

## LIST OF PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1. List of deaths, resignations, and dismissions in the navy.
2. Estimates for the office of the Secretary of the Navy, bureaux, and southwest executive building.
3. General estimate for the naval service, including the marine corps.
4. Reports and detailed estimates from the—
  - Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair.
  - Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
  - Bureau of Yards and Docks.
  - Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
  - Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
5. Estimates from the Paymaster and Quartermaster of the marine corps.
6. Report from the Commissioner of Pensions, with lists of invalid, widow, privateer, and orphan children pensioners, and estimates.
7. Report from the Fourth Auditor, on the receipts and expenditures of the navy pension fund and privateer pension fund.
8. Statement of expenditures under the head of contingent expenses, as settled and allowed at the office of the Fourth Auditor, during the year ending 30th September, 1848.
9. Statement exhibiting the aggregate balances of appropriations, unexpended, also the aggregate of appropriations and expenditures on account of the naval service of the United States, together with the aggregate of unexpended balances for each of the fiscal years ending on the 30th June, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.
10. Papers in reference to the reduction of the marine corps, under the act of March 2, 1847.
11. Report of the condition of the marine corps on the 26th of October, 1848.
12. Instructions to the commander of the Pacific squadron, respecting assistance to Oregon.
13. Reports and despatches exhibiting the operations of the United States naval forces during the war with Mexico.

*List of deaths in the navy, as ascertained at the department, since  
December 1, 1847.*

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.
<i>Captains.</i>		
Chas. G. Ridgely .....	Feb. 4, 1848.	Baltimore.
James Bidle.....	Oct. 1, 1848	Philadelphia.
<i>Commanders.</i>		
James P. Wilson.....	March 13, 1848	Tlacotalpam, Mexico.
William S. Harris.....	May 15, 1848	Drowned at Tuspan, Mexico.
Henry Pinkney .....	.....do.....	do do do
Alexander S. Mackenzie.....	Sept. 13, 1848	Tarry Town, N. Y.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>		
Neil M. Howison.....	Feb. 23, 1848	Fredericksburg, Va.
Stephen Johnston .....	April 2, 1848	Louisville, Ky.
John B. Dale.....	July 21, 1848	Near Beyrout, Syria.
<i>Surgeons.</i>		
William J. Powell.....	Feb. 7, 1848	New Orleans, La.
J. Frederick Sickels.....	April 18, 1848	New York.
J. Vaughan Smith .....	Aug. 25, 1848	Charlestown, Mass.
<i>Passed assistant surgeon.</i>		
J. Malcolm Smith.....	April 29, 1848	New York.
<i>Passed midshipmen.</i>		
Robert Savage.....	Feb. 8, 1848	St. John's, Porto Rico.
Tenant McLanahan.....	Feb. 11, 1848	Died of wounds received in action at San José, California.
George B. Bissel .....	Sept. 10, 1848	New York.
Isaac N. Morris .....	Jan. 4, 1848	Vera Cruz, Mexico.
<i>Midshipmen.</i>		
William T. Hutchinson.....	Feb. 7, 1848	Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Charles L. Smith .....	Nov. 16, 1848	Eric, Pean.
<i>Master.</i>		
Henry Worthington .....	Nov. 18, 1848	Baltimore, Md.
<i>Gunner.</i>		
Charles Cobb.....	May 9, 1848	Gosport, Va.



No. 1.—*List of deaths, &c.*—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.
<i>Carpenter.</i>		
James Magill.....	April 14, 1848	Naval asylum, Philadelphia.
<i>Sailmakers.</i>		
Nicholas Buck.....	June 16, 1848	At sea, on his return from the Pacific ocean.
David B. Park.....	Aug. 5, 1848	Portsmouth, Va.
<i>Marine corps..</i>		
First Lieutenant Thomas A. Brady.....	Nov. 7, 1848	Tampico, Mexico.
<i>Engineer.</i>		
First Assistant E. G. Covell.....	Dec. 28, 1847	Off Tuspan, Mexico.
<i>Naval constructor.</i>		
C. G. Selfridge .....	May 30, 1848	Pensacola, Fla.

*List of resignations in the navy since December 1, 1847.*

Name and rank.	Date of acceptance.
<i>Passed assistant surgeon.</i>	
Oscar F. Baxter.....	April 7, 1848
<i>Purser.</i>	
Quentin Busbee .....	February 21, 1848
<i>Midshipmen.</i>	
Thomas B. Childress .....	December 8, 1847
David A. Chever.....	December 23, 1847
Lewis C. Sawyer.....	December 16, 1847
Charles M. Mitchell .....	January 28, 1848
J. Malachi Ford.....	April 17, 1848
Edward C. Pasteur.....	May 2, 1848
Henry H. Key.....	May 9, 1848
Charles K. Graham.....	May 3, 1848
James B. Yates.....	May 11, 1848
Arch'd H. Waring.....	July 11, 1848

## No. 1.—List of resignations, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date of acceptance.
<i>Professor.</i>	
Edward C. Ward.....	April 28, 1848
<i>Boatswain.</i>	
Samuel Mahoney.....	September 30, 1848
<i>Gunner.</i>	
William H. Myers.....	December 15, 1847
<i>Carpenters.</i>	
Thomas Johnson.....	March 17, 1848
Samuel J. Seely.....	April 3, 1848
David Marple.....	October 3, 1848
<i>Engineers.</i>	
Chief Engineer John Faron, jr.....	April 3, 1848
Second Assistant Albert S. Palmer.....	July 15, 1848
Second Assistant Daniel Murphy.....	November 25, 1848
Third Assistant Simon B. Knox.....	August 4, 1848
<i>Marine corps.</i>	
Second Lieutenant William F. Perry.....	November 13, 1848
<i>Navy agents.</i>	
John M. Bell.....	January 15, 1848
James S. Watkins.....	June 10, 1848

No. 1.--Continued.

List of dismissals in the navy since December 1, 1847.

Name and rank.	Date.
<i>Lieutenant.</i>	
Zach. Holland .....	October 30, 1848.
<i>Passed midshipmen.</i>	
Fras. G. Dallas .....	September 9, 1848.
Charles C. Hunter .....	do.
<i>Midshipmen.</i>	
William K. Murphy .....	May 2, 1848.—Appointment revoked.
James L. Johnson .....	June 12, 1848.
Walter W. Queen .....	do.
Byrd W. Stevenson .....	do.
Cornelius Comegys .....	October 2, 1848.
John Gale .....	September 9, 1848.
<i>Gunner.</i>	
Henry Welton .....	March 6, 1848.
<i>Engineers.</i>	
Second Assistant Alexander Auchinleck .....	July 28, 1848.
Second Assistant James Atkinson .....	January 18, 1848.
<i>Marine corps.</i>	
Captain Ward Marston .....	Dropped, under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the increase of the marine corps of the United States," approved March 2, 1847.
Captain Richard Douglas .....	
Captain Job G. Williams .....	
Captain William Lang .....	
First Lieutenant Jabez C. Rich .....	
First Lieutenant Thomas T. Sloan .....	
First Lieutenant Edward L. West .....	
First Lieutenant John S. Devlin .....	
Second Lieutenant F. Grundy Mayson .....	
Second Lieutenant James H. Jones .....	Dropped, under the provisions of the 12th section of the naval appropriation law, approved Aug. 3, 1848.
Second Lieutenant William Butterfield .....	
Second Lieutenant J. H. Strickland .....	
<i>Professors.</i>	
Duncan Bradford .....	Dropped, under the provisions of the 12th section of the naval appropriation law, approved Aug. 3, 1848.
Martin Roche .....	
Joseph T. Huston .....	
Thomas T. Perry .....	
John Pierce, jr. ....	
Jarvis McDuffie .....	
Julius Meiere .....	
J. Sidney Henshaw .....	
Ethan Estabrook .....	

*Estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.*

For salary of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of February 20, 1819.....	\$6,000 00
Do chief clerk, per act of August 31, 1842.....	2,000 00
Do principal corresponding clerk, per act of August 31, 1842...	1,500 00
Do registering clerk, per act of August 31, 1842.....	1,400 00
Do warrant clerk, per act August 31, 1842.....	1,200 00
Do two assistant corresponding clerks, per act August 31, 1842.	2,400 00
Do two additional clerks, per act August 26, 1842.....	2,400 00
Do three recording clerks, per act August 31, 1842.....	3,000 00
Do one miscellaneous clerk, per acts of August 26 and 31, 1842.	1,000 00
Do messenger, per act of April 30, 1822.....	650 00
Do assistant messenger, per act April 30, 1822.....	400 00
	21,950 00

Appropriated for fiscal year 1848-'49, \$21,950.

*Contingent expenses.*

Blank books, binding, and stationery.....	\$1,000 00
Printing .....	400 00
Labor .....	400 00
Newspapers and periodicals .....	200 00
Miscellaneous items.....	840 00
For rent of additional offices and fuel for use of the Navy Department .....	2,000 00
	4,840 00
Total estimate for fiscal year 1849-'50.....	26,790 00
Total estimate for 1848-'49.....	24,790 00

The difference in the two estimates arises from the sum of \$2,000 for rent of additional offices, &c., being placed, this year, under the head of "Contingent expenses;" whereas the appropriation for these objects was placed, last year, under the head of "Southwest Executive Building."

No. 2—Continued.

*General estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and the several bureaux of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.*

Office.	Salaries.	Contingent.	Submitted.
Secretary of the Navy.....	\$21,950	\$4,840	
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	11,400	650	\$460
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.....	9,400	520	
Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs..	19,600	1,000	
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.....	9,300	770	
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	6,800	570	
	78,450	8,350	400

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries.....	\$78,450
Contingent.....	8,350
Submitted.....	400
	<u>87,200</u>

*Estimate of the sums required for the expenses of the Southwest Executive Building, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.*

Salary of superintendent.....	\$250
Salaries of three watchmen.....	1,695
Labor.....	325
Fuel and light.....	1,350
Miscellaneous items.....	1,150
Total estimates, for 1849 and 1850.....	<u>4,170</u>

*General estimate of the sums required for the support of the navy for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, 1849, and ending on 30th of June, 1850.*

	Estimated for 1849-'50.	Estimated for 1848-'49.	Appropriated for 1848-'49.
Pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy.....	\$2,671,512 00	\$3,318,948 00	\$2,192,211 00
Pay of superintendents.....	73,960 00	74,220 00	74,220 00
Provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service.....	811,164 00	903,813 00	677,860 00
Surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps..	38,500 00	42,650 00	28,500 00
Increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including wear and tear of vessels in commission, coal for steamers, and purchase of hemp.....	1,436,000 00	2,700,000 00	2,531,474 00.
Ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses.....	257,000 00	318,420 00	218,420 00
Nautical books, maps, charts, and binding, instruments, and repair thereof, and all expenses of the hydrographical office.....	64,260 00	38,860 00	35,000 00
Improvement and repair of navy yards.....	846,310 58	61,229,938 00	830,519 00
Dry dock at New York.....	490,000 00		350,000 00
Floating docks.....	650,000 00		400,000 00
Improvement and repair of hospital buildings and grounds, and of magazines.....	16,350 00	33,973 00	33,873 00
For the support of the naval school at Annapolis.....	28,200 00		17,300 00
Naval and invalid pensions.....	93,000 00		
Transportation of United States mails, as authorized per act of August 3, 1843.....	874,600 00		874,600 00
Contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery; repair of and attending to steam engines in yards; purchase and support of horses and oxen and driving teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools; postage of public letters; furniture for government houses; fuel and oil and candles for navy yards and shore stations, cleaning and clearing up yards, watchmen, and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers; funeral expenses; commissions; hire of clerks and agents, store and office			

rent; stationery and fuel for navy agents and storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing boxes; premiums and other expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem pay to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; pay to judge advocates, pilotage and towage of vessels; assistance rendered to vessels in distress.....	508,000 00	700,000 00	700,000 00
	8,858,856 58	10,365,822 00	8,264,077 00

a Including \$1,200,000 for completing four first class steamers.  
b In which was included \$350,000 for dry dock at New York.

## No. 4.

## REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs,*  
November 1, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in conformity with your instructions, estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, embracing that portion of the naval service coming under the cognizance of this bureau, accompanied by statements exhibiting the rates and disposition of all vessels belonging to the navy of the United States, in commission on the first day of November, 1848; the number and rates of those in ordinary, those on the stocks, (the building of which is suspended,) those in progress of construction, and those undergoing repairs; also reports of the estimated value of articles received and expended, and the amount and cost of labor upon objects connected with this bureau during the last fiscal-year.

The estimated value of articles on hand at the different navy yards, at the commencement and close of the period referred to, is shown in the table containing the amount of receipts and expenditures during that time, a schedule of which is annexed for reference.

The estimate for the repairs and equipment of the number of vessels required to keep up a force equal to that now in commission, is not greater than is absolutely necessary for that purpose.

The estimates for the naval service, for the next fiscal year, have been considerably reduced, as will appear by comparing those for the coming with those for the current year. This reduction is owing to the withdrawal from service of the steamers and bomb vessels employed along the shores and in the rivers of Mexico, during the late war with that power, and the reduction of the number of men for the naval service, in pursuance of an act of Congress, of 10th August, 1846.

Since the last annual report, the ship of the line "Vermont" has been so far completed as to launch. This measure was rendered necessary to avoid the constant danger to which she was exposed, from her contiguity to the boundary wall of the yard, which separated the ship-house but a few feet from buildings outside, combustible in themselves, and containing combustible materials. Upon one occasion the "Vermont" was with difficulty saved from fire, which occurred without the limits of the yard. The destruction of the ship would, in all probability, have involved the entire ruin of the dock and yard. She is now afloat, protected from the weather by a substantial cover.

Since the period referred to, the brig Boxer and schooner Experiment have been sold as unfit for service; and the sloop Austin broken up, being unworthy of repairs. The schooner Onkahye



was wrecked in the Caicos passage; and steamer *Petrita*, (captured from Mexico,) lost at Alvarado. The following steamers, bomb, and other vessels, withdrawn from Mexico at the close of the war, have been since sold, viz: steamers *Spitfire*, *Scorpion*, and *Scourge*; bomb vessels *Ætna*, *Stromboli*, *Vesuvius*, and *Hecla*; schooners *Bonito*, *Reefer*, *Mahonese*, *Falcon*, and *Tampico*.

The four first class steamers building, viz: the *Saranac*, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, *San Jacinto*, at New York, *Susquehannah*, at Philadelphia, and *Powhatan*, at Norfolk, with their engines and machinery, are progressing satisfactorily. It is believed the unexpended balance, appropriated by Congress for their construction, will be sufficient to complete them. The *Saranac* will be launched in a few days.

Since the last report a system of rules for the inspection and measurement of timber has been formed and established, which it is hoped will be the means of preventing embarrassment, and prove highly advantageous both to government and contractors. The bureau, after a careful investigation of the results of a series of experiments, commenced in the year 1832, and, aided by the experience of competent and practical men, has adopted a system for the preservation of timber, from which may be anticipated the happiest results.

The vessels at present under repairs and equipping are shown in appropriate tables.

Since November last, there has been delivered by contract and obtained by open purchase, by the agents employed for that purpose, at St. Louis, Missouri, and Louisville, Kentucky, three hundred and seventeen tons of water rotted hemp, which being submitted to the customary tests at the rope walk, at Charlestown, proved of good quality.

As too short a time has elapsed to test fully the canvass prepared by Dr. Earle, or that by Mr. Darrow, no satisfactory information can be given, portions being on the coast of Africa and West Indies. So soon as the results are known, they will be reported.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

Hon. J. Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

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#### SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATES, &c.

- A.—Estimate for the expenses of the bureau.
- B.—Estimate for pay of persons employed in vessels in commission.
- C.—Estimate for the increase, repair, &c., of the navy.
- D.—Estimate for enumerated contingent.
- E.—Statement of vessels in commission.
- F.—Statement of vessels in ordinary.
- G.—Statement of vessels on the stocks or building.

- H.—Statement of vessels broken up, sold, or lost.  
 I.—Statement of the value of receipts and expenditures.  
 J.—Statement of the number of days' labor performed, and its cost.

## A.

*Estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.*

	Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1850.	Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1849.
For salaries of the Chief of the Bureau, clerks and messenger.....	\$13,600 00	\$13,100 00
For chief naval constructor.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
For engineer in-chief.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
	19,600 00	19,100 00
For contingent expenses of the bureau, for blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor.....	700 00	450 00
For miscellaneous items.....	300 00	200 00
	1,000 00	650 00

NOTE.—The increase of \$500, in the estimate for salaries, is in consequence of the addition to that of the Chief of the Bureau, under the act of August 12, 1848, making his salary equal to that of other captains in the navy at the head of bureaux. There being no appropriation, however, to meet the additional sum, he has been paid only as before the passage of the act. The addition of the \$350 to the estimate, for contingent expenses, is found necessary, as the sum appropriated for the current year is not sufficient to meet the actual necessities of the bureau.

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

## B.

*Estimate for the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, required for vessels proposed to be kept in commission, including receiving vessels, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.*

	Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1850.	Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1849.
For pay of officers, &c.....	\$1,939,900 00	\$2,600,000 00

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

C.

*Estimate of the amount required for objects under the direction of this bureau, payable from the appropriation for increase, repairs, armament, and equipment of the navy, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.*

	Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1850.	Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1849.
For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers, and the purchase of hemp.....	\$1,436,000 00	\$2,500,000 00
For completing the four first class steamers in progress of construction; it is believed the unexpended balance is sufficient for their completion.....		1,200,000 00
	1,436,000 00	3,700,000 00

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

D.

*Estimate of the amount required to meet the expenditures under the head of "enumerated contingent," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.*

	Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1850.	Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1849.
For enumerated contingent.....	\$200,000 00	\$300,000 00

CHAS WM. SKINNER.

## E.

*Statement of vessels in commission on the 1st of November, 1848.**Ships of the line.*

Ohio.....	Pacific squadron.
Pennsylvania.....	Receiving ship, Norfolk.
North Carolina.....	do.....New York.
Franklin.....	do.....Boston.

*Razee.*

Independence.....	Pacific squadron.
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*Frigates.*

United States.....	Mediterranean.
Congress.....	Pacific squadron.
Brandywine.....	Brazil station.
St. Lawrence.....	European seas.
Raritan.....	Home squadron.
Constitution.....	Mediterranean.

*Sloops-of-war.*

Saratoga.....	1st class.....	Home squadron.
Albany.....	do.....	do.
Germantown.....	do.....	do.
Portsmouth.....	do.....	Coast of Africa.
Jamestown.....	do.....	Mediterranean.
Plymouth.....	do.....	East Indies.
St. Mary's.....	do.....	Pacific squadron.
Warren.....	2d class.....	do.
Ontario.....	do.....	Receiving ship, Baltimore.
St. Louis.....	do.....	Brazil station.
Decatur.....	3d class.....	Coast of Africa.
Preble.....	do.....	Pacific squadron.
Dale.....	do.....	do.
Yorktown.....	do.....	Coast of Africa.

*Brigs.*

Dolphin.....	East Indies.
Porpoise.....	Coast of Africa.
Bainbridge.....	do.
Perry.....	Brazil station.

*Schooners.*

Flirt.....	Home squadron.
Wave.....	Coast survey.
Phoenix.....	do.
Taney.....	Mediterranean.

*Steamers.*

Princeton.....	Mediterranean.
Michigan.....	Upper lakes.
Alleghany.....	Brazil station.
Union.....	Receiv'g ship, Philadelphia.

Iris.....	Home squadron
Water Witch.....	do.
Engineer.....	Norfolk.
General Taylor.....	Pensacola.

*Store-ships.*

Erie.....	Mediterranean.
Lexington.....	Pacific squadron.
Southampton.....	do.
Supply.....	Mediterranean.
Relief.....	Brazil station.
Fredonia.....	Pacific squadron.

RECAPITULATION.

Ships of the line.....	4
Razee.....	1
Frigates.....	6
Sloops.....	14
Brigs.....	4
Schooners.....	4
Steamers.....	8
Store-ships.....	6
	<hr/>
	47
	<hr/>

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 1, 1848.

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

F.

*Statement of vessels in ordinary on the 1st of November, 18*

*Ships of the line.*

Vermont.....	Boston.
Columbus.....	Norfolk.
Delaware.....	do.

*Frigates.*

Potomac.....	Norfolk.
Columbia.....	do.
Cumberland.....	New York.
Savannah, repairing.....	do.
Constellation.....	Norfolk.
Macedonian.....	New York.

*Sloops-of-war.*

John Adams, repairing.....	Boston.
Falmouth, equipping.....	do.
Marion.....	do.
Vincennes, repairing.....	New York.
Fairfield.....	Norfolk.
Vandalia, repairing.....	do.
Cyane.....	do.
Levant.....	do.

Steamers.

Mississippi, repairing..... Norfolk.  
 Vixen.....do.....do.  
 Fulton.....New York

Store-ship.

Electra.....New York.

RECAPITULATION.

Ships of the line.....	3
Frigates.....	6
Sloops-of-war.....	8
Steamers.....	3
Store-ship.....	1
	21
	21

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, &c, November 1, 1848.

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

G.

Statement of vessels on the stocks, and in progress of construction,  
 on the 1st of November, 1848.

At Kittery, Maine.

Alabama.....ship of the line.....building suspended.  
 Santee.....frigate.....do.  
 Saranac.....steamer, 1st class.....building.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Virginia.....ship of the line.....building suspended.

At New York.

Sabine.....frigate.....building suspended.  
 San Jacinto.....steamer, 1st class.....building.

At Hoboken, New Jersey.

Iron steamer, in course of construction.

At Philadelphia.

Susquehanna.....steamer, 1st class.....building.

At Gosport, Virginia.

New York.....ship of the line.....building suspended.  
 Powhatan.....steamer, 1st class.....building.

Sackett's Harbor.

New Orleans.....ship of the line.....building suspended]

RECAPITULATION.

4 ships of the line.
2 frigates.
5 steamers.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 1, 1848.

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

H.

Statement of vessels broken up, sold, or lost, since last annual report.

Broken up, as unworthy of repair.

Austin.....sloop of war.....at Pensacola.

Sold.

Boxer .....brig .....at Philadelphia.
Experiment .....schooner.....do.
Bonito .....do.....returned from Gulf of Mexico.
Reefer .....do.....do.
Mahonese .....do.....do.
Falcon .....do.....do.
Tampico .....do.....do.
Ætna .....bomb vessel.....do.
Stromboli.....do.....do.
Vesuvius .....do.....do.
Hecla .....do.....do.
Spitfire .....steamer.....do.
Scorpion.....do.....do.
Scourge.....do.....do.

Lost.

Onkahye.....schooner.....on Cocos reef.
Petrita, captured.....steamer.....at Alvarado.

RECAPITULATION.

1 sloop.
1 brig.
7 schooners.
4 bomb vessels.
4 steamers.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 1, 1848.

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

## I.

*Statement of the cost or estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy yards, July 1, 1847; of articles received and expended from June 30, 1847, to June 30, 1848; and of those remaining on hand July 1, 1848, under the direction of this bureau.*

Navy yards.	On hand, July 1, 1847.	Received.	Expended.	On hand, July 1, 1848.
Kittery .....	\$571,487 53½	\$31,379 32	\$77,219 14	\$575,647 76½
Charlestown .....	1,541,180 90	741,662 12	540,510 31	1,742,332 71
Brooklyn .....	1,357,001 24	308,665 19	280,450 59	1,385,215 84
Philadelphia .....	416,414 97	98,658 57	91,451 52	423,622 02
Washington .....	452,414 86	299,882 65	254,414 69	497,882 82
Gosport .....	1,657,778 56	298,996 14	314,712 59	1,642,062 11
Pensacola .....	168,751 81½	89,797 12½	47,631 39	210,917 55
Total .....	6,165,029 93½	1,919,041 11½	1,606,390 23	6,477,680 81½

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 1, 1848.

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

## J.

*Statement of the number of days' labor and its cost, from July 1, 1847, to July 1, 1848, for the respective navy yards, for building, repairing, or equipping vessels of the navy, or in receiving or securing stores and materials for those purposes.*

Navy yards.	No. of days' labor.	Cost of labor.	Average per diem.
Kittery .....	23,965½	\$37,933 26	\$1,583 00
Charlestown .....	98,726	168,664 06	1,708 00
Brooklyn .....	104,569½	157,112 42	1,502 00
Philadelphia .....	26,439	41,863 34	1,583 00
Washington .....	67,108½	90,451 73	1,348 00
Gosport .....	150,194½	224,920 34	1,498 00
Pensacola .....	8,650½	13,642 44	1,577 00
Total .....	479,653½	734,592 59	1,532 00

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 1, 1848.

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.



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**LIST OF CONTRACTS**  
UNDER THE COGNIZANCE  
OF THE  
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIR,

MADE AND RECEIVED

FROM NOVEMBER 22, 1847, TO DECEMBER 1, 1848 :

[ PREPARED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF APRIL 21, 1808.

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*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, made and received from November 22, 1847; to December 1, 1848: prepared in conformity with the act of Congress of April 21, 1808.*

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847.					
Dec. 13	Indefinite	Manning & Lee.....	Cumberland lump coal .....	\$15 00 per ton....	Gulf of Mexico.
Dec. 20	do	Beverly Tucker .....	Black heath coal.....	13 45....do.....	
1848.	1848.				
Jan. 15	July 1	Campbell & Moody.....	Yellow pine timber.....	41 per cub. foot	Portsmouth, N. H. Gosport, Va.
Jan. 6	March 1	Basil E. Gantt.....	Yellow locust timber.....	90....do.....	
Jan. 29	May 1	do.....	do.....do.....	1 00....do.....	Kittery, Brooklyn, Phil- adelphia & Gosport.
Feb. 18	August 1	O. Whitelsey.....	24,000 square feet No. 3 felts .....	10 per sq. foot.	
April 6	.....	Samuel J. Seely.....	Assignment of right to patent shot plug .....	1,000 00.....	Brooklyn.
Mar. 30	Sept. 1	Samuel P. Brown.....	Black spruce spar timber.....		
			3 pieces, 51 feet long, to work 15 inches diameter....	25 00 per piece....	Kittery.
			3...do.. 32.....do..... 9.....do.....	3 00....do.....	
			1...do.. 48.....do..... 10.....do.....	5 00....do.....	
			2...do.. 50.....do..... 15.....do.....	16 00....do.....	
			3...do.. 34.....do..... 10.....do.....	4 00....do.....	
			...do.. 41.....do..... 10.....do.....	5 00....do.....	
			1...do.. 55.....do..... 13.....do.....	10 00....do.....	
			6...do.. 56.....do..... 19.....do.....	30 00....do.....	
			3...do.. 64.....do..... 15.....do.....	24 00....do.....	
			3...do.. 34.....do..... 9.....do.....	4 00....do.....	
			4...do.. 50.....do..... 12.....do.....	7 00....do.....	
			8...do.. 44.....do..... 11.....do.....	5 00....do.....	
			8...do.. 34.....do..... 8.....do.....	2 25....do.....	
			25-inch spars, 6 to 8 inches .....	20 per inch.....	
			20 poles .....	20 per pole.....	
			3 pieces, 45 feet long, to work 14 inches diameter....	14 00 per piece....	
			3...do.. 30.....do..... 8.....do.....	2 00....do.....	
			1...do.. 43.....do..... 10.....do.....	4 00....do.....	
			2...do.. 44.....do..... 14.....do.....	9 00....do.....	

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				2. do. 31. do. do. 9½ do. do.	2 00 do. do.		
				1. do. 37. do. do. 9½ do. do.	3 00 do. do.		
				1. do. 49. do. do. 12 do. do.	7 00 do. do.		
				6. do. 50. do. do. 17 do. do.	18 00 do. do.		
				3. do. 57. do. do. 14 do. do.	17 00 do. do.		
				3. do. 32. do. do. 8 do. do.	2 00 do. do.		
				4. do. 46. do. do. 11 do. do.	2 00 do. do.		
				8. do. 40. do. do. 10 do. do.	3 00 do. do.		
				8. do. 30. do. do. 8 do. do.	1 50 do. do.		
				20 poles.	10 per pole.		
				25 pieces of inch spars, 6 to 8 inches diameter.	15 per inch.		
Mar.	14	Sept.	1	Edmund Shaw	21 pieces white pine mast timber, different sizes.	30 per cub. foot	Brooklyn.
					1. do. do. do. 76 feet long.	90 00 per piece.	
Mar.	11	July	1	William A. Bradley	800 tons Elk Cannel coal.	12 00 per ton.	New Orleans.
April	4			William A. Davis	Cumberland lump coal.	13 25 do. do.	Gulf of Mexico.
April	11			Jno. McEntire	Use of invention for preparing paint.	1,000 00.	
Mar.	8	June	1	John Tunis	5,000 feet 1-inch white ash timber.	42 50 per M. feet.	Gosport, Va.
May	10	July	15	George G. Pattison	6,500 pounds 4¾ by 9-16-inch best American iron.	4¾ per pound.	Pensacola.
					4,500 pounds 4½ by 7-16-inch do.	4¾ do.	
					2,800 pounds 1-inch round do.	4¾ do.	
					1,800 pounds 7⁄8-inch round do.	4¾ do.	
					850 pounds best quality white lead.	8 do.	
					33 gallons linseed oil.	75 per gallon.	
May	10	July	15	James McCullough	16 pieces mast and spar timber, different sizes.	75 per cub. foot.	
					1. do. do. do. 67 feet long.	1 00 do. do.	
May	26	July	15	J. M. Stannard	5,800 pounds Swedes and American round iron.	4¾ per pound.	
					800 pounds best quality white lead.	8 do.	
					25 gallons linseed oil.	75 per gallon.	
					700 pounds cut nails.	5 per pound.	
May	25	July	15	John Waters	4 pieces yellow pine spar timber.	98 45 per piece.	
					22,000 feet 2d quality yellow pine.	11 00 per M. feet.	
		1849.					
June	16	June	30	Burritt & Timberlake	30 bolts No. 1 flax canvas.	12 62½ per bolt.	Kittery.
					100 do. 2 do.	11 87½ do.	
					60 do. 3 do.	11 12½ do.	
					40 do. 4 do.	10 62½ do.	
					40 do. 5 do.	9 87½ do.	
					60 do. 6 do.	9 37½ do.	
					40 do. 7 do.	8 87½ do.	
					40 do. 8 do.	8 12½ do.	
					25 bolts No. 4 cotton canvas.	7 98 do.	



				25 bolts light ravens duck.....	6 50....do.....	
				25 bolts heavy ravens duck.....	9 00....do.....	
				1,000 pounds flax twine.....	24½ per pound	
				100 pounds whipping twine.....	30....do.....	
				200 pounds beeswax.....	24....do.....	
				1,000 pounds tallow, in barrels.....	10....do.....	
				20 bolts No. 2 flax canvas.....	12 00 per bolt....	Pensacola.
				150...do...3...do.....	11 25....do.....	
				50...do...4...do.....	10 75....do.....	
				50...do...5...do.....	10 00....do.....	
				50...do...6...do.....	9 50....do.....	
				50...do...7...do.....	9 00....do.....	
				50...do...8...do.....	8 25....do.....	
				10...do...2 cotton canvas.....	9 00....do.....	
				25...do...3...do.....	8 62½....do.....	
				25...do...4...do.....	8 25....do.....	
				25...do...5...do.....	7 75....do.....	
				25...do...6...do.....	7 37½....do.....	
				21...do...7...do.....	7 00....do.....	
				25...do...8...do.....	6 50....do.....	
				25...do...10...do.....	5 75....do.....	
				50 bolts hammock stuff.....	21 50....do.....	
				25 bolts bagging stuff.....	16 25....do.....	
				20 bolts light ravens duck.....	6 75....do.....	
				200 pounds cotton twine.....	22 per pound	
				300 pounds flax twine.....	26....do.....	
June 17	June 30	Phelps, Dodge & Co.....		81,000 pounds bolt copper.....	23½ per pound	Kittery, Me.
				3,050 pounds sheathing copper.....	22½....do.....	
				2,000 pounds composition sheathing nails.....	20....do.....	
				1,875 pounds braziers' copper.....	24....do.....	Washington.
				20,000 pounds block tin.....	21....do.....	
				20,000 pounds pig lead.....	04½....do.....	
				100 pounds solder.....	25....do.....	
				50 pounds borax.....	21....do.....	
June 17	June 30	William Lang.....		75 tons red ash coal.....	5 70 per ton.....	Charlestown.
				540 lights, 8 by 10, Bedford glass.....	08 per light	
				292...do...9 by 11...do.....	14....do.....	
				268...do...9 by 12...do.....	15....do.....	
				300...do...10 by 12...do.....	20....do.....	
				255...do...10 by 14...do.....	20....do.....	
				264...do...11 by 15...do.....	30....do.....	

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 17	1849. June 30	William Lang—Cont'd.	228 lights, 12 by 16, Bedford glass .....	\$0 33 per light ...	Charlestown.
			198. do. 12 by 18. .... do. ....	40. .... do. ....	
			24 glass deck lights, 3½ by 9 inches. ....	45 per piece ...	Brooklyn.
			24. .... do. .... 3½ by 10. do. ....	50. .... do. ....	
			24. .... do. .... 3½ by 11. do. ....	50. .... do. ....	
			20 pieces linen webbing. ....	50. .... do. ....	
			20 pieces worsted binding. ....	10. .... do. ....	
			40 yards 24-inch hair cloth. ....	1 00 per yard. ....	
			15. do. 28-inch. .... do. ....	1 20. .... do. ....	
			15. do. 30-inch. .... do. ....	1 30. .... do. ....	
			100 yards black muslin. ....	10. .... do. ....	
			20 yards bottle green cloth. ....	2 60. .... do. ....	
			100 pounds sewing thread. ....	60 per pound. ....	
			50 pounds shoe thread. ....	40. .... do. ....	
			24 yards black worsted yarn. ....	1 00. .... do. ....	
			50 yards silk gimp. ....	25 per yard. ....	
			6 China bowls and fixtures. ....	25 00 each. ....	
			24 1-inch water closet cocks. ....	2 00. .... do. ....	
			1,000 sheets large middle horn. ....	07 per sheet. ....	
			1,100 pounds spun cotton. ....	12 per pound. ....	
			250 fishing lines. ....	4 00 per dozen. ....	
			100 pounds seine twine. ....	33 per pound. ....	
			200 pounds whipping twine. ....	33. .... do. ....	
			600 pounds beeswax. ....	28. .... do. ....	
			1,600 pounds marline. ....	13. .... do. ....	
			1,600 pounds hambroline. ....	13. .... do. ....	
			1,200 pounds houseline. ....	13. .... do. ....	
			200 pounds white marline. ....	15. .... do. ....	
			100 sewing needles. ....	25 per 100. ....	
			100 4-thread needles. ....	3 00. .... do. ....	
			100 6-thread needles. ....	4 00. .... do. ....	
			100 8-thread needles. ....	2 00. .... do. ....	

25 pounds muriatic acid.....	15 per pound..
20,000 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch T. pine deck plugs.....	2 50 per thousand
4,....do...1-inch.....do.....	3 00....do.....
500....do...1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do.....	3 50....do.....
150 pounds thrums.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound..
2,000 pounds tallow.....	10....do.....
75 barrels tar.....	2 00 per barrel..
100 barrels pitch.....	1 50....do.....
70 barrels white turpentine.....	3 50....do.....
20 barrels rosin.....	75....do.....
4 barrels fish oil, 120 gallons.....	30 per gallon..
2 barrels neatsfoot oil, 60 gallons.....	1 00....do.....
2 barrels tar oil, 60 gallons.....	40....do.....
250 yards fernaught.....	60 per yard..
250 pounds lampwick yarn.....	14 per pound..
50 gross woven lampwick.....	1 25 per gross...
80 lamps, with reflectors.....	1 65 each.....
100 cork jacket life preservers.....	2 50....do.....
100 gallons Florence oil.....	1 25 per gallon..
20 sides harness leather.....	4 00 per side..
10 sides buff leather.....	2 00....do.....
150 sides rigging leather.....	2 50....do.....
100 sides bellows leather.....	3 00....do.....
2,240 pounds tarred pump leather.....	22 per pound..
10 pounds emery.....	10....do.....
16,800 pounds short-link proof chain.....	07....do.....
10 pieces each, white, red, and blue bunting.....	6 38 per piece...
5 pieces yellow bunting.....	5 50....do.....
150 log lines.....	1 00 each.....
300 yards white muslin.....	10 per yard...
70 hand lead-lines.....	80 each.....
30 coasting-lines.....	4 25....do.....
12 deep sea-lines.....	9 00....do.....
250 cords oak fire-wood.....	3 50 per cord...
150 tons anthracite coal.....	5 00 per ton.....
100 globe signal lanterns.....	1 75 each.....
2,000 pounds signal halyards.....	18 per pound..
50 wood hand pumps.....	10 each.....
5,000 sewing needles.....	1 00 per M.....
25 dozen cast steel ship scrapers.....	5 25 per dozen..
1,750 pounds brown soap.....	06 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound..

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Article.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 17	1849. June 30	William Lang—cont'd...	20 dozen clamp scrubbing brushes.....	\$4 50 per dozen.....	Brooklyn.
			20 dozen hand scrub' g brushes.....	3 00 do.....	
			6 dozen long-hand brushes.....	3 72 do.....	
			6 dozen short-hand. r-brushes.....	3 00 do.....	
			25 dozen hickory brooms.....	1 75 do.....	
			25 dozen corn brooms.....	15 do.....	
			12 silver boatswains' calls.....	3 00 do.....	
			250 seaming and roping palms.....	10 do.....	
			Round, square, and flat iron, various sizes.....	03.30 per pound.	
			475 pounds assorted cast steel, various sizes.....	18 do.....	
June 19	June 30	J. R. Anderson.....	71,753 pounds hoop, sheet, and flat iron, various sizes	03.40 do.....	Brooklyn.
			186,863 pounds round, flat, and mast hoop iron, different sizes.....	03.30 do.....	Gosport.
			9,700 pounds round, flat, square, boiler, and hoop iron, different sizes.....	04½ do.....	Pensacola.
June 19	June 30	Grantt & Barton.....	150 bolts No. 1 flax canvass.....	12 00 per bolt.....	Brooklyn.
			100.....do.....2.....do.....	11 20 do.....	
			400.....do.....3.....do.....	10 75 do.....	
			50.....do.....5.....do.....	9 25 do.....	
			300.....do.....6.....do.....	8 25 do.....	
			200.....do.....7.....do.....	7 75 do.....	
			200.....do.....8.....do.....	6 75 do.....	
			50.....do.....6 cotton canvass.....	7 00 do.....	
			50.....do.....8.....do.....	5 50 do.....	
			25.....do 30-inch cotton canvass, for cots.....	10 00 do.....	
			2,000 yards coal sacking.....	22 per yard.....	
			4,000 yards twilled bagging.....	18 do.....	
			50 pieces light ravens duck.....	6 50 per piece.....	
			1,800 pounds flax sewing twine.....	24 per pound.....	
			500 pounds 5 and 6-fold cotton.....	17 per pound.....	
June 19	June 30	Joseph T. Crowell.....	6 dozen memorandum books.....	2 00 per dozen.....	Brooklyn.



June 20 June 30 Lambert & Lane .....

3 dozen 2-quire blank books.....	3 50	do.....
2 dozen 1-quire blank books.....	3 00	do.....
6 dozen pieces India rubber.....	25	do.....
8 dozen ½-pint bottles black ink.....	1 00	do.....
1 dozen ½-pint bottles red ink.....	3 00	do.....
5 dozen metal inkstands.....	1 00	do.....
3 dozen penknives (1 blades).....	9 00	do.....
5 reams log paper.....	4 00	per ream.....
35 reams foolscap paper.....	1 50	do.....
4 reams letter paper.....	4 00	do.....
5 dozen sheets elephant drawing paper.....	05	per sheet.....
2 reams blotting paper.....	3 00	per ream.....
6 gross Gillott's eagle pens.....	3 00	per gross.....
10 gross bangup swan-quill steel pens.....	1 00	do.....
6 dozen penholders.....	1 00	per dozen.....
10 parallel rulers, 24 inches.....	50	each.....
6 gross lead pencils.....	4 00	per gross.....
8,000 quills, best No. 80.....	3 00	per M.....
2 dozen rosewood sandboxes.....	1 00	per dozen.....
8 dozen papers fine black sand.....	50	do.....
2 dozen log slates, hard wood frames.....	2 00	do.....
5 boxes water colors and pencils.....	3 00	each.....
11 pounds best scarlet wafers.....	25	per pound.....
8 dozen papers best ink powders.....	25	per dozen.....
12 ivory pounce boxes and pounce.....	05	each.....
12 round rulers.....	06	do.....
12 flat rulers, 2 inches wide.....	03	do.....
12 Gunter's scales, boxes.....	25	do.....
6 slates, hard wood frames.....	80	do.....
4 erasure knives.....	60	do.....
6 reams buff envelope paper.....	2 00	per ream.....
3 rolling rulers.....	1 00	each.....
3 wafer seals.....	50	do.....
6 dozen rolls silk taste.....	10	per roll.....
7 pounds best American sealing wax.....	30	per pound.....
12 letter books, cap size.....	1 50	each.....
12 ivory paper folders.....	30	do.....
6 cases drawing instruments.....	5 00	do.....
6 dozen camel's hair pencils.....	1 00	per dozen.....
500 slate pencils.....	50	per M.....
3 letter books, 3 quires cap.....	81	each.....

