to complete any new translation, and have on hand a present supply of such as we have already published.

We have, however, printed in Cherokee and English, the Cherokee Almanac for 1852—36 pages, 1,000 copies; and in the Muskokee or Creek language, the Muskokee Hymn Book—144 pages, 1,000 copies.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

S. A. WORCESTER.

GEORGE BUTLER, Esq.,
Cherokee Agent.

No. 46.

August 18, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, I hereby furnish you a short sketch of the Cherokee Bible Society.

The present Bible Society was formed at Tahlequah October 23,

1841. Its object, as declared by the 2d article of the constitution, is "to disseminate the Sacred Scriptures in the English and Cherokee languages among the people of the Cherokee nation; and all funds collected by the Society are to be expended for that object." It is free from all sectarianism, and designed to unite Christians of all denominations in the good work of circulating the Bible. The first few years after the Society was organized, but little was accomplished, because but few individuals took an interest in promoting its object. Subsequently, the Society gained ground, and has been attended with more or less success up to the present time.

The whole amount of money collected and expended by the Society since its commencement to its last annual meeting, in October, 1851, is about thirteen hundred dollars. The whole number of books purchased during the same time is about three thousand. These have been distributed in all parts of the nation by persons to whom they have been assigned. It is the aim of the Society to make its influence felt as widely as possible.

The Scriptures purchased by the Society, and put into circulation, are the following, viz: The Gospel of Mathew, Luke, and John, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to Timothy, the Epistle of James, the Epistles of Peter, the Epistles of John, and a part of the Revelation of John. There are portions, also, of the Old Testament circulated, viz: of Genesis, Exodus, Psalms, Proverbs, and Isaiah. These are all translated into the Cherokee language.

The Society have also on hand a quantity of English Bibles and Testaments, furnished them by the American Bible Society for distribution. The Society, not having funds enough to purchase English Bibles, have depended on the American Bible Society for supplies, which have been furnished gratuitously.

The officers of the Society are a president and eight vice presidents, a secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee. The committee is composed of five persons, including the secretary and treasurer.

The Society meets annually at Tahlequah on the third Wednesday in October.

STEPHEN FOREMAN,
Secretary Cherokee Bible Society.

GEORGE BUTLER, Esq.,
Cherokee Agent.

No. 47.

TAHLEQUAH, CHEROKEE NATION,
August 23, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I proceed, in accordance to your request, to furnish you a brief statement respecting the public schools in the nation. As you did not specify any particular information you desired, in relation to the schools, I propose first to give the general features upon which they are conducted by law.

There are twenty-one common schools established, which are supported by the school fund received from the government of the United States annually. The pay of teachers is fixed by law at \$333 33 for ten months' teaching, consisting of two sessions of five months each, with a vacation of one month intervening between the sessions. The superintendent of public schools is also paid \$300 per annum out of the annual school fund, which, together with the purchase of books, about exhausts the amount received annually, which is \$7,500.

There are no schools established for the exclusive benefit of the orphans, or what might be termed orphans' schools; but they are sent to the common schools, and are supported out of the orphans' fund; that is, their board and clothing are furnished them at the rate of \$30 per annum to each orphan. In order to distribute the funds equally to the nation, the law provides that six orphans be placed at each school, taken from the immediate neighborhood of the school, of those in the most indigent circumstances. Each school having a complement, makes 126 orphans provided for out of their fund. Three directors are appointed to each school, whose duty it is to place the orphans in respectable families convenient to the school, and to see that they are comfortably provided for, and to overlook the general interests of the schools. The orphans are allowed the same privilege to enter the seminaries with other children, who are also provided for in like manner at these as at the common schools. We have now several orphans entered in the seminaries. Thus the cost of the support of orphans considerably exceeds the amount received annually, which is \$2,500; the excess is supplied from the surplus orphans' fund in the treasury.

The most of the school-houses are well built of hewed logs—large and commodious, with plenty of glass lights; they are furnished with stone chimneys or stoves. There are but one frame and one brick building. All these have been built by the people, and furnished with all the accommodations free of the public charge.

The common schools have been in successful operation during the past year. I feel gratified to state that an increase of interest is manifest throughout the whole nation in the cause of education.

Parents who, a few years ago, felt little or no interest in the education of their children, are now fully alive to the subject. The desire of all now seems to be, that their children may also acquire knowledge—to rise from ignorance to intelligence, from obscurity to distinction. The cause of the increasing interest manifested in education is very obviously traced to the influence of the seminaries, which have now been in successful operation over a year, at which institutions fifty scholars are annually received from the common schools, having already entered its second scholastic year with one hundred students.

The progress made of learning in so short a time at these institutions has fully met, or even exceeded, the anticipations of the public. It has kindled a flame in the bosom of every parent who has witnessed the operations of these institutions that will never expire, but will continue to burn until every child shall be brought under the influence of education; when every child shall learn to read, as well as lisp, the name of mother; when every man shall be brought up qualified for any business in life, whether civil or political. I have unnecessarily

digressed from the main object, where I merely proposed to give facts, and not opinions. But I might add here, with propriety, that the seminaries are free institutions. Students are entered for four years, free of charge for board and tuition. Why not every child grow up learned and intelligent with such institutions?

The following table of statistics will show the condition of the common schools. The aggregate number I give is the highest number which have attended school during the past year. (Our scholastic year closes the last of July.) Many of these were received into the seminaries last March. The orphans are also included in the aggregate. The number stated under the head of spelling and reading are confined to those studies alone; for all the scholars in every school are, together with their other studies, engaged in spelling and reading. The reading books are of different kinds and grades. Many of them are reading history, though I have not given their number. It would afford me great pleasure to have been able to give a more minute and detailed account respecting the condition of the public schools; but I hope my sickness will be sufficient apology for any lack of information which may be wanted or desired.

Statistics.

Aggregate No. scholars.	1,100	A-B-C-darians.	149
Males.	677	Reading and spelling, exclu-	
Females.	423	sive.	435
Total No. of orphans.	114	Primary geography.	149
Males.	75	Geography and atlas.	163
Females.	39	Oral arithmetic.	272
		Written arithmetic.	192
		English grammar.	225
		Writing.	354

Respectfully submitted:

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES M. PAYNE,

Superintendent Public Schools.

GEORGE BUTLER, Esq.,

Cherokee Agent.

No. 48.

MALE SEMINARY, NEAR TAHLEQUAH, C. N.,

September 6, 1852.

SIR: This seminary was opened on the 6th of May, 1851. Twenty-five boarding pupils, (the number fixed by law for annual admission,) with two day scholars, were then admitted to complete a course of

study of four years. On the 14th February, 1852, twenty-five additional boarding pupils were received.

The following studies have been pursued with a success equal to that of the higher type of academies in the States: Geography, history, arithmetic, algebra, English grammar, composition, elocution, the French, Latin, and Greek languages.

Yours, respectfully,

T. B. VAN HORNE,

Principal.

GEORGE BUTLER, Esq.,
Cherokee Agent.

No. 49.

MALE SEMINARY, C. N.,

September 19, 1852.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I furnish you below with a few facts relative to the Cherokee Male Seminary.

It was the intention of the Board of Directors that the school should commence about the first of October, 1850, and teachers were engaged accordingly; but, owing to the unfinished state of the buildings, and the difficulty of getting the necessary furniture, the commencement was delayed many months. Finally, on the 6th of May last, the public exercises of opening took place. These were of exceeding interest, and were attended by a large concourse of people.

The term closed on the 6th of August, having continued only thirteen weeks, contrary to the letter of the law, which requires each term to be twenty weeks in length. The unseasonableness of commencement and the inexpediency and danger of protracting the term through the hot and unhealthy months, were the causes of the abridgment. Of course, as this was the first session of a new institution—and a short one at that—we could hardly expect to do more than get a fair start. However, such a spirit has been manifested, and such progress made on the part of the pupils, as gives the teachers, and all acquainted with the facts, much gratification and ground for encouragement.

Twenty-five regular boarding pupils were admitted according to the law, and two or three day-scholars have been in attendance most of the term. These have applied themselves with exemplary diligence and faithfulness to their studies; and all, even the lowest, were found, on examination of the instructors' records, to have maintained through the term a standing of more than medium scholarship. To awaken the faculty of thought, and excite a habit of independent investigation, and to arouse an intellectual enthusiasm, has been, and will continue to be, the especial effort of the instructors; and the peculiar nature of the Indian, as well as the defects in elementary instruction among the Cherokees, has made such an effort the more imperatively necessary. To do this for minds that have grown old in stupidity or dissipation, is always a hard task; but I am of opinion that no company of young men of any race would prove, under similar circumstances, more susceptible of

intellectual excitement than these have done. Most, to be sure, more properly belong to the white race; though a few are entirely or chiefly Indian, and in all traces of Indian blood may be discovered. Some of our best scholars are those most thoroughly Indian. In age they are from fourteen to twenty-one—sixteen predominating.

A "good examination" in reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, and grammar, was the legal requisite of admission; though, to fill up the number allowed, it was found necessary to give the word "good" considerable latitude. At the close of the term, however, the first class had nearly completed Greenleaf's National Arithmetic, Davies' Algebra, (though some knew not so much as the meaning of algebra before,) Green's Analysis of the English Language, and could read well in Latin. One student of Greek made excellent progress, and a small class in French (extra) did very well. The second class, though moving much slower, seemed to have acquired a thorough insight into the rudiments of geography, arithmetic, and grammar, reading, and spelling from McEllcott's Analytical Manual; composition and elocution were attended to by all, and good progress made, particularly in reading. The greatest desideratum still is a more thorough awakening of a scholarly enthusiasm.

Lessons in instrumental music on the violin, flute, and clarionet, were given to some fifteen students by a skilful teacher, and the music of his pupils at the public examination was highly commended.

The students have organized a literary society, styled the Sequoyan Institute, (from the celebrated inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, George Guess, whose Indian name was Sequoya,) in which weekly debates are held, with other literary exercises. They have made provision, by a tax and initiation fee, for a Society library, to be under their own control.

Globes representing the earth and heavens, Bliss's outline maps, Dr. Cutter's physiological charts, and several large maps of different parts of the earth's surface, besides a good variety of reference books, are here for our use; and it is expected that a philosophical apparatus, to cost \$1,000, will ere long be added. The institution is also provided with a library, consisting of religious, historical, biographical, scientific, and literary works, furnished mostly by the benevolence of publishers, and other friends of the seminary. It is still small, but we hope further donations will be made.

A sermon is usually preached to the students every Sabbath, and an hour is spent besides in the study of the Holy Scriptures.

On the whole, the present prospects of the seminary seem to be eminently encouraging.

Yours, very respectfully,

O. L. WOODFORD, *Assistant Instructor.*

TO GEORGE BUTLER, Esq.,

United States Agent for Cherokees.

NEW SPRING PLACE, C. N., *September 29, 1852.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter arrived to hand on the 20th ultimo, and, according to your request, I cheerfully submit the following, hoping it may arrive to your hands in due time to suit your purposes:

The total number of souls under our care at this station, called *New Spring Place*, is about 75. This is a small increase over other years. In connexion with this station is a day-school, open to the neighborhood to send their children from home. To some extent this privilege is made of avail by the neighbors. Most of them live rather far to send from home; consequently there is only a limited attendance. The average attendance is about ten to twelve scholars per day. It is our conviction that gospel institutions are steadily gaining ground, and civilization is slowly progressing among the lower classes of the people around us.

Permit me to relieve you from an erroneous impression you seem to have in directing your letter *Baptist Mission*. This station is not in connexion with that denomination. Our denomination styles itself *United Brethren*, or, more commonly, are called *Moravians*, and we are here directed by a Board of Missions, located in Salem, Forsythe county, North Carolina. This station is located on the military road to Baities prairie, at the forks of Sprink creek, thirty-five and a half miles from Fort Gibson.

With sentiments of respect, I am your servant,
GILBERT BISHOP.

Mr. GEORGE BUTLER.

No. 50.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, *September 6, 1852.*

SIR: In looking over the events which have transpired in the Choctaw nation since my last annual report, I feel that we have abundant reason for feelings of gratitude to the Giver of all Good that the Choctaws have neither been wasted by pestilence nor famine, nor by the more slow, but not less certain, destructive influences of vice. Every effort has been made, both by the officers of the nation and the missionaries of the several denominations of Christians who are laboring amongst this people, to elevate them, morally as well as in other respects.

Fears were entertained the past spring that some of the Choctaws would suffer for bread, owing to the great scarcity of corn, occasioned by the excessive drought of the previous summer. I am, however, happy to state that, by the assistance of the licensed traders in the country, who purchased and shipped a considerable quantity of corn and flour into the nation for the people, and the generous disposition of all who had any corn to spare, the season of scarcity has been passed without much, if any, actual suffering. The anticipated scarcity also caused a considerable number of the people to sow wheat and oats, and also to plant a considerable quantity of Irish potatoes and garden vegetables, which would come into use before the season for corn to mature. Crops of corn were also planted much earlier than usual, and every effort was made that the present crop should be abundant. In this they have not been disappointed, as their efforts have been

aided by an excellent season; and it is now apparent that a very abundant crop will be made in all the Choctaw country.

In June and July last I was called by my duties to be considerably about in the country, and was much gratified to see evidences of improvement, both in regard to the comforts of living, and in respect to the cultivation of their lands. I observed particularly that their corn was planted at a proper distance apart, and so thinned out as not to leave too many stalks in a hill. Maj. Thomas Wall, and Thomson McKenney, U. S. interpreter, have erected a good grist-mill on James's Fork, one of the tributaries of the Potean, in this district, about ten miles from this place, on the main road leading from Fort Smith to Fort Towson. As this mill has a good bolt, the Choctaws are encouraged to raise wheat, and, from what I hear, I am induced to believe that, in a few years, the people will raise a sufficiency of wheat to make flour to supply the ordinary wants of the country in that line. Some little attention is beginning to be paid to the culture of cotton in Moosholatubbee district, and, from the experiments already made, the people are satisfied that it can be raised to advantage here as well as on Red river. The largest planter in the Choctaw country is Capt. Robert M. Jones, who has some four plantations on Red river, and last year raised some seven hundred bales of cotton; besides him, there are other large planters in that part of the country, amongst whom may be mentioned Maj. Pitman Colbert and Jackson Kemp. I regret that I am not in possession of any correct statistical information to lay before you for your enlightenment; but a correct estimate might be hereafter made, in regard to the progress of the Choctaws in agriculture, &c., by comparing future years with the present.

The Choctaws also feel encouraged to raise more cattle by the increased demand from abroad. Some years ago there was scarcely any demand for cattle, at any price, and when a purchaser was found, the market price was so low that it seemed like giving them away. This was exceedingly discouraging, and led to neglect of the great facilities for raising cattle afforded by the wide and inexhaustible range.

I may mention, as another evidence of the improvement of the Choctaws, that there is much less intemperance than in years past. This is very manifest in large assemblies of the people, such as at the time of annuity. I scarcely saw a drunken man during the entire annuity payment last winter, and instead of the song of the drunkard, which used to be common on such occasions, might be heard, at many of the camps, songs of praise to God.

The schools continue to be well sustained, and are the pride of the entire Choctaw people. Reports have been received from the superintendents of all the schools in the nation supported by public funds appropriated by the Choctaws, with the exception of Spencer Academy, Wheelock Female Seminary, and Norwalk School, and I-ya-nubbee Female Seminary. In consequence of not having received reports from these schools, I delayed reporting to you as long as I possibly could and be in time for the requirements of the department. The reports which I have received are forwarded herewith, and if I receive reports from the other schools in time to be of any use, I will also forward them.

I would remark in regard to the schools from which no reports have, as yet, been received, that I had the pleasure of visiting them all in June last, with the exception of Norwalk. Owing to the change of teachers and the leaving of some of the persons employed, the school at I-ya-nubbee closed on the 17th of June, some three weeks before the usual time. I was present on that day at the examination. The scholars were mostly young, and by no means as far advanced as at the other similar schools which I visited. I am not able to say what the girls had learned in the way of needle-work, housewifery, &c., as I saw no samples of their work in that line.

The school at Wheelock is, in my judgment, one of the best I ever visited; the scholars are well advanced, considering their age, and are, in the fullest sense of the term, receiving a thorough education. It so happened that I was at this school on Saturday, and though the ordinary school exercises are not usually attended to on that day, yet the teachers called the scholars together and examined them on their several studies, and, in justice to my own feelings, I must say that I never visited a school with more pleasure or with a more thorough conviction of the efficiency of the teachers in the general management of the scholars. I was shown, also, many specimens of their work, both plain and fancy. I think the school a model of the kind, and it must exert an extended, healthful influence on the Choctaw people.

Spencer Academy is the largest institution of learning in the nation, having over one hundred students in attendance, all boarded, clad, and taught at the expense of the institution. Great efforts are made by the very worthy superintendent and his assistants for the mental and moral training of the scholars, and, so far as I could judge, with a good degree of success. It, however, seems to me that one object for which the school was established, has, in a great measure, been lost sight of—that is manual labor.

I deem it unnecessary to make any special remarks in relation to the other schools from which reports have been received, as they contain more definite information than I could be expected to give.

About three hundred Choctaws have been emigrated from the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, within the present year, to this country—principally from the latter State. It is to be hoped that this business will be brought to a close at no distant day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 WILLIAM WILSON,
Choctaw Agent.

Col. JOHN DRENNEN,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Van Buren, Ark.

No. 51.

WHEELLOCK, *September 25, 1852.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Indian department, I send you the report of the Wheelock Female School, and also of the Norwalk Male School, for the year ending July, 1852.

Wheclock School.

Whole number of pupils.....	45
Average attendance.....	44
Supported by appropriation.....	24
Supported by parents and friends.....	11
Day scholars in the neighborhood.....	10

Mrs. Dana had the whole instruction of the pupils in the school-room till April. From that time till the close of the school, she was assisted by Miss C. M. Bigelow, who was sent out by the prudential committee of the A. B. C. F. M. to be an assistant teacher in the school.

Miss Ker and Mrs. Copeland have had the care of the girls out of school, and instructed them in needle-work, plain and ornamental, knitting, cutting, fitting, and making garments for themselves and others.

There have been some changes in the school since the last report. The more advanced class of the last year, with the exception of one, left the school at the close of that year, and their places have been filled by new beginners. The course of study has been much the same as that of the last year, and the advancement of the several classes in their studies in no former year has been better than in the present.

To the studies mentioned in the last report have been added Goode's Book of Nature and Brewer's Guide to Science. The more advanced class has also proceeded further in arithmetic, grammar, and geography than the class that preceded them.

The Westminster's Assembly's Catechism has been continued a study in the school. A class of thirteen have thoroughly committed it to memory, with notes and the scriptural references. A more advanced class of about the same number, who attended to the Catechism the year before, have continued the study of it with Baker's Questions.

While the pupils have evinced a good understanding of the several studies to which they have attended, they particularly excelled in spelling, reading, and correct pronunciation of English. Many of the pupils also excel in penmanship, writing a neat and very legible hand. The older pupils have also been required frequently to write their thoughts in English, and some of them have exhibited specimens of composition which afford pleasing evidence of their attainments in the knowledge of the English language.

After Miss Bigelow's connexion with the school, the pupils were exercised daily in singing under her instruction. She is well acquainted with vocal music, and has a happy faculty of inspiring her pupils with a love for this important branch of a good education.

Great pains are taken by those who have the care of the girls out of school, to make them acquainted with all that pertains to a well regulated family. All who are old enough are required in regular rotation, when out of school, to devote a part of their time to the important duties of the dining-room and kitchen.

The Bible is studied in school and out, and portions of it daily committed to memory by all who can do it, and recited in the family and in the school.

The pupils have also a Missionary Society, embracing the whole school, and in which they take much interest. Half a day in each

week they are employed in making fancy needle-work and other articles for sale, the avails of which constitute a fund for missionary purposes.

The pupils have never been more docile, studious, affectionate, obedient, and never made greater proficiency in their studies, than during the last year.

Towards the close of the term Mrs. Dana's health failed, and she became so extremely ill that it was necessary, on her account, to dismiss the school before the examination, to the great grief and disappointment of the pupils.

Norwalk School.

Whole number of boys.....	21
Supported by appropriation.....	16
Supported by parents and friends.....	3
Day scholars from neighborhood.....	2

The steward and teacher have been diligent and faithful in their respective departments, and the school has prospered under their united labors. The studies were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, natural philosophy, Westminster's Assembly's Catechism, and Bible History. The proficiency of the boys in these studies has been good, and their examination at the close of the term very satisfactory.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to say that there is, throughout the bounds of my labors, as well as in every part of the nation, a perceptible advance of improvement from year to year among the Choctaws. This is seen in their better houses, more comfortable clothing, larger fields, more ample provision for their families, increasing industry, and a deeper sense of the importance of the education of their children.

The Saturday and Sunday schools are still maintained with unabated interest, and are productive of much good.

During the year now under review several works mentioned in the last report as in a course of publication have been received. Among these is a portion of the Old Testament, including the books from Joshua to the First of Kings; also, Gallaudet's Sacred Biography, abridged, as far as through the Life of Moses; and questions on the Gospels of Mark and Luke, with brief explanations of difficult passages. Mr. Byington has also published a Choctaw Definer. These works are a valuable addition to the stock of Choctaw literature.

The light-horsemen, under the direction of the enlightened and energetic chief of the district, are active and unremitting in their exertions to destroy all ardent spirits brought into the nation. The friends of temperance are much encouraged, and large accessions have been made to the members of their Society during the past year.

The past year has also witnessed encouraging accessions to the church of Christ—forty-six having been added on a profession of their faith to the Wheelock church; and nine to the Mount Zion church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. P. Fish.

A review of the past year affords strong encouragement to go forward with our work among this people, with the full persuasion that it will not be in vain in the Lord.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

ALFRED WRIGHT.

WM. WILSON, Esq.,
U. S. Agent, Choctaw Agency.

No. 52.

NEW HOPE ACADEMY,
August 9, 1852.

DEAR SIR : It is with feelings of pleasure I lay before you the annual report of this Academy.

The session commenced the 1st of October, and closed the 7th of July. The examination, which embraced the 7th of July, was well attended; and, from various circumstances, we are led to believe that almost all in attendance expressed entire satisfaction with the proficiency the students evinced in their various studies, which includes the following: spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, the book of commerce, geography, grammar, and philosophy. In addition to the above, we had an exhibition of what the girls understood of domestic duties. There were presented three quilts, nicely pieced and quilted; coats, pants, and shirts; all of which gave strong evidence that the girls were not only capable of receiving an education, but were actually making rapid progress in a knowledge of the sciences and domestic affairs. As opportunity presents, we intend to enlarge the means of acquiring instruction in domestic economy.

Miss Mary H. P. Talbott and Miss Elizabeth Trammel have charge of the Academy. It is due the teachers to say, that they have been diligent, have spared no means, and left untried no auxiliary, that might facilitate the advancement of the girls, and bring peace and comfort to their minds in the prosecution of the various duties. I must not omit to say, that Miss Frances Sawyers is engaged in instructing the girls in sewing, &c.; and has performed her part well, and to the satisfaction of all. The year that is past and gone has been one of deep suffering and affliction. The pneumonia and measles, through all the year, have raged throughout the school, and consequently the teachers have been embarrassed in their progress. But we are thankful that we were not so much lamed in our operations as to prevent the exercises of the examination from meeting the approbation of the chief, and friends who attended. None of the trustees were in attendance, but we had the pleasure of the presence of the agent.

In conclusion, I am happy to say, that while we have endeavored to give instruction in the sciences, we have not omitted that higher duty of religious instruction, the consequence of which is, we have had a glorious revival of religion. May God, in the wise dispensation of his

Providence, speed the diffusion of the arts, sciences, and religion among the Choctaws.

NATHANIEL M. TALBOTT.

Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, *Agent*.

No. 53.

GOOD WATER, CHOCTAW NATION,
June 19, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I herewith send you my report of the Koonsher Female Seminary for the year ending June 17, 1852. Knowing, as I do, that you feel a deep interest in the advancement and welfare of the Choctaws, I feel confident that some other items of intelligence would not be out of place in this report.

First.—*The School.*

Number of scholars.—Regular boarders.....	45
“ “ Day scholars.....	14
Total.....	59

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good through the year, with but one exception. One of our best girls entered school unwell in October, and she continued to decline, till she was compelled to leave; in a few days after which she died “of consumption.” The health of all connected with the school has also been good, excepting Mrs. Hotchkin, who has suffered extremely from “nervous headache.”

The studies of the more advanced, who have been under the care of Miss Hosmer, are as follows:

	Number pursuing the studies.
Reading, spelling, and writing, arithmetic and grammar.....	32
Geography.....	29
History of the United States.....	27
Watts on the Mind.....	11
Ancient Geography.....	3
Ancient History.....	2
Wood’s Botany.....	7
Cutter’s Physiology.....	2
Playfair’s Euclid, (through the first book.).....	2
Composition.....	25
Bible.....	32

In the above studies the scholars have made good progress, and have manifested a disposition to improve, the sight of which has afforded us much delight. It would now be no very difficult work to carry most of this school through the course of study adopted at Mount Holyoke, or any other similar institution in the United States.

I have been requested by the chiefs and headmen to obtain from the north two teachers, well qualified to carry out the above object. In this matter, I would also most earnestly desire your co-operation. The standard of female education in this nation should be raised, and as the people themselves have proposed it, surely there ought not to be any insurmountable difficulty.

The primary school, under the care of Mrs. Hotchkin, has been such as all schools of that nature are, and I presume you would not wish a detailed account of their studies. Seven of the scholars were new from the "wild woods" at the commencement of the term. All in this school can now read and commit to memory, except one, and she could if she had a memory; but as it relates to books her memory is powerless.

The conduct of our scholars has been good, kind, and Christian in almost every individual. In this respect, they have acquitted themselves with honor, and deserve the esteem of their friends. Several—say twenty-two—of the largest and more advanced are very anxious to obtain an accomplished education, that they may become teachers of their own people. Would it not be well to cultivate this state of feeling, and, for this purpose, give some of the most promising a fair trial?

Painting, drawing, needle and coral-work, &c., have been attended to for a few weeks, though but little time, and none of that devoted to study, has been spent on these branches. The advancement made by our scholars in these studies is almost all attributable to the unwearied faithfulness of our teachers, who have spared no pains or time of their own for the scholars' good.

I cannot say, as has been said of one of the seminaries of the Choctaw nation, that this seminary is "the pride of the Choctaw people," but this I feel in duty bound to say of all our teachers, that they have been faithful to their trust, and God has blessed, in some little degree, their labors.

From the sale of articles made by the girls, and sold at the time of our examination, we realized, for missionary purposes, the sum of —.

"Train up a child in the way he *should* go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

Second.—*The Church.*

Twenty-nine persons have been added to this church during the year. This number is much less than I had the pleasure of reporting last year, yet we are truly glad to realize the presence of God's holy spirit in the building and beautifying of His people on this once Heathen land.

In this church we have more than four hundred members in regular standing. Twelve have died this year, and some of them in the triumph of Christian faith.

The Bible, as it is now read in the family morning and evening, is producing a wonderful change in the character of this people.

Daily prayer in the family is also another means that tends to promote personal and general piety and happiness. I do not know a single family among professors of religion where prayer in the family is

neglected. My knowledge in this respect is confined to the limits of the church over which I have charge.

Although the past has been a year of great scarcity, on account of the drought of last summer, yet the Bible, Tract, Missionary, and Colonization Societies have received substantial aid by the voluntary contributions of the Choctaws.

Third.—*Temperance.*

On this subject I could write much that would interest you and all other temperance men. The groggery business is getting to be a poor business in this vicinity. Those engaged in it being judges, two of them told me this summer that they could not support themselves by the traffic, and that almost all their *old customers* had quit drinking entirely, and also quit coming about where it was sold. This I knew to be true, if these persons had not acknowledged it. Many of our people here feel that it is disreputable to be seen at a groggery—that it is a blot on the character of a respectable man to trade with those who sell *poison*.

Fruits of reform are seen all around us, in the house and by the way, on the week-day and on the Sabbath. We see it in dress, in the way of living, and in dying. The drunkard has to die as well as others; but he dies an awful death.

Let the present ratio of feeling on the subject of temperance be increased for two years to come as it has in the last two years, and the great evil of intemperance among us would almost, if not quite, be exterminated.

Fourth.—*Industry.*

Industrious habits are forming. That great aversion to labor, and to labor for one's self and alone, in very many instances, is overcome. It is now more of a disgrace to be idle. An idle, lazy man is shunned, and treated more as he deserves. More wheat has been grown this year than for any three years since the "emigration," and we have had a most favorable time for harvest. The corn crops were all, or nearly all, planted in March, and the prospect for large crops never was better.

Late planting has always been one of the greatest drawbacks on the prosperity of this people as farmers.

Domestic manufacture is on the increase. Cards and looms are now more used. Last winter, at late hours of night, I heard the hum and buzz of the spinning-wheel.

The subject of education may be termed the great subject among the Choctaws. Schools! Schools! Schools! sound on the ear wherever I go. Inquiries are often made—"When can you give us a school-teacher?" "Are you not partial in your gifts?" "Why not give us a school as well as to others?" "Are not our children as needy as others? Have not we as many? Then why so partial, &c.?" "Is your board acquainted with our situation? Will you not write them to send us out a teacher?" These and similar questions are

often put to me. I could in this vicinity, and at the present time, employ two or three teachers if I could get them; and, if they could be obtained, the people would help support them.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

EBENEZER HOTCHKIN,

Superintendent of Koonsher Female Seminary.

Mr. WILLIAM WILSON,

United States Agent for the Choctaws.

PINE RIDGE, *August 17, 1852.*

SIR: The following is my report of the Chuahla Female Seminary, and of my missionary labors, for the year ending July, 1852.

In the seminary there have been 40 pupils—average attendance 36.

17 have attended to geography.

21 have attended to arithmetic.

9 have attended to grammar.

6 have attended to Goodrich's History of the United States.

3 have attended to Goodrich's Ecclesiastical History.

7 have attended to Biblical Geography.

14 have attended to Natural Philosophy.

19 have been through the Assembly's Catechism, and reviewed it.

12 studied Bunvard's Infant Series. All but one can read in the Testament.

17 write.

7 have written their own composition.

In geography five have been through the United States; the other seven have been through Fowler's Elementary Geography, and are now in the Common School Geography. In arithmetic two have been through interest, and reviewed; four through fractions; seven are in reduction, and eight are in Mental Arithmetic.

Six are pretty well acquainted with the general principles of grammar; the other three are not so far advanced.

In Goodrich's History of the United States the class are more than half through, and have reviewed a part of it.

In Ecclesiastical History the class have gone to period eighth.

Ten have gone through the first and second parts of Miss Swift's Natural Philosophy.

Miss Goulding's plan has been not so much to have her pupils go over a large field as to have them thorough on what they do go over.

A Sabbath-school has been taught at Doakesville, and has numbered about fifty, including the pupils of the Seminary. The progress in this school has been good.

Out of the school three of the larger girls, for whose board and schooling no pay was received, assisted Mrs. Kingsbury in the kitchen. Three or four others, alternately, a week at a time, have assisted in the dining-room and other labors of the family.

The larger portion of the girls, when out of school, have been instructed by Miss Bennett in sewing, knitting, and other similar work. Thirteen entered the present term, and the larger portion of the whole

are young. It has required a great amount of patient, persevering effort on the part of Miss Bennett to bring these little girls forward in the use of the needle to their present stage of advancement. They have thorough instruction in all they do.

Besides making and mending their own clothes they have, the past term, with the assistance of Miss Bennett, made ten dresses for ladies in the neighborhood; and for men's wear they have made 13 coats, 7 vests, 38 pairs pantaloons, 37 shirts, 4 roundabouts, and knit upwards of 30 pairs of socks and stockings.

Less "fancy work" is done here than at some of the other schools. We think the Choctaws, in their present circumstances, need a knowledge of what will be useful rather than of what is merely for show and ornament.

The teachers, with their pupils, spend one afternoon every two weeks in sewing for persons in the neighborhood, and in the manufacture of various articles with the needle. In this way they earn from \$40 to \$50 a term, which is applied to some object of benevolence.

My labors as a missionary have been similar to what was mentioned in my last report. A little less than two-fifths of the Sabbaths I have preached at Doakesville, and the remainder at other places, most of them west of the Boggy, and distant from forty to forty-five miles. The attendance on preaching has generally been good.

Pine Ridge church.....	54 members.
Mayhew "	28 "
Bennington "	85 "

About twenty have been added to the latter church by a public profession of their faith.

The cause of benevolence has been favorably regarded in most of our congregations.

At Bennington and Mayhew liberal subscriptions have been raised for the support of neighborhood schools.

In that part of the nation where I have labored the temperance cause is firm and strong.

Industry is on the increase, but as yet it is the great want of the nation. All of which is respectfully submitted:

E. KINGSBURY,
Superintendent Chuahalco Female Seminary.

WM. WILSON, Esq.,
U. S. Agent for Choctaws.

No. 55.

FORT COFFEE, July 29, 1852.

DEAR SIR: As another session of the school at this place has closed, it becomes my duty to furnish you with a statement of our passed labors and present condition; and I do this the more cheerfully, from the fact that you have manifested a deep interest for the success of this institution, as well as for all others established for the benefit of this

nation, knowing as you do that the happiness and prosperity of these people depend upon the proper training of the rising generation. We commenced the passed session on the first day of October. Mr. Wm. Jones and Dr. C. W. Brenton had been employed as teachers. They entered upon their work with interest and energy, and so continued, without intermission, until the session closed. The boys were brought in at an early period, in good health and spirits, every preparation necessary having been made for their comfort. They appeared unusually cheerful, and prosecuted their studies with success for more than five months.

We regret to state, however, that, in the month of March, it was clearly proved that some twelve of the large boys had been guilty of a high grade of improper conduct; that the honor of the academy required that they should be dismissed, which was done promptly, but with kindness. This circumstance created some unpleasant feelings for a short time. The chief, however, Col. McCurten, took a very gentlemanly course in the matter, supplied their places with boys of a smaller size, and we moved on harmoniously to the end of the session. The most of the boys that left could read and write, and had a tolerably good knowledge of geography, arithmetic, and English grammar.

The annual examination came off on the 8th inst. There was quite a goodly number of Choctaws present, with other friends of the institution, and forty-seven of the students were examined, according to their attainments, in spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, and history. And, so far as we could learn, all were satisfied that ample justice had been done by the teachers. Several of the students delivered each a short address on various topics, all very good.

I take pleasure in stating that the boys have labored faithfully on the farm during the hours appropriated for that purpose, as we have cultivated about seventy-five acres in oats and corn. This will furnish us with an abundant supply of grain for the ensuing year, and some to spare. I say this from the fact that our crop is better this year than last, and yet we sold some 300 bushels of corn, which was appropriated to the benefit of the establishment. I will add that the boys have been regularly catechised every Sabbath, in Sabbath-school, succeeded by preaching, or some other regular exercises. My own Sabbath appointments have mostly been divided between this place and the Choctaw agency, where we generally have good congregations.

We would express our gratitude to Almighty God for the preservation of the lives of all the students during another entire session, as two years have passed away since our superintendency commenced, and no death has occurred.

Hoping that additional prosperity may crown the labors of each succeeding year, and that the Fort Coffee Academy may rise in the scale of pure literature and morality, I subscribe myself your humble, but sincere friend,

JOHN HARRELL,
Superintendent Fort Coffee Academy.

WM. WILSON,
Agent for the Choctaw Nation.

No. 56.

SPENCER ACADEMY,
September 1, 1852.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I with pleasure submit the following report of Spencer Academy for the year ending July, 1852:

The session commenced October 6, and ended July 8. The whole number of boys connected with the academy during the year was one hundred and thirty-six; (136,) eighty-eight of those were members of the institution the year before, and forty-eight entered this year for the first time. The highest number present at one time was one hundred and twenty-four. This was about the 1st of December. Agreeably to an arrangement made with the trustees, no scholars were received after the 1st of December. Thus it appears that between the 6th of October and the 1st of December—a period of about *seven weeks*—twelve boys left school not to return. All but one *ran away*, and were not sent back. Between the 1st of December and the final examination in June—a period of nearly *seven months*—only six boys left the school. Of these, five left on account of sickness; the other left by permission, for good reasons; and none ran away who did not return again in due time. During the greater part of the session the number of scholars was one hundred and twenty, (120.)

The instruction of the boys was carried on as heretofore in four distinct schools. The teachers were the Rev. H. Balentine, Rev. John Edward, Joseph Turner, and Miss F. R. Thompson. The plan of separate schools adopted three years ago seems to work very well thus far.

Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, philosophy, history, composition, astronomy, and vocal music were taught during the session as far as the capacity of our pupils would admit. Near the close of the session the schools were very thoroughly examined in the presence of two of the trustees, Col. P. P. Pitchlyn and Mr. Stephen Cochansur, and several other gentlemen. This examination occupied *twenty solid hours*. The result was most gratifying to all concerned. The trustees declared themselves highly delighted with the evident proofs of progress exhibited by the boys.

The health of the boys was good most of the time. In the fall the whooping-cough appeared among the boys, but did not become general. Three very interesting little boys died of inflammation of the lungs in connexion with the whooping-cough. In the spring the measles broke out again. Nineteen took them. Four were very sick, but none died. Truly we had reason to be thankful.

Early in May we were favored with a visit from the venerable secretary of our Board of Missions, the Hon. Walter Lowrie. He tarried with us six days. The schools and the affairs of the mission generally were subjected to a careful examination, and I am happy to be able to state that he was much pleased with what he saw and heard. Mr. Lowrie considers the present condition of the institution healthful and promising. I presume the report of the secretary's visit is by this

time made public. No doubt a copy of it will reach the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I deem it therefore unnecessary to add more at this time.

Accept for yourself my sincere thanks for your visit last June, and for the lively interest you manifested in the examination of the school, and allow me to express the hope that you may find it convenient to visit Spencer again during the coming session.

I am, dear sir, very truly, yours,

ALEXANDER REID.

WM. WILSON, Esq., *U. S. Agent, Choctaw Nation.*

No. 57.

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY, July 14, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I herewith transmit to you the report of this school for the past year.

The following persons compose the mission family, viz: Rev. R. D. Potts, Mrs. Mary E. Potts, Rev. Andrew Moffat, Mrs. E. Moffat, Miss M. R. Davis, and Miss Chenoweth. During the latter part of the session of 1851 and the commencement of the last, it was necessary for me to be in the school, in consequence of Mr. Brown, the former teacher, having left. In November the Rev. Andrew Moffat arrived, and since then the school has been under his charge, assisted by Miss M. R. Davis. The number of students is forty-seven, who are boarded and clad by the institution.

The studies pursued have been as follows:

First class. Chase's Arithmetic, as far as mensuration; Davies' Application of Geometry to the mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; Davies' Algebra through; English grammar, reading, writing, composition, and declamation.

Second class. Arithmetic, as far as mensuration; English grammar, geography, reading, writing, composition, and declamation.

Third class. Arithmetic, as far as the double rule-of-three; geography, reading, and writing.

Fourth class. Arithmetic, as far as interest; geography, reading, and writing.

Fifth class. Arithmetic, as far as compound numbers; geography, reading, and writing.

Sixth class. Arithmetic, as far as long division; geography, reading, and writing.

Primary department—

Second class. Reading History of the United States, spelling, and writing.

Third class. McGuffey's Third Reader.

Fourth class. McGuffey's Second Reader.

Fifth class. Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons, and spelling.

Sixth class. J. E. Lovel's Young Pupil's First Book, and spelling.

I reported at the close of the session, (9th inst.,) nine boys as qualified for the common business transactions of life. This I consider is

as far as the schools in the nation should go. Should a boy have some definite object which would require a further advancement, and possess the talents, application, and moral character, then he ought to be prepared for that object. As it is, there are so many children who are not able to obtain even the first rudiments of education, that those who are fitted for business should give way to others.

Could there be an agricultural school established, conducted upon the most improved system, where the best implements could be made and repaired, and boys selected from the present schools and sent there and taught farming upon scientific principles, as well as to make and repair the necessary tools, it would exert an influence upon this people that is incalculable.

As things now are it is useless to have any other tools than such as have been in use for the last thirty years; others can neither be made nor repaired here. But where are the funds to come from? The nation is not able. It can only be done by the government, or the benevolent. Our prospects are very good for a crop. I think we shall have a sufficiency of wheat, oats, corn, and vegetables for our own use; and this has been done by the students.

Our examination, which took place on the 9th instant, gave general satisfaction.

In addition to our labors here, we have endeavored to preach the Gospel to the people, and I am happy to be able to say that it has had its influence upon the heart, in turning some from sin unto holiness. About forty have been added to the church, upon their profession of faith in a risen Saviour.

The prospects for good crops among the people are very good. I think more has been planted, and it has been better worked, this year than heretofore. Upon the whole I think I can say that within the bounds of our labors there is a gradual improvement in industry, morals, and religion.

All of which is respectfully submitted by yours, truly,
 RAMSAY D. POTTS,
Superintendent of A. A

Mr. WILLIAM WILSON,
Agent for the Choctaws.

No. 58.

MOUNT PLEASANT, PUSH DISTRICT, CHOCTAW NATION,
 June 23, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I now sit down to write you a report of our labors for the past year; also an account of present prospects.

The health of the mission at this station has been almost uninterruptedly good during the year. True, we have not escaped *all* the ills to which life is prone, but our share of physical evil has been so very small that we cannot mention it.

The borders of our field have been very little enlarged this year. One small neighborhood has been added to our former limits. We have no

more regular preaching-places than last year. One place has been relinquished, and it has fallen into other hands. Circumstances which we could not control prevented our regular attendance. I have six regular preaching-places which I visit in rotation. There are two others where I must preach as I am able. Several calls for the Gospel have been heard during the year which we could not consistently answer.

Laborers.—We (*i. e.* Mr. Kingsbury and myself) have been occasionally assisted by the brethren of the Assembly's Board. Rev. Messrs. Reid and Edwards, from Spencer Academy, and Rev. A. M. Watson, now stationed at Boggy depot, have assisted us as they have been able, for which we are truly grateful. I have employed five elders and three other laymen, all natives, a portion of the time during the year. They have manifested a good degree of zeal and discretion, and their labors appear to have been blest. They have done much to maintain public worship on the Sabbath. Other elders have done much at home in their respective churches, but have not labored abroad.

State of the Churches.—All of our churches west of Boggy are now in a prosperous state except the Chickasaw church. Additions have been made to them all. The present number of communicants, in connexion with Mount Pleasant, Six Town, and Chickasaw churches, is one hundred and seventy-one. Mr. Kingsbury keeps the records of Mayhew and Bennington churches. Public worship is constantly maintained at all our preaching-places, as well as at Sabbath-schools and prayer-meetings. There appears to be an increase in the usual attendance on the means of grace. There is, also, we trust, an increase in knowledge and piety among our church members.

True, there are defections in some of our churches, and imperfection in all of the members; but this seems to be stamped on everything earthly, and is nothing more than is to be expected *here*, for it is found *everywhere*.

Schools.—A teacher arrived at this place in April last. Since that time a school has been in successful operation with eighteen scholars.

At Bennington a school has been sustained during most of the year, with about the same number of scholars. Saturday and Sunday-schools have been sustained at four or five different places. These schools are taught by natives in the native language. The attendance has been generally good. Most of the young people and children, and some of the older ones, have learned to read their own language at these schools. There are now very few young people living in the vicinity of these schools who have not learned to read our Choctaw books; many have learned also to write; and a few have gained a limited knowledge of arithmetic. Many of these schools have been sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people. Great good has been accomplished by them. I am of opinion that these schools have done more to elevate and enlighten the great mass of the Choctaws than the same amount of effort employed in other ways.

Knowledge and general intelligence have greatly increased within a few years among the Choctaws. There seems to be no good reason why they may not become an enlightened and happy people.

Temperance.—Much has been gained during the last year for this cause. Many neighborhoods are now almost entirely exempt from the evil. Other neighborhoods are greatly improved. There is but little drinking in the bounds of my labors anywhere. I have seen but one drunken man for many months. This evil is principally confined to the country along Red river. The chief has made most commendable efforts to banish the evil from the land, and his efforts have been seconded by all his officers and all good citizens, and a good degree of success has been the result. Were it not for this curse, the Choctaws would soon become a peaceable and quiet people; but so long as unprincipled white men bring it to the very borders of the nation, and continue to use such inducements to get the Indians to drink, we shall experience more or less difficulty with them. Sometimes, however, intemperance—like the plague or cholera—seems to break out, and carry desolation and destruction to many a household and to many a heart.

Industry.—Very commendable progress has also been made in regard to industry. This is most clearly seen where the greatest success has attended the preaching of the Gospel. Some neighborhoods have been almost entirely transformed from an indolent, ignorant, and shiftless people, to an industrious, intelligent, and thrifty population. The ground is cultivated in a better manner, and fewer crops are lost for want of labor. As two successive crops have been injured by drought; there must be considerable suffering before the next harvest. In this section of country none are suffering because they have been indolent. Extraordinary efforts have been made this season to insure success; and many of those who are now suffering will not be likely to experience the same again soon. The Choctaws are beginning to sow small grain, particularly wheat and oats. As these crops are harvested early in the season, they see the advantage of securing them—wheat for themselves, and oats for their horses and hogs.

State of Society.—Society among the Choctaws at present is in rather an unsettled state. The *old form* of government has passed away; but something of its *spirit* still *lingers*. The new government is not yet fully established in the hearts of the people. The spirit which prevailed among the people of Israel in those days, when there was no king, is but too manifest in these times. The laws are but imperfectly understood, while many entirely mistake their spirit; so that, in the efforts to execute law and maintain order, errors are often committed—sometimes by overdoing the thing, and again by coming short. These things are to be expected among a people struggling with darkness and superstition for the blessings of christianity and civilization.

There has been, however, a great improvement in the administration of the government within the last two years. The authorities are vigilant and persevering in their efforts to maintain good order; and if they were always directed by skill and judgment, glorious results would soon be recorded on the page of Choctaw history.

I see nothing why the Choctaws may not, under the fostering care of our government, become a Christian, civilized, and enlightened nation. If morality and industry keep pace with the progress of knowl-

edge, and they are kept in the quiet possession of their present territory, there seems to be nothing to hinder or prevent such a result.

With much respect, yours, truly,

C. C. COPELAND.

Col. WILLIAM WILSON,
U. S. Agent, Choctaws, Choctaw Agency.

No. 59.

CHICKASAW MANUAL LABOR ACADEMY,
August 20, 1852.

SIR: In the discharge of duty as superintendent of this institution, it now devolves upon me to submit the following annual report to the proper department:

And, first, I would acknowledge the blessings of a kind Providence, that has crowned us with mercy and goodness throughout the year.

Our school closed its session by the direction of the trustee on the 8th of July. It was prosperous during the whole time. The scholars enjoyed general good health; but one death occurred amongst them—that of a little girl (an orphan)—soon after the beginning of the session.

At the close we had a public examination, which was numerously attended, and, I believe, gave satisfaction to all present. Parents and friends seemed highly gratified with the improvement of their children. The branches examined in were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography; and though our school is yet in its infancy the above were all respectably represented. In addition to the above, specimens of plain needle-work were exhibited by the girls, and some of the mechanic arts by the boys, which were creditable to the youth themselves, and gratifying to their friends.

It affords me great pleasure to say that the youth under our care have generally been attentive and obedient, and evinced a disposition and capacity, both in letters and arts, inferior to none that I have known. The mechanic branches introduced are those of carpenter, (including plain cabinet-making,) wagon-maker, blacksmith, and saddler. To these some ten or twelve of our older boys have severally attended, and made good progress for the time. We consider this department very important, as essential to the prosperity of this people. Our agricultural operations have been successful. We have a promise of fully 2,000 bushels of corn from about sixty acres, besides a good crop of peas. We also had a good crop of oats, and a good supply of garden vegetables; for all of which we are truly thankful, as being far beyond that of last year.

Our improvements are, first, an extension of our farm, so as to include sixteen acres more new land put in corn, and clearing up a great deal of timber of the old.

Also, enclosing by a good fence about twenty acres around the main building, cutting out the surplus timber, and dividing it into several convenient lots, and erecting about the same and other parts of the farm twelve good substantial farm-gates.

Secondly, a very considerable amount of work done on and about the main building, which we cannot here detail, in value not less than \$1,600. This building we expect to have finished by October next. A frame building adjoining, for servants, with two brick chimneys—one double, for an additional building; the present one divided into two parts. Also, an additional house (log) for the family of one of our mechanics. The two worth \$400.

Thirdly, a frame school-house for boys, at a short distance from the main building, 50 feet by 22, one story high of twelve feet, divided into two rooms by a sliding partition, valued (including furniture and stoves) at \$800.

A general mechanic-shop, for those that work in wood, also frame, 65 feet by 22, valued at \$550; also a cistern that holds 20,000 (twenty thousand) gallons. In addition to these we have erected a mill-house 30 feet square, with a husk-frame extending across the whole width of the house, of heavy, substantial timbers, ready for the burrs, one pair of which have been running in the saw-mill. We have also put in operation a bolt for flour, so that, with some inconvenience, we can make and have made good flour. We have on hand one of Burrow's patent mills, a thirty-inch French burr, and improved water-wheel, (cast-iron,) which were paid for by the treasurer of the Missionary Society out of the missionary appropriation of 1850. They cost here about \$450. What we have now done towards the grist-mill is estimated at \$550, which, added to the above \$450, equals \$1,000. To this add the cost of the burrs in operation, equal to \$175, and we have \$1,175 already paid by the board towards a grist-mill. It is our intention to finish the mill in good order so soon as the council will furnish the means; but we cannot before.

We have pressed into this matter even beyond our means, influenced by two motives: first, our own necessity, that we may get flour at a less rate than from six to eight dollars per 100 pounds, which we now pay; secondly, for the encouragement of the natives to raise wheat, that they may have bread with less expense, while they have thousands of acres of excellent wheat-land lying idle. Their excuse has been valid: "It is of no use for us to raise wheat, because we have no mills to flour it." But now, with a little aid, they may not only save money, but raise enough to become a revenue. The past has been a year of heavy expenses, in consequence of the high rates paid for all eatables; and, so far as pork is concerned, I fear the next will be no better; for although there is plenty of feed, there are but very few hogs to fatten, having nearly all died from want last winter; so that we must pay as much next fall as last, viz: not less than \$8 per 100 pounds.

In the horizon of the future there may be some small clouds, but we see also some bright spots spanned by the bow of promise. Upon that promise we confidently rely, and look forward with encouragement to the prospects of this institution, and through it as a means of blessing to this people.

We doubt not they will yet rise from the darkness in which many of them are enveloped, and shine out, not only in the brightness of civilization, but in the glory of christianity.

For this we are laboring, knowing that no permanent change for

good can be effected unless there be implanted in the heart that high moral sense and principle that the pure religion of the Bible alone can inspire.

I am, with respect, yours,

J. C. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

Major TH. HOLMES,
*Commanding officer, Fort Washita,
and acting United States agent for the Chickasaws.*

No. 60.

SAN ANTONIO, *August 15, 1852.*

SIR: In my last communication I intimated my intention of departing to visit the Indian tribes, in company with Colonel Capron, during the present month; but owing to some rumors of slight difficulties between the citizens of Fredericksburg and the Indians residing in that vicinity, I immediately despatched Colonel Capron thither, who, on his arrival at Fredericksburg, found that the rumors of the difficulties were much exaggerated, and, therefore, he found no trouble in adjusting them. I shall, however, join him in a few days at Fort Mason, from whence we will proceed in company on our projected journey.

I cannot depart, however, upon my journey without respectfully offering some few suggestions in regard to the management of the unfortunate race over whom my appointment brings me in contact.

In my former communications I have urged that the general government should take advantage of the late legislation of Texas, and secure, by purchase or otherwise, a sufficient space of territory for Indian occupancy.

Permit me to impress that the present position of Indian affairs in this State is subjecting the federal government to much animadversion. Should a speedy contract not be made with Texas, I believe that the most judicious and economical plan that the department could adopt would be to procure lands, either by purchase or lease, from private individuals, which I can do at a very trifling expense, should it meet the approbation of the department, until some definite arrangement can be made for the permanent settlement of the Indians.

Until a territory is procured for them, all attempts to control and civilize them will prove abortive. Should the department approve of my suggestions in regard to this matter, I am fully satisfied that by next spring I could have nearly all of our southern bands engaged in agricultural pursuits.

My second suggestion is, that where lands are set apart for the Indians, the agents should be required to reside among those under their supervision. With our present powers, the office of Indian agent is almost a nullity.

I have of late had frequent complaints made to me by the chiefs of the different tribes, who represent that in consequence of certain unprincipled white men, who locate themselves near the posts and sell

liquor to the Indians, they cannot govern their young men. In our present anomalous state we can do nothing to prevent this great evil. I would therefore suggest that the department should take some immediate steps to give the agents control over the Indian trade.