Kittery, Maine.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 20	1849. June 30	Lambert & Lane—cont'd.	½ dozen blank books, 2 quires each..... ½ do do.....1 do..... 4 memorandum books..... 6 reams cap paper, ruled..... 3 reams letter paper, ruled..... 2 reams buff envelope paper..... ½ dozen quires blotting paper..... 4 dozen sheers drawing paper..... 1 ream log paper..... 2 ivory paper folders..... 2 cases mathematical instruments..... 2 dozen pint bottles black ink..... 1 ½ pint bottle red ink..... 8 inkstands..... 8 penknives (4 blades)..... 1 dozen pieces India rubber..... 2 dozen slate pencils..... 4 dozen black lead pencils..... 2 boxes water colors..... 2 dozen camel's hair pencils..... 6 boxes Gillott's pens..... 800 goose quills..... 2 dozen pen holders..... 3 round rulers..... 3 flat rulers..... 3 rolling rulers..... 3 parallel rulers..... 4 wafer seals..... 3 dozen papers black sand..... ½ dozen sand boxes..... ½ dozen large slates.....	\$0 44 each..... 31 do..... 2 00 per dozen..... 2 50 per ream..... 2 25 do..... 3 35 do..... 20 per quire..... 2 16 per dozen..... 6 50 per ream..... 31 each..... 7 00 per case..... 1 25 per dozen..... 1 50 do..... 37½ each..... 87½ do..... 36 per dozen..... 02 do..... 37½ do..... 6 00 per box..... 18 per dozen..... 25 per box..... 80 per 100..... 31 per dozen..... 31 each..... 12 do..... 31 do..... 1 25 do..... 20 do..... 37½ per dozen..... 2 50 do..... 3 25 do.....	Kittery, Maine.

EX. DOC. NO. 1.

1/2 dozen double log slates .....	12 00	do
1/2 dozen Gunter's scales .....	8 00	do
3 dozen pieces red tape .....	40	do
1 dozen bolts taste .....	2 25	do
3 pounds wafers .....	45	per pound
2 pounds sealing wax .....	63	do
7 papers ink powder .....	7	per paper
3 log books .....	4 50	each
55 memorandum books .....	50	do
3 account books .....	2 50	do
1 account book, commanders .....	2 50	do
3 blank books, 2 quires .....	50	do
2 blank books, 3 quires .....	75	do
1 expense book .....	4 50	do
1 receipt book .....	4 50	do
2 sets ship's account books .....	7 50	per set
18 memorandum books .....	20	each
4 blank station books .....	50	do
330 blank monthly returns .....	2	do
660 blank weekly returns .....	2	do
72 quires blank requisitions .....	37 1/2	per quire
500 discharges .....	1 00	per hundred
1 order book .....	3 00	
15 pieces India rubber .....	4	each
8 pint bottles black ink .....	12 1/2	do
32 1/2 pint bottles black ink .....	10	do
6 1/2 pint bottles red ink .....	12 1/2	do
34 papers ink powder .....	6	per paper
14 inkstands, (metal) .....	50	each
4 paper knives .....	37 1/2	do
8 penknives, (4 blades) .....	87 1/2	do
1 case mathematical instruments .....	7 00	
2 boxes water colors .....	6 00	per box
2 parallel rulers .....	1 25	each
12 dozen best black lead pencils .....	37 1/2	per dozen
1/2 dozen camel's hair pencils .....	18	do
8 sand boxes .....	20	each
30 pounds black sand .....	2	per pound
6 pounds wafers .....	45	do
4 pounce boxes and pounce .....	18	each
400 slate pencils .....	10	per hundred

Philadelphia.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Article.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 20	1849. June 30	Lambert & Lanc—Cont'd.	66 cards steel pens.....	\$0 18 per card.....	Philadelphia.
			6 double log slates.....	1 00 each.....	
			8 slates.....	25 do.....	
			2,500 quills.....	80 per hundred..	
			2 wafer seals.....	25 each.....	
			64 pieces red tape.....	3 per piece.....	
			30 bolts taste.....	18 per bolt.....	
			4 pounds sealing wax.....	65 per pound.....	
			3 rolling rulers.....	31 each.....	
			2 round rulers.....	25 do.....	
			2 flat rulers.....	12½ do.....	
			2 reams log paper.....	6 50 per ream.....	
			13 reams foolscap paper.....	2 50 do.....	
			4 reams letter paper.....	2 50 do.....	
			2 reams buff envelope paper.....	3 50 do.....	
			10 quires blotting paper.....	20 per quire.....	
			30 sheets drawing paper.....	12½ each.....	
			25 reams foolscap paper.....	4 50 per ream.....	Pensacola.
			5 reams regulation paper.....	4 75 do.....	
			10 reams envelope paper.....	3 50 do.....	
			2 dozen Congress penknives.....	12 00 per dozen.....	
			24 gross Gillott's eagle pens.....	2 00 per gross.....	
			12 gross narrow red tape.....	3 00 do.....	
			6 dozen quart bottles black ink.....	2 00 per dozen.....	
			1 dozen blank letter books.....	12 00 do.....	
			½ dozen note books.....	12 00 do.....	
			25 reams letter paper.....	2 75 per ream.....	
		George Adams.....	2,200 pounds cut iron nails, various sizes.....	4¼ per pound.....	Kittery.
			600 pounds finishing cut iron nails, various sizes.....	4¼ do.....	
			500 pounds wrought iron nails, various sizes.....	12½ do.....	
			27,000 closet iron nails, various sizes.....	25 per thousand.	

Ex. Doc. No. 1.

85,000 cut iron brads, various sizes.....	12½	do.....
50,000 cut iron tacks, 8 to 16 oz.....	12½	do.....
5 gross 2-inch iron screws.....	65	per gross.....
5 gross 1¾-inch iron screws.....	50	do.....
10 gross 1½-inch iron screws.....	31	do.....
10 gross 1¼-inch iron screws.....	26	do.....
10 gross 1-inch iron screws.....	22	do.....
5 gross ¾-inch iron screws.....	16	do.....
3 gross ½-inch iron screws.....	12	do.....
1 dozen 3¼ by 4-inch mortice locks.....	20 00	per dozen.....
2 dozen 3-inch cupboard locks.....	2 25	do.....
2 dozen 3-inch drawer locks.....	1 50	do.....
5 dozen 3-inch padlocks.....	2 25	do.....
1 gross 2-inch rose wood knobs.....	12 00	per gross.....
100 pounds best quality glue.....	16	per pound.....
2 dozen 3¼ by 4-inch mortice locks.....	24 00	per dozen.....
2 dozen 3¼ by 4-inch mortice locks.....	20 00	do.....
2 dozen 3-inch cupboard locks.....	3 50	do.....
1 dozen 2-inch cupboard locks.....	3 25	do.....
1 dozen 4-inch chest locks.....	4 00	do.....
4 dozen 2¾-inch drawer locks.....	2 75	do.....
½ dozen 3-inch padlocks.....	8 00	do.....
4 dozen 1½ to 2¼-inch buttons on plates.....	65	do.....
3 dozen 1½ inch locker rings.....	75	do.....
4 dozen 4-inch cabin door hooks.....	1 00	do.....
3 dozen sash and blind fastenings.....	2 25	per dozen.....
2 dozen pairs 3¼ by 4-inch butt hinges.....	9 00	per pair.....
.....do..... 3¼ by 3¼.....do.....	9 00	do.....
1.....do..... 3 by 3.....do.....	5 75	do.....
2.....do..... 2 by 3.....do.....	3 75	do.....
.....do..... 1½ by 2.....do.....	3 00	do.....
2 gross 2-inch brass screws.....	3 00	per gross.....
.....do..... 1¾.....do.....	2 65	do.....
.....do..... 1½.....do.....	1 40	do.....
.....do..... 1¼.....do.....	1 00	do.....
.....do..... 1.....do.....	70	do.....
1.....do..... ¾.....do.....	48	do.....
.....do..... ½.....do.....	36	do.....
600 pounds cut copper nails, various sizes.....	27	per pound.....
30,000 cut copper tacks, various sizes.....	30	per 1,000.....
200 eighths patent ship augers.....	7¼	per eighth.....

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rate.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 20	1849. June 30	Geo. Adams—Continued.	2 dozen awl brads..... 2 sets brace and bits (48 bits each)..... 2 sets iron brace and bits (20 bits each)..... 16 pair compasses..... 2 dozen firmer chisels..... 1 dozen lock chisels..... 8 brass cocks, assorted..... 150 pounds white chalk..... 1 glazier's diamond..... 2 dozen nail gimblets..... 1 dozen spike gimblets..... 1 dozen firmer gouges..... 1 dozen socket gouges..... 2 dozen carpenters' gouges..... 1 wrench hammer..... 4 drawing knives..... 2 pallet knives..... 2 putty knives..... 2 rounding knives..... 1 dozen chalk lines..... 10 casks lime..... 1,500 pounds rigging leather..... 6 small reflector lamps..... 2 smoothing planes..... 1 grooving plane..... 1 rabbit plane..... 1 long jointer plane..... 2 short.....do..... 2 jack planes..... 2 bead planes..... 3 moulding planes..... 1 jointers' plough (8 bits).....	\$9 20 per dozen..... 6 75 per set..... 3 00 do..... 25 per pair..... 2 00 per dozen..... 4 75 do..... 75 each..... ½ per pound..... 4 00..... 30 per dozen..... 1 15 do..... 3 00 do..... 4 00 do..... 2 50 each..... 1 50 do..... 75 do..... 40 do..... 15 do..... 1 80 do..... 25 do..... 1 00 do..... 20 per pound..... 1 00 each..... 75 do..... 85 do..... 42 do..... 1 30 do..... 1 20 do..... 80 do..... 45 do..... 53 do..... 5 50 do.....	Kittery.

EX. Doc. No 1.

2 astrigal planes.....	40	do.....
1 block plane.....	1 60	do.....
6 2-foot rules, double and single jointed.....	50	do.....
4 cast steel hand saws.....	1 20	do.....
1 whip saw.....	1 00	do.....
1 cross cut saw.....	3 87	do.....
2 wood saws.....	65	do.....
1 sash saw.....	1 00	do.....
1 pannel saw.....	1 20	do.....
1 compass saw.....	25	do.....
1 key hole saw.....	20	do.....
1 tennon saw.....	1 17	do.....
1 dovetail saw.....	90	do.....
4 hand clamp screws.....	1 00	do.....
1 bench screw.....	2 50	do.....
1 J allard's patent jack screw.....	23 00	do.....
6 spoke shaves.....	30	do.....
2 cam shaves.....	70	do.....
2 inch shaves.....	1 00	do.....
2 oil stones.....	75	do.....
1 grindstone (50 pounds).....	2	per pound.....
2 trying squares.....	65	each.....
2 tape lines (100 feet).....	2 00	do.....
100 sail needles.....	1 50	per 100.....
15 palms (mounted).....	1 00	each.....
125 sewing needles.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	do.....
36.....do.....(4-thread).....	4	do.....
13.....do.....(6-thread).....	6	do.....
15.....do.....(8 thread).....	8	do.....
6 roping palms.....	85	do.....
15 sewing palms.....	75	do.....
6 copper hand pumps.....	5 00	do.....
1 anvil (150 pounds).....	11	per pound.....
24 pounds borax.....	16	do.....
3 pounds fine emery.....	10	do.....
6 pounds coarse emery.....	10	do.....
6 skins buff leather.....	2 25	each.....
4 pairs plyers.....	25	do.....
8 pairs pineers.....	33	do.....
150 pounds nail rods.....	5	per pound.....
12 rasps, assorted.....	33	each.....

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rate.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 20	1849. June 30	Geo. Adams—Continued.	6 2-foot iron squares..... 4 pounds sal amoniac..... 40 pounds pewter solder..... 10 pounds brass solder..... 1 large screw plate and 6 caps..... 1 small.....do..... 2 bench vices (50 pounds each)..... 4 hand vices..... 1 small bench vice (25 pounds)..... 10 pounds brass wire, Nos. 3, 5 and 7..... 50 pounds iron wire, Nos. 1 to 16..... 8 pounds rotten stone..... 2 bundles hoop iron (50 pounds each)..... 1 Dearborn's patent balance..... 4 pair steelyards..... 1 set of lead weights, 1 ounce to 1 pound..... 1 set of iron weights, 1 pound to 4..... ..do.....do.....4 pounds to 28..... 18 steel shovels..... 12 spades..... 8 dozen ship scrapers..... 1,000 trimmed rivets, (1¼ to M)..... 1,000.....do.....(2 to M)..... 6 dozen 3 inch 3 square cast steel files..... 22..do..4.....do.....do..... 14..do..5.....do.....do..... 6...do..6.....do.....do..... 6...do..7.....do.....do..... 1...do..12.....do.....do..... 42..do..5 inch pit saw cast steel, 5-16-inch wide.... 14..do..8..do..flat float.....do..... 3...do..14..do..cabinet.....do.....	\$0 62 each. .#. . . . . 10 per pound..... 10 do..... 20 do..... 20 00 each..... 5 00 do..... 10 per pound .... 50 each..... 2 50..... 28 per pound..... 10 do..... 4 do..... 4½ do..... 15 00..... 1 50 each..... 1 00 do..... 1 00 do..... 2 00 do..... 18 00 each..... 80 do..... 3 00 per dozen .... 15 per M..... 20 do..... 70 per dozen.... 70 do..... 1 00 do..... 1 25 do..... 1 75 do..... 3 50 do..... 1 25 do..... 1 75 do..... 5 50 do.....	Kittery.



3...do.14..do.. $\frac{3}{4}$ round.....do.....	5 40	do.....
3...do.12..do.....do.....do.....	3 75	do.....
2...do.10..do.....do.....do.....	2 62	do.....
1...do.12..do..coarse cabinet..do.....	3 50	do.....
4...do.14..do..bastard cut flat..do.....	4 60	do.....
4...do.14..do..round cast steel..do.....	5 00	do.....
4...do.12..do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 75	do.....
5...do.12..do..flat.....do.....do.....	3 50	do.....
2...do.14..do..square.....do.....do.....	5 00	do.....
2...do.12..do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50	do.....
2...do.14..do..round.....do.....do.....	5 50	do.....
2...do.12..do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 00	do.....
1...do.12..do..3 square..do.....do.....	4 00	do.....
1...do.10..do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 50	do.....
1...do.12..do..2d cut knife.....do.....	4 00	do.....
2...do.14..do..smooth flat.....do.....do.....	5 25	do.....
2...do.12..do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50	do.....
1...do.14..do..2d cut flat.....do.....do.....	5 50	do.....
1...do.12..do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50	do.....
1...do.14..do.. $\frac{1}{2}$ round.....do.....do.....	5 50	do.....
1...do.12..do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50	do.....
4...do.white-wash brushes.....	12 00	do.....
2...do.painters' dusting brushes.....	3 00	do.....
2...do.(O) varnish.....do.....do.....	6 00	do.....
8...do.(OO) paint.....do.....do.....	7 00	do.....
3...do.(O).....do.....do.....do.....	7 00	do.....
1...do.No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do.....do.....do.....	6 00	do.....
2...do.(OO) sash stool.....do.....do.....	3 00	do.....
2,000 pounds of 8-pound sheet lead.....	05	per pound
1,000.....do.....7..do.....do.....do.....	05	do.....
1,000.....do.....6..do.....do.....do.....	05	do.....
500.....do.....5..do.....do.....do.....	05	do.....
500.....do.....4..do.....do.....do.....	05	do.....
3,000.....do.zinc.....do.....do.....	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
4 boxes XX tin, 17 by 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	14 00	per box.....
800 pounds cold-rolled sheathing copper.....	23	per pound.....
800...do...hot-rolled.....do.....do.....	22	do.....
970...do...braziers' copper.....do.....do.....	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	do.....
400...do.....do.....do.....do.....	24	do.....
2,000..do...milled lead.....do.....do.....	05	do.....
500...do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	05 $\frac{1}{4}$	do.....

Brooklyn.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rate.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 20	1849. June 30	George Adams—cont'd..	8 boxes tin plate, I C, 14 by 20.....	\$9 00 per box.....	Brooklyn.
			4.....do.....S D X.....	13 00 do.....	
			4.....do.....D X X.....	14 00 do.....	
			8.....do.....I X.....	10 00 do.....	
			1,000 pounds India tin.....	23 per pound.....	
			600....do...composition sheathing nails, various sizes	23 do.....	
			200....do...8d iron-head brad nails.....	04½ do.....	
			200....do...10d.....do.....	04½ do.....	
			400....do...12d.....do.....	04½ do.....	
			300....do...iron sheathing nails.....	04½ do.....	
June 20	June 30	William N. Clem.....	100....do...8d boat nails.....	11 do.....	
			220....do...wrought-iron clout nails.....	30 do.....	
			25,000 scupper nails.....	1 00 per M.....	
			20,000 ¾-inch wrought-iron copper tacks.....	1 50 do.....	
			20,000 7/8.....do.....do.....	1 62 do.....	
			12,000 1.....do.....do.....	1 75 do.....	
			10,000 ¾-inch cut copper pump tacks.....	75 do.....	
			10,000 7/8.....do.....do.....	75 do.....	
			24,000 3-ounce iron cut tacks.....	04 do.....	
			50,000 8.....do.....do.....	06 do.....	
			35,000 10.....do.....do.....	08 do.....	
			45,000 12.....do.....do.....	10 do.....	
			25,000 1½-inch cut brads.....	18 do.....	
			20,000 1½.....do.....do.....	14 do.....	
			10,000 1.....do.....do.....	12 do.....	
			10,000 ¾.....do.....do.....	10 do.....	
			10,000 5/8.....do.....do.....	09 do.....	
			40,000 ½.....do.....do.....	08 do.....	
			1 dozen pairs 4½-inch brass butts, with pins.....	8 00 per dozen.....	
			1....do....4.....do.....do.....	6 00 do.....	
			6....do....3½.....do.....do.....	4 50 do.....	
			5....do....3.....do.....do.....	3 50 do.....	

2	do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	2	00	do.	
2	do.	2	do.	do.	1	20	do.	
1	do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 5 inches	brass table butts and hinges	6	00	do.	
6	dozen	3-inch	iron padlocks,	assorted keys	3	00	do.	
3	do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	2	50	do.	
2	do.	3	brass.	do.	15	00	do.	
3	do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	12	00	do.	
3	do.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	sideboard locks.	do.	3	00	do.	
3	do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	brass buttons		40		do.	
6	do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.		75		do.	
4	do.	3	do.		1	00	do.	
2	do.	2	brass plate buttons.		75		do.	
1	do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.		1	00	do.	
8	do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.		1	50	do.	
10	do.	$\frac{3}{8}$	do.	screw eyes	15		do.	
1	do.	5	brass straight square bolts		4	50	do.	
2	do.	3	do.	lamp hooks	2	25	do.	
2	do.	6	mortice closet locks		7	50	do.	
2	do.	5	do.		6	50	do.	
2	do.	4	do.		5	50	do.	
10	do.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	iron drawer locks		1	50	do.	
1	do.	4-inch	iron chest locks		2	00	do.	
2	do.	3-inch	do.		1	50	do.	
1	do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.		1	00	do.	
2	do.	3-inch	iron desk locks		1	50	do.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	do.	12-inch	iron steek locks		7	50	do.	
6	do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	iron drawer locks		1	00	do.	
2	do.	3-inch	do.		1	50	do.	
10	do.	blank	composition keys		1	50	do.	
10	do.	blank	drawer lock keys		25		do.	
3	do.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	wrought mortice locks		9	00	do.	
1	do.	brass	sash rollers, No. 4		75		do.	
1	do.	Japan	stubs and plates		30		do.	
1	do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	cupboard catches and keys		3	50	do.	
2	do.	3-inch	brass flush rings		75		do.	
2	do.	1-inch	do.		1	00	do.	
2	do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do.		1	25	do.	
1	do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	flat escutcheons		50		do.	
2	pounds	copper	wire, No. 18		50	per pound	do.	
2	setts	brass	wheel fixtures		5	00	per sett	do.
1	dozen	large	iron chest handles		1	12	per dozen	do.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

658

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Article,	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 20	1849. June 30	Wm. N. Clem—Contin'd.	1 dozen large iron chest handles, flush	\$1 88 per dozen	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			8...do.. ¾-inch brass curtain rings	3 do	
			4...do.. 1-inch do	3 do	
			3...do.. ¾-inch do	3 do	
			1...do.. iron handrail screws	60 do	
			2 sets French eseritoire trimmings	1 00 per sett	
			6,000 iron sheave rivets, various sizes	4 75 per 1,000	
			8,000 do do	4 00 do	
			15,000 do do	2 50 do	
			18,000 do do	1 87 do	
			14,000 do do	1 40 do	
			50 pounds cast copper rivets	40 per pound	
			12 composition belh cocks each—1-in. \$1. 1¼-in. \$1 75	21 00	
			500 pounds No. 10 sheet zinc	8 per pound	
			882 do do iron wire, various Nos	8 do	
			8 carpenter's broadaxes	3 60 each	
			6 dozen wood axes	2 00 per dozen	
			6 carpenter's braces and bits	3 00 each	
			10 dozen whitewash brushes	15 00 per dozen	
			12 steel-tongued bevils	75 each	
			5 dozen firmer chisels	2 50 per dozen	
			2 do do socket do	8 00 do	
			6 mast callipers	1 00 each	
			12 composition stop cocks	9 00 do	
			8 glaziers' diamonds	1 00 do	
			12 dozen nail gimblets	30 per dozen	
			2 do do spike do	1 00 do	
			2 do do socket gouges	4 00 do	
			2 do do carpenters' gouges	2 50 do	
			3 do do rivetting hammers	4 50 do	
			6 do do claw do	4 50 do	
			4 16-inch screw wrench hammers	2 50 each	

Ex. Doc. No. 1.

6 dozen large hatchets.....	9 00	per dozen.....
1...do..palette knives.....	6 00	do.....
1...do..putty...do.....	2 25	do.....
6 glue kettles.....	9 00	do.....
8 pitch...do.....	1 50	do.....
2 dozen pairs cast-steel plyers.....	2 25	do.....
1...do.....do.....pincers.....	4 00	do.....
50 pounds composition boat nails.....	40	per pound.....
6 dozen 2-foot rules.....	5 00	per dozen.....
12 steelyards, to weigh 250 pounds.....	1 00	each.....
12 hand-saws.....	1 00	do.....
12 wood-saws, framed.....	75	do.....
12 compass-saws...do.....	30	do.....
6 key-hole saws and pads.....	30	do.....
6 Turkey oilstones.....	25	do.....
6 grindstones.....	1 50	do.....
8 trying squares.....	44	do.....
6 patent sawsets.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
12 tape lines, 100 feet.....	1 00	do.....
6 iron bench vices.....	2 50	do.....
12 hand.....do.....	70	do.....
6 coopers' adzes.....	2 00	do.....
2...do...crows.....	2 00	do.....
12 bundles coopers' flags.....	6 00	do.....
6 marking irons.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
2 short jointers.....	1 50	do.....
200 pounds white chalk.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	per pound.....
10 gridirons, weighing 40 pounds.....	25	do.....
10 griddles...do...140...do.....	6	do.....
14 iron tea-kettles, weighing 140 pounds.....	15	do.....
8 fish-kettles...do...200...do.....	15	do.....
30 stewpans...do...150...do.....	15	do.....
10 pairs shovels and tongs.....	1 00	each.....
2 dozen Garter's scales.....	4 50	per dozen.....
3 patent balances, to weigh 500 pounds each.....	5 00	each.....
1 dozen cheese-knives.....	6 00	per dozen.....
3 gauging rods.....	50	each.....
12 sets lead weights, 1 ounce to 1 pound.....	75	per sett.....
12...do...iron...do...1...do...4 pounds.....	50	do.....
12...do...iron...do...4 ounces to 28...do.....	2 00	do.....
1 gross iron screws, 5-inch, No. 20.....	2 25	per gross.....

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Article.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 20	1849. June 30	Win. N. Clem—Contin'd.	1 gross iron screws, 3-inch—3 No. 20, 4 No. 19; 3 No. 18.	\$1 05 per gross.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			16..do....do.....2-inch—6 No. 20, 10 No. 18.....	70 do.....	
			18..do....do.....1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch—2 No. 16, 8 No. 12, 3	35 do.....	
			No. 8, 5 No. 7.....	22 do.....	
			9...do....do.....1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch—5 No. 7, 4 No. 6.....	20 do.....	
			5...do....do.....1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. No. 6.....	19 do.....	
			33..do....do.....1-inch—8 No. 12, 20 No. 10, 5	15 do.....	
			No. 4	14 do.....	
			76..do....do..... $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch—30 No. 9, 33 No. 8, 3 No.	10 do.....	
			6, 10 No. 3.....	6 60 do.....	
			67..do....do..... $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch—1 No. 15, 19 No. 8, 13	3 50 do.....	
			No. 7, 10 No. 6, 5 No. 5, 16	2 81 do.....	
			No. 4, 3 No. 3.....	2 00 do.....	
			19..do....do..... $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch—3 No. 7, 16 No. 4.....	1 34 do.....	
			1...do..brass screws, 5-inch, No. 20.....	75 do.....	
			2...do....do.....2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch—1 No. 14, 1 No. 20...	50 do.....	
			2 gross brass screws, 3-inch, 1 No. 16, 1 No. 14.....	2 00 do.....	
			4 gross brass screws, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 2 No. 11, 1 No. 10, 1	97 do.....	
			No. 19.....	1 34 do.....	
			23 gross brass screws, 2-inch, 2 No. 18, 13 No. 16,	75 do.....	
			2 No. 14, 3 No. 9, 2 No. 8, 1 No. 7.....	50 do.....	
			27 gross brass screws, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 20 No. 18, 2 No. 8,	50 do.....	
			4 No. 7, 1 No. 5.....	75 do.....	
			3 gross brass screws, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 1 No. 11, 2 No. 5.....	50 do.....	
			11 gross brass screws, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, 5 No. 12, 3 No. 6, 2	40 do.....	
			No. 5, 1 No. 4.....	50 do.....	
			6 gross brass screws, 1-inch, 3 No. 8, 3 No. 4.....	50 do.....	
			22 gross brass screws, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 2 No. 12, 2 No. 11, 6	50 do.....	
			No. 10, 9 No. 9, 8 No. 8, 4 No. 3, 1 No. 2.....	33 do.....	
			6 gross brass screws, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, 1 No. 6, 3 No. 5, 1 No.		
			2.....		

June 20

E. J. Higgins & Brothers.

12 gross brass screws,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, 4 No. 10, 3 No. 5, 2 No. 4, 3 No. 3.....  
 12 dozen best cast steel plane irons.....  
 1,500 gallons pure raw linseed oil.....  
 200 gallons spirits of turpentine.....  
 3 gallons spirits of wine.....  
 15,000 pounds pure dry white lead.....  
 1,000 pounds yellow ochre.....  
 700 pounds red lead.....  
 2,000 pounds black lead.....  
 300 pounds litharge.....  
 2,000 pounds dry red ochre.....  
 100 pounds Turkey umber.....  
 100 pounds East India gum copal.....  
 100 pounds South American gum copal.....  
 400 feet best crown glass, 12 by 14.....  
 300.....do.....14 by 18.....  
 100.....do.....16 by 22.....  
 100 pounds East India gum copal.....  
 100 pounds South American gum copal.....  
 10 gallons sweet oil.....  
 100 gallons neatsfoot oil.....  
 200 gallons fish oil.....  
 200 gallons tar oil.....  
 2,000 gallons sperm oil.....  
 200 sides bellows' leather.....  
 200 hides rigging leather.....  
 500 pounds pump leather.....  
 100 barrels tar (in strong barrels).....  
 50 barrels pitch.....do.....  
 20 barrels soft turpentine.....  
 100 pounds block tin.....  
 200 pounds castile soap.....  
 20,000 pounds pure dry white lead.....  
 2,000 pounds dry red lead.....  
 500 pounds litharge.....  
 150 pounds chrome green.....  
 1,000 gallons pure linseed oil.....  
 200 gallons spirits turpentine.....  
 40 gallons brown Japan varnish.....  
 20 gallons harness varnish.....

35 do.....  
 4 75 per dozen.....  
 65 per gallon.....  
 45 do.....  
 50 do.....  
 6 per pound.....  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  do.....  
 5 do.....  
 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.....  
 6 do.....  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  do.....  
 3 do.....  
 35 do.....  
 25 do.....  
 20 per foot.....  
 20 do.....  
 20 do.....  
 35 per pound.....  
 25 do.....  
 20 per gallon.....  
 39 do.....  
 45 do.....  
 40 do.....  
 1 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.....  
 2 22  $\frac{1}{2}$  per side.....  
 4 50 do.....  
 17 per pound.....  
 2 25 per barrel.....  
 62  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.....  
 2 00 do.....  
 30 per pound.....  
 8 do.....  
 5 8-10 per pound.....  
 5 0.55 do.....  
 5 0.55 do.....  
 40 do.....  
 62 per gallon.....  
 40 do.....  
 1 02 do.....  
 1 05 do.....

Goport.

June 20 June 30

John R. Graham.....

Brooklyn.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

662

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 20	1849. June 30	John R. Graham—Con...	5 gallons best coach varnish.....	\$2 25 per gallon....	Brooklyn.
			10 dozen 0000 paint brushes.....	8 00 per dozen....	
			3...do...000.....do.....	6 50 do.....	
			4...do...00.....do.....	6 00 do.....	
			6...do...No. 5, sash tool brushes.....	1 37½ do.....	
			6...do...sable hair pencils.....	1 62½ do.....	
			10...do...camel's hair pencils.....	75 do.....	
			2...do...paying tools.....	1 28 do.....	
			2...do...varnish brushes.....	4 00 do.....	
			100 feet Redford crown glass, 7 by 9 feet.....	12½ per foot....	
			100...do...do...10 by 12 feet.....	14 do.....	
			100...do...do...11 by 15 feet.....	15 do.....	
			300...do...do...11 by 17 feet.....	17 do.....	
			300...do...do...12 by 16 feet.....	17 do.....	
			300...do...do...12 by 18 feet.....	17 do.....	
			300...do...do...13 by 20 feet.....	19 do.....	
			12 lights of glass for bowsprit lanterns.....	65 per light....	
			10,000 pounds pure dry white lead.....	5½ per pound....	Philadelphia.
			2,000 pounds pure dry red lead.....	5½ do.....	
			500 pounds best lampblack.....	6 do.....	
			500 pounds litharge.....	5½ do.....	
			100 pounds chrome green.....	38 do.....	
			50 pounds chrome yellow.....	31 do.....	
			20 pounds sugar of lead.....	10 do.....	
			10 pounds Prussian blue.....	1 00 do.....	
			2 pounds vermilion.....	1 75 do.....	
			500 pounds pure black paint in oil, in 25 pound kegs....	6¼ do.....	
			2,300 pounds pure white lead in oil, in 30 pound kegs....	7 do.....	
			50 pounds pure red lead in oil, in 25-pound kegs.....	6¼ do.....	
			400 gallons linseed oil, in tight casks.....	65 per gallon....	
			100 gallons spirits turpentine.....	42 do.....	

EX. DOC. NO. 1.



June 20 June 30 Bartlett, Smith & Co....  
 June 21 June 30 Horton, Cordis & Co.....

100 lights double thick glass, 7 by 9.....	5 0.28 per light.
200.....do.....do.....8 by 10.....	6 0.66 do.....
200.....do.....do.....9 by 11.....	9 do.....
200.....do.....do.....9 by 12.....	9 do.....
150.....do.....do.....10 by 12.....	10½ do.....
150.....do.....do.....10 by 14.....	13½ do.....
150.....do.....do.....11 by 15.....	15½ do.....
150.....do.....do.....11 by 17.....	20 do.....
3 dozen deck lights, 3 by 10 inches.....	9 00 per dozen.....
1.....do.....3 by 11.....do.....	10 00 do.....
1.....do.....3½ by 10.....do.....	10 00 do.....
1.....do.....3½ by 11.....do.....	13 00 do.....
150 gallons best winter strained sperm oil, in tight vessels.....	1 15 per gallon.....
100 pounds best sperm candles.....	32 per pound.....
3,000 gallons winter strained pure sperm oil.....	98½ per gallon.....
3,000 pounds sperm candles, best quality.....	29 per pound.....
2,000 gallons winter-strained sperm oil.....	1 10 per gallon.....
10,000 pounds pure sperm candles.....	25 per pound.....
25,000 pounds pure dry white lead.....	5½ do.....
2,000 pounds lampblack.....	6 do.....
1,000 pounds red lead.....	5½ do.....
1,000 pounds litharge.....	5½ do.....
200 pounds venetian red.....	3 do.....
4,000 pounds Spanish whiting.....	½ do.....
250 pounds chrome green.....	30 do.....
500 pounds French yellow ochre.....	2½ do.....
100 pounds gum shellac.....	12 do.....
50 pounds sugar of lead.....	12 do.....
10 pounds Prussian blue.....	25 do.....
2,000 gallons raw linseed oil.....	64 per gallon.....
800 gallons spirits turpentine.....	35 do.....
10,000 pounds 7½-inch No. 8 hoop iron.....	3 per pound.....
5,000 pounds 5-inch heavy hoop iron.....	4½ do.....
5,000 pounds 5-inch light hoop iron.....	4½ do.....
1,000 pounds spike rods, ½ by ½, cut from Swedes and Russia iron.....	3½ do.....
1,000 pounds nail rods.....	3½ do.....
2,500 pounds thimble iron.....	5 do.....
6,000 pounds, 5 by 11-16, bars of 12 feet length.....	2½ do.....
5,000 pounds, 5 by 11-16, bars of 11 feet length.....	2½ do.....

Brooklyn.

Charlestown.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 21	1849. June 30	Horton, Cordis & Co.— Continued.	6,600 pounds, 4½ by 8-16, bars of 8 feet 3 inches length 9,420 pounds, 4½ by 9-16, bars of 10 feet 3 inches length 7,948 pounds, 4½ by 9-16, bars of 9 feet 4 inches length 4,260 pounds, 4½ by 7-16, bars of 7 feet 9 inches length 4,152 pounds, 4½ by 7-16, bars of 8 feet length 3,411 pounds, 4½ by 7-16, bars of 7 feet 6 inches length 3,104 pounds, 4½ by 7-16, bars of 8 feet 8 inches length 2,604 pounds, 4½ by 7-16, bars of 8 feet 2 inches length 200 hickory brooms 300 corn brooms 200 whitewash brushes 200 paint brushes 75 sash tool brushes 50 camels' hair brushes 100 hand scrubbing brushes 75 clamp scrubbing brushes 20 long-handled tar brushes 20 short-handled tar brushes 20 yards green baize 50 pounds cotton batting 100 bath brick 100 rolls worsted binding 10 pieces white bunting 10 pieces scarlet bunting 10 pieces blue bunting 3 pieces yellow bunting 1 piece green bunting 9 silver calls 50 yards fearnought 1 sett truss hoops 10 pounds curled hair 3,500 pounds rigging leather	\$0 03½ per pound ... 3½ do 2½ do 3½ do 3½ do 3½ do 4 do 4 do 15 each 15 do 50 do 50 do 10 do 1 do 20 do 25 do 33 do 25 do 42 per yard 6 per pound 4 each 10 per roll 4 00 per piece 4 00 do 4 00 do 6 00 do 6 00 do 4 00 each 50 per yard 3 50 per sett 40 per pound 18 do	Charlestown.

Ex. Doc. No. 1.

200 pounds pump leather .....	20	do
350 pounds bellows leather.....	20	do
100 pounds lampwick.....	15	do
24 chalk lines.....	2	each
10 casks of lime .....	75	do
4 tape lines.....	3	00 do
100 gallons whale oil.....	35	per gallon
50 gallons tar oil.....	20	do
25 gallons sweet oil.....	1	10 do
25 gallons neatsfoot oil.....	1	10 do
100 fishing lines .....	33	each
100 pounds seine twine.....	30	per pound
100 pounds whipping twine.....	33	do
1 cotton seine and bag.....	10	00
1 piece bleached cotton, 30 yards.....	3	00 per piece
20 pounds yellow beeswax.....	33	per pound
10 wood hand pumps .....	25	each
50 mounted sewing palms.....	65	do
25 mounted roping palms.....	65	do
3 grindstones, 200 pounds each.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ per pound
200 cast steel scrapers .....	25	each
10,000 pounds ox hides, for ropes.....	5	$\frac{3}{4}$ per pound
2,000 pounds No. 1 extra soap.....	6	do
10 pounds thread assorted colors.....	63	do
10 pounds shoe thread.....	45	do
1,500 pounds tallow.....	8	do
10 pounds mop yarn.....	75	do
1,200 barrels best rope maker's tar.....	2	20 per barrel
20 barrels pitch.....	90	do
5 broadaxes, handled.....	2	50 each
25 narrow axes, handled.....	88	do
25 bradawls.....	4	do
50.....do.....	2	do
3 braces and bits (43 bits each).....	7	50 do
2 braces and bits (20 bits each).....	3	00 do
2 Dearborn's balances.....	3	75 do
100,000 brads, various sizes.....	10	per thousand
20,000 Randall's patent brads.....	11	do
2 setts firmer chisels, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches.....	2	75 per set
1 sett socket chisels, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 2 inches.....	4	50 do
10 carpenter's compasses.....	10	each

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 21	1849. June 30	Horton, Cordis & Co.— Continued.	2 cooper's callipers ..... 1 short. .... do ..... 1 large butcher's cleaver ..... 1 small ..... do ..... 500 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch iron chain ..... 250. . do. . $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch . do ..... 250. . do. . 7-16 inch . do ..... 100. . do. . $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch . do ..... 20 dozen 4-inch handsaw files ..... 10. . do. . 6-inch . do ..... 10. . do. . 7-inch . do ..... 6 dozen 10-inch $\frac{1}{2}$ round bastard files ..... 6. . do. . 12-inch . do . do ..... 6 dozen 14-inch $\frac{1}{2}$ round bastard files ..... 6. . do. . 10-inch flat . do ..... 6. . do. . 12-inch . do . do ..... 6. . do. . 14-inch . do . do ..... 3. . do. . nail gimblets ..... 2. . do. . spike . do ..... 2 setts firmer gauges ..... 2 setts socket . do ..... 5 fish kettles ..... 12 stew pans ..... 12 bake pans ..... 10,000 pounds 20 pounds sheet lead ..... 5,000 pounds 16 . do ..... 4 dozen 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch iron drawer locks ..... 6. . do. . 4-inch cupboard locks ..... 2. . do. . 4-inch chest locks ..... 48. . do. . 3-inch tumbler padlocks ..... 10. . do. . 3-inch brass padlocks ..... 200 pounds 40-penny iron cut nails .....	\$0 75. . each ..... 75. . do ..... 5 00. . do ..... 1 25. . do ..... 5 per pound ..... 5. . do ..... 5. . do ..... 16. . do ..... 83. . per dozen ..... 1 38. . do ..... 1 88. . do ..... 2 62. . do ..... 3 75. . do ..... 5 63 per dozen ..... 2 44 do ..... 3 38 do ..... 4 75 do ..... 33 do ..... 1 25 do ..... 3 00 per set ..... 3 50 do ..... 2 75 each ..... 80 do ..... 50 do ..... 5 per pound ..... 3 do ..... 2 50 per dozen ..... 3 06 do ..... 4 00 do ..... 2 25 do ..... 4 00 do ..... 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound .....	Charlestown.

200 .do. . . . 30-penny . . . . do . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .
200 .do. . . . 20-penny . . . . do . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .
500 .do. . . . 12-penny . . . . do . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .
1,000 do . . . . 10-penny . . . . do . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .
300 .do. . . . 8-penny . . . . do . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .
200 .do. . . . 6-penny . . . . do . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .
100 .do. . . . 4-penny . . . . do . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .
400 .do. . . . 8-penny finishing iron cut nails . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .
200 .do. . . . 10-penny . . . . do . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .
3 pair pincers . . . . .	33	each . . . . .
3 pair plyers . . . . .	25	do . . . . .
5 smoothing planes . . . . .	83	do . . . . .
3 cooper's block planes . . . . .	1 75	do . . . . .
3 spoke shaves . . . . .	33	do . . . . .
6 reams sand paper . . . . .	3 00	per ream . . . . .
6 short jointer planes . . . . .	1 33	each . . . . .
3 jack . . . . do . . . . .	95	do . . . . .
5 grooving . . . do . . . . .	1 00	do . . . . .
4 pair match . . . do . . . . .	2 00	do . . . . .
2 astrigal . . . . do . . . . .	1 00	do . . . . .
2 bead . . . . do . . . . .	1 00	do . . . . .
2 moulding . . . . do . . . . .	1 00	do . . . . .
12 2-foot rules . . . . .	50	do . . . . .
20 cast steel shovels . . . . .	75	do . . . . .
3 shovels and tongs . . . . .	50	do . . . . .
2 Gunter's scales . . . . .	50	do . . . . .
3 steelyards . . . . .	1 00	do . . . . .
12 hand saws . . . . .	1 25	do . . . . .
5 tennon saws . . . . .	1 25	do . . . . .
2 sash saws . . . . .	1 00	do . . . . .
5 compass saws . . . . .	25	do . . . . .
5 wood saws, framed . . . . .	75	do . . . . .
5 dovetail saws . . . . .	1 00	do . . . . .
2 keyhole saws . . . . .	25	do . . . . .
3 Turkey oil stones . . . . .	50	do . . . . .
200 pounds iron rivets . . . . .	10	per pound . . . . .
1,000 pounds patent deck spikes, various sizes . . . . .	5	do . . . . .
10 gross $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch No. 2 iron screws . . . . .	12	per gross . . . . .
10 gross $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch No. 3 . . . do . . . . .	12	do . . . . .
20 gross $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch No. 5 . . . do . . . . .	15	do . . . . .
20 gross $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch No. 6 . . . do . . . . .	18	do . . . . .

*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.*

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 21	1849. June 30	Horton, Cordis & Co.— Continued.	15 gross 1-inch No. 8 iron screws..... 10 gross 1-inch No. 9....do..... 25 gross 1-inch No. 13....do..... 10 gross $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch No. 13....do..... 5 gross $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch No. 3 brass screws..... 10 gross $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch No. 4....do..... 15 gross $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch No. 5....do..... 10 gross $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch No. 8....do..... 10 gross $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch No. 9....do..... 15 gross 1-inch No. 9....do..... 4 butchers' steels..... 25 claw hammers..... 6 rivetting...do..... 6 broad hatchets..... 60 dozen augers, estimated at 4,000 $\frac{3}{4}$ ths..... 6 shoe knives..... 6 drawing knives..... 10 sail....do..... 25 papers sewing needles..... 75 marlin needles..... 500 seaming needles..... 100 4-thread...do..... 75 5-thread...do..... 50 8-thread...do..... 100,000 copper tacks, various sizes..... 100,000 trimmed tacks, $\frac{3}{4}$ ths..... 50,000 iron tacks, various sizes..... 6 butchers' knives..... 6 cheese....do..... 2,000 pounds sheet zinc..... 200 pounds pig zinc..... 2 dozen 5-inch secretary drawer hinges and springs..... 1,000 pounds No. 1 brass wire.....	25 per gross.... 25 do..... 34 do..... 30 do..... 40 do..... 41 do..... 44 do..... 54 do..... 60 do..... 70 do..... 50 each..... 50 do..... 50 do..... 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..... 10 do..... 90 do..... 12 do..... 5 per paper..... 4 each..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..... 3 do..... 4 do..... 6 do..... 33 per M..... 10 do..... 8 do..... 50 each..... 37 do..... 7 per pound..... 5 do..... 5 00 per dozen..... 10 per pound.....	Charlestown.

800 pounds No. 2.....do.....	10	do.....
800 pounds No. 3.....do.....	10	do.....
500 pounds No. 4.....do.....	28	do.....
100 pounds No. 22 sheet brass.....	28	do.....
80 pounds No. 20.....do.....	28	do.....
60 pounds No. 18.....do.....	28	do.....
40 pounds No. 16.....do.....	28	do.....
120 yards blue bunting, 18-inches wide.....	15	per yard.....
80.....do.....9.....do.....	10	do.....
200 yards white bunting, 18.....do.....	15	do.....
120.....do.....do.....9.....do.....	10	do.....
200.....do.....red.....do.....18.....do.....	18	do.....
120.....do.....do.....9.....do.....	12½	do.....
40.....do.....yellow.....do.....18.....do.....	15	do.....
5 largo American ensigns.....	26 50	each.....
3 American jacks.....	9 50	do.....
3 American pennants.....	8 00	do.....
5 American broad pennants.....	12 00	do.....
2 sets signals.....	136 00	per set.....
1 English ensign.....	13 00	.....
1 English jack.....	10 00	.....
1 English pennant.....	7 50	.....
1 French ensign.....	13 00	.....
1 French pennant.....	7 50	.....
1 Spanish ensign.....	18 00	.....
1 Spanish pennant.....	7 50	.....
1 Portuguese ensign.....	18 00	.....
1 Portuguese pennant.....	7 50	.....
1 Dutch ensign.....	13 00	.....
1 Dutch pennant.....	7 50	.....
1 Danish ensign.....	13 00	.....
1 Danish pennant.....	7 50	.....
1 Swedish ensign.....	13 00	.....
1 Swedish pennant.....	7 50	.....
1 Russia ensign.....	13 00	.....
1 Russia pennant.....	7 50	.....
1 Austrian ensign.....	18 00	.....
1 Neapolitan ensign.....	18 00	.....
1 Greek ensign.....	13 00	.....
1 Sardinian ensign.....	18 00	.....
1 Tuscan ensign.....	18 00	.....

Philadelphia.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 21	1849. June 30	Horton, Cordis, & Co.— Continued.	1 Turkish ensign.....	\$13 00.....	Philadelphia.
			1 Egyptian ensign.....	13 00.....	
			1 Mexican ensign.....	18 00.....	
			1 Columbian ensign.....	13 00.....	
			1 Chilian ensign.....	13 00.....	
			1 Peruvian ensign.....	18 00.....	
			1 Brazilian ensign.....	18 00.....	
			1 Buenos Ayrean ensign.....	18 00.....	
			1 quarantine flag.....	7 00.....	
			7 boats' quarantine flags.....	2 50.....	
June 21	June 30	Wildes P. Walker.....	6,000 pounds dry white lead.....	6 per pound..	
			600 pounds dry red lead.....	6.....do.....	
			600 pounds litharge.....	6.....do.....	
			300 pounds 1st quality lampblack.....	12.....do.....	
			1,000 pounds dry Paris white.....	2.....do.....	
			200 pounds 1st quality French ochre.....	2.....do.....	
			650 gallons raw linseed oil.....	63 per gallon..	
			150 gallons spirits of turpentine.....	40.....do.....	
			200 gallons bright varnish.....	18.....do.....	
			6 gallons copal varnish.....	2 00.....do.....	
			10 pounds dry umber.....	4 per pound..	
			10 pounds terra sienna.....	10.....do.....	
			200 gallons whale oil.....	50 per gallon..	
			300 gallons winter-strained sperm oil.....	1 12.....do.....	
			10 gallons neats' foot oil.....	90.....do.....	
			5 gallons sweet oil.....	1 18.....do.....	
			2,000 pounds 1st quality sperm candles.....	32½ per pound..	
			500 pounds 1st quality beef's tallow.....	10.....do.....	
			150 pounds pure yellow beeswax.....	29.....do.....	
			1,000 pounds 44-ounce braziers' copper.....	22½.....do.....	Charlestown.
			1,000 pounds 64-ounce braziers' copper.....	22½.....do.....	
			5,000 pounds 34-ounce braziers' copper.....	23½.....do.....	



June 21 June 30

Bowlby & Brenner.....

300 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt copper .....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do.....
100 pounds $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt copper .....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do.....
10 dozen 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 2-inch brass bulkhead bolts and screws.....	7 50 per dozen.....
12 dozen 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch brass screw knobs .....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do.....
6 dozen 2-inch brass flush hooks and eyes .....	50 ..do.....
50,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch patent sprigs.....	7 per thousand
60,000 3-inch ..do.....	9 ..do.....
100,000 1-inch ..do.....	11 ..do.....
100,000 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ..do.....	14 ..do.....
50,000 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..do.....	18 ..do.....
40,000 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ..do.....	22 ..do.....
40,000 2-inch ..do.....	25 ..do.....
30,000 2-ounce iron tacks .....	3 ..do.....
35,000 4-ounce ..do.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do.....
40,000 6-ounce ..do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do.....
45,000 8-ounce ..do.....	6 ..do.....
50,000 10-ounce ..do.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do.....
60,000 12-ounce ..do.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do.....
100,000 14-ounce ..do.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do.....
100,000 16-ounce ..do.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do.....
75,000 18-ounce ..do.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do.....
500 pounds 3-penny cut nails .....	5 50 per 100 lbs.
12 gross 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron screws.....	2 00 per gross...
8 gross 4-inch ..do.....	3 00 ..do.....
50 pounds 1-16-inch iron wire .....	12 per pound..
200 pounds 4-penny copper nails.....	31 ..do.....
200 pounds 6-penny ..do.....	31 ..do.....
250 pounds 8-penny ..do.....	31 ..do.....
300 pounds 10-penny ..do.....	31 ..do.....
300 pounds 12-penny ..do.....	31 ..do.....
100 pounds 20-penny ..do.....	31 ..do.....
4 griddles.....	40 each.....
4 griddles .....	75 ..do.....
9 copper tea kettles.....	2 25 ..do.....
6 iron ..do.....	50 ..do.....
4 fish kettles.....	3 00 ..do.....
5 iron ladles.....	25 ..do.....
7 frying pans .....	50 ..do.....
15 stew pans .....	70 ..do.....
7 milk pans.....	40 ..do.....
5 iron pots.....	75 ..do.....

Philadelphi.

*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.*

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EX. Doc. No. 11

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 21	1849. June 30	Bowlby & Brenner—Con.	4 pairs shovels, tongs, and pickers..... 4 tormentors..... 6 tinder boxes and steels..... 3 waffle irons..... 2 Dearborn's patent balances..... 3 butchers' cleavers..... 7 butchers' knives..... 2 cheese knives..... 2 sets tin measures..... 1 copper gallon measure..... 18 grog measures..... 2 gauging rods..... 2 bread sieves..... 5 bread shovels..... 3 tin flour scoops..... 3 large bread scales, beam, and weights..... 3 small bread scales, beam, and weights..... 3 flat bread scales, beam, and weights..... 2 steelyards..... 3 butcher's steels..... 6 copper funnels..... 3 sets lead weights, 1 ounce to 1 pound..... 3 sets iron weights, 1 pound to 4 pounds..... 2 sets iron weights, 4 pounds to 28 pounds..... 22 papers sewing needles, assorted..... 250 sailmaker's seaming needles..... 100 4-thread needles..... 75 6-thread needles..... 50 8-thread needles..... 300 sail needles, assorted..... 5 junk axes, handled..... 7 large hatchets.....	\$0 75 each..... 25...do..... 25...do..... 75...do..... 4 00...do..... 1 00...do..... 25...do..... 50...do..... 1 50 per set..... 2 00..... 4...each..... 87½...do..... 75...do..... 75...do..... 37½...do..... 4 50...do..... 3 00...do..... 4 00...do..... 87½...do..... 37½...do..... 75...do..... 30 per set..... 40...do..... 2 75...do..... 5 per paper..... 1...each..... 1½...do..... 1½...do..... 3½...do..... 1...do..... 1 25...do..... 75...do.....	Philadelphia.

4 hammers	37½	do
4 shoemaker's knives	10	do
24 shoe awls	4	do
3 pair pincers	31	do
4 spades	75	do
8 shovels	75	do
2 carpenter's adzes	1 25	do
1 carpenter's hollow adze	1 50	do
3 broad axes	2 50	each
6 wood axes	1 00	do
3 hatchets	50	do
18 bradawls	4	do
2 carpenter's brace and bits	3 75	do
2 steel-tongued bevils	50	do
12 2-foot rules, single and double jointed	50	do
4 carpenter's compasses	10	do
24 firmer chiseis, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches	25	do
18 socket chiseis, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 2 inches	40	do
12 firmer gouges	25	do
12 socket gouges	40	do
12 brass cocks	1 12½	do
1 pair chart callipers	75	do
24 candlesticks	12½	each
1 glazier's diamond	4 00	do
6 whipsaw files	12½	each
36 handsaw files	10	do
12 crosscut files	25	do
8 rattail files	12½	do
12 fine saw files	6½	do
30 nail gimblets	3	do
12 spike gimblets	10	do
50 pounds glue	15	do
2 carpenter's gauges	25	do
1 riveting hammers, handled	37½	do
6 claw hammers, handled	37½	do
1 wrench hammer, handled	75	do
6 sets caulking irons	1 00	per set
4 drawing knives	50	each
2 palette knives	37½	do
2 putty knives	19	do
1 glue kettle	62½	do

*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.*

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Article.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 21	1849. June 30	Bowlby & Bredner—Con.	1 pitch kettle ..... 7 chalk lines ..... 1 pitch ladle ..... 4 pair mauls, handled ..... 4 smoothing planes ..... 1 long jointer plane ..... 4 short jointer planes ..... 4 jack planes ..... 1 grooving plane ..... 2 bead planes ..... 4 rabbit planes ..... 3 moulding planes ..... 1 plow with 8 bits ..... 2 astrigal bits ..... 1 set match planes ..... 2 pair pincers ..... 2 pair plyers ..... 500 sheets sand paper ..... 8 wood rasps, assorted ..... 4 screw drivers ..... 2 steelyards to weigh 200 pounds ..... 5 handsaws ..... 1 whipsaw, with handle and box ..... 2 woodsaws ..... 1 sash saw ..... 1 pannel saw ..... 1 compass saw ..... 1 tennon saw ..... 1 dovetail saw ..... 5 wood-clamp screws ..... 1 jackscrew, 3 feet stock ..... 1 bench, screw .....	\$0'87 ..... 3 ..... each ..... 50 ..... 1 00 per pair ..... 1 00 ..... each ..... 2 00 ..... 1 75 ..... each ..... 1 25 ..... do ..... 1 37 ..... 62½ ..... each ..... 62½ ..... do ..... 1 00 ..... do ..... 4 00 ..... 56 ..... each ..... 3 00 ..... 31 per pair ..... 25 ..... do ..... ¾ per sheet ..... 30 ..... each ..... 31½ ..... do ..... 1 50 ..... do ..... 1 00 ..... do ..... 7 75 ..... 75 ..... each ..... 75 ..... 1 00 ..... 25 ..... 87½ ..... 62½ ..... 50 ..... each ..... 14 50 ..... 87½ .....	Philadelphia.

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EX. Doc. No. 1.

2 Turkey oil stones .....	50... each.....
2 grindstones, with axle and crank.....	3 75... do.....
2 trying squares.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ... do.....
2 iron squares.....	25... do.....
1 sailmaker's brass square .....	1 00.....
1 sawset.....	25.....
4 measuring tapes.....	1 25... each.....
1 bench vice.....	1 25.....
2 hand vices.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ... each.....
1 shifting wrench .....	1 75.....
4 pair sailmaker's dividers .....	18... each.....
6 sail knives.....	9... do.....
8 sail prickers.....	50... do.....
8 sail rubbers.....	25... do.....
2 cooper's adzes, handled .....	75... do.....
1 cooper's axe, handled.....	2 00.....
1 bung borer .....	50.....
1 tap borer .....	25.....
1 iron brace, with 20 bits.....	2 50.....
2 coopers' compasses.....	50... each.....
2 crows.....	1 50... do.....
4 iron dividers.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ... do.....
1 trow.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....
2 hammers.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ... each.....
1 marking iron.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....
1 beck iron.....	2 25.....
2 flagging irons.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ... each.....
1 cooper's long jointer .....	3 00.....
1 cooper's short jointer .....	2 50.....
2 coopers' drawing knives.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ... each.....
1 cooper's rounding knife .....	1 25... each.....
1 cooper's hollow knife.....	1 00.....
1 cooper's block plane.....	1 25.....
1 compass saw.....	31.....
1 handsaw .....	1 00.....
1 spoke-shave .....	37.....
1 bucket shave.....	75.....
1 can shave .....	75.....
1 in shave.....	62.....
1 cooper's vice.....	25.....

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

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EX. Doc. No. 1.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Article.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 21	1849. June 30	John Marsh.....	28 memorandum books, large..... 22 memorandum books, small..... 9 2-quire blank books..... 8 3-quire.....do..... 12 pieces India rubber..... 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ -pint bottles black ink..... 4 pint bottles red ink..... 13 inkstands..... 1 inkstand dish..... 8 penknives, 4 blades..... 3 reams log paper..... 13 reams foolscap paper..... 4 reams letter paper..... 2 reams envelope paper..... 30 sheets drawing paper..... 1 ream blotting paper..... 58 cards steel pens..... 2 parallel rulers..... 13 dozen lead pencils..... 452 slate pencils..... 18 camel's hair pencils..... 2,500 quills..... 8 sand boxes..... 20 pounds sand..... 6 double log slates..... 8 single.....do..... 2 boxes water colors..... 5 pounds wafers..... 34 papers ink powder..... 4 boxes and pounce..... 2 round rulers..... 2 flat rulers.....	\$0 17...each..... 6....do..... 50....do..... 75....do..... 3 per piece... 10 per bottle.. 18...each..... 17....do..... 4 00..... 50...each..... 6 50 per ream... 2 50....do..... 2 00....do..... 3 00....do..... 10 per sheet... 2 50 per ream... 17 per card.... 2 00 each..... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per dozen.. 25 per 100..... 1 each..... 60 per 100..... 7 each..... 4 per pound.. 60...each..... 12....do..... 5 50 per box... 50 per pound... 5 per paper... 17...each..... 25....do..... 13....do.....	Charlestown.

				2 Gunter's scales	46	do.	
				66 bolts red tape	5	per bolt	
				4 paper folders	17	each	
				1 box mathematical instruments	7	00	
				4 pounds sealing-wax	75	per pound	
				12 bolts taste	2	00	
				3 rolling rulers	30	each	
				2 wafer seals	33	do.	
June	21	June	30	Hendricks & Brothers	319,500	pounds sheathing copper	21.95 per lb
					875	pounds braziers' copper	21.95 do.
					6,500	pounds composition sheathing nails	21.95 do.
June	21	June	30	James D. Wetham	40	yards muslin	12½ per yard
					5	binacle lamps	9 00 each
					13	deck lanterns	25 do.
					7	side do.	3 00 do.
					9	signal do.	10 00 do.
					2	deep sea leads, 140 pounds	6 per pound
					2	do. do. 80 do.	6 do.
					10	hand leads	44 each
					200	fathoms 1½-inch deep sea line	12 per fathom
					120	fathoms 1-inch coasting sea line	7 7-10 do.
					10	hand lines	50 each
					12	log lines	50 do.
					7	copper pumps, with joints	5 80 do.
					2	log reels	40 do.
					6	hand trumpets	1 50 do.
					72	dozen woven lampwick	5 per dozen
					50	clamp scrubbing brushes	20 each
					50	hand do.	15 do.
					13	long handled tar brushes	30 do.
					6	short do. do.	25 do.
					4	commanders	87½ do.
					4	silver calls	5 00 do.
					3	granés	1 20 do.
					3	harpoons	88 do.
					80	fishing hooks, assorted	1¼ do.
					60	fishing-lines	10 do.
					82	marine spikes	40 do.
					12	serving mallets	30 do.
					3	mauls, handled	1 25 do.
					32	mounted palms	25 do.

Gosport.

Philadelphia.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Article.	Rates.	Navy yards where deliverable.
1843. June 21	1849. June 30	James D. Wetham—Con.	90 scrapers, handled..... 40 whitewash brushes..... 8 dust.....do..... 2 varnish.....do..... 40 paint.....do..... 10 sash tool.....do..... 18 camel's hair..do..... 1 dozen best Gunter's scales..... 7 horn lanterns..... 4 small sized lamps and reflectors..... 19 life preservers..... 12 caulking mallets..... 1 paint stone and muller..... 8 paint buckets..... 200 pounds beeswax..... 8 setting fids..... 16 splicing fids..... 25 lanterns..... 16 lights of glass for lanterns..... 6 mounted roping palms..... 1 store-room lantern, with reflector..... 1 fire hold.....do.....do..... 1 main hold.....do.....do..... 1 splicing room.....do.....do..... 50 pounds chalk..... 400..do..tallow, in casks..... 40..do..seine twine..... 100..do..whipping twine..... 500..do..sewing.....do..... 10..do..shoe.....do..... 50..do..cotton.....do..... 40 sides $\frac{1}{2}$ -tanned rigging leather.....	\$0.30..each..... 40..do..... 25..do..... 25..do..... 40..do..... 14..do..... 6..do..... 50..do..... 1 20..do..... 1 50..do..... 1 50..do..... 60..do..... 2 00..... 30 each..... 28 per pound..... 75..each..... 40..do..... 1 00..do..... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per light..... 50..each..... 12 00..... 10 00..... 10 00..... 10 00..... 1 per pound..... 9..do..... 26..do..... 30..do..... 25..do..... 40..do..... 24..do..... 2 25 per side.....	Philadelphia.

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June

21

June

30

Bonsal &amp; Brothers.....

4. do. best pump.....do.	4 60	do.
20. do. bellows.....do.	3 00	do.
5 smiths' anvils, 110 to 150 pounds.....	17	per pound.
100 hickory brooms.....	10	each.
100 corn.....do.	14	do.
12 hair.....do.	50	do.
12 dusting brushes.....	25	do.
75 pieces blue bunting.....	6 57	per piece.
75. do. red.....do.	6 70	do.
75. do. white.....do.	6 00	do.
5. do. yellow.....do.	6 00	do.
5. do. green.....do.	6 00	do.
5 dozen brass quadrants.....	5 00	each.
30 pounds borax.....	20	per pound.
20 silver calls.....	3 00	each.
1 dozen carpenter's compasses.....	1 50	per dozen.
2. do. firmer chisels.....	2 00	do.
2. do. socket.....do.	4 00	do.
2. do. brass cocks.....	10 00	do.
200 pounds white chalk.....	1	per pound.
20 dozen iron cupboard locks.....	2 50	per dozen.
20. do. brass.....do.....do.	2 50	do.
30. do. iron pad.....do.	2 50	do.
20. do. brass drawer.....do.	2 50	do.
20. do. iron chest.....do.	2 50	do.
20. do. iron drawer.....do.	2 50	do.
6. do. Carpenter's patent closet locks.....	5 00	do.
3. do. log lines.....	12 00	do.
2. do. lamps, with reflectors.....	15 00	do.
10 pounds crocus martis.....	10	per pound.
3 dozen claw hammers.....	3 00	per dozen.
500 sheets horn, largest size.....	7	per sheet.
6 dozen roping palms.....	6 50	per dozen.
6. do. seaming palms.....	6 50	do.
2 turning lathes and tools.....	50 00	each.
4 dozen glass lamp chimneys.....	1 25	per dozen.
200 yards bleached cotton.....	8	per yard.
3,700 pounds cut nails, different sizes.....	4 ½	per pound.
200. do. 3-penny cut nails.....	5 ½	do.
400. do. wrought nails.....	10	do.
1 dozen pinners.....	2 00	per dozen.

Gosport

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List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Article.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1849. June 21	1849. June 30	Bonsal & Bro.—Contin'd.	1 dozen sail pickers..... 6...do. ship scrapers..... 3...do. spades..... 30 gross 1½-inch iron screws..... 30...do. 1½-inch...do..... 30...do. 1½-inch...do..... 50 yards coarse cloth..... 50,000 ¾-inch copper tacks..... 50,000 ¾-inch...do..... 1 dozen Hindostan oilstones..... 1...do. grindstones..... 1...do. spokeshaves..... 20,000 1½-inch copper brads..... 20 pounds white sewing thread..... 20...do. black...do..... 50...do. assorted colors sewing thread..... 20 dozen sewing awls..... 12...do. brad...do..... 3...do. handles for awls..... 3...do...do...do..... 12...do. fishing lines..... 12...do...do. hooks..... 20 pounds shoe thread..... 200 Bath bricks..... 1 dozen small screw plates and taps..... 2...do. hand vices..... 2...do. fine flat polished files..... 2...do. coopers' adzes..... 1...do. expenditure books..... 2...do. 3-quire letter...do..... 2...do...do. order...do..... 2...do. 4-quire blank...do.....	\$5 00 per dozen.. 3 50...do..... 6 00...do..... 35 per gross.. 30...do..... 25...do..... 35 per yard.. 35 per 1,000.. 30...do..... 3 00..... 18 00..... 4 00..... 30 per 1,000.. 60 per pound.. 60...do..... 60...do..... 10 per dozen.. 10...do..... 10...do..... 10...do..... 1 00...do..... 12½...do..... 75 per pound.. 5 each..... 10 00..... 3 00 per dozen.. 3 50...do..... 12 00...do..... 48 00...do..... 12 00...do..... 12 00...do..... 12 00...do.....	Gosport.

June 22 June 30  
 June 22 June 30

J. H. & B. H. Ellieott,  
 Long & Davenport

2	do.	3-quire	do	do	9 00	do
2	do.	2-quire	do	do	6 00	do
2	do.	1-quire	do	do	4 00	do
6	do.	pint bottles	black ink	do	1 80	per dozen
3	do.	1/2 pint	do	red do	1 20	do
12	do.	memorandum	books	do	2 25	do
4	do.	small sized	wood inkstands	do	75	do
4	do.	large	do	do	3 00	do
4	do.	best	penknives	do	6 00	do
50	reams	best ruled	foolscap paper	do	3 00	per ream
24	do	do	letter	do	2 75	do
10	do	do	log	do	7 00	do
20	do	do	envelope	do	3 00	do
100	sheets	drawing	do	do	10	per sheet
200	cards	best steel	pens	do	25	per card
6	gross	best black-lead	pencils	do	4 50	per gross
200	papers	black sand	do	do	3	per paper
20	pounds	best	wafers	do	50	per pound
40	pounds	Irish	sealing wax	do	75	do
2	gross	red	tape	do	4 00	per gross
1/2	gross	silk	taste	do	27 00	do
2	reams	blotting	paper	do	3 50	per ream
2	pounds	India	rubber	do	75	per pound
1	dozen	large	parallel rulers	do	12 00	do
500	slate	pencils	do	do	20	per 100
24	camel's	hair	pencils	do	2	each
10	M	best	quills	do	5 00	per 1,000
3	dozen	double	log slates	do	10 00	per dozen
2	do.	small	do	do	2 00	do
1	do.	boxes	water colors	do	36 00	do
20	do.	papers	inkpowder	do	75	do
2	do.	pounce	boxes and pounce	do	1 50	do
2	do.	Gun ter's	scales	do	6 00	do
3	do.	ivory	paper knives	do	2 25	do
1	do.	wafer	seals	do	2 50	do
1	do.	cases	mathematical instruments	do	75 00	do
196	032	pounds	tank iron	do	4 0	64 per lb
128	do	do	iron wire, No. 2	do	6 1/2	do
123	do	do	No. 3	do	6 1/2	do
123	do	do	No. 4	do	6 1/2	do
123	do	do	No. 5	do	6 1/2	do

9 00	do
6 00	do
4 00	do
1 80	per dozen
1 20	do
2 25	do
75	do
3 00	do
6 00	do
3 00	per ream
2 75	do
7 00	do
3 00	do
10	per sheet
25	per card
4 50	per gross
3	per paper
50	per pound
75	do
4 00	per gross
27 00	do
3 50	per ream
75	per pound
12 00	do
20	per 100
2	each
5 00	per 1,000
10 00	per dozen
2 00	do
36 00	do
75	do
1 50	do
6 00	do
2 25	do
2 50	do
75 00	do
4 0	64 per lb
6 1/2	do
6 1/2	do
6 1/2	do
6 1/2	do

Washington.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 22	1849. June 30	Long & Davenport—Con.	128 pounds iron wire, No. 6.....	\$0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound.	Washington.
			64.....do.....No. 7.....	7.....do.....	
			64.....do.....No. 8.....	7.....do.....	
			64.....do.....No. 9.....	7.....do.....	
			64.....do.....No. 10.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	
			64.....do.....No. 11.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	
			64.....do.....No. 12.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	
			64.....do.....No. 13.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do.....	
			500 pounds 12-penny cut-iron nails.....	5.....do.....	
			500 pounds 10-penny cut-iron nails.....	5.....do.....	
			200 pounds 12-penny wrought iron nails.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	
June 22	June 30	Tucker, Cooper & Co.....	200 pounds 10-penny wrought iron nails.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	
			500 pounds bolt copper (different sizes).....	27.....do.....	Pensacola.
			170 pounds 32-ounce braziers' copper.....	27.....do.....	
			6,900 pounds sheathing copper (different sizes).....	24.....do.....	
			50,000 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch copper tacks.....	50 per 1,000.....	
			250 pounds copper rivets and bars (assorted).....	45 per pound.....	
June 23	June 30	H. L. Kendall & Co.....	5,000 pounds pure spermaceti candles.....	27.....do.....	Pensacola.
June 24	June 30	Charles E. Gibbs.....	10 boxes x tin.....	10 25 per box.....	Philadelphia.
			10 boxes xx tin.....	12 50.....do.....	
			450 pounds pig block tin.....	25 per pound.....	
			2,000 pounds 6-pound sheet lead.....	5.....do.....	
			4,000 pounds 7-pound sheet lead.....	5.....do.....	
			6,000 pounds 8-pound sheet lead.....	5.....do.....	
			2,040 pounds lead pipe (different sizes).....	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ .....do.....	
			500 pounds dry white lead.....	5 0.95 per lb.....	Washington.
			700 pounds Spanish whiting.....	8 9-10.....do.....	
			50 pounds litharge.....	6.....do.....	
			100 pounds Paris green.....	33.....do.....	
			500 pounds lamp black.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do.....	
			12 pounds chrome green.....	35.....do.....	
			6 pounds Prussian blue.....	1 00.....do.....	

June 30 June 30 Samuel Lock.....

5 pounds Chinese vermilion.....  
 200 gallons raw linseed oil.....  
 60 gallons spirits turpentine.....  
 1,500 pounds wrought iron spikes (different sizes).....  
 2,000 pounds iron put, nails (different sizes).....  
 500 pounds sister hooks.....  
 50 iron hanks.....  
 50 wood hanks.....  
 2,000 pounds pig lead.....  
 1,000 pounds 3-16-sheet lead.....  
 6 gross 1-inch brass screws.....  
 6 gross 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do.....  
 6 gross 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.....  
 6 gross 2-inch.....do.....  
 6 gross 1-inch iron screws.....  
 6 gross 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do.....  
 6 gross 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.....  
 6 gross 2-inch.....do.....  
 3 gross 3-inch.....do.....  
 50,000 iron tacks, 14 and 16 ounces.....  
 1 dozen 6-inch iron knobs and locks.....  
 1 dozen coopers' adzes.....  
 200 pounds cooper's rivets.....  
 500 small size iron thimbles.....  
 2 dozen wood axes.....  
 2 dozen wood axe handles.....  
 1 dozen rivetting hammers.....  
 2 dozen hand hammers.....  
 10 pounds quick silver.....  
 6 dozen 2-inch brass butt hinges.....  
 6 dozen 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch brass butt hinges.....  
 6 dozen 2-inch iron butt hinges.....  
 6 dozen 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron butt hinges.....  
 50 barrels slaked lime.....  
 6 setts caulking irons.....  
 2 dozen long handled tar brushes.....  
 100 clamp brushes and handles.....  
 1,000 cod hooks.....  
 1,000 mackerel hooks.....  
 1 dozen caulking mallets.....  
 1 dozen serving mallets.....

1 50.....do.....  
 65 per gallon..  
 43.....do.....  
 7 per pound...  
 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....  
 18.....do.....  
 20 each.....  
 4 each.....  
 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per pound..  
 7.....do.....  
 1 00 per gross...  
 1 50.....do.....  
 2 00.....do.....  
 3 00.....do.....  
 30.....do.....  
 40.....do.....  
 50.....do.....  
 75.....do.....  
 1 25.....do.....  
 8 per 1,000...  
 15 00.....do.....  
 21 00.....do.....  
 12 per pound...  
 5 each.....  
 12 00 per dozen...  
 2 00.....do.....  
 9 00.....do.....  
 6 00.....do.....  
 1 75 per pound..  
 1 50 per dozen...  
 2 25.....do.....  
 75.....do.....  
 1 00.....do.....  
 1 25 per barrel...  
 2 00 per sett...  
 6 00.....do.....  
 30 each.....  
 10 00.....do.....  
 4 50.....do.....  
 10 00.....do.....  
 3 00.....do.....

Pensacola.

*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.*

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Article.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. June 30	1849. June 30	Samuel Locke—Cont'd...	2 dozen screw-drivers..... 5,000 sewing needles..... 6 dozen iron palms..... 6 gross 6-inch hand saw files..... ½ gross brass door buttons..... ½ dozen spoke shaves..... 200 sheets lantern horn..... ½ dozen binnacle bowls..... 6 dozen iron pad locks..... 2 dozen brass pad locks..... 400 pounds white rope..... 3,800 pounds ratline (different sizes)..... 1,000 pounds tarred marline..... 1,000 pounds tarred houseline..... 100 pounds signal halyards..... 100 cod lines..... 50 pounds fish lines..... 20 pieces red bunting..... 20 pieces white bunting..... 15 pieces blue bunting..... 5,000 pounds white lead, ½ in 50 pound kegs..... 2,500 pounds black paint.....do..... 1,000 pounds dry red lead.....do..... 500 gallons linseed oil, in barrels..... 300 gallons spirits turpentine..... 10 gallons Japan varnish..... 150 gallons bright varnish..... 150 gallons black varnish..... 400 pounds litharge..... 500 pounds Spanish brown..... 50 pounds rotten stone..... 500 pounds putty, in bladders.....	\$6 00 per dozen... 2 00 per 1,000... 2 00 per dozen... 15 00 per gross... 7 50...do..... 4 00 per dozen... 10 per sheet... 12 00 per dozen... 2 00...do..... 9 00...do..... 11 per pound.. 10½ do..... 16...do..... 16...do..... 20...do..... 25...each.... 30 per pound.. 8 00 per piece... 7 00...do..... 7 50...do..... 7½ per pound.. 7...do..... 7...do..... 65 per gallon.. 60...do..... 1 00...do..... 30...do..... 50...do..... 7 per pound.. 3...do..... 5...do..... 4½...do.....	Pensacola.

			12 reams emery paper.....	6 00 per ream...	
			4 reams sand paper.....	3 00...do.....	
July 3	June 30	J. R. Anderson.....	32,337 pounds flat iron, different sizes.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.	Washington.
10	30	Wilder P. Walker.....	50 tons American gray pig iron.....	30 00 per ton.....	Kittery.
			16,000 pounds first quality oakum.....	8 per pound..	
			50 barrels pitch.....	1 25 per barrel..	
			20 barrels tar.....	2 65...do.....	
			15 barrels white rosin.....	63...do.....	
			15 barrels turpentine.....	3 00...do.....	
July 10	June 30	James M. Shaw.....	25,000 pounds oakum.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.	Charlestown.
April 29		Worthington & Baker ...	Patent percussion water gauge.....	4,250 00.....	
Aug. 11		St. Clair & Brooks.....	16,065 feet white pine lumber, clear stuff.....	19 00 per M. feet.	Erie, Pa.
	1848.				
Sept. 23	Nov. 1	Thomas S. Barnstead....	20 pieces mast timber, different sizes.....	50 00...each.....	Philadelphia.
			1...do.....80 feet long.....	52 00...do.....	
			1...do.....do.....45...do. 30 by 30 in. square.	60 00...do.....	
Sept. 19	Nov. 1	Samuel P. Brown.....	1 piece mast timber, 83 feet long.....	219 00...do.....	Portsmouth.
			1...do...do...80...do.....	219 00...do.....	
			1...do...do...67...do.....	80 00...do.....	
			1...do...do...38...do.....		
Sept. 9	Nov. 1	John Tunis.....	2,008 feet white pine mast timber, different sizes.....	50 per foot....	Gosport.
			1 piece, 160 feet...do...80 feet long.....	75...do.....	
			1...do. 200...do...do...47...do.....	1 00...do.....	
Sept. 7		Storer & Stephenson....	1,200 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch iron proof chain.....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ per pound.	Philadelphia.
			1,400...do... $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch...do...do.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ...do.....	
			800...do... $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch...do...do.....	7...do.....	
			400...do... $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch...do...do.....	10...do.....	
			500...do...grapnels.....	8...do.....	
			5,450...do...flat iron.....	80 00 per ton.....	
Aug. 10	Sept. 15	J. M. & B. H. Ellicott...	Plate iron.....	5.70 per lb...	Washington.
			Bar iron.....	3.70 do.....	
			Flanch iron.....	3.88 do.....	
			800 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron rods, for rivets.....	4...do.....	
Oct. 5	Dec. 31	Wm. Lang.....	3 pieces black spruce spar timber, 58 feet long.....	30 00 per piece...	Philadelphia.
			3...do...do...do...36...do.....	10 00...do.....	
			1...do...do...do...53...do.....	12 00...do.....	
			2...do...do...do...57...do.....	20 00...do.....	
			3...do...do...do...38...do.....	8 00...do.....	
			1...do...do...do...45...do.....	12 00...do.....	
			1...do...do...do...58...do.....	30 00...do.....	
			6...do...do...do...64...do.....	45 00...do.....	

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848. Oct. 5	1848. Dec. 31	Wm. Lang—Continued..	6 pieces black spruce spar timber, 48 feet long .....	\$20 00 per piece...	Philadelphia.
			3.....do.....do.....do.... 44....do.....	12 00....do.....	
			4.....do.....do.....do.... 50....do.....	18 00....do.....	
			8.....do.....do.....do.... 47....do.....	12 00....do.....	
			8.....do.....do.....do.... 40....do.....	10 00....do.....	
			25 pieces of inch spar.....do.....do.....	2 50....do.....	
			20 poles.....do.....do.....do.....	50....do.....	
Oct. 5	Dec. 31	George Adams.....	3 pieces black spruce spar timber, 58 feet long .....	32 00....do.....	Gosport.
			3.....do.....do.....do.... 36....do.....	9 00....do.....	
			1.....do.....do.....do.... 53....do.....	13 00....do.....	
			2.....do.....do.....do.... 57....do.....	21 00....do.....	
			3.....do.....do.....do.... 38....do.....	7 00....do.....	
			1.....do.....do.....do.... 45....do.....	14 00....do.....	
			1.....do.....do.....do.... 58....do.....	31 00....do.....	
			6.....do.....do.....do.... 64....do.....	50 00....do.....	
			6.....do.....do.....do.... 48....do.....	24 00....do.....	
			3.....do.....do.....do.... 44....do.....	10 00....do.....	
			4.....do.....do.....do.... 50....do.....	21 00....do.....	
			8.....do.....do.....do.... 47....do.....	15 00....do.....	
			9.....do.....do.....do.... 40....do.....	9 00....do.....	
			25 pieces of inch spar.....do.....do.....	2 00....do.....	
			20 poles.....do.....do.....do.....	25....do.....	
Sept. 12	1849. Dec. 30	John H. McIntosh.....	10,000 cubic feet promiscuous live oak timber.....	93 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per c. foot.	Kittery.
			1,000 cubic feet live oak, keelson pieces.....	1 10....do.....	
Sept. 22	Dec. 30	John S. E. Nutwell.....	400 white oak knees.....do.....do.....	1 00 per siding in	Kittery.
			200....do....boat knees.....do.....do.....	1 00....do.....	Charlestown.
Oct. 2	Dec. 30	E. J. Higgins & Bro.....	50 sticks red cedar.....do.....do.....	25 00 per stick...	Pensacola.
			1,120 pounds lignumvitæ.....do.....do.....	10 per pound..	
Oct. 3	Dec. 30	Edw'd H. Herbert.....	40,000 cubic feet white oak plank stocks .....	39 per c. foot..	Charlestown.
			5,000....do.....do.....promiscuous timber.....	39....do.....	
			5,000....do.....do.....curve.....do.....	45....do.....	



				5 cords.....do.....butts.....	20 00 per cord	
				5.....do.....hickory.....do.....	20 00.....do.....	
Oct.	4	Dec.	30	Christopher Miller.....	37 per c. foot..	Brooklyn.
	4		30	Samuel Etheredge.....	30.....do.....	Gosport.
	4		30	John Nash.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	Gosport.
				720.....do.....do.....	48.....do.....	
				6 white oak or hickory butt pieces, 8 feet long	1 00.....each.....	
				6.....do.....do.....do.....12.....do.....	1 50.....do.....	
				8.....do.....do.....do.....14.....do.....	1 50.....do.....	
				30.....do.....do.....do.....7.....do.....	1 60.....do.....	
Oct.	5	Dec.	30	Wm. C. Borroughs.....	35 00 per M. feet.	Gosport.
				4,000 superficial feet cypress boards	47 50.....do.....	
				11,000.....do.....elm.....do.....	52 50 per ton.....	Brooklyn.
Oct.	7	Dec.	30	James Munson.....	25 00 per M. feet.	Charlestown.
	10		30	Wildes P. Walker.....	40 00.....do.....	
				2,500 feet yellow oak boat boards, 1-inch.	39 00.....do.....	
				2,500.....do.....do.....do..... $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.	7 per foot.....	Kittery.
Oct.	9	Dec.	30	Silliek Nichols.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound	
				1,492 feet white ash oars	30 per piece..	
				6,000 pounds lignumvitæ.....	2 50 each.....	
				100 hickory bars, 6 feet long	45 per foot.....	Brooklyn.
				18.....do.....14.....do.....	03 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	Brooklyn.
Oct.	11	Dec.	30	Van Pelt & Russell.....	05.....do.....	
	11		30	F. A. Southmayd.....	05.....do.....	
				83 feet hickory bars	05.....do.....	
				5,000 feet oak boards.....	05.....do.....	
				100 white ash oars, 16 feet long, 1,600 feet	05.....do.....	
				100.....do.....15.....do.....1,500 do.....	05.....do.....	
				100.....do.....14.....do.....1,400 do.....	05.....do.....	
				200.....do.....13.....do.....2,600 do.....	05.....do.....	
				100.....do.....12.....do.....1,200 do.....	05.....do.....	
				50.....do.....11.....do.....550 do.....	05.....do.....	
				20.....do.....10.....do.....200 do.....	05.....do.....	
20			30	Henry Buck.....	30 per cubic ft.	Brooklyn.
				25,600 cubic feet yellow pine plank stocks	39.....do.....	
				3,805 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....do.....beams.....	35 00 per M.....	Philadelphia.
				15,000 feet 1-inch white pine pannel boards	35 00.....do.....	
19			30	Henry Church.....	33 00.....do.....	
				7,000 do. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....do.....	33 00.....do.....	
				15,000 do. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....do.....	05 per sup'l ft.	
				200 superficial feet black walnut veneers.....	30 00 per M.....	Gosport.
				3,000.....do.....white oak plank and boards.....	35 00.....do.....	
				4,000.....do.....white pine.....do.....	35 00.....do.....	
				4,000.....do.....3-inch white pine plank and boards	33 00.....do.....	
				15,000.....do.....2.....do.....do.....	33 00.....do.....	
				20,000.....do.....1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....do.....	33 00.....do.....	
				30,000.....do.....1.....do.....do.....	35 00.....do.....	