As an additional suggestion, I would advise that, instead of the calicoes, shawls, &c., which have been heretofore furnished as presents for Indian purposes, (which are of little practical use, and should be discontinued,) the same means expended for those articles should be appropriated for the purchase of beef and corn; for it is painful to inform you that those articles, immediately upon their receipt by the Indians, are exchanged to some traders for articles of food bearing no proportionate relation in value to the articles received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. T. HOWARD,
Superintendent Texas Indians.

Hon. L. LEA,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 61.

FORT MASON, *August 12, 1852.*

DEAR SIR: My trip to Braunsfels in June last, on Indian service, I did not consider of sufficient importance to require a special report, and I only refer to it now as a record of my movements since I arrived in Texas as Indian agent.

I found, as you have already been verbally informed, that the report of Indian depredations in that vicinity had been much exaggerated—in fact I could not satisfy myself that any had been committed. The reports originated, no doubt, from a few Delaware Indians who had come into town to trade and had had a drunken frolic.

According to an understanding, I left San Antonio on the 19th July on a tour to the Indian country, and arrived at Fredericksburg on the evening of the 21st. I found there, as at Braunsfels, that the rumored depredations by the Indians could not be traced to any reliable source; the reports originating, no doubt, from the same cause—the sale of whiskey to the few Indians who go in there to trade.

Learning that the principal chiefs of the Lipans, with a portion of their tribe, were encamped some twelve or fifteen miles from there, I sent out for them to meet me. On the 24th instant Chequeto, Chepota, and Cartre came in there with a large delegation. I explained to them the character of my mission amongst them, designed by the great chief of the whites as a peaceful one; its object being to establish and encourage peaceful relations, as well as for the protection of their individual rights. After talking with them freely upon the subject of their continued depredations, and listening to their explanations and complaints, plans were suggested for preventing further difficulties between them and the white settlers. The only feasible one appeared to me to be for them to remove their whole tribe further into the interior, and out of the way of the settlers. I was pleased that it met with the ap-

proval of all the principal men present. I accordingly entered into an arrangement with them to move their whole tribe further back, and near Fort Mason, my object being to get them more under the control of the military at that post, as the only way to check the bad men of their tribe, which the chiefs have difficulty in doing.

After the council was over I distributed suitable presents amongst them, confining myself principally to articles of food, together with a few things particularly desired by the chiefs, which I procured from Mr. Lane, of Fredericksburg. José Maria Flores, chief of the Muscalaroes, being present, I directed him to be furnished with a few articles, of which he stood much in need.

On the 7th instant the Lipans came into my camp at this place to report their movements under the arrangements of the 24th of July. Their tribe is now located some few miles from this post, with the exception of a few young men left behind, (to secure a little corn which they had planted,) and some of the more distant bands, to whom they had despatched runners, and they were expected daily.

The principal chiefs, with most of their warriors, being present, we held a talk at some length, and from the profound attention of the whole band during the interview, and from their expressions after it broke up, I am led to believe it perfectly satisfactory. Their repeated assurances that it was the wish and intention of their tribe to maintain friendly relations with the whites, even at the expense of the sacrifice of their own men, were so solemn that I must believe them sincere.

I have turned over to them, for their immediate use, some beef and corn, and have promised them some more before my departure for the northern tribes.

Chequeto, with the other chiefs, and nearly all the warriors of his tribe, came into my camp unexpectedly yesterday morning again, much troubled at having heard, on their return to their camp the night before, of some depredations which had been committed by two of the young men they had left behind. They expressed the greatest sorrow and regret at the occurrence, particularly after the friendly and satisfactory interview of yesterday. They were the first ones to report the theft, having been apprised of it by one of their young men who came up for the purpose. They pledge themselves not only to pursue and bring in the young men, who are known, but to restore the horses. Chequeto says, that notwithstanding his age and infirmities, he will himself take ten of his best men and bring them in in a few days.

The case has been properly reported to Col. May, the commander of this post, who has consented to let them have a reasonable time to make good their promises.

This is another instance of the bad effects of allowing spirituous liquors to be sold to these Indians, and shows the importance of removing them from the temptation as far as possible. The chiefs say the theft was committed by the young men whilst under the influence of liquor.

They have orders now from the commander of this post not to allow any of their tribe to go below without a pass either from one of the Indian agents or the commanding officer of a post, and are given to understand that on any breach of this order they will be treated as en-

emies. I trust this will end, for the present, all trouble from that quarter.

The Comanches, under Joshua, Yellow Wolf, Buffalo Hump, and Tecumsie, having heard, through the officers of the post on the Conche, of the rumored attack on Capt. Marcy by a band of northern Comanches, have sent down their chief, Joshua, to have a talk. He arrived at my camp yesterday. Joshua comes recommended as a chief of great influence in his band. He does not claim to speak for the northern Comanches or those beyond the boundaries of this State, as they have little intercourse. But he claims to speak, and holds himself responsible, for the band of the Comanche tribe called Pah-na-ti-cas, or Honey-eaters, which comprises all that are located within the limits of this State. I have, therefore, received him, and treated him as entitled to this standing, and as a delegate from that band. His statements are sustained by John Conner, who is considered here as good authority. We have had a long and friendly talk, in which he has pledged himself and his band as the friends and allies of the whites. They do not wish to be implicated with the northern Comanches in any of their hostile movements. He says the first they heard of any hostilities was through the American officers. It is to prevent any misapprehension as to their true feelings and intentions that he has been sent down.

I expressed satisfaction at the trouble they had taken, and their promptness in disclaiming all connexion with any hostile movements against the whites, and the assurances of their continued friendship. I told him the great chief of the whites would fully appreciate it.

At his earnest request for me to meet them at their camp, that I might judge for myself, I have consented to do so, and expect to meet their whole tribe at their camp upon the Conche so soon as I can make arrangements to go up.

I made him and his companions some suitable presents, and he has returned—as he expressed himself through my interpreter—very much pleased at what I had said to him, and he will make it all known to the great men of his tribe.

I am making some progress in obtaining information in conformity with the circular issued from the Office of Indian Affairs of May 31.

An Indian has just come in to inform me that they have overtaken those thieves and have got the horses, and they will be brought in to this post to-morrow.

Very truly, yours,

HORACE CAPRON,
Special Indian Agent for Texas.

Maj. G. T. HOWARD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Texas.

No. 62.

FORT GRAHAM, TEXAS, October 8, 1852.

SIR: Having just returned from a tour into the Indian country, I embrace the earliest moment to forward my accounts for the quarter

ending September 30, and to furnish such a statement of the condition and disposition of the Indians of Texas under my charge, as, in connexion with my former reports, will fully apprise the department of the state of our Indian relations on this frontier.

Under date of 12th June last, I communicated the fact, that the Wichitas had been in the habit of visiting the frontiers of Texas in small parties, and committing occasional depredations on her citizens; and although they are, perhaps, not now strictly within the jurisdiction of Texas, I conceived it to be my duty to make an effort to arrest these practices, and establish some understanding with them, more especially as they have been parties to treaties with our government, heretofore made within the limits of this State; and, so far as I know, are not under the charge of any other officer or agent of the government.

I accordingly despatched a messenger (a chief of the Wacoos) to their villages in the Wichita mountains with some tobacco, and a talk to them upon the subject of their depredations, and a demand of such stolen property as they had in their possession. Soon afterwards, and while I was out in the Indian country, another party of this tribe robbed the train of Mr. Mackay of eight horses and mules. I thereupon procured a small escort, under command of Lieutenant Beall, of 5th infantry, and started after my messenger, intending to visit the Wichitas in person. We encountered a succession of rains and high waters, which so embarrassed and delayed us, that, after swimming several streams, we were finally stopped by Red river, within forty-five miles of the Wichita village; and, being too nearly out of provisions to await the subsidence of this stream, were compelled to return. My messenger brought back eight stolen horses, which were given up by the Wichitas, and reported that the chief of that tribe expressed the determination to put a stop to these aggressions of his people. Besides these, I recovered four government horses from other Indian tribes while on this expedition.

Lieutenant Beall, afterwards, in the month of August, while out in search of Captain Marcy and his command, (then reported to have been massacred by the Comanches,) visited the Wichita villages, and held a talk with them. They then delivered up six more horses and mules; and, so far as I know, have committed no outrage on this frontier since the robbery of Mackay's train.

While out on this expedition I learned of the congregation of large bands of Comanches near the Wichita mountains, and in the vicinity of the Great Salt plains.

Some of these expressed themselves friendly, and sent me word by my messenger that they would be glad to see me; while several bands, including the Kioways, were reported as avowing open hostility to the whites.

Much alarm and apprehension were created on this line of frontier by the circulation of these reports, in connexion with the reported destruction of Captain Marcy and his command. In many instances settlers on the frontier abandoned their homes, and a general consternation prevailed in several neighborhoods. It soon appeared, however, that all cause of alarm was groundless. With the exception of the robbery of

government mules from the military posts at Phantom Hill and Fort Belknap, supposed to have been the work of northern Comanches, and the occasional small thefts by the Wichitas, referred to herein, the whole line of frontier within my supervision has been exempt from Indian aggressions.

The Caddoes, Ana-da-kos, and Ionis have remained on the Brazos, and have peaceably and quietly tilled their corn-fields and followed the chase, occasionally calling on me for slight aid to make out the measure of their subsistence. The efforts of these people are much embarrassed by the constant reflection that the tenure by which they hold their homes and improvements is so slight and precarious. With the constant anticipation that the fields which they have subjugated, the warm lodges they have erected, the clear cold springs they have discovered, are to be given up to the adventurous white man, whose surveys have already enclosed and surrounded their villages and "marked their trees," they have no courage for vigorous and hopeful effort.

José Maria, after the close of his "winter hunt," would not go back to his old village on the Brazos. His lands had been surveyed, (a subject about which he has been extremely sensitive,) and perhaps he feared interruption. The consequence has been that, upon new land, the corn-crop of his people (limited at best) has been unusually small; and their frail and imperfect lodges failing to afford the accustomed protection, they have experienced an unusual amount of sickness and mortality. I have adverted in my former reports to the obvious policy of the general government, in connexion with the State of Texas, assigning some territory to those tribes in Texas who have manifested a desire to establish homes for themselves, and to cultivate the arts of civilization.

I cannot resist the inclination to again call attention to this subject, as a step fundamental to any enlightened policy in the administration of Indian affairs in Texas.

These remarks do not, at present, apply to the Comanches and other wild tribes, whose habitations are as shifting as the winds of their own praries; but the three tribes to whom I have just alluded, together with several others, deserve this consideration, and are prepared to be benefited by it. The Caddoes are now indebted to the liberality of Major H. H. Sibley, in his capacity of a private citizen, that they have an hour's security in their homes and in the cultivation of their crops. He has generously given them written permission to occupy, for the term of five years, their present home, (which is his property.) He has made the same offer to José Marie, and, for want of any present expectations from the government, he will probably avail himself of the offer.

Surely a great government, such as ours, and a great State like Texas, with her vast public domain, will not permit the burden to rest upon a private citizen of furnishing these people with a home.

An effort was made in the Texas legislature last winter to confer a grant of lands upon these tribes. It received the earnest support, I believe, of a number of enlightened and liberal gentlemen; but from some cause the measure failed, legislation ending in vesting the Governor

with the power to appoint commissioners to confer upon this subject with commissioners to be appointed by the general government.

The Wacoos, Ta-wae-car-ros, and Keechis, according to their usual custom, have spent the summer in the vicinity of the Wichitas, (with whom they are much intermixed,) and have engaged in the chase of the buffalo on the plains beyond the Wichita mountains. A small portion of the former tribe have remained at their village on the Brazos and raised corn. I regret to add that circumstances have implicated some of the young men of this tribe in assisting the Wichitas in their depredations on this frontier. These several tribes are expected to return to spend the winter at their villages on the Brazos.

The Ton-ka-was have spent the summer on the Bosque, near this post, and, as I mentioned in one of my former reports, engaged for the first time in an attempt to raise corn. Their exertions and industry were very creditable, but I regret to say that their success was not commensurate with their efforts, owing to an unfortunate selection of ground to cultivate and the depredations of the grasshopper.

I made every effort to encourage them, visited them at their corn-fields, and supplied them with seed. They have conducted themselves extremely well, and, so far as I can learn, have completely abstained from aggressions upon the property of our citizens. About a month and a half since, they left this vicinity, and are now staying on the Colorado, within the district of my colleague, Mr. Howard. While here I contributed to their necessities, so far as was practicable with the limited means at my disposal.

The Comanches have frequented the Brazos but rarely since they met me in council, near here, in January and February last. Many of them have doubtless spent the summer in pursuit of the buffalo further north; some of them have made occasional visits, as I learn, to the military posts on the San Saba and Concho. These will be noticed, however, by my colleagues. Within the past month they have been returning to the Brazos, and I shall probably be in communication with numbers of them again the ensuing winter.

In conclusion, allow me to repeat the suggestion urged in my report of 18th March last, "that a more liberal appropriation by Congress is absolutely essential to insure even a moderate efficiency or success in the conduct of Indian affairs in Texas." I can add nothing to the reasons or arguments urged upon that occasion, and I respectfully ask your attention to the views therein expressed. Conceiving it to be the true policy of our government to attract the Indians from the immediate border of our settlements, I have determined to remove my headquarters for the ensuing winter to a point on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, midway between the military posts at Fort Belknap and Phantom Hill; thus placing myself entirely outside of the advanced frontier settlements, and at a point easily accessible to all the Indians of the Brazos, and a favorite resort of the Comanches.

Respectfully submitted.

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

JESSE STERN,

One of the special agents for Indians of Texas.

Hon. L. LEA,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 63.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY,
Department of Indian Affairs, Great Salt Lake, Sept. 29, 1852.

SIR: Herewith is transmitted my report, ending this 3d quarter of the present year, together with Majors Holeman and Rose's reports. I will briefly remark that all is peace among the native tribes in this superintendency; even on Mary's river we learn of no depredations of importance. This, however, is the usual result during the heavy emigration. Whether they will again commence when that has passed, and small companies again tempt their rapacity, time will develop. It is to be hoped that all parties travelling in that direction will give them no opportunity.

On the 6th day of August, ultimo, there arrived in this city six of the Shoshones, as messengers from that tribe to make inquiry in relation to trade, and ascertain if, possibly, peace might be made with the Wachor and the Utahs. This being a desirable object to accomplish, I made the messengers some presents, and informed them that I would send for the Utahs, to meet them, if they would come, and endeavor to accomplish the object which they seemed so ardently to desire. Accordingly, on the 3d day of September, after many fruitless efforts on our part to procure the Utahs, who appeared very wary and inclined to try the patience of the Shoshones to the uttermost, they were brought together; the Shoshones having been in waiting some two or three weeks. There were present, on the part of the Utahs, Wachor Sourette Antazo, Anker-howhitch, (Arrow-pine being sick,) and thirty-four lodges; on the part of the Shoshones, Wah-sho-kig, To-ter-mitch, Watche-namp, Ter-ret-e-ma, Pershe-go, and twenty-six lodges. The lodges were left a short distance from the city, the braves, amounting to about fifty in number on each side, attending the treaty. Major Holeman, having arrived from Carson valley just previous, by my invitation, was also present. Interpreters, D. B. Huntington and Elijah Wade. The main object seemed to be accomplished in getting them together upon a friendly footing.

I led off by asking Wachor and Wash-o-kig if they wished to make peace and be friends with each other. They replied they did. Will you make good peace that will last? Answered yes. I then said to Wachor, tell all of your tribe this, and ask them if they will do the same, and, if so, let every one arise and hold up his right hand. It was done unanimously. And the same explanation being made to the Shoshones by their chief, they also responded unanimously in the same manner. I then told them that they must never fight each other again, but must live in peace, so that they could travel in each other's country, and trade with each other. I then asked the Utes if we had been friends to them, and if they loved us? As soon as the question was explained to their understanding, they answered in the affirmative by acclamation, with evident signs of joy and good feeling. The pipe of peace, being first offered to the Great Spirit, was often replenished and sent around by the Shoshone chiefs, until every one had smoked in token of lasting friendship. The Utahs were then asked if they had any objections to our settling on their lands, and, if they had not, to

raise their right hands; which they did unanimously. Sow-er-ette, being the chief of the Uinta Utes, (two of his sons being present,) was also asked the same question. He replied that it was good for them to have us settle upon their lands, and that he wanted a house close beside us. I then asked the Shoshones how they would like to have us settle upon their lands at Green river. They replied that the land at Green river did not belong to them; that they lived and inhabited in the vicinity of the Wind River chain of mountains and the Sweet river, (or Sugar Water, as they called it;) but that if we would make a settlement on Green river they would be glad to come and trade with us. I expressed unto them my good feelings for their kindness in always being friendly to the whites, and for the safety in which all the emigrants had ever been able to pass through their country, and hoped they would always continue the same. If any of the whites should steal anything from them, it should be returned if I could find it; and if any of their tribe should steal anything from the whites, they must do the same. The Shoshones were expecting that Wachor and the Utes would give them some horses, according to their usual custom, for a certain number of Shoshones which they had killed in their last conflict, which occurred something over a year ago. Ten seemed to be about the number which had been killed, and the same number of horses were required, but finally agreed upon nine head. Walker now led off in quite a lengthy speech, in which he said that he had done wrong and was sorry for it. His friends had been killed on the Shoshones' land, and he had supposed that they had done it; but now he was satisfied that it was not them; that Brigham told him not to go, but he would not hear him; he had been sorry ever since, and so forth; had no horses now, but was going to trade with the Moquis next winter, and would bring the horses to Green river when he should return. I will hear now what Brigham says to me good, placing his hand on his breast; have been a fool, but will do better in future. To-ter-mitch, Shoshone chief, then said a few words. His ears were open wide to hear; it was good, and he felt well; his heart was good. I then directed that the chiefs should have some clothes and ammunition given to them, and some beef-cattle and flour, having been procured for the purpose, was distributed among them, when they left in apparently high spirits, and good and friendly feelings towards each other, as well as to the whites.

I have been thus explicit in giving the particulars of this interview, as it is the first that has occurred of a like nature since the settlements were founded, and it is hoped will result in long continued amity between the tribes. The Indians are universally fed and partially clad throughout the territory where settlements have been made, according to the ability of the people, and very many children are taken into families and have all the usual facilities for education afforded other children.

The following estimates are made out from past observation and experience, as well as a knowledge of the actual wants and necessities of the superintendency:

Goods for presents, such as blankets, shirts, hats, caps, shoes, pants, &c.....	\$5,000
Ammunition and guns.....	1,500
Provisions and tobacco.....	5,500
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Total for presents.....	12,000
For Major Holeman's agency current—	
Expenses, as per bills of last year.....	\$5,000
Major Rose, as per bills of last year.....	3,500
Two interpreters, say.....	1,000
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Total agencies.....	9,500
Superintendents, and defraying expenses of farming operations.....	\$2,700
Messengers on various business.....	600
Expenses of office, clerk-hire and other general contingencies, including interpreters, \$500.....	2,500
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	5,800
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	27,300
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It will be observed, that the above estimates do not contemplate holding of treaties or establishing schools, blacksmiths, mills, &c., at agencies, usual in other Territories, and would be desirable in this. The estimates for such purposes were made in my report of estimates to Elisha Whittlesey, esq., December 31, 1851, and have probably been received before this.

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

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor, and *ex-officio* Superintendent
of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

No. 64.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Utah Territory, September 25, 1852.

SIR: The time has arrived when it becomes my duty to make to you my annual report. Since my report made to your excellency on the 30th of March, nothing occurred of importance until I left for the Humboldt and Carson valley, on the 12th May. I did not make a report for the quarter ending in June, for the reason that I was at that time *en route* to Carson valley, for the purpose of visiting the unfriendly Indians in that section of the Territory. I did not consider it important to report until I returned from the expedition, when I would be able to give a more satisfactory account of the situation of the Indians and the country, as well as my proceedings generally. I however addressed

the Commissioner of Indian Affairs two communications from Carson valley, dated June 28 and July 19, giving him information of all matters up to that time.

Governed by the opinion and advice of your excellency, as expressed in frequent conversations, I determined to proceed with the expedition, notwithstanding the various reports which reached this city of the danger and difficulties with which it would be attended. I therefore organized a company of twenty-five men, (the arrangements for this journey being hurried by the reports of the hostile determination of the Indians,) and left this place on the 12th of May. I did not think it prudent to let another year elapse without doing or attempting to do something to facilitate the travel, and give security to the emigration, who were expected on this route the present year in great numbers, and, if possible, meet the Indians and quiet their feelings of hostility to our people. I believed that the longer they were permitted to indulge in their acts of barbarity, murdering and plundering our citizens, the greater would be the expense and the greater the difficulty of producing a reconciliation, and giving peace and quiet to the route. I therefore determined, at all hazards, to make the effort, believing that, if successful, it would result in much good to the country, by giving relief and security to the emigration. If unsuccessful, I should have it in my power to give to the department such information as would enable the government to act in future. With these views, believing in the justice and importance of the expedition—believing that it would meet the views and wishes of the department—having received nothing but verbal instructions in regard to my duties, and feeling unwilling to remain idle while there was such important duty to perform—I determined to organize this company, and proceed to the scene of these troubles, to quiet them, if possible, or place the government in possession of such information as would enable her to do so. This course I considered due to myself as Indian agent for the Territory—due to the interests of the Territory, and due to the government. In getting up this company I thought it advisable to have a sufficient force for our own protection, as well as to enable us to afford assistance to the several trains which had preceded us if necessity should require it, particularly as reports had reached this place of the attacks by the Indians on these trains, some of which were said to have been entirely destroyed. These reports, however, I am pleased to say, were untrue. Little or no difficulty occurred to them on the whole route; and what did occur was attributed more to their own negligence than to the Indians. I travelled in company with these trains—consisting of stock, generally—sometimes with one and then with another, until I reached Carson valley, all being in advance of the emigration from the States.

I found the Indians on the whole route disposed to be friendly, or at least they professed to be so. Those I met with on this side of the Goose Creek mountains, about one hundred and eighty miles from this place, claimed to be of the Shoshonie tribe, and belonged to the band who reside in the neighborhood of Box Elder, some eighty miles north of this place. They professed to be on a hunting excursion, and on a

visit to a portion of their tribe who reside in these mountains; all of whom they reported friendly to the whites.

We subsequently met with a few scattering parties of this mountain tribe, generally called "Diggers," but who also claimed to be Shoshonies. They likewise professed friendship and great respect for the whites. After we arrived on the Humboldt, although there were many Indians to be seen in small parties, it was difficult to get a talk with them. Those, however, who we could prevail upon to meet us seemed remarkably friendly, and were much pleased with the kindness and friendship shown them by our company. They also claimed to be of the Shoshonie tribe. They seemed to be very poor, and unarmed, except with the bow and arrow. They said they had no wish to be at war with the whites, but that the whites were always at war with them; that they could not hunt or fish on the river but the whites were shooting them; that the whites would persuade them into their camps, professing great friendship, and, without any cause or offence on their part, would shoot them down. This conduct on the part of the whites, they said, was sometimes revenged by the Indians; but if the whites would let them alone, they would be glad, and would not disturb them in future. I had heard of several circumstances corroborating these charges, and was disposed to place some confidence in their statements. I gave them some presents as an earnest of our kind feelings towards them, and advised them to keep off the road—move their lodges into the mountains while the whites were passing, and that the whites would not disturb them. I requested them to talk with all the other Indians and advise them to the same course, which they promised me to do; and judging from the fact that no difficulties have occurred with the emigrant trains, so far as the Indians have been concerned, they were sincere in their friendship. From the general appearance of poverty and want among these Indians, I cannot believe that the depredations and murders which have occurred on this route can be attributed to them.

I found the Indians on Carson river laboring under the same difficulties with the Shoshonies. I visited a village of the Pi-utah tribe, numbering about three hundred and fifty, located some fifteen miles from the river, in the mountains, and had a long talk with them and their chiefs. I found them very friendly. They also expressed great anxiety to be on friendly terms with the whites. They said they had never disturbed the whites or their property until the whites commenced killing them, and robbing them of their horses, &c.; that they had submitted for a long time, but, finding that the whites continued to harass them, they determined to retaliate. They said they had killed as many whites as the whites had killed Indians, and taken as many horses from the whites as the whites had taken from them, and no more. They were now satisfied, and if the whites would let them alone, they would let the whites alone, and that their hearts would be glad. At first they appeared to suspect our friendly intentions; but when I told them of the friendly disposition of their Great Father, the *Big Captain* of the whites, they seemed much pleased. Two of their chiefs and six warriors accompanied me to my camp. I gave them some provisions and a few presents. I told them they must receive them as a gift from

their Great Father, and that they must treat their white brothers who travelled through their country with kindness, and their Great Father would be kind to them and cause all the whites to be so too. They seemed much pleased at the prospect of peace and friendship with the whites, and promised me that they would not disturb them or their property again.

There are several other bands or tribes located through the mountains and valleys on and near Carson river, who are represented as being very troublesome to emigration. Among them are the Washaws and Lokos, and a few scattering bands of the "White Knives." The latter principally reside in the Humboldt and Goose Creek mountains, but I could find none of them. If any of those I met with belonged to these bands, they would not confess it; nor could they give me any information concerning them, but spoke of them as being very bad Indians.

While in Carson valley I employed two gentlemen well acquainted with the mountains to accompany my interpreter, and endeavor to get me a talk with the chiefs of the Washaw and Loko tribes. They met with many of these tribes, but were unsuccessful in finding the chiefs. The Indians were kind to them, and seemed to have no hostility to the whites. As I was anxious to return and be on the road with the emigration, I could not devote the time necessary to hunt them up. If an agency were established in this valley, it would be an easy matter to collect them together and reconcile them to the whites; but it would require time to effect it. There would be more difficulty in preserving law and order with the whites who ramble through the country than with the Indians. It is thought that the Indians would give little or no trouble were it not for these lawless white men who are continually harassing them.

As I returned, in travelling up the Humboldt, I met but few Indians, and those I had great difficulty in getting a talk with. They had seen other Indians, who informed them that I had advised the Indians to keep off the road in order to prevent difficulties with the whites, and that they had generally done so. I met, upon an average, about three hundred wagons daily from the time I left the link of the Humboldt until I reached the Goose Creek mountains—a distance of upwards of four hundred miles. I inquired particularly in regard to the conduct of the Indians. The almost universal reply was that they had seen but few Indians, all of whom appeared friendly disposed, and that the Indians on the route had been far less troublesome than the white men. Many of the emigrants expressed the opinion that the only difficulties which had occurred—and they were but few—had been the acts of white men. Since my return to this place all the information I have received justifies the conclusion that the Indians have complied with their promises made to me, and that the expedition has been of service in producing peace and quiet on this road. Up to this time I have heard of no depredations being committed by the Indians. All is peace and quiet on the route.

Having no authority to enter into any treaty stipulations with these Indians, all I could do was to see them, and by friendly means, and by distributing among them a few presents and some provisions, impress

upon them the friendly disposition of the government towards them, and, if possible, quiet their hostile feelings towards the whites, and thereby prevent a recurrence of those scenes which have heretofore been so fatal to the emigration and so destructive to life and property. The Indians in this section of the Territory, although they appear to be in a wild and savage state, and have had but little intercourse with the whites, seem to have a very correct idea of the power and importance of our government. They were much pleased with the idea that the "Big Captain" of the whites, as they term the President, knew them, and was friendly disposed towards them. They received the presents I gave them in a manner peculiar to them; exhibiting the strongest evidence of their gratitude and respect.

I think it important that government should establish posts on this route: one on the Humboldt, at or near the mouth of the south fork, some twenty miles below where the road first strikes the river. It is about three hundred miles from this place, and about four hundred and fifty from the Mormon station in Carson valley, where there should be another post established. These posts, with a few soldiers, would not only protect the route, but greatly aid the department in establishing friendly relations with the Indians; which will be no easy matter under the existing state of things. There are white men who are more desperate, and who commit more depredations, it is thought, than the Indians, and who keep the Indians in a constant state of excitement. It will require extreme measures to keep them in order; but when once the country is rid of them, I do not doubt but that the Indians will be easily managed. As the valley of the Humboldt does not furnish facilities for farming operations, it can never become a settled country. Besides the total absence of timber throughout its whole course, from the time the road first strikes it to the sink, the soil is generally of that character which would render it unproductive. Add to this, that in the spring season the river overflows its banks, and much of the most valuable land is so cut up with sloughs that it would be impossible to cultivate it, with the least hope of success, to any extent, as the water does not leave nor the ground dry before late in June. On Carson river there is some timber where the road strikes it after crossing the desert, and for a few miles up. The bottoms, for about fifty miles up the river, are similar to those on the Humboldt, not well calculated for farming operations; but when you approach to within thirty or forty miles of the head of the valley, the land becomes better, the mountains approach nearer to the river, and you find them covered to their base with the best kind of pine timber, well calculated for building purposes. Here would be the proper place for an agency, as the soil is good, with plenty of fine grass and water. It would also be convenient for operations with the Indians. I have heretofore recommended that a treaty should be held with the Indians in this Territory. I earnestly repeat the recommendation; for, until some measure is adopted by which the Indians, as well as the whites, may know their respective rights and privileges, it is vain to expect that the Indian affairs of this Territory can be placed on an amicable footing—such as will be satisfactory to both parties. If something is not done to effect this object, in the course of a few years the Indians will be compelled to give up their

present locations to an emigrating population, and be driven forth to perish on the plains; or the government will find herself embroiled in a war with all these mountain tribes. In the section of country bordering on the Humboldt and Carson rivers, where a portion of the mischievous Indians have resided for years, and where they still reside, game used to abound in great quantities; but the emigration which annually pass that route have killed and driven it off, which has placed the Indians in such a condition that many of them are almost in a starving state. If the government intends to carry into effect the benevolent design of establishing friendly relations with these Indians, to better their condition, and give peace and security to the vast and increasing emigration of her citizens, who are annually passing through their country to California and Oregon, it will be necessary to adopt efficient measures at once. The Indians seem friendly disposed, and will at no time be better prepared for friendly negotiations than at present.

For the want of means and proper instructions, the Indian affairs of this Territory are not in a very prosperous condition. The country is wild and mountainous; most of the Indians who roam over it have had but little intercourse with the whites, and from their savage nature and untamed habits, together with the lawlessness of many whites who infest the country, and who are often more reckless than the Indians themselves, it is very difficult, as well as dangerous, to attempt to do anything with them, particularly those who have been for years plundering and murdering the emigration without fear or restraint; yet, judging from the information I have received on this expedition, I do not hesitate to say that a great change, if not a radical reformation, may be effected by a judicious and timely effort. To effect this object, which is of so much importance to the interests of the Territory, and to the citizens of the various States emigrating to California and Oregon, time and means are necessary; and if it is the intention of the government to establish peace and quiet on this route, the sooner it is done the better. Delay will but increase the difficulty, and greatly add to the expense.

As it has been commenced, and has been so far successful, it seems to me that it is to the interest of the government that it should be attended to without delay. I have already gone as far as, and perhaps farther than my powers and instructions would strictly justify; but when I reflect upon the difficulties and suffering which occurred on this route during the past year—the great destruction of life and property—I consider the labor and expense as small—very small—when contrasted with the good it has effected. I am gratified, however, to know that the expedition not only met with your approbation, but that you advised it as necessary and important.

In raising the company which accompanied me on this expedition, I found it impossible to employ the requisite number of men who were in a situation to furnish their own horses. I was, therefore, compelled to purchase horses for those who could not furnish them. This item has greatly increased the amount of expenditures, but I have no doubt I shall be able to dispose of these horses at a price that the government will sustain but little loss; besides, she has had the benefit of

their services. I could not employ men who furnished their own horses and rigging for less than \$35 per month; while those to whom I furnished horses were allowed but \$25. In order to save expenses, when I arrived at Carson valley I discharged several of my men, keeping only a sufficient number for herding, taking care of horses, camp, &c., as the horses required some recruiting before I could commence my return-trip. I have disposed of a few of these horses, as will be seen by my return of property. The expense of recruiting would have been as great as, if not greater than the loss sustained by the sale. Many of them were very much reduced and worn out by the fatigues of the trip, having to subsist upon grass alone—and that often very scarce.

The item for presents was applied to the best advantage, by distributing them only to the chiefs and men of influence in the tribes. It had a very good effect, as it was unusual for them to receive such evidence of friendship from the whites.

I have thought proper to submit to your consideration the propriety of an expedition from this city, with the view of establishing a better and a shorter road to California, taking a more southern route than the one now travelled. From information I received from General Estill, of California, who had made a partial survey of this route for some one hundred and seventy-five miles from this city, and also from General Morehead, who had reviewed a route from California to the headwaters of Walker's river, in this Territory, leaving a space between the two surveys, of unexplored country estimated at about two hundred miles. I am induced to believe that a better road could be made, giving every facility of grass and water, and at the same time shortening the distance some two or three hundred miles.

The above-named gentlemen will use their influence in California to facilitate the survey. Should the department deem it important to order this expedition, I will with pleasure attend it. There are many Indians through this country which it might be important to visit, and by a proper and timely interchange of friendships a route may be established, which cannot fail to be of lasting benefit to this Territory, as well as great convenience to all future emigration to and from California.

I herewith enclose you an account of the expenses incurred in the expedition to Carson valley, together with an account of the property on hand, which you will please transmit to the department. I have made use of every economy with regard to every description of expense, and hope the result of the expedition, its benefits, and its expenditures, may meet the approbation of the department. Of one thing I feel certain—the expedition could not have been taken at a better time, could not have been more successful in its results, and could not have cost the government less.

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

J. H. HOLEMAN,

Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Oregon, September 23, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs within the Oregon Superintendency.

Since my last report, two Indian agents, Edmund A. Starling and Alonzo A. Skinner, have received commissions, and entered without delay upon the duties assigned them. I located Mr. Starling at Steilacoom, on Puget's sound, and Mr. Skinner in the Rogue's River valley, southern Oregon. Copies of the instructions given to each were forwarded to you on the 10th October last. I have expected that detailed reports from them would arrive in time to accompany my own, but the already advanced season will not permit a longer delay; and their respective reports will be forwarded very soon after they are received at this office. I have, however, been in regular correspondence with the agents, and such letters, and portions of letters, as are considered important, not already forwarded, will be copied to accompany this report.

The post upon the Uvilla river, in upper Oregon, lately occupied by Elias Wampole, esq., is now in care of special agent Luke Torrance; and I am glad to add, that the numerous calls and business matters there receive prompt attention. It is to be regretted that Mr. Elkanah Walker should have declined the appointment of agent for that place, as his qualifications fitted him for its duties, and many friends solicited it on his behalf. The reasons advanced by him for declining were set forth in a letter to you dated July 21.

On the 4th of August last, I addressed a letter to you recommending sub-agent Parrish for the office named, and, knowing that he will cheerfully accept, if appointed, I am quite anxious to learn your decision in regard to it. Mr. Parrish, like Rev. Mr. Walker, was formerly a missionary, and "religious duty," he says, will overbalance all other considerations connected with his removal there.

Before taking my leave for Washington in November last, I found it necessary to have a sub-agent at Astoria, in place of Robert Shortiss, and succeeded in securing the services of Lewis H. Judson, esq., to act as special sub-agent until my return, or until he should be appointed to the office; and I have to inform you that he commenced duty in such capacity on the 5th of February, and has received pay from that time. His bond was approved on the 12th of May last. He is located upon the treaty-ground at Tansey point, mouth of the Columbia river.

The bond of Samuel Culver, esq., lately appointed sub-Indian agent, was approved and placed on file in this office on the 7th instant; and very soon thereafter Mr. C. left for Port Orford, his destined post, with full instructions for his guidance. I have no doubt but that he will make a faithful and capable officer.

Sub-agent Parrish continues his efficient duties in the Willamette valley, his headquarters being at Sabine. In the event of his receiving the appointment of agent to reside at the Uvilla, as before alluded to, I will endeavor to recommend a capable person to occupy the place he leaves. While speaking of the sub-agents, I am reminded to say that

no appropriation appears to have been recommended by the Commissioner, in his "estimate of money required for the current expenses of the Indian department," for their pay this year in Oregon.

The troubles growing out of the whiskey trade with the Indians are mostly confined to the country about Puget's sound and Shoal-Water bay. The traffic is carried on by persons engaged in the collection of oysters for the California trade. Liquor is brought in ships and given to the Indians in exchange for their labor in collecting oysters. Agent Starling has succeeded in destroying large quantities of whiskey in vessels on the sound, and the trade in that quarter will very soon be effectually stopped; but at Shoal-Water bay it must remain unmolested at present, for it is absolutely impossible to reach these unlawful traders upon the ocean without the aid of a revenue cutter, or some quick-sailing craft, properly manned, and fully authorized to act promptly upon the offenders. It is a source of much embarrassment and regret to me that I cannot take immediate steps to eradicate this formidable evil, and make an example of the unprincipled characters so manifestly violating the law.

No appropriation has been made by Congress for the Indian department in Oregon, that could, in conformity to law, be applied to the cost (which is very great) of preventing these California vessels from engaging in this illicit traffic along the Pacific coast. It will, then, I think, be apparent to the department, that the superintendent, and agents under his direction, labor under embarrassing circumstances when attempting to cope with this organized band of smugglers.

In this, as in all other Indian countries, the chief source of trouble with the Indians arises out of the use of ardent spirits amongst them; but within the *accessible limits* of the Territory, with the aid and cooperation of my efficient corps of agents and sub-agents, I have succeeded in breaking up and destroying all, or nearly all, the liquor establishments where this bane has been dealt to them. I now feel quite confident that, with liberal appropriations at the next session of Congress for the purpose, together with instructions to act, I can keep the coast clear in future, and intimidate those whose sense of justice would not prevent them from readily engaging in this profitable trade.

I am sorry to record here that serious difficulties have from time to time occurred in that portion of southern Oregon known as the Rogue's River country, between the miners engaged in digging gold and the Indians; but I am not in possession of sufficient facts, connected with the origin of these disturbances, to come to satisfactory conclusions as to who are most to be blamed—the whites or the Indians. The account which agent Skinner gave of a recent difficulty between the miners and Indians in his immediate neighborhood, in which a number of the latter were killed, was forwarded with my letter to you on the 6th instant.

These unfortunate occurrences are seriously to be regretted. I have good reason to believe, however, that most, if not all, of the difficulties with the Indians in the southern portion of Oregon will subside so soon as treaties are made with them for their lands, and a judicious selection of country made for their future residence. At the same time, in view of the present state of things, I think there should be

located in a proper place in that country, a small detachment of United States troops, to keep in check improper conduct on the part of the whites as well as the Indians. As I have before suggested the propriety of doing this, I will not here enlarge upon the subject. Had I have had funds applicable to the object, I should long since have visited that portion of Oregon, for the purpose of making treaties with the Indians for the lands now so generally occupied by the gold-diggers.

In connexion with the subject of Indian treaties, I will here remark, that it is peculiarly unfortunate that so much delay occurs in getting the decision of the President and Senate upon the treaties negotiated with the Oregon Indians. It is exceedingly difficult—nay, impossible—to convey to them intelligibly the causes of delay on my part in fulfilling the promise made. The month of June last was fixed upon to pay the first annuity to the Port Orford Indians; but in this particular no precise time was fixed with the other tribes and bands with whom I negotiated treaties.

It is a matter of earnest solicitation with me, that the apprehended difficulties at Port Orford, alluded to in my letter of the 6th instant, may be averted by the timely arrival of Mr. Culver, who may be able to pacify the Indians until the annuities they so anxiously expect shall arrive. And you may be assured that no time will be lost in forwarding the goods after the news of the ratification of the treaties is received, accompanied with instructions as to the mode of procuring the articles.

Owing to the great length of time that must always necessarily intervene between the making and ratification of Indian treaties in Oregon, I take the liberty to suggest the propriety of permitting the superintendent to cause a small payment to be made to the Indians at the time and place of concluding any treaty, and the payment to be considered the first in conformity to its conditions. I am confident that this would be more satisfactory to the Indians than to receive the same amount as a present, and then be liable to meet with disappointment in the time, as understood by them, that they were to receive their first payment. Whether, to carry out this suggestion, it would require an act of Congress, or if it would come within the powers now given to the President, as provided in the 17th section of the act of Congress of 30th June, 1834, I am undetermined, and would be happy to have your decision in regard to it.

Several of the Indian tribes of upper Oregon, visited by me in the summer of 1851, manifest great desire to be furnished with useful farming implements—such as ploughs, axes, sickles, hoes, &c.—showing conclusively thereby that they are truly anxious to adopt some of the most useful (to them) of the habits of the whites. I hope, therefore, that the government will make suitable provision for complying with so reasonable a request. It is a well-known fact that the Indians of Oregon are more inclined to be industrious than any wild tribes beyond the mountains. To encourage these habits, then, by affording them facilities to work and support themselves, as the fruits of the chase disappear, would surely be a laudable enterprise, and productive of much real good.

The superintendent's house, with the improvements connected there-

with, is finished, but the entire expense cannot now be accurately ascertained; though I will forward, at as early a day as practicable, a complete statement of the cost of the improvement. You will, however, observe, by reference to the copy of a letter accompanying this report, marked C, that the investment is a good one for the government. Should the necessary appropriation for a storehouse be made, the building should be erected, I think, on the same lot with the present dwelling, and upon the bank of the river, where vessels can safely come that can reach Portland, (six miles below.) Referring to the value of the present building, I think a storehouse would add proportionately to the value of the whole.

The agency-house at the Uvilla river, in upper Oregon, is finished as far as was contemplated, and the cost is \$3,635 69, (three thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents.) No just idea can be formed by those on the Atlantic side of the country of the enormous cost of building in that part of Oregon, so far from the settlements as this building is located. The causes are apparent to those located here, but it may not be important to detail them in this place.

In view, then, of the unreasonable prices which would now be necessary to pay for the transportation of building materials interior, I am of opinion that it would be advisable to defer building other houses for agents for a season, as there is a reasonable prospect that the price of labor as well as of materials for the purpose, will be, in one or two years, greatly reduced; while saw-mills are being erected in remote places, and all the facilities for getting to and from the back countries are fast improving.

The estimate of money required for the use of the Indian department in Oregon, for the year commencing July 1, 1853, is as follows:

For the pay of superintendent and three agents, seven thousand dollars.

For the pay of three sub-agents, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of nine interpreters, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For travelling and contingent expenses, four thousand dollars.

For clerk-hire, office-rent, fuel, lights, and stationery, three thousand dollars.

For continuing negotiations with the Indian tribes west of the Cascade mountains, including presents, twenty thousand dollars.

For the building of a storehouse in which to store Indian goods, five thousand dollars.

To the above should be added the necessary amount to pay the regular annuities upon Indian treaties that may have been confirmed by the President and Senate.

My estimates for the pay of salaries to the superintendent and agents are for amounts now allowed by law: and under this head I will advance the remark, that it is extremely difficult to procure faithful agents and interpreters at the prices now allowed; the latter-named I am obliged to board at my own private expense.

The amount estimated "for continuing negotiations with the Indian tribes west of the Cascade mountains," is believed to be sufficient to

close all the treaties necessary to be made with these Indians, provided prudence and economy are used.

With a proper regard to the interests of the country and government, I hope the amount estimated "for travelling and contingent expenses," will not be reduced. A sum equal to one-half this amount having been stricken out of the last year's "deficiency bill," made it difficult to travel and watch, with the required scrutiny, the inroads made by liquor venders.

I renew, in this estimate, the application for an appropriation "to build a storehouse in which to store Indian goods," it being apparent to me that it would be a matter of economy, as storage is proportionably high with other things. Besides this, there are some materials on hand—such as would be required in its construction, viz: nails, glass, fastenings, &c., with water-lime for a foundation.

The Commissioner was kind enough during the last session of Congress to address a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate, giving it as his opinion that a law should be passed allowing the same pay and giving the same powers to the superintendent in Oregon as were given to that officer in California. While such a law would enable the superintendent to receive adequate pecuniary compensation for the duties performed, it would allow him, like his brother officer in an adjoining State, to settle the accounts of the agents without submitting them to the tedious delay incident to sending accounts on to Washington to be audited, and consequently render the service of these untiring agents less embarrassing; for the money for his current travelling expenses, as well as his salary, could be paid over to him quarterly.

I may be pardoned for alluding to the subject of increased pay to the officers of the Indian department in Oregon, as there is such manifest wrong in paying the same grade of office, where the expenses of living are less, exactly *double* the compensation allowed here.

My prolonged absence on the business of my office in Washington, during the last year, has prevented me from collecting as much statistical information in regard to the Indians of Oregon as I could desire. Early steps, however, have been taken to fulfil the requirements contained in your circular letter of date May 31, 1852, accompanying forms for a "census, and also for vocabularies and numerals of the several Indian tribes," &c. Since forms like the above-named have been sent to the agents and sub-agents, I hope to be able at an early day to furnish you with the information desired, made up as accurately as it is possible to obtain it.

The copies of letters marked A and B are considered useful, as giving information concerning the region of country assigned to agent Skinner, and are respectfully submitted with my report. The one marked C, before alluded to, is the copy of a letter from Capt. L. Whitcomb, tendering an offer for the superintendent's house, and is also respectfully submitted.

In concluding this report, I will exhibit a statement of the amount of receipts and disbursements for the year commencing July 1, 1851, and ending June 30, 1852.

Amount on hand July 1, 1851.....	\$2,477 44
Receipts up to June 30, 1852.....	22,625 00
Total.....	25,102 44
Disbursements up to June 30, 1852.....	24,308 42
Balance.....	794 02

I have received, also, the sum of \$350 87 from Governor John P. Gaines, (while acting as chairman of the "Board of Commissioners to treat with the Indian tribes west of the Cascade mountains,") for treaty purposes. This sum, together with \$3,000 borrowed from General John Adair, collector of the customs at Astoria, was used in negotiating the thirteen treaties with the Oregon Indians, during August and September, 1851; all of which has been duly accounted for.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANSON DART,
Superintendent.

Hon. LUKE LEA,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 66.—A.

ROGUE'S RIVER VALLEY
November 25, 1851.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from your office, dated October 10, 1851, on the 13th ultimo I left Oregon city, *en route* for the district assigned to me, and on the 15th instant arrived at Perkin's Ferry, on Rogue's river.

On my way here I met the principal part of that portion of the Calapooya tribe of Indians who reside in the northern part of the Umpqua valley. I found them friendly disposed towards the whites, but very impatient, and much dissatisfied that the proper persons to purchase their lands had not visited them. In consequence of the state of feeling which existed, I thought it highly advisable to make them some kind of presents; but, owing to the limited number of blankets and the small quantity of calico which I had with me, I did not deem it proper to give any of the goods away until I should get further south. I therefore concluded to make them a present of a beef ox, which I found roaming on the prairie in the neighborhood of Mr. Applegate's, which was said to belong to the United States, but which I subsequently found to be claimed by William S. Martin, esq., of Winchester. I was not able at the time to procure the necessary vouchers, but can do so when I come in next summer.

On my arrival at the mouth of the Kanyou, I met a part of the band of Indians who reside in that vicinity, and had a *talk* with them, and made them some presents of blankets and calico. I also left thirty-five (35) blankets and one hundred and fifty-one (151) yards of calico with Mr. Joseph Knott, to be given to such of the tribe as could not be pres-

ent in consequence of sickness, the weather being very inclement at the time. I have since learned that he has distributed the presents in accordance with my directions. From all I could learn, these Indians are entirely friendly, and anxious to sell their lands to the government. I assured them that you would be there next summer, for the purpose of making the purchase. With that assurance, and the presents which I made them, they appeared perfectly satisfied.

At Perkin's Ferry I met about one hundred of the Umpqua band of Rogue's River Indians, including the chiefs and principal men of the Grave Creek band, with whom I had a *talk*, and to whom I made presents of blankets and calico. They appeared quite friendly, and well pleased with the presents.

At the same time and place I met a portion of the Shasta band of Rogue's River Indians. I also made them presents, and found them much more familiar and friendly than I had anticipated. This portion of the tribe reside principally on the main river between the Ferry and Table rock.

At the request of *Joe* and *Sam*, the principal chiefs of the Rogue's River Indians, I met another part of the Shasta band a few days subsequently, on the river, about eighteen miles above the Ferry, to whom I made presents of what blankets and calico I had remaining, and of the tin pans and pails. These Indians were from different parts of the upper valley, and represented all the different bands residing there, with the exception of those living on the head-waters of the main branch of the river.

From what I saw of these Indians, I am satisfied that, by the exercise of a little forbearance and discretion on the part of the whites, any further difficulties may be avoided. I believe the only portions of the Indians in this valley from whom any difficulty is to be apprehended, unless some provocation shall be given them, are those living in the vicinity of the foot of the Siskin mountains, and those in the valley of the Main fork, above Table rock.

With the Umpqua band no difficulty of any consequence has occurred since last summer; and I am satisfied that it will require some serious outrage on the part of the whites to arouse them to hostility. I have availed myself of every opportunity which has presented itself to learn the truth with reference to the difficulty which occurred near the Siskin mountains on the 29th ultimo, and, from all that I can learn, I am well satisfied that it was the result of a misunderstanding between the whites and the Indians, and not in consequence of any previous hostile feelings on the part of the Indians, and that there was as much blame to be attributed to the whites as to the Indians; and in all the *talks* I have had with the Indians I have told them that the whites were willing to overlook and forget all the murders which have occurred on either side, but that property taken by the Indians from the whites, or by the whites from the Indians, must be restored.

From the acquaintance I have had with *Joe* and *Sam*, I have been very favorably impressed. They appear entirely friendly, and to have sufficient intelligence to see that neither they nor their people have anything to gain by hostility with the whites; but that, on the contrary, it is to their interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with both the

whites, who are settled in their country, and those who are passing through it, and I have no doubt they will use all their influence to keep their people quiet; and from the acquaintance I have had with the whites settled in the valley, I think they are disposed to pursue a course calculated to secure the peace of the country.

I have not, as yet, had time to make a selection of a location, but am at present at what is called the Willow Springs, about twenty-five miles above Perkin's Ferry, and just at the lower part of the main valley of Rogue's river, and about five miles south of Table Rock.

From what I have seen, I am satisfied that the presence of the agent in this vicinity will be more necessary than in any other part of the agency, and I think I shall locate within from five to ten miles of this place.

I have not yet had time to acquire sufficient knowledge of the country to give you any description of it; but, from what I have seen, I am highly pleased with the appearance of the valley. The view from this point is the finest I have ever seen.

If you could send me one hundred or one hundred and fifty blankets, and from three to four hundred yards of calico, it would assist me very much in securing the peace and quiet of the country in my agency. There are many Indians who have not been present when I made presents, and consequently have not yet received any; and the number which I had was too small to enable me to retain any for those not present.

In great haste, I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. SKINNER,

Indian Agent for Southwestern Oregon.

ANSON DART, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

No. 67.—B.

INDIAN AGENCY, ROGUE'S RIVER,

August 6, 1852.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 10th October last I have endeavored to ascertain, as near as practicable, the number of Indians inhabiting that portion of this agency lying between the Umpqua mountain on the north and the Cascade range on the east, the Siskiyou mountain on the south and the summit of the coast range on the west. Owing to the limited acquaintance I have been enabled to form with the Indians of this valley since my arrival here last November, I have no great confidence in the entire accuracy of the numbers as given below; but I believe them not very far from correct.

Number of men, 406; of women, 443; of boys, 159; and girls, 146.

I have found the number of Indians in this portion of the agency much less than I anticipated when I arrived here. I have no doubt that but the number of men and women is given with tolerable accuracy; but the number of children is, I apprehend, much less than the actual number.

The whole country from the Calapooya creek, in the Umpqua valley, to the Siskin mountain, is occupied by the Umpqua and Shasta tribes of Indians; and these tribes are subdivided into various bands, each claiming separate and distinct portions of territory. But, owing to the shortness of the time I have been located in this agency, and the difficulty of communicating with the natives, in consequence of not being able to procure an interpreter who can speak either the Umpqua or Shasta languages—the Indians having but an imperfect knowledge of the *Chinook jargon*—I have found it impossible to ascertain the boundaries of the territories of the different bands into which the principal tribes are divided.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALONZO A. SKINNER,
Indian Agent, Southwestern Oregon.

ANSON DART, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs for Oregon, Milwaukie, O. T.

No. 68.—C.

MILWAUKIE, *September 2, 1852.*

DEAR SIR: Will you be so kind as to inform me, at your earliest convenience, whether government will dispose of the Indian agency house and grounds now occupied by you for that purpose, upon the west side of the Willamette river, opposite "Milwaukie claim," which last-named claim I have sold for \$150,000? If so, at what price?

I feel safe in offering *fifty per cent.* over and above first cost, as the location suits me well on account of its many advantages for commercial purposes, being at the head of ship navigation, and the water-power and farming facilities being convenient to it.

Your answer to the above inquiry will be duly appreciated.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

LOT WHITCOMB.

ANSON DART, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

No. 69.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY, OREGON,
September 2, 1852.