*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.*

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rate.	Navy yard where deliverable.	
1848. Oct. 19	1849. Dec. 30	Henry Church—cont'd...	10,000 superfi'l ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch white pine plank and boards	\$30 00 per M.....	Gosport.	
			10,000.....do.....1-inch merchantable plank & boards	17 00.....do.....		
			5,000.....do.....2.....do.....do.....do.....	16 00.....do.....		
			2,400.....do.....2-inch Susquehanna plank & boards	48 00.....do.....		
			23,000.....do.....white ash.....do.....do.....	25 00.....do.....		
			15,000.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	25 00.....do.....		
			1,000.....do.....cherry boards.....do.....do.....	40 00.....do.....		
			4,600.....do.....black walnut boards.....do.....do.....	35 00.....do.....		
			1,000.....do.....do.....do.....do.....10 to 20 inches	40 00.....do.....		
			1,000.....do.....do.....do.....do.....18 to 20.....do.....	40 00.....do.....		
			1,000.....do.....baywood mahogany, 4 inches thick	170 00.....do.....		
			1,000.....do.....do.....do.....do..... $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do.....	130 00.....do.....		
			1,000.....do.....do.....do.....do..... $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	100 00.....do.....		
			50 ash oak rafters.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	2 50 each.....		
Nov. 8	30	E. J. Higgins & Bro.....	6,000 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2-inch white oak plank.....do.....do.....	70 00 per M ft....		Pensacola.
			40,000 do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	80 00.....do.....		
	2	30	Joseph Grice.....	30,000 do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	90 00.....do.....	Pensacola.
			Yellow pine lumber.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	35 00.....do.....		
			3,204 cubic feet mast timber.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	60 per cubic ft.		

EX. Doc. No. 1.

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ABSTRACT OF OFFERS  
MADE  
TO FURNISH NAVAL SUPPLIES,  
COMING UNDER THE COGNIZANCE  
OF THE  
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIR,  
EXHIBITING

*In scales from No. 1 to No. 21, inclusive, as well those which were  
accepted as those which were rejected, between November  
22, 1847, (date of last report,) and December 1,  
1848: reported in obedience to act of Con-  
gress of March 3, 1843.*

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No. 1.

Scale of offers to furnish felt, under advertisement by the bureau of December 21, 1847. Offers received to Jan. 30, 1848, to be delivered at the navy yards at Kittery, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Gosport, by August 1, 1848.

Bidders.	Required at Kittery, Maine, 5,000 square feet.			Required at Brooklyn, N. Y., 5,000 square feet.			Required at Philadelphia, 7,000 square feet.			Required at Gosport, Va., 7,000 square feet.			Total amount of offer.	
	Offered.			Offered.			Offered.			Offered.				
	Feet.	Rate.	Amount.	Feet.	Rate.	Amount.	Feet.	Rate.	Amount.	Feet.	Rate.	Amount.		
Nathaniel Hamlen, of Boston, Mass..	5,000	10	\$500 00	5,000	10	\$500 00	7,000	10	\$700 00	7,000	10	\$700 00	\$2,400 00	
Storer & Stevenson, of New York...	5,000	10	500 00	5,000	10	500 00	7,000	10	700 00	7,000	10	700 00		2,400 00
James R. Hitchcock, of New York..	5,000	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	381 25	5,000	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	375 00	7,000	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	533 75	7,000	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	533 75		
Hy. P. Fairbanks, of Boston, Mass..	5,000	11	550 00	5,000	11	550 00	7,000	11	770 00	7,000	11	770 00		1,823 75
John H. Bacon, of Medford, Mass...	5,000	10	500 00	5,000	10	500 00	7,000	10	700 00	7,000	10	700 00		2,640 00
James Clifton, of Philadelphia.....	5,000	12	600 00	5,000	12	600 00	7,000	12	840 00	7,000	12	840 00		2,400 00
Nathaniel Hamlen, of Boston, Mass..	5,000	12	600 00	5,000	12	600 00	7,000	12	840 00	7,000	12	840 00		2,665 00
O. Whittlesey, of Washington.....	5,000	10	500 00	5,000	10	500 00	7,000	10	700 00	7,000	10	700 00		2,380 00
† Alpheus Forbes, of New York....	Nos. 1, 2, or 3. } 57 $\frac{3}{8}$			Nos. 1, 2, or 3. } 57 $\frac{3}{8}$			Nos. 1, 2, or 3. } 57 $\frac{3}{8}$			Nos. 1, 2, or 3. } 57 $\frac{3}{8}$				2,400 00
	No. 4.. } 7 $\frac{5}{8}$			No. 4.. } 7 $\frac{5}{8}$			No. 4.. } 7 $\frac{5}{8}$			No. 4.. } 7 $\frac{5}{8}$				

\* Accepted.

† The samples show an article entirely unsuited to the purposes for which it is wanted.

NOTE.—In consequence of the failure on the part of J. R. Hitchcock to furnish felt of a quality equal to the sample submitted by him, the offer No. 8 of O. Whittlesey was accepted on the 13th February, 1848.

Offers opened Monday, 31st January, 1848, in presence of  
 CH. WM. SKINNER,  
 CH. H. HASWELL,  
 P. C. JOHNSON,  
 J. H. REILLY,

No. 2.

Scale of offers to furnish mast and spar timber at the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, by September 1, 1848, under advertisement of the bureau of January 13, 1848.—Offers received to February 18, 1848.

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EX. DOC. NO. 1.

Bidders.	MAST TIMBER, No. 1.							Aggregate amount of bids.
	4 pieces, 40 feet long, 17 by 17 inches square.	4 pieces, 37 feet long, 17 by 17 inches square.	4 pieces, 35 feet long, 17 by 17 inches square.	4 pieces, 61 feet long, 17 by 17 inches square.	4 pieces, 58 feet long, 17 by 17 inches square.	1 piece, 80 feet long, 21 inches diameter.	1 piece, 47 feet long, 30 by 30 inches square.	
	1,854 cubic feet.					178 cubic feet.	242 cubic feet.	
	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	
Samuel P. Brown.....	52 cents..	52 cents..	52 cents..	52 cents..	52 cents..	\$130 per piece..	\$123 34 per piece..	\$1,222 63
Alpheus Fobes .....	33. do....	38. do....	38. do....	38. do....	38. do....	38 cents.....	33 cents.....	864 12
Bangs & Brothers.....	65. do....	65. do....	65. do....	65. do....	65. do....	\$250 per piece..	\$190 per piece..	1,645 10

Accepted.—Bangs & Brothers for mast timber No. 1.

No. 2—Continued.

Bidders.	SPAR TIMBER, No. 2.															Aggregate amount of bids.
	3 pieces, 58 feet long.	3 pieces, 36 feet long.	1 piece, 53 feet long.	2 pieces, 57 feet long.	3 pieces, 38 feet long.	1 piece, 45 feet long.	1 piece, 58 feet long.	6 pieces, 64 feet long.	6 pieces, 48 feet long.	3 pieces, 44 feet long.	4 pieces, 50 feet long.	8 pieces, 47 feet long.	8 pieces, 40 feet long.	25 pieces inch spars— 175 inches.	20 poles.	
	Price per piece.													Price pr. inch.	Price pr. pole.	
Samuel P. Brown.....	\$50 00	\$5 00	\$8 00	\$40 00	\$5 00	\$6 00	\$10 00	\$50 00	\$24 00	\$6 00	\$9 00	\$6 00	\$5 00	\$0 25	\$0 30	\$919 75
Alpheus Fobes.....	100 00	40 00	70 00	160 00	45 00	68 00	75 00	200 00	100 00	60 00	65 00	50 00	45 00	30	30	4,146 50
Bangs & Brothers.....	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	20	75	699 25
Joseph Grice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Accepted.—Bangs & Brothers, for spar timber No. 2.

Offers opened Monday, February 21, 1848, in presence of—

CH. WM. SKINNER,  
P. C. JOHNSON,  
J. H. REILY.

No. 3.

Scale of offers to furnish mast and spar timber at the navy yard at Philadelphia, by the 1st of September, 1843, under advertisement of the bureau of January 13, 1848. Offers received to February 18, 1848.

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EX. DOC. NO. 1.

Bidders.		MAST TIMBER, No. 1.							Aggregate amount of bids.
		4 pieces, 40 feet long, 17 by 17 inches square.	4 pieces, 37 feet long, 17 by 17 inches square.	4 pieces, 35 feet long, 17 by 17 inches square.	4 pieces, 61 feet long, 17 by 17 inches square.	4 pieces, 58 feet long, 17 by 17 inches square.	1 piece, 80 feet long; 21 inches diameter.	1 piece, 45 feet long, 30 by 30 inches square.	
		2,015 cubic feet.					178 cubic feet.	228 cubic feet.	
		Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	
Samuel P. Brown.....	49 cents..	49 cents..	49 cents..	49 cents..	49 cents..	\$115 per piece..	50 cents.....	\$1,216 17	
Alpheus Fobes .....	55.. do....	55.. do....	55.. do....	55.. do....	55.. do....	175.... do.....	\$100 per piece..	1,383 25	
Bangs & Brothers .....	38.. do....	38.. do....	38.. do....	38.. do....	38.. do....	33 cents.....	33 cents .....	919 98	
Jacob P. Donaldson*.....	75.. do....	75.. do....	75.. do....	75.. do....	75.. do....	\$90 per piece..	\$1 50.....	1,943 25	

Accepted.—Bangs & Brothers, for mast timber, No. 1.



No. 3—Continued.

Bidders.	SPAR TIMBER, No. 2.														Price per inch.	Price per pole.	Aggregate amount of bids.
	3 pieces, 58 feet long.	3 pieces, 36 feet long.	1 piece, 53 feet long.	2 pieces, 57 feet long.	3 pieces, 33 feet long.	1 piece, 45 feet long.	1 piece, 58 feet long.	6 pieces, 64 feet long.	6 pieces, 48 feet long.	3 pieces, 44 feet long.	4 pieces, 50 feet long.	8 pieces, 47 feet long.	8 pieces, 40 feet long.	25 pieces inch spars, 175 inches.			
	Price per piece.																
Samuel P. Brown. ....	\$17 00	\$4 00	\$7 00	\$38 00	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$10 00	\$50 00	\$22 00	\$5 00	\$3 00	\$6 00	\$5 00	\$9 20	\$0 20	\$372 00	
Alpheus Fobes.....	100 00	40 00	69 00	155 00	43 00	66 00	74 00	200 00	100 00	60 00	64 00	69 06	45 00	35	60	4,217 25	
Bangs & Brothers.....	13 25	16 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	20	75	699 25	
Jacob P. Donaldson* ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

\* Having substituted *Norway pine* for spruce pine, his offer for spars is informal. Accepted.—Bangs & Brothers, for spar timber, No. 2.

Offers opened, Monday, February 21, 1848, in presence of—

CHAS. WM. SKINNER,  
P. C. JOHNSON,  
J. H. REILY.

EX. DOC. NO. 1.



No. 4.

Scale of offers to furnish mast and spar timber at the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, by the 1st of September, 1848, under advertisement of the bureau of the 13th of January, 1848. Offers received to the 18th of February, 1848.

530

Bidders.	MAST TIMBER, No. 1.							Aggregate amount of bids.
	4 pieces, 28 feet long, 16 by 16 inches square.	4 pieces, 55 feet long, 16 by 16 inches square.	4 pieces, 35 feet long, 16 by 16 inches square.	4 pieces, 49 feet long, 16 by 16 inches square.	4 pieces, 56 feet long, 16 by 16 inches square.	1 piece, 40 feet long, 26 by 26 inches square.	1 piece, 79 feet long, 20 inches in diameter.	
	1,586 cubic feet.					181 cubic feet.	157 cubic feet.	
	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	Price per cubic foot.	
Samuel P. Brown.....	39 cents..	39 cents..	39 cents..	39 cents..	39 cents..	39 cents.....	\$95 per piece...	\$784 34
Alpheus Fobes.....	60. do....	60. do....	60. do....	60. do....	60. do....	60. do.....	150. do.....	1,210 20
Edmund Shaw.....	30. do....	30. do....	30. do....	30. do....	30. do....	30. do.....	90. do.....	620 10
Bangs & Brothers.....	38. do....	38. do....	38. do....	38. do....	38. do....	38. do.....	38. do.....	731 12
J. J. Van Pelt.....	35. do....	35. do....	35. do....	35. do....	35. do....	35. do.....	75. do.....	695 90
Abm. Denike.....	30. do....	30. do....	30. do....	30. do....	30. do....	60 cents.....	120. do.....	704 40

EX. Doc. No. 1.

Accepted.—Edmund Shaw for mast timber No. 1.

No. 4—Continued.

Bidders.	SPAR TIMBER, No. 2.															Aggregate amount of bids.	
	3 pieces, 51 feet long.	3 pieces, 32 feet long.	1 piece, 48 feet long.	2 pieces, 50 feet long.	3 pieces, 34 feet long.	1 piece, 41 feet long.	1 piece, 55 feet long.	6 pieces, 56 feet long.	3 pieces, 64 feet long.	3 pieces, 34 feet long.	4 pieces, 50 feet long.	8 pieces, 44 feet long.	8 pieces, 34 feet long.	25 pieces inch spars— 175 inches.	20 poles.		
	Price per piece.														Price pr. inch.	Price pr. pole.	
Samuel P. Brown.....	\$25 00	\$3 00	\$5 00	\$16 00	\$4 00	\$5 00	\$10 00	\$30 00	\$24 00	\$1 00	\$7 00	\$5 00	\$2 25	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$537 00	
Alpheus Fobes.....	46 00	8 00	15 00	45 00	10 00	13 00	56 00	125 00	175 00	15 00	50 00	45 00	35 00	18 00	25 00	2,567 50	
Edmund Shaw.....	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	2 00	200 00	595 50	
Bangs & Brothers.....	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	20 00	75 00	659 50	
J. J. Van Pelt.....																	
Abm. Denike.....	30 00	5 00	18 00	30 00	10 00	14 00	30 00	45 00	45 00	9 00	18 00	15 00	8 00	30 00	30 00	1,003 50	

Accepted.—Samuel P. Brown for spar timber, No. 2.

Offers opened, Monday, 21st of February, 1848, in presence of—

CHAS. WM. SKINNER,  
P. C. JOHNSON,  
J. H. REILY.

EX. DOC. NO. 1.

*Scale of offers to furnish mast and spar timber at the navy yard at Kittery, Me., by 1st September, 1848, under advertisement by the bureau of 13th January, 1848.— Offers received to 18th February, 1848.*

Bidders.	MAST TIMBER, No. 1.				Aggregate amount of bids.
	One piece 85 feet long, 26 inches diameter—289 cubic feet.	One piece 80 feet long, 26 inches diameter—272 cubic feet.	One piece 67 feet long, 18 inches diameter—111 cubic feet.	One piece 38 feet long, 23 by 23 inches square—108 cubic feet.	
	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	
Samuel P. Brown .....	\$195 per piece.....	\$195 per piece.....	\$75 per piece.....	50 cents per cubic foot.	\$524 43
Alpheus Fobes .....	\$375 per piece.....	\$375 per piece.....	\$300 per piece.....	\$250 per piece.....	1,300 00
Bangs & Brothers .....	38 cents per cubic foot.	38 cents per cubic foot.	38 cents per cubic foot.	38 cents per cubic foot.	296 40

Accepted.—Bangs & Brothers, for mast timber No. 1.

No. 5—Continued.

Bidders.	SPAR TIMBER, No. 2.														Price per inch.	Price per pole.	Aggregate amount of bids.
	3 pieces, 45 feet long.	3 pieces, 30 feet long.	1 piece, 43 feet long.	2 pieces, 44 feet long.	2 pieces, 31 feet long.	1 piece, 37 feet long.	1 piece, 49 feet long.	6 pieces, 50 feet long.	3 pieces, 57 feet long.	3 pieces, 32 feet long.	4 pieces, 46 feet long.	8 pieces, 40 feet long.	8 pieces, 30 feet long.	25 pieces, inch spars—175 inches.			
Samuel P. Brown.....	\$14 00	\$2 00	\$4 00	\$9 00	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$7 00	\$18 00	\$17 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$1 50	15 cts.	10 cts.	\$321 25	
Alpheus Fobes .....	40 00	6 00	14 00	36 00	10 00	12 00	45 00	60 00	60 00	9 00	45 00	18 00	7 00	20 cts.	70 cts.	1,267 00	
Bangs & Brothers .....	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	13 25	20 cts.	50 cts.	641 25	

Accepted.—Samuel P. Brown, for spar timber No. 2.

Offers opened Monday, 21st February, 1848, in presence of—

CH. WM. SKINNER,  
P. C. JOHNSON,  
J. H. REILY.

No. 6.

Scale of offers to furnish bituminous coal, under advertisement by the bureau of February 16, 1848—offers received to March 17; deliverable in the gulf of Mexico, as required, during twelve months from date of contract.

From whom bids were received.	Quantities offered.	Rate per ton of 2,240 pounds.	Rate of demurrage per day.	The pits from which the coal will be taken, and general remarks.
1. Manning & Lee. ....	As required .....	\$13 40	\$0 22	Best Cumberland, (mines of Maryland Mining Company.)
2. Clover Hill Railroad Company.	do. ....	12 00	20	Beaver pits, Chesterfield county, Va.
3. Thos. M. Maccubbin & Co. ....	1,000 tons .....	10 00	10	Cumberland coal, (Frostburg mines.)
4. L S. Corryell. ....	As required .....	14 00	20	Cumberland coal.
	do. ....	13 50	20	Bituminous steamboat coal; or \$13 per ton, if notice is extended 40 days.
5. Beverly Tucker. ....	do. ....	13 23	22½	Black Heath pits, Va.
6. J. K. Moorhead. ....	do. ....	16 90	25	Monongahela pits, Pittsburg, Pa.
7. S. H. Ackerman. ....	do. ....	14 50	22	Cumberland coal.
8. Mid Lothian Coal Company. ....	do. ....	12 50	20	Mid Lothian pits, Va.
9. Joseph Grice. ....	800 tons monthly, and 200 } tons more if required. . . }	13 98	24	Cumberland, (Maryland Mining Company.)
	3,000 tons .....	15 50	30	Cumberland.
10. Thos. Whitridge & Co. ....	3,000 tons .....	13 74	17	Cumberland, (Eckhart's mines.)
11. John A. Mitchell. ....	1,000 tons per month .....	7 87	12½	Bituminous coal of the best quality.
12. Nathaniel Hamlen. ....	3,000 tons .....	8 94	18	Pictou, (foreign coal.)
13. George Winthrop Coffin. ....	1,000 to 10,000 tons. ....	9 94		Sydney do.
14. William W. Davis. ....	As required .....	13 25	20	Best Cumberland.
15. do. ....	do. ....	11 98	20	Best Virginia coal, equal to Black Heath or Mid Lothian.

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EX. Doc. No. 1.

## No. 6.—Continued.

## REMARKS TO PRECEDING PAGE.

Offer No. 12, (of Nathaniel Hamlen,) not naming the pit from which the coal would be taken, as required by the advertisement, he was written to on the 18th March; to which he replied by letter of the 21st March, stating that he designed to furnish the *Sydney coal*, and that description not coming within the terms of the advertisement, which required coal of the *best quality*, and being inferior to the Cumberland, by Professor Johnson's analysis and the annexed certificate of the engineer-in-chief, was rejected.

Offers 2, 5, 8, 13, and 15, being obnoxious to the same objections, were also rejected.

Offer No. 3, (of Thomas M. Maccubbin & Co.,) being the next lowest for Cumberland coal, (considered the best for steamers,) was accepted, provided he would agree to furnish all that might be required, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement; to which he verbally assented, but subsequently, by letter of 1st April, declined to sign the contract prepared for him.

Offer No. 14, (of William W. Davis,) being the next lowest for the best Cumberland coal, and complying in all respects with the terms of the advertisement, was accepted, and contract and bond entered into by him on the 4th April, 1848.

CH. WM. SKINNER,  
*Chief of Bureau.*

Offers opened 13th March, 1848, in presence of—Ch. Wm. Skinner, P. C. Johnson, and J. H. Reily.

I have examined the above scale of offers, and am of the opinion that when the loss in the coals by their shipment, their discharge and reshipment, in the gulf of Mexico, added to the requirements of economy in evaporative effects and in the occupation of space, are duly considered, that the offer No. 3 is the best for one thousand tons, and that No. 14 is the next best for the balance that is required.

CH. H. HASWELL,  
*Engineer-in-chief.*

No. 7.

Scale of offers to furnish naval supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, at the navy yard, Kittery, Maine, under advertisement by the bureau, April 21, 1848.—Offers received to May 20, and opened on the 22d, 23d, and 24th May.

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	Class No. 6.	Class No. 7.
	Iron.	Copper.	Hardware.	Canvass.	Paints and oils.	Oakum.	Stationery.
	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.
1. James M. Shaw.....					\$2,283 45		
2. E. J. Higgins & Brother.....						\$2,906 67	
3. Daniel Hill.....			Informal.....				
4. Wilds P. Walker.....	\$2,743 80						
5.....do.....						1,449 95	
6.....do.....					2,115 30		
7.....do.....		\$26,176 02			2,193 60		\$177 25
8. Charles E. Gibbs.....							167 19
9. Bown & Co.....							
10. Joseph Jackson & Sons.....	2,985 50						
11. Cameron & Brand.....				Informal.....			
12. Alfred E. Smith.....	3,444 00						
13. William N. Clem.....			\$3,530 35				
14. George Adams.....			2,366 47				
15. Higgins & Brother.....			3,650 20				
16. Alfred E. Smith.....					2,570 20		
17. George Adams.....		27,637 00					
18. D. M. Wilson & Co.....	2,991 25						
19. Revere Copper Company.....		20,221 25					



20. Phelps, Dodge & Co.		20,121 25					247 09
21. Samuel A. Badger							240 95
22. James F. Shores, jr.							
23. E. J. Higgins & Brother	3,823 15						
24. do.		30,450 00					
25. do.					2,889 00		
26. Lambert & Lane							138 43
27. William Lang				5,695 59			
28. Hendricks & Brother		25,904 71					
29. Wheeler, Wood & Co.							204 10
30. Spalding & Parrott	2,908 25						
31. Hollingsworth & Co.		25,510 00					
32. William Lang	2,575 00						
33. do.					2,123 05		
34. do.						1,460 75	
35. Richard Jeanness	2,713 52	31,456 00	2,919 29	6,373 00	2,422 50	1,481 00	
36. Charles L. Darnell							223 83
37. John A. Kennedy					2,336 05		
38. James W. Foster & Son							258 69
39. N. R. Graham					2,403 50		
40. Burritt & Timberlake				4,974 82			
41. John Travers, President, &c., &c.				7,159 50			
42. Nathaniel Hamlen				5,005 56			
43. Skenk & Downing					2,216 30		
44. J. R. Anderson	2,478 00						
45. Gruntt & Barton				5,297 77			
46. Joseph Grice						1,067 95	

REMARKS.—Those offers marked “informal” do not embrace all the articles in the class for which they offer.

Offers opened in presence of—

CH. WM. SKINNER,  
P. C. JOHNSON,  
J. H. REILLY.

Accepted.—No. 44, of J. R. Anderson, for class No. 1; No. 20, of Phelps, Dodge & Co., for class No. 2; No. 14, of George Adams, for class No. 3; No. 40, of Burritt & Timberlake, for class No. 4; No. 6, of Wilds P. Walker, for class No. 5; No. 46, of Joseph Grice,\* for class No. 6; No. 26, of Lambert & Lane, for class No. 7.

June 1, 1848.

\*The navy agent at New York having reported by letter of June 26, 1848, that Joseph Grice had failed to execute the contract and bond prepared for his signature after being notified on the 16th, the next lowest offer, being No. 5, of Wilds P. Walker, for class No. 6, was accepted by letter dated July 5.

No. 8.

Scale of offers to furnish naval supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, at the navy yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts, under advertisement by the bureau, April 21, 1848.—Offers received to 20th May, and opened on the 22d, 23d, and 24th May.

Bidders.	Class No. 1.—Canvas and twine.	Class No. 2.—Fuel.	Class No. 3.—Sperm oil and candles.	Class No. 4.—Oakum.	Class No. 5.—Copper.	Class No. 6.—Paints and oils.	Class No. 7.—Glass.	Class No. 8.—Iron.	Class No. 9.—Stationery.	Class No. 10.—Ship chandlery.	Class No. 11.—Hardware.	Class No. 12.—Manilla hemp.
	Amount of bids.											
1. Alfred E. Smith.....						\$1,083 25						
2. Thomas Keons.....			\$5,130									
3. Cameron & Brand.....	(*)											
4. William N. Clem.....												
5. Horton, Cordis & Co.....								\$2,642 84				\$3,707 22
6.....do.....	\$14,942 80											
7.....do.....				\$1,797 50								
8.....do.....							\$495 40					
9. William Lang.....			4,885									
10. Horton, Cordis & Co.....			4,700									
11.....do.....						3,267 75						
12. D. A. Kingsland & Co.....			5,340									
13. Hendricks & Bros.....					\$1,757 50							
14. Horton, Cordis & Co.....											2,668 24	
15. William Lang.....							483 00					
16. John Marsh.....									\$177 08			
17. William Lang.....		\$427 50										
18. Revere Copper Company.....					1,840 50							

19.	George M. Weld	450 00	5,600	2,000 00	1,792 00	3,502 30	650 14	206 56	6,250 10	3,307 13	\$4,430
20.	Francis Cox					3,350 00					4,135
21.	Bates & Randall										
22.	William Lang	15,936 00									
23.	Otis Greene								6,029 14		
24.	J. Nowell, jr.						3,519 96				
25.	E. J. Higgins & Bro				2,220 00						
26.	do		6,200								
27.	do										4,700
28.	do								6,723 65		
29.	do			2,000 00							
30.	do						730 60				
31.	do							4,620 95			
32.	do					164 00					4,460
33.	James M. Shaw		4,855	1,718 75		686 25					4,300
34.	F. Davis										
35.	An offer not signed		(*)								
36.	Wilds P. Walker			1,968 75							3,798
37.	do					3,402 30					
38.	do										
39.	do	438 75									
40.	do						623 25				
41.	do				1,715 00						
42.	do									3,049 23	
43.	do								6,254 78		
44.	do							2,983 69			
45.	Adolphus Davis	(*)									
46.	Allen & Co.							238 42			
47.	Charles E. Gibbs	17,381 00	449 25	5,450		3,372 75	548 55	301 09			4,475
48.	Horton, Cordis & Co								5,155 88		3,800
49.	do										
50.	do				1,736 00						
51.	Charles P. Emmons							229 87			
52.	William Lang							3,171 71			
53.	D. Wilson & Co.							3,019 94			
54.	William Lang								5,463 61		
55.	Wheeler, Wood & Co.								4 14		
56.	John A. Kennedy						641 57				
57.	do					5,515 87					
58.	Joseph Grice	742 50									

Informal.

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No. 8.—Continued.

Bidders.	Class No. 1.—Canvas and twine.	Class No. 2.—Fuel.	Class No. 3.—Sperm oil and candles.	Class No. 4.—Oakum.	Class No. 5.—Copper.	Class No. 6.—Paints and oils.	Class No. 7.—Glass.	Class No. 8.—Iron.	Class No. 9.—Stationery.	Class No. 10.—Ship chandlery.	Class No. 11.—Hardware.	Class No. 12.—Manilla hemp.
	Amount of bids.											
59. Joseph Grice.....												\$4,500
60. do.....				\$1,375 00								
61. Lambert & Lane.....								\$190 90				
62. William Lang.....											\$3,015 97	
63. do.....					\$1,789 00							
64. do.....				1,800 00								
65. do.....						\$3,360 00						
66. John K. Graham.....			\$5,370									
67. John H. Pearson.....	(*)											
68. E. K. Randall & Co.....			4,780									
69. L. S. Corryell.....		\$506 25										
70. J. R. Anderson.....								\$2,694 96				
71. Grant & Barton.....	\$13,710 50											
72. Schenck & Downing.....						3,520 50	\$596 94					
73. Nathaniel Hamlen.....	13,589 00											4,000
74. John K. Graham.....						3,603 80						
75. J. Travers, Pres't, &c.....	15,567 00											
76. Burritt & Timberlake.....	13,470 90											3,600
77. Daniel Hill.....										(*)		

\* Informal.

REMARKS TO PRECEDING TABLE.

Those offers marked informal (except No. 35, which is informal from not being signed,) do not embrace all the articles in the classes for which they offer, and are therefore informal.

ACCEPTED.

Offer No. 76, of Burritt & Timberlake.....	for class No. 1	1
Do 17, of William Lang.....	do.....	2
Do 10, of Horton, Cordis & Co.....	do.....	3
Do 60, of Joseph Grice, (declined)*.....	do.....	4
Do 41, of Wilds P. Walker.....	do.....	5
Do 11, of Horton, Cordis & Co.....	do.....	6
Do 15, of William Lang.....	do.....	7
Do 5, of Horton, Cordis & Co.....	do.....	8
Do 16, of John Marsh.....	do.....	9
Do 48, of Horton, Cordis & Co.....	do.....	10
Do 14, do do.....	do.....	11
Do 76, of Burritt & Timberlake.....	do.....	12

\* Class No. 4 was given to James M. Shaw, No. 33, in lieu of Joseph Grice, declined.

No. 9.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, at Brooklyn, New York, under advertisement, April 21, 1848. Offers received to May 20, and opened May 22, 23, and 24.

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No 5.	Class No. 6.	Class No. 7.	Class No. 8.
	Iron.	Copper.	Paints and oils.	Ship chandlery.	Hardware.	Canvas.	Sperm oil and candles.	Stationery.
	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.
1. William Lang.....				\$9,276 40				
2. do.....						\$19,276 00		
3. do.....							\$5,620 00	
4. do.....					\$2,141 05			
5. do.....			\$2,927 25					
6. Wm. M. Udall.....			3,012 25					
7. do.....							5,710 00	
8. D. M. Wilson & Co.....	\$2,722 93							
9. Lambert & Lane.....								\$501 72
10. Wheeler, Wood & Co.....								611 20½
11. Bowne & Company.....								704 13
12. Tucker, Cooper & Co.....				9,934 60				
13. Charles A. Secor & Co.....				17,845 45				
14. George Adams.....		\$1,439 45						
15. do.....	2,845 83							
16. Wm. N. Clem.....					2,403 29			
17. Joseph T. Crowell.....								380 98
18. Alfred E. Smith.....			3,053 40					
19. Frederick R. Lee.....					2,249 41			
20. Storer & Stephenson.....				9,350 98				
21. Jos. Jackson & Son.....	Informal.....							

22. Hendricks & Brother.....		1,469 62					
23. Thomas Ogden.....	2,455 60						
24. E. J. Higgins & Brother.....				9,624 00			
25. ....do.....		1,505 50					
26. ....do.....			3,116 00				
27. ....do.....						6,710 00	
28. Jno. A. Kennedy.....			2,873 13				
29. D. A. Kingsland & Co.....						5,740 00	
30. Bartlett, Smith & Co.....			3,099 97				
31. Henry Waldron.....			2,949 52				
32. Thomas Keon.....						5,730 00	
33. Charles E. Gibbs.....		1,565 82	2,688 75			5,840 00	728 17
34. Bartlett, Smith & Co.....						5,275 00	
35. Francis & Loutrell.....							621 70
36. Cameron & Brand.....					Informal.....		
37. James M. Shaw.....			2,762 20			5,500 00	
38. H. L. Kendall & Co.....						5,350 00	
39. Jno. H. Pearson.....					Informal.....		
40. Thomas Mulligan.....						6,955 00	
41. Grant & Barton.....					15,109 50		
42. Schenck & Downing.....			2,844 25				
43. Nath'l Hamlen.....						15,836 75	
44. J. R. Anderson.....	2,439 60						
45. Burritt and Timberlake.....						15,819 75	
46. John Travers.....						19,09 25	
47. Jno. K. Graham.....						5,875 00	
48. ....do.....			2,550 60				
49. L. S. Corryell.....				Informal.....			
50. Lang & Davenport.....					2,249 99		

ked "informal" do not embrace all the articles in the classes for which they offer.

Accepter.—No. 44 of J. R. Anderson, for class No. 1; No. 14 of George Adams, for class No. 2; No. 48 of John K. Graham, for class No. 3; No. 1 of William L. Lang, for class No. 4; No. 16 of William N. Clem, for class No. 5; No. 41 of Grant & Barton, for class No. 6; No. 34 of Bartlett, Smith & Co., for class No. 7; No. 17 of Joseph T. Crowell, for class No. 8.

No. 10.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, at the navy yard at Philadelphia, under advertisement by the bureau of April 21, 1848. Offers received to May 20, and opened May 22, 23, and 24.

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	Class No. 6.	Class No. 7.
	Iron chain, &c.	Lead, tin, &c.	Hardware.	Paints, oils, &c.	Ship chandlery.	Bunting, flags, &c.	Stationery.
Amount of bids.							
1. E. J. Higgins & Brother.....						\$1,143 55	
2. ....do.....do.....				\$2,322 00			
3. ....do.....do.....		\$1,344 00					
4. Dowly & Brenner.....			\$1,136 03				
5. ....do.....		1,134 70					
6. George Adams.....		1,109 90					
7. William Lang.....				2,124 15			
8. Horton, Cordis & Co.....						1,072 50	
9. James D. Whetham.....					\$1,027 16		
10. Baxter & Brother.....			1,139 74				
11. John C. Clarke.....							\$286 11
12. Robinsen, Collins & Co.....				1,730 75			
13. N. A. Kartsher & Son.....					1,117 77		
14. Charles E. Gibbs.....		1,039 45		1,847 75		12,129 20	893 73½
15. Harris & Dungan.....				1,789 80			
16. Wheeler, Wood & Co.....							363 59½
17. Paul J. Field.....			1,279 06				
18. Jno. A. Kennedy.....				1,725 70			
19. Lambert & Lane.....							321
20. Michael Wise.....					1,028 86		

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21. Hogan & Thompson.....							396 66
22. Henry Kira.....						1,977 60	
23. T. & G. Towne.....							385 52
24. Jno. K. Graham.....				1,716 97			
25. J. B. Morse.....			Informal.		Informal.		
26. Schenck & Downing.....				1,769 10			

Accepted.—No. 14 of Ch. E. Gibbs, for class No. 2 ; No. 4 of Bowlby & Brenner, for class No. 3 ; No. 24 of Jno. K. Graham, for class No. 4 ; No. 9 of James D. Whetham, for class No. 5 ; No. 8 of Horton, Cordis & Co , for class No 6 ; No. 19 of Lambert & Lane, for class No. 7.

NOTE.—No offer having been received for class No. 1 under the advertisement, letters were addressed on the 22d of August to the navy agents at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to ascertain the best terms upon which the iron chain could be procured. The proposals through the navy agent at New York proving the most favorable, he was instructed to contract for it. Under the instructions, a contract was entered into by Storer & Stephenson, on the 7th of September, as follows :

For 50 fathoms  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch chain, at  $6\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound ; 100 fathoms  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch chain, at  $6\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound ; 100 fathoms  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch chain, at 7 cents per pound ; 100 fathoms  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch chain, at 10 cents per pound ; grapnels at 8 cents per pound ; and flat iron at \$80 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

No. 11.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, at the navy yard at Washington, under advertisement by the bureau, April 21, 1848. Offers received to May 20, and opened May 22, 23, and 24.

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	Remarks.
	50 tons pig iron.	Tank iron.	Copper, lead, and tin.	Paints, &c.	Iron wire and nails.	
	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	
1. Higgins & Brother .....				\$374 00		Not embracing rivet iron.
2. ....do. ....			\$7,392 50			
3. ....do. ....					\$385 60	
4. T. H. & J. Gardner .....		Informal				
5. E. M. Linthicum & Co. ....					176 92	
6. Henry Thompson & Son .....	\$1,645 00					
7. George Adams .....		\$6,411 98				
8. D. M. Wilson & Co .....		5,615 61				
9. Alfred E. Smith .....				303 60		
10. Hendricks & Brother .....			5,616 30			
11. Charles E. Gibbs .....	1,600 00		6,059 00	269 23	161 10	
12. S. M. Melvaine & Co. ....		5,172 72				
13. Jno. A. Kenhedy .....				292 90		
14. Wm. N. Clem .....			6,482 00			
15. S. & P. T. Ellicott .....	1,647 50					
16. Phelps, Dodge & Co. ....			5,610 50			
17. James M. Shaw .....	1,575 00			333 25		
18. William Lang .....	1,650 00					
19. Coleman & Kelton .....	1,350 00					

Declined by letter of June 24, 1848.

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20.	} Coleman & Kelton.....		5,017 53		
21.					
22.					
23.	Jno. K. Graham.....			284 94	
24.	J. R. Anderson.....	1,500 00	4,930 48		
25.	Long & Davenport.....				158 56
26.	J. H. & B. H. Ellicott.....		4,919 88		

\* Coleman & Kelton having declined, class No. 1 was awarded to J. R. Anderson, No. 24.

Accepted.—Offer No. 19 of Coleman & Kelton for class No. 1; offer No. 26 of J. H. & B. H. Ellicott for class No. 2; offer No. 16 of Phelps, Dodge & Co. for class No. 3; offer No. 11 of Charles E. Gibbs for class No. 4; offer No. 25 of Long & Davenport for class No. 5.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, at the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, under advertisement by the bureau, April 21, 1848. Offers received to May 20, and opened May 22, 23, and 24.

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	Class No. 6.	Class No. 7.
	Iron.	Copper.	Paints, oils, &c.	Canvass, &c.	Leather, &c.	Naval stores.	Stationery.
	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.
1. George Adams.....		\$71,930 00					
2. ....do.....	\$7,403 27						
3. E. J. Higgins & Brother.....			\$4,798 50				
4. ....do.....				\$2,400 00			
5. ....do.....		84,257 50					
6. ....do.....						\$2,930 80	
7. ....do.....	8,668 52						
8. ....do.....					\$2,042 25		
9. Phelps, Dodge, & Co.....		73,722 50					
10. Hendricks & Brother.....		71,749 06					
11. Joseph Jackson & Son.....	7,192 15						
12. Lambert & Lane.....							\$1,057 20
13. Hollingsworth & Co.....		75,145 00					
14. D. M. Wilson & Co.....	7,182 02						
15. John A. Kennedy.....			5,412 80				
16. Wheeler, Wood, & Co.....							1,408 25
17. Thomas J. Ogden.....	6,640 20						
18. William E. Hooper.....				2,224 00			
19. C. Hall & Co.....							1,030 45
20. Revere Copper Company.....		75,311 25					

21. Bonsal & Brother .....			5,293 95	2,472 50	2,195 00	2,895 30	995 13
22. Alfred E. Smith.....			5,846 00				
23. ....do .....	8,672 96						
24. Bowrie & Company.....							1,214 31
25. J. H. & B. H. Ellicott.....	7,127 76						
26. James M. Shaw.....			5,363 00				
27. Charles E. Gibbs.....		101,317 50	5,019 75	2,355 00	2,256 00		1,398 09
28. Bluford & Co.....					2,110 00		
29. Cameron & Brand*.....				Informal...			
30. Joseph Wainman & Co*.....			Informal...				
31. John K. Graham.....			5,211 03				
32. J. R. Anderson.....	6,166 47						
33. Grantt & Barton.....				2,000 75			
34. Burritt & Timberlake.....				1,985 50			

\* Not embracing all the items in the class.

Accepted.—No. 32, for J. R. Anderson, for class No. 1; No. 10, for Hendricks & Brother, for class No. 2; No. 3, for E. J. Higgins & Brother, for class No. 3; No. 34, for Burritt & Timberlake, for class No. 4; No. 8, for E. J. Higgins & Brother, for class No. 5; No. 21, for Bonsal & Brother, for class No. 6; No. 21, for Bonsal & Brother, for class No. 7.

No. 13.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, at the navy yard at Pensacola, under advertisement by the bureau of April 21, 1848. Offers received to May 20, and opened on the 22d, 23d, and 24th May.

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Ex. Doc. No. 1.

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	Class No. 6.	Class No. 7.	Class No. 8.	Class No. 9.
	Flat iron for mast hoops.	Boiler iron.	Copper.	Canvass, &c.	Hardware.	Paints, &c.	Ratline.	Sperm candles.	Stationery.
	Amount of bids.								
1. E. J. Higgins & Brother					\$2,23 50				
2. do.								\$2,100 00	
3. do.						\$1,909 00			
4. do.		\$672 00							
5. do.							\$2,215 50		
6. do.			\$2,452 00						
7. do.	\$2,105 15								
8. William Lang								1,650 00	
9. D. M. Wilson & Co.		470 00							
10. do.	1,619 35								
11. do.			2,943 40						
12. Cameron & Brand				Informal					
13. John A. Kennedy						1,564 50			
14. Tucker, Cooper & Co.			1,974 40						
15. do.							1,262 00		
16. Thomas J. Ogden	1,441 19								
17. Alfred E. Smith					\$1,709 55				
18. do.									\$488 50
19. do.		545 00							
20. do.								1,850 00	

21. Samuel Locke	1,214 50	440 00	2,027 90	\$9,648 75	1,029 70	1,759 25	1,235 50	1,650 00	469 00
23. Charles E. Gibbs	1,585 17½	535 12½	2,154 90	10,438 75		1,394 50		1,623.52 16.17	4,040 00
24. J. M. Stannard	1,862 24	759 50	2,132 00	10,422 55	1, 98 65	1,557 00	1,772 13	1,600 00	493 50
25. D. A. Kingland & Co.								1,650 00	
26. Thomas Keons								1,800 00	
27. Hendricks & Brother			2,110 70						
28. Patison & Avery	1,778 05	532 30	2,112 00	10,767 85	1,201 85	1,685 50	1,329 00	1,800 00	447 25
29. Lambert & Lane									378 00
30. Albert L. Avery				8,556 50					
31. Wheeler, Wood & Co.									415 25
32. Bowne & Company									389 00
33. William E. Hooper				8,756 50					
34. Stibbins & Kramer						1,965 80			
35. Bartlett, Smith & Co.								2,150 00	
36. Burritt & Timberlake				7,384 00					
37. Grantt & Barton				7,722 25					
38. H. L. Kendall & Co.								1,350 00	
39. John K. Graham						4,510 50			
40. J. R. Anderson	1,295 48	436 50							
41. John K. Graham								1,650 00	
42. John Travers				9,342 25					
43. Nathaniel Hamlen				7,562 40					
44. J. B. Morse					Informal				

REMARKS.

The offers marked "informal" do not embrace all the items in the classes for which they offer.

Accepted. → No. 22, of Samuel Locke, for class No. 1; No. 40, of J. R. Anderson, for class No. 2; No. 14, of Tucker, Cooper & Co., for class No. 3; No. 36, of Burritt & Timberlake, for class No. 4; No. 22, of Samuel Locke, for class No. 5; No. 22, of Samuel Locke, for class No. 6; No. 22, of Samuel Locke, for class No. 7; No. 38, of H. L. Kendall & Co., for class No. 8; No. 29, of Lambert & Lane, for class No. 9.

No. 14.

Scale of offers to furnish timber, &c., at the navy yard at Kittery, Maine, under advertisement of 12th July, 1848. Offers received to 25th August, and opened on the 28th and 29th August.

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	Class No. 6.	Class No. 7.
	White oak timber.	White oak knees.	Lumber.	Live oak timber.	White pine timber.	Blackspruce spars.	White ash oars.
	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount bid.	Amount of b	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.
1. F. A. Gibbons .....	Informal ...	Informal ...	Informal ...	Informal ...	Informal ...	Informal ...	Informal ...
2. John S. E. Nutwell .....		\$3,000 00					
3. William Deale .....				\$12,700 00			
4. George Adams .....							\$520 78
5. Sillick Nicholls .....							420 94
6. F. K. Swift .....				13,830 00			
7. William D. Ackern .....				14,300 00			
8. William Lang .....					\$1,790 00		
9. Joseph Grice .....		8,250 00					
10. George W. Clarke .....		Informal ...					
11. Charles P. Cooper .....				11,312 50			
12. Joseph Grice .....							699 54
13. do .....	\$21,600 00						
14. do .....			\$7,050 14				
15. do .....					2,690 00		
16. do .....						\$842 00	
17. do .....				14,750 00			
18. Alexander Fulton .....						523 40	
19. Morgan L. Smith .....				13,580 00			
20. John H. McIntosh .....				10,475 00			
21. E. J. Higgins & Brother .....	30,000 00						



22. ....do.....do.....			7,276 51				
23. ....do.....do.....					2,500 00		
24. ....do.....do.....							796 36
25. F. C. Parsons & Co.....	17,600 00		6,966 20		2,200 00	1,071 50	1,000 66
26. Samuel P. Browne.....					1,775 00		
27. ....do.....do.....						246 50	
28. William Yeaton.....						430 05	
29. W. T. Chapman.....							563 70
30. Moses Hill.....							591 75
31. Bangs & Brothers.....	16,800 00		6,704 39		2,100 00	1,085 00	807 40
32. James M. Griffin.....				11,250 00			
33. John Petty.....	17,800 00						
34. William Smith.....	22,000 00						
35. William M. Hope.....				13,539 00			
36. A. Hart & P. Curtis.....			Informal				
37. J. W. C. Loud.....				13,630 00			
38. ....do.....do.....	14,900 00						

REMARKS.

One-fourth deliverable by July 1, 1849 ; one-fourth deliverable by September 1, 1849 ; one-fourth deliverable by November 1, 1849, and one-fourth deliverable by December 30, 1849.

Offer No. 1 informal, being indefinite as to yard or class.

Offers Nos. 10 and 36 are informal, being without quantity.

An offer was received from Thomas Tatem on the 26th August, the day after the time limited by the advertisement.

Offer No. 31 not considered, being delinquent under former contract.

*Accepted.*

- No. 33, of J. W. C. Loud, for class No. 1.
- No. 2, of J. S. C. Nutwell, for class No. 2.
- No. 25, of F. C. Parsons & Co., for class No. 3.
- No. 20, of J. H. McIntosh, for class No. 4.
- No. 26, of S. P. Browne, for class No. 5.
- No. 27, of.....do.....for class No. 6.
- No. 5, of Sillick Nicholls, for class No. 7.

No. 15.

Scale of offers to furnish timber, &c., at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., under advertisement of July 12, 1848. Offers received to the 25th of August, and opened on the 28th and 29th of August. (One-fourth deliverable by July 1, 1849; one-fourth by September 1, 1849; one-fourth by November 1, 1849; and one-fourth by December 30, 1849.)

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Remarks.
	White oak timber.	Yellow pine timber.	Lumber.	White oak boat knees.	
	Amount of bids.				
1. F. A. Gibbon .....	Informal....	Informal....	Informal....	Informal....	Indefinite as to yard or class.
2. Henry Buck .....		\$17,463 60			
3. John Nash .....	\$22,100 00				
4. John M. Mayo .....		22,496 55			
5. Joseph Grice .....			\$1,680 00		
6. W. B. Thomas .....				\$1,158 00	
7. do .....			950 00		
8. A. M. & M. T. Appleby .....		15,797 70			
9. Joseph L. Ross .....	23,840 00		1,040 00	1,256 00	
10. Fish & Robinson .....		18,410 42			
11. Wilds P. Walker .....			947 50		
12. John S. Jennings .....		20,537 01			
13. William Lang .....		17,757 24			
14. Joseph Grice .....	26,585 00				
15. John S. E. Nuttall .....				1,064 00	
16. Joseph Grice .....				1,776 00	
17. do .....		22,066 20			
18. John M. L. Engle .....		Informal....			

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19.	John H. McIntosh.....		17,192 87		
20.	H. C. Parsons & Co.....	23,600 00	24,142 22		
21.	C. V. S. Gibbs .....		24,114 80		
22.	Bangs & Brothers .....	21,875 00	21,180 85		
23.	Edward H. Herbert.....	20,400 00	20,496 55		
24.	John Petty.....	22,092 50			
25.	Wilson G. Smith .....	Informal....			Offering "white oak western timber." (Not required.)
26.	W. S. Russell.....		24,962 45		
27.	A. Hart & P. Curtis.....			Informal....	Being without guaranty.
28.	C. B. Chiskey.....		Informal....		Offers part only, and without guaranty.
29.	William C. Burroughs .....			1,169 60	
30.	John W. C. Loud .....		19,345 97½		

Accepted.—Offer No. 23, of E. H. Herbert, for class No. 1; No. 8, of A. M. & M. T. Appleby, for class No. 2; No. 11, of W. P. Walker, for class No. 3; No. 15, of Jno. S. E. Nutwell, for class No. 4.  
 A. M. & M. T. Appleby having declined, class No. 2 was given to John H. McIntosh, (No. 19,) the next lowest.  
 An offer was received from Th. Tatem on the 26th of August, the day after the time limited by the advertisement.

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No. 16.

Scale of offers to furnish timber, &c., at the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., under advertisement of July 12, 1848. Offers received to August 25, and opened August 28 and 29—one fourth deliverable by July 1, one fourth by September 1, one fourth by November 1, and one fourth by December 30, 1849.

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	Class No. 6.	Class No. 7.
	White oak timber.	Yellow pine timber.	Mast timber.	Lumber.	Spruce spars, &c.	Hickory bars, &c.	Lignumvitæ.
	Amount of bids.						
1. Henry Buck.....	Informal.	\$8,984 14	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.
2. F. A. Gibbon*.....	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.
3. Alexander Fulton.....					\$1,305 00		
4. Albert Webster.....	\$12,000 00						
5. Joseph Grice.....		12,373 67					
6. James Munson.....							\$360 00
7. Charles Davis.....		10,702 99					
8. Van Pelt & Russell.....		11,256 09	\$10,169 10	\$770 60	1,038 50	\$37 35	1,472 00
9. Alpheus Fobes.....					1,200 00		
10. William Lang†.....		9,545 91	Informal.				
11. Alpheus Fobes.....				1,309 00			
12. Campbell & Moody.....		11,052 55	9,888 30	743 00	1,005 00	40 32	1,440 00
13. George Adams.....							1,120 00
14. Joseph Grice.....			8,436 57				
15. ....do.....	9,000 00						
16. Alpheus Fobes.....							2,160 00
17. ....do.....						87 00	
18. Fish & Robinson.....		10,267 15					
19. Sillick Nicols.....							880 00
20. Jas. H. McIntosh.....		9,690 02					

21. E. J. Higgins & Brothers.....				1,690 00		
22. H. C. Parsons & Co.†.....	8,400 00	12,392 53	Informal.		1,340 00	133 50
23. Samuel P. Brown.....					749 00	
24. W. Yeaton.....					1,100 00	
25. ....do.....						1,400 00
26. F. A. Southmayd.....				627 50		
27. C. V. S. Gibbs.....	7,500 00	12,144 63				1,840 00
28. Walter T. Chapman.....						180 50
29. ....do.....						1,184 00
30. B. A. Ship§.....		Informal.				
31. Bangs & Brothers.....	8,200 00	12,120 00	10,053 89		1,275 00	124 00
32. C. Miller.....	7,400 00					
33. William Smith  .....	Informal.					
34. Jno. M. Drury.....						195 00
35. C. B. Chiskey¶.....		Informal.				
36. W. C. Burroughs.....	7,550 00					
37. J. W. C. Loud.....		9,977 50				
38. ....do.....			9,943 05			

\* Indefinite as to yard or class.

§ Omitting part of the timber.

† Informal for class No. 3. (erroneous calculations.)

|| Offering white oak western timber, (not wanted.)

‡ Omitting a part of timber in class No. 3.

¶ Offering for part only, and without guaranty.

NOTE.—No. 14 not considered, Mr. Grice having previously declined signing a contract for oakum under a former advertisement, (scales 7 and 8.) After the action on the scale, and on the representations of Mr. Grice, his case was reconsidered, but too late to affect the first decision. (See note on scale No. 20.)

Accepted.—Offer No. 32 of C. Miller, for class No. 1; No. 1, H. Buck, for class No. 2; No. 38, J. W. C. Loud, for class No. 3; No. 26, F. A. Southmayd, for class No. 4; No. 23, S. P. Brown, for class No. 5; No. 8, Van Pelt & Russell, for class No. 6; and No. 6, James Munson, for class No. 7.

*Scale of offers to furnish timber, &c., at the navy yard at Philadelphia, under advertisement of July 12, 1848. Offers received to August 25, and opened on the 28th and 29th of August. (One-fourth by July 1, 1849; one-fourth by September 1, 1849; one-fourth by November 1, 1849; and one-fourth by December 30, 1849.)*

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Remarks.
	Live oak keelson pieces.	White pine timber, &c.	
	Amount of bids.		
1. Charles P. Cooper.....	\$2,819 37½	.....	Indefinite as to yard or class.
2. F. K. Swift.....	7,343 75	.....	
3. F. Gibbons.....	Informal.....	Informal.....	
4. Henry Church.....	.....	\$1,275 00	
5. William J. Forbes.....	.....	1,420 00	
6. William Deale.....	8,675 00	.....	
7. Joseph Grice.....	.....	1,858 00	
8. ....do.....	6,940 00	.....	
9. Corn's V. S. Gibbs.....	.....	1,564 00	

An offer was received from David Smith on the 26th August, the day after the time limited by the advertisement.

Accepted.—Offer No. 1 of C. P. Cooper, for class No. 1; offer No. 4 of Henry Church, for class No. 2.

No. 18.

*Scale of offers to furnish timber, &c., at the navy yard at Washington, under advertisement of July 12, 1848. Offers received to 25th of August, and opened on the 28th and 29th August. (One-fourth by July 1, 1849; one-fourth by September 1, 1849; one-fourth by November 1, 1849; and one-fourth by December 30, 1849 )*

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Remarks.
	Lumber.	
	Amount of bid.	
1. F. A. Gibbon.....	Informal .....	Indefinite as to yard or class.
2. H. C. Church .....	\$660 00	
3. William H. Gunnell .....	Informal .....	Offer not signed.
4. O. J. Preston & Co.....	513 75	
5. Alpheus Fobes.....	975 00	
6. Corn's V. S. Gibbs.....	1,560 00	
7. W. Abraham .....	546 00	

An offer was received from Heckart & Hamilton on the 26th August, the day after the time limited by the advertisement.

Accepted.—Offer No. 4, of O. J. Preston & Company.

No. 19.

Scale of offers to furnish timber, &c., at the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, under advertisement of July 12, 1848.  
Offers received to August 25, and opened on August 28 and 29.

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 1st July; $\frac{1}{4}$ by 1st September; $\frac{1}{4}$ by 1st November; and $\frac{1}{4}$ by 30th December, 1849.	
	White oak timber, &c.	Yellow pine timber.	White oak and yellow pine timber.	Hardware, plank and boards.	Cypress boards.		
	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.	Amount of bid.		
1. Alpheus Fobes .....	\$14,014 00					Remarks.	
2. .... do .....		\$13,548 60 $\frac{1}{2}$					
3. .... do .....			\$4,404 00				
4. .... do .....				\$2,655 00			
5. .... do .....					\$2,790 00		
6. Henry Church.....			3,221 00	1,735 00			
7. John Nash .....	7,827 60						
8. W. J. Forbes .....			6,005 95				
9. Thomas C. Hammond .....		12,745 80					
10. Charles Davis.....		9,946 73 $\frac{1}{2}$					
11. R. Burgess, for R. Sutton.....	9,084 80						
12. F. A. Gibbons.....	Informal	Informal	Informal	Informal	Informal		Indefinite as to yard or class, and wrong quantities in classes 3, 4, and 5.
13. Henry Buck.....		10,611 68 $\frac{3}{4}$					
14. John H. McIntosh.....		12,757 00					
15. H. C. Parsons & Co.....				2,695 00			
16. Jno. Tunis.....			3,808 30				
17. .... do .....				2,134 25			
18. .... do .....					2,660 00		

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19. Ferguson & Milhald.....			3,866 00		
20. Moses Hill.....					2,540 00
21. Bangs & Brothers.....				2,638 00	
22. E. H. Herbert.....	8,967 00	10,217 69			
23. John Petty.....	7,846 00	10,712 00			
24. Seymour Brown.....		12,413 09			
25. Saml. Etheredge.....		9,006 80			
26. Jno. M. Drury.....	8,606 80				
27. C. B. Chiskey.....		Informal			
28. W. C. Burroughs.....					2,515 00

Offers for part only, and without guar-  
anty.

Accepted.—Offer No. 7 of Jno. Nash for class No. 1; offer No. 25 of Saml. Etheredge for class No. 2; offer No. 6 of Henry Church for class No. 3; offer No. 6 of Henry Church for class No. 4; offer No. 28 of W. C. Burroughs for class No. 5.

Offers were received from Th. Tatem, Gilliams & Bond, and Heckart & Hamilton, on the 26th August, the day after the time limited by the advertisement.

Scale of offers to furnish timber, &c., at the navy yard at Pensacola, under advertisement of July 12, 1848. Offers received to the 25th of August, 1848, and opened on the 28th and 29th of August. (One-fourth by July 1, one-fourth by September 1, one-fourth by November 1, one-fourth by December 30, 1849.)

Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	Class No. 6.	Class No. 7.
	Yellow pine lumber.	White oak plank.	Live oak.	Mast timber.	Red cedar.	Live oak knees.	Black spruce spars.
	Amount of bids.						
1. Morgan L. Smith.....			\$7,630 00			\$8,908 20	
2. Andrew Fulton.....							\$390 00
3. Charles P. Cooper.....			7,000 00				
4. ....do.....						4,242 00	
5. F. A. Gibbons*.....	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.	Informal.
6. William Deale.....			7,000 00			21,210 00	
7. Thomas J. Joyf.....			Informal.				
8. Joseph Grice.....	\$2,170 00						
9. ....do.....							2,200 00
10. J. M. Robertson.....			7,000 00	\$2,602 00		13,786 50	
11. Joseph Grice.....		\$6,460 00					
12. ....do.....			7,700 00				
13. ....do.....				1,922 40			
14. ....do.....					\$1,078 40		
15. ....do.....						19,089 00	
16. Albert Webster.....		7,600 00					
17. E. J. Higgins & Brother.....	4,220 00						
18. ....do.....do.....		6,320 00					
19. ....do.....do.....				2,563 20			
20. ....do.....do.....					1,362 00		

21. H. C. Parsons & Co.....	4,650 00	8,360 00		2,883 60	1,529 60		2,329 00
22. Samuel P. Browne.....							760 00
23. C. V. S. Gibbs.....	1,254 00	4,500 00	4,130 00	2,230 37	1,464 00		
24. Bangs & Brothers.....	4,960 00	7,980 00		2,139 45			2,375 00
25. James M. Griffin.....			6,300 00				
26. John Petty.....	4,340 00	6,460 00					
27. William M. Hope.....			9,100 00				

\* Indefinite as to yard or class. † Being without guaranty.  
to sign a contract for oakum under a former advertisement.

‡ Offers Nos. 13 and 14 not considered; Mr. Grice having failed

Accepted, and declined.—Offer No. 23, of C. V. S. Gibbs, for classes No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.

Accepted.—Offer No. 20, of Higgins & Brother, for class No. 5; No. 4, of Charles P. Cooper, for class No. 6; No. 22, of S. P. Browne, for class No. 7. Subsequently to the failure of C. V. S. Gibbs, classes Nos. 1 and 4 were offered to, and accepted by, Joseph Grice. No. 18, E. J. Higgins & Brother, was accepted for class No. 2; and No. 25, James M. Griffin, was accepted for class No. 3.

An offer was received from Th. Tatem on the 26th of August, the day after the time limited by the advertisement.

Mr. Grice was lowest bidder for class No. 3, at New York, and classes 4 and 5, at Pensacola. His offers were rejected in consequence of his failure to enter into contract for oakum after his bid had been accepted, and he duly notified. It having been subsequently decided by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy that Grice was nevertheless entitled to the three classes above named, one having been already awarded, the remaining two at Pensacola were offered to him, which he voluntarily declined.

No. 21.

*Scales of offers for various supplies made by, and received from, navy agents.*

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

*Yellow pine timber.*

Campbell & Moody, at.....41 cents per foot  
 Joseph Grice, at.....74.....do.....

Accepted : Campbell & Moody.

Contract to expire July 1, 1848.

*Mast timber.*

1 piece, 85 feet long, 26 inches in diameter.....	\$219
1. do. .30.....do.....	219
1. do. .6.....13.....do.....	} 80
1. do. .33.....23 by 23 inches square.....	
Amounting to..	<u>518</u>

Offered by S. P. Browne, and accepted.

Contract to expire November 1, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA AND GOSPORT.

*Black spruce spars, by December 31, 1848.*

	Philadelphia.	Gosport.
Samuel P. Brown.....	\$1,429 50	\$1,429 50
Otis Grindell.....	1,093 75	1,185 75
Alpheus Fobes.....	1,878 00	.....
William Lang.....	984 50	1,124 00
George Adams.....	1,049 00	1,049 00

Accepted : William Lang for Philadelphia.  
 George Adams for Gosport.

PHILADELPHIA.

*Mast timber, by November 1, 1848.*

Thomas S. Barnsted.....	\$1,112 00
J. P. Donaldson & Co.*.....	1,200 00
Heckart & Hamilton.....	1,356 50
William Carman & Son.....	1,450 00
Joseph Grice.....	1,633 75

Accepted : Thomas S. Barnsted.

\*Informal.

No. 21—Continued.

WASHINGTON.

*Iron, by September 15, 1848.*

	Plate.	Bar.	Flanch.	Rods.
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
George Adams.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 9-10	4
J. H. & B. H. Ellicott.....	5 7-10	3 7-10	3 0.88	4

Accepted: J. H. & B. H. Ellicott.

GOSPORT, VA.

*Mast timber, by November 1, 1848.*

	Cents per cubic foot.			Amount.
	50	75	100	
John Tunis.....	50	75	100	\$1,324 00
Alpheus Fobes.....	75	100	150	1,979 86

Accepted: John Tunis.

GOSPORT, VA.

*White ash timber, by November 1, 1848.*

John Tunis, 5,000 feet, at \$42 50 per thousand\*..... \$212 50

\*Accepted.

PENSACOLA.

Timber, iron, &c., by July 15, 1848.

	John M. Mayo.	John Waters.	Noah Parker.	G. G. Patison.	J. M. Stannard.
				Cents.	Cents.
22,000 feet yellow pine lumber.	\$10 per 1,000	\$11 per 1,000	.....	.....	.....
4 pieces yellow pine timber....	1 per c. foot	98 45 pr. c. f.	\$1 50 c. f.	.....	.....
2,500 pounds iron, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 9-16 inches.....	.....	.....	.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ pr. lb.	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ pr. lb.
1,500 pounds iron, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7-16 inches.....	.....	.....	.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ do..
10,000 pounds iron, round.....	.....	.....	.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ do..
800.....do..... $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.....	.....	.....	.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ do..
800 pounds white lead.....	.....	.....	.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	8 do..
25 gallons linseed oil.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1 p. gal.	75 p. gal.
800 pounds cut nails.....	.....	.....	.....	6 per lb.	5 per lb..

Accepted : John Waters, for the timber, and J. M. Stannard for the iron, &c.

## REPORT FROM THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,  
November 1, 1848,

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in conformity to the directions contained in your letter of the 16th ultimo, the estimates in detail, so far as relates to the ordnance and hydrography of the navy, for the succeeding fiscal year, which commences on the 1st of July next.

They are, in compliance with a subsequent direction, made out to correspond, as nearly as can be foreseen, with what may be the wants of this bureau for the period which they embrace. At the same time I have to state, with great satisfaction, that the operations of the present year in each are such as it is believed will be of essential advantage to the navy. The experimental course of cannon practice at the navy yard is continued with successful results by the lieutenant charged with that duty; and the operations of the observatory have been continued and extended scientifically and usefully by its superintendent.

The amount asked for the various objects embraced in the estimate of the latter is larger than that for the last year. A considerable portion of this estimate is intended for the payment of duties on instruments imported for the establishment; for the publication of a nautical almanac, long wanted; and for a considerable addition to the stock of charts, including the wind and current charts lately introduced, which are highly approved, and generally called for.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
L. WARRINGTON,  
*Chief of Bureau.*

Hon. J. Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

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*Schedule of papers containing the estimates of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, for the year ending June 30, 1850.*

- A.—Estimate of the expenses of the bureau.
- B.—Estimate of the pay of officers on ordnance duty.
- C.—Estimate of ordnance and ordnance stores, and small arms for the general service of the navy.
- D.—Statement of the cost or estimated value of the ordnance and ordnance stores on hand at the different navy yards, July 1, 1847, and the receipts and expenditures for the year ending 30th June, 1848.
- E.—Statement of the labor performed at the different navy yards and cost thereof.
- F.—Estimate of the amount required under the head of hydrography, for the year ending 30th June, 1850.

## A.

*Estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography for the year ending June 30, 1850, as authorized by the acts of Congress approved August 31, 1842, and March 3, 1847.*

	Amount.
For salary of chief of bureau.....	\$3,500
For salary of clerks.....	4,200
For salary of draftsman.....	1,000
For salary of messenger.....	700
	9,400
Appropriation for year ending June 30, 1849.....	\$9,400
<i>For contingent expenses.</i>	
Blank books and stationery.....	260
Miscellaneous items.....	140
Labor.....	120
	520
Total.....	9,920

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,  
November 1, 1848.

L. WARRINGTON,  
Chief of Bureau.

## B.

*Estimate of pay required for officers on ordnance duty for the year ending June 30, 1850.*

	Amount.
1 Captain as inspector.....	\$3,500
3 Commanders as assistants, at \$2,100 each.....	6,300
10 Lieutenants as.....do.....at \$1,500 each.....	15,000
Total.....	24,800

NOTE.—The increase in this estimate over that for the last year, is occasioned by the addition of four lieutenants.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,  
November 1, 1848.

L. WARRINGTON,  
Chief of Bureau.



C.

*Estimate of ordnance and ordnance stores, and small arms, required for the general service of the navy, from the 1st of July, 1849, to June 30, 1850.*

	Amount:
160 32-pounder cannon of 57 cwt., at 6½ cents per pound.....	\$66,400
60 12-pounder guns for boats and field pieces.....	6,600
400 gun carriages, at \$150 each.....	60,000
20,000 32-pounder shells, at 4 cents per pound.....	20,000
For materials for making ordnance stores, and machinery for working up the same, including a boring mill, and a large turning and planing lathe; for battle and magazine lanterns; for cannon locks; for cannon primers; for percussion caps, and for all other articles of ordnance stores; for a gun pendulum and musket pendulum at the City of Washington.....	70,000
<i>For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz:</i>	
Drawings and models for inspecting instruments; for postage paid by officers inspecting ordnance and ordnance stores; for travelling expenses in inspecting ordnance and ordnance stores; for hire of agents and rent of store-houses on the northern lakes; for advertising in the public papers; for transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores; for powder, ball, and targets for experimental gunnery practice at the Washington navy yard..	34,000
	257,000
Amount estimated for year ending June 30, 1849.....	\$318,420
Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1849.....	218,420

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,  
November 1, 1848.

L. WARRINGTON,  
Chief of Bureau.

## D.

*Statement of cost or estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy yards, July 1, 1847; of articles received and expended, from June 30, 1847, to June 30, 1848; and of those remaining on hand July 1, 1848; which are under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.*

Navy yards.	On hand July 1, 1847.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	On hand July 1, 1848.
Portsmouth.....	\$87,373 67	\$29 92	\$56 92	\$87,346 67
Charlestown.....	346,596 42	270,128 34	183,396 92	433,325 84
Brooklyn.....	761,186 68	149,774 44	102,788 65	808,172 46
Philadelphia.....	66,969 10	15,528 93	3,166 43	79,331 60
Washington.....	87,343 62½	89,998 98½	33,071 70	144,270 91
Gosport.....	554,804 73	196,770 28	191,419 92	560,155 09
Pensacola.....	30,402 49	73,965 77	3,441 32½	100,926 93½
On the lakes.....	7,035 75	.....	.....	7,035 75
Total.....	1,941,712 46½	796,196 66½	517,343 86½	2,220,565 25½

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,  
November 1, 1848.

L. WARRINGTON,  
Chief of Bureau.

## E.

*Statement of the number of days' labor and cost thereof, from July 1, 1847, to June 30, 1848, at the respective navy yards, chargeable to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.*

Yards.	No. of days' labor.	Cost of labor.	Average pay per day.
Portsmouth.....	119½	\$125 91	\$1 05½
Charlestown.....	7,761	12,270 59	1 58 1-9
Brooklyn.....	9,402	13,571 19	1 44½
Philadelphia.....	593¾	816 40	1 37½
Washington.....	19,920½	28,603 00	1 43 2-5
Gosport.....	18,810¾	27,389 41	1 45 3-5
Pensacola.....	763	1,122 00	1 47
Total.....	57,400½	83,898 59	1 46 1-6

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,  
November 1, 1848.

L. WARRINGTON,  
Chief of Bureau.

F.

*Estimate of the amount required for the naval service, under the head of hydrography, for the year ending June 30, 1850.*

	Amount.
For the purchase and repair of instruments.....	\$10,500
For the purchase of books, maps, and charts.....	8,150
For backing and binding the same, and for printing and publishing hydrographical surveys and astronomical observations.....	9,200
For models and drawings and copying.....	1,000
For postage and stationery, freight and transportation.....	4,500
For pay of lithographer, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals.....	1,300
For planting trees, and keeping grounds, enclosure, and buildings in order.....	2,000
For pay of one porter, at \$25 per month.....	300
For pay of one gardener, at \$30 per month.....	360
For pay of one watchman, at \$60 per month.....	720
For pay of instrument maker.....	730
For fuel and lights.....	1,500
For the payment of duties on books, maps, charts, and instruments, imported for the use of the navy.....	6,000
For copying abstracts from old sea journals for the "Wind and Current Charts," and for engraving and publishing the same, including cost of copper, stones, chemicals and paper.....	15,000
For calculating, printing, and publishing the Nautical Almanac, including pay of superintendent of the same.....	6,000
	64,260

Amount estimated for year ending June 30, 1849..... \$38,860  
 Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1849..... 35,000

NOTE.—The increase in this estimate over that for the last year is caused by the addition of the last three items, viz :  
 For payment of duties \$6,000 ; wind and current charts \$15,000 ; and for publishing the Nautical Almanac \$6,000.

*Officers to be employed at Observatory.*

1 Lieutenant, as superintendent, at \$3,000.....	\$3,000
8 Lieutenants, at \$1,500.....	12,000
7 Professors of mathematics, at \$1,500.....	10,500
8 Passed midshipmen, at \$750.....	6,000
	31,500

Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1849..... \$25,200

NOTE.—The increase in this item is occasioned by the addition of one professor of mathematics and two passed midshipmen, and the increase of pay, by Congress, of the superintendent of the observatory and the professors of mathematics.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,  
 November 1, 1848.

L. WARRINGTON,  
 Chief of Bureau.

*Statement of contracts entered into by the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, during the year ending the 30th June, 1848.*

Names of contractors.	Articles contracted for.	Place of delivery.	Date of contract.	Expiration of contract.	Price.	Amount of contract.
Cyrus Alger & Co .....	90 32-pounder cannon of 57 cwt.....	South Boston foundry	Sept. 17, 1847	June 1, 1848	6½ cents per pound	\$37,346 45
Junius L. Archer.....	114 32-pounder cannon of 42 cwt.....	Bellona foundry.....	July 14, 1847	June 1, 1848	6½ cents per pound	34,856 34
Wm. R. Ashard .....	Right to use his lock and primer .....	.....	Jan. 27, 1848	.....	.....	1,500 00
Enoch Hidden.....	Right to use his percussion cannon lock.....	.....	April 3, 1848	.....	.....	1,200 00
Walker, Rodgers & Co.	20,000 32-pound shot.....	New Orleans.....	April 27, 1848	April 27, 1849	3½ cents per pound	20,800 00
Grantt & Barton.....	Flannel for cylinders—in all, 58,162 } running yards .....	Boston, New York, } and Norfolk .....	June 19, 1848	Sept. 1, 1848 }	2½ cents and 24½ } cents per yard }	14,443 56

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *November 13, 1848.*

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

No. 15.

Scale of offers to furnish flannel for cylinders, under the advertisement of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, dated March 24, 1848; one-third of each width and color to be delivered at each of the navy yards at Boston, New York, and Norfolk, by the first day of August, 1848.

Number.	Names of bidders.	White flannel.	Blue flannel.	Red flannel.
		2,100 yards, 22 inches wide. 5,600 yards, 19½ inches wide. 397 yards, 17 inches wide. 264 yards, 16 inches wide.	6,942 yards, 22 inches wide. 23,870 yards, 19½ inches wide. 635 yards, 17 inches wide. 649 yards, 16 inches wide.	5,450 yards, 22 inches wide. 10,800 yards, 19½ inches wide. 1,303 yards, 17 inches wide. 220 yards, 16 inches wide.
		27¾ cents per yard.....	27¾ cents per yard.....	27¾ cents per yard.
1	A. L. Smith, New York.....	36 do.....	36 do.....	36 do.
2	Henry E. Simpson, Philadelphia.....	23 do.....	23 do.....	23 do.
3	Theodore Martin, Exeter, N. Y.*.....	28 do.....	28 do.....	28 do.
4	Nataniel Hamlen, Boston.....	27 do.....	27 do.....	27 do.
5	Jacob Sleeper, Boston.....	29¾ do.....	29¾ do.....	29¾ do.
6	John W. Shaw & Co., Boston†.....	25¾ do.....	25¾ do.....	25¾ do.
7	John Dodd, Norfolk, Va.....	27½ do.....	27½ do.....	27½ do.
8	James M. Shaw, Boston†.....	29¼ do.....	29¼ do.....	29¼ do.
9	George W. Shaw, Boston.....	23 do.....	23 do.....	23 do.
10	Francis Burritt and L. Timberlake, New York.....	25 9-10 do.....	25 9-10 do.....	25 9-10 do.
11	George Adams, Boston.....	24½ do.....	24½ do.....	25 do.†
12	Grant & Barton, New York.....	25 do.....	25 do.....	24½ do.§
	.....Do.....do.....	25 do.....	25 do.....	25 do.
13	H. G. K. Calef, Boston.....			

\* Accepted.

† Informal—no guaranty.

‡ At Boston and Norfolk.

§ At New York.

NOTE.—The contract was finally awarded to Messrs. Grant & Barton, (No. 12,) Nos. 3 and 10 having declined to furnish the flannel. The offers Nos. 3 and 10 being at the same price, it was decided by lot, and drawn for No. 3. No. 3 is, therefore, accepted for the whole of the flannel, at twenty-three (23) cents per yard.

Offers opened in presence of—

G. HARRISON,  
CHAS. K. KING.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, May 2, 1848.

L. WARRINGTON, Chief of Bureau.

## REPORT FROM THE BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

*Bureau of Yards and Docks, November 4, 1848.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in conformity with your instructions of the 10th October last, the estimates for this bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, viz: For the support of the naval and civil branches at the several navy yards and stations; for the improvements and necessary repairs at each; for the continuation of the dry dock at New York; for the continuation of the floating docks, basins, and railways, authorized at the Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola navy yards; for the several recruiting stations, and for contingent demands coming under the cognizance of this bureau.

I also submit, in compliance with the act of Congress of 21st April, 1808, a list of contracts made during the past year, together with an abstract of all offers received under advertisements from this bureau, as required by the act of 3d March, 1843.

An estimate for the support of this bureau, amounting to \$12,450, is also submitted.

The estimates herewith presented are deemed necessary for the protection, preservation, and efficiency of the shore stations, and are reduced to the lowest possible amount that a proper regard to the interests of the service will permit.

The following statements will show the present condition of, and the progress which has been made, during the past year, towards the completion of the works of improvement and repairs at the several yards and stations for which appropriations have been made, and the amount expended at each yard.

This report embraces the expenditure of a portion of the appropriation made March 3d, 1847, and in fact, most of the money expended since the last annual report is from that appropriation. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, were made at a very late period, and consequently but little work has been done upon the objects provided for by them; contracts have been made for most of the materials required for the buildings and other works authorized, and the deliveries of some have commenced and of others will soon follow. The different works, for which estimates are submitted, are herein enumerated and are mentioned in the order of their importance at each yard.

*At Portsmouth, N. H.*

Wharf No. 1 and the knee dock, with the filling in of the gun and anchor wharf, have been completed since the last annual report; the former is of much importance, as it furnishes a convenient wharf for landing materials and stores; the latter supplies the want of a proper place for storing heavy guns and anchors.

The objects upon which expenditures have been made during the past year, but which are not yet completed, are the continuation of the quay wall from north to west; the amount appropriated for this object is believed to be ample, and the work will probably be finished early in the next spring; the removal of the steam box and rebuilding the same upon a more convenient site has been commenced. The wall outside of ship house No. 4 and filling in, the addition to smithery I and the new timber shed opposite No. 7, have all been commenced, but owing to the late period at which the last appropriations were made, but little progress has been made with those works.

The large cistern near the mast and boat shed is completed, except some small amount of grading, and the pipes for waste water. Such repairs have been put upon the different buildings in the yard, as a due regard to the preservation of the public property seemed to require. There has been expended upon the several objects above enumerated, from the 1st of October, 1847, to the 30th September, 1848, the sum of \$23,400,05.

The works for which estimates are submitted for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, are:—commander's quarters, completing powder magazine, completing smithery I, timber shed No. 28, paving timber shed No. 27, store house No. 30 for oakum, pitch, &c., wharf and filling in near No. 4, filling in low grounds, dock wall west of timber shed, pitch house, engine house, and for repairs of all kinds. The house for commander is much wanted, there being no suitable quarters in the yard for the accommodation of that officer, and the isolated position of this yard renders it very necessary that the officer should reside within its limits. The amount required to complete the powder magazine is much wanted, there being no building of that description in the yard. The small amount required to complete the smithery is necessary for the accommodation of trip hammer for faggoting scrap iron. The appropriation for timber shed No. 28 is highly necessary, as there is a large amount of timber at this yard subject to decay from the want of a proper place in which to protect it from the sun and rain. The item for paving timber shed No. 27 is very important, as experience proves that paved sheds preserve timber much better than any other. Much inconvenience is experienced at this yard from the want of a proper place for the stowage of oakum, pitch, &c., the appropriation for this object is therefore strongly urged; connected with the construction of this building is the wharf and filling in east of ship house No. 4. The low grounds around timber shed No. 27 render it difficult to get timber in and out of that shed, and it is very desirable that they should be filled up. Dock wall west of timber sheds No. 6 and 7, and filling in the same, is much wanted, as the space around those buildings available for removing and stowing timber is very limited, and great inconvenience is often experienced from the want of additional ground in this part of the yard. The pitch house is entirely unfit for the purpose, and a new one is very necessary. There is no building in the yard in which the new fire

engine contracted for can be sheltered, the appropriation for this object is indispensable.

The amount asked for repairs of all kinds is such as will be required to keep all the present buildings, fences, &c., in a proper state of repairs. The amount asked for this yard is \$54,620 53, and nothing is asked which could be judiciously dispensed with.

*At Boston.*

Since the last annual report, the following works have been completed at this yard: machinery and tools, coal house, wharf No. 66, sheer wharf No. 61, pipes for drains, rain water and waste steam, and the smith and plumber's shop.

The works which have been commenced but not yet completed, are: iron frames for dry-dock pumps, and keel blocks for dry-dock; the iron frames have been built and put in place, and furnish a substantial foundation for the heavy steam engine and pump work of the dry-dock; a portion of the keel blocks are made and in use. The wall southwest of No. 51 has been built, and the enclosed space has been nearly filled in. Pier wharf No. 64 is in progress, and will be completed during the present fall; and when finished, will supply the want of a landing wharf for materials and stores. The materials for the bridge across the timber dock, and for the repairs of the timber and dry docks, have been procured, the bridge built, and the repairs upon the dock nearly completed. The materials for the extension of the brick barn have been purchased, and the work will soon be commenced. The shell house and its appurtenances are finished, except the rail tracks and car house. The large stone building for carpenters' and joiners' shops and rigging loft, has progressed so far towards completion as to admit of its being occupied for the purposes intended. This fine building furnishes ample room for work-shops for the carpenters, joiners and riggers. The tracks for guns in the gun park have been commenced, and will be finished this year. Contracts have been made for the delivery of the materials required in the construction of the buildings authorized by the late appropriation; but the advanced state of the season at which the law was passed, prevented much progress upon the objects provided for therein. For the completion of the works above named, the amounts already appropriated are deemed sufficient. The buildings at this yard have received such repairs as were necessary for their protection and preservation. There has been expended upon the improvements and repairs at this yard since the 1st of October, 1847, to the 1st of October, 1848, the sum of \$51,593 37.

The objects for which estimates are submitted for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, and which are deemed important and necessary to facilitate the performance of the public works, are sail-loft and cordage store, stone wall and filling in southwest of ship house H, coal house near blacksmith shop, grading and paving avenue 63, anchor hoy and water tank, and for repairs of all kinds. At this yard there is no suitable place for the storage and preserva-



tion of the sails and cordage of dismantled ships or of new cordage, large quantities of which are manufactured at this rope-walk. The present sail-loft is very small, and entirely insufficient to meet the increasing demands of the service; the appropriation for this object, therefore, is of the first importance. The wall and filling near ship house H is much wanted; the water now flows near this building, and the space proposed to be filled in is required for working ground. The coal-house near blacksmith shop is much needed to protect the coal from the weather and dirt. Grading and paving avenue No. 63 is very necessary, as this is the main avenue through the yard, and in wet weather is much cut up by the heavy trains passing over it. The old anchor hoy and water tank has been condemned, and a new one is required; and if built as proposed, will not only answer these purposes, but may be usefully employed in towing vessels to and from the yard. The amount asked for repairs is larger than usual, owing to the large amount required for laying a new floor in the rope-walk, and for extensive repairs upon the commander's house.

The sum asked for improvements and repairs during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1850, is \$132,221 50.

*At New York.*

The only work of improvement which has been completed since the 1st October, 1847, is the shell house on the gun block. Materials have been procured for the construction of the iron store, cooperage, cistern to east reservoir, and the hospital wharf; but the works are not yet commenced. The dredging machine has been kept in operation in front of the yard; a portion of the timber pond has been filled in, and the work is now in progress.

A small steam engine has been put up in the blacksmith's shop, and has been usefully employed; the paving and flagging has been completed to the extent of the appropriation. The whole of the mud flat in front of the yard is now enclosed by the cob wharf; the space within the wharf remains to be filled up, which, when done, will furnish a large amount of additional ground and wharf room. Such repairs have been put upon the existing improvements and buildings as were necessary to preserve them and their contents from injury. There has been expended at this yard since the 1st of October, 1847, the sum of \$34,172 45.

Estimates are submitted for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1250, for the following objects: one block of two houses for officers, cob dock, dredging channel, filling in land between navy yard and hospital, fence on Flushing avenue, filling in timber pond, paving and gutters to avenue, and for repairs of all kinds. The houses for officers are much needed, as the only officer now living in the yard is the commandant; the recent purchase has extended the limits to such a degree as to render the constant presence of additional officers highly necessary. A cob dock, extending from the rear of the stables to the hospital bridge, is considered essentially necessary to prevent the washing into the channel of the land recently pur-

chased; this will leave a wide canal (into which the city sewer now leads to the Wallabout bay) for the purpose of docking timber. The amount asked for dredging the channels, is deemed necessary to preserve a proper depth of water in them. Flushing avenue, from the hospital to the navy yard, is being filled in rapidly; and to provide a foundation for a fence to enclose the public land, it is necessary that the government should fill in a space on the north side of the avenue. An additional sum is required for filling in a portion of the timber pond; and a small amount is necessary for gutters and paving the avenue. The buildings in the yard being in a good state of preservation, but a small amount is asked for such repairs as may become necessary during the year. The sum required for the contemplated improvements and repairs, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, is \$95,000.

*At Philadelphia.*

The workshop on site No. 10, and the anchor hoy, have been completed since the last annual report, and are useful and important addition to the yard. Ship house G has been placed upon ways, and is now ready for moving to its new site, which will be done as soon as the foundation is prepared to receive it. Wharf No. 2 is nearly completed, requiring only the cap logs, fenders, and about two or three thousand cart loads of earth. Wharf No. 3 has been delayed on account of the contemplated floating dock basin; the location of this basin being now determined, materials for the part of the wharf on which ship house G is to be placed have been purchased, and the work is in progress. Wharf No. 4 has been built, and is sinking to its place as rapidly as the nature of the ground will permit.