SIR: Your letter of this date, in which you tender an offer of fifty per cent. above first cost for the "government superintendency house and grounds," has been received, and, in reply, I would state that a copy of your letter will be transmitted to the Hon. L. Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington, for his consideration, and his reply will be made known to you at the earliest possible time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANSON DART,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

LOT WHITCOMB, Esq.,
Milwaukie, Oregon Territory.

No. 70.

INDIAN AGENCY, ROGUE RIVER VALLEY,
July 26, 1852.

SIR: We have again been involved in difficulties with the Indians of this valley, which, however, are at this time, I believe, happily settled, and friendly feeling again restored between the whites and Indians. As various, and perhaps erroneous reports with reference to the affair will undoubtedly reach you, I have thought it advisable to give you a detailed account of the origin and progress of the difficulty, so far as the facts have come within my knowledge.

About the 8th instant a white man, while passing from Shasty to Scott's valley, was murdered under circumstances that rendered it almost certain that the murder had been committed by Indians, and it was subsequently ascertained from friendly Indians that the man had been murdered by three Indians, some of whom were supposed to be Shasties from Shasty valley. The whites immediately arrested the Shasty chief, and demanded of him the murderers. I am informed that he refused to deliver them up, and shortly afterwards made his escape, and that immediately the whites commenced a war of extermination against the Shasties—shooting down every Indian that could be found. The knowledge of the difficulty at Shasty and Scott's vallies was soon spread among the Indians of this valley, causing much excitement and alarm.

About the time of the murder of the white man at Scott's valley, Sam, the principal war-chief of the Indians of this valley, went to the house of Dr. Ambrose, who resides about two miles from the *Big Bar* on Rogue river, (the usual winter residence of Sam,) and demanded of him three beef-cattle, or that he should immediately leave the place; stating that he, Sam, had previously sold the land to Wm. G. T'Vault, esq. Sam at the same time proposed to trade two Indian children and a horse and some money for a little girl of Dr. Ambrose, about two years of age. Sam's manner at the time was such as to cause the doctor to apprehend that he intended to take the child by force if he could not otherwise obtain it. The next morning I went down and saw Sam, and, as I supposed at the time, settled the difficulty to the satisfaction of both parties.

On the 15th instant some fifteen or twenty Indians came to the camp of some whites, near the house of Dr. Ambrose, and, from what I can learn, appeared angry, and stated in substance "that the whites were not good; that they were killing all the Indians over at Shasty; that the whites here had not done right in this valley, and that they intended to make them do right hereafter;" and while a white man was loading a gun, an Indian went up to him and told him to put the gun down, and attempted to take the gun from him. The Indians also inquired for Sam. At this time a party of white men, who were coming up the river, arrived, when the Indians immediately left.

The party of white men passed on to Jacksonville, the town at the *diggins*, and the account which they give of the affair was such as to cause great excitement, and to induce the people to raise a company of some seventy-five or eighty men for the purpose of fighting the Indians

The company thus raised determined to start immediately in pursuit of the Indians, and to attack them wherever found. This was all done without giving me the slightest intimation of what was transpiring.

On the morning of the 16th I accidentally learned what had taken place, and immediately hastened to town and endeavored to dissuade the men from attacking the Indians until I could see them, and ascertain what their intentions were. This request was ultimately so far complied with as to agree to march down to Dr. Ambrose's, and there halt for a short time, to give me an opportunity of seeing the Indians; at the same time they appointed a committee of four, to accompany me in the proposed interview with the Indians.

On the arrival of the committee and myself at the *Big Bar*, we discovered Sam on the opposite side of the river. We requested him to come across the river, as we wished to talk with him. As soon as he saw who we were, (he being well acquainted with the most of the committee,) he and another Indian came over to us. He stated that he was not angry with the whites; that he did not wish to fight; and proposed to send for all his people, and also for his brother *Joe*, the principal chief, and have them all meet us on the *Big Bar* the next day. To this proposition we consented, and I informed Sam that there would be some seventy or eighty white men present, as I wished them all to hear what was said. To this he expressed his assent.

About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant, a party of about ten or twelve men arrived at the bar, from Shasty or Scott's valley, for the purpose, as they alleged, of demanding of the Indians of this valley the Indians who were supposed to have murdered the white man in Scott's valley, and who, they said, had fled to this valley. Just previous to their arrival on the bar, the party from Shasty arrested an Indian belonging on the creek above the agency. As soon as I was made aware of the fact, I demanded the release of the Indian; but the party refused to release him.

About 10 o'clock on the same morning, the company moved up to the bar, and, as the Indians had not arrived, I crossed the river, in company with four or five white men—all of whom were known to the Indians—and went up to the Indian camp, about a mile and a half above where the company had halted. After some conversation with *Joe* and *Sam*, they agreed to go down and cross the river. When we arrived opposite the whites, they were all mounted and drawn up in a line, facing the river, and in range of the Indians as they crossed the river. *Joe* and *Sam* immediately inquired why the men were drawn up in that order, and stated that their people were afraid to cross. I requested the men to withdraw some hundred and fifty yards from the bank, and to dismount, stack their arms in the rear, and sit down on the ground; which request was complied with. *Joe* and *Sam* then crossed the river with me, (the main body of the Indians not having yet arrived,) and as soon as the Indians came down, they talked to them across the river, and informed me that they were telling them to come over. Only a few of the Indians, however, came over. During the day the men appeared very restless, and determined to attack the Indians.

Sam having recrossed the river, as he stated, for the purpose of per-

suading his people to come over, I informed the captain of the company that if the men would remain seated on the ground, and do nothing which the Indians could construe into evidence of hostility, I would go over the river again, and endeavor to persuade the Indians to come over. To this the captain consented, and I went across the river. Soon after I arrived where the Indians were, an Indian came down and told Sam that quite a number of Indians had just arrived at his camp from Table Rock. Sam, as he informed me, sent the messenger immediately back to tell the Indians to come, [down,] and told me that as soon as his people arrived he and all his Indians would go over the river with me.

At this time two of my friends came across the river and informed me that the whites were about to attack the Indians, and advised me to recross the river as soon as possible, as I should be entirely in the power of the Indians in case of an attack. I informed Sam that the whites were getting very impatient at the delay of the Indians, and that it was advisable for me to go over and talk to them. To this he appeared entirely willing. On recrossing the river I found most of the men mounted, and the greatest excitement prevailing. I informed them of what Sam had told me, but they refused to delay any longer, and proposed to shoot down the few Indians—some twenty or twenty-five—who had crossed over to us. Mr. Martin Angel, formerly of Oregon city, but now of this valley, for the purpose of saving the lives of the Indians, proposed to take them prisoners. Most of the Indians, being acquainted with him, readily consented to go with him to a log house, some hundred yards from where they were; but, before they arrived at the house, the Indians became alarmed at the conduct of the whites, when one of them attempted to make his escape. Some allege that the Indian attempted to draw his bow; others, that he endeavored to draw his knife; and others who were present, say that he attempted neither, but only endeavored to make his escape. Upon the Indian's thus attempting to escape, a man by the name of John Galvin, one of the party from Shasty, fired upon him. The firing now became pretty general upon both sides; many who were opposed to commencing the attack thinking it now necessary to fight in self-defence. Four of the prisoners were immediately killed; the balance made their escape. No white men were injured, so far as I have been able to learn. The firing continued pretty brisk for some ten or fifteen minutes across the river from both sides, but with little effect, when a part of the Indians retreated down the river and a part up. In a few minutes the firing recommenced about a mile and a half down the river, but without effect on either side. I am satisfied the arresting of the Indian herein referred to by the party from Shasty, did much to intimidate the Indians, and to prevent an amicable adjustment of all the difficulties between the whites and Indians. I am also satisfied, from what I saw myself, and from what I have learned from others, that a man by the name of — Steel, who pretended to be the leader of the party from Shasty, was principally instrumental in causing the attack on the prisoners, which, for a time, produced general hostilities.

As soon as the firing commenced—being satisfied that I could be of no further service as Indian agent, not having the least influence with

the company, and not being disposed to take part in hostilities commenced under circumstances such as herein related—I left for home, for the purpose of preparing to defend my own house and property, if circumstances should render it necessary.

During the night of the 17th and the morning of the 18th instant, a portion of the whites persuaded the Indians down the river some twenty-five miles, and attacked and dispersed several small parties of them, and, I believe, killed two or three.

On the 20th instant Sam, who, together with the greater part of his men, had taken up a position in an almost impenetrable thicket on the bank of the river near Table Rock, as the whites were preparing to attack him, proposed a cessation of hostilities, and offered to comply with the terms proposed by the whites, and requested that I should be sent for to conclude a treaty; but, as I was confined to the house by sickness, it was impossible for me to comply with his request; and on the 21st instant the Indians and whites met at the agency, and the difficulty was settled—it having been ascertained beyond all doubt that the murderers from Shasty, herein referred to, were not in this valley; they having been arrested near the Klamath lake.

The greater portion of the Indians are still encamped near the agency, and appear entirely friendly.

Permit me again to urge upon you the necessity of your visiting this section of country at as early a day as possible. The Indians are becoming very impatient, and are looking anxiously for their promised presents. I think it will be quite impossible to keep them quiet much longer unless these promises are fulfilled.

At the termination of the late hostilities with the Indians, as they were almost famished, I deemed it advisable to make them a present of two beef-cattle, in order, to some extent, to remove the temptation to renewed depredations on the property of the settlers.

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

A. A. SKINNER,

Indian Agent.

ANSON DART, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory.

No. 71.

STELLACOOM, O. T.,

September 1, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you, according to the requirements of the department, my first annual report as United States Indian agent for the district of Puget's sound. In submitting it, I take the liberty of calling to your mind the very extensive district I am placed in—extending from the Columbia river, on the south, north to the 49th degree of latitude, and from the Pacific coast, east, to the Cascade range of mountains—and the comparatively short time I have resided in it; which will, I hope, account for the slight amount of interest and information it may seem to contain.

I left Oregon city in the latter part of October last, and took up my residence, according to your instructions, at Steilacoom on the 28th day of that month. Shortly after my arrival, although the rainy season had commenced, the Indians came by tribes to see me, being impelled thereto seemingly by curiosity and an expectation of receiving presents; and all extremely desirous to learn the intentions of the government in regard to purchasing their lands. These visits not being usual with them, I did everything in my power to encourage them, in order to familiarize them with the whites. I therefore distributed the articles you delivered to me for the purpose to the chiefs and most important persons of each tribe, for which they seemed to be most grateful. There are yet, however, tribes I have never seen, and as I have distributed all the articles I brought over with me, excepting light blankets, I would recommend that others be sent me for the same purpose.

I have attempted to learn with accuracy the number of Indians in each different tribe; but it has been out of my power to do so. When they visited me, they did not know themselves; and in visiting them, such is their disposition to wander, that it is seldom, if ever, the whole tribe is found together. I have asked the chiefs of all the tribes I have seen to find out the number of men, women, and children, and let me know the exact numbers. I have taken the name, location, and number of each tribe in this district. The numbers I give from information and my own observation. It is given, however, as only approximative to the true numbers.

I had intended preparing a map of the country contiguous to the sound, but, until lately, have not had the materials; and since I have had them, I have not had leisure to attend to it. In order, therefore, that the location of the different tribes may be more readily comprehended, I will give the names and location of the tribes on the east side of the sound first: commencing at Budd's inlet, the extreme south of the sound, and going north to the 49th degree of latitude, or Point Roberts, immediately below the mouth of Frazier's river. I will then commence at Cape Flattery, on the Straits of Fuca, and give the names and locations of the tribes inhabiting the west side of the sound to Budd's inlet. The tribes who do not frequent the sound, I will give lastly. I speak of the sound as the whole body of inland salt water.

Name of tribe.	Location of tribe.	Supposed number.
Stitcheo-saw-mish, or Turn Water.	Budd's inlet and South bay, vicinity of town of Olympia.	25 or 30
Squally-ah-mish, or Nisqually.	Nesqually river, bay, and vicinity...	100
Pualli-paw-mish, or Pualliss.	Pualliss river, bay, and vicinity....	200
Nee-wam-ish	Nee-wam-ish river, bay, and vicinity.	60
Sah-ma-mish	Country bordering on a lake between Nee-wam-ish and Sno-ho-mish rivers.	100
Sno-ho-mish	South end of Whitney's island, Sno-ho-mish river, bay, and vicinity.	250
Skea-wa-mish	North fork of Sno-ho-mish river, called Skea-wa-mish river.	175
Skuck-stan-a-jumps ..	Skuck-stan-a-jumps river, a branch of Skea-wa-mish river.	100
Sno-qual-a-muke....	South fork of Sno-ho-mish river, called Sno-qual-a-muke river.	225
Stilla-qua-mish	Stilla-qua-mish river and vicinity.	175
Kick-u-al-lis	Mouth of Kickuallis river and vicinity	160
Squa-na-mish	Vicinity of Kickuallis river.....	60
Ska-git	North end of Whitney's island, Skagit river and vicinity.	800
Sock-a-muke	Head-waters of Skagit river.....	250
Ne-u-tub-vig	Extreme north end of Whitney's island, and country between Ska-git river and Bellingham's bay.	400
Cowe-wa-chin, Noot-hum, Mie-mis-souks.	The country between the Ne-u-tub-vig territory and Frazier's river. (But little known of these tribes.)	
<i>Commencing at Cape Flattery.</i>		
Ma-caw, or Flattery.	Cape Flattery to Neah bay.....	800
Pist-chin	From Neah bay to point Los Angeles.	200
Sklal-lum	The coast between Los Angeles and Port Townsend.	800
Chin-a-kum	Vicinity of Port Townsend.....	75
Tu-a-nooch	Mouth of Hood's canal.....	150
Sko-sko-mish	Head of Hood's canal.....	150
Sno-qua-mish	Port Orchard, Elliot's bay, and vicinity.	400
Sho-mam-ish	Vashon's island.....	40
Sroo-tle-mam-ish	Case's inlet.....	60
Quack-ena-mish	Case's inlet.....	100
Say-hay-ma-mish	Totten inlet.....	35

These are all the tribes that I am aware of that frequent the waters of the sound. There is said to be a tribe called the Clossets, who inhabit the south side of Cape Flattery. I however know nothing of them. It is a part of the country that has never been visited by the whites to my knowledge. Of the tribes inhabiting the country between the Columbia river and Puget's sound, there are but two tribes, excluding the various bands of the Chinooks.

Names.	Location of Tribe.	Supposed Number.
Che-ha-lis	Che-ha-lis river and vicinity	225
Cow-e-litz	Cow-e-litz river and vicinity	200

The Chinooks, and the various bands of that tribe, inhabiting the country immediately in the vicinity of the mouth of the Columbia river, I do not consider necessary to include in this report, as they have been already treated with.

The Click-a-tats are a large and powerful tribe, inhabiting the country east of the Cascade range. Great numbers of them, however, as soon as the snow melts from the mountains in the spring, come over this side of the mountains, where they frequently spend the summer, trading and gambling with the different tribes, exchanging horses for money and hyagua—a shell they are fond of decorating themselves with. These Indians are much superior to the Indians on this side. They resemble more the nomadic tribes of the plains. Two of the most powerful chiefs were here this summer. From them I learned that the tribe is divided into five different bands; in all amounting to some two or three thousand souls. They have immense herds of cattle and horses, and raise wheat, potatoes, &c. They understand the use of the plough, and in many other things seem to far surpass any other Indians I have seen in Oregon.

I have been able to discover but eight different languages among the tribes of this district. These are distinct, and are used among different tribes, as enumerated below. Other languages may exist, but they are not in use that I can discover.

The Stitcha-saw-mich, Squally-ah-mich, Pee-allipaw-mich, Nuna-mish, Sah-wah-mish, Sno-qual-a-muhe, Sno-quam-ish, Quash-sua-mish, Say-hay, Mon-mish, and Scootle-mamish tribes, all use the Nesqually language, and are very similar in character and disposition.

The Sno-ho-mish, Skea-nu-mish, Skuck-stan-a-jumps, and Stilla-quamish speak the Sno-ho-mish tongue.

The Ska-git, Kickuallis, Squa-sua-mish, and Sock-a-muke speak the same tongue—the Ska-git.

The Ne-u-lub-vig and Misonks speak the same language, as also, I am informed, the Cow-e-na-chino and Noot-hum-mic. None of these four tribes, with an occasional exception of the Ne-u-lub-vigs, ever come into the American settlements. They go to Vancouver's island to trade.

The Macaws and Pist-chino speak the same language. They scarcely ever come into the country settled by the Americans. They trade mostly at Vancouver's Island, and with vessels that frequently touch there for the purpose.

The Sklal-lums speak a distinct tongue. They wander about a great deal, but trade mostly at Victoria, on Vancouver's Island.

The Chine-a-kums speak a distinct language. They have been killed and made slaves of by the Sklal-lums until there are now but few of them left.

The Tu-a-noock and Sho-ko-mish tribes speak the same language. They are peaceable Indians, and seldom come among the whites.

The Cow-e-litz and Che-ha-lis or Chick-a-lees speak the same language, and are much intermixed.

The character of all these Indians is similar as a general thing. They all depend upon fish, berries, and roots for their main subsistence, and all possess a desire to copy after the whites. The pride they take in dressing in cloth, and of being taught to have dropped their savageness, and to have approached, however distantly, to the manners and likeness of the whites, forms a most marked difference between them and the Indians formerly inhabiting the eastern part of the United States. They are excessively indolent and selfish, having no gratitude or affection, seemingly, beyond themselves. The numerous varieties of fish which abound in the salt and fresh water, together with the roots and berries that grow in abundance through the woods and prairies, give them an easy livelihood wherever they may stray. In their canoes they float through life, wandering in the different seasons to the places abounding most in the different kinds of food. The climate is mild and healthy; a blanket and shirt, as far as clothing is concerned, make them comfortable throughout the year. They are all passionately fond of gambling, frequently gambling away everything they possess—even their women and slaves. Slavery exists among all the tribes, and with every individual who is rich enough to own slaves. Their indolence and food render them cowardly and averse to difficulties where their opponents are anything like equal in strength. They are seldom pugnacious. They are thievish, and will steal nearly anything; if they cannot steal, they will beg; and if the article is not given to them, they will work for it. I have never seen cupidity predominate to the same degree with any other people. It is excited only, however, when they are with the whites. Among themselves they are profusely extravagant, frequently giving away the last thing they have when it will make an impression. Position and authority, with them depend on the number of slaves, blankets, &c., they possess or have given away. There is a chief of the Ska-git tribe who, some time since, gave away over two hundred blankets; and another of the Sklal-lum tribe is about preparing a *fête*, at which there is to be a general collection of Indians, to whom he is to give a quantity of articles; all to enhance his importance. Many of them however, notwithstanding their general indolence, thievishness, and filthiness, who have been living with or near the whites, and are taught by example and punishment, are comparatively industrious, honest, and neat, and are very useful. There are, too, among all the tribes, more or less

exceptions, who are industrious and honest to a degree one would hardly expect to see among untutored savages. There is a great deal of liquor consumed by the Indians in this district, and I have been disappointed in my hopes of entirely stopping its consumption. Government having granted lands upon certain conditions to actual settlers, without reference to the extinction of the Indian title, settlers are scattered over this part of Oregon in every direction. They all of course claim the privilege of American citizens, and say, with much truth, that government having induced them to emigrate, it did not intend to inflict them with all the penalties of the law regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians; for there is a special clause in that law prohibiting persons other than Indians from residing in an Indian country. They contend, therefore, that they have a right to keep liquor for their own use, and to sell to whites, provided they do not sell or give it to Indians. Vessels coming into the sound contend, on the same grounds, that they have a right to bring in liquor to trade with American citizens. If this is the case, where there is a large population of Indians, they will get it, notwithstanding the destruction of liquor and the indictment of a few, against whom there is testimony, fortunately, of their having sold or given Indians liquor.

There is much complaint among American settlers and traders that Indians this side of the line dividing the possessions of the United States from those of Great Britain are not prohibited bringing blankets and other articles from the British side to this. I suppose there is no doubt but that it should be stopped; but to do it, would require a vessel to cruise in the sound for the purpose. Besides, I think it would be injudicious to attempt to restrict them in such a manner before treaties are made with them for purchasing their lands. When treaties are made with them, a clause inserted in each treaty, as one of its requirements, making them agree to abstain from such trade, would, I think, in a measure, be effectual. I would recommend that, when treaties are made with these tribes, their future homes all be included in one reservation, each tribe having the extent of its reservation marked off, and their fishing-grounds be granted them; and over the reservation, that the law regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians, and any other law relating thereto, be extended with full force. I think, situated in this way, much good might be done them, by at least an attempt to educate and teach them the various arts. They all, more or less, cultivate the potato, and are very fond of them, and in many other things they seem to imbibe the rudiments of civilization, and to improve by what is taught them.

There have been, since I have been in this district, several vessels wrecked on the coast north of Cape Disappointment. The names and circumstances of only three of the wrecked vessels have come to my knowledge: the sloop Georgeanna, the brig Eagle, and the brig Una—a vessel belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. Information of the wreck of other vessels has been obtained from the Macaw Indians, who, trading with other tribes along the coast, have brought articles to sell to the whites, that were evidently from vessels, and stated that the Indians they got them of said they were obtained from wrecked vessels.

If such be the case, nothing definite has been heard of the vessels or crews.

The sloop *Georgeanna* was wrecked sometime in October last, on Queen Charlotte's island, with a party of miners on board, consisting of some forty persons, who had gone from the vicinity of the sound to the island to seek gold. They were all made prisoners by the Indians, but were subsequently bought from them. A vessel was chartered by the collector of this district and despatched to their relief with a file of soldiers, and some citizen volunteers, under command of Lieut. John Dement, who succeeded in purchasing the prisoners of the Indians. The brig *Eagle* was wrecked in August last, on the coast of Vancouver's island, near Nootka sound. The persons on board, except two, succeeded in making their escape. The two who were taken by the Indians were afterwards purchased of the Indians by the captain of the schooner *Dumers Cove*. The brig *Una* was wrecked on Cape Flattery, in the Straits of Fuca, in December last. The passengers and crew succeeded in getting on shore, when they were maltreated by the Indians, and probably would have been murdered, but a vessel fortunately coming in at the time, they succeeded in boarding her. Soon after reaching the vessel, the Indians pillaged and set on fire the *Una*, which was totally consumed. As soon after receiving information of this fact as practicable, I despatched a communication to his Excellency the Governor of Vancouver's island, requesting a report of the circumstances of the depredations of the Indians after the wreck, that I might take action in the matter, or report it. Before I received an answer, I learned of the arrival in the sound of the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, under command of Captain Henderson. Having reports of the fact of the wreck, and destruction of the vessel by the Indians, as well as the robbery and ill-treatment of the passengers and crew, I immediately applied to Captain Henderson for assistance to inflict punishment on the Indians, and for the recovery of the stolen property. He refused, however, to do anything in the matter, urging as the reason the insufficiency of the information I had. Some eight or ten days after, I received an answer to my communication to Governor Douglas, (a copy of which I herewith enclose,) in which he stated that the matter had been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted with the tribe. This is the only wreck of which definite information has been obtained that has happened within the bounds of this district; and, consequently, is the only case that I have taken official notice of. These Indians, the Macaws, are a bold and powerful tribe. In their canoes, armed with a rude harpoon, made of the teeth of the whale, in which is inserted a stick, to which is attached an inflated bladder, they seek the whale sometimes thirty miles from shore. They take considerable numbers of them, and derive from the sale of the oil what to them is a large amount of riches. They are expert thieves, too; and seldom let an opportunity pass for exercising their skill. The want of more frequent visits of vessels of war has been seriously felt, both by the citizens and masters of vessels trading in the sound. Even if they do nothing, their presence exercises a salutary influence over the Indians for a long time after their visit. Many of the tribes, like the Macaw tribe, are so located that it is impossible to approach them with a force by land on

account of the ruggedness of the country and the dense forests which cover it. Many things, therefore, for which they should have been punished, have been passed over without notice. Although the troops stationed at this post, (company M, of the 1st regiment of artillery,) under their intelligent and active officers, have been the means, by the prompt and energetic measures they have taken, of protecting the lives and property of our citizens to a great degree; yet, unless the post is removed further down the sound—where it would be more central as regards the Indian population, as vessels of war do not more frequently visit these waters—I think there is great reason to apprehend serious difficulties with the Indians, which, in the present condition of the country, would be the cause of much bloodshed and destruction of property.

I would, in conclusion, beg permission to state that, owing to the scattered condition of the settlements, and the frequent and necessary calls, by the settlers and Indians, upon the Indian agent to attend to the duties connected with his office, it is necessary for him to travel about a great deal; therefore, the expenses will be very heavy. The expenses of living here are such that the salary of an agent is but little more than sufficient for his support. I would respectfully ask, therefore, that some arrangement be made so that the agent receive the outlay he expends, in this manner, every quarter.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. A. STARLING,

Indian Agent for district of Puget's Sound.

HON. ANSON DART,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs

for Territory of Oregon, Milwaukie, O. T.

No. 72.

FORT VICTORIA, *February 11, 1852.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th January, suggesting that a report of the burning of the ship "Una," and the ill treatment experienced by the passengers and crew, from the Indians, after the wreck of that vessel near Cape Flattery, should be drawn up for your information, that measures might be taken for the punishment of their offence, with the means at your command; or that the case might be reported to the proper officer.

In reference to that matter, I have much satisfaction in reporting to you that a deputation of Indians from Cape Flattery arrived at this place about the 20th of last month, to propose an accommodation, on the principle of a full restitution of the property seized, and of an annual payment of oil afterwards.

They appeared so exceedingly anxious to atone for the offence committed, and the injury done to her Majesty's subjects, that we agreed, in part, to those terms, and despatched the schooner "Cadboro'" to receive the property in their possession, which was faithfully delivered

up to the officer in command of that vessel. The chief or principal person of the tribe, who it appears was not present when the Una was wrecked, evinced his good-will in every possible shape, and vigorously exerted his authority in compelling the restitution of the property.

The officers in command of the "Cadboro'" ascertained that the same chief had, of his own accord, made a severe example of the plunderers of the Una; having caused ten of the number to be shot, and one, who was accused of being the party who set the vessel on fire, to be buried alive. Those barbarous acts—the result of their own uninfluenced deliberations—evince the sincerity of their repentance, and we have, in consequence, renewed peaceful relations with the tribe.

It will, therefore, not be necessary for the government of the United States to take any further measures against them, on account of the affair of the Una, which has been settled to our satisfaction.

I beg, on the part of this government, to express the high sense we entertain of your proffered good offices on this occasion, for which be assured of our gratitude and good offices in return.

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

JAMES DOUGLASS,
Governor of Vancouver's Island.

EDMUND A. STARLING, Esq.,
Indian Agent, &c., &c.

REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS,

DECEMBER 1, 1852.

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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

CENSUS OFFICE, *December 1, 1852.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that much the largest portion of the topics embraced within the last census have been prepared for publication, and that the unfinished parts of those subjects contemplated by the act of Congress are in such a state of forwardness, that their preparation will not interfere with the printing. Had our duties been limited to the preparation of the statistical tables, this work would, ere now, have been completed; but, in addition to our ordinary labors, this office has performed a large amount of work in answering calls from members of Congress, State legislatures, various institutions throughout our country, and the representatives of foreign governments. Many of our reports, in answer to these calls, have been quite voluminous, and several have been printed by authority of State legislatures. The uncertainty which seemed to exist respecting the printing of the census increased the number of these demands, and induced us the more readily to accede to such requests, especially as they could be complied with without retarding the publication by Congress.

In my last annual report was presented a full statement of the population of the United States, together with a portion of the returns of agriculture and manufactures. At the close of the last session of Congress, a report was made respecting the condition of the finances of this office, and its expenditures from its first organization to that date.

The classification of the returns has greatly advanced since the commencement of the last session of Congress; and the condition of the work will enable me to present a statement respecting our agricultural resources and the relative increase of our agricultural productions, and to exhibit some facts respecting the value of real and personal estate, education, pauperism, crime, internal improvements, and other topics having an important relation to the welfare and progress of our country.

Having obtained, during my visit to Europe last year, from the different government departments, official data respecting the population of other countries, it may be proper to make such information available, to some extent, in this report; and I therefore append tables of the population of several nations, for different periods in the present century, with other statistics of no less interest and importance.

It might seem, from an examination alone of that portion of our statements relating to internal improvements, that the attention of our people was directed solely to the means of intercommunication for thought or ideas and the interchange of matter, and that the entire population were concentrating their energies, as it were, in a spasmodic effort to extend railways and telegraphs over the country. A more general and particular observation, however, will prove that, while these interests have only advanced with the necessities of our people, the subjects of education, morals, and religion have not only not been neglected, but have received their due share of private attention and public consideration.

While a net-work of internal improvement spreads over our country, there appears to be no inhabited space without its schools and churches, for promoting the education and morals of our people. Institutions are everywhere rising to protect comfortably those visited with the infirmities of life, for the restoration of lost or impaired reason, and for the instruction of those whose education was formerly held to be impossible and hopeless; and it is gratifying to realize that the increase of wealth and refinement has not served to blunt the moral sensibilities of our people, and that prosperity has not tended to obstruct, but to enlarge, the avenues to charity and liberality.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress, I had the honor to report the number of inhabitants of the United States according to the census of 1850, and to present a table showing the rate of increase for sixty years, from which it was seen that we had multiplied at the rate of about 3 per cent. per annum for the whole period. It may not be out of place here to avail ourselves of one of the uses of statistics to exhibit the comparative progress of the population of the mother country for a portion of the period, that, with a full knowledge of her condition, we may study the causes of her distress, and while thankful for our prosperity, may avoid those evils under which she has so much suffered.

By the census of 1851 it appears that the population of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the islands, including persons in the army, navy, and the merchant service, amounted to 27,619,866; of whom 13,537,052 were males, and 14,082,814 females.

This population is distributed as follows, viz :

	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England and Wales.....	3,280,961	8,762,588	9,160,180	17,922,768
Scotland.....	366,650	1,363,622	1,507,162	2,870,784
Ireland.....	1,047,735	3,176,727	3,339,067	6,515,794
Islands in the British seas.....	21,826	66,511	76,405	142,916
Part of the army and navy out of the kingdom.....	.....	167,604	.....	167,604
	4,717,172	13,537,052	14,082,814	27,619,866

There exists no official record of the population of England previous to the commencement of the present century. The first enumeration of the population of Ireland was made in 1813; but so imperfectly was the work accomplished, that English statisticians place no reliance on the correctness of the returns, and make no use of them as the basis of calculation; so that the only tables upon which we can find statements with reference to the progress of Ireland from time to time, must be made with reference to the termination of each ten years, ending in 1831, 1841, and 1851. The first census of Great Britain was taken in 1801, at which date the population amounted to 10,567,893. By the census of 1841 the population of Great Britain and the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Man, amounted to 18,658,372. During each ten

years, from 1801 to 1851, the actual increase was as follows, viz: 1,479,562, 2,132,896, 2,184,542, 2,260,749, 2,227,438, being at the rate of 14, 18, 15, 14, and 12 per cent. respectively. The actual increase of the population in fifty years has been 10,317,917; the rate per cent. in fifty years 98, the annual rate per cent. being 1.96.

With respect to Ireland and the returns of 1821, the number of inhabitants at that period was 6,801,827. In 1831, 7,767,401—*increase*, 965,574; rate per cent., 14.19. In 1841, 8,175,124—*increase*, 407,723; rate per cent., 5.25. In 1851, 6,515,794—*decrease*, 1,659,330; rate per cent., 20.

By this statement we perceive that the population of Ireland increased from 1821 to 1841 at the average rate of about 1 per cent. per annum, while a decrease of 1,659,330 from 1841 to 1851 indicates a most appalling diminution of population, amounting to 2 per cent. per annum, or 20 per cent. for the entire ten years—a reduction amounting to the total emigration from the whole United Kingdom from 1839 to 1850.

The contemplation of such a state of affairs is the more melancholy when we consider that the great diminution of population, in place of being equalized through the period of ten years, must have occurred mainly within one or two years; a reduction of population sinking the number of people to a lower point than it was in 1821, when the first census of Ireland was taken; and it would appear in still stronger light if we were to calculate the natural progress the population would have made up to 1846, the year of famine, and estimate what should be the present population if no unnatural cause had operated to reduce it.

The decrease extended to no less than 31 counties and cities, and varied from 9 to 31 per cent., while the only increase which occurred was confined to 9 towns and cities, to which many probably fled to find relief. The greatest decrease occurred in the county of Cork, the population of which was reduced 222,246, viz: from 773,398 inhabitants in 1841, to 551,152 in 1851—equivalent to a reduction of 28 per cent. The decrease in the several provinces was as follows, viz: Leinster, 305,960; Munster, 564,344; Ulster, 382,084; Connaught, 406,942.

These startling and appalling facts proclaim the reality of the sufferings experienced from the famine in Ireland; yet it is some consolation to feel that our distance did not preclude those efforts in her behalf, by our own citizens and government, without which the desolation would have been even more strongly marked.

During ten years the population of the entire kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland increased from 26,833,496 to 27,452,262, or at the rate of a little more than half a million in ten years. In the last fifty years England and Wales increased 102 per cent., (males 105, females 97.50,) and Scotland, 78 per cent., (males 84, females 73.) The population of the United States during the past fifty years has increased at the rate of 337 per cent., and in ten years intervening between the last two censuses, it increased from 17 and a fraction millions to over 23 millions, or 36 per cent. During the same period, (leaving Ireland out of view,) the population of Great Britain increased at the rate of 12 per cent. during ten years, or 1 2-10 per cent. per annum.

Houses.—By the last census it appears that in the United States the number of houses occupied by free persons amounted to 3,363,427. It would seem from the British reports that the population of that country is supplied with houses almost in the precise proportion as in our own country. The proportion being so very nearly alike in the two countries, it would be perhaps satisfactory to institute some inquiry concerning the character of what are termed “houses” by the British census, that we may be enabled to judge of the propriety of estimating the degree of comfort enjoyed by the people from their house accommodations.

While our country cannot boast the princely residences of European countries, the occupancy of which is limited to comparatively few persons, we think there is a general sufficiency and comfort in the house accommodations of the American people, and that in the most remote regions of our country. Where their accommodations are most limited, they exhibit a very satisfactory degree of comfort and cleanliness. The fact is notorious, that where wretchedness is at all general, there will be found a population which formed habits and imbibed tastes in a foreign land.

In comparing the population of Great Britain and Ireland with the inhabited houses, it appears that the whole number of houses in Great Britain amounts to 3,669,437, being nearly one house to each six persons; and that in Ireland the number of inhabited houses amounts to 1,047,735, being in the proportion of 2 houses to each 13 persons. The fact is somewhat extraordinary, that almost precisely in proportion to the diminution of the Irish population since 1841, has been the reduction in the number of houses. By this is not meant the “inhabited houses,” but the whole number, including inhabited and uninhabited, built and building, the number of which in 1841 was 1,384,360, to 1,115,007 in 1851, being a reduction of 269,353. The fact is unquestioned that in a very great number of instances in Ireland, the term “house” should be understood merely as applying to something containing human beings, and not as indicating such a structure as the term usually signifies.

BELGIUM.—Population and Houses.—The population of Belgium on the 31st December, 1845, amounted to 4,298,560; on the 15th October, 1846, to 4,337,196.

In the cities of Belgium the houses inhabited amount to 170,455, and those uninhabited to 9,302. In the rural communes the inhabited houses number 629,393; the uninhabited, 20,411. Total number of inhabited houses, 799,848; uninhabited, 29,713. Of these houses, 78.20 per cent. had but one (basement) story; 18.32 per cent. were of two stories, including the basement, and 3.48 per cent. were of three or more stories, including the basement. Of the entire number of houses 160,500 were insured against fire, for the average amount of 6,811 francs. One-fourth of the Belgian population is found enclosed in cities, and the other three-fourths spread over the rural communes. Of the number of dwelling-houses in cities, 72,407 had but one room for a family; 65,461 had two rooms, and 100,402 had three or more rooms, for a family. In the rural communes 82,047 houses had but one room for a family, 217,324 had two rooms, and 352,925 had three or more rooms, for a family.

PRUSSIA.—For the first time the Prussian government has made provision for the publication of their statistics in an extended form. Their census was taken at the close of the year 1849, of which a portion of the results have been published in one large quarto volume, to be followed by two others, under the direction of Dieterici, Director of the Statistical Bureau. The subjects embraced and the divisions included, are public buildings enumerated as churches and houses for prayer, school-houses, orphan and poor asylums, buildings for the administration of public affairs, justice, customs, &c., buildings for ecclesiastical and communal magistracies, military and hospital buildings, private dwelling-houses, factories, mills, &c., stables and barns. Population: male and female, at the ages of 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 24, 32, 39, 45, and 60, and those over 60. They are enumerated also according to religion, as far as respects Evangelical Christians, Roman Catholics, Greek Christians, Mennonites, and Jews. The deaf and dumb are returned as to age and sex—enumerating them at the ages of 5, 15, 30, and over, respectively; and the blind are returned by age and sex, at the ages of 15, 30, and over 30, respectively. They enumerate their horses, asses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, dividing the sheep into three classes. By their census, (1849,) the population of Prussia amounts to—

Males.....	8,162,805
Females.....	8,168,382
	<hr/>
Total.....	16,331,187
	<hr/>
Number of families.....	3,180,707
Number of dwelling-houses.....	1,945,174

Number of churches, 16,897; school-houses, 23,384; asylums for orphans and destitute persons, 5,710; civil, ecclesiastical, military, and hospital buildings, 35,353.

The Evangelical Christians number.....	10,020,161
Roman Catholics.....	6,076,252
Deaf and dumb.....	11,973
Blind.....	9,579

Population of France.

Years.	Sex.		Total.	Increase of population.	For all the period.	Yearly.
	Men.	Women.				
1801...	13,311,889	14,037,114	27,349,003	-----	-----	-----
1806...	14,312,850	14,794,575	29,107,425	1,758,422	6.43	1.28
1821...	14,796,775	15,665,100	30,461,875	1,354,450	4.65	0.31
1831...	15,930,095	16,639,128	32,569,223	2,107,348	6.92	0.69
1836...	16,460,701	17,080,209	33,540,910	971,687	3.00	0.60
1841...	16,908,674	17,321,504	34,230,178	689,268	2.05	0.41
1846...	17,542,083	17,858,403	35,400,486	1,170,308	3.42	0.63
1851...	-----	-----	35,781,628	381,142	1.06	0.21

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that France, with a population of more than thirty-five millions, has increased in the number of her people but little more than the two States of New York and Pennsylvania, with not more than one-sixth her population, in the same period.

Mortality.—In a former report, the aggregate number of deaths in each State of the Union, during the twelve months prior to June 30, 1850, was given, together with the ratio of deaths to the number living; and some considerations were adduced, showing the most feasible mode of arriving at the law of mortality. The work of condensing this order of statistics has been continued with such discrimination as the nature and value of the returns seemed to require. A great diversity of opinions, it is well known, exists, with respect to the salubrity of the northern and the southern, the maritime and the inland localities of our country, and on no point, perhaps, could reliable information be more reasonably desired. It is not here proposed to discuss the numerous inquiries which this important branch of statistics suggests—how far it shall confirm existing opinions, or awaken an interest, and prepare the way for more full researches. The returns, being the first of their kind in the national census, may seem to require some mode of verification, and in this view the following investigations have been prepared.

The great mass of the white population of this country is of Teutonic origin, with a considerable admixture of Celtic. Located in temperate latitudes, with a climate not greatly differing from that of Europe, the presumption naturally arises that the same laws of life would prevail, and to nearly an equal degree, on both sides of the Atlantic. In the absence of any assignable and special source of change, the universal law of self-preservation and protection might be assumed to produce like results upon both continents. As has been truly observed, "a race of men launched upon the tide of existence, have, by virtue of all the conditions, a determined course to run, which will make its own way, and fulfil its own destiny, in accordance with a system of laws as unalterable and supreme as those which control the physical universe." Without enumerating the conditions and circumstances of vital develop-

ment, the practical conclusion arises, that the values of life for different branches of the Teutonic family of nations, in temperate climates, will not greatly differ; and if the ratios of annual mortality and the expectations of life in America should substantially agree with the like values in European tables, the general correspondence would afford so many credentials of statistical authority. With respect to the northern United States, the returns of Massachusetts have been selected for comparison with those of the national census of England. In applying the same mode of verification to the middle States, the statistics of Maryland have been taken, the table described in last year's report being revised, and male and female lives distinguished. The computations have been executed by Mr. L. W. Meech, whose familiarity with the subject and scientific qualifications afford a sufficient guarantee. In contrast with these results are set the expectations of life in France. The proportion of deaths and the expectations of life, at its several periods, may thus be compared, as follows:

(I.) *Annual deaths per cent., 1850.*

Ages.	MASSACHUSETTS.		MARYLAND.		ENGLAND, 1841.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5	7.105	6.052	5.466	4.875	6.838	5.860
5-10	1.168	.983	1.041	.855	.955	.922
10-15 .....	.452	.573	.477	.606	.509	.545
15-20 .....	.572	.831	.605	.757	.718	.801
20-30 .....	.998	1.170	.896	.938	.949	.942
30-40	1.253	1.346	.991	1.146	1.080	1.121
40-50	1.513	1.325	1.884	1.249	1.410	1.308
50-60	2.067	1.654	2.433	1.712	2.230	1.938
60-70	3.482	2.960	3.405	3.285	4.232	3.761
70-80	6.767	5.762	8.977	7.221	9.150	8.378
80-90	15.000	13.479	15.157	12.280	19.85	18.85
90-100	35.240	27.540	31.132	23.430	37.39	34.57

(II.) *Expectation of life.*

Completed age.	MASSACHUSETTS.		MARYLAND.		ENGLAND.		FRANCE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
0	38.3	40.5	41.8	44.9	40.2	42.2	38.3	40.8
10	48.0	47.2	47.3	49.5	47.1	47.8	47.0	47.4
20	40.1	40.2	39.7	42.1	39.9	40.8	40.0	40.1
30	34.0	35.4	32.9	35.7	33.1	34.3	34.0	33.4
40	27.9	29.8	25.8	29.5	26.6	27.7	27.0	26.6
50	21.6	23.5	20.2	22.7	20.0	21.1	19.9	19.6
60	15.6	17.0	14.4	16.0	13.6	14.4	13.3	13.2
70	10.2	11.3	9.1	10.5	8.5	9.0	8.1	8.1
80	5.9	6.4	6.2	7.0	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.8
90	2.8	3.0	3.9	4.3	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2

The expectation of life expresses, in years and decimal parts of a year, the future length of life to be lived, on an average, after attaining a given age. Thus, on arriving at the age of thirty the average future life-time of males, by the Massachusetts table, is 34 years, while that of females is 35 and 4-10. The expectations for other ages and columns of the table will readily be understood from mere inspection; though the analytic process of deriving the values, requires much collateral research and professional experience. As the year is a natural unit of time, universally familiar, the expectation is, doubtless, the simplest method that could be devised for exhibiting, at a glance, the changing value of life. Viewed as a whole, the general correspondence both of the ratios of mortality and the mean length of life, from independent sources, sufficiently verifies their accuracy.

For general estimates, adopting the current classification of the States, the American census exhibits the following ratios of mortality, disregarding the ages at death :

	Annual deaths, per cent.	Ratio to the number living.
New England States.....	1.55	1 to 64
Middle States, with Ohio.....	1.39	1 to 72
Central slave States.....	1.38	1 to 73
Coast planting States.....	1.37	1 to 73
Northwestern States.....	1.24	1 to 80
United States, total.....	1.38	1 to 73

It will be seen that the values for the three middle divisions strikingly agree with the average for the United States, as a whole, representing 1 death to 73 living, and this is substantially the ratio stated by N. Webster for interior towns in 1805. "The annual deaths," he observes, "amount only to one in seventy or seventy-five of the population."

The inquiry might arise, in examining the preceding abstract, why the rate of deaths in the northwestern States should be so much lower than in the middle States, and especially New England. In reply, the mere ratios of mortality are not conclusive upon the question of relative longevity, without taking into account the proportions of young and aged, and the increase of population. Without attempting a full explanation, one source of the difference referred to undoubtedly lies in the youthful character of the population of the new States, and the comparative absence of aged persons, who remain in the older States of the Union. The influence of this emigration will be understood by table (L) where, from the age of five to thirty, the deaths are only from one-half to one per cent.; while above the age of fifty-five, the rate of deaths increases from two to thirty-five per cent. Wisconsin, and other northwestern States, being newly settled by persons chiefly in the prime of

life, in the comparative absence of older persons the per-centage of deaths should be less, as it is indeed given by the census. This distinction will tend, in a considerable degree, to reconcile apparent differences in the returns.

From the year 1840 to 1850, the population of the United States was augmented from seventeen millions to twenty-three millions, the increase being six millions in ten years. At the rate of annual mortality above stated, the total deaths during the same period were from two and a half to three millions, being nearly equal to half the residual increase by births and emigration. Thus, and in various other ways, which space here precludes our specifying, statistics of the persistence of life, pointing ultimately to the removal of special causes of mortality, are essentially related to national happiness and advancement.

With respect to the longevity and vital characteristics of slaves and the free colored, the following epitome of life tables is given for three localities, selected from the northern, middle, and southern States.

The values for New England are deducted from the general census, embracing 23,020 colored residents; that of Maryland is founded upon the total returns of 90,368 slaves; and that of Louisiana upon the aggregate of 244,786 slaves, and 17,537 free colored, taken collectively. The relative preponderance of female African life is remarkable, while the prevalent opinion of the greater mortality of male slaves in Louisiana is statistically confirmed. The table possesses a higher interest, not only from the definite and comprehensive information contained, but from its being the first of the kind for the colored classes in the United States.

(III.) *Expectation of life for colored persons.*

Completed age.	NEW ENGLAND.		MARYLAND.		LOUISIANA.	
	Colored, male.	Colored, female.	Slaves, male.	Slaves, female.	Colored, male.	Colored, female.
	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
0	39.75	42.20	38.47	39.47	28.89	34.09
10	42.92	45.75	45.30	45.00	35.92	40.69
20	35.87	39.92	39.28	39.62	30.48	35.36
30	29.77	34.96	34.41	34.62	26.87	30.86
40	22.83	28.75	27.50	29.00	23.25	25.85
50	18.27	22.11	21.16	23.17	19.13	21.07
60	13.89	17.31	14.32	16.71	14.75	15.27
70	9.42	13.06	8.76	10.57	11.33	10.93
80	6.44	7.87	5.40	6.80	5.38	6.16
90	3.69	4.61	3.80	4.00	3.43	3.34

Nativity of the population.—One of the most interesting results of the census is the classification of inhabitants according to the countries of their birth, presented in an authentic shape in No. 5 of the accompanying tables. We are thus enabled to discover, for the first time, of what our nation is composed. The investigations under this head have re-

sulted in showing that, of the free inhabitants of the United States, 17,737,505 are natives of its soil, and that 2,210,828 were born in foreign countries; while the nativity of 39,014 could not be determined. It is shown that 1,965,518 of the whole number of foreign-born inhabitants were residents of the free States, and 245,310 of the slave States. It is seen that the persons of foreign birth form 11.06 per cent. of the whole free population. The countries whence have been derived the largest portions of these additions to our population appear in the following statement:

Natives of Ireland in the United States in 1850.....			961,719
Germany	do.	do.	573,225
England	do.	do.	278,675
British America	do.	do.	147,700
Scotland	do.	do.	70,550
France	do.	do.	54,069
Wales	do.	do.	29,868
All other countries	do.	do.	95,022
			2,210,828

The proportion in which the several countries above named have contributed to the aggregate immigrant population, is shown in the subjoined statement:

Ireland.....	43.04	per cent.
Germany.....	25.09	"
England.....	12.06	"
British America.....	6.68	"
Scotland.....	3.17	"
France.....	2.44	"
Wales.....	1.34	"
Miscellaneous.....	4.47	"

This view of the living immigrant population is important, as serving to correct many extravagant notions concerning it which have attained extensive currency.

Another interesting branch of this inquiry is that which concerns the inter-migration of our native citizens among the States. The tables presenting a view of this movement will be most useful and valuable in tracing the progress of different portions of the country. The facts developed will show how far one section has impressed its own characteristics and peculiar customs on others. It is found that out of 17,736,792 free inhabitants, 4,112,433 have migrated and settled beyond the States of their birth. Three hundred and thirty-five thousand natives of Virginia, equal to 26 per cent. of the whole, have found homes outside of her own borders. South Carolina has sent forth 163,000, which is 36 per cent. of all native citizens of that State living in the United States at the date of the census, and the very remarkable proportion of 59 per cent. of the number remaining in the State of their nativity. North Carolina has lost 261,575 free inhabitants, equal to 31 per cent., by emigration. Among the northern States,

Vermont and Connecticut have contributed most largely to the settlement of other parts of the country. Their proportion, about 25 per cent. of their native citizens, would exceed perhaps that of either of the southern States already mentioned, were the number of slaves in the latter admitted as an element of the calculation. But the roving tendency of our people is incident to the peculiar condition of their country, and each succeeding census will prove that it is diminishing. When the fertile plains of the West shall have been filled up, and men of scanty means cannot by a mere change of location acquire a homestead, the inhabitants of each State will become comparatively stationary, and our countrymen will exhibit that attachment to the homes of their childhood, the want of which is sometimes cited as an unfavorable trait in our national character.

No. 1—Nativities.

STATES.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.
Maine.....	517,117	13,509	1,177	16,535	410	460	973	134	201	36	113	28	94	27	31	24	24
New Hampshire.....	9,635	261,591	11,266	18,495	364	1,105	1,171	49	148	10	34	14	48	10	21	16	1
Vermont.....	835	19,609	232,086	15,059	801	4,551	7,218	171	158	1	23	5	21	7	5	18	6
Massachusetts.....	29,507	39,592	17,646	695,236	11,414	15,602	14,483	778	1,831	90	744	196	796	196	234	237	32
Rhode Island.....	768	716	459	11,888	102,641	3,976	2,055	193	427	50	365	64	191	76	57	68	22
Connecticut.....	670	795	1,508	11,366	6,890	292,653	14,416	1,174	1,055	58	265	50	228	95	116	217	46
New York.....	4,509	14,519	52,599	55,773	13,129	66,101	2,151,196	35,319	26,352	899	3,953	538	3,347	673	935	510	135
New Jersey.....	287	301	280	1,494	264	2,105	20,561	385,429	15,014	1,384	1,400	82	628	98	141	87	17
Pennsylvania.....	1,157	1,775	4,532	7,330	1,946	9,266	58,835	29,117	1,844,672	12,552	21,013	767	10,410	409	559	176	21
Delaware.....	24	31	12	113	204	50	218	1,186	5,067	72,351	4,360	28	139	18	13	14	4
Maryland.....	456	260	262	1,421	209	484	2,646	1,321	16,076	4,373	400,594	1,940	7,030	225	158	74	37
District of Columbia.....	87	84	43	331	23	135	817	163	1,164	99	9,245	24,967	4,950	100	100	67	26
Virginia.....	271	239	231	1,193	100	556	2,934	11,447	6,323	542	10,328	1,184	872,923	7,343	381	193	26
North Carolina.....	68	26	27	261	59	272	468	174	665	96	635	28	10,838	556,248	4,420	844	54
South Carolina.....	68	39	37	407	97	228	884	182	362	14	320	30	1,621	6,173	262,160	1,504	55
Georgia.....	178	122	186	594	138	712	1,203	331	642	117	703	72	7,331	37,522	52,154	402,582	1,103
Florida.....	140	61	55	235	66	179	614	83	240	9	194	33	643	3,537	4,470	11,316	20,563
Alabama.....	215	151	155	654	74	612	1,443	271	876	73	757	66	10,387	28,521	48,663	58,997	1,060
Mississippi.....	139	100	141	339	62	242	952	221	981	67	791	73	8,357	21,487	27,908	17,506	629
Louisiana.....	816	247	283	1,620	239	469	5,510	498	2,493	117	1,440	156	3,216	2,923	4,583	5,917	372
Texas.....	226	97	144	414	56	369	1,589	205	1,005	61	521	35	3,580	5,155	4,482	7,639	365
Arkansas.....	80	49	82	174	38	121	537	117	702	51	326	49	4,737	8,772	4,587	6,267	38
Tennessee.....	97	64	179	331	38	261	1,019	248	2,146	95	1,554	101	46,631	72,027	15,197	4,863	369
Kentucky.....	227	225	277	665	226	448	2,881	1,249	7,491	507	6,470	176	54,694	14,979	3,164	892	30
Ohio.....	3,314	4,821	14,320	18,763	1,959	22,855	83,979	23,532	200,634	4,715	36,698	598	85,762	4,807	1,468	447	17
Michigan.....	1,117	2,744	11,113	8,167	1,031	6,751	133,756	5,572	9,452	368	537	45	1,504	312	81	68	12
Indiana.....	976	886	3,183	2,678	438	2,485	24,310	7,537	44,245	2,737	10,177	227	41,819	33,175	4,069	761	21
Illinois.....	3,693	4,288	11,381	9,230	1,051	6,899	67,180	6,848	37,979	1,397	6,898	226	24,697	13,851	4,162	1,341	23
Missouri.....	311	304	630	1,103	124	742	5,040	885	8,291	518	4,253	238	40,777	17,009	2,919	1,254	67
Iowa.....	713	580	1,645	1,251	256	1,090	8,134	1,199	14,744	439	1,888	70	7,861	2,589	676	119	51
Wisconsin.....	3,252	2,520	10,157	6,285	690	4,125	68,595	1,566	9,571	141	462	33	1,611	322	107	495	4
California.....	2,700	904	1,194	4,760	861	1,317	10,160	1,022	4,506	305	1,164	86	3,407	1,027	519	876	54
TERRITORIES.																	
Minnesota.....	365	47	100	92	3	48	488	115	237	3	31	3	59	6	4	4	.....
Oregon.....	129	44	111	187	20	72	618	69	327	18	73	15	469	201	34	22	4
Utah.....	151	123	232	350	21	193	1,430	96	553	17	27	1	99	92	53	12	4
New Mexico.....	58,421	12	6	24	1	10	101	9	97	6	37	12	77	13	18	9	5
Total... 64,311	584,310	371,469	377,741	894,818	145,941	447,544	2,698,414	518,810	2,266,727	104,316	528,393	32,236	1,260,982	839,325	448,639	525,536	25,297

No. 1—Nativities—Continued.

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STATES.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Texas.	Arkansas.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Territories.	Total native.
Maine.....	6	16	21	9	6	6	14	68	19	5	38	11	1	10	2	4	551,129
New Haup-bire.....	13	9	19	2	6	3	11	66	48	20	31	12	4	10	1	2	304,227
Vermont.....	11	5	12	1	2	6	7	165	86	15	34	10	5	32	.....	1	260,964
Massachusetts.....	71	34	179	10	10	25	75	593	122	60	165	58	12	32	.....	7	850,066
Rhode Island.....	13	8	21	4	.....	4	41	98	22	11	15	13	9	6	.....	40	134,599
Connecticut.....	74	23	64	20	.....	13	41	400	89	47	80	28	18	23	.....	3	323,536
New York.....	184	164	563	46	20	116	369	3,743	1,921	415	605	173	70	360	7	53	2,439,986
New Jersey.....	36	43	83	6	2	21	64	372	66	61	61	28	7	15	3	1	430,441
Pennsylvania.....	87	101	167	17	10	158	497	7,729	224	369	333	220	70	45	3	2	2,014,619
Delaware.....	4	6	4	1	.....	4	16	54	12	19	5	8	.....	1	.....	2	63,968
Maryland.....	51	143	181	24	14	39	131	535	16	65	54	86	5	4	1	1	438,016
District of Columbia.....	45	55	58	7	4	58	90	123	28	29	24	28	1	2	.....	3	42,956
Virginia.....	92	78	93	7	150	1,560	2,029	5,206	33	228	126	223	37	11	4	3	926,154
North Carolina.....	131	57	14	6	1	2,037	141	48	2	67	23	33	3	4	.....	.....	577,750
South Carolina.....	225	60	30	1	9	188	73	23	2	11	6	3	.....	.....	1	.....	274,813
Georgia.....	3,154	184	42	28	25	8,211	458	46	3	50	41	60	1	2	.....	.....	517,995
Florida.....	2,240	92	146	8	5	112	87	53	7	14	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,330
Alabama.....	237,542	2,852	628	55	22,541	2,694	276	3	93	114	158	7	3	.....	.....	.....	420,032
Mississippi.....	34,047	140,885	2,557	139	456	27,439	3,948	594	10	413	311	303	7	4	1	5	291,114
Louisiana.....	7,346	10,513	145,474	864	803	3,352	2,968	1,473	68	414	401	909	28	7	1	1	205,921
Texas.....	12,040	6,545	4,472	49,160	4,693	17,692	5,478	947	125	1,789	2,855	5,139	109	42	.....	14	137,053
Arkansas.....	11,250	4,463	1,096	336	63,206	33,807	7,428	1,051	17	2,128	3,276	5,328	106	13	6	9	160,345
Tennessee.....	6,398	2,137	261	100	496	585,084	12,609	742	7	769	672	920	30	8	.....	2	755,655
Kentucky.....	792	657	671	71	271	23,623	601,769	9,985	59	5,890	1,649	1,467	59	11	.....	3	740,881
Ohio.....	209	422	648	29	141	1,873	13,829	1,219,432	2,238	7,377	1,415	656	378	196	.....	24	1,757,556
Michigan.....	19	34	30	4	25	101	402	14,677	140,648	2,003	496	92	59	332	3	36	341,591
Indiana.....	395	287	321	44	151	12,734	68,651	120,193	1,817	541,079	4,173	1,006	407	99	.....	11	931,392
Illinois.....	1,335	490	480	63	727	32,303	49,588	64,219	2,158	30,953	343,618	7,228	1,511	1,095	3	16	736,331
Missouri.....	2,067	638	746	248	2,120	44,970	69,694	12,737	285	12,752	10,917	277,604	1,366	123	4	80	520,826
Iowa.....	180	138	133	10	163	4,274	8,994	30,713	521	19,925	7,247	3,807	50,380	692	3	135	170,620
Wisconsin.....	49	35	78	4	67	449	1,429	11,402	1,900	2,773	5,292	1,012	445	63,015	.....	26	197,912
California.....	631	772	929	250	350	3,145	4,690	5,500	284	2,077	2,722	5,890	341	248	6,602	317	69,610
TERRITORIES.																	
Minnesota.....	6	.....	4	.....	11	21	71	241	41	35	168	90	87	301	1	7	4,007
Oregon.....	20	8	6	15	61	402	730	653	37	739	1,023	2,206	452	10	25	7	11,992
Utah.....	62	119	8	6	7	294	256	694	121	303	1,285	519	726	30	14	76	9,355
New Mexico.....	5	.....	4	46	17	25	62	34	8	11	24	93	3	1	6	56	59,261
Total.....	320,930	172,473	160,253	51,641	74,122	826,690	859,407	1,514,885	153,057	633,117	389,507	315,428	56,738	66,790	6,709	949	17,737,505

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No. 2—Nativities.

STATES.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.	France.	Spain.	Portugal.	Belgium.	Holland.	Turkey.	Italy.	Austria.	Switzerland.	Russia.	Norway.	Denmark.
Maine	1,949	13,871	532	60	143	18	58	2	12	4	20	3	11	2	12	47
New Hampshire	1,469	8,811	467	11	69	8	8	2	1	2	7	1	9	2	8	3
Vermont	1,546	15,377	1,045	57	218	40	5	36	138	14	196	10	72	36	69	181
Massachusetts	16,685	115,917	4,469	214	4,319	805	178	290	36	12	1	8	1	1	25	15
Rhode Island	4,490	15,044	988	12	230	80	14	58	2	19	25	1	20	5	1	16
Connecticut	5,091	26,689	1,916	111	1,671	321	12	74	2	401	2,517	12	833	168	392	429
New York	84,820	343,111	23,418	7,582	110,358	12,515	461	194	401	2,517	12	833	1,870	617	392	28
New Jersey	11,377	31,092	2,263	166	10,686	942	23	16	43	357	30	20	304	22	4	28
Pennsylvania	38,048	151,723	7,292	8,920	78,592	4,063	101	34	136	257	172	49	914	139	97	97
Delaware	852	3,513	155	17	343	73	1	1	5	2	2	2	22	1	1	1
Maryland	2,467	19,557	1,093	260	26,936	507	18	20	5	106	11	82	16	68	23	35
District of Columbia	688	2,373	142	20	1,404	80	20	6	14	4	74	3	36	2	6	6
Virginia	2,898	11,643	947	173	5,511	321	29	51	7	65	15	83	8	5	15	15
North Carolina	394	567	1,012	7	344	43	4	12	1	4	4	2	3	8	8	6
South Carolina	821	4,051	651	10	2,180	274	30	14	4	9	59	11	18	19	7	24
Georgia	679	3,202	367	13	947	177	13	15	4	1	33	13	38	8	6	24
Florida	300	878	182	11	307	67	10	17	4	8	40	8	7	2	17	21
Alabama	941	3,639	584	67	1,068	503	163	39	4	1	60	33	113	10	3	18
Mississippi	593	1,528	317	10	1,064	440	49	2	3	8	121	16	41	9	8	24
Louisiana	3,550	24,266	1,196	48	17,507	11,552	1,417	157	115	112	48	915	156	723	65	288
Texas	1,002	1,403	261	17	8,191	647	62	5	8	14	41	11	134	10	105	49
Arkansas	196	514	71	11	516	77	3	2	2	2	15	10	12	6	1	7
Tennessee	706	2,640	327	17	1,168	245	3	2	4	57	59	10	266	9	8	8
Kentucky	2,805	9,466	683	171	13,607	1,116	21	5	27	38	143	12	279	10	18	7
Ohio	26,660	51,562	5,232	5,849	111,257	7,375	28	7	103	348	1	174	29	3,291	84	53
Michigan	10,620	13,430	2,361	127	10,070	945	10	2	112	2,542	2	12	21	118	25	110
Indiana	5,550	12,787	1,941	169	26,584	2,979	3	6	86	43	6	17	724	6	18	10
Illinois	18,928	27,786	4,661	572	38,160	3,396	70	42	33	220	43	65	1,635	27	2,415	93
Missouri	5,379	14,734	1,049	127	44,352	2,138	46	11	58	189	7	124	71	984	29	155
Iowa	3,785	4,885	712	352	7,152	392	1	8	4	1,108	1	13	175	41	361	19
Wisconsin	18,252	21,043	3,527	4,319	34,519	775	4	4	45	1,157	9	61	1,244	71	8,651	146
California	3,050	2,452	883	182	2,926	1,546	220	109	12	63	228	87	177	48	124	92
TERRITORIES.																
Minnesota	84	271	39	2	141	29	1	1	16	1	1	1	22	2	7	1
Oregon	207	196	106	9	155	45	1	11	1	1	5	1	8	1	1	2
Utah	1,056	106	232	125	50	13	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	32	2
New Mexico	43	292	29	1	215	26	8	1	2	1	1	1	11	4	2	2
Total	278,675	961,719	70,550	29,868	573,225	54,069	3,113	1,274	1,313	9,848	106	3,645	946	13,358	1,414	12,678

No. 2—Nativities—Continued.

STATES.	Sweden.	Prussia.	Sardinia.	Greece.	China.	Asia.	Africa.	British America.	Mexico.	Central America.	South America.	West Indies.	Sandwich Is'lds.	Other countries.	Total foreign.	Unknown.	Aggregate.
Maine.....	55	27			3	5	5	14,181	2		31	61	1	51	31,456	584	583,169
New Hamp shire.....	12	2				4	3	2,501	5		11	17	3	7	13,572	178	317,976
Vermont.....		6						14,470			3	6	4	23	32,831	323	314,120
Massachusetts.....	253	98	1	23	2	31	27	15,862	32	7	84	303	89	466	160,909	3,538	994,514
Rhode Island.....	17	5				1	9	1,024	7	21	4	57	8	52	23,111	135	147,545
Connecticut.....	42			1	5	16	72	959	4		35	192	45	57	37,462	794	370,792
New York.....	753	2,211			34	66	80	47,200	83	29	179	1,067	40	1,941	651,801	6,297	3,097,394
New Jersey.....	34	57	1	4	4	10	17	581	23	2	27	265		66	58,364	528	489,333
Pennsylvania.....	133	413		7	1	42	40	2,500	42	4	83	666	3	361	294,871	22,96	2,311,786
Delaware.....	2						10	21	3		3	25		35	5,211	63	89,242
Maryland.....	57	188			1	2	10	215	8		52	279	2	251	53,288	462	492,666
District of Columbia.....	5	11			1	4	2	32	9		5	15		17	4,967	77	48,000
Virginia.....	16	36			3	4	3	235	4	1	8	72	1	76	22,394	585	949,133
North Carolina.....	9	19			2		2	30	2	4	3	37		5	2,524	217	580,491
South Carolina.....	29	44			1	4	9	57	4		8	177		50	8,662	48	283,523
Georgia.....	1	25		1		2	15	108	8		8	95		58	6,907	517	524,419
Florida.....	33	17				3	23	97	6		3	569		37	2,757	58	48,135
Alabama.....	51	45		7			18	49	39	3	2	28	3	116	7,638	1,100	428,779
Mississippi.....	14	71			2		6	79	13	1	4	25		110	4,958	576	296,648
Louisiana.....	249	380	5	23	33	17	80	459	405	3	15	1,337	1	1,173	66,413	619	272,953
Arkansas.....	48	75					4	137	4,459	3	1	22	5	60	16,774	604	154,431
Tennessee.....	1	24					1	68				7		50	1,628	684	162,657
Kentucky.....	20	32	2	2		3	5	76	12			20		59	5,740	1,759	763,154
Ohio.....	55	168		1	1	3	4	275	42	1	2	41		133	29,189	1,354	771,424
Michigan.....	16	190	15		3	6		5,880	26	12	41	86	1	544	218,512	4,359	1,980,427
Indiana.....	16	740		1	1		4	14,008	4		5	34	2	66	54,852	1,211	397,654
Illinois.....	1,123	286		4	1	4	2	1,878	31		4	12		108	54,426	2,528	988,416
Missouri.....	37	697		1		2	11	10,619	30		12	75	9	495	110,593	3,946	851,470
Iowa.....	231	88				2	7	1,053	94		20	50	1	954	72,474	1,322	594,622
Wisconsin.....	88	3,545		1	1			1,756	16		1	14		124	21,232	362	192,214
California.....	162	158	1	9	660	117	65	8,277	9	11	6	20	1	191	106,695	784	305,391
Calif. in.....								834	6,454	39	877	64	319	400	22,358	629	92,597
TERRITORIES.																	
Minnesota.....	4	5						1,417									6,077
Dagon.....	2	1			2			293	1					4	2,048	22	13,294
Utah.....	1	6			1			338	7		6			57	1,159	143	11,354
New Mexico.....	1	14						38	1,365		1			12	1,590	9	61,547
Total.....	3,559	10,549	34	86	758	377	551	147,700	13,317	141	1,543	5,772	588	8,214	2,210,828	39,014	19,987,347

Deaf and Dumb.—No one thing, perhaps, better proves the value of the statistical details connected with our census, than its efficacy in pointing out the number of the unfortunates who come within the above designation, and who are unable to make known their own wants. Not only does it give us the aggregate in each State, and in our whole country, but its unpublished details so designate and particularize the deaf mutes in the United States, that those who have been led to make their condition and improvement a special study, have now, for the first time, the means to arrive at the age, sex, color, condition, and wants of each. It will appear, from the tabular statement annexed, that the number of white mutes in the United States amounts to 9,091, and the colored to 632, of which 489 are slaves. The census of 1840 returned the number of white deaf and dumb at 6,685, and the colored at 979. The latter amount is clearly erroneous, and was calculated to create an opinion that the deaf mutes were so much more numerous among the colored population of the North than among the whites; in fact, there were, by the census of 1840, colored mutes returned for counties where no colored persons existed. The proportion of deaf mutes among the colored is less than among the white population; and among the slaves the proportion is still smaller. Among the white population there appears to be one deaf mute to each 2,151 persons; of the free colored, one to each 3,005; and among the slaves, one to each 6,552.

The directors of several institutions for the deaf and dumb memorialized Congress at its last session to provide for the publication of a small volume, to be prepared by this office, in which should be given the name, age, sex, residence, occupation, &c., of each deaf mute in the United States. Such a work would be of great value to such institutions, but of more consequence to the unfortunate class it would be specially designed to benefit. It would lead to the discovery of hundreds whose abode is unknown, and render available to those unable to proclaim their wants, the blessings of instruction. In addition to its beneficent effects upon the afflicted, the information thus imparted would furnish many interesting details useful in a practical point of view.

The method of deaf mute instruction was introduced from Europe, thirty-five years ago. To study into the improvements effected there within that time, institutions in this country have sent, at different periods, commissioners into different portions of Europe, and the result of their investigations appears to have led to the conclusion "that in the matter of intellectual instruction we have very little to learn from European schools, while in the very important point of religious instruction *they* are painfully inferior."

Deaf and Dumb.

States and Territories.	White.		Free colored.		Slaves.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Maine	140	89	1				230
New Hampshire	87	76					163
Vermont	75	68		1			144
Massachusetts	204	156	1	3			364
Rhode Island	34	27	2	1			64
Connecticut	211	174	2	2			389
New York	682	615	5	5			1,307
New Jersey	111	81	7	4			203
Pennsylvania	521	465	14	4			1,004
Delaware	28	26	1	1		2	58
Maryland	103	92	19	17	15	8	254
District of Columbia	7	9		2	1		19
Virginia	325	256	10	8	67	45	711
North Carolina	198	153	1	3	29	23	407
South Carolina	74	55		1	11	4	145
Georgia	116	95			20	21	252
Florida	8	4			6	4	22
Alabama	96	61	1		28	25	211
Mississippi	52	29		1	13	13	108
Louisiana	58	31	3	2	22	12	128
Texas	33	16			6	3	58
Arkansas	46	37			4	2	89
Tennessee	195	140		2	16	24	377
Kentucky	253	232	1	3	28	22	539
Ohio	503	436	6	2			947
Michigan	62	59		1			122
Indiana	301	213	4				518
Illinois	283	190		2			475
Missouri	128	116			10	5	259
Iowa	27	24					51
Wisconsin	42	23					65
California	5	1					6
Minnesota Territory							
Oregon Territory							
Utah Territory							
New Mexico Territory	19	9					28
Aggregate	5,027	4,058	78	65	276	213	9,717

Blind.—By the table annexed, it will be seen that the number of persons in the United States who are destitute of sight is 9,702, of which 7,997 are white, and 1,705 colored, of which latter 1,211 are slaves. By the census of 1840, the number of white blind persons in the United States was returned at 5,030; the colored ditto, 1,892. The same error respecting the colored blind existed with the last census as has been shown to exist respecting the deaf and dumb. We present a table giving the numbers and proportions of the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, among the white, free colored, and slaves, respectively. From this table it will be seen that muteness and insanity are more prevalent among the whites, and blindness and idiocy among the colored. Among the white population there appears to be one blind person for each

2,445 persons; among the free colored, one to each 870; and among the slaves, one to each 2,645.

An analysis with respect to native and foreign population, made from the returns, by Harvey P. Peet, LL. D., presents the fact that the blind and insane are much more numerous among our foreign population, which he attributes to "home-sickness, change of climate, and the various hardships of an emigrant's lot," which have a strong influence in inducing insanity, and perhaps blindness.

Blind.

States and Territories.	White.		Colored.		Slaves.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Maine	115	86					201
New Hampshire	69	65	1	1			136
Vermont	89	49					138
Massachusetts	270	220	4	3			497
Rhode Island	39	22	1	2			64
Connecticut	110	67	12	3			192
New York	738	483	29	22			1,272
New Jersey	114	72	10	17			213
Pennsylvania	443	355	20	11			829
Delaware	10	17	7	12			46
Maryland	96	97	30	41	22	21	307
District of Columbia	7	7	5	3		1	23
Virginia	261	275	56	65	137	202	996
North Carolina	182	205	13	15	57	60	532
South Carolina	91	61	6	8	31	25	222
Georgia	128	96	1	4	38	42	309
Florida	10	2		2	8	4	26
Alabama	82	82	1	2	73	68	308
Mississippi	75	55		1	35	51	217
Louisiana	36	31	15	10	60	66	218
Texas	36	23	2	1	12	2	76
Arkansas	45	30		1	3	2	81
Tennessee	199	186	4	6	29	44	468
Kentucky	249	172	8	11	46	44	530
Ohio	370	283	7	5			665
Michigan	72	50					122
Indiana	189	151	4	5			349
Illinois	156	97	1	3			257
Missouri	104	76	2	1	11	17	211
Iowa	28	19					47
Wisconsin	34	16					50
California							
Minnesota Territory							
Oregon Territory							
Utah Territory	2						2
New Mexico Territory	70	28					98
Aggregate	4,519	3,478	239	255	562	649	9,702

Insane and Idiotic.—The number of insane persons in the United States is given at 15,768; of whom 15,156 are whites, 321 free colored, and 291 slaves. The number of idiots returned is 15,706, distributed as follows: whites, 14,230; free colored, 436; slaves, 1,040: total insane and idiotic, 31,474; total whites, 29,386; total blacks, 2,088. By the census of 1840 these two classes of persons were returned together—a thing not generally understood—and presented the following numbers: white insane and idiotic, 14,508; colored insane and idiotic, 2,926: total, 17,434. These figures make it appear that with the white population in the United States there exists one insane person for each 1,290 individuals; among the free colored, one to each 1,338; and among the slaves, one to each 11,010. With respect to idiocy, the white population presents one to each 1,374 persons; the free colored, one to each 985; and among the slaves, one to each 3,080. Want of time will not permit a sufficiently detailed examination to arrive at the causes which present these unfortunate beings in such greater number than they appeared in 1840. From the manner of taking the census of 1850, they could not be rated higher than their actual numbers; and it follows, therefore, that the returns of 1840 must have been deficient, or that an error occurred in placing the figures in the tables. A more particular examination of both sets of returns will be made previous to the printing of the Seventh Census, in which it is hoped the discrepancy will be satisfactorily explained. Throughout our country increased attention is being paid to the amelioration of the condition of this class of our population—a feeling kept in active operation, and made to yield continually practical fruits, mainly through the instrumentality and devoted zeal of one American lady, whose reputation is not limited, and whose influence is not confined to her native country.

Insane.

States and Territories.	Whites.		Free colored.		Slaves.		Aggregate
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Maine	279	254	3				536
New Hampshire	188	197					385
Vermont	276	276					552
Massachusetts	781	848	10	8			1,647
Rhode Island	121	127	3	1			252
Connecticut	218	231	9	4			462
New York	1,198	1,346	18	18			2,580
New Jersey	197	178	3	8			386
Pennsylvania	924	918	16	33			1,891
Delaware	29	28	6	7			70
Maryland	226	251	23	29	9	15	553
District of Columbia	10	3	4	4	1		22
Virginia	505	417	19	27	22	36	1,026
North Carolina	220	242	4	1	9	15	491
South Carolina	108	84	1	2	3	6	204
Georgia	157	124	1	1	7	16	306
Florida	4	2			1	1	8
Alabama	106	102	1	1	18	17	245
Mississippi	71	56			12	10	149
Louisiana	83	67	6	9	14	29	208
Texas	24	15		1	1		41
Arkansas	38	22			2	1	63
Tennessee	258	195	1	3	8	13	478
Kentucky	271	217	1	2	8	8	507
Ohio	695	640	11	6			1,352
Michigan	71	64	1				136
Indiana	300	269	2	8			579
Illinois	137	109		3			249
Missouri	140	131	1	1	2	7	282
Iowa	19	21					40
Wisconsin	27	21					48
California	2						2
Minnesota Territory							
Oregon Territory	4						4
Utah Territory	2	1					3
New Mexico Territory	8	3					11
Aggregate	7,697	7,459	144	177	117	174	15,768

Idiotic.

States and Territories.	Whites.		Free colored.		Slaves.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Maine	330	225	3	.....	.....	.....	558
New Hampshire	208	140	4	.....	.....	.....	352
Vermont	171	109	1	.....	.....	.....	281
Massachusetts	465	320	4	2	.....	.....	791
Rhode Island	65	39	1	2	.....	.....	107
Connecticut	182	114	3	1	.....	.....	300
New York	1,032	689	8	10	.....	.....	1,739
New Jersey	242	168	9	7	.....	.....	426
Pennsylvania	799	587	34	28	.....	.....	1,448
Delaware	38	40	7	12	3	1	101
Maryland	147	121	32	21	41	31	393
District of Columbia...	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	11
Virginia	560	385	64	56	125	95	1,285
North Carolina	338	266	12	20	74	64	774
South Carolina	139	103	1	2	26	24	295
Georgia	264	212	.....	3	59	39	577
Florida	23	6	1	.....	4	3	37
Alabama	219	144	.....	.....	80	62	505
Mississippi	88	53	1	4	36	28	210
Louisiana	67	37	5	8	28	28	173
Texas	58	39	1	.....	7	3	108
Arkansas	51	40	2	.....	7	2	102
Tennessee	439	350	2	2	36	25	854
Kentucky	423	321	13	7	48	32	849
Ohio	769	611	10	9	.....	.....	1,399
Michigan	113	74	3	.....	.....	.....	190
Indiana	520	386	7	6	.....	.....	919
Illinois	213	155	2	1	.....	.....	371
Missouri	186	118	.....	.....	11	18	333
Iowa	45	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Wisconsin	45	31	1	.....	.....	.....	77
California	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Minnesota Territory...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oregon Territory	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Utah Territory	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New Mexico Territory..	22	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Total.....	8,276	5,954	234	202	585	455	15,706

Statement showing the ratio of the deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idiotic, to the aggregate population, by classes.

	Aggregate population.	Number of deaf and dumb.	Ratio of one to—	Ratio per cent.	Number of blind.	Ratio of one to—	Ratio per cent.	No. of insane	Ratio of one to—	Ratio per cent.	No. of idiotic.	Ratio of one to—	Ratio per cent.	Total afflicted.	Ratio of one to—	Ratio per cent.
Whites	19,557,271	9,091	2,151	0.04	7,997	2,445	0.04	15,156	1,290	0.07	14,230	1,374	0.07	46,474	420	0.23
Free colored.	429,710	143	3,005	0.03	494	870	0.11	321	1,338	0.07	436	985	0.10	1,394	308	0.32
Slaves	3,204,093	489	6,552	0.01	1,211	2,645	0.03	291	11,010	.....	1,040	3,080	0.03	3,031	1,057	0.09
Aggregate.	23,191,074	9,723	2,385	0.04	9,702	2,390	0.04	15,768	1,470	0.06	15,706	1,476	0.06	50,899	455	0.21

Education.—It was intended to accompany this report with a tabular statement, presenting the statistics of education in the United States. We are compelled to defer such table to a future period for want of time to complete it. It may be satisfactory to state that near 4,000,000 of our youth were receiving instruction in the various educational institutions of the country on the 1st of June, 1850, or at the rate of one in every five free persons. The teachers number more than 115,000, and the colleges and schools near 100,000. I will endeavor to furnish in a few weeks a detailed statement of the condition of the American people as respects education, to which time it will be proper to defer extended remarks.

Pauperism.—No State in the Union is without its legal provisions for the protection and support of the indigent population. In many they receive a care and attention which places them in an enviable condition, compared with some of the laboring classes of other countries.

By the table annexed to this report, it will be perceived that the whole number of persons who have received the benefit of the public funds of the different States for the benefit of indigent persons, amounts to 134,972. Of this number there were 68,538 of foreign birth, and 66,434 Americans; while of the whole number receiving support on the first day of June there were 36,916 natives, and 13,437 foreigners, making a total of 50,353 persons. Of those termed Americans, many are free persons of color. The entire cost of the support of these individuals during the year has amounted to \$2,954,806. This aggregate may seem startling to persons who have paid but little attention to pauper statistics in our own and other countries, and it may be useful, and perhaps not amiss, to compare these facts with results as they are officially developed abroad.

In 1818, about \$39,000,000, and during the years 1832, '33, and '34, more than \$100,000,000, was expended for the relief and maintenance of the poor of England and Wales, exclusive of the immense expenditure of the Poor Law administration in the unions and parishes. In 1842 and '43, the amount of \$50,000,000, and during each of the years 1847, '48, and '49, there was expended \$28,500,000 in England and Wales. The entire number of paupers relieved by the public funds in England and Wales for nine years, from 1840 to 1848 inclusive, amounted to 13,193,425, equal to 1,649,178 persons per annum; in 1848, the number relieved was 1,876,541, by which it appears that one person in every eight was a pauper. The average number of those annually relieved, who are represented to have been "adult and able-bodied paupers," amounted to more than 477,000; and it is on British authority asserted that in 1848 more than 2,000,000 in England and Wales were kept from starvation by relief from public and private sources. The total public expenditure for the poor in England and Ireland, in 1848, amounted to \$42,750,000. Within the past seventeen years, the Poor Law fund expended in England and Wales amounted to \$426,600,000. This enormous expenditure, accompanied, as it is, by immense private contributions, falls far short of relieving the wants of the poor of Great Britain. While her population embraces a large number of persons of princely estates, and other classes composed of individuals of every variety of income, combining with it ease, com-

fort, and elegance, the statistics of the nation prove that the substratum of pauperism, or want, is of a magnitude alarming to the English moralist and thinker, as well as the statesman, and of an extent and nature harrowing to all.

The expenses of the organized benevolent institutions of France amounted, in 1847, to 52,000,000 francs. The number of distressed persons relieved amounted to about 450,000 annually. We have no means of arriving approximately at the number of paupers in France, as the institutions above referred to are confined to the cities and large towns, while among the rural communes, which contain several millions of landed proprietors, there are large numbers of persons in receipt of public support. It appears from a report of M. Duchatel, Minister of Commerce, that 695,932 persons received public alms at their own houses.

The Netherlands, in 1847, with a population of 6,167,000, contained 11,400 charitable institutions, which contributed to the support of 1,214,055 persons—about one-fifth of the entire population.

Pauperism.

States.	Whole No. of paupers who received support within the year ending June 1, 1850.			Whole No. of paupers on June 1, 1850.			Annual cost of support.
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	
Maine	4,553	950	5,503	3,209	326	3,535	\$151,664
New Hampshire	2,853	747	3,600	1,998	186	2,184	157,351
Vermont	2,043	1,611	3,654	1,565	314	1,879	120,462
Massachusetts	6,530	9,247	15,777	4,059	1,490	5,549	392,715
Rhode Island	1,115	1,445	2,560	492	204	696	45,837
Connecticut	1,872	465	2,337	1,463	281	1,744	95,624
New York	19,275	40,580	59,855	5,755	7,078	12,833	817,336
New Jersey	1,816	576	2,392	1,339	239	1,578	93,110
Pennsylvania	5,898	5,653	11,551	2,654	1,157	3,811	232,138
Delaware	569	128	697	240	33	273	17,730
Maryland	2,591	1,903	4,494	1,631	320	2,001	71,668
Virginia	4,933	185	5,118	4,356	102	4,458	151,722
North Carolina	1,913	18	1,931	1,567	13	1,580	60,085
South Carolina	1,313	329	1,642	1,113	180	1,293	43,337
Georgia	978	58	1,036	825	29	854	27,820
Florida	64	12	76	58	4	62	937
Alabama	352	11	363	306	9	315	17,559
Mississippi	248	12	260	245	12	257	18,132
Louisiana	133	290	423	76	30	106	39,806
Texas	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	438
Arkansas	97	8	105	67	.....	67	6,888
Tennessee	994	11	1,005	577	14	591	30,981
Kentucky	971	155	1,126	690	87	777	57,543
Ohio	1,904	609	2,513	1,254	419	1,673	95,250
Michigan	649	541	1,190	248	181	429	27,556
Indiana	860	322	1,182	446	137	583	57,560
Illinois	336	411	797	279	155	434	45,213
Missouri	1,248	1,729	2,977	251	254	505	53,243
Iowa	100	35	135	27	17	44	5,358
Wisconsin	169	497	666	72	166	238	14,743
Aggregate	66,434	68,538	134,972	36,916	13,437	50,353	2,954,806

Crime—The statistics of crime form a subject of our investigation. From the returns, it appears that the whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States, for the year ending the first day of June 1850, was about 27,000; of these, 13,000 were native and 14,000 foreign born. The whole number in prison on the first day of June was about 6,700, of whom 4,300 were native and 2,460 foreign. It will be born in mind that the native prisoners include colored convicts, the number of whom it is impossible to state, as time has not sufficed to admit of the more particular separation into classes other than native and foreign. Our criminal statistics, when fully understood, will present many subjects for reflection, and open a wide and interesting field for the study of the Christian, moralist, and statesman.

Churches.—The assistant marshals were required to give an account of churches, including halls and chapels, if stately used as places of public worship, belonging to all religious denominations. By the returns made, it appears there are 36,011 churches in the several States, and 210 in the District of Columbia and the Territories. The churches in California and the Territories are not fully returned; but the religious denominations in those places are not supposed to have possessed numerous or large buildings. The halls and school-houses which are used in many of the thinly-settled portions of the country, and in cities, by societies which are unable to build houses of worship for their own use, are not included. By the "aggregate accommodations," in the table, is meant the total number of seats for individuals. Under the "value of church property" is included the valuation of each of the churches and property owned by the different religious denominations.

By the annexed tables it will appear that the total value of church-property in the United States is \$86,416,639, of which one-half is owned in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. In the table we specify the principal, out of more than 100 denominations returned, although between some of these there are but slight shades of difference in sentiment or form of church government. About 30 are returned as "African," 30 as "Independent," and 20 as "Protestant," without distinguishing them more particularly. These, and all the churches not properly classed under the heads given, are included in "minor sects." All the varieties of Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, are included under their general heads, except where distinctly specified.

There is one church for every 557 free inhabitants, or for every 646 of the entire population.

The average number the churches will accommodate is 384, and the average value \$2,400.

Churches are more numerous, in proportion to the population, in Indiana, Florida, Delaware, and Ohio; and less numerous in California, Louisiana, and Iowa.

Those in Massachusetts are the largest, and have the greatest average value.

The following tables present interesting facts respecting the relative value and size of the churches in the several States, and those of dif-

ferent denominations. They also show the number of churches to the total population in each State:

States.	Number of churches.	Ratio of churches to the population.	Aggregate accommodations of the churches.	Average accommodations in each State.	Total value of church property.	Average value in each State.
Maine	851	685	304,477	358	\$1,712,152	\$2,012
New Hampshire	602	528	233,892	389	1,401,586	2,327
Vermont	564	556	226,444	401	1,213,126	2,151
Massachusetts	1,430	695	632,908	478	10,205,284	7,137
Rhode Island	221	667	98,736	447	1,252,900	5,669
Connecticut	719	515	395,249	425	3,554,894	4,944
New York	4,084	758	1,896,229	464	21,132,707	5,174
New Jersey	807	606	344,933	427	3,540,436	4,387
Pennsylvania	3,509	658	1,566,413	446	11,551,885	3,297
Delaware	189	508	55,741	310	349,345	1,891
Maryland	909	641	391,265	429	3,947,884	4,343
Virginia	2,336	608	834,691	357	2,849,176	1,220
North Carolina	1,678	517	558,204	333	889,393	530
South Carolina	1,163	574	453,930	391	2,140,346	1,962
Georgia	1,723	525	612,892	356	1,269,159	737
Florida	152	507	41,170	271	165,400	1,688
Alabama	1,235	624	333,605	315	1,132,076	836
Mississippi	910	666	275,979	303	754,542	829
Louisiana	278	1,862	104,080	374	1,782,470	6,412
Texas	164	1,296	54,495	332	200,530	1,223
Arkansas	185	1,133	39,930	216	89,315	483
Tennessee	1,939	517	616,695	313	1,298,876	623
Kentucky	1,818	540	672,033	370	2,260,098	1,243
Ohio	3,890	509	1,447,632	372	5,765,149	1,225
Michigan	362	1,098	118,892	323	723,200	1,998
Indiana	1,947	507	689,330	354	1,512,485	777
Illinois	1,167	729	479,078	411	1,476,335	1,265
Missouri	773	832	241,139	312	1,558,590	2,016
Iowa	148	1,298	37,759	255	177,400	1,199
Wisconsin	244	1,250	78,455	322	350,600	1,437
California	23	7,173	9,600	417	258,300	1,123
Total	36,011	646	13,849,896	334	86,416,639	2,400

Denominations.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Average accommodations.	Total value of church property.	Average value of property.
Baptist	8,791	3,130,878	356	\$10,931,382	\$1,244
Christian	812	296,050	365	845,810	1,041
Congregational	1,674	795,177	475	7,973,962	4,763
Dutch Reformed	324	181,986	561	4,096,739	12,644
Episcopal	1,422	625,213	440	11,261,970	7,919
Free	361	108,605	300	252,255	698
Friends	714	282,823	396	1,709,867	2,395
German Reformed	327	156,932	479	965,880	2,953
Jewish	31	16,575	534	371,600	11,987
Lutheran	1,203	531,100	441	2,867,886	2,383
Mennonite	110	29,900	272	94,245	856
Methodist	12,467	4,209,333	337	14,636,671	1,174
Moravian	331	112,185	338	443,347	1,339
Presbyterian	4,584	2,040,316	445	14,369,889	3,135
Roman Catholic	1,112	620,950	558	8,973,838	8,069
Swedenborgian	15	5,070	338	108,100	7,206
Tunker	52	35,075	674	46,025	885
Union	619	213,552	345	690,065	1,114
Unitarian	243	137,367	565	3,263,122	13,449
Universalist	494	205,462	415	1,767,015	3,576
Minor Sects	325	115,347	354	741,980	2,283
Total	36,011	13,849,896	384	86,416,639	2,400

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Seventh Census, 1850.

States and Territories.	BAPTIST.			CHRISTIAN.			CONGREGATIONAL.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.
Maine	283	93,079	\$426,787	9	3,580	\$13,800	165	67,153	\$526,270
New Hampshire	180	62,621	318,756	23	7,240	30,350	172	79,656	527,340
Vermont	88	31,937	153,842	7	2,220	12,000	168	76,122	451,084
Massachusetts	262	114,140	1,460,350	29	11,020	84,450	439	237,237	3,279,089
Rhode Island	100	40,131	366,300	7	2,500	24,300	21	11,703	178,550
Connecticut	113	44,384	406,034	4	950	5,500	252	127,320	1,657,185
New York	776	334,274	2,252,350	62	20,000	79,650	214	102,430	779,304
New Jersey	107	43,225	334,600	8	2,835	10,400	8	3,500	37,700
Pennsylvania	317	127,308	806,395	19	6,400	24,400	9	3,100	17,250
Delaware	12	2,975	16,800						
Maryland	48	16,800	132,810						
Virginia	639	241,689	687,918	16	4,900	7,595			
North Carolina	573	195,727	201,448	29	11,600	10,575			
South Carolina	413	165,805	293,863				1	2,000	70,000
Georgia	821	310,063	390,801	5	1,710	12,050	1	250	2,700
Florida	45	10,400	25,640						
Alabama	505	158,880	227,297	13	3,550	6,165			
Mississippi	336	105,050	186,192	8	2,350	9,950			
Louisiana	72	15,385	30,470	2	1,500	61,000			

Texas.....	30	8,075	19,790	1	100	150			
Arkansas.....	73	14,730	21,870						
Tennessee.....	611	188,815	269,424	57	17,800	48,295			
Kentucky.....	789	290,460	571,655	112	48,040	165,725			
Ohio.....	545	184,098	598,730	90	30,190	56,155	100	41,920	207,880
Michigan.....	58	17,615	84,050	1	350	1,000	29	10,500	59,550
Indiana.....	412	136,333	211,585	182	64,266	88,640	2	1,400	8,000
Illinois.....	265	91,620	204,095	67	30,754	42,950	46	15,576	89,250
Missouri.....	273	71,857	154,480	51	19,370	43,210			
Iowa.....	16	3,497	19,550	8	2,125	6,300	14	4,725	21,550
Wisconsin.....	28	9,505	52,500	2	700	1,200	33	10,585	61,260
California.....	1	400	5,000						
	8,791	3,130,878	10,931,382	812	296,050	845,810	1,674	795,177	7,973,962
District of Columbia...	6	3,460	29,300						
Minnesota Territory.....									
New Mexico Territory.....									
Oregon Territory.....	1	100	2,000				1	500	6,200
Utah Territory.....									

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	DUTCH REFORMED.			EPISCOPAL.			PRES.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.
Maine.....				8	3,937	\$52,600	19	6,742	\$25,700
New Hampshire.....				11	4,425	41,400	2	750	4,000
Vermont.....				25	10,525	81,500	1	100	300
Massachusetts.....				53	23,595	697,250	3	1,000	11,750
Rhode Island.....				26	11,606	248,500	2	611	5,000
Connecticut.....				100	44,350	773,875	1	325	800
New York.....	232	131,025	\$3,542,850	275	138,945	4,110,824	15	4,600	28,700
New Jersey.....	66	39,146	460,430	51	19,447	473,409	7	2,400	7,500
Pennsylvania.....	7	6,640	79,500	135	67,324	1,483,700	22	6,400	15,050
Delaware.....				21	7,650	78,900			
Maryland.....				133	60,105	610,877			
Virginia.....				167	73,884	527,150	107	35,025	61,900
North Carolina.....				47	14,970	112,100	51	14,545	15,860
South Carolina.....				71	28,540	615,450	5	1,550	1,700
Georgia.....				19	8,975	109,910	5	1,580	2,650
Florida.....				10	3,810	37,800	1	400	400
Alabama.....				16	6,220	76,300	5	1,800	2,300
Mississippi.....				13	4,550	66,800	3	700	1,850
Louisiana.....				12	4,410	57,900	3	675	10,430

Texas				5	1,025	15,100	7	1,600	7,100
Arkansas				2	350	4,250	1	200	200
Tennessee				17	7,810	85,300	28	6,900	6,665
Kentucky				17	7,050	112,150	32	8,777	13,100
Ohio	5	1,150	2,600	79	31,975	367,425	13	5,100	9,550
Michigan	6	1,575	6,250	25	8,425	82,800	1	700	3,000
Indiana	4	1,025	1,650	24	7,300	74,000	10	2,750	5,700
Illinois	2	875	2,700	27	14,000	78,350	2	750	6,400
Missouri				10	4,200	135,600	13	2,350	4,400
Iowa				4	670	5,000			
Wisconsin	2	550	750	19	5,140	45,750	2	275	250
California									
	<u>324</u>	<u>181,986</u>	<u>4,096,730</u>	<u>1,422</u>	<u>625,213</u>	<u>11,261,970</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>108,605</u>	<u>252,255</u>
District of Columbia				8	6,400	57,500			
Minnesota Territory									
New Mexico Territory									
Oregon Territory									
Utah Territory									

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	FRIENDS.			GERMAN REFORMED.			JEWISH.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.
Maine.....	24	7,225	\$14,580						
New Hampshire.....	15	4,700	15,200						
Vermont.....	7	2,550	5,500						
Massachusetts.....	37	13,823	108,600				1	200	\$1,200
Rhode Island.....	18	6,370	57,800				1	300	1,000
Connecticut.....	5	1,025	7,150						
New York.....	132	49,314	309,380	1	600	\$15,000	9	5,600	126,000
New Jersey.....	52	25,545	207,100						
Pennsylvania.....	141	60,974	661,787	203	104,262	639,210	7	3,175	45,700
Delaware.....	9	3,636	24,900						
Maryland.....	26	7,760	114,050	22	14,800	197,800	3	1,400	41,000
Virginia.....	14	6,300	18,825	9	3,800	16,200	1	600	4,000
North Carolina.....	30	12,620	7,575	15	5,725	17,200			
South Carolina.....	1	500	500				3	2,400	83,700
Georgia.....	2	500	400						
Florida.....									
Alabama.....									
Mississippi.....									
Louisiana.....				1	500	4,000	1	600	20,000

Texas									
Arkansas									
Tennessee	4	1,600	1,300						
Kentucky							1	600	13,000
Ohio	94	30,866	82,175	71	26,315	71,860	3	1,300	29,000
Michigan	7	1,400	4,850						
Indiana	85	43,015	59,555	2	550	3,500			
Illinois	6	1,550	2,340	2	180	310			
Missouri							1	400	7,000
Iowa	5	1,550	6,300	1	200	800			
Wisconsin									
California									
	714	282,823	1,709,867	327	156,932	965,880	31	16,575	371,600
District of Columbia	1	200	1,000						
Minnesota Territory									
New Mexico Territory									
Oregon Territory									
Utah Territory									

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	LUTHERAN.			MENNONITE.			METHODIST.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.
Maine.....							171	55,111	\$259,695
New Hampshire.....							99	32,340	175,290
Vermont.....							123	45,010	221,850
Massachusetts.....	1	450	\$11,193				255	94,011	934,380
Rhode Island.....							23	9,310	102,900
Connecticut.....							178	56,625	351,550
New York.....	80	37,870	252,200	4	1,000	\$2,050	1,215	478,145	2,885,543
New Jersey.....	7	2,900	28,512				312	109,350	683,850
Pennsylvania.....	495	259,502	1,633,356	86	23,870	82,400	878	339,026	1,715,658
Delaware.....							106	29,300	127,845
Maryland.....	42	26,800	287,950	4	850	2,000	479	181,715	837,665
Virginia.....	50	18,750	52,445	6	2,250	5,550	1,002	315,763	721,003
North Carolina.....	47	19,550	29,025				727	214,937	284,930
South Carolina.....	41	14,750	109,500				467	159,920	311,168
Georgia.....	8	2,825	34,850				735	233,143	393,743
Florida.....							75	18,010	55,260
Alabama.....	1	200	250				531	150,675	276,939
Mississippi.....							406	112,983	240,265
Louisiana.....							106	30,260	236,500

Texas							88	28,985	56,095
Arkansas							73	14,250	27,070
Tennessee	12	3,400	2,600				831	240,353	378,511
Kentucky	5	2,850	21,300				522	167,860	462,955
Ohio	259	90,348	259,975	9	1,730	1,825	1,520	539,840	1,542,181
Michigan	12	3,205	12,625				103	33,610	142,650
Indiana	60	18,000	36,825				745	256,372	482,460
Illinois	40	16,440	40,120				389	176,474	327,290
Missouri	21	7,260	34,560	1	200	420	200	57,350	280,245
Iowa	4	1,000	6,950				50	12,197	43,450
Wisconsin	18	5,000	13,650				54	15,008	62,430
California							4	1,400	15,300
	1,203	531,100	2,867,886	110	29,900	94,245	12,467	4,209,333	14,636,671
District of Columbia	2	1,000	15,000				16	10,460	71,900
Minnesota Territory									
New Mexico Territory									
Oregon Territory							1	500	22,000
Utah Territory									

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	MORAVIAN.			PRESBYTERIAN.			ROMAN CATHOLIC.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.
Maine				7	4,086	\$32,000	11	6,650	\$20,700
New Hampshire				13	6,500	71,000	2	1,450	20,000
Vermont				10	4,100	17,500	8	4,305	42,200
Massachusetts				15	7,785	82,500	36	30,315	477,500
Rhode Island							7	7,300	72,500
Connecticut				17	7,500	88,700	12	9,015	97,500
New York	3	1,500	\$36,000	662	369,314	4,347,206	174	122,588	1,569,875
New Jersey				146	81,400	1,175,250	21	9,335	99,385
Pennsylvania	84	32,715	221,350	755	357,481	2,574,700	139	89,251	1,084,204
Delaware				26	10,100	75,500	3	1,630	15,000
Maryland	12	5,350	32,500	57	23,235	378,300	65	31,100	1,161,532
Virginia	8	1,500	2,550	236	101,625	567,165	17	7,930	126,100
North Carolina	7	3,000	34,000	143	62,730	170,030	4	1,400	5,900
South Carolina				125	64,465	471,125	14	6,030	78,315
Georgia	1	75	25	92	39,996	218,805	8	4,250	79,500
Florida				14	5,700	31,500	5	1,850	13,600
Alabama				150	58,705	222,775	5	5,200	300,000
Mississippi				135	47,166	183,085	8	3,000	66,000
Louisiana				17	9,510	149,300	55	37,240	1,045,650

Texas				15	6,100	19,070	13	6,760	79,700
Arkansas				25	7,200	28,275	6	1,400	6,650
Tennessee				357	132,717	365,531	3	1,300	45,000
Kentucky				222	99,006	492,303	48	24,240	336,910
Ohio	158	49,545	93,072	659	271,499	1,388,199	130	76,215	763,307
Michigan	1	200	500	67	22,530	142,650	42	15,972	159,775
Indiana	53	17,400	20,800	267	103,432	324,170	63	25,115	167,725
Illinois	2	400	350	198	81,529	395,130	58	29,000	220,400
Missouri				108	41,750	285,970	64	26,102	494,575
Iowa	2	500	2,200	24	6,655	28,350	17	3,990	28,250
Wisconsin				21	6,000	35,800	57	23,717	66,085
California				1	500	8,000	17	7,300	230,000
	331	112,185	443,347	4,584	1,040,316	14,369,889	1,112	620,950	8,973,838
District of Columbia				6	5,000	73,000	6	7,100	105,300
Minnesota Territory									
New Mexico Territory							146	76,100	188,200
Oregon Territory				1	200	5,000	5	1,833	41,320
Utah Territory									

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Continued.]

States and Territories.	SWEDENBORGIAN.			TUNKER.			UNION.			UNITARIAN.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accom- modations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accom- modations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accom- modations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accom- modations.	Total value of church property.
Maine	2	640	\$8,000				83	26,087	\$108,670	15	10,144	\$103,000
New Hampshire							32	10,450	39,350	13	8,380	72,800
Vermont							88	34,550	122,800	2	1,000	32,000
Massachusetts	3	1,340	66,000				6	1,810	9,550	162	92,938	2,320,147
Rhode Island	2	325	4,400				4	2,450	5,000	4	2,950	127,000
Connecticut							4	1,850	28,400	5	1,750	42,000
New York	2	450	1,400				74	27,379	110,300	22	10,225	292,075
New Jersey				2	800	\$1,800	5	1,450	6,500	2	450	1,500
Pennsylvania	3	1,475	11,700	14	6,100	11,700	80	28,300	78,325	4	1,630	28,000
Delaware							1	200	1,000			
Maryland				6	14,100	8,400	10	4,250	13,000	1	1,000	104,000
Virginia				8	4,400	8,200	47	13,250	24,025			
North Carolina				1	200	100	4	1,200	650			
South Carolina										1	700	30,000
Georgia							16	7,250	21,100			
Florida												
Alabama							4	1,125	1,650	1	1,000	6,000

Mississippi.....							1	180	400			
Louisiana.....							6	1,350	8,220			
Texas.....							2	350	525			
Arkansas.....							5	1,800	1,000			
Tennessee.....				1	500	300	15	3,900	3,800			
Kentucky.....				1	200	200	31	11,600	18,000	1	700	15,000
Ohio.....	2	700	15,800	10	4,550	9,975	48	18,646	37,900	1	650	15,000
Michigan.....							3	800	1,400			
Indiana.....				5	3,000	3,100	5	1,250	2,350	1	250	600
Illinois.....	1	140	800	4	1,225	2,250	31	8,875	32,050	6	1,500	9,000
Missouri.....							11	2,350	6,200	2	2,100	70,000
Iowa.....							2	450	7,100			
Wisconsin.....							1	400	800			
California.....												
	15	5,070	\$108,100	52	35,075	46,025	619	213,552	690,065	243	137,367	3,268,122
District of Columbia.....										1	500	10,000
Minnesota Territory.....												
New Mexico Territory.....												
Oregon Territory.....												
Utah Territory.....												

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	UNIVERSALIST.			MINOR SECTS.			TOTAL.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.
Maine.....	53	19,893	\$120,150	1	150	\$200	851	304,477	\$1,712,152
New Hampshire.....	36	14,280	83,100	4	1,100	3,000	602	233,892	1,401,586
Vermont.....	34	13,325	71,750	3	700	800	564	226,444	1,213,126
Massachusetts.....	117	49,364	643,875	11	3,880	17,450	1,430	682,908	10,205,284
Rhode Island.....	4	2,230	55,000	2	950	4,650	221	98,736	1,252,900
Connecticut.....	22	8,905	90,200	6	1,250	6,000	719	305,249	3,554,894
New York.....	110	52,470	327,100	22	8,500	64,900	4,084	1,896,229	21,132,707
New Jersey.....	3	1,000	6,800	10	2,150	5,700	807	344,933	3,540,436
Pennsylvania.....	19	8,920	82,800	92	32,560	254,700	3,509	1,566,413	11,551,885
Delaware.....				2	250	400	180	55,741	340,345
Maryland.....	1	1,000	26,000				909	390,265	3,947,884
Virginia.....	1	200	500	8	2,825	18,050	2,336	834,691	2,849,176
North Carolina.....							1,678	558,204	889,393
South Carolina.....	2	650	5,600	19	6,620	69,425	1,163	453,930	2,140,346
Georgia.....	3	900	1,000	7	1,375	1,625	1,723	612,892	1,269,159
Florida.....				2	1,000	1,200	152	41,170	165,400
Alabama.....	1	250	400	3	1,000	12,000	1,235	388,605	1,132,076
Mississippi.....							910	275,979	754,542
Louisiana.....	1	1,000	100,000	2	1,650	59,000	278	104,080	1,782,470

Texas.....				3	1,500	3,000	164	54,495	200,530
Arkansas.....							185	39,930	89,315
Tennessee.....				3	1,600	2,150	1,939	606,695	1,208,876
Kentucky.....	6	2,000	10,650	31	8,650	27,150	1,818	672,033	2,260,098
Ohio.....	53	20,765	100,590	41	20,250	111,950	3,890	1,447,652	5,765,149
Michigan.....	6	1,210	7,100	1	800	15,000	362	118,892	723,200
Indiana.....	15	5,050	17,800	12	2,822	4,025	1,947	689,330	1,512,485
Illinois.....	4	1,300	11,500	17	6,890	11,050	1,167	479,078	1,476,335
Missouri.....	1	250	500	17	5,600	41,430	773	241,139	1,558,590
Iowa.....	1	200	1,600				148	37,759	177,400
Wisconsin.....	1	300	3,000	6	1,275	7,125	244	78,455	350,600
California.....							23	9,600	258,300
	494	205,462	1,767,015	325	115,347	741,980	36,011	13,849,896	86,416,639
District of Columbia.....							46	34,120	363,000
Minnesota Territory.....									
New Mexico Territory.....							146	76,100	188,200
Oregon Territory.....							9	3,133	76,520
Utah Territory.....				9	4,200	5,100	9	4,200	5,100
							210	117,553	632,820
Total.....							36,221	13,967,449	87,049,459

Real and Personal Estate.—The table of real and personal estate owned by individuals is made up from official returns of property for taxation. Where the assessment has been made on a sum less than the intrinsic worth, the assistant marshals were instructed to add the necessary per centage. For the purposes of taxation the full amount is not generally given—in rural districts especially. Stocks or bonds owned by States, or by the general government are not represented. The value of slaves is included.