The construction of these wharves has added greatly to the usefulness of this yard; the effect anticipated upon the water front has been thus far realized; and it is hoped when these wharves are extended to the port warden's line, a depth of water will be obtained ample to meet all the requirements of the service at this yard. The dredging machine, for which appropriation has recently been made, has not yet commenced. A portion of the materials for the floating dock have been purchased and delivered, and the construction of that work will soon be commenced.

Such repairs have been made upon the buildings as their condition required. The amount expended upon the several works of improvement since the 1st of October, 1847, is \$39,865 91.

The appropriation asked, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, is to be expended upon the following objects: one block of houses for officers; foundation and launching slip for ship-house G; extension of wharves Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to the port warden's line; for timber shed D; for raising smith's shop one story; and for repairs of all kinds.

There is a large amount of public property at this yard; and at present no naval officers of any grade reside within its limits, there being no quarters for their accommodation. It is considered im-

portant that these houses should be built, as the constant presence of one or more officers would add greatly to the safety of the public property. The foundation and launching slip for ship-house G, are indispensably necessary to render the house useful for building purposes. The extension of the wharves to the port warden's line is an improvement of the first importance; several additions have been made to the wharves, the effect of which has been most beneficial. This yard is very small in area, and at times much inconvenience is experienced for want of space to carry on the public works; and the proposed basin and railways for the floating dry-docks will occupy a large portion of the water front, thereby increasing the necessity for additional wharf room. This extension will also bring the wharves to a point at which a depth of water will be reached, and, it is hoped, will be maintained without dredging, sufficient for the accommodation of vessels of all classes. The timber shed asked for is very necessary, as a large amount of timber is unavoidably exposed to injury from the effects of the weather, there being no vacant sheds for its protection. It is proposed to add one story to a part of the smithery, to be used as a filing and finishing shop. At present there is no suitable place for the performance of such work, and the want of a good finishing shop often occasions much inconvenience. The amount asked for repairs is considered indispensable for the proper preservation and protection of the public property. For the contemplated improvements and necessary repairs of existing buildings, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, there will be required the sum of \$76,027.

*At Washington.*

The arrangement for blowing the chain-cable fires, the five new anchor forges, the trip-hammer in the anchor shop, and the new boilers to engine No. 2, have all been completed. Building No. 11 has been converted into an iron foundry, and is now nearly completed; the furnaces, ovens, cupolas, cranes, engine and most of the machinery have been finished, and the whole establishment will soon be in a condition to furnish all the castings that may be required for general purposes for the navy. Contracts have been made for the delivery of the materials necessary for the construction of the works, authorized by the late appropriation bill; but, with the exception of some small amount of labor expended in preparing the foundations, nothing has been done upon the new works. Repairs have been made upon such buildings as required them. There has been expended for improvements and repairs since the last annual report, the sum of \$22,128 66.

The estimates submitted for this yard for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, embrace the following objects: boiler and furnace for small steam hammer, and boilers for steam engines Nos. 1 and 3; for building stone wharf; for large slide lathes and planing machine; shafting; drums; boring, stalling and drilling machines; small lathes; and for repairs of all kinds. No new building is at

present required at this yard; the new steam boilers are deemed highly necessary, as those in use are old, much worn, and cannot be used much longer with safety. The wharves are all of wood, and have become very rotten; that which has been generally used for landing materials has become so dilapidated as to render it unsafe and almost useless; and it is proposed to replace the old rotten wood with a permanent stone wall. All the machines asked for are necessary for completing the arrangements in the several workshops; and when procured and in working order, the conveniences at this yard will enable us to build and repair machinery of every description with economy and despatch. For painting and repairing the various buildings in this yard, the usual amount is asked. The amount required for the improvements and repairs, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, is \$44,530.

*At Norfolk.*

Store-house No. 13, and the new pier, wharf near the dry dock, upon which the small masting shears stand, have been completed during the past year. The launching slip No. 48 is nearly finished. Contracts have been made for the purchase of the materials necessary for the construction of the buildings provided for in the late appropriation bill; sufficient time has not elapsed for the delivery of these materials, and consequently nothing has been done further than some preliminary preparation of the sites for the contemplated buildings and other improvements. Such repairs as were necessary for the preservation of the public property have been made; and the whole amount expended for improvements and repairs since 1st October, 1847, is \$45,620 85.

The works of improvements at this yard, for which estimates are presented for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, are the completion of launching slip No 48, continuation of quay walls, excavating timber docks, grading, paving gutters and filling in low grounds; one wing to brick stables, water cisterns, engine-house to smithery, coal-house and repairs of all kinds. For completing launching ship No. 48, a small amount is required. This important work is nearly completed, and with the sum now asked, may be placed in a condition for building vessels of any size. The amount already appropriated for the extension of quay walls is no more than sufficient to construct the coffer dam, excavate and prepare the foundation to receive the masonry. This is a work of the first importance, as great inconvenience is often experienced from the want of adequate wharf room, and it is very necessary that means should be provided to prosecute the work without delay, otherwise the marine worm, which is very destructive in this harbor, will seriously injure the coffer dam, and render unavailable such amounts as have been expended upon it. The appropriation for excavating timber docks, grading, paving gutters and filling in low grounds, cannot be too strongly urged. During the past season a large number of the marines who were stationed at the barracks in the immediate vicinity of this dock, were sent to the hospital with intermit-

tent fevers, and it is the opinion of the medical officers that these fevers were produced by the unwholesome exhalations from this timber dock. Nothing can be more conducive to the health of this station than a due attention to grading and drainage, and the filling up of low places, for when water is suffered to lay upon the surface, the inevitable consequences to those residing in the vicinity are chills and fevers.

The wing to brick stables is necessary for the accommodation of the public cattle and horses, the present stable is insufficient for that purpose.

Much inconvenience is often experienced at this yard for the want of a sufficient supply of pure water, and it frequently becomes necessary to obtain it at exorbitant prices; it is therefore contemplated to construct two rain water cisterns in the vicinity of some of the large buildings, by which the deficiency may be supplied. At the last session of Congress, an appropriation was made for the purchase of a steam hammer for faggoting scrap iron, and forging heavy work; to accommodate the engine for driving this hammer, blowing fires, &c., an addition to the smithery will be necessary; this engine-house is proposed to be placed in the rear of the smithery, upon ground partly occupied by an old coal-house, which arrangement will render a new coal-house necessary. The item for repairs of all kinds is necessary to meet the current repairs to the different buildings in the yard. The estimate for all improvements and repairs for the fiscal year ending 31st June, 1850, is \$105,844.

#### *At Pensacola.*

Store-house No. 25 and cistern, temporary wharfs, dredging machine, and three scows, and the temporary paint shop have been completed since the last annual report. A large portion of the materials for the permanent wharf have been procured and prepared for use. This work, in connexion with the floating dry dock, which is to be inside of it, is of such a character and magnitude as to require a large outlay for machinery and convenience necessary for its prompt and economical execution. The preliminary arrangements are now made; the necessary machinery put up ready for use; the site of the wharf has been dredged to the depth of 30 feet; the sheet and foundation piles are being prepared for driving, and it is confidently expected that the masonry will be commenced early in February next. The walls and roof of store-house No. 26 are completed, and the building will probably be finished early in the next spring.

A portion of the materials for the ship-house and launching slip have been purchased, but the work has been delayed until the location of the floating dock basin should be determined upon.

The walls of the building for smith and machine shops are finished; the forges and chimneys constructed; the roof on, and about one-half covered with slate; and the doors, sashes, &c., nearly completed. This building is now ready to receive the engine and machinery.

A part of the materials for the large furnace in the smith's shop have been purchased, but the work is not yet commenced. The necessary repairs have been put upon such buildings as required them. There has been expended at this yard for improvements and repairs since the 1st October, 1847, the sum of \$119,628 65.

The amount asked for this yard for the year ending 30th June, 1850, includes estimates for completing permanent wharf, smith and machine shop, timber shed, and mould loft, water tank, lime-house, paint shop, dredging machine, and lighters and yard boats; for building 11 brick kitchens to officers' houses; for six first and six second class houses, to be rented for the accommodation of mechanics and civil officers, and for repairs of all kinds. The most important improvement at this yard is the permanent wharf, the work upon which is now in such condition as to render an additional appropriation indispensable. Should it not be granted, it is probable that before the meeting of another Congress most of the temporary staging, railways and other fixtures, which have been prepared at great expense for executing this work, would be destroyed. The amount asked for the smith and machine shop is required for the purchase of a steam engine and other machines.

The appropriation made by the last Congress for timber shed and mould loft, was only a part of the estimate cost, and an additional amount is asked for its completion. The water tank, paint shop, lime house, dredging machine, lighters and yard boats, are all nearly finished, and require but a small additional appropriation. The present kitchens to the officers' houses are old wooden buildings, originally intended for wood-houses and out-houses, are in a decayed state and unfit for the purpose. It is proposed to construct these kitchens of brick, which will render them more comfortable and diminish the danger from fire. The first and second class houses estimated for, are for the accommodation of the civil officers of the yard, and it is proposed to erect them on the government lands in the vicinity of the yard, and rent them on reasonable terms. The duties of the civil officers, as well as those of the heads of the several mechanical departments of the yard, render it necessary and important that they should reside near the yard; and it is impossible for them to obtain board or accommodations of any kind for their families nearer than Pensacola. I am sure the interest of the government would be promoted by the erection of these buildings, for the purposes mentioned. The amount asked for repairs will be required to preserve the buildings from injury. For the improvements and repairs during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, there will be required the sum of \$200,013 55.

*At Memphis.*

The rope walk is nearly completed and will soon be ready to receive the machinery, arrangements for the purchase of which will soon be made. The vertical wall is completed, with the exception of the coping.

A portion of the foundation of the saw mill is finished, and

the work is in progress; a favorable contract has been made for the steam engine and machinery for this building. The main body of the building for officers has been erected, and is now being enclosed. The house for the commandant has been so far completed as to admit of occupation. Some further work is to be done before the building will be entirely finished. Materials for the store-house have been purchased; but the work of construction has not been commenced. The foundation of the blacksmith's shop is in progress, and a part of the materials are on hand. All the piles for the foundation of the joiner's shop have been driven, and the walls are in progress.

A large amount of materials has been purchased for the wall to enclose the yard, and the work will be soon commenced. The foundation of the tarring-house is commenced, and a quantity of materials are delivered. The operations of this yard have been much delayed, in consequence of the failure of the contractors to comply with their engagements. Scarcely a single contract has been made for materials or labor which has been fulfilled in good faith. The amount expended since the 1st October, 1847, for improvements and repairs, is \$206,848 14.

The appropriation asked for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, it is proposed shall be expended in the completion of the saw mill, store-house, building for officers, blacksmith's shop, joiner's shop, and wall to enclose the yard; for the purchase of a fire engine, excavation and embankment, piling on the river bank, guard-house and enclosure to commandant's house, pavements, drains, gutters, &c., and for repairs of all kinds.

The amount asked for the completion of the saw mill, store-house and other buildings enumerated, is very necessary, as these buildings are all in an unfinished state, and cannot be made useful without further appropriations. A fire engine is much wanted, as the risk continues to increase with the accumulation of materials, and it is impossible to foresee the extent of damage liable at any moment to occur, should fire be, by accident or design, communicated to the large amount of combustible material already collected in the yard. The sum asked for excavation and embankment, is necessary for the actual security and preservation of the works already commenced or authorized. The amount required for piling the river bank, is necessary for the protection of the yard and to prevent the encroachment of the river. The guard-house, and enclosure to the commandant's house, pavements, drains, gutters, &c., and repairs of all kinds, are all important objects; and an appropriation for them is strongly urged. The sum required for the contemplated improvements and repairs for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, is \$136,554.

*At Sackett's Harbor.*

The buildings for officers' quarters have been nearly completed, and such repairs as the funds appropriated would allow have been

put upon the old buildings. The amount expended at this station since 1st October, 1847, is \$2, 674 05.

The amount required for this station, for the next fiscal year, is \$1,500.

*Dry dock at New York.*

Since the 1st October, 1847, the excavation has been completed, and as fast as the side walls were raised, the space in the rear has been filled in with gravel, to aid in sustaining the banks. The foundation is completed, and covered with masonry; the ground on the southeast corner of the pit was found to be very soft, and required a greater number of piles than any other part of the foundation. In putting in this foundation much difficulty was encountered from the numerous springs (some forty in number) which burst up through the bottom with great force, yielding a large amount of water and sand, requiring continued watching and labor, and the almost constant action of the pumps to keep the pit free, the expense of which has been a large item in this work. The amount of masonry which has been laid during the past year, is about 8,000 cubic yards. This is less than was anticipated in consequence of the want of funds, and the repeated failure of the contractors to furnish stone—the very unfavorable season for such work; but chiefly by the delay occasioned for want of funds. The amount which had been appropriated for this work prior to the last appropriation was entirely exhausted on the 1st of January, 1848, and consequently from that time until the September following, such of the workmen as remained on the dock and the contractors during that time were without payment. The failure of the means to carry on the work vigorously will prolong the period of its completion beyond the time anticipated. Below the mitre sills the floor is completed, and the side walls are raised ten feet; the mitre sills are laid, the floors of the chamber completed, the draining culverts are finished, and the side walls of the chamber raised to the height of sixteen feet above the foundation. A large amount of machinery has been purchased and usefully employed in conveying the stone and other heavy materials from the vessels to various parts of the work. To aid in the transportation of the large quantities of heavy articles required for this work, rail tracks have been laid around the dock, and have proved both economical and useful. New contracts have been made for the delivery of nearly all the stone to complete the work, and it is hoped that the present contractors will comply with their engagements with promptness, and that no further delays will be incurred by any delinquency on their part. It is believed that the work may be completed by the autumn of 1850, and it is, therefore, that I most respectfully and earnestly urge the appropriation for the whole amount required to complete it, as a further delay beyond the time specified for its completion might greatly endanger the work. The coffer dam is constructed of perishable materials, and cannot be expected to last many years; it has moved considerably in some places, and still



continues to move occasionally, but by careful shoreing it may be preserved to the time of finishing, in 1850. The work is now so far advanced that no serious obstacle to its completion and successful operation is apprehended, if funds are provided for its prompt prosecution, and I therefore again respectfully urge an appropriation to the amount now asked for. This amount, with that already appropriated, will exceed the estimate of last year for completing the dock, by \$165,000, which may be readily accounted for by the great difficulty encountered by the upward pressure of the water in the pit, the delay occasioned for want of funds, and the failure of the contractors to furnish materials. The amount which has been expended since the commencement of this work is—

For labor.....	\$513,034 46
For materials.....	454,289 75
	<hr/>
Total.....	967,324 21
	<hr/> <hr/>

The whole amount appropriated since 1841, is..... \$1,175,000

The amount which has been expended since the 1st October, 1847, is—

For labor.....	\$131,527 30
For materials.....	126,664 41
	<hr/>
Total.....	257,191 71
	<hr/> <hr/>

The probable amount which will be required to complete the work, and for which an appropriation is now asked, is \$490,000 00.

*Floating docks, basins, and railways.*

For fulfilling the respective contracts entered into by the department, in execution of the 3d section of the law approved 3d of August, 1848, for the construction of three floating docks, basins, and railways therein provided for, the sum of \$650,000 is the smallest amount which will meet the demands of the contractors, for the next fiscal year, as they propose to progress with the works, viz: for Pensacola \$250,000, for Philadelphia \$200,000, and for Kittery \$200,000.

The amount asked for navy hospitals and magazines is small, and is required principally for repairs.

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

Hon. J. Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

*Schedule of the papers which accompany the report of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to the Secretary of the Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1850.*

- Y. & D. A. General estimate for yards and docks.
- Y. & D. No. 1. Estimate for the support of the bureau.
- Y. & D. No. 2. Recruiting stations, in detail.
- Y. & D. No. 3. Officers and others at yards and stations, in detail.
- Y. & D. No. 4. Improvements and repairs at yards and stations.
- Y. & D. No. 5. Statement showing the sums which make up the 1st and 2d items in the general estimate, marked A.
- Y. & D. No. 6. Improvements and repairs at hospitals and magazines.
- Y. & D. No. 7. Estimate of the sums required for the stone and floating dry docks.
- Y. & D. No. 8. List of the contracts made and received during the year ending 30th September, 1848, under the act of 21st April, 1808.
- Y. & D. No. 9. Abstract of offers received for the supply of articles coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, required by act of 3d March, 1843.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,  
*November 4, 1848.*

Y. & D.—A.

General estimate from the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending 30th June, 1850, in addition to the balances remaining unexpended on the 1st July, 1849.

	Estimated for the year end- ing June 30, 1850.	Estimated for the year end- ing June 30, 1849.
1. For the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, (see paper Y. & D. No. 5).....	\$263,392 00	\$251,148 00
2. For the pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards and stations, (see paper Y. & D. No. 5).....	73,960 00	74,220 00
3. For improvements and necessary repairs at navy yards and stations, (see paper Y. & D. No. 4).....	846,310 58	879,938 00
4. For hospital buildings and their dependencies, and for magazines, (see paper Y. & D. No. 6).....	16,350 00	33,973 00
5. For stone and floating dry-docks, (see paper Y. & D. No. 7).....	1,140,000 00	750,000 00
6. For contingent expenses which may accrue during the year for the following purposes, viz: For the freight and transportation of materials and stores for yards and docks; for printing and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines; for machinery of every description; for the repair of steam engines, and attendance on the same, in navy yards; for the purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams; for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; for postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government houses; for coals and other fuel; for candles and oil for the use of navy yards and shore stations; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; for watchmen and incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation.....	308 000 00	247,876 0 0
	2,648,012 58	2,237,155 00

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, November 4, 1848.

JOS. SMITH.

## Ex. Doc. No. 1.

## Y. &amp; D. No. 1.

*Estimate of the sums required for the support of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the year ending June 30, 1850, under the acts of August 3, 1842, and August 12, 1848.*

For Commodore Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau .....	\$3,500
William G. Ridgely, chief clerk.....	1,400
Stephen Gough, clerk.....	\$1,000
Increase submitted.....	200
.....	1,200
William P. Moran, clerk.....	1,000
James M. Young, clerk.....	\$800
Increase submitted.....	200
.....	1,000
W. P. S. Sanger, civil engineer.....	2,000
George F. de la Roche, draughtsman .....	1,000
Charles Hunt, messenger.....	700
Contingent expenses.....	650
.....	12,450

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, November 4, 1848.

## Y. &amp; D. No. 2.

*Estimate of the pay of officers attached to the recruiting stations for the year ending June 30, 1850, if no alteration is made in the number of stations.*

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Norfolk.	New Orleans.	Total.	Aggregate amount.
Commanders.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	\$12,600 00
Lieutenants.....	2	2	1	1	2	1	9	13,500 00
Surgeons.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10,000 00
Passed midshipmen.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	9,000 00
Total.....	6	6	5	5	6	5	33	45,600 00

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,  
November 4, 1848.

Y. & D. No. 3.

Estimate of the pay of officers and others, at navy yards and stations,  
for the year ending June 30, 1850.

No.	PORTSMOUTH, N. H.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain .....	\$3,500 00	
1	Commander .....	2,100 00	
1	Lieutenant .....	1,500 00	
1	Master .....	1,000 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each .....	1,500 00	
2	Midshipmen, at \$350 each .....	700 00	
1	Surgeon .....	1,800 00	
1	Boatswain .....	700 00	
1	Gunner .....	700 00	
1	Carpenter .....	700 00	
1	Purser .....	2,000 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser .....	400 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's) .....	288 00	
			\$16,888 00
<i>Ordinary.</i>			
2	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each .....	\$1,500 00	
1	Carpenter's mate .....	228 00	
6	Seamen, at \$144 each .....	864 00	
12	Ordinary seamen, at \$120 each .....	1,440 00	
			4,032 00
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper .....	1,400 00	
1	Naval constructor .....	2,300 00	
1	Foreman and inspector of timber .....	700 00	
1	Clerk of the yard .....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant .....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper .....	750 00	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor .....	400 00	
1	Porter .....	300 00	
			7,650 00
Total .....			28,570 00

No.	BOSTON.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain .....	\$3,500 00	
1	Commander .....	2,100 00	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each .....	3,000 00	
1	Master .....	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon .....	1,800 00	
1	Assistant surgeon .....	950 00	
1	Chaplain .....	1,200 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each .....	1,500 00	

## Y. &amp; D. No. 3—Continued.

No.	BOSTON—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
2	Midshipmen, at \$350 each.....	\$700 00	
1	Boatswain.....	800 00	
1	Gunner.....	800 00	
1	Carpenter.....	800 00	
1	Purser.....	2,500 00	
1	Clerk to purser.....	500 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser.....	360 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's).....	360 00	
	<i>Hospital.</i>		\$21,870 00
1	Surgeon.....	1,750 00	
1	Assistant surgeon.....	950 00	
1	Steward.....	360 00	
1	Matron.....	180 00	
2	Nurses, at \$144 each.....	288 00	
1	Cook.....	180 00	
2	Washers, at \$120 each.....	240 00	
3	Watchmen, at \$240 each.....	720 00	
	<i>Civil.</i>		4,663 00
1	Storekeeper.....	1,700 00	
1	Naval constructor.....	2,300 00	
1	Measurer and inspector of timber.....	1,050 00	
1	Clerk of the yard.....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant.....	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant.....	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper.....	1,050 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper.....	600 00	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper.....	500 00	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor.....	650 00	
1	Porter.....	300 00	
	Total.....		10,700 00
			37,238 00

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon of the yard are to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	NEW YORK.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	<i>Naval.</i>		
1	Captain.....	\$3,500 00	
1	Commander.....	2,100 00	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each.....	3,000 00	
1	Master.....	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon.....	1,800 00	
1	Assistant surgeon.....	950 00	
1	Chaplain.....	1,200 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each.....	1,500 00	
2	Midshipmen, at \$350 each.....	700 00	
1	Boatswain.....	800 00	
1	Gunner.....	800 00	
1	Carpenter.....	800 00	
1	Sailmaker.....	800 00	

Y. & D. No. 3—Continued.

No.	NEW YORK—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
1	Purser .....	\$2,500 00	
1	Clerk to purser .....	500 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser .....	360 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's) .....	360 00	
	<i>Hospital.</i>		\$22,670 00
1	Surgeon .....	1,750 00	
2	Assistant surgeons, at \$950 each .....	1,900 00	
1	Apothecary .....	420 00	
1	Hospital steward .....	360 00	
1	Matron .....	180 00	
4	Nurses, at \$120 each .....	480 00	
2	Cooks, at \$144 each .....	288 00	
2	Washers, at \$120 each .....	240 00	
1	Porter .....	4 00	
1	Gardener .....	240 00	
2	Boatmen, at \$120 each .....	240 00	
1	Gate-keeper .....	360 00	
	<i>Civil.</i>		6,602 00
1	Storekeeper .....	1,700 00	
1	Naval constructor .....	2,300 00	
1	Inspector and measurer of timbor .....	1,050 00	
1	Clerk of the yard .....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant .....	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant .....	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper .....	1,050 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper .....	600 00	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper .....	500 00	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor .....	650 00	
1	Porter .....	300 00	
	<b>Total</b> .....		10,700 00
			<b>39,972 00</b>

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon of the yard are to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	PHILADELPHIA.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	<i>Naval.</i>		
1	Captain .....	\$3,500 00	
1	Commander .....	2,100 00	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each .....	3,000 00	
1	Master .....	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon .....	1,800 00	
1	Assistant surgeon .....	950 00	
1	Passed midshipman .....	750 00	
2	Midshipmen, at \$350 each .....	700 00	
1	Chaplain .....	1,200 00	
1	Boatswain .....	700 00	
1	Gunner .....	700 00	
1	Carpenter .....	700 00	

## Y. &amp; D. No. 3—Continued.

No.	PHILADELPHIA—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.	
1	Purser.....	\$2,000 00	\$19,788 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser .....	400 00		
1	Steward (surgeon's) .....	288 00		
<i>Naval asylum and hospital.</i>				
1	Captain .....	3,500 00	9,272 00	
1	Lieutenant.....	1,500 00		
1	Secretary .....	900 00		
1	Surgeon .....	1,750 00		
1	Assistant surgeon .....	950 00		
1	Hospital steward .....	288 00		
2	Nurses, at \$120 each.....	240 00		
1	Cook .....	144 00		
<i>Civil.</i>				
1	Storekeeper .....	1,250 00		7,800 00
1	Naval constructor .....	2,300 00		
1	Inspector and measurer of timber .....	900 00		
1	Clerk of the yard .....	900 00		
1	Clerk to the commandant.....	900 00		
1	Clerk to the storekeeper .....	750 00		
1	Clerk to the naval constructor .....	500 00		
1	Porter.....	300 00		
Total.....			36,860 00	

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

No.	WASHINGTON.	Pay.	Aggregate.	
<i>Naval.</i>				
1	Captain .....	\$3,500 00	\$18,088 00	
1	Commander.....	2,100 00		
1	Lieutenant.....	1,500 00		
1	Master .....	1,000 00		
1	Surgeon .....	1,800 00		
2	Passed midshipman, at \$750 each .....	1,500 00		
2	Midshipmen, at \$350 each.....	700 00		
1	Chaplain .....	1,200 00		
1	Boatswain .....	700 00		
1	Gunner.....	700 00		
1	Carpenter .....	700 00		
1	Purser.....	2,000 00		
1	Steward, assistant to purser .....	400 00		
1	Steward .....	288 00		
<i>Ordinary.</i>				
1	Passed midshipman .....	750 00		2,406 00
1	Boatswain's mate .....	228 00		
1	Carpenter's mate .....	228 00		
10	Ordinary seamen, at \$120 each .....	1,200 00		



Y. & D. No. 3—Continued.

No.	WASHINGTON—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Hospital at yard.</i>			
1	Surgeon .....	\$1,750 00	\$2,350 00
1	Steward .....	360 00	
1	Nurse .....	120 00	
1	Washer .....	120 00	
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper .....	1,700 00	13,080 00
1	Inspector and measurer of timber .....	900 00	
1	Clerk of the yard .....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant .....	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant .....	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper .....	750 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper .....	600 00	
1	Steam engineer and machinist .....	1,800 00	
1	Master tank and camboose maker .....	1,250 00	
1	Master chain-cable and anchor maker .....	1,250 00	
1	Pyrotechnist .....	1,500 00	
1	Keeper of the magazine .....	480 00	
1	Porter .....	300 00	
Total .....			

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	NORFOLK.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain .....	\$3,500 00	\$28,070 00
1	Commander .....	2,100 00	
4	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each .....	6,000 00	
2	Masters, at \$1,000 each .....	2,000 00	
1	Surgeon .....	1,800 00	
1	Assistant surgeon .....	950 00	
1	Chaplain .....	1,200 00	
4	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each .....	3,000 00	
4	Midshipmen, at \$350 each .....	1,400 00	
1	Boatswain .....	300 00	
1	Gunner .....	800 00	
1	Carpenter .....	800 00	
1	Purser .....	2,500 00	
1	Clerk to purser .....	500 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser .....	360 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's) .....	360 00	
<i>Hospital.</i>			
1	Surgeon .....	2,250 00	
2	Assistant surgeons, at \$950 each .....	1,900 00	
1	Steward .....	360 00	
1	Matron .....	180 00	
3	Nurses, at \$120 each .....	360 00	

## Y. &amp; D. No. 3—Continued.

No.	NORFOLK—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.	
2	Cooks, at \$144 each.....	*\$288 00	\$6,154 00	
2	Washers, at \$120 each.....	240 00		
4	Boatmen, at \$120 each.....	480 00		
1	Boy.....	96 00		
<i>Civil.</i>				
1	Storekeeper.....	1,700 00	11,180 00	
1	Naval constructor.....	2,300 00		
1	Inspector and measurer of timber.....	1,050 00		
1	Clerk of the yard.....	900 00		
1	Clerk to the commandant.....	900 00		
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant.....	750 00		
1	Clerk to the storekeeper.....	1,050 00		
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper.....	600 00		
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper.....	500 00		
1	Clerk to the naval constructor.....	650 00		
1	Keeper of the magazine.....	480 00		
1	Porter.....	300 00		
Total.....				45,404 00

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon of the yard are required to attend to the marines also.

No.	PENSACOLA.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain.....	\$3,500 00	\$21,920 00
1	Commander.....	2,100 00	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each.....	3,000 00	
1	Master.....	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon.....	1,800 00	
1	Chaplain.....	1,200 00	
3	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each.....	2,250 00	
3	Midshipmen, at \$350 each.....	1,050 00	
1	Boatswain.....	700 00	
1	Gunner.....	700 00	
1	Carpenter.....	700 00	
1	Sailmaker.....	700 00	
1	Purser.....	2,500 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser.....	360 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's).....	360 00	
<i>Ordinary.</i>			
1	Lieutenant.....	1,500 00	10,824 00
1	Carpenter's mate.....	228 00	
2	Boatswain's mates, at \$228 each.....	456 00	
10	Seamen, at \$144 each.....	1,440 00	
60	Ordinary seamen, at \$120 each.....	7,200 00	
<i>Hospital.</i>			
1	Surgeon.....	1,750 00	
2	Assistant surgeons, at \$950 each.....	1,900 00	

Y. & D. No. 3—Continued.

No.	PENSACOLA—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
1	Steward .....	\$360 00	
1	Matron .....	250 00	
4	Nurses, at \$192 each .....	768 00	
2	Cooks, at \$192 each .....	384 00	
4	Washers, at \$144 each .....	576 00	
1	Baker .....	420 00	
1	Carter .....	192 00	
1	Messenger .....	144 00	
3	Watchmen, at \$360 each .....	1,080 00	
1	Gardener .....	250 00	
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper .....	1,700 00	
1	Naval constructor .....	2,300 00	
1	Clerk of the yard .....	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant .....	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant .....	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper .....	1,050 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper .....	600 00	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper .....	500 00	
1	Porter .....	300 00	
Total .....			9,000 00
Total .....			49,818 00

NOTE—The surgeon of the yard is also to attend to the marines near the yard, and to such persons in the yard as the commander may direct.

No.	MEMPHIS.	Pay.	Aggregate.	
<i>Naval.</i>				
1	Captain .....	\$3,500 00		
1	Lieutenant .....	1,500 00		
1	Surgeon .....	1,800 00		
1	Purser .....	2,000 00		
1	Passed midshipman .....	750 00		
1	Midshipman .....	350 00		
1	Steward, assistant to purser .....	360 00		
1	Steward (surgeon's) .....	288 00		
<i>Ordinary.</i>				\$10,548 00
1	Carpenter's mate .....	228 00		
2	Ordinary seamen, at \$120 each .....	240 00		
<i>Civil.</i>			468 00	
1	Storekeeper .....	1,250 00		
1	Clerk of the yard .....	900 00		
1	Clerk to the commandant .....	900 00		
1	Clerk to the storekeeper .....	500 00		
1	Porter .....	300 00		
Total .....			3,850 00	
Total .....			14,866 00	

## Y. &amp; D. No. 3—Continued.

No.	STATIONS.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Sackett's Harbor.</i>			
1	Commander.....	\$2,100 00	
1	Master .....	1,000 00	
	Total.....		\$3,100 00

## RECAPITULATION.

	Naval.	Ordinary.	Hospital.	Civil.	Aggregate.
Portsmouth, N. H....	\$16,888	\$4,032		\$7,650	\$28,570
Boston.....	21,870		\$4,668	10,700	37,238
New York.....	22,670		6,602	10,700	39,972
Philadelphia.....	19,788		9,272	7,800	36,860
Washington.....	18,088	2,406	2,350	13,080	35,924
Norfolk.....	28,070		6,154	11,180	45,404
Pensacola.....	21,920	10,824	8,074	9,000	49,818
Memphis.....	10,548	468		3,850	14,866
Sackett's Harbor.....	3,100				3,100
Total.....	162,942	17,730	37,120	73,960	291,752

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,  
November 4, 1843.

Y. & D. No. 4.

*Estimate of the amounts that will be required towards the construction, extension, and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, as follows, viz :*

<i>Portsmouth, N. H.</i>	
For completing powder magazine and smithery, I; for constructing commander's quarters; timber shed No. 28; store-house No. 30; dock wall west of timber sheds; for paving timber shed No. 27; wharf and filling in rear of No. 4; for pitch-house, engine-house, and filling in low grounds; and for repairs of all kinds.....	<u>\$54,620 53</u>
<i>Boston.</i>	
Towards construction of sail-loft and cordage store; for stone wall and filling in southwest of ship-house H; for coal-house near blacksmith shop; grading and paving avenue 63; for anchor hoys and water tank; and for repairs of all kinds.....	<u>\$132,321 50</u>
<i>New York.</i>	
For two officers' houses; cob dock; dredging channels; filling in land purchased between navy yard and hospital; fence on Flushing avenue; filling in timber pond; paving and gutters to avenue; and for repairs of all kinds.....	<u>\$95,000 00</u>
<i>Philadelphia.</i>	
For two houses for officers; for foundation and slip of ship-house G; extension of wharves Nos. 1, 2, and 3, to port warden's line; for timber shed D; for raising smiths' shop, and for repairs of all kinds.....	<u>\$76,027 00</u>
<i>Washington.</i>	
For boiler and furnace for small steam hammer, and boilers for steam engines Nos. 1 and 3; for building stone wharf; for large slide lathes, planing machines, shafting, drums, boring, slotting, and drilling machines, small lathes, &c.; and for repairs of all kinds.....	<u>\$44,530 00</u>
<i>Norfolk.</i>	
For slip No. 48; continuation of quay walls; digging out timber dock; grading; paving; gutters; filling low grounds; brick stables; water cisterns; engine-house to smithery; coal-house; and repairs of all kinds.....	<u>\$105,814 00</u>
<i>Pensacola.</i>	
For completing permanent wharf, smith and machine shop, timber shed and mould loft, water tank, lime-house, paint-shop, dredging machine, and lighters and yard boats; for brick kitchens to officers' houses, (11;) six first class, and six second class houses; and for repairs of all kinds.....	<u>\$200,012 55</u>
<i>Memphis.</i>	
For saw-mill; one wing of store-house; to complete building for offices, blacksmith's shop and joiner's shop; for fire engine; excavation and embankment; piling on river bank; wall to enclose yard, guard-house, and enclosure to commandant's house; pavements, drains, gutters, &c.; and for repairs of all kinds.....	<u>\$136,551 00</u>

## Y. &amp; D. No. 4—Continued.

*Sackett's Harbor.*

For stables, fencing, &c., and for repairs of all kinds.....	\$1,500 00
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## RECAPITULATION.

Portsmouth, N. H.....	\$54,620 53
Boston.....	132,221 50
New York.....	95,000 00
Philadelphia.....	76,027 00
Washington.....	44,530 00
Norfolk.....	105,844 00
Pensacola.....	200,013 65
Memphis.....	136,554 00
Sackett's Harbor.....	1,500 00
	846,310 53

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *November 4, 1848.*

## Y. &amp; D. No. 5.

*Statement showing the several sums which go to make up the amounts of the first and second items in the general estimate for the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending 30th June, 1850, marked Y. & D.—A.*

*For the first item in general estimate A.*

Recruiting stations.....	\$45,600
Naval branch at yards and stations.....	162,942
Hospitals at yards and stations.....	37,120
Ordinary at yards and stations.....	17,730
	263,392

*For the second item in general estimate A.*

The civil branch at all the navy yards and stations.....	\$73,960
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BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *November 4, 1848.*

Y. & D. No. 6.

*For hospitals and magazines.*

<i>At Boston.</i> —For repairs to road, fences, wall, white-washing, and general repairs .....	\$1,500 00
<i>At New York.</i> —For completing small-pox building; finishing sewer, dead-house; grading; brick barn and stable; and for general repairs .....	11,300 00
<i>At Washington.</i> —For general repairs .....	150 00
<i>At Norfolk.</i> —For general repairs .....	1,000 00
<i>At Pensacola.</i> —For repairs of hospital buildings, medical officers' quarters, out buildings, fences, and general repairs .....	1,750 00
Total for hospitals.....	15,700 00

*Magazines.*

Boston .....	\$150 00
New York .....	200 00
Washington .....	150 00
Norfolk .....	150 00
Total for magazines.....	650 00

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, November 4, 1848.

Y. & D. No. 7.

*Estimate of the sums necessary for the completion of the stone dry dock at New York, and for the construction of the floating dry docks authorized to be built at the navy yards at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola.*

For completing the stone dry dock building at New York .....	\$490,000 00
For the construction of the floating dry dock to be built at Kittery.....	200,000 00
For the construction of the floating dry dock to be built at Philadelphia....	200,000 00
For the construction of the floating dry dock to be built at Pensacola.....	250,000 00
	1,140,000 00

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, November 4, 1848.

Y. & D. No. 8.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, made and received since the last report, (of September 30, 1847;) prepared in conformity with the act of Congress of April 21, 1808.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1847.	1848.				
July 19	Aug. 1	J. Whiting & Co. ....	2 white pine sticks. ....	\$9 00 each. ....	Boston.
20	June 30	T. P. Morgan. ....	750 gallons sperm oil. ....	1 15 per gallon. .	Washington.
			176 gallons linseed oil. ....	73 do	
July 21	June 30	J. M. Roberts. ....	Foundation stone. ....	1 00 per perch. .	
			Granite. ....	7 00 per piece. .	
			Fire brick. ....	5 00 per thousand.	
			Hard red brick. ....	6 15 do	
			Lime. ....	86 per barrel. .	
			Sand. ....	9 do	
July 26	Sept. 26	D. S. Wooldridge. ....	350 tons Virginia coal. ....	4 50 per ton. .	
			120 do. ....	4 10 do. ....	Norfolk.
			105 do. lamp. ....	4 30 do	
July 27	Nov. 1	J. M. McCombs & Co. . . .	33 pair 4 by 4 butt hinges. . . .	20 per pair. . . .	Memphis.
			10½ dozen 1½-inch window pulleys. . . .	75 per dozen. . . .	
			4 gross No. 12 screws. ....	54 per gross. . . .	
			2 do. 11 do. ....	38 do	
			10 knob locks. ....	2 50 each. . . .	
			20 kegs 10-penny nails. ....	4 75 per keg. . . .	
			4 kegs 20-penny nails. ....	4 75 do	
			3 kegs 4-penny nails. ....	5 00 do	
			4 kegs 4-penny nails. ....	5 00 do	
			2 kegs iron spikes. ....	5 00 do	
			15 kegs white lead. ....	1 87 do	
			18 gallons linseed oil. ....	75 per gallon. . . .	
			10 gallons spirits turpentine. ....	75 do	
			75 pounds putty. ....	5 per pound. . . .	
			3,000 pounds 2 by ¼-inch iron. ....	3 75 per 100 lbs. . . .	
			1,600 pounds 1½-inch square iron. ....	3 75 do	



Month	Day	Month	Day	Name	Item	Price	Location
July	27	Oct.	27	A. S. Wooldridge	537 feet eve gutters	13 per foot.	Boston.
Aug.	2	June	30	G. Anderson	150 tons coal	7 00 per ton	Washington.
					8 reams cap paper	2 75 do	
					8 reams letter paper	3 25 do	
					2 reams envelope paper	1 75 do	
					2 reams letter paper	25 per bottle.	
					12 bottles black ink	37½ do	
					12 bottles blue ink	18½ do	
					12 bottles red ink	1 90 per 100.	
					500 No. 89 opaque quills	2 87½ per gross.	
					8 gross steel pens	2 pounds red waters	62½ per pound.
					2 dozen black lead pencils	25 per dozen.	
					6 dozen red tape	25 do	
					10 dozen black sand	25 do	
					6 black books	7 00 each.	
					12 penknives	1 12½ do	
					12 pieces India rubber	6 do	
					1 ream bills lading, &c.	5 00 per ream.	
Aug.	2	June	30	Robert Morgan	4 pounds sealing wax	1 00 per pound.	
					1,500 cords pine wood	2 70 per cord.	
Aug.	2	Nov.	2	Wm. Lang	2,000 bushels maple charcoal	13 per bushel.	
					10 tons anthracite coal	10 00 per ton	Portsmouth, N. H.
					70 do do	7 40 do	Boston.
Aug.	4	June	30	F. Hyse	480 bushels corn	85 per bushel.	Washington.
					480 bushels oats	55 do	
					12 tons hay	22 00 per ton.	
					2 tons rye straw	12 00 do	
Aug.	4	Dec.	4	L. S. Coryell	50 tons white ash coal	6 70 do	Boston.
					60 tons red do	6 70 do	
					100 tons meadow coal	6 70 do	
					550 tons Virginia coal	5 50 do	Washington.
Aug.	5	Dec.	5	James H. Cox	100 pounds 4-penny cut nails	4½ per pound.	
July	16	June	30	S. P. Smith	500 pounds 6-penny do	4½ do	
					500 pounds 8-penny do	4½ do	
					1,400 pounds 10-penny do	4½ do	
					2,000 pounds 12-penny do	4½ do	
					1,000 pounds 10-penny wrought nails	9 do	
					12 gross ½-inch iron screws	15 per gross.	
					12 gross ¾-inch do	22 do	
					12 gross 1-inch do	28 do	

EX. DOC. NO. 1.