Valuation of real and personal estate of the inhabitants of the United States, for the year ending June 1, 1850.

States and Territories.	Real and personal estate.	
	Assessed value.	True or estimated value.
Maine.....	\$96,765,868	\$122,777,571
New Hampshire.....	92,177,959	103,652,835
Vermont.....	71,671,651	92,205,049
Massachusetts.....	546,003,057	573,342,286
Rhode Island.....	77,758,974	80,508,794
Connecticut.....	119,088,672	155,707,980
New York.....	715,369,028	1,080,309,216
*New Jersey.....	190,000,000	200,000,000
Pennsylvania.....	497,039,649	722,486,120
Delaware.....	17,442,640	18,652,053
Maryland.....	208,563,566	219,217,364
Virginia.....	381,376,660	430,701,082
North Carolina.....	212,071,413	226,800,472
South Carolina.....	283,867,709	288,257,694
Georgia.....	335,110,225	335,425,714
Florida.....	22,784,837	22,862,270
Alabama.....	219,476,150	228,294,332
Mississippi.....	208,422,167	228,951,130
Louisiana.....	220,165,172	233,998,764
Texas.....	51,027,456	52,740,473
Arkansas.....	36,428,675	39,841,025
Tennessee.....	189,437,623	201,246,686
Kentucky.....	291,387,554	301,628,456
Ohio.....	433,872,632	504,726,120
Michigan.....	30,877,223	59,787,255
Indiana.....	152,870,399	202,650,264
Illinois.....	114,782,645	156,265,006
Missouri.....	98,595,463	137,247,707
Iowa.....	21,690,642	23,714,638
Wisconsin.....	26,715,525	42,056,595
†California.....	22,123,173	22,161,872
District of Columbia.....	14,018,874	14,018,874
Total.....	5,998,983,281	7,122,145,697
Minnesota Territory (not returned in full).....		
Utah Territory.....	986,083	986,083
Oregon Territory.....	5,063,474	5,063,474
New Mexico.....	5,174,471	1,174,471
Aggregate.....	6,010,207,309	7,133,369,725

* In New Jersey, as the real estate only was returned, the above is partly estimated.

† Only thirteen counties in California are returned.

Agriculture.—As agriculture is a branch of industry coeval with the history of mankind, its connexion with the general welfare of the nation so intimate, its reciprocal bearing on manufactures so immediate—both admitted to form the base of prosperity and power of the people, as it is a branch of science the prosperity of which, in all its resources, affects individuals of every order, and without which there could be no commerce—it has seemed proper, while exhibiting the actual condition of agricultural industry in the middle of the century, to present, in connexion therewith, some history of the character, introduction, and increase, of the most important of the agricultural productions of our country and of their former and present commercial consequence to ourselves and other governments. Realizing that all human life is dependent upon it, and that the earth would be nearly depopulated by a year's failure, nearly all the nations of the earth, from the remotest period, have maintained institutions pre-eminently calculated for the promotion of agriculture, honoring husbandry, and encouraging the advancement of the science.

Agriculture is now fostered by the nations on the continent of Europe; is publicly taught in institutions designed for this special purpose, as well as in many of their colleges; and the result has been that, as formerly, while the ancients encouraged agriculture, and it received the attention of orators, and its praises and precepts were recited by the bards and sung by poets, and monarchs participated in its labors, learning and agriculture went hand in hand, so that the greatest geniuses of the age identified themselves with its promotion; so in these later years, where properly fostered and encouraged, it has received the attention of some of the greatest intellects and scholars, who have striven to throw most light upon this "grand art of rendering mankind happy, wealthy, and powerful."

In view of what has been done by other nations, of the little which has been accomplished by the official documents of our country, and in view of the fact that we possess no regularly organized office for the dissemination of agricultural information—although such an establishment was urged by Washington, and many of his successors in office to the present time—it is hoped that the devotion to this subject of more space than that needed for a mere table of figures representing our products of agriculture will be tolerated, and that you will approve of the short history attempted for each of our great productions of agriculture, well calculated, as such an account will be, to make our people better acquainted with the importance of their productions reciprocally, and lead to a more general and perfect sympathy among our citizens. The subject is one worthy more able pens, and we would shrink from the task, conscious of inability to do it justice, were it not supposed that this feeble effort may present points of practical value for embellishment by others better adapted to the duty.

Improved land.—The statement under this head in the agricultural table shows that the average quantity of improved land, by which is meant only such as produces crops, or in some manner adds to the productions of the farmer, is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres to each inhabitant; but as perhaps two-fifths of the population live in towns and villages, and are engaged in other pursuits than those of agriculture, the proportion of im-

proved land to be assigned to each person occupying or working it may be assumed as not less than twelve acres. In the New England States, the average for the whole population is a little more than four acres to each person; in New York and Pennsylvania, 3.9 acres; in the other middle States, the same. In Virginia, the proportion is about seven acres; in South Carolina, six acres; in Kentucky, twelve acres; and in Tennessee, five acres. The value of the farms in the United States is returned at \$3,270,733,093.

Unimproved land.—This return is to be understood as including the unimproved land connected with, or belonging to, those farms from which productions are returned. In the present unsettled state of large portions of the country, this classification is of less practical utility than it will become at a future day, when similar returns will enable us to form calculations respecting the quantity of land brought into requisition annually for agricultural purposes. The following table will exhibit the quantity and value of the improved and unimproved land belonging to the farms and plantations of the several States, and, of course, it includes the value of the buildings thereon :

Statement showing the number of acres of improved and unimproved land, in farms, the cash value thereof, and the average cash value per acre, in each State and Territory.

States and Territories.	Acres of improved land.	Acres of unimproved land in farms.	Total.	Cash value of land, improved and unimp'd.	Average cash val. per acre.
Maine	2, 039, 596	2, 515, 797	4, 555, 393	\$54, 861, 748	\$12 04
New Hampshire	2, 251, 488	1, 140, 926	3, 392, 414	55, 245, 997	16 28
Vermont	2, 601, 409	1, 524, 413	4, 125, 822	63, 367, 227	15 36
Massachusetts	2, 133, 436	1, 222, 576	3, 356, 012	109, 076, 347	32 50
Rhode Island	356, 487	197, 451	553, 938	17, 070, 802	30 82
Connecticut	1, 768, 178	615, 701	2, 383, 879	72, 726, 422	30 50
New York	12, 408, 968	6, 710, 120	19, 119, 088	554, 546, 642	29 00
New Jersey	1, 767, 991	984, 955	2, 752, 946	120, 237, 511	43 67
Pennsylvania	8, 628, 619	6, 294, 728	14, 923, 347	407, 876, 099	27 33
Delaware	580, 862	375, 282	956, 144	18, 880, 031	19 75
Maryland	2, 797, 905	1, 836, 445	4, 634, 350	87, 178, 545	18 81
District of Columbia	16, 267	11, 187	27, 454	1, 730, 461	63 03
Virginia	10, 360, 135	15, 792, 176	26, 152, 311	216, 401, 441	8 27
North Carolina	5, 453, 977	15, 543, 010	20, 996, 987	67, 891, 766	3 23
South Carolina	4, 072, 651	12, 145, 049	16, 217, 700	82, 431, 684	5 08
Georgia	6, 378, 479	16, 442, 900	22, 821, 379	95, 753, 445	4 19
Florida	349, 049	1, 236, 240	1, 585, 289	6, 323, 109	3 99
Alabama	4, 435, 614	7, 702, 067	12, 137, 681	64, 323, 224	5 30
Mississippi	3, 444, 358	7, 046, 061	10, 490, 419	54, 738, 634	5 22
Louisiana	1, 590, 025	3, 939, 018	5, 529, 043	75, 814, 398	13 71
Texas	639, 107	14, 454, 669	15, 093, 776	16, 398, 747	1 09
Arkansas	781, 531	1, 816, 684	2, 598, 215	15, 265, 245	5 88
Tennessee	5, 175, 173	13, 808, 849	18, 984, 022	97, 851, 212	5 16
Kentucky	11, 368, 270	10, 972, 478	22, 340, 748	154, 330, 262	6 91
Ohio	9, 851, 493	8, 146, 000	17, 997, 493	358, 758, 603	19 93
Michigan	1, 929, 110	2, 454, 780	4, 383, 890	51, 872, 446	11 83
Indiana	5, 046, 543	7, 746, 879	12, 793, 422	136, 335, 173	10 66
Illinois	5, 039, 545	6, 997, 867	12, 037, 412	96, 133, 290	7 99
Missouri	2, 938, 425	6, 794, 245	9, 732, 670	63, 225, 543	6 50
Iowa	824, 682	1, 911, 382	2, 736, 064	16, 657, 567	6 09
Wisconsin	1, 045, 499	1, 931, 159	2, 976, 658	28, 528, 563	9 58
California	62, 324	3, 831, 571	3, 893, 895	3, 874, 041	99
Minnesota Territory	5, 035	23, 846	28, 881	161, 948	5 61
Oregon	132, 857	299, 951	432, 808	2, 849, 170	6 58
Utah	16, 333	30, 516	46, 849	311, 799	6 65
New Mexico	166, 201	124, 370	290, 571	1, 653, 952	5 69
Aggregate	118, 457, 622	184, 621, 348	303, 078, 970	3, 270, 733, 093	av. 10 79

Value of farming implements and machinery.—For no stronger proof of the ingenuity and activity of the American mind need we search than that developed in the readiness with which labor-saving expedients for carrying on the commonest operations in agriculture are discovered and applied. One hundred and fifty-one millions of dollars would appear to be at this time invested in implements and machines for aiding and abridging the work of the hands in cultivating the earth and in preparing its produce for consumption. In most civilized countries of the Old World, so great is the density of the population, and so low the prices of labor, that less necessity is created for such machines; and nowhere does the same amount of ingenuity appear to

have been exercised in their preparation as is evinced by our mechanics and husbandmen.

In some portions of the Old World, where the necessity is felt and acknowledged by the intelligent, a predominating prejudice not unfrequently exists among others in the community against what is new, and prohibits the introduction of anything not stamped with the approval of their ancestors. Here, however, no such sentiment influences the farmer to reject a useful invention.

No greater delight was enjoyed by foreigners in London, during the great Industrial Exhibition, than that by Americans on the trial of the reaping machines, and the triumphant success of the American reaper. Of the whole sum expended in articles of this character, New York has invested \$22,084,926; Pennsylvania, \$14,722,541; Louisiana, \$11,576,938, (perhaps to a great extent in machinery for crushing sugar-cane;) Ohio, \$12,750,585; Kentucky, \$5,169,037; Virginia, \$7,021,772.

Domestic Animals.—When we consider the social condition of nations long congregated and civilized, and necessarily existing under the impulses of utilitarianism, it is not surprising that man, whether possessing a permanent abode, or having emigrated to a distant land, should become attached to those animals which have proffered to him their perfect obedience, sagacity, courage, strength, velocity, milk, fleeces, flesh, &c., and should regard them with admiration, gratitude, and even affection. Such, doubtless, was the case with most of the adventurers who first sought a new home on our shores, and brought with them those animals which would render them the most assistance and subserve the best purposes for clothing and food.

The first animals introduced into America from Europe were by Columbus, in his second voyage, in 1493. He left Spain as admiral of seventeen ships, bringing a collection of European trees, plants, and seeds of various kinds, a number of horses, a bull, and several cows.

The first horses brought into any part of the territory at present embraced in the United States were landed in Florida by Cabeça de Vaca, in 1527, forty-two in number, all of which perished or were otherwise killed. The next importation was also brought to Florida, by De Soto, in 1539, which consisted of a large number of horses and swine, among which were thirteen sows, the progeny of the latter soon after increasing to several hundred.

The Portuguese took cattle and swine to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia in the year 1553. Thirty years after, they had multiplied so abundantly that Sir Richard Gilbert attempted to land there to obtain supplies of cattle and hogs for his crew, but was wrecked.

Swine and other domestic animals were brought over to Acadia by M. l'Escarbot, a French lawyer, in 1604, the year that country was settled. In 1608, the French extended their settlement into Canada, and soon after introduced various animals.

In 1609, three ships from England landed at Jamestown, in Virginia, with many immigrants, and the following domestic animals, namely: six mares, one horse, six hundred swine, five hundred domestic fowls, with a few sheep and goats. Other animals had been previously in-

troduced there. In 1611, Sir Thomas Gates brought over to the same settlement one hundred cows, besides other cattle. In 1610, an edict was issued in Virginia, prohibiting the killing of domestic animals of any kind, on penalty of death to the principal, burning the hand and loss of the ears to the accessory, and twenty-four hours' whipping to the concealer. As early as the year 1617, the swine had multiplied so rapidly in the colony that the people were obliged to palisade Jamestown, to prevent being overrun with them. In 1627, the Indians, near the settlement, fed upon hogs which had become wild, instead of game. Every family in Virginia at that time, who had not an abundance of tame hogs and poultry, was considered very poor. In 1648, some of the settlers had a good stock of bees. In 1657, sheep and mares were forbidden to be exported from the province. By the year 1722, or before, sheep had somewhat multiplied, and bore good fleeces.

The first animals were introduced into Massachusetts by Edward Winslow, in 1624, consisting of three heifers and a bull. In 1626, twelve cows were sent to Cape Ann. In 1629, one hundred and fifteen cattle were imported into the plantations on Massachusetts bay, besides some horses and mares, several conies, and forty-one goats. They were mostly ordered by Francis Higginson, formerly of Leicestershire, whence several of the animals were brought.

The first importation into New York was made from Holland, by the West India Company, in 1625, comprising one hundred and three animals, consisting of horses and cattle for breeding, besides as many sheep and hogs as was thought expedient.

In 1750, the French, of Illinois, were in possession of considerable numbers of horses, cattle, and swine.

The present stock of the United States consists of the offspring of the animals first introduced, the crosses of the original breeds with one another, or the intermixture of the progeny of these crosses with those of more recent importation, and the pure-blooded animals brought directly from Europe, or the crosses of these with one another.

The principal breeds of horses, adapted for specific purposes, in the middle, northern and western States, are the Norman, the Canadian, the Morgan, the Conestoga or Pennsylvanian, the Virginian, and the Kentuckian. For carriages of heavy draught the Conestogas are regarded by many as the best. For the saddle, draught, and other useful purposes, the Morgans are highly prized, especially in New York. For roadsters, the Normans and Canadians are frequently sought. For blood, the Virginians and Kentuckians generally take the lead.

Among the various races of cattle existing among us, where strict regard is paid to breeding with a definite object in view, a preference is given to the Durhams or shorthorns, the Herefords, the Ayrshires, and the Devons. The *Durhams*, from their rapid growth, early maturity, and capability of taking on fat, are adapted only for high keeping, or to the richest pastures of the middle and northern States, and those of Ohio, Kentucky, and other parts of the West. The males, when judiciously crossed with the other breeds, or with the common cows of the country, often beget the best of milkers, and for this purpose they have been especially recommended. The Herefords, on the contrary, from their peculiar organization, are better adapted for poor or indif-

ferent pastures, and regions subject to continued drought; and for this reason they are well suited for California, New Mexico, Texas, and other parts of the South. The oxen of this breed are good in the yoke, and the cows, when properly fed, give an abundance of milk. The Ayrshires are best suited for a cool, mountainous region, or a cold, rigorous climate. They succeed well in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, and are highly prized for their tameness, docile tempers, and rich milk. The Devons, from their hardihood, comparatively small size, and peculiar structure, appear to be adapted to almost every climate, and to all kinds of pasturage. From their stoutness, good tempers, honesty, and quickness of action, they make the best teams, and in this respect their chief excellency consists. The cows make fair milkers, and their flesh very good beef. They also possess great aptitude to take on fat.

The kinds of sheep most sought for are the pure-blooded Merinos, the Saxons, the Cotswolds, the Leicestershires, the Oxfordshires, and the South Downs. The *Merinos*, (including the Rambouilletts,) the Cotswolds, the Leicestershires, the Oxfordshires, and the Saxons, are the most highly prized for their wool. The South Downs are particularly esteemed for the excellence of their flesh, and their wool is valuable for many purposes on account of the facility with which it can be wrought.

The prevailing breeds of swine in the middle, northern and western States, are the Berkshire, the Leicestershire, the Suffolk, the Essex, the Neapolitan, and the Chinese. From these and other varieties various crosses have been produced, the more important of which are the Byfield, the Woburn, the Bedford, the Grass, and the Mackay. The Neapolitans are particularly well adapted for a southern climate.

In 1627, the plantations on James river contained about 2,000 head of horned cattle, goats in great abundance, and wild hogs in the forest without number. In 1639, there were in Virginia 30,000 cattle, 200 horses, and 70 asses; and in 1648, there were 20,000 cows, bulls, and calves, 200 horses and mares, 50 asses, 3,000 sheep, 5,000 goats, swine both tame and wild, hens, turkeys, ducks, and geese, innumerable. There were exported from Savannah, in 1755, 48 horses, and 16 steers and cows; in 1770, 345 horses, 30 mules, and 25 steers and cows; and in 1772, 136 steers and cows. In 1820-21, there were exported from the United States 853 horses, 94 mules, 5,018 horned cattle, 11,117 sheep, and 7,885 swine; in 1830-31, 2,184 horses, 1,540 mules, 5,881 cattle, 8,262 sheep, and 14,690 swine; in 1840-41, 2,930 horses, 1,418 mules, 7,861 cattle, 14,639 sheep, and 7,901 swine; in 1850-51, 1,364 horses, 2,946 mules, 1,350 cattle, 4,357 sheep, and 1,030 swine.

According to the Census returns of 1840, there were in the United States 4,335,669 horses and mules, 14,971,586 neat cattle, 19,311,374 sheep, and 26,301,293 swine; of 1850, 4,335,358 horses, 559,229 asses and mules, 28,360,141 horned cattle, (including 6,392,044 milch cows and 1,699,241 working oxen,) 21,721,814 sheep, and 30,316,608 swine.

Horses.—In the tables of 1840, horses, mules, and asses were returned together; in those of the late census the number of horses is given in one column, and asses and mules in another. The increase in the aggregate number of these three classes of animals during the ten

years was 559,053. It is presumed the greatest increase has occurred in the number of mules. Many suppose that the great extension of railroads has a tendency to dispense with the use of large numbers of horses; but one very good reason for the small apparent increase in the number of horses exists in the fact that the enumeration of 1850 omits all in cities, and includes only or mainly such as are employed in agriculture, or owned by farmers. In the State of New York, where there are less than a thousand mules, there appears to be a decline in the number of horses and mules together of 26,566; in Pennsylvania, of about 13,000; in New England, of 77,000, or more than 25 per cent.; while in all these States railroad conveyance has almost superseded the use of horses for travelling purposes along main routes of travel. We would more readily attribute the apparent diminution to the omission to enumerate the horses in cities and towns, than to any superseding of horse power, which the opening of railroads would often bring into requisition in various other operations not required previously. In Ohio and the new States of the Northwest, the increase of horses has kept pace with that of the population. The four and a quarter millions of these noble animals in the United States constitute a proportion of one to five of the inhabitants. New York has one horse to seven persons, Pennsylvania, one to six and six-tenths, Ohio, one to four, Kentucky, one to three free inhabitants. The number of horses in the United States is more than three times as large as that in Great Britain.

Asses and Mules.—As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, we find in the tables of 1840 no basis of comparison in regard to the raising of asses and mules. By the returns of 1850, it is shown that the number of these animals in the Union is 559,070, of which all but 30,000 are found in the southern States. For various employments the mule is far better adapted to that region than the horse. Extreme and long-continued heat does not enfeeble him, and the expense of his subsistence and general care is much less in comparison with the service he is able to perform. In some northern States a considerable number was reared formerly for export, and a brisk trade was kept up with the West Indies in this kind of stock. What are now exported from the points which formerly monopolized this branch of traffic, are brought from the South. Tennessee is the largest producer of mules, of which the number in that State, in 1850, was 75,303. Kentucky stands next, having 65,609. In New Mexico the number of mules was 8,654, greater by nearly four-fifths than the horses returned for that Territory. Much attention has been given to the improvement of mules in some of our southern States, and those sent from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, to be employed in army transportation in Mexico, were often not inferior in height to the horses of that country, and were at all times superior to them in strength, endurance, and usefulness.

Milch Cows.—Under the general term of "neat cattle" were embraced in the Sixth Census the three descriptions of animals designated in that of 1850 as milch cows, working oxen, and other cattle. The aggregate of the three classes, in 1840, was 14,971,586; in 1850, 18,355,287. The increase, therefore, between the two periods, was 3,383,701, or about 20 per cent. They appear to be distributed quite equally over

the Union. The amount of butter produced gives an average of something over 49 pounds to each milch cow. The average production of cheese to each cow is $16\frac{2}{3}$ pounds. As with horses, the same allowance must be made, on account of the omission of cows, except in connexion with agriculture. The only schedules in which the live stock of the country could be enumerated, were those used for obtaining the agricultural products of farms. From the fact that the schedules for enumerating agricultural productions and live stock were not used in cities, their live stock was necessarily omitted.

Butter and Cheese.—The census of 1840 furnishes us no statistics from which we can accurately determine the quantity of butter and cheese then produced. The value of both is given under the heading of "value of the products of the dairy" at the sum of \$33,787,008. It is presumed that the marshals made their returns in accordance with the prices governing in their respective districts, which would differ so widely as to render any assumed average a mere conjecture. New York is far in advance of any other State in the productiveness of its dairies. They yield one-fourth of all the butter and nearly one-half the cheese produced in the Union. Pennsylvania, which makes 40,000,000 pounds of butter, is less prolific in cheese than several smaller States. In this latter article, Ohio is before all other competitors, except New York.

The following table shows the amount of dairy products exported from the United States for several years past:

Years.	Butter—pounds.	Cheese—pounds.	Value.
1820-'21	1,069,024	766,431	\$190,287
1830-'31	1,728,212	1,131,817	264,796
1840-'41	3,785,993	1,748,471	504,815
1841-'42	2,055,133	2,456,607	385,185
1842-'43	3,408,247	3,440,144	508,968
1843-'44	3,251,952	7,343,145	758,829
1844-'45	3,587,489	7,941,187	878,865
1845-'46	3,436,660	8,675,390	1,063,087
1846-'47	4,214,433	15,673,600	1,741,770
1847-'48	2,751,086	12,913,305	1,361,668
1848-'49	3,406,242	17,433,682	1,654,157
1849-'50	3,876,175	13,020,817	1,215,463
1850-'51	3,994,542	10,361,189	1,124,652

Sheep.—There was between 1840 and 1850 an increase of 2,309,108 in the number of sheep in the United States. It will be useful to observe with some closeness the progress of sheep-breeding in different parts of the country. We perceive that in New England there has occurred a remarkable decrease in their number. There were in that division of the Union in 1840, 3,811,307; in 1850, the number had declined to 2,164,452; being a decrease of 1,646,855, or 45 per cent.

In the five Atlantic middle States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl-

vania, Delaware, and Maryland, there was a decrease from 7,402,851 to 5,641,391, equal to 1,761,460, or about 22½ per cent. In Pennsylvania there was a gain, however, during this period, of 155,000 sheep.

We see that while there has been a positive diminution of 3,408,000 in the States above named, there has been an augmentation of 5,717,608 in those south of Maryland and west of New York. Ohio has gained most largely, having been returned as pasturing in 1840, 2,028,401; and in 1850, 3,942,929; an increase of 1,914,528, or nearly 100 per cent.

In each of the States south and west of the lines above indicated, there has been a very large proportional increase in this kind of stock, and there is reasonable ground for the opinion that the hilly lands of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and Texas, will prove highly favorable for the rearing of sheep for their wool and pelts.

New Mexico has the extraordinary number of 377,271 sheep—more than six to each inhabitant; proving the soil and climate of that Territory to be well adapted to this description of stock, and giving promise of a large addition from that quarter to the supply of wool. The importance of fostering this great branch of national production is shown by the fact, as assumed by an intelligent writer on the subject, that our population annually consumes an amount of wool equal to seven pounds for each person.

If this estimate be even an approximation to correctness, we are yet very far short of producing a quantity adequate to the wants of the country; and it is equally clear that we possess an amount of unemployed land adapted to grazing, sufficient to support flocks numerous enough to clothe the people of the world.

Value of Live Stock.—The very large sum representing the value of live stock in the United States cannot be considered extravagant, in view of the immense number of animals returned. It is an item of agricultural capital which affords a good indication of the wealth and prosperity of the country.

Wheat.—Wheat, where the soil and climate are adapted to its growth, and the requisite progress has been made in its culture, is decidedly preferred to all other grains, and, next to maize, is the most important crop in the United States, not only on account of its general use for bread, but for its safety and convenience for exportation. It is not known to what country it is indigenous, any more than our other cultivated cereals, all of which, no doubt, have been essentially improved by man. By some, wheat is considered to have been coeval with the creation, as it is known that upwards of a thousand years before our era, it was cultivated, and a superior variety had been attained. It has steadily followed the progress of civilization, from the earliest times, in all countries where it would grow.

The introduction of this grain into the North American colonies dates back to the earliest periods of their settlement by Europeans. It was first sown, with other grains, on the Elizabeth islands, in Massachusetts, by Gosnold, at the time he explored that coast, in 1602. In 1611, wheat, as well as other grains, was also sown in Virginia, and by the year 1648 there were cultivated many hundred acres in that colony. Although premiums were offered as an encouragement of its growth,

in 1651, it was not much cultivated for more than a century after, in consequence of the ill-directed attention to the culture of tobacco.

Wheat was introduced into the valley of the Mississippi by the "Western Company," in 1718, where, from the careless mode of cultivating it by the early settlers, and the sudden alternations of temperature, it would only yield from five to eight-fold, running to straw and blade without filling the ear. In 1746, however, the culture had so far extended, that six hundred barrels of flour were received at New Orleans from the Wabash; and by the year 1750, the French of Illinois raised three times as much wheat as they consumed, and large quantities of grain and flour were sent to the same place.

Prior to the Revolution, the primitive soils of New York, New Jersey, and of New England, appear not to have rewarded the cultivation of this grain much, if any, beyond the wants of the inhabitants. Considerable quantities were raised on the Hudson, and in some parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which were exported to the West Indies, and New England, and to Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain in years of scarcity, previously to 1723.

In 1776, there was entailed upon this country an enduring calamity, in consequence of the introduction of the Hessian or wheat fly, which was supposed to have been brought from Germany in some straw employed in the debarkation of Howe's troops, on the west end of Long Island. From that point this insect gradually spread in various directions, at the rate of twenty or thirty miles a year, and the wheat of the entire regions east of the Alleghanies is now more or less infested with the larvæ, as well as in large portions of the States bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi, and on the great lakes; and so great have been the ravages of these insects that, the cultivation of this grain in many places, has been abandoned.

The geographical range of the wheat region in the Eastern Continent and Australia, lies principally between the thirtieth and sixtieth parallel, of north latitude, and between the thirtieth and fortieth degrees south, being chiefly confined to France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Prussia, Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, Northern and Southern Africa, Tartary, India, China, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and Japan. Along the Atlantic portions of the Western Continent, it embraces the tracts lying between the thirtieth and fiftieth parallels; and in the country westward of the Rocky mountains, one or more degrees further north. Along the west coast of South America, as well as in situations within the torrid zone, sufficiently elevated above the level of the sea and properly irrigated by natural or artificial means, abundant crops are often produced.

The principal districts of the United States in which this important grain is produced in the greatest abundance, and forms a leading article of commerce, embrace the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The chief varieties cultivated in the northern and eastern States are the white flint, tea Siberian, bald, Black sea, and the Italian spring wheat; in the middle and western States, the Mediterranean, the Virginia white May, the

blue-stem, the Indiana, the Kentucky white-bearded, the old red-chaff, and the Talavera. The yield varies from ten to forty bushels and upwards per acre, weighing per bushel, from fifty-eight to sixty-seven pounds.

It appears that on the whole crop of the United States there was a gain, during the ten years, of 15,645,378 bushels. The crop of New England decreased from 2,014,000 to 1,090,000 bushels, exhibiting a decline of 924,000 bushels, and indicating that the attention of farmers has been much withdrawn from the culture of wheat. Grouping the States from the Hudson to the Potomac, including the District of Columbia, it appears that they produced, in 1849, 35,085,000 bushels, against 29,936,000 in 1839. (In Virginia there was an increase of 1,123,000 bushels.) These States embrace the oldest wheat-growing region of the country, and that in which the soil and climate seem to be adapted to the permanent culture of the grain. The increase of production in the ten years has been 6,272,000 bushels, equal to 17.4 per cent. The area of tilled land in these States is 36,000,000 acres, only 30 per cent. of the number of acres returned for the whole United States, while the proportion of wheat produced is 46 per cent. of the entire crop of the country. In North Carolina there has been an increase of 170,000 bushels; but in the southern States generally there was a considerable decrease. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin contributed to the general aggregate, under the Sixth Census, only 9,800,000 bushels; under the last they are shown to have produced upwards of 25,000,000 bushels, an amount greater than the whole increase in the United States for the period.

When we see the growth of wheat keeping up with the progress of population in the oldest States of the Union, we need have no apprehension of a decline in the cultivation of this important crop.

The amount of flour exported from New Jersey in 1751 was 6,424 barrels; from Philadelphia, in 1752, 125,960 barrels, besides 86,500 bushels of wheat; in 1767, 198,816 barrels, besides 367,500 bushels of wheat; in 1771, 252,744 barrels; from Savannah, in 1771, 7,200 pounds; from Virginia, for some years annually preceding the Revolution, 800,000 bushels of wheat. The total exports of flour from the United States in 1791 were 619,681 barrels, besides 1,018,339 bushels of wheat; in 1800, 653,052 barrels, besides 26,853 bushels of wheat; in 1810, 798,431 barrels, besides 325,924 bushels of wheat; in 1820-21, 1,056,119 barrels, besides 25,821 bushels of wheat; in 1830-31, 1,806,529 barrels, besides 408,910 bushels of wheat; in 1840-41, 1,515,817 barrels, besides 868,585 bushels of wheat; in 1845-46, 2,289,476 barrels, besides 1,613,795 bushels of wheat; in 1846-47, 4,382,496 barrels, besides 4,399,951 bushels of wheat; in 1850-51, 2,202,335 barrels, besides 1,026,725 bushels of wheat.

According to the Census of 1840, the wheat crop of the United States amounted to 84,823,272 bushels; in 1849, according to the census of 1850, 100,503,899 bushels, although in some of the largest wheat-growing States the crop of 1849 fell far below the average.

In the State of Ohio, especially, there was great deficiency, as was made apparent by the returns of the wheat crop for the ensuing year, made in pursuance of an act of the legislature of that State. From

the almost universal returns of "short crop," by the marshals in that State, in 1849, which fell below that of 1839, 2,000,000 bushels, and the ascertained crop of 1850, we are fully satisfied that the average wheat crop of Ohio, would appear 30 per cent. greater than shown by the census returns. The same causes which operated to diminish the wheat crop of Ohio, were not without their effects upon that of other States bordering on the upper portion of the valley of the Mississippi.

In the London Exhibition very little wheat was exhibited equal to that from the United States, especially that from Genesee county, in the State of New York—a soft, white variety—to the exhibitor of which a prize medal was awarded by the Royal Commissioners, and recently transmitted to Mr. Bell by the President of the United States, the chairman of the American Executive Committee. The red Mediterranean wheat exhibited from the United States attracted much attention. The wheat from South Australia was probably superior to any exhibited, while much from our own country fell but little behind, and was unquestionably next in quality.

Rye.—This grain is supposed to be a native of the Caspian Caucasian desert, and has been cultivated in the north of Europe and Asia from time immemorial, where it constitutes an important article of human subsistence, being generally mixed with barley or wheat. Its introduction into western Europe is of comparatively recent date, as no mention is made of it in the "Ortus Sanitatis," published at Augsburg in 1485, which treats at length of barley, millet, oats, and wheat.

Rye was cultivated in the North American colonies soon after their settlement by the English. Gorges speaks of it as growing in Nova Scotia in 1622, as well as of barley and wheat. Plantagenet enumerates it among the productions of North Virginia (New England) in 1648, and alludes to the mixing of it with maize in the formation of bread. It was also cultivated in South Virginia by Sir William Berkeley previous to that year.

Geographically, rye and barley associate with one another, and grow upon soils the most analogous, and in situations alike exposed. It is cultivated for bread in northern Asia, and all over the continent of Europe, particularly in Russia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Holland; in the latter of which it is much employed in the manufacture of gin. It is also grown to some extent in England, Scotland, and Wales. In this country it is principally restricted to the middle and eastern States, but its culture is giving place to more profitable crops.

The three leading varieties cultivated in the United States are the spring, winter, and southern, the latter differing from the others only from dissimilarity of climate. The yield varies from 10 to 30, or more, bushels per acre, weighing from 48 to 56 pounds to the bushel.

The production of rye has decreased 4,457,000 bushels in the aggregate; but in New York it is greater than in 1840 by about 40 per cent. Pennsylvania, which is the largest producer, has fallen off from 6,613,373, to 4,805,160 bushels. Perhaps the general diminution in the quantity of this grain now produced may be accounted for by supposing a corresponding decline in the demand for distilling purposes, to which a large part of the crop is applied.

This grain has never entered largely into our foreign commerce, as the home consumption for a long period nearly kept pace with the supply. The amount exported from the United States, in 1801, was 392,276 bushels; in 1812, 82,705 bushels; in 1813, 140,136 bushels. In 1820-'21, there were exported 23,523 barrels of rye flour; in 1830-'31, 19,100 barrels; in 1840-'41, 44,031 barrels; in 1845-'46, 38,530 barrels; in 1846-'47, 48,892 barrels, in 1850-'51, 44,152 barrels.

During the year ending June 1, 1850, there were consumed, of rye, about 2,144,000 bushels in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors.

According to the Census returns of 1840, the product of the country was 18,645,567 bushels; in 1850, 14,188,637 bushels.

Maize, or Indian Corn.—Among the objects of culture in the United States, maize, or Indian corn, takes precedence in the scale of crops, as it is best adapted to the soil and climate, and furnishes the largest amount of nutritive food. Where due regard is paid to the selection of varieties, and cultivated in a proper soil, it may be accounted as a sure crop in almost every portion of the habitable globe, between the 44th degree of north latitude and a corresponding parallel south. Besides its production in this country, its principal culture is limited to Mexico, the West Indies, most of the States of South America, France, Spain, Portugal, Lombardy, and southern and central Europe generally. It is also cultivated with success in northern, southern, and western Africa, India, China, Japan, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands, the groups of the Azores, the Madeiras, the Canaries, and numerous other ocean isles.

Although there has been much written on the Eastern origin of this grain, it did not grow in that part of Asia watered by the Indus at the time of Alexander the Great's expedition, as it is not among the productions of that country mentioned by Nearchus, the commander of the fleet. Neither is it noticed by Arrian, Diodorus, Columella, nor any other ancient author. And even as late as 1491, the year before Columbus discovered America, Joan: di Cuba, in his "*Ortus Sanitatis*," makes no mention of it. It has never been found in any ancient tumulus, sarcophagus, or pyramid; nor has it ever been represented in any ancient painting, sculpture, or work of art, except in America. But in this country, according to Garcilaso de la Vega, one of the earliest Peruvian historians, the palace gardens of the Incas were ornamented with maize in gold and silver, with all the grains, spikes, stalks, and leaves; and in one instance, in the "*Garden of Gold and Silver*," there was an entire corn-field of considerable size, representing the maize in its exact and natural shape; a proof no less of the wealth of the Incas, than of their veneration for this important grain.

In further proof of the American origin of this plant, it may be stated that it is still found growing in a wild state, from the Rocky mountains, in North America, to the humid forests of Paraguay, where, instead of having each grain naked, as is always the case after long cultivation, it is completely covered with glumes, or husks. It is, moreover, a well authenticated fact that maize was found in a state of cultivation by the *borigines*, on the island of Cuba at the time of its discovery by Co-

lumbus, as well as in most other places in America first explored by Europeans.

The first successful attempt of the English in North America to cultivate this grain was made on James river, in Virginia, in 1608. The colonists sent over by the "London Company" adopted the mode then practised by the Indians, which, with some modifications, has been pursued ever since. The yield at that time is represented to have been from two hundred to more than a thousand fold. The same increase was noticed by the early settlers in Illinois. The present yield, east of the Rocky mountains, when judiciously cultivated, varies from twenty to one hundred and thirty-five bushels to an acre.

The varieties of Indian corn are very numerous, exhibiting many grades of size, color, and conformation. Among these are the shrubby reed, that grows on the shores of Lake Superior; the gigantic stalks of the Ohio valley; the tiny ears, with flat, close-clinging grains of Canada; the brilliant, rounded little pearl; the bright-red grains and white cob of the eight-rowed hematite; the swelling ear of the big white; and the yellow gourd-seed of the South.

From the flexibility of this plant, it may be acclimatized, by gradual cultivation, from Texas to Maine, or from Canada to Brazil; but, in either case, its character is somewhat changed, and often new varieties are the results. The blades of the plant are of great value as food for stock, and form an article but rarely estimated sufficiently, when considering the agricultural products of the southern and southwestern States especially.

The increase of production from 1840 to 1850 was 214,000,000 bushels, equal to 56 per cent. The production of New England has advanced from 6,993,000 to 10,377,000 bushels, showing an increase of 3,384,000 bushels—nearly 50 per cent. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland increased 20,812,000 bushels—more than 50 per cent. In the production of this crop, no State has retrograded. Ohio, which in 1840 occupied the fourth place as a corn-producing State, now ranks as the first; Kentucky, second; Illinois, third; Tennessee, fourth. The crop of Illinois has increased from 22,000,000 to 57,500,000 bushels, or at the rate of 60 per cent. in ten years.

Of the numerous varieties, some are best adapted to the southern States, while others are better suited for the northern and eastern. Those generally cultivated in the former are the southern big and small yellow, the southern big and small white-flint, the yellow Peruvian, and the Virginia white gourd-seed. In the more northerly and easterly States, they cultivate the golden Sioux, or northern yellow-flint, the King Philip, or eight-rowed yellow, the Canada early white, the Tuscarora, the white flour, and the Rhode Island white-flint.

The extended cultivation of this grain is chiefly confined to the eastern, middle, and western States, though much more successfully grown in the latter. The amount exported from South Carolina in 1748 was 39,308 bushels; from North Carolina, in 1753, 61,580 bushels; from Virginia, for several years preceding the Revolution, annually, 600,000 bushels; from Philadelphia, in 1752, 90,740 bushels; in 1767-'68, 60,205 bushels; in 1771, 259,441 bushels.

The total amount exported from this country in 1770 was 578,349

bushels; in 1791, 2,064,936 bushels, 351,695 of which were Indian meal; in 1800, 2,032,435 bushels, 338,108 of which were in meal; in 1810, 1,140,960 bushels, 86,744 of which were in meal. In 1820-'21, there were exported 607,277 bushels of corn and 131,669 barrels of Indian meal; in 1830-'31, 571,312 bushels of corn and 207,604 barrels of meal; in 1840-'41, 535,727 bushels of corn and 232,284 barrels of meal; in 1845-'46, 1,286,068 bushels of corn and 298,790 barrels of meal; in 1846-'47, 16,326,050 bushels of corn and 948,060 barrels of meal; * in 1850-'51, 3,426,811 bushels of corn and 203,622 barrels of meal. More than eleven millions of bushels of Indian corn were consumed in 1850 in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors.

According to the Census of 1840, the corn crop of the United States was 377,531,875 bushels; of 1850, 592,326,612 bushels.

Oats.—The oat, when considered in connexion with the artificial grasses and the nourishment and improvement it affords to live stock, may be regarded as one of the most important crops we produce. Its history is highly interesting, from the circumstance, that, while in many portions of Europe, when ground into meal, it forms an important aliment for man, one sort, at least, has been cultivated from the days of Pliny, on account of its superior fitness as an article of diet for the sick. The country of its origin is somewhat uncertain, though the most common variety is said to be indigenous to the island of Juan Fernandez. Another oat, resembling the cultivated variety, is also found growing wild in California.

This plant was introduced into the North American colonies soon after their settlement by the English. It was sown by Gosnold, on the Elizabeth islands, in 1602; cultivated in Newfoundland in 1622, and in Virginia, by Berkeley, prior to 1648.

The oat is a hardy grain, and is suited to climates too hot and too cold either for wheat or rye. Indeed, its flexibility is so great, that it is cultivated with success in Bengal, as low as latitude 25 degrees north, but refuses to yield profitable crops as we approach the equator. It flourishes remarkably well when due regard is paid to the selection of varieties, throughout the inhabited parts of Europe, the northern and central portions of Asia, Australia, southern and northern Africa, the cultivated regions of nearly all North America, and a large portion of South America.

In this country the growth of the oat is confined principally to the middle, western, and northern States. The varieties cultivated are the common white, the black, the gray, the imperial, the Hopetown, the Polish, the Egyptian, and the potato oat. The yield of the common varieties varies from forty to ninety bushels and upwards per acre, weighing from twenty-five to fifty pounds to the bushel. The Egyptian oat is cultivated south of Tennessee, which, after being sown in autumn and fed off by stock in winter and spring, yields from ten to twenty bushels per acre. In the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, oats enter but lightly, and their consumption for this purpose does not exceed sixty thousand bushels annually in the United States.

* The fluctuations in the amounts exported in 1845-'46-'47 of this, as well as the other kinds of grain cultivated in this country, were occasioned by the great famine in Ireland, caused by the failure of the potato crops of those years.

The oat, like rye, never has entered much into our foreign commerce, as the domestic consumption has always been nearly equal to the quantity produced. The annual average exports, for several years preceding 1817, were 70,000 bushels.

By the Census returns of 1840, it will be seen that the total produce of the United States was 123,071,341 bushels; of 1850, 146,678,879 bushels.

Rice—the chief food, perhaps, of one-third of the human race—possesses the advantage attending wheat, maize, and other grains, of preserving plenty during the fluctuations of trade, and is also susceptible of cultivation on land too low and moist for the production of most other useful plants. Although cultivated principally within the tropics, it flourishes well beyond, producing even heavier and better filled grain. Like many other plants in common use, it is never found wild, (it is to be understood that the wild rice, or water oat, *Zizania aquatica*, which grows along the muddy shores of our tide-waters, is a distinct plant from the common rice, and should not be confounded with it,) nor is its native country known. Linnæus considers it as a native of Ethiopia, while others regard it of Asiatic origin.

At the Industrial Exhibition in London, last year, there were displayed many curious samples and varieties of rice, grown without irrigation, at elevations of 3,000 to 6,000 feet on the Himalayas, where the dampness of the summer months compensates for the want of artificial moisture. At the exhibition above alluded to, American rice received not only honorable mention for its very superior quality, but the Carolina rice, exhibited by E. J. Heriot, was pronounced by the jury "magnificent in size, color, and clearness," and to it was awarded a prize medal. The jury were free to admit that the American rice, though originally brought from the Old World, is now much the finest in quality.

The common variety is cultivated throughout the torrid zone, wherever there is a plentiful supply of water, and will mature, under favorable circumstances, in the Eastern Continent as high as the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, and as far south as the thirty-eighth. On the Atlantic side of the Western Continent it will flourish as far north as latitude thirty-eight degrees, and to a corresponding parallel south. On the western coast of America it will grow as far north as forty or more degrees. Its culture is principally confined to India, China, Japan, Ceylon, Madagascar, Eastern Africa, the south of Europe, the southern portions of the United States, the Spanish Main, Brazil, and the valley of Parana and Uruguay.

This grain was first introduced into Virginia by Sir William Berkeley, in 1647, who received half a bushel of seed, from which he raised sixteen bushels of excellent rice, most or all of which was sown the following year. It is also stated that a Dutch brig from Madagascar, came to Charleston in 1694, and left about a peck of paddy (rice in the husk) with Governor Thomas Smith, who distributed it among his friends for cultivation. Another account of its introduction into Carolina is that Ashby was encouraged to send a bag of seed rice to that province, from the crops of which sixty tons were shipped to England in 1698. It soon after became the chief staple of the colony.

Its culture was introduced into Louisiana in 1718, by the "Company of the West."

The present culture of rice in the United States is chiefly confined to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The yield per acre varies from twenty to sixty bushels, weighing from forty-five to forty-eight pounds when cleaned. Under favorable circumstances, as many as ninety bushels to an acre have been raised.

Another variety is cultivated in this country, to a limited extent, called Cochin-China, dry or mountain rice, from its adaptation to a dry soil without irrigation. It will grow several degrees further north or south than the Carolina rice, and has been cultivated with success in the northern provinces of China, Hungary, Westphalia, Virginia, and Maryland; but the yield is much less than that of the preceding, being only fifteen to twenty bushels to an acre. It was first introduced into Charleston from Canton, by John Bradby Blake, in 1772.

The amount of rice exported from South Carolina in 1724 was 18,000 barrels; in 1731, 41,957 barrels; in 1740, 90,110 barrels; in 1747-48, 55,000 barrels; in 1754, 104,682 barrels; in 1760-61, 100,000 barrels; from Savannah in 1755, 2,299 barrels, besides 237 bushels of paddy, or rough rice; in 1760, 3,283 barrels, besides 208 bushels of paddy; in 1770, 22,120 barrels, besides 7,064 bushels of paddy; from Philadelphia in 1771, 258,375 pounds. The amount exported from this country in 1770 was 150,529 barrels; in 1791, 96,980 tierces; in 1800, 112,056 tierces; in 1810, 131,341 tierces; in 1820-21, 88,221 tierces; in 1830-31, 116,517 tierces; in 1840-41, 101,617 tierces; in 1845-46, 124,007 tierces; in 1846-47, 144,427 tierces; in 1850-51, 105,590 tierces.

According to the Census of 1840, the rice crop of the United States amounted to 80,841,422 pounds; of 1850, 215,312,710 pounds.

Tobacco.—Tobacco, from the extent to which it is cultivated, its importance in commerce, and the modes of employing it to gratify the senses, exhibits one of the most remarkable features in the history of man. From the solace only of the wild Indian of America, it has become one of the luxuries of the rich, and gives pleasure to the poor throughout the habitable globe, from the burning desert to the frozen zone. In short, its use for snuff, for chewing, or for smoking, is almost universal, and for no other reason than a sort of convulsion (sneezing) produced by the first, and a degree of intoxication by the last two modes of usage. This plant is indigenous to tropical America, and was cultivated by the aborigines in various parts of the continent previous to its discovery by Europeans. Columbus found it on the island of Cuba, in 1492, where he was invited by a chief to partake of a cigar. In 1496, Romanus Paue published the first account of it as growing in St. Domingo, calling it *cohoba*, *cohobla*, and *gioia*. Sir Richard Grenville found it in Virginia, in 1585, when the English, for the first time, saw it smoked by the natives in pipes made of clay. It is believed to have been introduced into England by Raleigh's colonists on their return from Virginia, in 1586. Soon after the settlement of Jamestown, from the increased demand in Europe, and the peculiar adaptation of the soil to its culture, considerable quantities were raised, and numerous

individuals, interested in the colony, contributed to induce that taste for it which had already been diffused among all classes.

In 1611, tobacco was first cultivated in Virginia by the use of the spade; previous to which, it had only been raised after the rude manner of the Indians. In 1616, it was cultivated in that colony to so alarming an extent that even the streets of Jamestown were planted with it, and various regulations were framed to restrain its production; but every admonition to the settlers was disregarded. James I. attempted, by repeated proclamations and publications, to restrain its use, but his efforts had very little effect; and the colonists continued to experience a more rapidly-increasing and better demand for this staple than for any other in the province.

Previous to the war of Independence, its culture had spread into Maryland, Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, from which nearly all Europe was supplied; but at present, most of the sovereigns of the Old World derive a considerable part of their revenue from the cultivation of this plant.

Independent of its production in the middle and southern States of the Union, tobacco is extensively cultivated in Mexico, the Spanish Main, Cuba, Brazil, Trinidad, St. Domingo, Turkey, Persia, India, China, Australia, the Philippines, and Japan. It has also been raised with success in nearly every country in Europe, Egypt, Algeria, the Cape of Good Hope, the Canaries and numerous other islands in the ocean, Canada, New Brunswick, and on the western coast of America.

The principal varieties cultivated in the United States are the Virginian, the large-leaved, the dwarf, the Cuba, and the common green tobacco.

In 1622, there were raised in Virginia 60,000 pounds. The amount exported from that colony in 1639 was 120,000 pounds; annually for ten years preceding 1709, 28,868,666 pounds; annually for several years preceding the Revolution, 55,000 hogsheads; in 1758, 70,000 hogsheads; from North Carolina, in 1753, 100 hogsheads; from Georgia, in 1772, 176,732 pounds. The amount exported from the United Colonies in 1772 was 97,799,263 pounds; in 1780, 17,424,267 pounds; from the United States, in 1787, 99,041,000 pounds; in 1791, 101,272 hogsheads, 81,122 pounds manufactured, and 15,689 pounds of snuff; in 1800, 78,680 hogsheads, 457,713 pounds manufactured, and 41,453 pounds of snuff; in 1810, 84,134 hogsheads, 495,427 pounds manufactured, and 46,640 pounds of snuff; in 1820-'21, 66,858 hogsheads, 1,332,949 pounds manufactured, and 44,552 pounds of snuff; in 1830-'31, 86,718 hogsheads, 3,639,856 pounds manufactured, and 27,967 pounds of snuff; in 1840-'41, 147,828 hogsheads, 7,503,644 pounds manufactured, and 68,553 pounds of snuff; in 1850-'51, 95,945 hogsheads, 7,235,358 pounds manufactured, and 37,422 pounds of snuff.

According to the Census returns of 1840, the amount of tobacco raised in the United States was 219,163,319 pounds; of 1850, 199,752,646 pounds; showing a decrease in its culture of 19,410,673 pounds.

Cotton.—Cotton, which administers so bountifully to the wants of civilized as well as to savage man, and to the wealth and economy of the countries producing it, stands pre-eminent in the United States, both as regards its superior staple and the degree of perfection to which its

cultivation has been brought. One or more of its species is found growing wild throughout the torrid zone, whence it has been disseminated, and become an important object of culture in several countries thereto adjacent, from time immemorial. It is mentioned by Herodotus as growing in India, where the natives manufactured it into cloth; by Theophrastus as a product of Ethiopia; and by Pliny as growing in Egypt, towards Arabia, and near the borders of the Persian Gulf. Nieuhoff, who visited China in 1655, says that it was then cultivated in great abundance in that country, where the seed had been introduced about five hundred years before. Columbus found it in use by the American Indians of Cuba in 1492; Cortez, by those of Mexico, in 1519; Pizarro and Almagro, by the Incas of Peru, in 1532; and Cabeça de Vaca, by the natives of Texas and California, in 1536.

Of the precise period of the first introduction of the cultivation of this plant into the North American colonies, history is silent. In a pamphlet entitled "Nova Brittania offering most excellent fruits by planting in Virginia," published in London in 1609, it is stated that cotton would grow as well in that province as in Italy. It is also stated, on the authority of Beverley, in his History of Virginia, that Sir Edmund Andros, while governor of the colony, in 1692, "gave particular marks of his favor towards the propagating of cotton, which, since his time, has been much neglected." It further appears that it was cultivated for a long time in the eastern parts of Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia, in the garden, though not at all as a planter's crop, for domestic consumption. In another pamphlet, entitled "A State of the Province of Georgia, attested, upon oath, in the Court of Savannah," in 1740, it was averred that "large quantities have been raised, and it is much planted; but the cotton, which in some parts is perennial, dies here in the winter; which, nevertheless, the annual is not inferior to in goodness, but requires more trouble in cleansing from the seed." In about the year 1742, M. Dubreuil invented a cotton-gin, which created an epoch in the cultivation of this product in Louisiana. During the Revolution, the inhabitants of St. Mary's and Talbot counties, in Maryland, as well as those of Cape May county, New Jersey, raised a sufficient quantity of cotton to meet their wants for the time. It was formerly produced in small quantities, for family use, in the county of Sussex, in Delaware, near the headwaters of the Choptank.

The seed of the Sea Island cotton was originally obtained from the Bahama islands, in about the year 1785, being the kind then known in the West Indies as the "Anguilla cotton." It was first cultivated by Josiah Tattnall and Nicholas Turnbull, on Skidaway island, near Savannah; and subsequently by James Spaulding and Alexander Bisset, on St. Simon's island, at the mouth of the Altamaha, and on Jekyl island, by Richard Leake. For many years after its introduction, it was confined to the more elevated parts of these islands, bathed by the saline atmosphere, and surrounded by the sea. Gradually, however, the cotton culture was extended to the lower grounds, and beyond the limits of the islands to the adjacent shores of the continent, into soils containing a mixture of clay; and lastly into coarse clays, deposited along the great rivers, where they meet the ocean tides.

Previous to 1794—the year after the invention of Whitney's saw-gin

—the annual amount of cotton produced in North America was comparatively inconsiderable; but since that period, there is probably nothing recorded in the history of industry, including its manufacture in this country and Europe, that would compare with its subsequent increase.

In the Eastern hemisphere, the growth of cotton is principally restricted to the maritime countries lying between the 40th degree of north latitude and a corresponding parallel south. On the easterly side of the Western Continent, this plant will perfect its growth in most of the districts adjacent to the tidal waters, including the regions bordering on the Mississippi, the Amazon, and the Parana, between latitude 39 degrees north and 40 degrees south; and on the west coast of America, between the 40th parallel north and a corresponding degree south.

The growth of this staple is chiefly confined to India, China, Japan, Australia, Persia, Turkey, southern Europe, Arabia, Egypt, Algeria, southern and western Africa, the southern section of the United States, British Guiana, New Granada, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, the West Indies, and numerous other ocean isles.

According to Dr. Royle, who has recently investigated the subject, the different varieties of cotton may be classed under four distinct species, in the following manner:

1. *Gossypium indicum*, or *herbaceum*—the cotton plant of India, China, Arabia, Persia, Asia Minor, and some parts of Africa.

2. *Gossypium arboreum*—a tree cotton, indigenous to India.

3. *Gossypium barbadense*—the Mexican or West Indian cotton, of which the Sea Island, New Orleans, and upland Georgia, are varieties. It was long since introduced into the island of Bourbon, and thence into India; hence it acquired the name of "Bourbon cotton."

4. *Gossypium peruvianum*, or *accuminatum*—which yields the Perambuco, Peruvian, Maranham, and Brazilian cotton, especially distinguished by its black seeds, which adhere firmly together. This variety has long since been introduced into India.

The chief varieties cultivated in the United States are the black-seed, or Sea-Island, (*G. arboreum*), known, also, by the name of "long-staple," from its fine, white, silky appearance and long fibres; the green-seed, (*G. herbaceum*), called "short-staple," from its shorter, white staple, with green seeds, and commercially known by the name of "upland cotton;" and two kinds of Nankin or yellow, (*G. barbadense*), the Mexican and petit gulf. The average yield is about five hundred pounds per acre.

The earliest record of sending cotton from this country to Europe is in the table of exports from Charleston, in 1747-'48, when seven bags were shipped; another parcel, consisting of 2,000 pounds, was shipped in 1770; and a third shipment of seventy-one bags was made in 1784, which England seized, on the ground that America could not produce a quantity so great. The amount exported from the United States in 1791 was 189,316 pounds; in 1793, 487,600 pounds; in 1794, 1,601,760 pounds; in 1795, 6,276,300 pounds; in 1800, 17,789,803 pounds; in 1810, 93,261,462 pounds; in 1820-'21, 124,893,405 pounds; in 1830-'31, 276,979,784 pounds; in 1840-'41, 530,204,100 pounds; in 1850-'51, 927,237,089 pounds.

According to the Census returns of 1840, the amount cultivated was

790,479,275 pounds; of 1850, 987,449,600 pounds; showing an increase of 196,970,325 pounds.

It appears that the culture of cotton is rapidly diminishing in Virginia and North Carolina. In those States it is doubtless giving place to other productions of the soil. There has been a very heavy falling off, also, in Louisiana, and no appreciable increase in Mississippi; but the diminution in the former State, and the failure of any advance in the latter, are accounted for by the terrible inundations of the Mississippi and its tributaries. But for that calamity, it is probable that their increased yield would have equalled that of Alabama, which now occupies the first place as a cotton-planting State, and has almost doubled its production since 1840. Immense as the extent and value of this crop has become, it is not extravagant to anticipate a rate of increase for the current decennial period, which will bring up the aggregate for the year 1860 to 4,000,000 bales.

The average annual yield for the five years ending with 1835, was estimated at 1,055,000 bales; for the same period ending in 1840, 1,440,000 bales; for a like period terminating with 1850, 2,270,000 bales. Had no disturbing cause interrupted the progressive advance, the amount of 1850 would have exceeded 3,000,000 bales.

Wool.—Analogous in the uses for which it serves to cotton, wool is a product of only less importance to the prosperity of the country than that leading staple of our agriculture and commerce.

It is a very gratifying fact that though the number of sheep has increased in ten years but 12 per cent., the aggregate weight of their fleeces has augmented 46 per cent.

In 1840, there were 19,311,374 sheep, yielding 35,802,114 pounds of wool, equal to 1.84 pound per head.

In 1850, the average weight of each fleece was 2.43 pounds, from which it would appear that such an improvement had taken place in the various breeds of the American sheep as to increase their average product about 32 per cent. throughout the United States. And a critical analysis of the returns of sheep and wool proves not only that our breeds are capable of such improvement, but that it has actually taken place.

In Vermont, the greatest attention has been given to sheep-breeding; time, money, and intelligence having been freely applied to the great object of obtaining a breed combining weight and fineness of fleece. These efforts have succeeded so well, that although the number of sheep in that State had declined nearly one-half in the period from the Sixth to the Seventh Census, the yield of wool remained nearly the same. The average weight of the fleece in the State in 1840 was 2.2 pounds, and in 1850 it had increased to 3.71, the gain being equal to almost 70 per cent.

In Massachusetts, also, where strenuous exertions have been made—though not on so large a scale as in Vermont—to improve their sheep, a correspondingly beneficial result has been obtained, and the average weight of the fleece has been increased from 2.5 to 3.1 pounds.

The State of New York produced 226,000 pounds more wool in 1850, from 3,453,000 sheep, than from 5,118,000 in 1840, showing that the weight of the fleece had been raised from less than two to nearly three pounds.

Our imports of wool during the past ten years have varied as follows:

Quantity and value of wool imported into the United States from 1841 to 1850, inclusive.

Date.	Quantity in pounds.	Value in dollars.
1841	15,006,410	\$1,091,953
1842	11,420,958	797,482
1843—9 months.....	3,517,100	245,000
1844.....	14,008,000	851,460
1845.....	23,833,040	1,689,794
1846.....	16,558,247	1,134,226
1847.....	8,460,109	555,622
1848.....	11,341,429	857,034
1849.....	17,869,022	1,177,347
1850.....	18,669,794	1,681,691

By this statement it is shown that the quantity of wool brought into the country of late years amounts to almost one-third of that produced in it, while at former periods, as from 1841 to 1845, the amount was nearly one-half. The largest proportion of this imported wool came from Buenos Ayres and the neighboring States on the Rio de la Plata, and is of a coarse and cheap variety, costing from six to eight cents per pound. It always will be cheaper to bring this kind of wool from regions where sheep are reared without care or labor, than to produce it at home; but there is no country in the world in which sheep may, by judicious treatment, be made a source of greater wealth and comfort to its inhabitants than the United States.

The importations of wool in 1850-51 exhibit a remarkable increase over the preceding or any former year, amounting in quantity to 32,548,693 pounds, and to the value of \$3,800,000.

Buckwheat.—Buckwheat is cultivated in almost every part of the temperate and arctic climates of the civilized world for the farinaceous albumen of its seeds, which, when properly cooked, affords a delicious article of food to a large portion of the human race. It also serves as excellent fodder to milch cows, and the straw, when cut green and converted into hay, as well as the ripened seeds, are fed to cattle, poultry, and swine. It is believed to be a native of central Asia, as it is supposed to have been first brought to Europe in the early part of the twelfth century, at the time of the Crusades for the recovery of Syria from the dominion of the Saracens; while others contend that it was introduced into Spain by the Moors, four hundred years before.

This grain appears not to have been much cultivated in this country prior to the last century, as it is not often mentioned by writers on America previous to that period. Holm, in his History of Pennsylvania, (Nieu Swedeland,) published at Stockholm in 1702, mentions it among the productions of that province; and Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, who visited this country in 1748-'49, speaks of it as growing in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York; and several American writers on agricultural subjects have treated of it since.

The cultivation of buckwheat, in one or other of its species, is principally confined to Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Russia, China, Tartary, Japan, Algeria, Canada, and the middle and northern portions of the United States:

In this country from thirty to forty-five bushels per acre may be considered as an average yield in favorable seasons and situations, but sixty or more bushels are not unfrequently produced.

This grain heretofore has never entered into our foreign commerce. According to the Census returns of 1840, the annual quantity raised in the United States was 7,291,743 bushels; of 1850, 8,956,916 bushels.

Barley.—Barley, like wheat, has been cultivated in Syria and Egypt for more than three thousand years; and it was not until after the Romans adopted the use of wheaten bread, that they fed this grain to their stock. It is evidently a native of a warm climate, as it is known to be the most productive in a mild season, and will grow within the tropics at an elevation of three or four thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the staple crops of northern and mountainous Europe and Asia.

The introduction of barley into the North American colonies may be traced back to the periods of their settlements. It was sown by Gosnold, together with other English grains, on Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth islands, in 1602, and by the colonists in Virginia in 1611. By the year 1648, it was raised in abundance in that colony; but soon after, its culture was suffered to decline in consequence of the more profitable and increased production of tobacco. It has also been sparingly cultivated in the regions of the middle and northern States for malting and distillation, and has been employed, after being hulled, as a substitute for rice. Although believed to have been indigenous to the countries bordering on the torrid zone, this grain possesses the remarkable flexibility of maturing, in favorable seasons and situations, on the Eastern Continent, as far north as seventy degrees, and flourishes well in latitude forty-two degrees south. Along the Atlantic side of the continent of America, its growth is restricted to the tract lying between the thirtieth and fiftieth parallels of north latitude, and between thirty and forty degrees south. Near the westerly coast its range lies principally between latitude twenty and sixty-two degrees north. Barley is at present extensively cultivated in the temperate districts and islands of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. In Spain, Sicily, the Canaries, Azores, and Madeira, two crops are produced in a year. In North America, its growth is principally confined to Mexico, the middle, western, and northern States of the Union, and to Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.

The barley chiefly cultivated in the United States is the two-rowed variety, which is generally preferred, from the fulness of its berry and its freedom from smut. The yield varies from thirty to fifty, or more, bushels per acre, weighing from forty-five to fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

Barley has never been much exported from this country, as we have been consumers rather than producers of this grain. In 1747-'48, there were shipped from Charleston to England, fifteen casks.

The consumption of barley for the past year in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors amounted to 3,780,000 bushels.

According to the Census returns of 1840, the annual amount of barley raised in the United States was 4,161,504 bushels; of 1850, 5,167,016 bushels.

Potatoes.—The common English or Irish potato, (*Solanum tuberosum*,) so extensively cultivated throughout most of the temperate countries of the civilized globe, contributing, as it does, to the necessities of a large portion of the human race, as well as to the nourishment and fattening of stock, is regarded as of but little less importance in our national economy than maize, wheat, or rice. It has been found in an indigenous state in Chili, on the mountains near Valparaiso and Mendoza; also near Montevideo, Lima, Quito, as well as in Santa Fé de Bogota, and more recently in Mexico, on the flanks of the Orizaba.

The history of this plant, in connexion with that of the sweet potato, is involved in obscurity, as the accounts of their introduction into Europe are somewhat conflicting, and often they appear to be confounded with one another. The common kind was doubtless introduced into Spain in the early part of the sixteenth century, from the neighborhood of Quito, where, as well as in all Spanish countries, the tubers are known as *papas*. The first published account of it we find on record is in *La Cronica del Perú*, by Pedro de Cieca, printed at Seville in 1553, in which it is described, and illustrated by an engraving. From Spain it appears to have found its way into Italy, where it assumed the same name as the truffle. It was received by Clusius, at Vienna, in 1598, in whose time it spread rapidly in the south of Europe, and even into Germany. To England it is said to have found its way by a different route, having been brought from Virginia by Raleigh's colonists in 1586, which would seem improbable, as it was unknown in North America at that time, either wild or cultivated; and, besides, Gough, in his edition of Camden's *Brittania*, says it was first planted by Sir Walter Raleigh on his estate at Youghall, near Cork, and that it was cultivated in Ireland before its value was known in England. Gerard, in his *Herbal*, published in 1597, gives a figure of this plant, under the name of *Batata Virginiana*, to distinguish it from the sweet potato, *Batata Edulis*, and recommends the root to be eaten as a "delicate dish," but not as a common food. "The sweet potato," says Sir Joseph Banks, "was used in England as a delicacy long before the introduction of our potatoes; it was imported in considerable quantities from Spain and the Canaries, and was supposed to possess the power of restoring decayed vigor." It is related that the common potato was accidentally introduced into England from Ireland at a period somewhat earlier than that noticed by Gerard, in consequence of the wrecking of a vessel on the coast of Lancashire, which had a quantity on board. In 1663, the Royal Society of England took measures for encouraging the cultivation of this vegetable, with the view of preventing famine. Notwithstanding its utility as a food became better known, no high character was attached to it; and the writers on gardening towards the end of the seventeenth century, a hundred years or more after its introduction, treated of it rather indifferently. "They are much used in Ireland and America as bread," says one author, "and may be propagated with advantage to poor people." The famous nurserymen, London and Wise, did not consider it worthy of notice in their *Complete Gardener*, published in 1719. But its use gradually spread, as its excellencies

became better understood. It was near the middle of the last century before it was generally known either in Britain or North America, since which it has been most extensively cultivated.

The period of the introduction of the common potato into the British North American colonies is not precisely known. It is mentioned among the products of Carolina and Virginia in 1749, and among those growing in New York and New England the same year.

The culture of this plant extends through the whole of Europe, a large portion of Asia, Australia, the southern and northern parts of Africa, and the adjacent islands. On the American Continent, with the exception of some sections of the torrid zone, the culture of this root extends from Labrador on the east, and Nootka Sound on the west, to Cape Horn. It resists more effectually than the cereals the frosts of the north. In this country it is principally confined to the northern, middle and western States, where, from the coolness of the climate, it acquires a farinaceous consistence, highly conducive to the support of animal life. It has never been extensively cultivated in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, nor Louisiana—perhaps from the greater facility of raising the sweet potato, its more tropical rival. Its perfection, however, depends as much upon the soil as on the climate in which it grows; for in the red loam on the banks of Bayou Boeuf, in Louisiana, where the land is new, it is stated that tubers are produced as large, savory, and as free from water, as any raised in other parts of the world. The same may be said of those grown at Bermuda, Madeira, the Canaries, and numerous other ocean isles.

The chief varieties cultivated in the northern States are the Carter, the kidneys, the pink-eyes, the Mercer, the orange, the Sault St. Marie, the Merino, and the western red; in the middle and western States, the Mercer, the long red, or Merino, the orange, and the western red. The yield varies from 50 to 400 bushels and upwards per acre, but generally it is below 200 bushels.

Within the last ten years an alarming disease, or "rot," has attacked the tubers of this plant about the time they are fully grown. It has not only appeared in nearly every part of our own country, but has spread dismay at times throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and has been felt more or less seriously in every quarter of the globe.

To the greater uncertainty attending its cultivation of late years, from this cause, must be attributed the deficiency of the crop of 1849 as compared with that of 1839. This is one of the four agricultural products which, by the present Census, appears smaller than it was ten years since.

Sweet Potato.—The sweet potato (*Batatas edulis*) is a native of the East Indies, and of inter-tropical America, and was the "potato" of the old English writers in the early part of the fourteenth century. It was doubtless introduced into Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia, soon after their settlement by the Europeans, being mentioned as one of the cultivated products of those colonies as early as the year 1648. It grows in excessive abundance throughout the southern States, and as far north as New Jersey and the southern part of Michigan.

The varieties cultivated are the purple, the red, the yellow, and the white, the former of which is confined to the South.

The amount of sweet potatoes exported from South Carolina in

1747-'48 was 700 bushels; that of the common potato exported from the United States in 1820-'21, 90,889 bushels; in 1830-'31, 112,875 bushels; in 1840-'41, 136,095 bushels; in 1850-'51, 106,342 bushels.

According to the Census returns of 1840, the quantity of potatoes, of all sorts, raised in the Union, was 108,298,060 bushels; of 1850, 104,055,989 bushels, of which 38,259,196 bushels were sweet.

American Wine.—The extent of our territory over which the wine culture may be advantageously diffused, has long afforded a subject of much speculation. It early attracted the attention of the first colonists, who not only attempted to form vineyards of the European vine, but to make wine from our own native grapes. Although the subject has been zealously and sedulously pursued at various periods since, all those dwelling on the easterly half of the continent who have made trial of the foreign grape, have never been able to bring their designs to perfection; and those who have tested their skill in our native varieties have only met with partial success, yet, a degree of perseverance and enthusiasm seems to have pervaded all the votaries of this delightful pursuit, and a warm and mutual interchange of views and sentiments has existed among them, which has been comparatively unknown in other species of culture. Although the operators in recent times, from being interspersed over so great an extent of territory, are consequently more widely separated, still the connecting link, by a friendly co-operation in one common cause, may justly and appropriately assimilate their united exertions to that joyous period in the history of France when, during the reign of Probus, thousands of all ages and sexes united in one spontaneous and enthusiastic effort for the restoration of their vineyards. Indeed, when the far greater limits of our domain are considered, the combined efforts of our fellow-countrymen cannot fail to produce effects even more important, from the great extent of their influence, and cause each section of our republic reciprocally to respond to the efforts of others, with all their attendant advantages and blessings.

The earliest attempt to establish a vineyard in the British North American colonies was by the "London Company," in Virginia, prior to 1620. By the year 1630, the prospects were sufficiently favorable to warrant the importation of several French *vignerons*, who, it was alleged, ruined them by bad management. Wine was also made in Virginia in 1647; and in 1651, premiums were offered for its production. On the authority of Beverley, who wrote prior to 1722, there were vineyards in that colony which produced 750 gallons a year.

Beauchamp Plantagenet, in his "Description of the Province of New Albion," published in London in 1648, states that the English settlers in Uvedale, (now in Delaware,) had vines running on mulberry and sassafras trees, and that there were four kinds of grapes. "The first," says he, "is the Thoulouse Muscat, sweet scented; the second, the great foxe and thick grape, after five months reaped, being boyled and salted, and well fined, it is a strong red Xeres; the third, a light claret; the fourth, a white grape, creeps on the land, maketh a pure gold-color wine: Tennis Pale, the Frenchman, of these four, made eight sorts of excellent wine; and of the Muscat, acute boyled, that the second draught will fox a reasonable pate, four months old; and here may be gathered

and made two hundred tun in the vintage moneth, and replanted, will mend."

An attempt to establish a vineyard near Philadelphia was made by William Penn, in 1683; also by Andrew Dore, in 1685; but neither succeeded.

In 1769, the French settlers on Illinois river made upwards of 100 hogsheads of strong wine from the American wild grape.

The quantity of wine annually produced in the United States has become a subject of some discussion since the appearance of the return in the Seventh Census on that interest. The Census of 1840 gave 124,000 gallons as the produce of that year. It has been stated in the public prints that since that period the culture of the grape, and the manufacture of wine therefrom, have grown into a business of considerable importance in the States bordering on the Ohio river, and that several hundred acres have been planted in vineyards in that valley, which yield at the rate of more than 45,000 gallons of wine a year. The total product of the Union in 1850, was given at 221,249 gallons. But during the intervening period there had been added to our own territory California and New Mexico, which, in the latter year, produced 60,718 gallons. This quantity deducted from the aggregate, leaves 160,531 gallons for the portion of the Union covered by the returns of 1840—indicating a gain of only 36,000 gallons. This is probably an understatement, but it seems to prove that no considerable progress has yet been made towards supplying, by a home production, the demand, to meet which, importations of foreign wines to a very large amount are annually made.

The consumption of wine in the United States, though by no means general, amounts in the aggregate to a large sum. The imports during the year ending June, 1851, were 6,160,000 gallons, of which, probably, three-fourths consisted of the wines of France. The value or invoice cost of the article was \$2,370,000. The average consumption of foreign wines was, therefore, in quantity, but about one-quarter of a gallon for each person, and in value only ten cents. The coincidence is somewhat remarkable, that this is almost precisely the rate of consumption of imported wine among the people of Great Britain. But in France, according to official returns, there is produced and retained for consumption 900,000,000 gallons of wine, allowing 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons to each person in the population.

It appears, from other tables in our Census returns, that the quantity of ale and spirituous liquors produced in the United States, in 1850, exceeded 86,000,000 gallons. The amount exported was balanced by the imports, and the quantity rejected, in forming the above estimate, for the sake of preserving round numbers; the consumption of malt and spirituous liquors for manufacturing purposes, and as a beverage, appears to have been at the rate of nearly four gallons per head. It is the opinion of many, whose inquiries upon the subject entitle them to respect, that among what are called "civilized" nations, the vice of inebriation has always been found to prevail most extensively where the vine is not cultivated; while, on the other hand, where this species of culture is widely disseminated, the temperance of the people is proverbial. If such be the case, we may proudly hope that the day is not far distant when America will fully establish and claim a rivalry with

the most favored land of the vine and the olive, and exultingly disclaim being tributary to any foreign clime.

Pounds of Hops produced.—A gratifying increase has taken place in the culture of this useful article. The gain has been nearly 200 per cent. Almost the whole of the increment, however, has been in the State of New York, which, from less than half a million of pounds in 1840, now produces more than two and a half millions, which exceeds five-sevenths of the whole crop of the United States.

In connexion with this circumstance, it may be mentioned that New York also stands foremost in the production of ale, beer, and porter, in the manufacture of which the larger part of the hops raised is consumed. The breweries of this State produced 645,000 barrels of ale, &c., in 1850, being more than a third of the quantity returned for the whole Union.

Flax and Hemp.—During the last half century great efforts have been made in Europe, and to some extent, of late, in the United States, to increase and improve the production and manufacture of flax and hemp. Formerly they were considered as indispensable crops among our planters and farmers; but their use has been superseded, in a measure, by the cotton of the South.

Common flax is a native of Britain, where it has been cultivated from time immemorial, and, from its hardihood and adaptation to a wide range of temperature, it has been grown in almost every country on the Eastern Continent, from Egypt to the polar circle, and in North America, from Texas to Newfoundland.

Hemp—which is supposed to be a native of India, but long since acclimatized and extensively cultivated in Spain, Italy, and several other countries in Europe, particularly in Poland and Russia, as well as in different parts of America—also forms an article of primary importance in commerce, and is of extensive utility.

Both of these products were introduced into the North American colonies soon after their settlement by the English. They are mentioned as growing in New England prior to 1632, and bounties were offered for their cultivation in Virginia as early as 1751. Captain Matthews sowed, yearly, both hemp and flax, which he caused to be spun and woven, prior to the year 1648. In 1662 an edict was passed requiring each poll in Virginia to raise annually and manufacture six pounds of linen thread; but, from the change of the laws and the cessation of the bounties, the culture declined.

In the late Exhibition at London of the Works of Industry of All Nations, both of these materials held a conspicuous rank. Flax was exhibited, the growth of Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Prussia, Germany, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, India, Van Dieman's Land, Canada, and the United States, and hemp from all of these countries except Britain, Ireland, Canada, and Van Dieman's Land.

The fibre of flax and hemp has never been produced in this country in sufficient abundance to form much of an article of foreign commerce, but flax-seed was formerly shipped to Europe in large quantities. There were exported from New Jersey, in 1751, 14,000 pounds of hemp; from Savannah, in 1770, 1,860 pounds; from the United States, in 1850-'51, 4,769 hundred-weight. The amount of flax-seed

exported from Philadelphia in 1752 was 70,000 bushels; in 1767, 84,658 bushels; in 1771, 110,412 bushels; from New York, in 1755, 12,528 hogsheads; from the British North American colonies, in 1770, 312,612 bushels; from the United States, in 1791, 292,460 bushels; in 1800, 289,684 bushels; in 1810, 240,579 bushels; in 1820-'21, 264,310 bushels; in 1830-'31, 120,702 bushels; in 1840-'41, 32,243 bushels; in 1850-'51, 9,185 bushels.

According to the Census returns of 1840, there were raised in the United States 95,251 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of flax and hemp; of 1850, 35,093 tons of hemp and 7,715,961 pounds of flax.

The correctness of the returns as to hemp, in the Seventh Census, has not yet been perfectly verified. There has been some doubt whether, in a number of instances, the marshals have not written *tons* where they meant *pounds*. If, however, the returns are allowed to stand without reduction, it would appear that the cultivation of hemp or flax has materially changed since 1840. In the returns of that year, as stated above, both of these articles were included under the same head. In 1840, those of Virginia gave 25,594 tons of hemp and flax together. In 1850, only 141 tons of hemp and 500 tons of flax were returned. Such a falling off would amount to almost an abandonment of the culture of hemp in that State, which there is no reason to suppose has taken place.

The discovery of new methods for separating the fibrous from the woody parts of the flax-plant has doubtless given a vigorous stimulant to its cultivation in the United States. The process of Chevalier Clausen first attracted general attention among us in 1850. Though considerable quantities of flax have been produced in former years, it has been raised principally for the seed, which commanded a remunerating price. The want of a cheap and speedy process for separating the textile from the refuse parts of the stalk has occasioned a vast annual loss of useful material to the country. Should the attempts which have lately been made to apply Clausen's invention succeed, the production of flax in the United States may become of great importance, and be advantageously used, not only alone, but in the manufacture of mixed fabrics, as it appears capable of being spun with wool, silk, and other fibres.

Silk Cocoons.—The culture and manufacture of silk, like many productions of nature and art, are difficult to trace from their origin. All that we know concerning them is, that they have come to us from the East in a state of comparative perfection. It seems to have been in Asia that silk was first known, and was called *Serica*, from the name of the country in which its use was supposed to have been discovered. The Chinese claim to have manufactured this delicate luxury as early as 2,700 years before the Christian era, at which time their attention was first attracted to the operations of the silk-worm on wild mulberry trees. It was soon after found that they thrived much better in rooms than in the open air, and produced cocoons of much larger size and superior quality. From that period the culture of silk rapidly increased, and subsequently became a source of great wealth, and spread from China to India, Persia, and Arabia, where, down to the present time, it has continued to be abundantly produced.

The expedition of Alexander the Great into Persia and India, first

brought silk to the knowledge of Europeans, about 350 years before Christ. About the beginning of the sixth century, after the Roman Empire had been transferred to Constantinople, two monks arrived in the court of the Emperor Justinian, from a mission into China, bringing with them the seeds of the mulberry, and communicated the discovery of the mode of rearing silk-worms. Although the exportation of the eggs of the insects from China was prohibited on pain of death, by the liberal promises and persuasions of Justinian, they were induced to undertake to import some from that country; returning from the expedition through Bucharia and Persia, in the year 555, with the eggs of the precious insect, which they had obtained, concealed in the hollow of their canes, or pilgrim staves. From Constantinople, the silk culture spread into Arabia, thence into Spain, and Portugal, Greece, Sicily Italy, and other parts of Europe.

The introduction of this culture into the North American colonies, dates back to the first settlement of Virginia. James I., who was anxious to promote this branch of industry, several times urged the "London Company" to encourage the growth of mulberry trees, and addressed a letter to them on the subject, in 1622, conveying strict injunctions that they should use every exertion for this purpose, and stimulated the colonists to apply themselves diligently and promptly to the breeding of silk-worms, and the establishment of silk-works, bestowing their labors rather in producing this rich commodity than to the growth of tobacco—an article to which his Majesty had recorded and published his violent aversion. The company thus incited, showed much zeal in their endeavors to accomplish the King's wishes. A considerable number of mulberry trees was planted; but little silk was produced, owing to difficulties involved by their dissolution soon after. In about the year 1651, the rearing of silk-worms again became a subject of interest in Virginia, and premiums were offered for its encouragement; but it does not appear that the business was ever prosecuted to any extent.

The silk culture was introduced into Louisiana, in 1718, by the "Company of the West."

In the infant settlement of Georgia, in 1722, a piece of ground belonging to government was allotted as a nursery-plantation for white mulberry trees, and the attention of some of the settlers was soon engaged in rearing silk-worms. In 1726, a quantity of raw silk was raised in that colony, which was manufactured into a piece of stuff, and presented to the Queen.

In 1749, an act of Parliament was passed for encouraging the growth of silk in Georgia and Carolina, exempting the producer from the payment of duties on importation into London. A bounty was also offered for the production of silk, and a man named Ortolengi, from Italy, was employed to instruct the colonists in the Italian mode of management. A few years before the Revolution, considerable quantities of raw material began to be raised, which was said to be equal, in some cases to the best Piedmont silk, and worked with less waste than the Chinese article.

In Carolina, the culture was undertaken by the small farmers. In 1766, the House of Assembly of this province voted the sum of £1,000 towards the establishment of a silk filature at Charleston, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert.

In Connecticut, attention was first directed to the rearing of silk-worms in 1760. Dr. Aspinwall, of Mansfield, from motives of patriotism, used his best exertions to introduce this important branch of rural economy. He succeeded in forming extensive nurseries of the mulberry at New Haven, Long Island, Pennsylvania, and other places. Half an ounce of mulberry seeds was sent to each parish in the colony, with such directions as his knowledge of the business enabled him to impart. In 1783, the legislature of Connecticut passed an act granting a bounty on mulberry trees and raw silk. It here may be stated to the honor of Connecticut, that she is the only State in the Union, which has continued the business without suspension, and probably has produced more silk, from the time of her commencement up to the year 1830, than all the other States.

In the year 1769, on the recommendation of Dr. Franklin, through the American Philosophical Society, a filature of raw silk was established in Philadelphia, by private subscription, and placed under the direction of an intelligent and skilful Frenchman, who, it is said, produced samples of reeled silk not inferior in quality to the best from France and Italy. In 1771, the managers purchased 2,300 pounds of cocoons—all the product of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. The enterprise was interrupted by the Revolution. A similar undertaking was again attempted in Philadelphia, in 1830, under the supervision of M. J. D'Homergue, and cocoons were brought in abundance to the establishment from various parts of the country, and so continued for some time afterwards; but, for want of capital, the enterprise failed.

In about the year 1831, the project of rearing silk-worms and establishing filatures of silk was renewed in various parts of the Union; and the subject was deemed to be of so much importance that it not only attracted the attention of Congress, but afterwards received encouragement from the legislatures of several States, by bounties offered for all the raw silk produced within their limits for certain periods of time. The business soon began to be prosecuted with extreme ardor, and continued for several years, resulting in the establishment of several nurseries of mulberry trees, and ending in the downfall of the famous "Morus Multicaulis speculation" in 1845.

The amount of raw silk exported from Georgia in 1750 was 118 pounds; in 1755, 138 pounds; in 1760, 558 pounds; in 1766, more than 20,000 pounds; in 1770, 290 pounds. From South Carolina, in 1772, 455 pounds. In the year 1765, there were raised on Silk Hope plantation, in South Carolina, 630 pounds of cocoons; in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1793, 265 pounds of raw silk; in 1827, 2,430 pounds; in 1831, 10,000 pounds; in Connecticut, in 1844, 176,210 pounds; in the United States, the same year, 396,790 pounds. (See Patent Office Report.)

According to the Census returns of 1840, the amount of silk cocoons raised in the United States was 61,552½ pounds; of 1850, 10,843 pounds. From the above, it is obvious that the production of cocoons has decreased, since 1840, 46,789 pounds; and since 1844, 382,027 pounds.

Sugar.—Sugar, so extensively used in every country of the habitable globe, and forming, as it does, one of our chief staples, supplies its commercial demand mainly from the juice of the cane, which contains it

in greater quantity and purity than any other plant, and offers greater facilities for its extraction. Although sugar, identical in its character, exists in the maple, the cocoonut, and the beet-root, and is economically obtained to a considerable extent, yet it is not often sufficiently pure to admit of ready separation from the foreign matter combined with it, at least by the means the producers usually have at hand.

The history of cane sugar, like that of many other necessaries of life, is involved in great obscurity. It appears to have been imperfectly known to the Greeks and Romans, as Theophrastus, who lived 320 years before Christ, describes it as a sort of "honey extracted from canes or reeds." And Strabo, who states on the authority of Nearchus, the commander of the fleet in the expedition of Alexander the Great, says that "reeds in India yield honey without bees." We are also informed that sugar candy has been made in China from very remote antiquity; and that large quantities of it have been exported from India, in all ages, whence it is most probable that it found its way to Rome.

Sugar cane occurs in a wild state on many of the islands of the Pacific, but in no part of the American Continent, notwithstanding a contrary opinion has been expressed. Its cultivation and the manufacture of sugar were introduced into Europe from the East, by the Saracens, soon after their conquests, in the ninth century. It is stated by the Venetian historians, that their countrymen imported sugar from Sicily, in the twelfth century, at a cheaper rate than they could obtain it from Egypt, where it was then extensively made. The first plantations in Spain were at Valencia, but they were extended to Granada, Murcia, Portugal, Madeira, and the Canary islands, as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century. From Gomera, one of these islands, the sugar cane was introduced into the West Indies by Columbus, in his second voyage to America, in 1493. It was cultivated to some extent in St. Domingo, in 1506, where it succeeded better than in any of the other islands. In 1518, there were twenty-eight plantations in that colony, established by the Spaniards, where an abundance of sugar was made, which, for a long period formed the principal part of the European supplies. Barbadoes, the oldest English settlement in the West Indies, began to export sugar in 1646, and in the year 1676, the trade required four hundred vessels, averaging 150 tons burden.

The introduction of sugar cane into Florida, Texas, California, and Louisiana, probably dates back to their earliest settlement, by the Spaniards or French. It was not cultivated in the latter, however, as a staple product, before the year 1751, when it was introduced with several negroes, by the Jesuits, from St. Domingo. They commenced a small plantation on the banks of the Mississippi, just above the old city of New Orleans. The year following, others cultivated the plant, and made some rude attempts at the manufacture of sugar. In 1758, M. Dubreuil established a sugar estate, on a large scale, and erected the first sugar-mill in Louisiana, in what is now the lower part of New Orleans. His success was followed by other plantations, and in the year 1765, there was sugar enough manufactured for home consumption; and in 1770, it had become one of the staple products of the colony.

Soon after the Revolution, a large number of enterprising adventurers emigrated from the United States to Lower Louisiana, where, among other objects of industry, they engaged in the cultivation of cane, and by the year 1803 there were no less than eighty-one sugar estates on the Delta alone. Since that period, while the production of cane-sugar has been annually increasing at the South, the manufacture of maple-sugar has been extending in the North and West.

The common sugar cane is a perennial plant, very sensitive to cold, and is therefore restricted in its cultivation to regions bordering on the tropics, where there is little or no frost. In the Eastern hemisphere its production is principally confined to situations favorable to its growth, being between the fortieth parallel of north latitude and a corresponding degree south. On the Atlantic side of the Western Continent it will not thrive beyond the thirty-third degree of north latitude and the thirty-fifth parallel south. On the Pacific side it will perfect its growth some five degrees further north or south. From the flexibility of this plant, it is highly probable that it is gradually becoming more hardy, and will eventually endure an exposure, and yield a profitable return, much further north, along the borders of the Mississippi, and some of its tributaries, than it has hitherto been produced. In most parts of Louisiana the canes yield three crops from one planting. The first season it is denominated "plant cane," and each of the subsequent growths "ratoons." But sometimes, as on the prairies of Attakapas and Opelousas, and the higher northern range of its cultivation, it requires to be replanted every year. Within the tropics, as in the West Indies, and elsewhere, the ratoons frequently continue to yield abundantly for twelve, fifteen, and even twenty-four years, from the same roots.

The cultivation of this plant is principally confined to the West Indies, Venezuela, Brazil, Mauritius, British India, China, Japan, the Sunda, Philippine, and Sandwich islands, and to the southern districts of the United States. The varieties most cultivated in the latter are the striped blue, and yellow ribbon, or Java; the red ribbon, or violet, from Java; the Creole crystalline, or Malabar; the Otaheite, the purple, the yellow, the purple-banded, and the grey canes. The quantity of sugar produced on an acre varies from five hundred to three thousand pounds; averaging, perhaps, from eight hundred to one thousand pounds.

Hitherto the amount of sugar and molasses consumed in the United States has exceeded the quantity produced; consequently, there has been no direct occasion for their exportation. In the year 1815, it was estimated that the sugar made on the banks of the Mississippi alone amounted to ten million pounds. In 1818, the entire crop of Louisiana was only twenty-five million pounds; in 1850, it had reached the enormous quantity of 226,001,000 pounds, besides about twelve million gallons of molasses.

According to the Census of 1840, the amount of cane and maple sugar was 155,100,809 pounds, of which 119,947,720 pounds were raised in Louisiana. By the Census of 1850 the cane-sugar made in the United States was 247,581,000 pounds, besides 9,700,606 gallons of molasses; maple-sugar, 34,249,886 pounds; amounting to 281,830,886 pounds; showing an increase, in ten years, of 126,730,077 pounds.

Productions of Agriculture in the United States.—Seventh Census—1850.

States and Territories.	ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS.		Cash value of farms.	Value of farming implements and machinery.
	Improved.	Unimproved.		
Maine	2,039,596	2,515,797	\$54,861,748	\$2,284,557
New Hampshire	2,251,488	1,140,926	55,245,997	2,314,125
Vermont	2,601,409	1,524,413	63,367,227	2,739,282
Massachusetts	2,133,436	1,222,576	109,076,347	3,209,584
Rhode Island	356,487	197,451	17,070,802	497,201
Connecticut	1,768,178	615,701	72,726,422	1,892,541
New York	12,408,968	6,710,120	554,546,642	22,084,926
New Jersey	1,767,991	984,955	120,237,511	4,425,503
Pennsylvania	8,628,619	6,294,728	407,876,099	14,722,541
Delaware	580,862	375,282	18,880,031	510,279
Maryland	2,797,905	1,836,445	87,178,545	2,463,443
District of Columbia	16,267	11,187	1,730,460	40,220
Virginia	10,360,135	15,792,176	216,401,441	7,021,772
North Carolina	5,453,977	15,543,010	67,891,766	3,931,532
South Carolina	4,072,651	12,145,049	82,431,684	4,136,354
Georgia	6,378,479	16,442,900	95,753,445	5,894,150
Florida	349,049	1,236,240	6,323,109	658,795
Alabama	4,435,614	7,702,067	64,323,224	5,125,663
Mississippi	3,444,358	7,046,061	54,738,634	5,762,927
Louisiana	1,590,025	3,939,018	75,814,398	11,576,938

Texas	639,107	14,454,669	16,398,747	2,133,731
Arkansas	781,531	1,816,684	15,265,245	1,601,296
Tennessee	5,175,173	13,808,849	97,851,212	5,360,220
Kentucky	11,368,270	10,972,478	154,330,262	5,169,037
Ohio	9,851,493	8,146,000	358,758,603	12,750,585
Michigan	1,929,110	2,454,780	51,872,446	2,891,371
Indiana	5,046,543	7,746,879	136,385,173	6,704,444
Illinois	5,039,545	6,997,867	96,133,290	6,405,561
Missouri	2,938,425	6,794,245	63,225,543	3,981,525
Iowa	824,682	1,911,382	16,657,567	1,172,869
Wisconsin	1,045,499	1,931,159	28,528,563	1,641,568
California	62,324	3,831,571	3,874,041	103,483
Minnesota Territory	5,035	23,846	161,948	15,981
Oregon Territory	132,857	299,951	2,849,170	183,423
Utah Territory	16,333	30,516	311,799	84,288
New Mexico Territory	166,201	124,370	1,653,952	77,960
Aggregate	118,457,622	184,621,348	3,270,733,093	151,569,675

Productions of Agriculture in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	LIVE STOCK.							Value of live stock.
	Horses.	Asses and mules.	Milch cows.	Working oxen.	Other cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	
Maine.....	41,721	55	133,556	83,893	125,890	451,577	54,598	\$9,705,726
New Hampshire.....	34,233	19	94,277	59,027	114,606	384,756	63,487	8,871,901
Vermont.....	61,057	218	146,128	48,577	154,143	1,014,122	66,296	12,643,228
Massachusetts.....	42,216	34	130,099	46,611	83,284	188,651	81,119	9,647,710
Rhode Island.....	6,168	1	28,698	8,189	9,375	44,296	19,509	1,532,637
Connecticut.....	26,879	49	85,461	46,988	80,226	174,181	76,472	7,467,490
New York.....	447,014	963	931,324	178,909	767,406	3,453,241	1,018,252	73,570,499
New Jersey.....	63,955	4,089	118,736	12,070	80,455	160,488	250,370	10,679,291
Pennsylvania.....	350,398	2,259	530,224	61,527	562,195	1,822,357	1,040,366	41,500,053
Delaware.....	13,852	791	19,248	9,797	24,166	27,503	56,261	1,849,281
Maryland.....	75,684	5,644	86,859	34,135	98,595	177,902	352,911	7,997,634
District of Columbia....	824	57	813	104	123	150	1,635	71,643
Virginia.....	272,403	21,480	317,619	89,513	669,137	1,310,004	1,830,743	33,656,659
North Carolina.....	148,693	25,259	221,799	37,309	434,402	595,249	1,812,813	17,717,647
South Carolina.....	97,171	37,483	193,244	20,507	563,935	285,551	1,065,503	15,060,015
Georgia.....	151,331	57,379	334,223	73,286	690,019	560,435	2,168,617	25,728,416
Florida.....	10,848	5,002	72,876	5,794	182,415	23,311	209,453	2,880,058
Alabama.....	128,001	59,895	227,791	66,961	433,263	371,880	1,904,540	21,690,112
Mississippi.....	115,460	54,547	214,231	83,485	436,254	304,929	1,582,734	19,403,662
Louisiana.....	89,514	44,849	105,576	54,968	414,798	110,333	597,301	41,152,275

Texas.....	75,419	12,364	214,758	49,982	636,805	99,098	683,514	10,266,880
Arkansas.....	60,197	11,559	93,151	34,239	165,320	91,256	836,727	6,647,969
Tennessee.....	270,636	75,303	250,456	86,255	414,051	811,591	3,104,800	29,978,016
Kentucky.....	315,682	65,609	247,475	62,074	442,763	1,102,121	2,861,163	29,591,387
Ohio.....	463,397	3,423	544,499	65,381	749,067	3,942,929	1,964,770	44,121,741
Michigan.....	58,506	70	99,676	55,350	119,471	746,435	205,847	8,008,734
Indiana.....	314,299	6,599	284,554	40,221	389,891	1,122,493	2,263,776	22,478,555
Illinois.....	267,653	10,573	294,671	76,156	541,209	894,043	1,915,910	24,209,258
Missouri.....	225,299	41,667	230,169	112,168	449,173	762,511	1,702,625	19,892,580
Iowa.....	38,536	754	45,704	21,892	69,025	149,960	323,247	3,689,275
Wisconsin.....	30,179	156	64,339	42,801	76,293	124,892	159,276	4,897,385
California.....	21,719	1,666	4,280	4,780	253,599	17,574	2,776	3,351,058
Minnesota Territory.....	860	14	607	655	740	80	734	92,859
Oregon Territory.....	8,046	420	9,427	8,114	24,188	15,382	30,235	1,876,189
Utah Territory.....	2,429	325	4,861	5,266	2,489	3,262	914	546,968
New Mexico Territory..	5,079	8,654	10,635	12,257	10,085	377,271	7,314	1,494,629
Aggregate....	4,335,358	559,229	6,392,044	1,699,241	10,268,856	21,721,814	30,316,608	543,969,420

Productions of Agriculture in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.					
	Wheat, bushels of.	Rye, bushels of.	Indian corn, bush-els of.	Oats, bushels of.	Rice, pounds of.	Tobacco, pounds of.
Maine	296,259	102,916	1,750,056	2,181,037		
New Hampshire	185,658	183,117	1,573,670	973,381		50
Vermont	535,955	176,233	2,032,396	2,307,734		
Massachusetts	31,211	481,021	2,345,490	1,165,146		138,246
Rhode Island	49	26,409	539,201	215,232		
Connecticut	41,762	600,893	1,935,043	1,258,738		1,267,624
New York	13,121,498	4,148,182	17,858,400	26,552,814		83,189
New Jersey	1,601,190	1,255,578	8,759,704	3,378,063		310
Pennsylvania	15,367,691	4,805,160	19,835,214	21,538,156		912,651
Delaware	482,511	8,066	3,145,542	604,518		
Maryland	4,494,680	226,014	11,104,631	2,242,151		21,407,497
District of Columbia	17,370	5,509	65,230	8,134		7,800
Virginia	11,232,616	458,930	35,254,319	10,179,045	17,154	56,803,218
North Carolina	2,130,102	229,563	27,941,051	4,052,078	5,465,868	11,984,786
South Carolina	1,066,277	43,790	16,271,454	2,322,155	159,930,613	74,285
Georgia	1,088,534	53,750	30,080,099	3,820,044	38,950,691	423,924
Florida	1,027	1,152	1,996,809	66,586	1,075,090	998,614
Alabama	294,044	17,261	28,754,048	2,965,697	2,311,252	164,990
Mississippi	137,990	9,606	22,446,552	1,503,288	2,719,856	49,960
Louisiana	417	475	10,266,373	89,637	4,425,349	26,878

Texas	41,689	3,108	5,926,611	178,883	87,916	66,897
Arkansas	199,639	8,047	8,893,939	656,183	63,179	218,936
Tennessee	1,619,381	89,163	52,276,223	7,703,086	258,854	20,148,932
Kentucky	2,140,822	415,073	58,675,591	8,201,311	5,688	55,501,196
Ohio	14,487,351	425,718	59,078,695	13,472,742	.....	10,454,449
Michigan	4,925,889	105,871	5,641,420	2,866,056	.....	1,245
Indiana	6,214,458	78,792	52,964,363	5,655,014	.....	1,044,620
Illinois	9,414,575	83,364	57,646,984	10,087,241	.....	841,394
Missouri	2,981,652	44,268	36,214,537	5,278,079	700	17,113,784
Iowa	1,530,581	19,916	8,656,799	1,524,345	500	6,041
Wisconsin	4,286,131	81,253	1,988,979	3,414,672	.....	1,268
California	17,328	.....	12,236	.....	.....	1,000
Minnesota Territory	1,401	125	16,725	30,582	.....	.....
Oregon Territory	211,493	106	2,918	65,146	.....	325
Utah Territory	107,702	210	9,899	10,900	.....	70
New Mexico Territory	196,516	.....	365,411	5	.....	8,467
Aggregate	100,503,899	14,188,639	592,326,612	146,567,879	215,312,710	199,752,646

Productions of Agriculture in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.					
	Ginned cotton, bales of 400 pounds each.	Wool, pounds of.	Peas and beans, bushels of.	Irish potatoes, bushels of.	Sweet potatoes, bushels of.	Barley, bushels of.
Maine.....		1,364,034	205,541	3,436,040		151,731
New Hampshire.....		1,108,476	70,856	4,304,919		70,256
Vermont.....		3,400,717	104,649	4,951,014		42,150
Massachusetts.....		855,136	43,709	3,585,384		112,385
Rhode Island.....		129,692	6,846	651,029		18,875
Connecticut.....		497,454	19,090	2,689,725	80	19,099
New York.....		10,071,801	741,638	15,398,362	5,623	3,585,059
New Jersey.....		375,396	14,174	3,207,236	508,015	6,492
Pennsylvania.....		4,481,570	55,231	5,980,732	52,172	165,584
Delaware.....		57,768	4,120	240,542	65,443	56
Maryland.....		480,226	12,816	764,939	208,993	745
District of Columbia.....		525	7,754	28,292	3,497	75
Virginia.....	3,947	2,860,765	521,581	1,316,933	1,813,671	25,437
North Carolina.....	73,849	970,738	1,584,252	620,318	5,095,709	2,735
South Carolina.....	300,901	487,233	1,026,900	136,494	4,337,469	4,583
Georgia.....	499,091	990,019	1,142,011	227,379	6,986,428	11,501
Florida.....	45,131	23,247	135,359	7,828	757,226	
Alabama.....	564,429	657,118	892,701	246,001	5,475,204	3,958
Mississippi.....	484,293	559,619	1,072,757	261,482	4,741,795	229

Louisiana.....	178,737	109,897	161,732	95,632	1,428,453	.....
Texas.....	57,596	131,374	179,332	93,548	1,323,170	4,776
Arkansas.....	65,346	182,595	285,738	193,832	788,149	177
Tennessee.....	194,532	1,364,378	369,821	1,067,844	2,777,716	2,737
Kentucky.....	758	2,297,403	202,574	1,492,487	998,184	95,343
Ohio.....		10,196,371	60,168	5,057,769	187,991	354,358
Michigan.....		2,043,283	74,254	2,359,897	1,177	75,249
Indiana.....	14	2,610,287	35,773	2,083,337	201,711	45,483
Illinois.....		2,150,113	82,814	2,514,861	157,433	110,795
Missouri.....		1,627,164	46,017	939,006	335,505	9,631
Iowa.....		373,898	4,775	276,120	6,243	25,093
Wisconsin.....		253,963	20,657	1,402,077	879	209,692
California.....		5,520	2,292	9,292	1,000	9,712
Minnesota Territory.....		85	10,002	21,145	200	1,216
Oregon Territory.....		29,686	6,566	91,326	.....	.....
Utah Territory.....		9,222	289	43,968	60	1,799
New Mexico Territory.....		32,901	15,688	3	.....	5
Aggregate.....	2,468,624	52,789,174	9,219,975	65,796,793	38,259,196	5,167,016

Productions of Agriculture in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.					
	Buckwheat, bushels of.	Value of orchard products.	Wine, gallons of.	Value of produce of market gar- dens.	Butter, pounds of.	Cheese, pounds of.
Maine.....	104,523	\$342,865	724	\$122,387	9,243,811	2,434,454
New Hampshire.....	65,265	248,563	344	56,810	6,977,056	3,196,563
Vermont.....	209,819	315,255	659	18,853	12,137,980	8,720,834
Massachusetts.....	105,895	463,995	4,688	600,020	8,071,370	7,088,142
Rhode Island.....	1,245	63,994	1,013	98,298	995,670	316,508
Connecticut.....	229,297	175,118	4,269	196,874	6,498,119	5,363,277
New York.....	3,188,955	1,761,950	9,172	912,047	79,766,094	49,741,413
New Jersey.....	878,934	607,268	1,811	475,242	9,487,210	365,756
Pennsylvania.....	2,193,692	723,389	25,590	688,714	39,878,418	2,505,034
Delaware.....	8,615	46,574	145	12,714	1,055,308	3,187
Maryland.....	103,671	164,051	1,431	200,869	3,806,160	3,975
District of Columbia.....	378	14,843	863	67,222	14,872	1,500
Virginia.....	214,898	177,137	5,408	183,047	11,089,359	436,298
North Carolina.....	16,704	34,348	11,058	39,462	4,146,290	95,921
South Carolina.....	283	35,108	5,880	47,286	2,981,850	4,970
Georgia.....	250	92,776	796	76,500	4,640,559	46,976
Florida.....	55	1,280	10	8,721	371,493	18,015
Alabama.....	343	15,408	220	84,821	4,008,811	31,412
Mississippi.....	1,121	50,405	407	46,250	4,346,234	21,191

Louisiana.....	3	22,359	15	148,329	683,069	1,957
Texas.....	59	12,605	99	12,254	2,326,556	94,619
Arkansas.....	175	40,141	35	17,150	1,854,239	30,088
Tennessee.....	19,427	52,894	92	97,183	8,139,585	177,681
Kentucky.....	16,097	106,230	8,093	293,120	9,887,523	213,954
Ohio.....	638,064	695,921	48,207	214,004	34,449,379	20,819,542
Michigan.....	472,917	132,650	1,654	14,738	7,065,878	1,011,492
Indiana.....	149,740	324,940	14,055	72,864	12,881,535	624,564
Illinois.....	184,504	446,089	2,997	127,494	12,526,543	1,278,225
Missouri.....	23,641	514,711	10,563	99,454	7,834,359	203,572
Iowa.....	52,516	8,434	420	8,848	2,171,188	209,840
Wisconsin.....	79,878	4,823	113	32,142	3,633,750	400,283
California.....		17,700	58,055	75,275	705	150
Minnesota Territory.....	515			150	1,100	
Oregon Territory.....		1,271		90,241	211,464	36,980
Utah Territory.....	332			23,868	83,309	30,998
New Mexico Territory.....	100	8,231	2,363	6,679	111	5,848
Aggregate.....	8,956,916	7,723,326	221,240	5,269,930	313,266,962	105,535,219

Productions of Agriculture in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.								
	Hay, tons of.	Clover seed, bushels of.	Other grass seeds, bushels of.	Hops, pounds of.	Hemp.		Flax, pounds of.	Flaxseed, bushels of.	Silk cocoons, pounds of.
					Dew rotted, tons of.	Water rotted, tons of.			
Maine	755,889	9,097	9,214	40,120			17,081	580	252
New Hampshire	598,854	829	8,071	257,174			7,652	189	191
Vermont	866,153	760	14,936	288,023			20,852	939	268
Massachusetts	651,807	1,002	5,085	121,595			1,162	72	7
Rhode Island	74,818	1,328	3,708	277			85		
Connecticut	516,131	13,841	16,608	554			17,928	703	328
New York	3,728,797	88,222	96,493	2,536,299	1	3	940,577	57,963	1,774
New Jersey	435,950	28,280	63,051	2,133			182,965	16,525	23
Pennsylvania	1,842,970	125,030	53,913	22,088	44		530,307	41,728	285
Delaware	30,159	2,525	1,403	348			11,174	904	
Maryland	157,956	15,217	2,561	1,870			35,686	2,446	39
District of Columbia	2,279	3		15					
Virginia	369,098	29,727	23,428	11,506	90	51	999,450	52,318	517
North Carolina	145,662	576	1,275	9,246	36	3	593,796	38,196	229
South Carolina	20,925	376	30	26			333	55	123
Georgia	23,449	132	428	261			5,387	622	813
Florida	2,510		2	14			50		6

Alabama	32,685	138	547	276			3,921	69	167
Mississippi	12,505	84	533	473	7		665	26	2
Louisiana	25,752	2	97	125					29
Texas	8,279	10		7			1,048	26	22
Arkansas	3,977	90	436	157		15	12,291	321	38
Tennessee	74,092	5,096	9,118	1,032	456	141	368,131	18,906	1,923
Kentucky	113,747	3,230	21,481	4,309	16,432	1,356	2,107,261	75,801	1,281
Ohio	1,443,142	103,197	37,310	63,731	100	50	446,932	188,880	1,552
Michigan	404,934	16,989	9,285	10,663			7,152	519	108
Indiana	403,230	18,321	11,951	92,796	67	62	584,609	36,888	387
Illinois	601,952	3,427	14,380	3,551	93	56	160,063	10,785	47
Missouri	116,925	619	4,346	3,130	15,968	60	527,160	13,696	186
Iowa	89,055	342	2,096	8,242			62,660	1,959	246
Wisconsin	275,662	483	5,003	15,930		2	68,393	1,191	
California	2,038								
Minnesota Territory	2,019								
Oregon Territory	373	4	22	8			640		
Utah Territory	4,805	2		50			550	5	
New Mexico Territory									
Aggregate	13,838,579	468,979	416,811	3,496,029	33,294	1,799	7,715,961	562,312	10,843

Productions of Agriculture in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.					
	Maple sugar, pounds of.	Cane sugar, hhds. of 1,000 pounds.	Molasses, gal- lons of.	Beeswax and honey, pounds of.	Value of home- made manufactures.	Value of animals slaughtered.
Maine	93,542	.....	3,167	189,618	\$513,599	\$1,646,773
New Hampshire	1,294,863	.....	9,811	117,140	393,455	1,522,873
Vermont	6,349,357	.....	5,997	249,422	267,710	1,861,336
Massachusetts	795,525	.....	4,693	59,508	205,333	2,500,924
Rhode Island	28	.....	4	6,347	26,495	667,486
Connecticut	50,796	.....	665	93,304	192,252	2,202,266
New York	10,357,484	.....	56,529	1,756,190	1,280,333	13,573,983
New Jersey	2,197	.....	954	156,694	112,781	2,638,552
Pennsylvania	2,326,525	.....	50,652	839,509	749,132	8,219,848
Delaware .....	.....	.....	50	41,248	38,121	373,665
Maryland	47,740	.....	1,430	74,802	111,828	1,954,800
District of Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	550	2,075	9,038
Virginia	1,227,665	.....	40,322	880,767	2,156,312	7,503,006
North Carolina	27,932	.....	704	512,289	2,086,522	5,767,866
South Carolina	200	671	15,904	216,281	909,525	1,302,637
Georgia	50	1,644	216,150	732,514	1,838,968	6,339,762
Florida .....	.....	2,752	352,893	18,971	75,582	514,685
Alabama	643	8,242	83,428	897,021	1,934,120	4,823,485
Mississippi .....	.....	388	18,318	397,460	1,164,020	3,636,582
Louisiana	255	226,001	10,931,177	96,701	139,232	1,458,990

Texas.....		7,351	441,638	380,532	255,719	1,106,032
Arkansas.....	9,330		18	192,338	638,217	1,162,913
Tennessee.....	158,557	248	7,223	1,036,572	3,137,810	6,401,765
Kentucky.....	437,405	284	30,079	1,158,019	2,458,128	6,462,598
Ohio.....	4,588,209		197,308	804,275	1,712,196	7,439,243
Michigan.....	2,439,794		19,823	359,232	340,947	1,328,327
Indiana.....	2,921,642		180,325	935,329	1,631,039	6,567,935
Illinois.....	248,904		8,354	869,444	1,155,902	4,972,286
Missouri.....	178,910		5,636	1,328,972	1,674,705	3,367,106
Iowa.....	78,407		3,162	321,711	221,292	821,164
Wisconsin.....	610,976		9,874	131,005	43,624	920,178
California.....					7,000	100,173
Minnesota Territory.....	2,950			80		2,840
Oregon Territory.....			24			164,530
Utah Territory.....			58	10	1,392	67,985
New Mexico Territory.....			4,236	2	6,033	82,125
Aggregate.....	34,249,886	247,581	12,700,606	14,853,857	27,481,399	109,485,757

Railroads in the United States.—In no other particular can the prosperity of a country be more strikingly manifested than by the perfection of its roads and other means of internal communication. The system of railroads, canals, turnpikes, post-routes, river navigation, and telegraphs, possessed by the United States, presents an indication of its advancement in power and civilization more wonderful than any other feature of its progress. In truth, our country in this respect occupies the first place among the nations of the world.