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rate.	Where deliverable.
1847. July 16	1848. June 30	S. P. Smith—Continued.	12 gross 1½-inch iron screws.....	\$0 42 per gross.	Washington.
			5 gross 3-inch ..... do.....	1 75 do	
			100 pounds ½-inch square cast steel.....	17 per pound.	
			300 pounds ½-inch ..... do.....	17 do	
			600 pounds ¾-inch..... do.....	17 do	
			600 pounds ¾-inch..... do.....	17 do	
			400 pounds ¾-inch ..... do.....	17 do	
			900 pounds 1-inch..... do.....	17 do	
			300 pounds 1½-inch..... do.....	17 do	
			600 pounds 1½-inch..... do.....	17 do	
			400 pounds 1½-inch..... do.....	17 do	
			200 pounds 1½-inch..... do.....	17 do	
			200 pounds 2-inch..... do.....	17 do	
			3 dozen 4-inch round files.....	99 per dozen.	
			4 dozen 6-inch ..... do.....	1 38 do	
			10 dozen 8-inch..... do.....	2 02 do	
			12 dozen 10-inch... do.....	2 89 do	
			16 dozen 12-inch... do.....	4 13 do	
			4 dozen 14-inch... do.....	5 91 do	
			6 dozen 4-inch ½-round files.....	99 do	
			26 dozen 6-inch ..... do.....	1 38 do	
			20 dozen 8-inch ..... do.....	2 02 do	
			24 dozen 10-inch... do.....	2 89 do	
			28 dozen 12-inch... do.....	4 13 do	
			32 dozen 14-inch... do.....	5 91 do	
			8 dozen 15-inch... do.....	7 29 do	
			15,000 ½-inch iron sprigs.....	6 per M.	
			15,000 ¾-inch ..... do.....	7 do	
			15,000 ¾-inch ..... do.....	8 do	
			15,000 1-inch ..... do.....	9 do	
			15,000 1½-inch... do.....	11 do	
			15,000 1½-inch... do.....	13 do	
			15,000 2-inch ..... do.....	20 do	

2,000 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch iron tacks .....	7	do
2,000 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ..do.....	9	do
2,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..do.....	12	do
2,000 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch copper tacks .....	50	do
50 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch round cast steel .....	16	per pound.
100 pounds $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ..do.....	13	do
200 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ..do.....	13	do
100 pounds $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch ..do.....	13	do
100 pounds 1-inch ..do.....	13	do
100 pounds 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ..do.....	13	do
50 pounds 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ..do.....	14	do
300 pounds blistered steel.....	13	do
500 pounds shear.....do.....	18	do
6 dozen 3-inch hand saw files.....	83	per dozen.
10 dozen 4-inch ..do.....	92	do
36 dozen 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..do.....	1 01	do
20 dozen 5-inch ..do.....	1 15	do
6 dozen 8-inch three square files.....	2 54	do
3 dozen 3-inch knife edge ..do.....	1 12	do
3 dozen 4-inch ..do.....do.....	1 38	do
3 dozen 2-inch warding files.....	92	do
6 dozen 3-inch ..do.....	92	do
6 dozen 4-inch ..do.....	92	do
6 dozen 5-inch ..do.....	1 05	do
6 dozen 6-inch ..do.....	1 24	do
3 dozen 4-inch round smooth files .....	1 33	do
6 ..do.. 6-inch ..do.....do.....	1 86	do
10 ..do.. 10-inch ..do.....do.....	3 85	do
6 ..do.. 3-inch $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do.....do.....	1 33	do
12 ..do.. 6-inch ..do.....do.....	1 86	do
12 ..do.. 8-inch ..do.....do.....	2 86	do
26 ..do.. 10-inch ..do.....do.....	3 85	do
26 ..do.. 12-inch ..do.....do.....	5 64	do
26 ..do.. 14-inch ..do.....do.....	8 11	do
2 ..do.. 14-inch $\frac{1}{4}$ -round rough files.....	5 91	do
6 ..do.. 15-inch ..do.....do.....	7 29	do
6 ..do.. 16-inch ..do.....do.....	8 80	do
6 ..do.. 6-inch flat bastard files.....	1 24	do
20 ..do.. 8-inch ..do.....do.....	1 79	do
12 ..do.. 10-inch ..do.....do.....	2 68	do
12 ..do.. 12-inch ..do.....do.....	3 71	do

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1847. July 16	1848. June 30	S. P. Smith—Continued.	30 dozen 14-inch flat bastard files.....	\$5 23 per dozen...	Washington.
			3...do. 3-inch safe-edge smooth files.....	1 24 do	
			6...do. 4-inch...do.....do.....	1 33 do	
			14...do. 6 inch...do.....do.....	2 06 do	
			20...do. 10-inch...do.....do.....	4 19 do	
			20...do. 12-inch...do.....do.....	6 35 do	
			20...do. 11-inch...do.....do.....	8 80 do	
			2...do. 3-inch bastard files.....	92 do	
			8...do. 4-inch...do.....	99 do	
			8...do. 6-inch...do.....	1 47 do	
			12...do. 8-inch...do.....	2 29 do	
			23...do. 10-inch...do.....	3 16 do	
			32...do. 12-inch...do.....	6 00 do	
			58...do. 14-inch...do.....	7 60 do	
			30...do. 16-inch...do.....	10 63 do	
			6...do. 10-inch flat rough files.....	2 68 do	
			6...do. 12-inch...do.....do.....	3 71 do	
			30...do. 14-inch...do.....do.....	5 73 do	
			2...do. 10-inch...do.....do.....	7 98 do	
			6...do. 18-inch...do.....do.....	11 55 do	
			3...do. 4-inch 4-square bastard files.....	92 do	
			6...do. 6-inch...do.....do.....	1 24 do	
			6...do. 8-inch...do.....do.....	1 79 do	
			6...do. 10-inch...do.....do.....	2 68 do	
			8...do. 12-inch...do.....do.....	3 71 do	
			1...do. 12-inch cabinet files.....	4 95 do	
			1...do. horse-shoe rasps.....	4 13 do	
			6...do. mill-saw files.....	3 71 do	
			100 pounds No. 4 iron wire.....	7 per pound.	
			100...do.....5...do.....	7 do	
			100...do.....6...do.....	7 do	
			100...do.....7...do.....	8 do	
			100...do.....8...do.....	8 do	

12 hatch-saw blades.....	50	each.
24 sand shovels.....	75	do
20 pounds horse-shoe nails.....	25	per pound.
2 pallette knives.....	1 00	each.
1,500 pounds $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch rivet wire.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	per pound.
1,500...do... $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch iron wire.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
525...do... $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch...do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
200...do... $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch...do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
150...do... $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch...do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
100...do... $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch...do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
1,100...do... $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch...do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
750...do... $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch...do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
300...do... $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch...do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
13 boxes roofing tin, 20 by 14.....	10 50	each.
2 9-inch stock locks.....	75	do
2 pair 4-inch butt hinges.....	25	per pair.
1 gross $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch screws.....	42	per gross.
200 pounds 12-penny cut nails.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	per pound.
100...do...20-penny...do.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	do
300...do...5-inch cut spikes.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	do
3 tons pig lead.....	5	do
100 pounds 12-penny cut nails.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	do
400...do...6-inch cut spikes.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	do
20...do...6-penny cut nails.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	do
400...do...12-penny...do.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	do
50...do...6-penny...do.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	do
2,500...do...pig lead.....	5	do
13 tons pig iron, best.....	35 00	per ton....
47...do...do...gray.....	35 00	do
50...do...do...coal blast.....	35 00	do
32 sheets copper.....	28	per pound.
400 pounds round iron.....	5	do
1 bar.....do.....	5	do
64 sheets plate iron.....	7	do
5,600 pounds round iron.....	5	do
15 bars wrought iron.....	5	do
92 sheets plate iron.....	7	do
26 bars wrought iron.....	5	do
600 pounds packing yarn.....	20	do
50...do...white chalk.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
20...do...flour emery.....	10	do

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rate.	Where deliverable.
1847. July 16	1848. June 30	S. P. Smith—Continued..	20 pounds cut emery..... 12...do...shoe thread..... 300...do...clean tallow..... 50...do...glue..... 20...do...gum shellac..... 20...do...rotten stone..... 10...do...pumice do..... 3,000.do...old oakum..... 4...do...sponge..... 6 sides harness leather..... 2...do...pump...do..... 2 pairs brazing bellows..... 2 dozen 000 paint brushes..... 2...do...000000 paint tools..... 1...do...8-knot white-wash brushes..... 3...do...double dusters..... 6...do...corn brooms..... 3...do...hickory do..... 10 gallons alcohol..... 3...do...sweet oil..... 1 ream emery paper..... 1...do...No. 1 sand paper..... 1...do...No. 2...do..... 30 tons moulding sand.....	\$0 10 per pound. 50 do 12 do 15 do 20 do 8 do 8 do 7 do 1 00 do 5 00 5 00 20 00 per pair. 8 00 per dozen. 2 00 do 7 50 do 5 00 do 2 25 do 2 00 do 1 00 per gallon. 1 50 do 4 50 per ream. 3 00 do 3 00 do 2 00 per ton.	Washington.
Aug. 10	1847. Dec. 10	Joseph Grice.....	70...do...coal.....	10 00 do.....	Philadelphia.
Aug. 14	1848. June 30	Thomas P. Morgan.....	600 pounds dry white lead..... 40...do...yellow ochre..... 25...do...litharge..... 150...do...white lead..... 75...do...do..... 300...do...Spanish whiting.....	8½ per pound 4½ do 7 do 8½ do 8½ do 2 do	Washington.

EX. Doc. No. 1.

10....do...erome yellow.....	35	do
1,750 feet glass, 10 by 12 .....	5½	per foot.
900 pounds pure white lead.....	8	per pound.
350...do...white lead, in oil.....	8½	do
425...do...Spanish whiting.....	2	do
350...do...do...brown.....	2	do
300...do...yellow ochre.....	4½	do
80...do...Paris green .....	40	do
20...do...chrome. do.....	40	do
35...do...do...yellow.....	30	do
15...do...stone ochre.....	10	do
15...do...pure umber .....	10	do
20 gallons spirits turpentine.....	30	per gallon.
3....do...copal varnish.....	2 00	do
6....do...Japan.. do.....	1 00	do
200 feet glass, 10 by 12.....	5	per foot.
200...do...12 by 18.....	5	do
600 pounds packing yarn.....	25	per pound.
50...do...white chalk .....	2	do
20...do...flour of emery.....	10	do
20...do...cut emery.....	10	do
12...do...shoe thread.....	75	do
300...do...clean tallow.....	10	do
20...do...gun shellac.....	20	do
50...do...glue.....	12	do
20...do...rotten stone.....	10	do
10...do...pumice stone.....	10	do
3,000.do...old oakum .....	6	do
4....do...sponge.....	25	do
6 sides harness leather .....	4 25	each.
2 sides sole leather.....	4 50	do
2 pair braziers' bellows.....	2 00	do
2 dozen 000 paint brushes.....	7 50	per dozen.
2...do...No. 6 paint tools .....	2 50	do
1...do...8-knot whitewash brushes.....	4 50	do
3...do...double dusters .....	7 00	do
6...do...corn brooms.....	2 00	do
3...do...hickory brooms.....	1 00	do
10 gallons spirits wine.....	1 00	per gallon.
30...do...sweet oil .....	1 50	do
1 ream emery paper, assorted.....	8 00	per ream.

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1847. Aug. 14	1848. June 30	T. P. Morgan—Cont'd...	1 ream No. 1 sand paper .....	\$3 75 per ream...	Washington.
			1...do...2...do.....	3 75 do	
			30 tons moulding sand.....	3 25 per ton.	
Sept. 1	Sept. 1	J. M. McCombs & Co...	400 pounds 10-penny nails.....	4 75 per keg....	Memphis.
			100...do...20...do.....	4 75 do	
			200...do...4...do.....	5 00 do	
			100...do...40...do.....	5 00 do	
			3 boxes window glass, 10 by 16 .....	6 75 per box.	
			50 pounds putty .....	5 per pound.	
			2 9-inch knob locks .....	2 50 each.	
			4 8-inch bolts .....	15 do	
			240 feet eve gutters .....	13 per foot.	
			100 feet down spout.....	13 do	
			20 pair butt hinges.....	12½ per pair.	
			20 dozen 1¾-inch screws No. 12.....	5 per dozen.	
			16...do...1-inch.....do....11.	3¼ do	
			7½...do...2-inch window pullies .....	1 00 do	
			750 pounds bar iron, 2 by ½ inch.....	3¾ per pound.	
			350...do...do...1¼ inch square.....	3¾ do	
			12½ dozen 1¾-inch axle pullies .....	75 per dozen.	
			34 pairs 4-inch parliament hinges .....	15½ per pair.	
			20 pairs 4 by 4-inch butt hinges.....	22 do	
			17 8-inch knob locks.....	1 80 each.	
			3 kegs 4-penny nails.....	5 00 per keg.	
			4 kegs 6...do.....	5 00 do	
			2 kegs 8...do.....	4 87½ do	
			8 kegs 10...do.....	4 75 do	
			1 keg 12...do.....	4 75	
			1 keg 20...do.....	4 75	
			1 keg 40...do.....	5 00	
			4 kegs 10-penny brads.....	4 75 per keg.	
			18 kegs white lead.....	1 87 do	
			7½ boxes crown glass, 11 by 20 .....	20 00 per box.	

EX. DOC. NO. 1.



100 pounds putty.....	5 per pound.
20 gallons linseed oil.....	75 per gallon.
13...do...spirits turpentine.....	75 do
150 feet eve gutters.....	13 per foot.
100 feet down spout.....	13 do
50 dozen 1-inch screws, No. 11.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per dozen.
36...do...1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ...do.....No. 12.....	5 do
266 pounds 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron.....	33 per pound.
6 boxes window glass, 10 by 16.....	6 75 per box.
100 pounds putty.....	5 per pound.
2 kegs 8-penny nails.....	4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per keg.
4 kegs 12-penny nails.....	4 75 do
2 kegs 20-penny nails.....	4 75 do
2 kegs 40-penny nails.....	5 00 do
3 kegs 4-penny nails.....	5 00 do
1 keg 5-inch spikes.....	5 00 do
42 8-inch knob locks.....	1 80 each.
84 pair 4-inch butt hinges.....	22 per pair.
10 gross 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch screws, No. 12.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per dozen.
800 pounds 2 by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bar iron.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per pound:
375 pounds 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch square iron.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ do
270 feet eve gutters.....	13 per foot.
200 feet down spout.....	13 do
120 pounds sheet copper.....	31 per pound.
5 boxes crown glass, 11 by 20.....	20 00 per box.
2 boxes com. glass, 10 by 16.....	6 75 do
3 kegs 4-penny nails.....	5 00 per keg.
3 kegs 8-penny nails.....	4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
2 kegs 6-penny nails.....	5 00 do
10 kegs 10-penny nails.....	4 75 do
2 kegs 12-penny nails.....	4 75 do
1 keg 20-penny nails.....	4 75 do
5 kegs 10-penny brads.....	4 75 do
13 dozen 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch axle pullies.....	75 per dozen.
75 pair 4-inch parliament hinges.....	15 per pair.
34 pair 4-inch butt hinges.....	22 do
32 8-inch knob locks.....	1 80 each.
100 dozen screws, assorted.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 p. doz
210 feet eve gutters.....	13 per foot.
140 feet down spout.....	13 do
150 pounds putty.....	5 per pound.

Y. & D. No. 8—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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EX. Doc. No. 1.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1847. Sept. 1	1848. Sept. 1	J. M. McCombs & Co.— Continued.	15 kegs white lead.....	\$1 87 per keg.	Memphis.
			18 gallons linseed oil.....	75 per gallon.	
			10 gallons spirits turpentine.....	75 do	
Sept. 2	1847. Oct. 20	Kay & White.....	7½ boxes window glass 10 by 16.....	6 50 per box.	New York dock.
			140 pounds putty.....	5½ per pound.	
			1 keg 8-penny nails.....	4½ do	
			11 kegs 10-penny nails.....	4½ do	
			1 keg 20-penny nails.....	4½ do	
			1 keg 40-penny nails.....	4½ do	
			2 kegs 4-penny nails.....	5½ do	
			240 feet eve gutters.....	12½ per foot:	
			100 feet down spout.....	12½ do	
			2 9-inch knob locks.....	3 00 each.	
			25 pair 4-inch butt hinges.....	15 per pair.	
			25 dozen 1½-inch wood screws, No. 12.....	5 per dozen.	
			38 dozen 1-inch.....do..... No. 11.....	4 do	
			18½ dozen 2-inch axle pulleys.....	1 00 do	
			750 pounds 2 by ½-inch bar iron.....	3¾ per pound.	
Sept. 8	Dec. 8	J. A. Mitchell.....	350 pounds 1½-inch square bar iron.....	3¾ do	
			100 tons Lehigh coal.....	5 45 per ton.	
			200 tons Lackawanna coal.....	5 45 do	
			200 tons Cumberland coal.....	6 25 do	
Sept. 16	1848. Jan. 1	Mansfield & Downer.....	Unwroughts stone, class No. 1.....	15 00 per c. yard	
			.....do.....do.....2.....	10 60 do	
			Cutting stone.....do.....1.....	35 sup. yard.	
			.....do.....do.....2.....	17 do	
			Scabbling stone.....	14 do	
Sept. 23	April 1	George Smith.....	3,000 cubic yards rubble stone.....	5 10 per cubic yd.	
			500.....do.....dimension stone.....	7 00 do	

October 1	April	1	Jos. L. Ross.....	2 pieces white oak timber .....	195 00 each .....	Boston.	
				4. do .....	177 50 do .....		
October 8	March	1	Joseph Grice .....	1,920 pieces yellow pine timber, assorted.....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cub. ft.	Pensacola.	
October 21	June	30	Thomas Blagden.....	8,144 feet pine timber .....	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 ft.	Washington.	
				16,840 feet white oak joist and plank .....	3 00 do .....		
				7,000 cypress shingles.....	6 50 per 1,000.		
				600 feet white pine cullings .....	2 75 per 100 feet.		
				5,851 feet yellow pine plank .....	2 75 do .....		
				2,000 feet white pine boards .....	4 75 do .....		
				1,700 feet.....do.....cullings .....	2 75 do .....		
				3,800 feet.....do.....do .....	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ do .....		
				10,000 feet.....do.....boards .....	4 75 do .....		
				10,000 feet.....do.....do .....	4 00 do .....		
				6,000 feet.....do.....cullings .....	1 87 $\frac{1}{8}$ do .....		
				500 feet white oak boards.....	3 00 do .....		
				2 cords white hickory.....	8 00 per cord.		
				820 feet white oak .....	2 75 per 100 feet.		
				75 yellow pine piles.....	90 each.		
				560 cedar posts.....	25 do .....		
	1847.						
Nov.	3	Nov.	15	Jos. Quigley.....	300 bushels corn .....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel	Pensacola.
					300 bushels oats .....	43 do .....	
	1848.						
Nov.	5	March	1	G. G. Pattison.....	1,250 sheets sheathing copper.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.	
					1,100 pounds copper nails .....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ do .....	
Nov.	8	January	1	Charles Thompson .....	60 tons hay .....	26 75 per ton.	
Nov.	25	April	1	Lamb & Watson .....	1,104 perches rubble stone.....	4 25 per perch.....	Memphis.
					4,193 perches coping stone .....	1 40 per foot.	
Nov.	12	March	1	J. W. C. Loud.....	89,169 feet yellow pine.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	Philadelphia.
					89,196.....do.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	Kittery.
Nov.	16	April	15	Bowlby & Brenner .....	18,000 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch square bolt iron .....	4 per pound .....	Philadelphia.
Nov.	16	April	15	J. C. Leiper .....	700 perches pier stone.....	4 90 in all.	
Nov.	22	When re- quired.		James Roark .....	400 piles.....	7 $\frac{3}{8}$ per foot .....	Memphis.
					800 feet square timber .....	11 do .....	
					1,200 feet capping timber.....	12 do .....	
Nov.	23	July	1	Ladan & Given.....	1,257,900 bricks .....	6 50 per 1,000.	
Nov.	26	January	15	A. L. Avery.....	60 pounds 3 by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch flat iron .....	4 85 per 100 lbs..	Pensacola.
					83.....do.. 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do .....	4 85 do .....	
					278.....do.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do .....	4 85 do .....	
					144.....do.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do .....	4 85 do .....	

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1847. Nov. 26	1848. January 15	A. L. Avery—Continued.	52 pounds 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch square iron .....	\$4 85 per 100 lbs.	Pensacola.
			55...do.. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch round iron.....	4 85 do	
			75...do.. 1-inch.....do.....	4 85 do	
			96...do.. $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch boiler iron .....	7 per pound.	
			120...do.. pig lead .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			53...do.. packing yarn.....	12 do	
			1 sheet copper.....	27 do	
			3 kegs 10-penny cut nails.....	5 60 per keg.	
			225 pounds white lead .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.	
			813...do.. 5 by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch flat iron.....	4 85 per 100 lbs.	
			212...do.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....do.....	4 85 do	
			50...do.. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch square iron.....	4 85 do	
			50...do.. $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch boiler iron.....	7 per pound.	
			25...do.. $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch nail rods .....	7 do	
			3 barrels cement.....	3 00 per barrel.	
			1 cask lime.....	2 25 per cask.	
			76 pounds $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch sheet copper.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.	
			53...do.. 2 by 1-inch flat iron.....	4 85 per 100 lbs.	
			1 pound brass spelter.....	37 per pound.	
			2 kegs 12-penny cut nails.....	5 60 per keg.	
			1 keg 8-penny....do.....	5 60 do	
			1 cask lime .....	2 25 per cask.	
			7 barrels cement.....	3 00 per barrel.	
			21 pounds blistered steel.....	20 per pound.	
			12...do.. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch flat iron.....	4 85 per 100 lbs.	
			1 pair beam scales.....	5 00	
			50 pounds blistered steel.....	20 per pound.	
			50...do.. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch flat iron.....	4 85 per 100 lbs.	
			1 keg 12-penny cut nails.....	5 60 per keg	
			18 sheets copper.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.	
Nov. 27	Jan. 15	L. Bonifay.....	8,600 common bricks .....	13 00 per 1,000.	
			2,400 fire.....do.....	15 00 do	

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Nov. 27	Jan. 15	S. C. Keyser	27 400 feet yellow pine plank	11 95 per 1,000 ft.	
			335 pieces do do	11 95 do	
Nov. 29	July 1	William McKeon	4,100 bushels lime	35 per bushel	Memphis.
			6,200 do sharp sand	3.99 do	
Dec. 3	April 15	Peters, Stimpson & Lewis	100,000 feet hemlock timber	7 per foot	Philadelphia.
			2,200 do white pine do	20 60 per 1,000 ft.	
			200 white oak fenders	20 00 do	
Dec. 10	May 20	James P. Smith	50 pieces yellow pine timber	25 per cub. ft.	Pensacola.
Dec. 11	March 1	Neal Wilkinson	864 do do do assorted	10 95 per 1,000 ft.	
Dec. 13	August 20	Sheppard Gaylor	470 do do do do	20 per cub. ft.	
			474 do heart pine do	20 do	
Dec. 20	Jan. 15	A. W. Nicholson	300 cords pine wood	2 43 per cord.	
			100 gallons sperm oil	1 50 per gallon.	
			300 pounds tallow	10 per pound.	
			100 do packing yarn	12 do	
			500 do cotton waste	8 do	
Dec. 20	February 1	G. G. Pattison	727 do tarred rope	12 do	
			1 double block	1 00	
			1 treble do	1 00	
			1 coil 4½-inch tarred rope	12 per pound.	
			363 pounds ¾-inch tarred rope	12 do	
			605 do 5-inch do	12 do	
			1 5-inch Manila hawser	15 do	
			61 pounds 6-thread ratline	12 do	
			1 coil houseline	15½ do	
			1 do marline	15½ do	
			6 7-inch glass lenses	2 25 each.	
			6 5-inch do	2 00 do	
			5 gallons sperm oil	1 60 per gallon.	
			65 pounds 2-inch rope	5 per pound.	
			226 do 2¾-inch do	5 do	
			1 signal hammer	5 00	
			4 kedge anchors	9¼ per pound.	
			35 fathoms ¾-inch chain	7½ do	
			240 do 4-inch hemp hawsers	12 do	
			32 do 3-inch tarred rope	12 do	
			1 water bucket	50	
			2,500 pounds pig lead	5¾ per pound.	
			100 do sheet lead	6 do	
			4 warping anchors	9½ do	
			120 fathoms 5-inch Manila hawser	15 do	

F. F. Doc. No. 1.

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1847. Dec. 20	1848. February 1	G. G. Pattison—Contin'd.	120 fathoms 5-inch hemp hawser ..... ½ pound whipping twine..... 7½ pounds lead line..... 9...do...hand lead..... 2 brooms..... 1 ½-gallon oil can..... 2 water buckets..... 1 monkey wrench..... 1 claw hammer..... 2 mooring anchors..... 2 kedge...do..... 60 fathoms ¾-inch chain..... 480...do...4-inch Manilla hawser..... 16...do...tarred rope..... 2 water buckets..... 1 dozen shovels..... 1 kedge anchor..... 30 fathoms ¼-inch chain..... 4 double 9-inch blocks..... 3 kegs 12-penny cut nails..... 2 kegs 6-penny...do..... 2 kegs 5-penny...do..... 6 pairs 4-inch iron butt hinges..... 1 gross ½-inch iron screws..... 2 whitewash brushes..... 200 bricks..... 25 pounds white lead..... ½ gallon linseed oil..... ¼ gallon spirits turpentine..... 25 feet window glass, 10 by 12..... 2 quick double blocks..... 2 8-inch single blocks..... 4 hooks and thimbles..... 3 double blocks.....	\$0 12 per pound .. 1 00 do 7 40 do 10 do 25 each. 75 50 each. 20 50 9½ per pound. 9½ do 7½ do 15 do 12 do 50 each. 12 00 per dozen. 9½ per pound. 9 do 4 00 each. 6 00 per keg. 6 00 do 6 00 do 25 per pair. 75 per gross. 50 each. 1 00 per 100. 8 per pound. 1 00 per gallon. 1 00 do 1 50 2 50 each 1 00 do 25 do 1 50 do	Pensacola.

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			3 single blocks.....	75	do
			6 hooks and thimbles.....	25	do
			1 single block.....	2 00	do
			1 double block.....	3 00	do
			2 hooks and thimbles.....	30	each.
			6 thimbles for gny ropes.....	35	do
Dec. 22	Feb. 17	B. J. Bell .....	692 pieces yellow pine.....	12 99	per M. feet.
1848.				65	per bushel.
Jan. 18	Feb. 23	W. L. Cozzens.....	300 bushels corn.....	56	do
			300 bushels oats.....	5 75	per keg.
Feb. 25	April 1	A. L. Avery.....	5 kegs 12-penny cut nails.....	5 75	do
			2 kegs 6-penny.....do.....	11	per pound.
			119 pounds sheet zinc.....	35	do
			80 pounds block tin.....	10	do
			10 pounds rosin.....	2 25	per barrel.
			5 barrels raw tar.....	17	per pound.
			200 pounds 8-inch wrought spikes.....	6	do
			53 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round iron.....	5	do
			87 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch square iron.....	65	per paper.
			11 papers $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch copper tacks.....	40	per gallon.
			19 gallons bright varnish.....	5	per pound.
			36 pounds 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch flat iron.....	5	do
			32 pounds $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch round iron.....	5 75	per keg.
			2 kegs 8-penny cut nail's.....	28	per pound.
			4 pounds borax.....	40	do
			4 pounds brass spelter.....	6	do
			50 pounds 6-penny cut nails.....	1 75	each.
			2 4-inch cupboard locks.....	30	per pair.
			6 pairs 4-inch butt hinges.....	75	per gross.
			1 gross $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch screws.....	2 25	per barrel.
			3 barrels raw tar.....	6	per pound.
			25 pounds 5-inch cut spikes.....	30	do
			35 pounds solder.....	10	do
			3 pounds rosin.....	65	per paper.
			1 paper $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch copper tacks.....	6	per pound.
			25 pounds 5-inch cut spikes.....	10	do
			3 pounds rosin.....	5	do
			270 pounds 2 by 1-inch flat iron.....	5	do
			54 pounds $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do.....	5	do
			112 pounds $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do.....	5	do
			806 pounds 2 by 1-inch.....do.....	5	do

Y. & D. No. S.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1843. Feb. 25	1848. April 1	A. L. Avery—Continued.	173 pounds 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch... do.....	\$0 05 per pound.	Pensacola.
			168 pounds 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round iron.....	5 do	
			282 pounds $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....do.....	5 do	
			480 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do.....	5 do	
			37 pounds 1-inch.....do.....	5 do	
			28 pounds $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....do.....	5 do	
			46 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.....	6 do	
			50 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square iron.....	<sup>p</sup> 7 do	
			32 pounds 1-inch round...do.....	5 do	
			112 pounds 1-inch square.do.....	5 do	
			256 pounds sheet lead.....	7 do	
			1 sheet $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch boiler iron.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			2 sheets stove-pipe iron.....	18 do	
			275 pounds sheet zinc.....	11 do	
			20 pounds block tin.....	35 do	
			3 pounds rosin.....	10 do	
			97 pounds 2 by 1-inch flat iron.....	5 do	
			77..do...2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch...do.....	5 do	
			44..do...2 by $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch...do.....	5 do	
			52..do...1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch...do.....	5 do	
			31..do...pig lead.....	6 do	
			12 yards No. 6 cotton canvas.....	40 per yard.	
			3 pairs 3-inch brass butt hinges.....	25 per pair.	
			3 3-inch cupboard locks.....	75 each.	
			26 pounds $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round iron.....	6 per pound.	
			25 pounds 6-penny cut nails.....	6 do	
			1 gross 1-inch brass screws.....	50 per gross.	
			1 paper 1-inch brass sprigs.....	75 per paper.	
			75 pounds 5-penny cut nails.....	6 per pound.	
			100..do..12-penny...do.....	5 75 per 100 lbs.	
			100..do..10-penny...do.....	5 75 do	
			25..do..5-inch cut spikes.....	6 per pound.	
			2 store-room locks.....	1 75 each.	



Feb. 22	When re-quired.	E. Houston.....	100 pounds 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch flat iron.....	5 per pound.	
			1 keg 10-penny cut nails.....	5 75 per keg.	
			12,100 bushels sharp sand.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per bushel.	Memphis.
Feb. 22	When re-quired.	Kay & White.....	900 pounds 1 by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.	
			2,000..do..2 $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch..do.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	
			200...do..2 by 1-inch..do.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	
			1,000..do..1 $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch..do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			2,000..do.. $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch square iron.....	5 do	
			100...do.. $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			100...do.. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			500 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round iron.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			500..do.. $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			300..do..English blistered steel.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			25...do.. $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch cast steel.....	19 do	
			50...do..1-inch steel.....	19 do	
			25...do.. $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch..do.....	19 do	
			50...do..horse-shoe nails.....	20 do	
			2 blacksmiths' vices.....	18 do	
			1 pair screw stocks and dies.....	18 00	
			1 grindstone.....	2 75	
			1 dozen horse-shoe rasps.....	4 00 per dozen.	
			1...do..flat files.....	4 00 do	
			1...do.. $\frac{1}{2}$ -round files.....	4 00 do	
			$\frac{1}{2}$ ...do.. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square files.....	3 50 do	
			$\frac{1}{2}$ ...do.. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round files.....	3 50 do	
			$\frac{1}{4}$ ...do.. $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch smooth files.....	4 50 do	
			2...do..0000 paint brushes.....	9 00 do	
Feb. 22	June 30	J. H. Reynolds.....	16 kegs white lead.....	7 40 per 100 lbs.	
			120 gallons linseed oil.....	65 per gallon.	
			25 pounds Paris green, powdered.....	65 per pound.	
			13 pounds stone ochre.....	6 do	
			13 pounds litharge.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			1 pound sugar of lead.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			1 pound terra de sienna.....	25 do	
			1 pound Vandyke brown.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			13 pounds red lead.....	10 do	
			3 pounds gum shellac.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons copal varnish.....	2 50 per gallon.	
			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons shellac varnish.....	1 50 do	

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Feb. 22	1848. June 30	J. H. Reynolds—Cont'd.	30 gallons lard oil.....	\$0 70 per gallon.	Memphis.
			15 gallons train oil.....	75 do	
			3 gallons Japan varnish.....	2 00 do	
Feb. 22	When re- quired.	Kay & White.....	12 gross No. 11 1-inch wood screws.....	40 per gross.	
			10 gross No. 12 1½-inch.....do.....	60 do	
			12 10-inch flat spring bolts.....	40 each.	
			62 dozen 1½-inch axle window pulleys.....	70 per dozen.	
			376 pounds patent sash cord.....	23 per pound.	
Feb. 22	When re- quired.	J. M. McComb & Co....	24 sets brass sash fastenings.....	30 per set.	
Feb. 22	June 30	Cook & Hawley.....	2,056 sash weights.....	3½ per pound.	
			28 tons hay.....	19 00 per ton.	
			1,250 pounds sheaf oats.....	1 00 per 100 lbs.	
			550 bushels corn.....	40 per bushel.	
			300 bushels oats.....	39 do	
			13,900 pounds chopped rye.....	1 80 per 100 lbs.	
			5 bushels ground alum salt.....	40 per bushel.	
March 27	April.....	P. J. Field.....	7 dozen patent ship augurs.....	2 86 per dozen...	Philadelphia.
			8..... do.....do.....	3 36 do	
			8..... do.....do.....	4 28 do	
			12..... do.....do.....	4 62 do	
			6..... do.....do.....	5 04 do	
			8..... do.....do.....	5 46 do	
			8..... do.....do.....	6 30 do	
			8..... do.....do.....	6 72 do	
			12..... do.....do.....	7 14 do	
			20..... do.....do.....	7 56 do	
			12..... do.....do.....	7 98 do	
			10..... do.....do.....	8 82 do	
April 10	May 15	W. L. Cozzens.....	300 bushels corn.....	40 per bushel.	
			300 bushels oats.....	41 do	
April 13	July 10	G. G. Pattison.....	47 pounds 1-inch square iron.....	7½ per pound.	

				68 pounds $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch . . . do . . . . .	73	do	
				183 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round iron . . . . .	7	do	
				193 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt copper . . . . .	34	do	
				522 pounds $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch round iron . . . . .	63	do	
				22 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt copper . . . . .	33	do	
				12 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch . . . do . . . . .	33	do	
				3 sheets 16-ounce . . . do . . . . .	25	do	
				300 pounds 12-penny cut nails . . . . .	63	do	
				12 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt copper . . . . .	33	do	
				8 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch . . . do . . . . .	33	do	
				176 pounds 1-inch round iron . . . . .	63	do	
				102 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch . . . do . . . . .	63	do	
				40 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch . . . do . . . . .	63	do	
				200 pounds wrought spikes . . . . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
				34 pounds pump leather . . . . .	35	do	
				900 pounds 12-penny cut nails . . . . .	63	do	
				450 fire bricks . . . . .	2	each.	
April 14	July 10	E. E. Simpson . . . . .		1,330 feet white pine lumber . . . . .	50 00	per M. feet.	
				34,111 feet yellow pine lumber . . . . .	12 00	do	
				208 pieces yellow pine lumber . . . . .	12 00	do	
				7 pieces oak lumber . . . . .	60 p.	cut. foot.	
				4,800 feet juniper pickets . . . . .	20 00	per M. feet.	
				1,500 feet ash lumber . . . . .	45 00	do	
May 29	August 1	Daniel J. Turner . . . . .		1,000 bushels charcoal . . . . .	9	per bushel.	Norfolk.
	1850.						
May 4	Jan. 1	Thomas McIntyre . . . . .		3,000 cubic yards backing stone . . . . .	4 99	per cub. yd.	Brooklyn.
				500 cubic yards dimension quarried stone . . . . .	7 50	do	
	1849.						
May 4	June 1	Thomas McIntyre . . . . .		3,000 cubic yards backing stone . . . . .	5 00	do	
				500 cubic yards dimension quarried stone . . . . .	7 00	do	
	1848.						
July 4	August 1	Chester P. Knapp . . . . .		300 bushels corn, &c . . . . .	47	per bushel.	Pensacola.
	1849.			300 bushels oats . . . . .	37	do	
July 6	June 1	Miron R. Peak . . . . .		Granite to complete dry dock . . . . .			Brooklyn.
				Plain ashler and straight and square stone . . . . .	10 00	per cub. yd.	
				Checked, bevelled, curved, and arched . . . . .	15 00	do	
				For the coping . . . . .			
				For the interior stone . . . . .	9 50	do	
				First class cutting . . . . .	40	per sup'l ft.	
				First class fine cutting, for the checked, curved, and arched . . . . .	1 00	do	

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rate.	Where deliverable.
1848.	1849.		<i>Granite.</i>		
July 6	June 1	Miron R. Peak—Con . . . .	First class fine cutting on the coping . . . . . Second class of fine cutting . . . . . Third class of cutting . . . . .	\$0 20 pr. sup. foot. 16 do	Brooklyn.
July 6	1850. January 1	Miron R. Peak . . . . .	Granite for completion of dry dock not already ac- counted for . . . . . Plain ashler and straight and square stone . . . . . Checked, bevelled, curved, and arched stone . . . . . Coping stone . . . . . Interior stone . . . . . First class fine cutting . . . . . First class of fine cutting on the curved, checked, and arched . . . . . First class of cutting on coping . . . . . Second class of cutting . . . . . Third class of cutting . . . . .	10 00 per c. yard. 15 00 do 16 00 do 9 50 do 40 pr. sup. foot. 1 00 do 50 do 18 do 14 do	
August 2	1848. August 25	Samuel Locke . . . . .	245 feet of iron, 2 by $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch . . . . . 1,000 feet of iron, 1-inch square . . . . . 245 feet of iron, 2 by 1 inch . . . . . 300 feet of iron, 3 by $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch . . . . . 73 feet of iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round . . . . . 143 feet of iron, 1-inch round . . . . . 18 feet of iron, 2 by 1-inch . . . . . 9 feet of iron, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch . . . . . 42 feet of iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch square . . . . . 23 feet of iron, 1-16 inch square . . . . . 100 feet of iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch square . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents pr. lb. do do do do do do do do do	Pensacola.
1848. Sept. 2	1849. April 15	Richard Jenness . . . . .	36 tons imperial slate . . . . . 59 do . . . . .	31 00 per ton. do	Portsmouth, N. H.

EX. Doc. No. 1.

Oct. 9 June 30 James F. Shores.....

24 casks hydraulic cement.....	1 88 per cask.
320 casks Thomaston lime.....	3 80 do
5,900 pounds dry white lead.....	6 per pound.
370 gallons linseed oil.....	63 per gallon.
800 pounds whiting.....	1½ per pound.
170 pounds French yellow.....	3 do
15 pounds chrome yellow.....	25 do
40 pounds red lead.....	6½ do
15 pounds Venetian red.....	4 do
50 pounds French green.....	28 do
3 pounds gum shellac.....	17 do
20 pounds litharge.....	6½ do
140 lights, 12 by 20. Boston crown glass.....	54 per light.
720 lights, 10 by 12..... do.....	20 do
1,050 lights, 10 by 8..... do.....	6 do
50 lights, 11 by 9..... do.....	13 do
50 lights, 12 by 8..... do.....	13 do
50 lights, 13 by 9..... do.....	20 do
15 lights, 15 by 12..... do.....	34 do
800 pounds 24-ounce copper; 105 sheets 24-ounce cop- per, 24 by 60—2,375 pounds.....	23 per pound.
2,000 pounds 5-pound sheet lead.....	5 do
1,000 pounds pig lead.....	4½ do
680 pounds slating nails.....	25 do
25 pounds borax.....	19 do
6 dozen birch brooms.....	1 50 per dozen.
6 dozen corn brooms.....	2 00 do
576 eighths patent ship augers.....	7 each.
38 pounds glue.....	16 per pound.
200 pounds beef tallow.....	9 do
500 pounds white chalk.....	1½ per pound.
125 gallons good winter strained sperm oil.....	1 16 per gallon.
50 sheets double-elephant tracing paper.....	28 per sheet.
50.....do.....do.....drawing.. do.....	22 do
10 antiquarian.....do.....do.....	90 do
1 case mathematical drawing instruments, complete..	35 00
8 reams ruled foolscap paper.....	2 50 per ream.
8..do..letter.....do.....	2 50 do
2..do..envelope.....do.....	2 50 do
1..do..blotting.....do.....	3 00 do
16 gross steel pens.....	78 per gross.

Y. & D. No 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Oct. 9	1849. June 30	J. F. Shores—Contin'd...	500 quills, No. 40..... 1 gross leaf pencils..... 3 gallons black ink, in bottles..... 1 quart red do do..... 4 quarts black sand..... 1 pound red wafers..... 2 pounds red sealing wax..... 2 dozen pieces India rubber..... 6 dozen red tape..... 1 do taste..... 4 inkstands..... 4 desk knives, (4 Blades)..... 2 erasers..... 3 dozen memorandum books..... 3 penholders.....	\$1 50 per 100. 7 00 per gross. 75 per gallon. 75 per quart. 30 do 60 per pound. 80 do 36 per dozen. 30 do 2 00 do 1 00 2 00 37½ 3 00 per dozen. 33½	Portsmouth, N. H.
Sept. 11	June 30	James Philbrick.....	corn meal required at navy yards. English hay.....	2 24 per 100 lbs. 9 90 ton.....	
Sept. 11	Nov. 1 1848. 1849.	John Rodgers.....	12 cords good hard wood.....	6 25 cord.....	
Sept. 11	Jan. 1	John P. Lyman.....	100 pounds 2 by ½ flat iron..... 50 do 2 by ¾ do..... 800 do 2 by 3-15 do..... 1,900 do 2½ by ¾ do..... 3,900 do 3 by ¾ do..... 260 do 3 by 1¼ do..... 3,500 do 3½ by ¾ do..... 100 do ¾ in square..... 225 do ¾ do..... 70 do ¾ do..... 1,000 do 1 do..... 800 do 1½ do..... 30 do ¾ in round.....	3 1-5 per lb. 3 1-5 do 3 1-5 do 3 1-5 do 3 1-5 do 3 1-5 do 3 1-5 do 3 1-5 do 3 1-5 do 3 1-5 do 3 1-5 do 3 1-5 do 3 1-5 do 3 1-5 do	

Sept. 11 April 15 Geo. W. Jenness.....