From returns received at this office, in reply to special circulars and other sources of information, it is ascertained that there were, at the commencement of the year 1852, 10,814 miles of railroads completed and in use; and that 10,898 miles were then in course of construction, with a prospect of being speedily brought into use. While the whole of these 10,898 miles will, beyond reasonable doubt, have been finished within five years, such is the activity with which projects for works of this character are brought forward and carried into effect, that it is not extravagant to assume that there will be completed within the limits of the United States before the year 1860 at least 35,000 miles of railroads.

The Quincy railroad, for the transportation of granite from the quarries at Quincy to Neponset river, and the Mauch Chunk railroad, from the coal mines to the Lehigh river, in Pennsylvania, were the first attempts to introduce that mode of transportation in this country; and their construction and opening, in the years 1826 and 1827, are properly considered the commencement of the American railroad system. From this period until about the year 1848, the progress of the improvements thus begun was interrupted only by the financial revulsion which followed the events of 1836 and 1837. Up to 1848, it is stated that about 6,000 miles had been finished. Since that date an addition of 5,000 miles has been made to the completed roads, and, including the present year, new lines, comprising about 14,000 miles, have been undertaken, surveyed, and mostly placed under contract.

The usefulness and comparative economy of railroads as channels of commerce and travel have become so evident, that they have in some measure superseded canals, and are likely to detract seriously from the importance of navigable rivers for like purposes. In a new country like ours, many items of expense, which go to swell the cost of railroads in England and on the Continent, are avoided. Material is cheap; the right of way usually freely granted; and heavy land damages seldom interpose to retard the progress of an important work. It is difficult to arrive at a clear approximation to the average cost of railroad construction in the United States. Probably the first important work of this class undertaken and carried through in the Union was the cheapest, as it has proved one of the most profitable, ever built. This was the road from Charleston, in South Carolina, to Augusta, on the Savannah river. It was finished and opened for traffic in 1833. The entire expense of building the road and equipping it with engines and cars for passengers and freight was, at the date of its completion, only \$6,700 per mile; and all expenditures for repairs and improvements, during the eighteen years that the road has been in

operation, have raised the aggregate cost of the whole work to only \$1,336,615, or less than \$10,000 per mile.

It is estimated that the 2,870 miles of railroads finished in New England have cost \$132,000,000, which gives an average of nearly \$46,000 per mile. In the middle States, where the natural obstacles are somewhat less, the average expense per mile of the railroads already built is not far from \$40,000. Those now in course of completion—as the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Pennsylvania Central and other lines, the routes of which cross the Alleghany range of mountains—will probably require a larger proportionate outlay, owing to the heavy expense of grading, bridging, and tunnelling. In those States where land has become exceedingly valuable, the cost of extinguishing private titles to the real estate requires, and the damages to property along the routes, form a heavy item in the account of general expenses of building railroads. In the South and West the case is reversed; there the proprietors along the proposed line of a road are often willing and anxious to give as much land as may be needed for its purposes, and accord many other advantages in order to secure its location through or in the vicinity of their possessions. In the States lying in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi the cost of grading, also, is much less than at the eastward. Where the country is wooded, the timber can be obtained at the mere cost of removing it from the track; and through prairie districts, Nature seems to have prepared the way for these structures by removing every obstacle from the surface, while fine quarries of stone are to be found in almost every region. These favorable circumstances render the estimate of \$20,000 per mile in all the new States safe and reliable.

The primary design of nearly all the great lines of railway in the United States has been to connect the seacoast with the distant interior; to effect which object it was necessary to cross the Alleghanies; which intersect every line of travel diverging to the West from the great commercial cities of the sea-board.

The following are some of the vast enterprises which have been undertaken to accomplish this great purpose, which have either been finished or are in such a state of progress as leaves no doubt of their being brought to a successful issue within a few years:

First. The railroads connecting Portland, the commercial capital of Maine, with the British provinces, and through their public works, the St. Lawrence river and the lakes, with the western States of the Union.

Second. The railroads from Boston westward, connecting at Albany with the roads of central New York, and, by the more northern route, traversing New Hampshire and Vermont, continuing towards the West by the Ogdensburg railroad, and bringing Montreal, the chief commercial city of Upper Canada, into communication with the capital of New England.

Third. The New York and Erie railroad, extending from New York city to Lake Erie, and intended to form a part of a continuous line from the Hudson to the Mississippi—a project likely to be effected within the ensuing ten years.

Fourth. The Pennsylvania Central railroad, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, with numerous diverging branches, to points north and south of the general direction. This great route will reach St. Louis by a nearly due west course through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The Pennsylvania section will be completed about the end of 1852.

Fifth. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, one of the most magnificent works of the day, will pass from Baltimore, through Maryland and Virginia, to Wheeling, on the Ohio. At the latter point, it will form a connexion with the system of roads traversing the West and Northwest. It crosses the Alleghanies by the most favorable passes, and, to avoid the worst ascent, a tunnel has been cut, perhaps, the longest and most expensive in the world.

Sixth. The roads proposed to be constructed under authority of Virginia, and already commenced, intended to establish communication between tide-water and the interior, and southwestern parts of that State, and to continue the same through Tennessee to the Mississippi. These routes pass through the mountains at the southeast corner of Virginia, and the works are in a state of less forwardness than those upon any other of the great lines referred to in this connexion.

Seventh. The several lines of railroad from Charleston and Savannah, penetrating South Carolina and Georgia, concentrating in northeastern Alabama, and reaching the level region of the Mississippi by the valley of the Tennessee river. These roads, by their western continuation, will intersect lines running to every important point between the mountains and the Mississippi.

Eighth. The Mobile and Ohio railroad, from the Mexican gulf to Cairo, on the Ohio river, and thence by the Illinois Central railroad to the lakes, a distance in a straight line of about eleven hundred miles.

It will be seen at a glance that the leading idea in all these vast enterprises was to overcome the barrier presented by this chain of mountains, to a direct and unrestricted intercourse between the sea-board and the West, and to supply the want of those natural channels of commerce, navigable rivers, extending into the section we desire to reach. The enormous aggregate of expense of the numerous works specified above, undertaken with this one object, and their importance as public improvements, may be estimated from the following brief notice of the New York and Erie railroad, which occupies the third place in our preceding enumeration. The longest continuous line of railroad in the world, and that in the construction of which the greatest natural obstacles have been overcome, is that which extends from the Hudson river, through the southern counties of New York, to Lake Erie. Its length is four hundred and sixty-nine miles, and it has branches of an additional length of sixty-eight miles. Nearly its whole course is through a region of mountains. The bridges by which it is carried over the Delaware and Susquehannah rivers, and other streams, and the viaducts upon which it crosses the valleys that intercept its route, are among the noblest monuments of power and skill to be found in our country. The most of these works are of heavy masonry; but one of them is a wooden bridge, one hundred and eighty-seven feet in height, with one arch, the span of which is two hundred and seventy-five feet. One of the viaducts is twelve hundred feet long, and one hundred and ten feet high.

The aggregate cost of this important work was \$23,580,000, and the expense of construction was \$42,333 per mile. The road was originally suggested in 1829; a company was organized in 1833—it was finished in May, 1851, and opened with great ceremony for travel and transportation in that month. The State advanced three millions of dollars towards the work, and afterwards released the company from the obligation to pay the loan. It will be seen that the execution of this great work was pursued through nineteen years, and was not accomplished without calling into requisition both the resources of the State and the means of her citizens.

The following table presents, in a convenient form, some of the principal facts connected with railroads in the United States, on the first January, 1852:

States with railroads in operation, or in process of construction.	Miles of railroad completed and in operation.	Miles of railroad in course of construction.	Area of the States in square miles.	Population in 1850.	Number of inhabitants to the square mile.
Maine	315	127	30,000	583,188	19.44
New Hampshire	489	47	9,280	317,964	34.26
Vermont	380	59	10,212	314,120	30.76
Massachusetts	1,089	67	7,800	994,499	127.49
Rhode Island	50	32	1,306	147,544	112.97
Connecticut	547	261	4,674	370,791	79.33
New York	1,826	745	46,000	3,097,394	67.33
New Jersey	226	111	8,320	489,555	58.84
Pennsylvania	1,146	774	46,000	2,311,786	50.25
Delaware	16	11	2,120	91,535	43.17
Maryland	376	125	9,356	583,035	62.31
Virginia	478	818	61,352	1,421,661	23.17
North Carolina	249	385	45,000	863,903	19.30
South Carolina	340	298	24,500	668,507	27.28
Georgia	754	229	58,000	905,999	15.62
Alabama	121	190	50,722	771,671	15.21
Mississippi	93	273	47,156	606,555	12.86
Louisiana	63	.....	46,431	517,739	11.15
Texas .....	.....	32	237,321	212,592	.89
Tennessee	112	748	45,600	1,002,625	21.98
Kentucky	93	414	37,680	982,405	26.07
Ohio	828	1,892	39,964	1,980,408	49.55
Michigan	427	.....	56,243	397,654	7.07
Indiana	600	915	33,809	983,416	29.23
Illinois	176	1,409	55,405	851,470	15.36
Missouri .....	.....	515	67,380	682,043	10.12
Wisconsin	20	421	53,924	305,191	5.65
	10,814	10,898			

From the best information obtained, it is assumed that 1,200 miles of railroad have been completed during the present year, 1852, and that about 2,000 miles of new road have been placed under contract, which are in course of construction. These figures increase the state

ment of railroads completed in the United States December 1, 1852, to 12,014 miles, and of such as are in progress to 12,898 miles.

From the brief sketch of American railroads should not be excluded some mention of several projects, which are not only closely connected with the interests of the United States, but possess something of national importance. The first of these, in point of vastness of design, is the enterprise of building a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. The routes proposed in this great work are almost as numerous as the persons who claim the merit of having first suggested and brought forward the scheme of thus completing the chain of railroad connexion between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union. Although the importance of such a work to the prosperity of the nation cannot be doubted, there is reason to fear that many years will elapse before the resources of the country will be found sufficient for its accomplishment. No scientific survey of any route west of the frontier of Missouri has been made, but it is not probable that any could be found that would bring the line of travel between the Mississippi and the ocean within the limit of 1,600 miles.

The natural obstacles to be overcome are the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada, the deserts between the Missouri and the former chain, and those of the great basin, the flying sands, and the want of timber. Further explorations may lead to the discovery of means to overcome these difficulties. Should the cost not exceed the average of western roads, it would form no objection to the enterprise, since it would be only about \$32,000,000, or only twenty-five per cent. more than has been expended upon the Erie railroad—less than fifty per cent. greater than the aggregate expenditure upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and not two-thirds of that incurred by the State of Massachusetts on her railroads; and even though the average cost should be as heavy as that of the most expensive roads in the country—those of New England, for example—the aggregate expenditure required for the completion of this great national enterprise would not exceed \$72,000,000, which is not a larger sum than has been invested in such improvements in England in a single year. The only question, then, affecting the probability of the construction of the Pacific railroad, is that of practicability.

This can only be determined by thorough surveys of some or all of the routes proposed, from the valley of the Rio Grande, the Arkansas, the Missouri, and the upper Mississippi. If this road were completed, and the route continued westward by steamship to Calcutta, it would reduce the time required for the circuit of the globe, by the American overland route, to ninety-three days, as follows:

From New York to San Francisco.....	4 days.
San Francisco to Hong-Kong.....	25 "
Hong Kong to Calcutta.....	6 "
Calcutta to Bombay.....	13 "
Bombay to England.....	35 "
London to New York.....	10 "
	—
	93 days.

Another project for connecting, by the means of cheap and rapid conveyance, the two coasts of our confederacy, which deserves, as it has received, very great attention, is the proposition to build a railroad across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Mexico. The difficulties which surround this undertaking are chiefly of a diplomatic character, upon the ultimate decision of which the success of the enterprise depends. An American company has taken the work in hand, and caused a preliminary survey to be made, which establishes its feasibility. The length of the road, according to the report of the surveyors, will be 166 miles from sea to sea; but only about 80 miles from the head of navigable water on either side.

The cost of the road, with all the necessary equipments, station-houses, &c., is estimated at \$7,848,000. The time expected to be required for its construction is three years. With this connecting link of communication completed, the voyage from New Orleans to San Francisco will be performed in eight or nine days.

The subjoined table, prepared for the most part from actual returns, exhibits the amount expended upon roads in operation on the 31st December, 1851:

New England States.....	\$131,940,000
New York.....	76,000,000
New Jersey.....	9,040,000
Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.....	81,600,000
North Carolina.....	3,800,000
South Carolina.....	9,860,000
Georgia.....	13,000,000
Mississippi.....	1,400,000
Alabama.....	2,000,000
Louisiana.....	1,000,000
Tennessee.....	2,000,000
Kentucky.....	1,670,000
Ohio.....	17,560,000
Indiana.....	9,000,000
Illinois.....	2,600,000
Michigan.....	10,000,000
Wisconsin.....	300,000
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Cost of completed railroads in the United States.....	372,770,000
Probable cost of those in progress.....	220,000,000
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Total amount of capital invested in railroads, December 31, 1851.....	592,770,000
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For the purpose of comparison with the foregoing, the subjoined statement has been prepared, showing the number of miles of railroads, with their costs, according to the most generally received authorities in

all the countries of Europe in which those improvements have been to any considerable extent introduced :

	Miles.	Aggregate.	Cost per mile.
Great Britain and Ireland	6,890	\$1,218,000,000	\$177,000
German States, including Prussia and Austria	5,332	325,875,000	61,000
France	1,018	238,905,000	254,000
Belgium	532	46,288,000	49,000
Russia	200	15,000,000	75,000
Italy	170	15,000,000	88,000
	14,142	1,859,068,000	

The preceding table was made before the opening of the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, which, being nearly 400 miles in length, would add largely to these statistics, so far as refers to Russia. In France, also, during the past season, 1,500 miles of railway, in addition to that stated in the table, were opened, making the whole extent of railway in that country, in July last, about 2,500 miles; and it is expected that, during the course of the ensuing year, 1,800 miles additional will be completed.

By these statistics, it is made to appear that the average cost of European railroads was \$130,300 per mile. The average cost of American railroads completed previous to the commencement of the present year, was \$34,307 per mile. The excess of expenditure, therefore, in the construction of European roads over those in the United States, is \$95,993 per mile, or about 280 per cent.; but it may be remarked that the estimated, average cost of construction in the United States of all the roads completed and in progress does not exceed \$27,300 per mile; so that the actual excess is \$103,000 per mile.

The foregoing statements develop the striking fact that the United States possess an extent of railroad nearly equal to that of the rest of the world combined; and, at our present rate of progression, we are likely, in a few years, far to exceed it.

In the infancy of the American railroad system, a favorite means of providing funds for their construction was the advance of loans from the treasuries of the respective States in which they were situated; but this plan has been superseded by the use of private capital, and, within the last ten years, frequent recourse has been had to the expedient of loans and subscriptions by counties, cities, and towns through which the roads pass. Loans of this character, however, are in all cases made under the sanction of authority conferred by the State legislatures. The bonds representing these transactions with the stocks of the companies have been estimated to amount to \$300,000,000. This sum may be assumed as the amount of the capital invested in those roads now in progress, and those which may have been completed

since the opening of the year. If, then, we add this sum to the estimated cost of the roads finished in December, 1851, we shall have \$672,770,000 as the total amount of investments in railroads in the United States.

From the best data accessible at this time, we prepare the following table, representing the financial condition of some of the railroads of the States, selected as affording a fair exemplification of the whole system in this country:

	Length of roads.	Aggregate cost.	Net income.	Declared dividends.	Estimated actual profits.
Massachusetts .	1,089	\$52,595,288	\$3,260,670	6.2	7.5
New York	1,826	76,500,000	4,023,000	5	9.44
Georgia	754	7,266,000	.....	7.5	10

The figures under the head of "estimated actual profits" present the assumed net income after the addition to the amount of the dividends of the surplus earnings, reserved profits, and all receipts in excess of expenditure not included in the calculation of which the dividend is a result.

The rates of fare on our railroads are lower than on those of any country of which we have returns affording the means of comparison. In New England, the average rate per mile is slightly over two cents; from New York to Washington, it is three cents and a half per mile. From New York to Cincinnati, the railroad and steamboat fare together is less than two cents per mile. From New York to Albany, the price of passage is a fraction over one cent per mile, and the average rate upon all the New York railroads has been stated at two cents and one-fifth per mile.

Telegraphs.—As telegraphs have formed a subject of inquiry, it is deemed proper to present some account of the information obtained respecting this recent but widely extended and daily enlarging means of communication. At the present time it is a subject engrossing much of the attention of our own citizens, and frequent applications are made to this office, from foreign countries, for information regarding the *minutiæ* of the system as conducted in the United States.

Here, the telegraphic system is carried to greater extent than in any other part of the world, and the numerous lines now in full operation form a net-work over the length and breadth of the land. They are not confined to the populous regions of the Atlantic coast, but extend far into the interior, climb the sides of the highest mountains, and cross the almost boundless prairies; and in a few years a continuous communication will be established between the capital of the nation and the shores of the Pacific, as it now exists between the Atlantic, the great lakes, and the Gulf of Mexico.

It is to American ingenuity that we owe the practical application of the magnetic telegraph for the purpose of communication between dis-

tant points, and it has been perfected and improved mainly by American science and skill. While the honor is due to Professor Morse for the practical application and successful prosecution of the telegraph, it is mainly owing to the researches and discoveries of Professor Henry, and other scientific Americans, that he was enabled to perfect so valuable an invention.

The first attempt which was made to render electricity available for the transmission of signals, of which we have any account, was that of Lesage, a Frenchman, in 1774. From that time to the present, there have been numerous inventions and experiments to effect this object; and from 1820 to 1850, there were no less than sixty-three claimants for different varieties of telegraphs. We will direct attention only to those of Morse, Bain, and House, they being the only kinds used in this country.

During the summer of 1832, Professor S. F. B. Morse, an American, conceived the idea of an electric or electro-magnetic telegraph, and, after numerous experiments, announced his invention to the public in April, 1837.

On the 10th of March, 1837, Hon. Levi Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury, issued a circular requesting information in regard to the propriety of establishing a system of telegraphs for the United States, to which Professor Morse replied, giving an account of his invention, its proposed advantages and probable expense. At that time he "presumed five words could be transmitted in a minute." Professor Morse having petitioned Congress for aid to enable him to test the practical operation of his invention, an appropriation of \$30,000 was made for this purpose; and in June, 1844, he erected the first telegraphic line in the United States, between Washington and Baltimore, a length of 40 miles.

This line was extended to Philadelphia and New York, a distance of 250 miles. It reached Boston in 1845, and became the great line of the North, from which branched two others, one from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, 1,000 miles; the other from New York to Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and Milwaukee, 1,300 miles. Another line, 1,395 miles in length, connects Buffalo, Niagara, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax.

Two lines run south to New Orleans: one from New York, Washington, and Charleston, 1,966 miles—the other from Cleveland, Ohio, and Cincinnati, via Nashville, 1,200 miles long.

The only line constructed with government aid was that connecting the cities of Washington and Baltimore. The others have been established by private enterprise. This line is at present, perhaps, the best appointed and most reliable in the world. The following table exhibits the annual receipts of the "Magnetic Telegraph Company," extending

from Washington to New York, which was the first organized in this country:

From January 27, 1846, to July 1, 1846.....	\$4,228	77
“ July 1, 1846, to July 1, 1847.....	32,810	28
“ “ 1847, “ 1848.....	52,252	81
“ “ 1848, “ 1849.....	63,367	62
“ “ 1849, “ 1850.....	61,383	98
“ “ 1850, “ 1851.....	67,737	12
“ “ 1851, “ 1852.....	103,860	84
Total amount received up to July, 1852.....	<u>385,641</u>	<u>42</u>

The number of messages sent over this line in the last six months was 154,514, producing \$68,499 23.

The amount of business which a well conducted office can perform is immense. Nearly seven hundred messages, exclusive of those for the press, were sent in one day over the Morse Albany line; and a few days after, the Bain line at Boston sent and received five hundred communications. Another office, with two wires—one five hundred, the other two hundred miles in length—after spending three hours in the transmission of public news, telegraphed, in a single day, four hundred and fifty private messages, averaging twenty-five words each, besides the address, sixty of which were sent in succession, without a word of repetition.

The apparatus cannot be worked successfully without skilful operators, good batteries and machines, and thorough insulation of the conductors. The expense of copper-wire, which was at first used, has caused it to be superseded by iron, which is found to answer the purpose as well, though it is requisite to give the iron-wire six times the weight of a copper one, to gain the same conducting power with equal lengths. About two hundred and fifty pounds of iron-wire are required to a mile. Its insulation is effected by winding it around or passing it through caps or knobs of glass, or well-glazed stoneware, or enclosing it with gutta percha. The wires are generally supported on spars or posts, from twenty to thirty feet in height, nine inches in diameter at the base, four and a half at the top, set in the ground five feet deep, and placed from twelve to fifteen rods apart.

Although the wires have been buried in the earth, in some countries, and experiments tried here to effect this object, it would appear, from the latest information received, that this method is unsuccessful, and will be relinquished.

The cost of construction, including wire, posts, labor, &c., is about one hundred and fifty dollars per mile.

The only constant and economical battery used in the United States is Grove's, consisting of cups of zinc, with strips of platinum, in an earthenware or porcelain cup, which cup is filled with nitric acid and is placed inside of the zinc cup, in a tumbler containing diluted sulphuric acid. The main battery on a line (from four to fifty cups) requires renewing once in every two weeks, and daily in unfavorable weather and in local batteries of two or three cups.

The earth itself has been made to furnish a supply of electric force; a single pair of zinc and copper plates buried sufficiently deep below the surface to be in the wet sub-soil, will cause a current of low intensity. The earth acts as the return-wire to any given number of distinct wires, without in the least affecting the regularity of the action of any of them.

The average performance of the Morse instruments is to transmit from eight thousand to nine thousand letters per hour. The usual charge of transmission is twenty-five cents for ten words, or less, sent one hundred miles.

The following table will show the rates of telegraphic communication between the city of Washington and some of the principal cities of the Union. The distances are given from a table prepared at the Post Office Department.

Telegraphic charges, from Washington to the following places, for messages containing ten words or less:

Places.	Miles.	Rates.
Albany..... N. Y.	376	\$0 80
Augusta..... Me.	619	1 15
Baltimore..... Md.	40	20
Baton Rouge..... La.	1,539	2 25
Boston..... Mass.	448	75
Buffalo..... N. Y.	703	90
Chicago..... Ill.	1,238	1 25
Cincinnati..... Ohio.	578	70
Cleveland..... do.	439	80
Detroit..... Mich.	970	1 00
Dubuque..... Iowa.	1,449	1 70
Erie..... Pa.	439	1 00
Frankfort..... Ky.	669	2 00
Harrisburg..... Pa.	124	45
Hartford..... Conn.	345	75
Indianapolis..... Ia.	639	1 00
Jackson..... Miss.	1,325	2 00
Louisville..... Ky.	720	95
Madison..... Wis.	1,413	1 55
Memphis..... Tenn.	1,305	1 70
Milwaukie..... Wis.	1,332	1 35
Nashville..... Tenn.	1,142	1 35
Natchez..... Miss.	1,694	2 05
New Albany..... Ia.	723	1 10
Newport..... R. I.	414	75
New Orleans..... La.	1,408	2 20
New York..... N. Y.	232	50
Philadelphia..... Pa.	142	30
Pittsburg..... Pa.	307	45

Places.	Miles.	Rates.
Portland Me . . .	555	\$0 95
Portsmouth N. H. . .	503	1 00
Providence R. I. . .	405	75
St. Louis Mo. . . .	989	1 20
Springfield Ill	851	1 45
Syracuse N. Y. . .	524	90
Vicksburg Miss . .	1,371	2 30
Wheeling Va	331	50
Wilmington Del . . .	112	25

Messages passing from one very distant point to another have usually to be re-written at intermediate stations, though by an improved method the seaboard line has, in good weather, transmitted communications direct between New York and Mobile—a distance of near 1,800 miles—without intermediate re-writing. By the Cincinnati route to New Orleans—a distance of nearly 2,000 miles—the news brought by an Atlantic steamer at 8 o'clock A. M., has been telegraphed from New York to that distant point, and the effects produced in the market there returned to New York, by 11 o'clock A. M. The Congressional reports from Washington are usually received simultaneously in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York; and all that is necessary at the intermediate stations is for an operator to be present and receive the message as it is developed on paper by the instruments.

The electric telegraph has been applied in this country to a new and highly important purpose—that of the registration of astronomical observations; thus establishing the best possible means for the determination of the difference of longitude. The observatories in different parts of the country are connected by telegraphic wires; and the most delicate experiments, dependent upon the appreciation of minute portions of time, have been successfully performed. This method has been recently used for the determination of the wave-time of electrical currents.

The great extent of the telegraphic business, and its importance to the community, is shown by a statement of the amount paid for despatches by the associated press of New York, composed of the seven principal morning papers—the Courier and Enquirer, Tribune, Herald, Journal of Commerce, Sun, Times, and Express. During the year ending November 1, 1852, these papers paid nearly fifty thousand dollars for despatches, and about fourteen thousand dollars for special and exclusive messages not included in the expenses of the association.

The Morse system is used generally throughout the United States. It is used in Prussia, wherever intelligence is transmitted great distances. The great German-Austrian Telegraphic Union, comprising all the states of Germany and Austria, after deliberating in convention at Vienna, came to the conclusion that none but the American system would fully accomplish their object for international correspondence.

Alexander Bain, a native of Scotland, patented an electro-chemical telegraph on the 12th December, 1846; and another patent was granted to him in connexion with Robert Smith, in October, 1849. The advantages which the inventor attributes to the electro-chemical telegraph are: "1st. More economy and simplicity in the primitive construction. 2d. More rapidity in the transmission of despatches. A single wire, with a good insulator, can transmit 1,200 letters a minute. 3d. An electric current more feeble than is ordinary suffices to cause the apparatus to work. 4th. More simplicity and economy in the correspondence and superintendence. 5th. Fewer chances of error in the despatches sent." The Bain telegraph used in this country has been materially improved by Henry J. Rogers.

The following is a list of the Bain telegraphic lines in the United States:

New York to Boston, (250 miles each).....	2 wires	500 miles.
Boston to Portland.....	1 "	100 "
Boston to Burlington, Vermont, and thence to Ogdensburg, New York.....	1 "	350 "
Troy to Saratoga.....	1 "	36 "
New York to Buffalo, (513 miles each).....	2 "	1,026 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7 "	2,012 "
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Five lines, having seven wires and a length of 2,012 miles.

The "House printing telegraph" was invented by Royal E. House, a Pennsylvanian, and patented April 18, 1846.

The first line operating with this instrument was completed in August, 1850, by the Boston and New York Telegraph Company, between those cities. It has been patented in England by Jacob Brett.

The difference between Morse's and House's telegraph is, principally, that the first traces at the distant end what is marked at the other; while House's does not trace at either end, but makes a signal of a letter at the distant end which has been made at the other, and thus, by new machinery, and a new power of air and axial magnetism, is enabled to print the signal letter at the last end, and this at the astonishing rate of sixty or seventy strokes, or breaks, in a second, and at once records the information, by its own machinery, in printed letters. Morse's is less complicated, and more easily understood, while House's is very difficult to be comprehended in its operations in detail, and works with the addition of two more powers—one air, and the other called *axial magnetism*. One is a tracing or writing telegraph; the other, a signal and printing telegraph.

The following are the "House" lines in operation:

The Boston and New York Telegraph Company; two wires; length, 600 miles.

A line is being constructed to connect with the Boston line, running from Springfield, Massachusetts, to Albany, New York, there to inter-

sect the New York and Buffalo line, using the same instruments, extending from New York to Buffalo, a distance of 570 miles.

One wire is now in operation, connecting with Poughkeepsie, Troy, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Lyons, Rochester, Albion, Lockport, and Buffalo. The same line to continue to St. Louis, Missouri, connecting with Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Louisville, will soon be completed, forming the longest line in the world under the direction of one company, the whole length being 1,500 miles.

The New Jersey Magnetic Telegraph Company, using House instruments, extends from Philadelphia to New York, two wires, 132 miles each. A line also extends south to Baltimore and Washington. The whole length of House lines in the United States is about 2,400 miles.

List of Telegraphs in the United States.

	Wires.	Miles.	Total miles of wire.
New York and Boston Telegraph Co.	3	250	750
Merchants' Telegraph Co., N. Y. and Boston.	2	250	500
House's Printing Telegraph.	1	250	250
Boston and Portland.	1	100	100
Merchants' Telegraph Co., (Boston and Portland)	1	100	100
Portland to Calais.	1	350	350
Boston to Burlington, Vt., and thence to Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1	350	350
Boston to Newburyport.	1	34	34
Worcester to New Bedford.	1	97	97
Worcester to New London.	1	74	74
New York, Albany, and Buffalo.	3	513	1,539
N. Y. State Telegraph Co., N. Y. to Buffalo.	2	550	1,100
Syracuse to Ogdensburg.	1	150	150
Troy to Saratoga.	1	36	36
Syracuse to Oswego.	1	40	40
House Telegraph Co., New York to Buffalo.	2	550	1,100
N. Y. and Erie Telegraph, N. Y. to Dunkirk. .	1	440	440
N. Y. and Erie Railroad Telegraph, New York and Dunkirk.	1	460	460
Magnetic Telegraph Co., N. Y. to Washington.	7	260	1,820
House Line, New York to Philadelphia.	1	100	100
Troy and Canada Junction Telegraph Co., Troy and Montreal.	1	260	260
Erie and Michigan Telegraph Co., Buffalo to Milwaukee.	2	800	1,600
Cleveland to Cincinnati.	2	250	500
Cincinnati to St. Louis, via Indianapolis.	1	400	400
Cincinnati to St. Louis, via Vincennes.	1	410	410

List of Telegraphs in the United States.

	Wires.	Miles.	Total miles of wire.
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	2	150	300
Cleveland and Zanesville.....	1	150	150
Lake Erie Telegraph Co., Buffalo to Detroit..	1	400	400
Cincinnati and Sandusky city.....	1	218	218
Toledo and Terre Haute.....	1	300	300
Chicago and St. Louis.....	1	400	400
Milwaukie and Green Bay.....	1	200	200
Milwaukie and Galena.....	1	250	250
Chicago to Galena, Whitewater and Dixon...	1	310	310
Chicago and Janesville.....	1	100	100
Buffalo and Canada Junction Telegraph Co..	1	200	200
New York and New Orleans, by Charleston..	1	1,966	1,966
Harper's Ferry to Winchester, Virginia.....	1	32	32
Baltimore to Cumberland.....	1	324	324
Baltimore to Harrisburg.....	1	72	72
York and Lancaster.....	1	22	22
Philadelphia and Lewistown, Delaware.....	1	12	12
Philadelphia and New York.....	6	120	720
Philadelphia and Pittsburg.....	1	309	309
Philadelphia and Pottsville.....	1	98	98
Reading and Harrisburg.....	1	51	51
Troy and Whitehall.....	1	72	72
Auburn and Elmira.....	1	75	75
Pittsburg and Cincinnati.....	2	310	620
Columbus and Portsmouth, Ohio.....	1	90	90
Columbia and New Orleans.....	1	638	638
New Orleans to Balize.....	1	90	90
Cincinnati and Maysville, Kentucky.....	1	60	60
Alton and Galena.....	1	380	380
St. Louis and Independence.....	1	25	25
St. Louis and Chicago.....	1	330	330
Newark and Zanesville.....	1	40	40
Mansfield and Sandusky.....	1	40	40
Columbus and Lancaster, Ohio.....	1	30	30
Lancaster and Logan.....	1	26	26
Cincinnati to Dayton.....	1	100	100
Zanesville and Marietta.....	1	66	66
Dunkirk, New York, and Pittsburg.....	1	200	200
Camden and Cape May, New Jersey.....	1	100	100
Camden and Mount Holly, New Jersey.....	1	25	25
New York and Sandy Hook.....	1	80	80
Cleveland and New Orleans, by Cincinnati...	1	1,200	1,200
	89	16,735	23,281

The telegraphs in England are the next in importance and extent to those in this country. They were first established in 1845, and there are about 4,000 miles of wire now in operation.

The charge for transmission of despatches is much higher than in America, one penny per word being charged for the first fifty miles, and one farthing per mile for any distance beyond one hundred miles. A message of twenty words can be sent a distance of 500 miles in the United States for one dollar, while in England the same would cost seven dollars.

In June, 1852, the submarine telegraph between Dover and Ostend was completed, and on the 1st of November the first electric communication was established direct between Great Britain and the continent of Europe. By a line of wires between London and Dover, via Doncaster and Canterbury, in connexion with the submarine cable across the straits of Dover, instantaneous communication is obtained between *London, Paris, Sweden, Trieste, Cracow, Odessa, and Leghorn*. The wires are also being carried onward to St. Petersburg; also to India, and into Africa.

A project has been formed for constructing a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the United States. It is proposed to "commence at the most northwardly point of Scotland, run thence to the Orkney islands, and thence by short water lines to the Shetland and the Feroe islands. From the latter, a water line of 200 miles conducts the telegraph to Iceland, thence to Greenland, and across Davis's straits to Byron's Bay, on the coast of Labrador. The entire length of the line is estimated at 2,500 miles—the submarine portions of it at 1,500 miles; and the expense of this great international work is estimated at £500,000.

Another enterprise has been actually started, with every prospect of consummation. A portion of the line is being prosecuted with vigor, and the company propose transmitting intelligence between the Old and New Worlds in four or five days. A charter has been granted by the British Colonial government, to the "Newfoundland Electric Company," with a capital of £100,000, to construct a line of telegraph from Halifax, N. S., to Cape Race, touching at St. John, crossing the island of Newfoundland to Cape Ray; thence, by a submarine line of 149 miles, to cross the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a landing being made at Cape East, on Prince Edward's island, and, crossing Northumberland straits by another submarine line of ten miles, to land at Cape Torment, in New Brunswick and so on to the boundary of the United States; whence, by an independent line to New York, the connexion is completed. The total distance traversed by this line will be between 1,400 and 1,500 miles, of which 150 are submarine. It is stated that steamers can make ordinary passages between Cape Race, Newfoundland, and Galway, Ireland, in five days.

The following is a list of lines now in operation or construction in *Canada*:

	Miles.
The Montreal Telegraph Company's line extending from Quebec to the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls.....	155
British North American Electric Telegraph Association, from Quebec to New Brunswick frontier.....	220
Montreal and Troy Telegraph Company, from Montreal to New York State line.....	47
Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company.....	115
Western Telegraph Company, from Hamilton to Port Sarnia, at the foot of Lake Huron.....	143
Niagara and Chippewa line.....	14
Brantford to Simcoe and Dover.....	33
Kingston to Hamilton.....	256
Total length in Canada.....	983

In Prussia the wires are generally buried about two feet below the surface, and carried through rivers in flexible pipes. About 1,700 miles of telegraphic lines are in operation.

In France there are about 750 miles; and in Germany about 3,000 miles have been completed.

In Austria, Saxony, Bavaria, Tuscany, Holland, Italy, Spain, and Russia, great progress has already been made in establishing lines of telegraph, and communication will soon be had between the capitals of all the states in Europe.

In India, a line has been laid between Calcutta and Kedgerree, 71 miles, and an extensive system is projected for that country. The following details respecting the telegraph in India is given for the instruction and encouragement of those interested in the construction of lines through somewhat similar regions in our own country.

From Calcutta to Rajmoole, the conductor is laid under ground, in a cement of melted resin and sand. From that village to Kedgerree, it is carried over ground on bamboo poles, fifteen feet high, coated with coal-tar and pitch, and strengthened, at various distances, by posts of willow, teak, and iron-wood. The bamboo posts are found to resist storms which have uprooted trees, the growth of centuries. Though the bamboo soon decays, yet its amazing cheapness makes the use of it more economical than that of more durable and costly materials. The branch road from Bishlopore to Moyapore passes through a swamp; the country is little less than a lake for five months. The conductor runs on the foot-paths between the island villages, and, for some miles, crosses rice swamps, creeks, and ponds, on which no road or embankment exists. The most difficult and objectionable line was selected to test the practicability of carrying the conductors through swampy ground, and it has been perfectly successful. The Huldee river crosses the Kedgerree line half way, and varies in breadth from 4,200 to 5,800 feet. A gutta percha wire, secured in the angles of a chain cable, is laid across and under this river; and the chain is

found to afford perfect protection from the grapnels of the heavy native boats which are constantly passing up and down.

The over-ground lines differ totally from those in use in England and America, or any other country, in this important respect. No wire is used. Instead of wire, a thick iron rod, from three to five-eighths of an inch in diameter, weighing one ton to a mile, is adopted; the heaviest wire elsewhere used being only 250 pounds to the mile. The advantages of these substantial rods are these: They possess a complete immunity from gusts of wind, or ordinary mechanical violence. If accidentally thrown down, they are not injured, though passengers, bullocks, buffaloes, and elephants may trample on them. Owing to the mass of metal, they give so free a passage to the electric currents, that no insulation is necessary. They are extended from bamboo to bamboo without any protection, and they work without interruption through the hardest rains. The thickness of the wire allows of their being placed on the post without any occasion for the straining and winding apparatus, whereas the tension of wires exposes them to fracture, occasions expense in construction, and much difficulty in repairs. The thick rods also admit of rusting without danger, to an extent which would be destructive to a wire. And, lastly, in considering repairs, the rods are but little more costly than small wire, and the welding occasions no difficulty.

The importance of this discovery of the superiority of *rods* over *wire* will be fully appreciated in a country like India, where the line must often run through a howling wilderness, tenanted by savage beasts, or more savage men. The lines must therefore protect themselves, and this is secured by the use of thick rods.

The expense of this experimental line was about \$200 a mile. The pecuniary returns were originally calculated at about \$90 a month; but they have been more than three times that amount.

CONCLUSION.

The balance of the appropriation of 1850 was drawn from the treasury on the 4th of September last. It is believed that the additional sum of \$25,000 will be required to complete all the purely statistical portions of the work and prepare the same for the press, and to pay the expenses of superintending the printing of the first volume, and preparing the second volume in the manner proposed in my former report, and superintending to its completion the whole work, the sum of \$25,000 additional will be required to pay all expenses and complete the work by the close of the next fiscal year.

The more particular the analysis of the returns of the Seventh Census, the more interesting do they appear, and the more confident are we of their general correctness and reliability. There is no question but they present the most ample materials for representing, with almost perfect accuracy, the social, civil, and physical condition of the American people. While, in the minutiae of some small details, ingenuity may discover discrepancies in these returns, as in all others, they present

such an array of facts and body of accurate information relating to our people and country, as exists respecting no other nation. While the savans of the old world are digging into the ruins of cities, removing mountains of sand, and excavating subterranean temples, to discover the most feeble rays pointing out the history of nations of antiquity, we possess, respecting our own, archives, of which the like would be sought for in vain in any other country, and which furnish every facility for us to know ourselves, and to transmit our true history to posterity.

The importance of statistical investigations and publications cannot be more strongly illustrated than by the examples of those nations of the Old World where the power existed in the throne to admit of their continuance, or suspend their development, as policy, in view of the existing state of the country, would seem to dictate. Statistical researches instituted by Louis XIV. after the treaty of Ryswick, were annihilated in France when it was necessary to smother the revelations of her decay, as they would be illustrated, during the war of the Spanish succession, and the disasters of Hochstadt and Ramillies. The same result was exhibited a century after, when the statistical investigation re-established by the First Consul in 1802, after the peace of Amiens, were not allowed to exist, to make manifest the condition of the country after the catastrophe at Leipzig.

With reference to the present progress of statistical science in Europe, a late French writer, Moreau de Jonnes, remarks that, "A profound peace, whose duration is unexampled, has caused an admirable emulation to spring up among all the nations of Europe, which, to repair the misfortunes occasioned by their former numerous wars, and to attain to greater prosperity, have ardently employed themselves in the cultivation of *statistics*, which is the basis of enterprise, and from the registers of which they obtain instruction in those things affecting the welfare of the state and people." One of the best illustrations of the truth of his remarks is furnished by the National Statistical Congress proposed to be held at Brussels in September of 1853. These illustrations serve to show the value and moral force of statistical revelations, and the duty of a self-governed people, like ours, to sustain them, and to demand a proper publication of their developments; and that it should form a work easily comprehended in all its parts—one not exclusively for the learned, but adapted to the wants of all who would wish to consult it.

The preparation of such a work is not only within the compass of possibility, but, with the means possessed, can be readily accomplished by industry and a reasonable amount of ability. That the expense necessarily attending the publication has been generally exaggerated, will appear from an examination of the correspondence relating thereto, which has been transmitted to you. Many great men, as Lavoisier, Vauban, Necker, and Young, for want of better means than they possessed, have made use of much more imperfect data than ours, to arrive, approximately, at the truth; and the character of their data, imperfect as it was admitted to be, did not intimidate them from making use of the materials they possessed, nor deter their governments from adopting their deductions. Of these permit me to present but one illustration—that exhibited by Lavoisier, to whom a committee of the National Assembly in France applied, in 1790, for information to enable

them to prepare, in accordance with the directions of that body, a rational basis for the establishment of taxes. To meet the wishes of the committee, and to form his calculations respecting the quantity of land cultivated, and the quantities of production and consumption, this learned man used, as a means of arriving at the desired facts, the number of ploughs which was supposed to exist in each commune. The results thus arrived at were adopted, and subsequent revelations, made upon more sufficient data, exhibited in them a close and wonderful approximation to the truth. Our materials present no such hypothetical character, but are deemed generally accurate and reliable, and are of a character to warrant their publication.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOS. C. G. KENNEDY.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

H. M. L. 1902

REPORT

THE ARCHITECT OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS

DECEMBER 1, 1902

REPORT

OF

THE ARCHITECT OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

DECEMBER 1, 1852.

CHAPTER I. THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first European settlement in North America was made by the English in 1607, at Jamestown, Virginia.

The Pilgrims, who were separated from the English by the Atlantic Ocean, landed at Plymouth in 1620.

The French discovered the Mississippi River in 1682, and established a colony at New Orleans in 1764.

The Spanish discovered the gold mines of California in 1769, and established a colony at San Francisco in 1776.

The British discovered the diamond mines of South Africa in 1692, and established a colony at Cape Town in 1692.

The Dutch discovered the sugar plantations of the West Indies in 1627, and established a colony at Surinam in 1654.

The Portuguese discovered the spice trade of the East Indies in 1498, and established a colony at Macao in 1557.

The Spanish discovered the silver mines of Mexico in 1492, and established a colony at Mexico City in 1519.

The Portuguese discovered the sea route to India in 1498, and established a colony at Goa in 1510.

The Dutch discovered the East Indies in 1602, and established a colony at Batavia in 1619.

The British discovered the East Indies in 1601, and established a colony at Calcutta in 1757.

The French discovered the East Indies in 1674, and established a colony at Pondicherry in 1674.

The Spanish discovered the East Indies in 1519, and established a colony at Manila in 1565.

The Portuguese discovered the East Indies in 1498, and established a colony at Macao in 1557.

The Dutch discovered the East Indies in 1602, and established a colony at Batavia in 1619.

The British discovered the East Indies in 1601, and established a colony at Calcutta in 1757.

The French discovered the East Indies in 1674, and established a colony at Pondicherry in 1674.

The Spanish discovered the East Indies in 1519, and established a colony at Manila in 1565.

The Portuguese discovered the East Indies in 1498, and established a colony at Macao in 1557.

The Dutch discovered the East Indies in 1602, and established a colony at Batavia in 1619.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1852.

SIR: In conformity to a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed August 26, 1852, I have the honor to lay before you the following "abstract or compendium" of my annual report, which is herewith submitted:

Extension of the Capitol.

The appropriation for continuing the work not having been made until the 14th of April last, the buildings are not as far advanced as I anticipated at the date of my last annual report. The contracts all being limited to existing appropriations, the contractors were not at liberty to make preparations for supplying materials until after the passage of the bill.

As soon as the appropriation was made, the contractors promptly commenced operations, and the work has since been prosecuted as rapidly as a proper regard for its permanency, durability, and beauty would warrant.

The cellars of both wings are completed, the arches to support the basement floors are finished, and the outside marble work is progressing rapidly.

All the foundations are permanently laid on the natural, undisturbed earth; some of them are 40 feet deep, and none less than 15 feet below the ground line of the building. The character of the earth under all the walls is the same throughout, being a stratum of compact gravel of several feet in thickness. The walls are all built with great care, and the entire sub-structure is massive and solid. The stones of which these foundations are constructed were tested, at the request of a special committee of the House of Representatives, by the late Professor Walter R. Johnson, whose report is hereto appended.

The marble for the exterior has been delivered as rapidly as we have required it; twenty cargoes have arrived since the 5th of July last, containing, in the aggregate, 35,236 cubic feet, being an average of 1,487 cubic feet per week. Before this marble was adopted, it was tested by a commission appointed for the purpose, and their report is hereto annexed.

In conformity to the proviso contained in the first section of the act of Congress approved August 31, 1852, I appointed Mr. John C. Harkness as measurer of all the work and materials of the extension of the Capitol, and Mr. Cornelius Jacobs receiver of materials for the north wing, and Mr. William J. Smith on the south wing; all of whom were duly sworn into office.

All the work done, and materials furnished by contract, have since been measured by Mr. Harkness, and no further payments were made until the measurement was reported to this office, in conformity to the aforesaid act of Congress.

The whole amount appropriated, thus far, for the extension of the Capitol is	\$600,000 00
And the total amount expended to this date (December 1, 1852) is	495,799 97
	<hr/>
Leaving an unexpended balance of	104,200 03
	<hr/>
There will be required to carry on the work during the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1853, the additional sum of	\$400,000 00
And during the ensuing fiscal year, ending June 30, 1854,	600,000 00
	<hr/>
Making	1,000,000 00
	<hr/>

Library of Congress.

On the 27th of January last I submitted designs for reconstructing the main library room, with arrangements for future extension, which were adopted, and on the 19th of March an appropriation of \$72,500 was made to carry out the plans. The work was immediately commenced, and every possible exertion has been made to complete it before the assembling of Congress; it will, however, be out of our power to finish it entirely for several weeks to come, notwithstanding the workmen have been constantly and energetically employed, night and day. The entire room is fitted up with iron, and the ceiling is composed of the same material, so that nothing combustible enters in any way into its construction.

The damage done by the fire to the western front has all been repaired.

The hot water furnaces, for warming the library and the adjacent rooms are completed and in operation.

The appropriation made for "the repairs of the Congressional Library," by the act of Congress approved March 19, 1852, amounted to	\$72,500 00
Of which there have been expended to the present date (December 1, 1852)	51,703 24
	<hr/>

Leaving an unexpended balance of	20,796 76
	<hr/>

The Patent Office Buildings.

The interior of the eastern wing is nearly completed; the basement and principal stories are now ready for occupancy. The hot water furnaces are completed and ready to be put in operation. The eastern portico is far advanced to completion, and may be finished in a few weeks.

The work has been resumed on the western wing, and the granite sub-basement is now being constructed.

THOMAS U. WALTER,
Architect of Public Buildings.

HON. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the following report of the state of the public works under my charge, and their progress during the past year:

Extension of the Capitol.

The appropriation for continuing the work on the Capitol not having been made until the 14th of April last, the buildings are not in the state of forwardness I anticipated at the date of my last annual report. The contractors for furnishing materials were not at liberty, during the pendency of the bill, to make any arrangements for prosecuting the work, as the contracts all contain an express stipulation that "in case Congress should, at any time, fail to make the appropriations necessary to carry on the work, the said contracts shall be suspended, without thereby creating any claim on the United States."

No preparations were, therefore, made for quarrying building-stone for the foundations, granite for the sub-basement, or marble for the superstructure, until after the passage of the bill, so that we can scarcely be said to have been in full operation until the middle of the season.

Immediately after Congress had made the appropriation, the contractors promptly commenced the execution of their several contracts, and the most energetic means were used throughout the remainder of the season to accelerate the work as rapidly as was consistent with a proper execution of its several parts, and a due regard for its permanency, durability, and beauty.

The cellar walls of both wings are completed, the arches to support the floors of the basement story are finished, and the outside marble work is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily; the setting of the marble has been commenced, and the walls are raised, in some places, to the height of twelve feet above the granite sub-basement.

Provision is made throughout the entire sub-structure for the system of warming the buildings, described in my last annual report, and all the necessary flues are commenced in accordance therewith.

All the foundations have permanent footings on the natural, undisturbed earth; many of them are laid at the depth of *forty* feet, and none of them less than *fifteen* feet below the ground line of the buildings. This inequality of depth was rendered necessary by the slope of the original hill on which the Capitol is built. In descending from the eastern front, where the foundations are deepest, the declivity was made in steps, so as to preserve, in every part, a horizontal bearing. The character of the earth under all the walls is the same throughout the work, being a stratum of hard and compact gravel of several feet in thickness.

In all cases the footings are at least two feet broader than the walls they support, and in order to insure the permanency of the western fronts of both buildings, where the foundations were of such extraordinary depths, the front walls and the portico walls were united at the base, thus making a solid foundation of *twenty* feet in width, which was

carried up *eight* feet from the footings before the walls were set off to their required thickness.

In digging for the western foundations of the south wing, we found, at a depth of *thirty* feet below the level of the ground on the eastern front, architectural fragments, charred timber, and other debris from the burning of the Capitol in the year 1814, which indicates the great amount of filling up that has been done since that time. After passing through these masses of rubbish, the natural earth was reached at the depth of *thirty-eight* feet below the ground line, and at two feet below this undisturbed surface the walls were founded, as before stated.

The stones of which these foundations have been constructed were tested, at the request of a special committee of the House of Representatives, by the late Professor Walter R. Johnson, whose report is hereto appended.

The contractors for furnishing the marble commenced operations at their quarries in Lee, Massachusetts, immediately after the passage of the appropriation bill, and their first cargo arrived on the 5th of July last, since which time they have delivered *twenty* cargoes, containing in the aggregate 35,236 cubic feet, making an average of 1,487 cubic feet per week, which is quite as fast as we now require it.

Before this marble was adopted for the extension of the Capitol, it was deemed proper to test the several specimens offered for the work, for the purpose of obtaining reliable data on which to make the selection. A commission was accordingly appointed to make the necessary experiments, and on their report, together with the sanction of the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds of both Houses of Congress, the marble we are now using was adopted. The report of the commission is hereto annexed.

In conformity to the proviso contained in the first section of the act of Congress approved August 31, 1852, I appointed Mr. John C. Harkness as measurer of all the work and materials of the extension of the Capitol, and Mr. Cornelius Jacobs as receiver of materials on the north wing and Mr. William J. Smith on the south wing, all of whom were duly sworn into office.

Mr. Harkness has since measured all the work done and materials furnished by contract from the commencement of the work, and reported the same to this office, in conformity to the aforesaid act of Congress, and no further payments were made until the said measurement was received, and the accounts presented in accordance therewith.

By an act of Congress approved September 30, 1850, there was appropriated for the extension of the Capitol the sum of.....\$100,000 00

And by an act approved April 14, 1852, the further sum of 500,000 00

Making the whole amount appropriated for this work to the present date..... 600,000 00

The amount expended at the date of my last annual report, (December 23, 1851,) was..... \$88,082 86

Since which time have been expended, to the present date, (December 1, 1852).....	\$407,717 11
Making.....	495,799 97
Which leaves an unexpended balance of.....	104,200 03
	<u>600,000 00</u>

A detailed account of the expenditures up to the 31st of the present month inclusive, will be transmitted to you on the 1st of January ensuing.

There will be required to carry on the work during the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1853, the additional sum of.....	\$400,000 00
And during the ensuing fiscal year, ending June 30, 1854	600,000 00
Making.....	<u>1,000,000 00</u>

Library of Congress.

Immediately after the destruction of this portion of the Capitol by fire, which occurred on the 24th of December last, I was requested by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make an examination in reference to the extent of the injury, to report thereon, and to prepare plans and estimates for repairing the damage.

On the 27th of January I submitted a design for reconstructing the principal apartment of the library within its original limits, with such an arrangement as would admit of its future enlargement, together with a report and an estimate, all of which were subsequently transmitted to the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and on the 19th of March last, an act was passed by Congress appropriating the sum of \$72,500 for carrying out the design.

As the plans contemplated the execution of the entire work of iron, proposals were invited from several establishments which were supposed to possess undoubted facilities for working in that material with expedition and accuracy, and the contract was finally awarded to Messrs. James Beebe & Co., of New York, they being the lowest bidders. Articles of agreement were entered into by the parties on the 21st of June last, and the work was commenced as soon as the patterns could be prepared.

The great inconvenience occasioned by the loss of the former library rendered it highly important to have the room finished, if possible, before the assembling of Congress, and to effect this object every possible exertion has been used. The contractors have kept as many men constantly employed, day and night, as the nature of the work would admit, and have left no means unemployed to bring it to a speedy conclusion. Several weeks were lost by unforeseen difficulties, which occurred in preparing the room for the contractors; and considerable time was consumed in waiting for the patterns for the ornamental work, which the pattern-makers found it impossible to prepare as rap-

idly as they were required. But notwithstanding these hindrances, which could neither have been foreseen nor avoided, the work has progressed with unexampled rapidity. The ceiling, which is wholly of iron, is entirely finished, and the alcoves and shelves will be completed in a few days, so that but little yet remains to be done to finish all the iron work. The whole of this immense iron room will therefore have been cast, fitted, and put up in less than *six* months; and as far as my own knowledge goes, it is the first room ever made exclusively of iron.

The damage done by the fire to the western front of the building has all been repaired. The moulded dressings around the windows, and all the injured portions of the wall, the columns, and the pedestals have been removed and replaced by other stone from the same quarry; so that every part of the work is rendered as permanent and free from blemish as it was before the fire. The sculptured panels above the windows sustained no injury, except being defaced by smoke. Such portions of the inside walls as were injured, were cut out and replaced by new materials.

Description of the design.—The library, when completed, will embrace the entire western projection of the present Capitol. The main room, which is the part of the design now being finished, is 91 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 38 feet high. It occupies the centre of the western projection, and will connect at each end with a room of corresponding height, 29 feet 6 inches wide, and 70 feet 2 inches long. These rooms will be fitted up with iron cases, and iron ceilings, similar to those of the main library. They will also be roofed with copper laid on iron rafters, and lighted by ornamental skylights. The connexion between the centre and the end rooms will be made by openings of 10 feet in width by 28 feet 6 inches in height, crowned by elliptical arches. These openings are already formed in the walls, so as to admit of being cut through with but little labor. There will also be two additional apartments, each 18 feet 6 inches by 35 feet, one of which is now temporarily occupied by the library; thus forming a suite of *five* rooms, embracing an extent of 302 feet. These smaller apartments will be appropriated to the use of Senators and members of the House of Representatives as private reading rooms.

The entire plan cannot, however, be carried out until accommodations are provided in the new wings for the officers of Congress, and the committees now occupying the north and south rooms of the western projection.

The main library room, which, as before stated, is now nearly completed, embraces the space occupied by the old library before the fire. On both sides of the room are *three* stories of iron cases, each 9 feet 6 inches in height. The lower story consists of alcoves projecting 8 feet 6 inches into the room, with cases on each side of the projections. The second story has similar alcoves, excepting that their projection is but 5 feet, which leaves a platform of 3 feet 6 inches in width, resting on the cases below, and which constitute a commodious gallery. A similar platform is constructed on the alcoves of the second story, forming a gallery to approach the upper cases; thus making *three* stories, reced-

ing as they ascend. These galleries are continued across the ends of the room, where they are supported by massive brackets.

The alcoves are nine feet eight inches in width, from centre to centre, with an ornamented pier forming the head of each projection. The architraves which cross the alcoves are finished with shields, crowning bands and corner ornaments. The shields are designed as tablets to receive the names of the general subjects on which the books in the respective alcoves treat.

The galleries are all floored with cast iron plates, and protected by pedestals and railings; they are approached by two semicircular stairways of cast iron, recessed in the end walls of the room.

The ceiling is wholly composed of iron; it is suspended from strong iron trusses, which likewise constitute the support of the roof; it rests on *twenty-four* massy consoles, ornamented with foliage, fruits, and scrolls. Each of these consoles weighs nearly a ton. Their projection from the face of the walls is five feet six inches, their height five feet four inches, and their width twenty-one inches. The entire ceiling is divided into deeply sunken panels, and embellished with ornate mouldings and foliated pendants.

The room is lighted, in addition to the *five* windows in the western front, by *eight* sky-lights in the ceiling, each *six* feet square in the clear, filled in with ornamented glass, and protected by an upper sky-light of seventy-seven feet in length by ten feet six inches in width, placed on a corresponding angle with the roof, and covered with thick plates of glass. The roof is covered with copper, secured by copper wire to the iron rafters.

The furnaces for warming this portion of the building are completed, and in operation. They consist of hot water pipes enclosed in chambers erected in the old furnace room in the cellar, and connected with boilers for heating the water. The external air is admitted into these chambers, where it is warmed and conveyed by flues into the library, and such of the adjacent rooms as were heated by the old furnaces.

By an act of Congress, approved March 19, 1852, there was appropriated for "the repairs of the Congressional Library" the sum of..... \$72,500 00
Of which there have been expended, to the present date,
(Dec. 1, 1852,)..... 51,703 24

Leaving an unexpended balance of..... 20,796 76

A detailed account of the expenditures up to the 31st of the present month, inclusive, will be transmitted to you on the 1st of January ensuing.

The Patent Office Buildings.

The interior of the eastern wing of the Patent Office is nearly completed, the basement and the principal story being now ready for occupancy, and the upper, or exhibition room, requiring but the finishing coat of plastering, the painting, and the finishing of the tiling of the

floors. The hot water furnaces are completed and ready to be put into operation.

The eastern portico is nearly finished, and the steps and cheek blocks are all wrought and ready to be set; it will, therefore, require but a few weeks to complete this part of the building also.

The work was resumed on the western wing in the month of September, according to the plans which were laid before you with my last annual report, and the granite sub-basement is now being constructed.

THOMAS U. WALTER,
Architect of Public Buildings.

HON. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

Report of the Commission appointed by the Department of the Interior "to test the several specimens of marble offered for the extension of the United States Capitol." November 3, 1851.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 22, 1851.

SIR: The commission to which has been referred the examination of the marbles offered for the extension of the Capitol, have been informed that you are desirous of obtaining, as soon as possible, such information as will enable the government to determine which of the several marbles to adopt. Though the questions proposed to the commission appear to be simple and easy of solution, yet they have been attended with many difficulties; and, notwithstanding the commission have pressed on the experiments as rapidly as the nature of the investigations would permit, and have devoted more time to the subject than they could well spare from their official duties, they are not yet able to present as many definite results as they could desire.

In view, however, of the pressing demands for information, they have concluded to make the following report of progress, which will be sufficient for the immediate action of government; and they would respectfully ask for permission to continue their investigations, and to embrace in them a greater variety of the building materials of this country.

Though the art of building has been practised from the earliest times, and constant demands have been made, in every age, for the means of determining the best materials, yet the process of ascertaining the strength and durability of stone appears to have received but little definite scientific attention, and the commission, who have never before made this subject a special object of study, have been surprised with unforeseen difficulties at every step of their progress, and have come to the conclusion that the processes usually employed for solving these questions are still in a very unsatisfactory state.

It should be recollected that the stone in the building is to be exposed for centuries, and that the conclusions desired are to be drawn from results produced in the course of a few weeks.

Besides this, in the present state of science, we do not know all the

actions to which the materials are subjected in nature, nor can we fully estimate the amount of those which are known.

The solvent power of water, which even attacks glass, must in time produce an appreciable effect on the most solid material, particularly where it contains, as the water of the atmosphere always does, carbonic acid in solution. The attrition of siliceous dusts, when blown against a building, or washed down its sides by rain, is evidently operative in wearing away the surface, though the evanescent portion removed at each time may not be indicated by the nicest balance. An examination of the basin which formerly received the water from the fountain at the western entrance of the capitol, now deposited in the Patent Office, will convince any one of the great amount of action produced principally by water charged with carbonic acid. Again, every flash of lightning not only generates nitric acid—which, in solution in the rain, acts on the marble—but also by its inductive effects at a distance produces chemical changes along the moist wall, which are at the present time beyond our means of estimating. Also, the constant variations of temperature from day to day, and even from hour to hour, give rise to molecular motions which must affect the durability of the material of a building. Recent observations on the pendulum have shown that the Bunker Hill monument is scarcely for a moment in a state of rest, but is constantly warping and bending under the influence of the varying temperature of its different sides.

Moreover, as soon as the polished surface of a building is made rough from any of the causes aforementioned, the seeds of minute lichens and mosses, which are constantly floating in the atmosphere, make it a place of repose, and from the growth and decay of the microscopic plants which spring from these discoloration is produced, and disintegration assisted.

But perhaps the greatest source of the wearing away in a climate like ours, is that of the alternations of freezing and thawing which take place during the winter season; and though this effect must be comparatively powerful, yet, in good marble, it requires the accumulated effect of a number of years in order definitely to estimate its amount. From all these causes, the commission are convinced that the only entirely reliable means of ascertaining the comparative capability of marble to resist the weather is to study the actual effects of the atmosphere upon it, as exhibited in buildings which for years have been exposed to these influences. Unfortunately, however, in this country, but few opportunities for applying this test are to be found. It is true some analogous information may be derived from the examination of the exposed surfaces of marble in their out-crops at the quarry; but in this case the length of time they have been exposed, and the changes of actions to which they may have been subjected during, perhaps, long geological periods, are unknown; and since different quarries may not have been exposed to the same action, they do not always afford definite data for reliable comparative estimates of durability, except where different specimens occur in the same quarry.

As we have said before, the act of testing the quality of stone for building purposes is at present in a very imperfect state; the object is to imitate the operations of nature, and at the same time to hasten the

effect by increasing the energy of the action, and, after all, the result may be deemed but as approximative, or, to a considerable degree, merely probable.

About twenty years ago an ingenious process was devised by M. Brard, which consists in saturating the stone to be tested with a solution of the sulphate of soda. In drying this salt crystallizes and expands, thus producing an exfoliation of surface which is supposed to imitate the effect of frost. Though this process has been much relied on, and generally employed, recent investigations made by Dr. Owen lead us to doubt its perfect analogy with that of the operations of nature. He found that the results produced by the actual exposure to freezing and thawing in the air, during a portion of winter, in the case of the more porous stones, produced very different results from those obtained by the drying of the salt. It appears from his experiments that the action of the latter is chemical as well as mechanical.

The commission in consideration of this have attempted to produce results on the stone by freezing and thawing by means of artificial cold and heat. This process is, however, laborious; each specimen must be enclosed in a separate box fitted with a cover, and the amount of exfoliation produced is so slight that in good marble the operation requires to be repeated many times before reliable comparative results can be obtained. In prosecuting this part of the inquiries unforeseen difficulties have occurred in ascertaining precisely the amount of the disintegration, and it has been found that the results are liable to be vitiated by circumstances which were not foreseen at the commencement of the inquiries: This part of the investigation, therefore, will require a long series of experiments in order to obtain results entirely reliable.

It would seem at first sight, and the commission when they undertook the investigation were of the same opinion, that but little difficulty would be found in ascertaining the strength of the various specimens of marbles. In this, however, they were in error. The first difficulty which occurred was to procure the proper instrument for the purpose. On examining the account of that used by Rennie, and described in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, the commission found that its construction involved too much friction to allow of definite comparative results. Friction itself has to be overcome as well as the resistance to compression, and, since it increases in proportion to the pressure, the stronger stones would appear relatively to withstand too great a compressing force.

The commission first examined an instrument—a hydraulic press—which had previously been used for experiments of this kind, but found that it was liable to the same objection as that of the machine of Rennie. They were, however, extremely fortunate subsequently in obtaining, through the politeness of Commodore Ballard, commandant of the navy-yard, the use of an admirable instrument devised by Major Wade, late of the United States army, and constructed under his direction for the purpose of testing the strength of gun metals. This instrument consists of a compound lever, the several fulcra of which are knife edges, opposed to hardened steel surfaces. The commission verified the delicacy and accuracy of the indications of this instrument

by actual weighing, and found, in accordance with the description of Major Wade, the equilibrium was produced by *one* pound in opposition to *two hundred*. In the use of this instrument the commission were much indebted to the experience and scientific knowledge of Lieutenant Dahlgreen, of the navy-yard, and to the liberality with which all the appliances of that important public establishment were put at their disposal.

Specimens of the different samples of marble were prepared in the form of cubes of one inch and a half in dimension, and consequently exhibiting a base of two and a quarter square inches. These were dressed by ordinary workmen with the use of a square, and the opposite sides made as nearly parallel as possible by grinding by hand on a flat surface. They were then placed between two thick steel plates, and in order to insure an equality of pressure, independent of any want of perfect parallelism and flatness on the two opposite surfaces, a thin plate of lead was interposed above and below between the stone and the plates of steel. This was in accordance with a plan adopted by Rennie, and that which appears to have been used by most, if not all, of the subsequent experimentors in researches of this kind. Some doubt, however, was expressed as to the action of interposed lead, which induced a series of experiments to settle this question, when the remarkable fact was discovered that the yielding and approximately equable pressure of the lead caused the stone to give way at about half the pressure it would sustain without such an interposition. For example, one of the cubes precisely similar to another, which withstood a pressure of upwards of 60,000 pounds when placed in immediate contact with the steel plates, gave way at about 30,000 with lead interposed. This remarkable fact was verified in a series of experiments, embracing samples of nearly all the marbles under trial; and in no case did a single exception occur to vary the result. The explanation of this remarkable phenomenon, now that it is known, is not difficult. The stone tends to give way by bulging out in the centre of each of its four perpendicular faces, and to form two pyramidal figures with their apices opposed to each other at the centre of the cube and their bases against the steel plates.

In the case where rigid equable pressure is employed, as in that of the thick steel plate, all parts must give way together. But in that of a *yielding* equable pressure, as in the case of interposed lead, the stone first gives way along the lines of least resistance, and the remaining pressure must be sustained by the central portions around the vertical axis of the cube.

After this important fact was clearly determined, lead and all other interposed substances were discarded, and a method devised by which the upper and lower surfaces of the cube could be ground into perfect parallelism. This consists in the use of a rectangular iron frame, into which a row of six of the specimens could be fastened by a screw at the end. The upper and lower surfaces of this iron frame were wrought into perfect parallelism by the operation of a planing machine. The stones being fastened into this, with a small portion of the upper and lower parts projecting, the whole were ground down to a flat surface, until the iron and the face of the cubes were thus brought into a continu-

ous plane. The frame was then turned over, and the opposite surfaces ground in like manner. Care was of course taken that the surfaces thus reduced to perfect parallelism, in order to receive the action of the machine, were parallel to the natural beds of the stone.

All the specimens tested were subjected to this process, and in their exposure to pressure were found to give concordant results. The crushing force exhibited in the subjoined table is much greater than that heretofore given for the same material.

The commission have also determined the specific gravities of the different samples submitted to their examination, and also the quantity of water which each absorbs.

They consider these determinations, and particularly that of the resistance to crushing, tests of much importance, as indicating the cohesive force of the particles of the stone, and its capacity to resist most of the influences before mentioned.

The amount of water absorbed may be regarded as a measure of the antagonistic force to cohesion, which tends, in the expansion of freezing, to disintegrate the surface. In considering, however, the indication of this test, care must be taken to make the comparison between marbles of nearly the same texture, because a coarsely crystallized stone may apparently absorb a small quantity of water, while in reality the cement which unites the crystals of the same stone may absorb a much larger quantity. That this may be so was clearly established in the experiments with the coarsely crystallized marbles examined by the commission. When these were submitted to a liquid which slightly tinged the stone, the coloration was more intense around the margin of each crystal, indicating a greater amount of absorption in these portions of the surface.

The following table exhibits the average of the results which have been obtained, and, although they do not give the data for estimating with absolute certainty precise relative values, yet they enable the commission to pronounce, with considerable confidence, that *the first four marbles are of a superior quality, and, it is believed, will prove sufficiently durable for the work proposed.*

Column No. 1 gives the relative resistance to crushing per square inch, in pounds avoirdupois, deduced from the average of five specimens of each sample.

Column No. 2 gives the specific gravity of each specimen in its natural condition, without allowing for the water absorbed. An allowance on this account would slightly change the numbers presented.

Column No. 3 gives the weight per cubic foot in pounds avoirdupois.

Column No. 4 gives the quantity of water absorbed under a pressure of about fourteen pounds to the square inch, produced by placing the stone under water in the vacuum of an air-pump, and afterwards letting on the pressure of the atmosphere.

Column No. 5 gives the relative amount of material thrown off in freezing and thawing *twenty-eight* times in succession.

The quantities in the last two columns are expressed in weights of which the unit is the ten-thousandth part of an ounce. These of the last column are so small that the commission would prefer to repeat the experiments with a larger number of specimens, subjected to a greater

number of alternations of freezing and thawing. It will be seen, however, that the results coincide in a considerable degree with the cohesive force, as exhibited in the resistance to crushing, and also with the specific gravity.

By running the eye down the column, it will be seen that the several stones may be divided into two classes; the first *four* specimens of the table exhibit a high power of resistance to crushing, and a high specific gravity. In the remaining *eight* specimens, there is a sudden diminution in the resistance to crushing, and also in the specific gravity. The same change exists, though in a less marked degree, and with some exceptions, in the last column; and when we take into consideration the facts which we have stated in regard to absorption by a fine-grained marble, in comparison with one of a coarsely crystalline structure, the results in the *fourth* column are also not discordant.

It must be understood that the results given by the commission relate exclusively to the particular specimens which were placed in their hands as the samples which accompanied the bids. From these specimens the cubes experimented on were cut under the direction of the commission, and the remainder of the blocks deposited in the Smithsonian building, where they may be examined by those who are interested in the investigation.

It should, moreover, be stated, that the commission, as a body, have had no opportunity of examining the stones in masses in the quarries, or of ascertaining whether they could be obtained in sufficient quantities, and of the same qualities as the specimens which have been tested. Also, whether they exhibit the presence of sulphuret of iron, or other contaminating substances, or show evidence of cracks or other unsoundness, all of which are observations of importance in determining the above.

The following is a table of the marbles submitted to trial by the commission, arranged in the order of resistance to a crushing force :

TABLE.

Localities of quarries.	Original Nos. of samples.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		Crushing force on a square inch, in pounds avoirdupois.	Specific gravity.	Weight per cubic foot, in pounds avoirdupois.	Absorption of water, in ten-thousandths of an ounce.	Loss by freezing, in ten-thousandths of an ounce.
East Chester, New York.....	1	23.917	2.8579	178.62	39½	6.2
Lee, Mass.....	3	22.702	2.8620	178.87	103	9.9
Hastings, New York.....	9	18.941	2.8613	178.83	66	11.8
Baltimore, small crystal.....	7	18.061	2.8605	178.78	52½	8.1
West Stockbridge, Mass.....	4	10.382	2.7143	169.64	68	8.8
Baltimore, medium crystal.....	6	9.625	2.7086	169.29	55	13.6
Egremont, Mass.....	2	9.544	2.7129	169.56	92	15.7
West Stockbridge, Mass.....	12	9.071	2.7131	169.57	70½	(*)
Montgomery county, Pa.....	11	8.950	2.7115	169.47	69½	8.8
Stockbridge, Mass.....	10	8.812	2.7129	169.56	87	25.7
Baltimore, large crystal.....	5	8.057	2.7128	169.55	43½	21.9
Lenox, Mass.....	8	7.153	2.7089	169.31	119½	24.1

* Result lost by accident.

Respectfully submitted,

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JOSEPH HENRY.
THOMAS EWBANK.
A. J. DOWNING.
THOMAS U. WALTER.

HON. ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary of the Interior.*

Report of Professor Walter R. Johnson on the building stone used in constructing the foundations of the extension of the United States Capitol, made at the request of a select committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of Hon. John McNair, Hon. J. M. H. Beale, Hon. James H. Duncan, Hon. Daniel Wallace, and Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 11, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with your directions, instructing me to test the stone used in the foundation walls of the extension of the Capitol, with respect to their strength and durability, I have the honor to state that immediately after receiving your directions I proceeded to inspect the walls of the two wings, and to note, as far as practicable, the general character, and the apparent differences in the stones which have actually been laid in the walls.

I had no difficulty in ascertaining that some diversity, both in appearance and texture, existed among the materials, and it consequently became evident that no one sample which could be selected would adequately represent the entire mass

It therefore became necessary to select a moderate number of samples, from different parts of the two wings, and, as far as practicable, with reference to the proportions in which they seemed to prevail in the walls.

It is evident that this proportionality could only be approximately obtained.

It is confidently believed that the extremes of character have been reached, but I should remark that the sample which was taken to show the least probable strength was one of a very few which appear mostly in the foundation of the south wing.

Three samples were taken from the walls of each wing, besides which a block lying within the north wall was taken to furnish a series of cubes of different sizes to test the question of increase of resistance, according to enlargement of area, and one sample of the sandstone used in two or three of the interior projections only of the walls of the south wing. This sandstone is of the same character as that of which the Capitol is built.

The samples were prepared for trial by sawing out from each six cubes of one and a half inch on a side, which were all carefully dressed by rubbing down in the ordinary manner, and the faces which were to receive the compressing force were made parallel, and all the specimens of very nearly the same height, by finishing within a steel frame, which enclosed and held all the six specimens at the same time, and which being turned over after dressing one set of faces, allowed the opposite set to be rubbed in like manner, and made parallel to the first.

This frame is understood to be the same which was employed by Messrs. Totten, Henry, Ewbank, and Walter in their recent trials of the marbles.* Of the six cubes from each sample, one was selected and reserved for trials of atmospheric effects, and the others carefully gauged to the thousandth part of an inch, preparatory to the operation of crushing. In general the specific gravity of every specimen was taken in the ordinary way before crushing.

For the sandstone it was found necessary to take account of the water absorbed when immersed for the purpose of taking its specific gravity.

The machine used for crushing is that employed for the ordnance service of the navy in testing the various materials required for that service.

It consists essentially of a lever of the first kind, having fulcrum distances of 20 to 1, acting by its shorter arm on a lever of the second order, having fulcrum distances of 10 to 1, and, consequently, the relation of the weight applied to the first lever to the force exerted by the second is 1 to 200.

The fulcra of the machine are all steel knife edges, and no allowance is made for friction.

The compression of the specimens, when under trial, was ascertained from time to time by suitable calipers applied by steel plates above and below the stone, and the modulus of resistance to compression

* This method of obtaining a perfect parallelism of the blocks was devised by the commission for testing the marbles; and the plans adopted by them were followed throughout by Professor Johnson in conducting these experiments, as will be seen by their report which immediately precedes this document.

was thus ascertained with considerable exactness. This modulus varies considerably in different samples, and even in different cubes from the same sample. In order to obtain a standard of comparison of the different specimens of the stone operated on, I tested a sample of a rock, largely used in this country, and to some extent by government, for building and other purposes.

This was the Quincy sienite, which, as will be observed by reference to the table, sustained a very high pressure before crushing. In testing the action of the atmosphere on the different samples, I may remark that, for the particular purpose of the foundations of the Capitol, I do not consider that the trials of the effect of frost are very important, as it is understood that these foundations will, when the building is completed, be embanked in such a manner that frost will never reach them.

For other uses to which this stone may be applied these trials may be of much importance. To some extent an exemption from water percolating the soil will also apply to the foundations, since the water falling upon the building will be mostly carried away by pipes and drains, and the shielding of the surface by pavements or flaggings will tend to keep dry the foundation walls.

I have selected for the chemical trials such of the samples as appeared to represent the exactness of strength to resist crushing, and have subjected them to such re-agents as are likely to be most efficient in nature in causing disintegration or dissolution.

The two samples taken for chemical analysis were those numbered *one* and *seven* of the accompanying table, and for a mechanical separation of certain mineral constituents No *5*, of the same table, was chosen, being one of those which appeared to have been freed from the action of atmospheric influences prior to its removal from the quarries.

For some of the other samples, likewise, the effect of heating was noted by way of comparison. Having visited the quarries from which the stone is stated to have been derived, I am enabled to state that the one from which the stone for the south wing was taken is known as the Smith quarry, and those from which that of the north wing is taken are the O'Neill quarries. One of the O'Neill quarries is immediately adjoining that of Smith, and these two appear to furnish stone of essentially the same character.

The other quarries of O'Neill are a few hundred feet lower down the canal. At all these quarries I judge that stone may be found, representing every variety embraced in the series of specimens selected for trial from the foundations of the Capitol. At all of them there is a covering of greater or less depth, from *one* or *two* to *ten* or *twelve* feet of soil, sand, gravel, and clayey matter, with some rolled pebbles, all of which repose in beds, more or less regular, upon the upper edges of the micaceous rock, worked in the quarries. This rock lies inclined southwestwardly, in angle of about 50 degrees; and the natural beds and fissures of the stone afford passage to the surface water to penetrate to a considerable distance below the upper edges. This penetration has caused, in some parts, a discoloration, accompanied by a greater or less alteration of the consistency of the rock, the natural bluish or greenish color being changed to a yellowish brown, or drab

color; and for about 20 or 25 feet from the top, the rock has been so affected by these surface influences as to be unfit for use in building.

Below that level, varying, however, in the different strata, the workable stone is found. In some of the softer portions it appears that the decomposition has extended further down than in adjoining firmer beds.

In breaking the blocks the depth to which atmospheric influences have penetrated is in general sufficiently indicated by the color. A careful inspection enables the quarryman to reject those parts which have been materially affected by the influences above referred to; and the large heaps of rejected matter near the quarries, evince the necessity and the exercise of a discrimination in the selection of such parts as are fit for building purposes. The discoloration of the stone is sometimes only superficial, or extends to the depth of but a few lines. The upper edges of the rock next to the covering of sand, gravel, &c., afford little more than a mass of micaceous sand, with barely cohesion enough to bear handling.

The rock in its normal, or solid state, appears to occupy an intermediate place between *true* mica slate, of which flag-stones are made, and gneiss, which has the mineral composition of granite. This rock has quartz and mica in large proportions as compared with feldspar. It exhibits many nodules of quartz, nearly pure, and small garnets, together with iron pyrites, and magnetic oxide of iron.

I submit a table, exhibiting, *first*, the number of samples tested; *second*, the part of the foundation walls from which they were severally taken; *third*, the numbers of the several specimens taken from each sample; *fourth*, the external characters of each specimen; *fifth*, the specific gravity; *sixth*, the weight of each sample per cubic foot, derived from the average specific gravity; *seventh*, the height of each specimen crushed; *eighth*, the observed compression; *ninth*, the force producing the observed compression; *tenth*, the area of the base of each specimen operated on; *eleventh*, the modules of resistance to compression of each specimen; *twelfth*, the average modulus for each sample; *thirteenth*, the average crushing force per square inch, in pounds; *fourteenth*, the absorption of water for each sample; and, *fifteenth*, the loss of each sample by the effect of heat.

TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No. of the sample.	Parts of the foundation walls from which the samples were taken.	Mark of the specimen.	External characters of each specimen.	Specific gravity of the specimens.	Weight per cubic foot in pounds avoirdupois.	Height of the specimens in inches.	Observed compression in 1-10,000 of an inch.	Force producing the observed compression in lbs. avoirdupois.	Area of base of specimens in square inches.	Module of resistance to compression in pounds for a 1-inch base.	Average modulus of resistance to compression for each sample.	Crushing force per sq. inch in pounds avoirdupois.	Absorption of water by a cube of 1½ inch in grains Troy.	Loss by a 1½ inch cube in freezing 30 times, in 1-100 of a grain.
1	From the inner wall, southeast corner of the north wing, and about half way up the wall, from a block partly uncovered, owing to the wall being unfinished.	1	Nodule of flint on one side; a few minute crystals of pyrites	2.778	1.415	100	35,000	2.3639	2,048,900	2,205,800	20.715	1.20	6
			Nodule of flint near one corner.....	2.776	.....	1.402	35	10,000	2.3531	1,702,100			
			Color nearly uniform gray; no pyrites observed.....	2.779	173.55	1.410	25	10,000	2.4312	2,319,800				
			Whitish band, with pyrites on one side; light spot on opposite side.	2.803	.....	1.408	60	20,000	2.3686	1,981,300			
			White spot on one corner; the rest dark gray; pyrites on two sides.	2.774	.....	1.408	40	20,000	2.3648	2,977,000			
2	From an unfinished buttress on the inside of the wall, near the northwest corner of the south wing, and about half way up from the bottom.	1	Color dark gray; few specks of pyrites; nodule of quartz on one side.	2.7853	1.410	50	35,000	2.3104	4,272,000	4,318,800	18.702	0.81	8
			Color dark gray; few specks of pyrites; thin seams of micaeous matter.	2.7896	.....	1.402	90	35,000	2.2906	2,380,400			
			Numerous dark red specks of garnets; quartz nodule; few specks of pyrites; color dark gray.	2.7862	174.37	1.419	35	35,000	2.2738	6,240,700				
			Color dark gray; two thin beds of grayish white; dark brown specks of garnets, and one or two minute crystals of pyrites.	2.8014	.....	1.412	55	35,000	2.3341	3,849,400			
			Color dark gray; garnets and pyrites very sparse.....	2.7869	.....	1.416	50	40,000	2.3057	4,901,800			
3	From the inside of the wall, near the northeast corner of the north wing, about the middle height of the wall, still unfinished.	1	Color dark gray; five or six specks of pyrites; brown silicious matter, in fine particles.	2.7944	1.404	70	40,000	2.3470	3,417,200	5,570,500	16.866	0.65	27
			Five specks of pyrites visible; several garnets in light colored spaces; small cavity on one side.	2.8016	.....	1.405	25	30,000	2.3057	7,312,300			
			Color dark gray; two specks of pyrites visible; garnets in light spaces.	2.7979	174.58	1.407	40	35,000	2.3701	5,194,300				
			A nodule of flint; three or four fine specks of pyrites; garnets in light colored spaces.	2.7804	.....	1.408	25	35,000	2.3406	8,421,800			
			Two or three light gray spaces; four specks of pyrites.....	2.7875	.....	1.415	35	20,000	2.3055	3,506,800			

In conducting the experiments on crushing, the opportunity was embraced of ascertaining the amount of compression which the stone received under certain loads to which it was subjected. The observations have a practical bearing when applied to materials of variable character entering into the same structure.

If the weakest varieties were at the same time those which could bear the least compression, it might happen that the blocks of stone having little strength to resist crushing, as well as little capacity to undergo compression, might be crushed and destroyed, while the stronger kinds would be yielding to the compressing force and would be eventually brought to bear the whole load. If, on the contrary, the weaker varieties were capable of yielding to compression, without finally giving way until considerably condensed by pressure, they would still preserve their integrity, though so much compressed as to allow the stronger stones in close proximity to them to bear more of the superincumbent weight than belonged to the area of their bearing surfaces. As the compressibility of stones may be considered to arise, in part at least, from their porosity, and as the latter property measures, to some extent, the power of the stones to absorb fluids, it ought to follow, that when a stone has become porous, by a partial decomposition, it should be both more compressible by a given force, and more absorbent of fluids than it was in its natural or unaltered condition. The experiments furnish a remarkable confirmation of this view. The table proves that the samples which had been altered by partial decomposition (Nos. 6 and 7) were much more compressible; that is, they gave a lower *modulus of resistance by compression* than any of the samples which were in the ordinary unchanged state of the blue rock. The same altered samples were likewise more absorbent of water than those which were unaltered. The following short table shows the modulus of resistance and absorption of water, arranged with reference to increasing resistance to compression, and to the admission of water.

Number of sample.	Modulus of resistance to compression.	Absorption of water in grains.
7 weathered stone.....	1,400,600	5.88
6 .....do.....	1,486,600	4.20
1 not weathered.....	2,205,800	1.20
4 .....do.....	3,263,400	0.90
2 .....do.....	4,318,800	0.81
3 .....do.....	5,570,500	0.65

The differences of compressibility are obviously not solely due to atmospheric action.

It will be remarked that, instead of the usual term "modulus of elasticity," I have used the expression "modulus of resistance to compression," which seems to be more appropriate to express that charac-

ter or property of building materials, which is practically applied in architecture.

Examinations to illustrate the effects of atmospheric influences on the stone.

In testing the action of frost, I have appealed directly to the process of freezing the specimens after moistening them with distilled water.

This mode of experimenting (not now applied for the first time) has the advantage over other processes sometimes resorted to for imitating the effect of freezing, in producing both the chemical and the mechanical actions on the stone which naturally result from atmospheric humidity and a freezing temperature.

Each cube subjected to freezing was enclosed in a thin metallic box, furnished with a suitable covering, and the whole series of boxes containing the specimens was placed within a larger vessel of thin metal, which was surrounded by a freezing mixture. Care was, of course, taken that all the particles detached from each cube by the freezing should remain in its own box. The gain in the weight of the box, after thirty repetitions of the freezing process, as ascertained by a balance sensible to the two-hundredth part of a grain, gave the loss which the stone had suffered under this treatment. Both in respect to the absorption of water and to the influence of frost, it will be observed that the strong rocks, such as sample No. 1 of the blue quartzose mica slate, and the Quincy sienite, (sample No. 9,) manifest great power to resist the disintegrating action of these powerful causes. While sample No. 1 lost only $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain by frost, No. 6 lost $\frac{1}{100}$, No. 7 $\frac{1}{100}$ and the Aquia creek sandstone, No. 8, lost $\frac{12}{100}$, or exactly 12 times as much as No. 1. While the sample No. 5, a very sound and compact variety of the blue rock, absorbed but $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain of water, No. 6 took 4.20, No. 7, 5.88, and the Aquia creek sandstone 199 grains.

The latter acted in fact like a sponge and became completely wet throughout.

This was proved by crushing some cubes of that stone immediately after they had been immersed in water. It is proper to state that the absorption of water is represented by the difference in weight, ascertained by first weighing the specimens after being thoroughly dried, and again after being permitted to absorb water by the aid of the exhaustion of an air pump, and the subsequent pressure of the atmosphere while immersed in a vessel of water within the receiver.

Chemical and other examinations to ascertain the effects of the atmosphere.

I have not sought to determine the exact relations of the insoluble ingredients of the rock to each other, since neither in a practical nor theoretical view would the information thus obtained be of much value.

The rock is compounded of a variety of different minerals, and may be termed a quartzose mica slate, in which the quartzose constituent varies from point to point, and the garnets and other silicious minerals, usually occurring in such rocks, vary in quantity in different specimens. Feldspar is less abundant, at least, far less distinctly char-

acterized as such, in most of the specimens than mica and quartz; hence the applicability of the name in preference to the term *gneiss*.

When present feldspar is liable to be decomposed by the action of water, or of water impregnated with carbonic acid, taking up a part of the silicia and the potash, and leaving water in their place, as a constituent in the state of hydrates of silicious compounds, and of metallic oxides. The lime of the feldspar is, at the same time, converted into carbonate of lime by the carbonic acid accompanying the air and water, which decompose the feldspar. From this reaction comes the difference well known to exist between feldspar and kaolin or procelain earth, the latter of which is derived from the decomposition of the former. As the rock contains sparsely scattered particles of sulphuret of iron, and also iron in other states, a mechanical analysis was made on a specimen which was considered to represent fairly the general character of the rock, in order to ascertain the percentage of that sulphuret. One of the specimens of sample No. 5 of the table, which had been crushed, was taken for this analysis.

A quantity of it in powder amounting to $2747\frac{24}{100}$ grains, was carefully examined in small portions at a time, by the aid of a strong magnet, which separated the magnetic oxide of iron. The powder was then washed, and when reduced to a small quantity by floating off the lighter particles, the sulphuret of iron was easily separated from among the black sand and minute garnets which remained with it. The garnets had been in part collected while pulverizing the stone, and with the smaller particles gathered as above amounted to

20 $\frac{45}{100}$ grains	0.744 p. c.
42 grains magnetic oxide of iron	1.528 " "
16 grains iron pyrites	0.058 " "
11.8 grains black silicious sand	0.429 " "
Light black powder, which floated on immersing the pulverized stone in water	0.001 " "
Sand (silicious and micaceous) with dark colored clayey matter	97.240 " "

100.000

The very trivial quantity of sulphuret of iron, found by this analysis, confirms the impression conveyed by the inspection reported in column 4 of the accompanying table, that the proportion of pyrites (about $\frac{1}{17}$ part of one per cent.) is too insignificant to exercise any serious influence on the durability of the stone, especially as the sulphuret is not collected together into veins or pockets, but is sparsely scattered throughout the stone. The manganese found is probably in the state of either protoxide or protochloride in the stone.

Experiments to show the relative condition of the altered and unaltered samples of the rock in respect to water, chemically combined. Sample number 3 was tried by placing $11\frac{1}{4}$ grains in fine powder in a test tube, and heating a little above the boiling point of water, by which 0.26 per cent. of moisture was expelled. By further heating, water continued to be expelled until a red heat was attained, when the quantity had very much exceeded that driven off by heating to the boiling point. Owing to accident the precise quantity was not ascertained.

Sample No. 1. Fifty grains of this sample exposed for two hours to a temperature of 212° lost of moisture 0.55 grain, equivalent to 1.1 per cent.

17.75 grains of the same, heated to redness for an hour, lost 0.35 grain, equal to 1.97 per cent. Hence the per centage of water, *other than adhering moisture*, was 0.87 per cent.

Sample No. 2.—84.55 grains lost of moisture only 0.1 grain, or 0.118 per cent. After a prolonged exposure to a red heat it had lost 0.75 of a grain more, equal to 0.887 per cent. From this it should seem that the rock in its unaltered condition contains 0.875 per cent. of water in chemical combination.

Sample No. 6.—Of this sample 89.5 grains, after thorough drying, had lost 0.15 grains = 0.167 per cent.; and when subsequently heated to redness for half an hour it lost in addition 1.3 grains = 1.463 per cent.

Sample No. 7.—Of this, which, like the preceding, was a weathered or altered rock, 50 grains lost in drying 0.1 grain, or 0.2 per cent., and another portion of the same powder of 40 grains lost, by a continued ignition, 0.65 grain, or 1.625 per cent., from which, deducting moisture, 0.200 per cent., there remains in combination 1.425. The mean of the two trials on the altered stone is 1.444, from which, deducting the above mean for samples 1 and 2, = 0.878, we have the excess of water in the hydrates of the weathered stones = 0.566 per cent.

As might be reasonably anticipated, this replacement of a portion of the mineral ingredients of the stone by water is accompanied by a diminution of specific gravity. Thus from column six of the foregoing table it appears that the average weight per cubic foot of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (unaltered stones) is 174.15 pounds, and the mean weight of Nos. 6 and 7 is but 162.92 pounds. Even of this latter weight it appears that 0.566 per cent., or 0.97 pounds, is combined water added in the course of the alteration. This being deducted, leaves of the original mineral constituents only 171.95 pounds, showing that $2\frac{3}{10}$ pounds of mineral per cubic foot have been extracted.

Degree of solubility of the stones in acids.—The products of the soil, such as the vegetable acids derived from the decomposition of plants, have no doubt co-operated more or less powerfully with the atmosphere in producing the alterations visible at the quarries at the upper part of the strata, and perceptible on the exterior or interior of some samples at the Capitol. The power of the stone, when laid in building, to resist the further action of acids, may be less important, in reference to the organic products of the soil, than when exposed in the quarries to their influence beneath the natural surface; but other acids, and their compounds, may and do produce on the materials of buildings effects which, in the course of time, become sufficiently marked. Had time permitted, it would have been desirable to trace distinctly the influence of the several causes just alluded to, and note the precise effects. But the trials would be long, minute, and laborious.

The following trials have reference to the total amount of matter which acids, even in their concentrated form, are capable of dissolving. Thirty grains in powder of sample No 1, after thorough drying, (whereby it lost 0.1 of a grain,) were treated with strong chlorhydric with a

little nitric acid, and the treatment repeated with fresh portions of acid, until everything soluble appeared to be removed. The ignited residue was observed to contain a few black particles, which were found to be magnetic oxide of iron removable by the magnet. The residue weighed 25.65 grains, or 82.17 per cent. of the original assay. Showing that of moisture, combined water, and mineral water, there had been removed 17.83 per cent.

On sample No. 7 (altered rock) 30 grains lost of moisture 0.06 grain, and these, by long boiling in chlorhydric with nitric acid, washing, separating, drying, and igniting, left a residue of 26.23 grains, of which 0.03 grain was magnetic oxide of iron. The insoluble part is, consequently, 87.43 per cent. of the original weight, and the part dissolved is 12.57 per cent., showing a marked difference between this partly decomposed sample and the unaltered stone No. 1. The insoluble silicates are, of course, left in the rock altered by natural causes, and become a larger portion of the whole weight than in the unaltered state.

Of the matter in sample 1, it appears there were of insoluble silicates, with a little magnetic oxide of iron	per cent. 82.17
Hygrometric moisture	0.33
Combined water	0.87
Insoluble matter (silica) left in drying the solution	0.60
Peroxide of iron	6.30
Lime	0.34
Magnesia	0.20
Alumina	3.04
Protoxide of manganese	5.09
Potash .....	.70

99.64

The above is the result of but a single analysis, which I should desire to repeat and vary, did time permit, in order to assure myself of the entire accuracy of the results.

In order to arrive at some estimate of the adequacy of the foundation walls to support the structure which it is intended to place upon them, I have taken from the working drawings of the architect the dimensions of the main walls already laid. These walls are, in general, six feet nine inches thick, but at those parts where the walls are highest, the base resting directly on the ground, it is widened to nine feet. I find that the entire circuit of each wall (not including the porticoes) will be equal to a single wall 728 feet long. This wall is to support a superstructure 34 feet high and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, composed, in part, of marble weighing about 179 pounds per cubit foot, and in part of other materials, brick, mortar, &c., which will probably weigh considerably less; but I have assumed, for the sake of giving their full weight, that the entire wall will weigh 175 pounds per cubit foot. Consequently, one lineal foot of superstructure will weigh 26,775 pounds. This weight, when transmitted to the base of the foundation walls, where they are $6\frac{3}{4}$ feet thick, will load each square foot with a weight of 3,966 pounds; but where the foundation walls are 9 feet thick, the load at the base due to superstructure will be but 2,975 pounds per square foot. The highest part of the foundation walls themselves is stated by Mr.

Walter to be 40 feet, and by the accompanying table it appears that the stone weighs 173 pounds per cubic foot, from which it follows, that a vertical wall (not widened at the base) would press that base with a force of 6,920 pounds per square foot, which, added to the pressure of 3,966 pounds, due to the superstructure, would give a total of 10,886 pounds, which would have been the load at the bottom of the foundation wall at its deepest part, if it had not been made thicker than the rest. If this deepest part of the foundation be gradually thickened from $6\frac{3}{4}$ feet at the top to 9 feet at bottom, the weight of it distributed over the base will be equivalent to a load of 6,055 pounds per square foot, to which adding the weight of the superstructure, as above computed, for the same 9 feet base, viz: 2,975 pounds, we obtain 9,030 pounds on one square foot.

By a reference to the table of results of experiments on crushing, it will be found in column thirteen that of the blue micaceous stones No. 7 gave the lowest mean strength, viz: 8,156 pounds per square inch. No. 1 gave the highest result, viz: 20,715 pounds; and the average of seven samples of that kind of stone is 15,603 pounds per square inch.

8,156 lbs. per square inch	is at the rate of	1,174,464 lbs. per sq. foot.
20,715	do	2,980,960 do
15,603	do	2,246,832 do
1,174,464	contains	10,886 one hundred and eight times.
2,980,960	do	two hundred and seventy-three times.
2,246,832	do	two hundred and six times.

If the highest part of the foundation had been built only $6\frac{3}{4}$ feet thick at bottom, as well as at top, and wholly of the weakest kind of stone tested, its strength would have been $5\frac{2}{3}$ times as great as the load to be supported would have required, according to the architectural rule in relation to walls of rough stone; and if made 9 feet at bottom and $6\frac{3}{4}$ at top, having to bear, as above, 9,030 pounds per square foot, the crushing force of the stone would have been $6\frac{1}{2}$ times the required strength. If constructed of stone having the *average strength* of the seven specimens of the quartz mica slate, the wall of $6\frac{3}{4}$ feet thick would have a strength *ten and three-tenths* times as great as the above-mentioned rule would require; and if it had a nine feet base, as before, it would be *twelve and two-fifths* times as strong as the requirement of its load.

The architectural rule to which I have just referred may be found in Weisbach's "Principles of the Mechanics of Machinery and Engineering," American edition, vol. 1, page 215. In a statement of the practical application of the ascertained strength of materials to resist crushing, it is there said that "ten times the absolute strength is given to wood and stones, to iron only one of five times, and to walls of rough stones twenty times. Though these foundations are not wholly of rough stones, yet as they are so in part, I have chosen to assume that basis of computation as entirely within the limits of safety, whatever may be the size of the specimens composing the masonry.

I have thus far spoken of the force pressing on the bottom of the foundation walls at their deepest part. It may, perhaps, be said that the superstructure does not rest on a continuous wall, but on a founda-

tion composed of pillars, and window or door spaces intervening, so that at the place of junction, between the foundation and the superstructure, the latter will press upon a far less number of square feet of bearing surface than if the foundation were continuous for the entire circuit of the building. To be able to compute the effect of interruptions, by windows, &c.. I ascertained that in a length of 728 feet there are interruptions amounting altogether to a length of 156 feet. The actual length of the bearing plane is, consequently, 572 feet, and the thickness of superstructure being $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, length 728, height 34, and weight 175 pounds per square foot, as above computed, the pressure on a square foot of the bearing surface, at the base of the superstructure, will be 7,572 pounds, which is but the *one hundred and fifty-fifth* part of the absolute strength of the weakest sample of the blue stone which has been tested during this investigation, and, allowing for a twenty-fold security as above, the strength of the upper part of the foundation wall, even if wholly constructed of that variety of the stone, would be seven and three-fourth times as great as required for the superincumbent weight, according to the rule of practice above cited. Computed on the average absolute strength of all the samples, the strength at the base of the superstructure is nearly 15 times as great as the twenty-fold security would require.

Being very anxious to bring the investigation to a conclusion at the earliest possible moment, and within the time indicated by the committee, I have been compelled to shorten, as far as practicable, the chemical examinations, and to content myself with those trials only which appeared to have a direct practical bearing upon the subject. All the trials, both mechanical and chemical, point to the superiority of the unaltered rock, and indicate the propriety of excluding, as far as practicable, those parts which have suffered material changes from meteoric influences, as indicated by modifications of color, hardness, cohesion, and power to absorb moisture.

I cannot conclude this report without saying that I am indebted to the prompt accordance by the Hon. William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, of a permission to use such machines as the Washington navy-yard afforded for the performance of the mechanical experiments on these materials, and to the facilities politely afforded by Commodore Ballard, commandant, and by Lieutenant Dahlgreen and other officers in the "ordnance branch" of that establishment, for the prosecution of the investigation. The proving machine, constructed on the plan of the late Major Wade, of the United States army, was the principal instrument put in requisition at the yard.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER R. JOHNSON.