100	do	1/4	do	3 1-5	do
150	do	1/4	do	3 1-5	do
500	do	1/4	do	3 1-5	do
850	do	1/4	do	3 1-5	do
200	do	1/4	do	3 1-5	do
4,100	do	1/4	do	3 1-5	do
700	do		Sanderson & Booth's cast steel, assorted	17	do
200	do		1 1/4 by 1/2 German steel	11	do
100	do		blistered steel	13	do
25	do		granite wedge steel	11	do
150	do		10-penny cut iron nails	4 1/4	do
850	do		12-penny do	4 1/4	do
300	do		20-penny do	4 1/4	do
150	do		10-penny wrought nails	10	do
1,200	do		iron castings for forges	2 1/2	do
4	pieces		1st quality pine timber 34 ft long 14 by 12	14	per foot.
12	do		do do 36 do do 14 by 12	14	do
19	do		do do 35 do do 14 by 12	14	do
38	do		do do 23 do do 14 by 12	14	do
10	do		do do 13 do do 10 by 8	14	do
60	do		do do 10 1/2 do do 10 by 8	14	do
20	do		do do 11 1/4 do do 10 by 8	14	do
34	do		do do 39 do do 12 by 10 at top	14	do
38	do		do do 20 do do 10 by 9	14	do
16	do		do do 13 1/2 do do 9 by 7	14	do
72	do		do do 11 do do 9 by 7	14	do
32	pieces		white pine, 12 feet long, 9 by 7	14	do
19	do		do do 27 do do 10 by 9	14	do
136	do		do do 8 do do 6 by 6	14	do
320	do		do do 24 do do 5 by 9	14	do
320	do		do do 17 do do 5 by 3	14	do
36	do		do do 11 do do 6 by 4	14	do
5	do		do do 25 do do 9 by 3	14	do
33	do		do do 13 do do 12 by 9	14	do
500	merchantable		spruce joist, 21 feet long, 10 by 3	12	do
4	do		do do 13 do do 10 by 4	12	do
24	do		do do 10 do do 10 by 4	12	do
8	do		do do 11 1/2 do do 10 by 4	12	do
42,000	feet		No. 2 white pine boards	\$27 00	per M. feet.
50,000	feet		No. 3 do	18 00	do

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 11	1849. April 15	Geo. W. Jenness—Cont'd.	20 black oak piles, 45 feet long, 12 inches diameter... 9 pieces merchantable white pine, 39 ft. long, 10 by 12 9.....do.....do.....9.....do..10 by 13 6.....do.....do.....36....do.. 6 by 12 9.....do.....do.....21....do.. 10 by 10 18.....do.....do.....10....do.. 10 by 14 9.....do.....do.....9.....do.. 10 by 14 18.....do.....do.....29....do.. 10 by 10 18.....do.....do.....16....do.. 10 by 10 36.....do.....do.....6.....do.. 5 by 10 114.....do.....do.....11....do.. 8 by 8 12.....do.....do.....9.....do.. 10 by 10 4.....do.....do.....36....do.. 10 by 10 4.....do.....do.....10....do.. 10 by 10 3.....do.....do.....28....do.. 6 by 12 2.....do.....do.....32....do.. 6 by 12 8.....do.....do.....16....do.. 8 by 18 8.....do.....do.....8.....do.. 8 by 8 16.....do.....do.....10....do.. 5 by 10 5.....do.....do.....34....do.. 10 by 12 5.....do.....do.....10....do.. 12 by 10 2.....do.....do.....42....do.. 12 by 12 2.....do.....do.....32....do.. 12 by 12 120.....do.....do.....10....do.. 4 by 12 30 pieces 1st quality spruce joist, 16 ft. long, 3 by 10. 16.....do.....do.....11....do.. 3 by 10. 6,500 feet board measure, 3 by 5.....do.. 30,000 superficial feet first quality No. 3 white pine boards.....do.....do.....do.....do.. 18 00 per M. feet. 5,000 feet, face measure, No. 3 white pine boards 2- inch plank.....do.....do.....do.....do.. 36 00 do 30 white oak piles, 15 feet long, averaging 10 inches diameter.....do.....do.....do.....do.. 11 00 per ton.		Portsmouth, N. H.

Ex. Doc. No. 1.



Sept. 13	1849.	John Mugridge	Removing earth and stone at Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard.	55 per cub. yd.
Sept. 11	June 30	Joseph D. Welch	1,200 bushels hard wood charcoal.	15 per bushel.
Sept. 16	Mar. 1	Samuel Gerrish & Co.	1 double acting fire-engine, &c.	715 00
			250 feet leather 3-inch hose, &c.	210 00
Sept. 16	Mar. 1	Swamscat Machine Com.	1 horizontal high pressure 20 horse power steam-engine	1,850 00
			1 fan blower, to blow 11 forges.	200 00
			All air pipe and other castings	4 per pound.
Sept. 9	1848. Oct. 15	Enoch Pinkham	270,000 hard burned bricks	4 74 per 1,000.
Sept. 13	1849. June 30	Charles P. Emmons	30 reams foolscap paper, ruled	3 50 per ream.
			30 reams letter.....do	3 50 do
			4 reams envelope paper	4 00 do
			1 ream blotting paper	4 00
			2 reams note paper	2 25 per ream.
			24 penknives	1 00 each.
			2 erasers	50
			2 paper folders	20
			1 sand box	10
			2 pounce boxes	12
			16 gross steel pens	1 00 per gross.
			50 cards steel pens	25 per card.
			50 penholders	3 each.
			2,000 best quality opaque quills	5 00 per M.
			4 dozen lead pencils	75
			12 pieces India rubber	4
			48 small memorandum books	16
			4 American Almanacs	1 00
			2 Boston Directories, 1848-49	1 00
			2 Charlestown.....do	2
			4 Boston Almanacs, 1849	20
			4 patent inkstands	1 25
			6 copying books, storekeepers'	2 12
			6.....do.....commandant's	1 00
			2 copying brushes	50
			6 pieces taste	16
			4 dozen pieces red tape	33
			6 pounds sealing wax	50

Charlestown, Mass.

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 13	1849. June 30	Chas. P. Emmons—Con'd.	50 papers black sand .....	\$0 3	Charlestown, Mass.
			2 pounds wafers, best kind .....	50	
			4 log books .....	4 50	
			8 bottles Walkden's ink .....	83	
			2 bottles (pint) black writing ink .....	18	
			6 requisition books .....	5 00	
			1½ reams pay rolls, super royal .....	58 00	
			1 ream muster rolls .....	22 00	
			1 ream blank labor reports .....	7 00	
			1 ream blanks for clerk of checks .....	9 50	
			3 quires of roll covers .....	10	
			1 blank book for clerk of yard .....	6 09	
			12 sheets antiquarian drawing paper .....	95	
			20 double elephant .....	18	
			20 double elephant size tracing paper .....	35	
			12 blank books for entering bills .....	63	
			8 .....	63	
			1 dozen Wolf's drawing pencils .....	75	
			36 memorandum books .....	42	
			2 4-quire account books .....	2 25	
			2 6-quire .....	3 00	
			1 ream bills of lading .....	1 50	
			2 2-quire account books .....	40	
			2 reams invoices .....	7 00	
			4 reams bills .....	9 00	
			1 ream pay rolls for Bureau of Yards and Docks .....	2 00	
			1 ream folio post for purser of yard .....	2 50	
1848. Sept. 19	1848. Dec. 15	William Lang .....	82 pieces white pine rafters .....	3 32 per piece.	
			82 pieces white pine (2) posts .....	1 83 do	
			41 pieces white pine C. beams .....	3 32 do	
			160 pieces white pine purbines .....	1 44 do	
			80 pieces white pine C. joist .....	77 do	
			41 pieces white pine beams .....	23 66 do	

82 pieces spruce for braces.....	37 1/2	do
8.....do.....do.....	51	do
480 pieces spruce for roof joist.....	47	do
480.....do.....do.....	25	do
4,000 feet board measurement spruce joist.....	12 50	per M. feet.
1,400 running feet white pine timber, for plates, board measure.....	19 00	do
4,000 running feet white pine timber, board measure.....	19 00	do
1,000 running feet white pine timber, board measure.....	19 00	do
250,000 feet board measurement white pine timber.....	12 00	do
200 oak piles.....	8 00	each.
8 sticks yellow pine timber.....	34 00	per piece.
200 oak piles.....	9 00	each.
100.....do.....	4 00	do
9 pieces white pine, for beams.....	4 11	per piece.
7.....do.....do.....rails.....	1 10	do
8 pieces spruce, for rafters.....	2 00	do
27.....do.....do.....braces.....	70	do
40.....do.....do.....purlines.....	49	do
20.....do.....do.....covering joist.....	36	do
104.....do.....do.....roofs.....	30	do
104.....do.....do.....do.....	16	do
45.....do.....do.....floor joist.....	1 20	do
45.....do.....do.....do.....	80	do
45.....do.....do.....do.....	40	do
250 spruce piles.....	98	each.
200 oak piles.....	5 50	do
2,100 running feet white pine timber, board measure.....	18 50	per M. feet.
80,000 feet, board measure, covering timber.....	8 00	do
18 pieces spruce.....	1 59	each.
18.....do.....	32	do
4.....do.....	96	do
18.....do.....	1 32	do
18.....do.....	63	do
2.....do.....	2 07	do
4.....do.....	83	do
4.....do.....	51	do
12.....do.....	43	do
6.....do.....	32	do
30.....do.....	36	do
30.....do.....	18	do

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 19	1848. Dec. 15	William Lang—Cont'd...	4 pieces spruce .....	\$2 40 each.	Charlestown, Mass.
			2 pieces white pine .....	4 36 do	
			2.....do.....	5 77 do	
			2.....do.....	92 do	
			850 spruce piles.....	98 do	
			2,000 running feet white pine timber, board measure.....	17 00 per M. feet.	
			18,000 feet, board measure, white pine timber .....	14 00 do	
			112 tons imperial slate, tem. shed.....	28 50 per ton.	
			16.....do.....do.....coal-house.....	28 50 do	
			6.....do.....do.....brick barn.....	28 50 do	
			1,200 tons of 2,240 pounds each, of best quality coal.....	4 79 do	
			for steam engines.....		
			150 tons of 2,240 pounds each, of red ash coal, (egg size,) for yard offices .....	5 00 do	
			60 tons of 2,240 pounds each, of white ash coal, for plumbers use .....	5 00 do	
			100 chaldrons Sidney coal.....	6 75 do	
			200 chaldrons of best Virginia coal.....	6 90 do	
			50 tons of 2,240 pounds each, of red ash coal (egg size).....	5 50 do	
1849. Sept. 19	June 30	William Lang .....	1,200 pounds pure dry white lead.....	5 per pound.	
			1,100 pounds whiting.....	5 1 do	
			200 pounds litharge.....	5 1 do	
			260 pounds red lead .....	5 1 do	
			100 pounds Paris green.....	26 do	
			10 pounds blue black.....	16 do	
			18 pounds chrome green.....	40 do	
			400 gallons raw Dutch linseed oil.....	67 per gallon.	
			120 gallons spirits turpentine.....	48 do	
			50 gallons neatsfoot oil .....	1 10 do	
			40 gallons alcohol.....	75 do	

Ex. Doc. No. 1.

			1,600 gallons best winter-strained sperm oil.....	1 05	do
			60 pounds gum shellac.....	16	per pound.
			40 pounds sal ammoniac.....	12½	do
			30 pounds rotten stone.....	2	do
			30 pounds pumice stone.....	3	do
			6 boxes, No. 1, extra brown soap.....	6½	per pound.
			100 lbs. 16 by 20 Redford glass, double thickness, ¼ pr. lt.	65	per light.
			20 lights 13 by 25.....do.....do.....	1 30	do
			275...do...10 by 14.....do.....do.....	20	do
			200...do...10 by 12.....do.....do.....	20	do
			200...do...9 by 12.....do.....do.....	16	do
			1,700...do...8 by 10.....do.....do.....	8½	do
			50...do...13 by 14.....do.....do.....	36	do
			50...do...13 by 18.....do.....do.....	50	do
Sept. 19	June 30	William Lang.....	65,000 feet, board measure, white pine, seasoned.....	29 00	per 1,000
			56,000...do...3-inch, board mea...do.....do.....	17 00	do
			7,000...do...2-inch...do.....do.....do.....	29 50	do
			7,000...do...3-inch...do.....do.....do.....	17 50	do
			2,000...do...2-inch...do.....do.....do.....	29 50	do
			20,000...do...3-inch...do.....do.....do.....	17 50	do
			1,000...do...1½ & 1¾-inch, bd. mea., white ash plank.....	35 00	do
			1,000...do...2-inch...do.....do.....do.....	35 00	do
			1,000...do...3-inch, 2d growth, ash plank.....	35 00	do
			1,000...do...board measure, spruce boards.....	10 00	do
			18,000...do...3-inch board measure, spruce plank.....	9 50	do
			4,000...do...2-inch...do.....do.....do.....	10 00	do
			200...do...1-inch mahogany boards.....	18	per foot.
			100...do...2-inch mahogany plank.....	14	do
			100...do...3-inch...do.....do.....do.....	16	do
			200...do...1-inch black walnut boards.....	7	do
			150...do...1½-inch...do.....plank.....	7	do
			150...do...2-inch...do.....do.....do.....	7	do
			100,000, best quality, white pine shingles.....	4 00	per 1,000.
			2 cords hickory butts, best quality.....	22 00	per cord.
			76 granite posts.....	24 00	per piece.
			76 pieces of granite.....	3 25	do
			4,600 superficial feet of granite.....	30	per sup. ft.
			4,050 lineal feet of edge stone.....	55	per lin. foot.
			40 cubic yards of granite.....	2 50	per cub. yd.
			22...do...do.....do.....do.....	2 60	do
			230 lineal feet of piling stone.....	70	per lin. foot.
Sept. 20	Nov. 15	1843. Newcomb & Chapin and Ezekiel C. Sargent....			

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 20	1848. June 30	Newcomb & Chapin, and Ezekiel C. Sargent— Continued .....	257 lineal feet of base stone.....	\$0.75 per lin. foot.	Charlestown, Mass.
			37 cubic yards of granite .....	2.50 per cub. yd.	
			4 door posts.....	20.00 each.	
			2 door sills.....	20 00 do	
			2 door caps.....	22 00 do	
			35 cubic yards rough granite.....	2 50 per cub. yd.	
			84 running feet ashbar.....	40 per run. foot.	
			1 door sill.....	15 00	
			12 window sills.....	1 00 each.	
			12.....do.....	1 00 do	
1849 Sept. 20	June 30	Horton, Cordis & Co....	3 anvils.....	11 per pound.	
			2 dozen screw augers.....	4 00 per dozen.	
			12..do..black lead pats.....	1 per No.	
			4...do..brooms, birch.....	2 00 per dozen.	
			4...do...do..hickory.....	2 00 do	
			20..do...do..corn.....	2 50 do	
			30 baskets, 2 bushels.....	1 00 each.	
			6...do...4...do.....	1 75 do	
			6 dozen No. 1½ ex. paint brushes.....	8 00 per dozen.	
			6..do..No. 6 sash-tool...do.....	2 00 do	
			1..do..hand.....do.....	6 00 do	
			1..do..varnish.....do.....	4 00 do	
			6..do..whitewash.....do.....	12 00 do	
			15,000 brads, assorted.....	20 per 1,000.	
			4 pounds brads, assorted.....	6 per pound.	
			50..do..borax.....	25 do	
			2 gross glass chimneys, for lamps.....	1 00 per gross.	
			4 firmer chisels, large size.....	50 each.	
			4.....do.....from ¼ to 2-inches.....	30 do	
			2 firmer gouge chisels, large size, assorted.....	75 do	
			2 socket.....do.....do.....do.....	75 do	
			2 socket gouge chisels, from ¼ to 2½.....	50 each.	
			500 pounds braziers' copper.....	26 per pound.	

50 . . . do . . . emery, assorted . . . . .	12	do
20 dozen cast-steel files, fine cut, $\frac{3}{4}$ -round and round . . . . .	2 00	per dozen.
20 . . . do . . . do . . . coarse . . . flat and $\frac{3}{4}$ -round . . . . .	2 00	do
12 . . . do . . . hand-saw files, assorted . . . . .	1 50	do
3 . . . do . . . crosscut-saw files . . . do . . . . .	2 25	do
2 . . . do . . . rae-tail . . . do . . . do . . . . .	3 00	do
6 . . . do . . . fine-saw . . . do . . . do . . . . .	1 00	do
36 . . . do . . . files, assorted, for plumbers' use . . . . .	5 00	do
100 pounds China glue . . . . .	18	per pound.
4 steel hoes . . . . .	1 00	each.
2 hatchets . . . . .	1 60	do
4 hammer wrenches, screw . . . . .	2 00	do
1 shoe hammer . . . . .	50	
1 dozen brass butt hinges, from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 inches . . . . .	5 00	per dozen.
4 . . . do . . . iron . . . do . . . do . . . 3 to 4 . . . do . . . . .	1 00	do
6 . . . do . . . blank keys . . . do . . . do . . . . .	1 50	do
2 large shoe knives . . . . .	12	each.
16 6-inch Carpenter's door locks . . . . .	75	do
6 brass drawer locks . . . . .	38	do
2 chest locks . . . . .	50	do
2 pad locks . . . . .	75	do
6 iron chest locks . . . . .	50	do
2 iron pad locks . . . . .	50	do
30 hides belt leather . . . . .	3 50	per hide.
4 sides pump . . . do . . . . .	3 00	per side.
36 . do . . . do . . . . .	1 50	do
10 . do . . . belts . do . . . . .	2 00	do
1,000 pounds sheet lead . . . . .	3	per pound.
820 . . . do . . . composition slate nails . . . . .	23	do
75 quires of paper, Nos. 1 and 2 . . . . .	20	per quire.
30 steel shoe screws . . . . .	75	each.
20 gross screws, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch . . . . .	50	per gross.
1 . . . do . . . brass screws . . . . .	1 75	
35 . do . . . wood screws . . . . .	10	per gross.
2 wood saws . . . . .	75	each.
3 hand saws . . . . .	1 25	do
2 cross-cut saws . . . . .	4 00	do
1 tennon saw . . . . .	1 25	do
24 fine hacks . . . . .	1 25	do
2 brass wire saws . . . . .	3 00	do
6 dozen steel screw drivers . . . . .	25	do

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 20	1849. June 30	Horton, Cordis & Co.— Continued.	2 cast-steel scythes..... 3 pounds shoe thread..... 200..do..tallow..... 6 boxes XX tin plate..... 6 pigs Banca tin, 450 pounds..... 1 tinnors' shears..... 30,000 copper pump tacks..... 8 hench knives..... 12,000 pounds American iron..... 6,000...do...do...flat..... 1,000...do...assorted American iron..... 500 Russia iron nail rods..... 1,000 Russia split rods..... 10 bundles Russia sheet iron..... 8...do...English...do..... 7,000 pounds cut iron nails, 4 to 40-penny..... 2,200...do...wrought iron nails, 8 to 20-penny..... 400...do...finishing nails..... 300...do...English blister steel..... 2,000...do...do...cast...do..... 200...do...iron wire, No. 8 to 21..... 1,000...do...cut spikes.....	\$2 00 each. 50 per pound. 12 do 5 09 per box. 20 per pound. 7 00 37 per 1,000. 1 12 each. 3½ per pound. 3½ do 4¼ do 3 do 3 do 12 do 3 do 4¾ do 5 do 6 do 5 do 16 do 10 do 4¾ do	Charlestown, Mass.
Sept. 21	June 30	Wesson & Gary.....	200 bushels northern oats..... 600...do...yellow meal..... 116...do...cracked corn..... 75...do...shorts.....	90 per bushel. 1 00 do 1 00 do 90 do	
Sept. 21	June 30	George W. Shaw.....	500 casks first quality stone lime..... 60...do...hydraulic cement..... 4...do...Roman cement..... 290 tons building sand..... 5...do...coarse moulding sand..... 200...do...paving gravel..... 15 bushels long hair.....	75 per cask. 1 62½ do 5 00 do 50 per ton. 2 00 do 45 do 18¾ per bushel.	



Sept. 21	June 30	Wildes P. Walker.....	275,000 first quality hard burnt bricks.....	} Various dimensions.	6 00 per 1,000.
			2,900 Amboy (No. 1) fire bricks.....		4 50 do
Sept. 21	April 1	Joseph L. Ross.....	8 pieces white pine timber.....		4 00 per piece.
			3.....do.....do.....		2 25 do
			1.....do.....do.....		2 70 do
			4.....do.....do.....		90 do
			15.....do.....do.....		72 do
			8 pieces spruce timber.....		1 44 do
			8.....do.....do.....		1 00 do
			8.....do.....do.....		2 46 do
			86.....do.....do.....		59 do
			2 sticks pasture white oak timber.....		1 50 per cubic ft.
			350 running feet oak timber.....		45 do
			600.....do.....white pine timber.....		16 00 p. M. b. m.
			550.....do.....do.....		18 00 do
			400.....do.....do.....		20 00 do
			1,000 cubic feet white oak timber.....		45 per cubic ft.
			2,000.....do.....do.....		45 do
			500.....do.....yellow pine..do.....		25 do
			10 oak piles for fender piles.....		14 00 each.
			9 sticks yellow pine timber.....		35 00 do
			2,500 feet board measurement white oak.....		40 00 p. M. b. m.
			2,500.....do.....yellow pine.....		30 00 do
			200 cubic feet white oak.....		45 per cubic ft.
			200.....do.....yellow pine.....		25 do
			100 spruce pole.....		33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per piece.
			2 cords hickory batt, best quality.....		25 00 per cord.
			15,000 cubic feet split dimension granite.....		16 per cubic ft.
			17,000.....do.....promiscuous..do.....		11 do
			60 cubic yards split granite.....		4 00 per cub. yd.
			9.....do.....granite in blocks.....		4 00 do
			6 granite door posts.....		15 26 each.
			2.....do.....do.....		16 92 do
			6.....do.....caps, circular.....	18 05 do	
			1.....do.....cap.....	22 21 do	
			3.....do.....sills.....	12 18 do	
			1.....do.....do.....	14 00 do	
			36.....do.....window caps.....	6 00 do	
			7.....do.....do.....	10 00 do	
Sept. 9	June 30	Beniah Colburn.....	30.....do.....sills.....	5 00 do	
			7.....do.....do.....	7 50 do	

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

800

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 9	1849. June 30	B. Colburn—Continued ..	5 granite door sills..... 332 feet in length of granite underpinning..... 50 cubic yards granite blocks. .... 36 granite posts..... 1,462 cubic feet granite.....	\$3 90 each..... 75 per foot. 4 00 per cub. yd. 35 00 each. 41 per cubic ft.	Charlestown, Mass.
Sept. 26	Jan. 1	Horton, Cordis & Co.....	67 tons of 2,240 pounds each of the best herds grass and timothy screwed hay.....	25 00 per ton. ....	Pensacola.
Sept. 25	The end of the term for which the patent was grant- ed.	Wm. H. Seovell, attorney for S. W. Gates.	The use of patent dies for cutting screws on metals..	500 00	
Sept. 4	The same..	Samuel Mower, attorney for S. W. Gates.	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	200 00	
Sept. 25	March 25	Bowly & Brenner.....	450 pounds 1½-inch round iron..... 250 pounds 1-inch.....do..... 350 pounds ¾-inch.....do..... 1,000 pounds ½-inch.....do..... 2,000 pounds ¼-inch.....do..... 4,000 pounds 7-16-inch.....do..... 200 pounds ¾-inch.....do..... 2,000 pounds 4 by ½-inch flat iron..... 650 pounds 3½ by ½-inch.....do..... 450 pounds 2 by 1-inch.....do..... 150 pounds 1 by ¾-inch.....do..... 200 pounds 2½ by ¾-inch shear steel..... 100 pounds 1 by ½-inch rolled steel..... 100 pounds 2½ by ¾-inch cast steel..... 100 pounds 3 by ½-inch.....do..... 100 pounds 1½-inch square.....do..... 100 pounds 7-inch cut spikes.....	3½ per pound. do do do do 3½ do do 3½ do do do do 17 do 7 do do do do 4½ do	Philadelphia.

EX. DOC. NO. 1.





200 pounds 5-inch....do.....	do
100 pounds 3-penny cut nails.....	do
100 pounds 2-penny....do.....	do
600 pounds 12-penny....do.....	do
1,300 pounds 10-penny.do.....	do
200 pounds 8-penny....do.....	do
100 pounds 6-penny....do.....	do
100 pounds 3-penny....do.....	do
100 pounds 10-penny wrought nails.....	do
27 boxes X tin, 14 by 20 per box.....	11 50 per box.
12 pair 3½-inch iron butt hinges and screws.....	12½ per pair.
12 pair 2....do.....do.....do.....	10 do
12 pair 2½....do.....do.....do.....	8 do
12 pair 2....do.....do.....do.....	6¼ do
10 gross 2-inch screws, No. 16.....	65 per gross.
10 gross 1½....do.....No. 14.....	42 do
10 gross 1....do.....No. 12.....	26 do
24 pairs 1½-inch Blake's axle pullies.....	12½ per pair.
12 pieces patent sash cord.....	30 per piece.
6 rabbit planes, each ¾, 1, 1½-inch.....	62¼ each.
1 pair grooving planes each, ¾-inch, \$1 37, and ½-inch, \$1 12.....	2 49
1 brading plane, ¼-inch, right and left.....	1 25
1....do.....¾-inch....do.....	1 25
2 side rabbit plane, right and left.....	1 25 each.
4 spoke shaves, each 3-inch.....	31¼ do
4....do.....do.4-inch.....	37¼ do
4....do.....do.6-inch.....	1 00 do
6 sweep saws, assorted, 24 to 30 inches.....	1 00 do
2 fine tooth pannel saws.....	1 25 do
2 cross-cut saws.....	4 50 do
2 wood saws.....	75 do
2 wood axes.....	1 00 do
12 C. S. spike gimlets, assorted.....	6¼ do
2 steel blade squares, each 18-inches.....	1 00 do
2....do.....6....do.....	35 do
2....do.....3....do.....	25 do
4 iron squares.....	25 do
24 cut plane bits, assorted.....	23 do
6 centre bits, 1½-inch.....	22 do
6....do.....1¼-inch.....	16 do

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1843. Sept. 25	1849. March 25	Bowlby & Brenner—Con.	12 centre bits, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	\$0 15 each.	Philadelphia.
			12.....do.....1-inch.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			12.....do..... $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			12.....do..... $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	10 do	
			6.....do..... $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	10 do	
			6.....do..... $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	10 do	
			12 firmer chisels, assorted, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	1 87	
			2 firmer gouges, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	2 13	
			2 firmer iron vices, 80 pounds.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.	
			1 bench vice, 8 pounds.....	2 75	
			150 pounds best glue.....	14 per pound.	
			3 grindstones, with axles, &c.....	13 60 each.	
			2.....do.....	3 50 do	
			36 lump chalk lines.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			2 oiled tape lines, 30 feet.....	1 00 do	
			2.....do.....50 feet.....	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			6 reams patent glass paper.....	3 25 per ream.	
			8 dozen 12-inch cabinet rasps.....	5 12 per dozen.	
			8.....do.....12-inch.....do.....files.....	4 50 do	
			12.....do.....10-inch single cut mill files.....	2 88 do	
			12.....do.....12-inch.....do.....do.....	3 64 do	
			12.....do.....14-inch.....do.....do.....	4 75 do	
			18.....do.....4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch handsaw files.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			12.....do.....3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.....	75 do	
			12.....do.....14-inch flat bastard files.....	4 75 do	
			10.....do.....13-inch round bastard files.....	4 50 do	
			4.....do.....14-inch bastard safe-edge files.....	6 00 do	
			2.....do.....14-inch flat smooth files.....	8 00 do	
			2.....do.....12-inch $\frac{1}{2}$ -round smooth files.....	3 75 do	
			2.....do.....10-inch.....do.....do.....	2 63 do	
			2.....do.....12-inch rat-tail files.....	3 75 do	
			2.....do.....12-inch.....do.....	2 25 do	
			2.....do.....8-inch.....do.....	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	

				2...do...6-inch.....do.....	1 25	do
				6 horse rasps.....	45	each.
				10 pounds ox shoe nails.....	23	per pound.
				2 spirit levels (2 feet stock).....	75	each
				50 pounds iron wire, assorted.....	12	per pound.
				250 hickory sledge handles.....	10	each.
				250 hickory hammer handles.....	4	do
				2 cords rough split hickory butts.....	10 50	
				1 pair bellows, 56-inch.....	60 00	
				1.....do.....44-inch.....	35 00	
				6 sides beilows leather.....	3 00	
				2 dozen sand shovels.....	6 50	
				4 curry combs.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
				2 horse brushes.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
				2 horse cards.....	10	
				2 horse combs.....	10	
				1 pair sheep shears.....	50	
				1 dozen 6-3 underground paint brushes.....	9 00	
				2...do. 5-0.....do.....do.....	9 00	
				4...do. sash tools, No. 5.....	1 50	
				4...do.....do.....6.....	1 75	
				2...do. fi'ches.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
				$\frac{1}{2}$ ...do. varnish brushes.....	4 50	
				2...do. pallet knives.....	50	
				1 fine iron wire sieve (2 feet diameter).....	2 25	
				2 tin paint buckets.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sept. 27	June 30	Spear & Sherry.....	150 bushels wood-burnt lime.....	19	per bushel.	
			48 team loads gravel.....	1 50	per load.	
Sept. 27	June 30	William Rice.....	130 perches building stone.....	1 50	per perch.	
			2 granite blocks.....	90 00	each.	
			50 tons smith's coal.....	8 00	per ton.	
			35 tons Lehigh coal.....	5 00	do	
			50 tons egg Lehigh coal.....	5 00	do	
Sept. 27	June 30	Harriss & Duncan.....	700 pounds dry white lead.....	\$0 06	per pound.	
			500 pounds whiting.....	1	do	
			200 pounds litharge.....	7	do	
			300 pounds yellow ochre, in oil.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
			200 pounds Spanish brown, in oil.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
			80 gallons paint oil.....	50	do	
			20 gallons spirits of turpentine.....	50	do	
			1,100 feet window glass, 8 by 10.....	4 50	per 100 feet.	

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 27	1845. October 27	T. & G. Town.....	1 ream feint lined letter paper, ruled margin..... 9 reams feint lined letter paper..... 8 reams feint lined cap paper... .. 3 reams yellow envelope paper..... 1 ream yellow envelope paper, large size..... 4 ream pink blotting paper..... 21 sheets antiquarian drawing paper..... 36 sheets double elephant drawing paper..... 48 sheets Columbian drawing paper..... 24 sheets double elephant tracing paper..... 2 rolls French drawing paper, 48 inches wide..... 2 quires pay tickets..... 6 quires discharges..... 32 small memorandum books..... 6 blank books, half-bound, 4 quires, cap..... 6.....do.....do.....2.....do..... 3.....do.....do.....1.....do..... 6.....do.....do.....6 folio..... 2 blank books, full-bound, (for purser)..... 2.....do.....do.....(for commandant)..... 2 requisit. on books.....do.....do..... 24 muster books.....do.....do..... 100 cards 3-pointed steel pens..... 300 quills..... 54 papers black ink powder..... 3 pounds best French wafers..... 4 pounds Irish sealing wax..... 30 pounds best black sand..... 2 penknives..... 26 dozen black lead pencils, H and HH..... 12 pieces India rubber..... 7 bottles black ink, (quart)..... 36 pieces red linen tape.....	\$3 00..... 3 00 per ream. 3 00 do 1 75 do 3 50 do 4 00 do 87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 20 16 37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 00 62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 1 00 50 25 3 00 13 00 6 00 & \$3 00 7 00 50 37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 00 3 60 1 00 2 75 50 4 25 3	Philadelphia.



			12 pieces pink silk taste.....	17	
			6 dozen best French drawing pencils.....	50	
			16 small bottles Guyot's carmine.....	25	
Sept. 28	1849. June 30	Edward Callahan.....	250 pounds sperm candles.....	32½ per pound.	
			4 barrels common fish oil.....	38 per gallon.	
			10 gallons best sperm oil.....	1 20 do	
			2 gallons best sweet oil.....	1 62 do	
			175 gallons winter-strained sperm oil.....	1 25 do	
			25 gallons dubbing, for hose.....	75 do	
			1,000 pounds dry lump white chalk.....	6 per pound.	
			51 pounds dry lump red chalk.....	6 do	
			14 dozen corn brooms.....	2 62 per dozen.	
			8 dozen hickory brooms.....	1 50 do	
			5 dozen whitewash brushes.....	5 75 do	
			1 dozen clamp scrubbing brushes.....	2 50 do	
			3 dozen hand scrubbing brushes.....	1 70 do	
			2 dozen 2-bushel hickory baskets.....	4 00 do	
			1 dozen water buckets.....	2 37 do	
			100 pounds copperas.....	3 50 per 100 lbs.	
			5 pounds borax.....	25 per pound.	
			75 fathoms cod line.....	1½ per fathom.	
			10 pounds brown soap.....	6¼ per pound.	
			10 pounds Castile soap.....	14½ do	
			2 large pieces sponge.....	62	
			2 sections copper-riveted hose, 100 feet.....	60 per yard.	
			2 screws for same.....	7 00	
Sept. 28	June 30	George Gravel.....	400 bundles rye straw.....	9 per bundle.	
			16 tons best timothy hay.....	32 00 per ton.	
			160 bushels ground oats and corn.....	80 per bushel.	
			120.....do.....do.....	65 do	
			20 bushels ship stuff.....	95 do	
			1 bushel salt (fine).....	50 do	
Sept. 28	Mar. 28	William Carman.....	59,660 feet white pine, various dimensions.....	16 00 per M. feet.	
			3,555 feet white pine and white oak.....	27 50 do	
Sept. 28	Feb. 1	Charles Pendergrast.....	965 casks Nelson and Brown's fresh manufactured cement.....	1 60 per cask...	Gosport.
			1,393 casks fresh burnt Washington city or Baltimore lime.....	99½ do	
			32,340 bushels clear angular fresh water sand.....	04 3. 16 per bus.	
			40 bushels hair.....	25 do	

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 28	1849. Feb. 1	Chas. Pendergrast—Con.	175 squares 24-inch Pennsylvania slate, best quality .. 28.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do..... 160.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do..... 1,655 perches best Port Deposit building stone..... 1,500 superficial feet flag stone .. 19 door sills, 10½ feet long, 2½ by 1 foot..... 21 door heads.....do.....2½ by 1 foot..... 15 window sills, 10.....do.....1 foot by 8 inches..... 15 window heads, 10.....do.....1½ by 1 foot..... 11 window sills, 5.....do.....1 by 7 inches..... 11 window heads, 6.....do.....9 inches by 6 inches..... 1 end door sill, 12.....do.....2½ by 1 foot..... 15 door sills, 6½.....do.....2 by 1 foot..... 15 door heads, 7.....do.....1½ by 10 inches .. 23 window heads 3½.....do.....1½ by 7 inches..... 8 window sills, 6½.....do.....2 by 1 inch..... 8.....do.....7.....do.....1½ by 10 inches..... 15 heads, 3½.....do.....1½ by 7 inches..... 18 window sills, 4 feet 10 inches long, 10 by 7 inches.. 18 window heads, 5 feet 6 inches long, 10 by 7 inches.. 15 window sills, 4 feet 10 inches long, 10 by 7 inches.. 15 window heads, 5 feet 6 inches long, 7 by 7 inches.. 4 window sills, 8 feet long, 2 by 12 inches .. 4.....do.....7.....do.....2 by 9 inches..... 4 window heads, 8 feet long, 2 by 9 inches.....	\$3 50 per square. 8 50 do 8 50 do 1 99¼ per perch. 29¼ p. sup. foot.. 24¼ per lin. foot.. 24¼ do	Gosport.
Sept. 29	Feb. 1	Richard A. Worrell .....	280 gallons linseed oil..... 4,750 pounds pure dry white lead..... 600 pounds Spanish whiting .. 9 pounds chrome yellow..... 20 pounds chrome green..... 2,175 feet window glass, 10 by 12..... 200.....do.....do.....14 by 22..... 400 gallons best winter-strained sperm oil.....	79 per gallon. 6 per pound. 1 do 45 do 45 do 4½ per foot. 8 do 1 29 per gallon.	

Sept. 30

June 30

John M. Drewry.....

10 gallons neatsfoot oil.....	87	do
6 barrels fish oil.....	38	do
1,400 pieces yellow pine timber, 45 feet long, 12 to 14 inches square.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cu. foot.
84 pieces yellow pine timber, 26 feet long, 14 inches square.....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	do
35 pieces yellow pine timber, 36 feet long, 13 by 14 inches square.....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	do
225 round piles, pine, 33 feet long, and 100 round piles 30 feet 12 to 14 inches at butt, and 8 inches at small end.....	1	12 each.
1,000 running feet wharf logs, 28 to 30 feet in length, to size 12 inches and 12 inches thick.....	2	00 per foot.
49 joist pieces, pine, 37 feet long, 5 by 12 inches.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cub. ft.
140.....do.....do.....30.....do.....5 by 12.....do.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
40,000 superficial feet 4-inch yellow pine plank, 23 & 30 feet lengths, and 12 to 14 inches wide.....	23	50 pr. M sup. ft.
12 pieces yellow pine, 36 feet lengths, 12 in. by 12 in.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cub. ft.
550 cub. ft. pine logs, 25 & 30 feet lengths, 11 in. by —	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
90 pieces yellow pine timber, 20 ft. long, 12 by 9 in. sq.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
45.....do.....60.....do.....15 by 9.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
100.....do.....23.....do.....12 by 9.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
30.....do.....16.....do.....12 by 9.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
650.....do.....18.....do.....14 by 3.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
100.....do.....24.....do.....14 by 3.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
350.....do.....34.....do.....5 by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
110.....do.....27.....do.....9 by 6.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
440.....do.....27.....do.....8 by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
180.....do.....20.....do.....10 by 4.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
170.....do.....20 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....14 by 3.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
10.....do.....22.....do.....14 by 8.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
180.....do.....23.....do.....7 by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
3.....do.....32.....do.....11 by 4.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
330.....do.....13.....do.....6 by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
260.....do.....11.....do.....4 by 3.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
14.....do.....60.....do.....15 by 9.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
28.....do.....33.....do.....12 by 9.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
14.....do.....18.....do.....15 by 9.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
50.....do.....15.....do.....9 by 3.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
28.....do.....12.....do.....9 by 3.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
150.....do.....35.....do.....5 by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848.	1849.				
Sept. 30	June 30	John M. Drewry--Cont'd.	34 pieces yellow pine timber, 26 ft. long, 9 by 6 in. sq.	\$0 21½ per cub. ft.	Gosport.
			180.....do.....36.....do...13 by 14. do.	21½ do	
			50.....do.....29.....do...13 by 9. do.	21½ do	
			70.....do.....29.....do...9 by 5. do.	21½ do	
			950.....do.....15.....do...15 by 4. do.	21½ do	
			230.....do.....26.....do...15 by 4. do.	21½ do	
			300.....do.....40.....do...9 by 4. do.	21½ do	
			300.....do.....27.....do...9 by 4. do.	21½ do	
			80.....do.....35.....do...9 by 4. do.	21½ do	
			80.....do.....17.....do...9 by 4. do.	21½ do	
			100.....do.....42.....do...9 by 4. do.	21½ do	
			100.....do.....21.....do...9 by 4. do.	21½ do	
			100.....do.....16.....do...3 by 4. do.	21½ do	
			100.....do.....20.....do...3 by 4. do.	21½ do	
			169,000 feet, board measure, 2-inch yellow pine plank	23 50 per 1,000.	
			2,000.....do.....clear.....inch.....do.....do.....	23 50 do	
			100,000.....do.....do.....3-inch.....do.....do.....	23 50 do	
			4,000.....do.....do.....1½-inch white.....do.....	42 50 do	
			10,000.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	42 50 do	
			31,000.....do.....do.....1-inch.....do.....do.....	42 50 do	
			5,000.....do.....do.....2-inch.....do.....do.....	42 50 do	
			6,000.....do.....do.....1½-inch.....do.....do.....	42 50 do	
			8,000.....do.....seasoned.....1½-inch yellow.....do.....	23 50 do	
			2,000 feet flooring, 1½-in. yellow pine plank, 7 in. wide	23 50 do	
			142,000 feet inch merchantable white pine plank.....	25 00 do	
			50 pieces white hickory, 7 feet long, 6 to 10 in. diameter	2 00 each.	
October 2	February 1	James H. Cox.....	800 tons bituminous lump coal.....	5 00 per ton.	
			5,000 bushels average Mid Lothian coal.....	17 per bushel.	
			100 bushels lump grate coal.....	18 do	
October 4	February 1	Francis H. Smith.....	317,870 bricks, to be equal to the best Baltimore hard burnt Red Latch bricks.....	13 33¼ per 1,000.	
October 4	June 30	William C. Burroughs ...	144,000 pounds of hay.....	84 per 100 lbs.	
			1,800 bushels hominy meal.....	84 per bushel.	

October 3 | June 30

Bonsal & Brother.....

600... do. . . . .oats.....	44 do
800 pounds 1½-inch slating nails.....	10 per pound...
17 rolls 3¼-pound sheet lead.....	5 do
16 rolls 2½..... do.....	5 do
47 boxes XX tin, 14 by 20.....	12 50 per box.
12,000 4-ounce, 12,000 6-ounce, and 12,000 8-ounce iron tacks.....	5 per 1,000.
6,000 1½-inch, 6,000 1-inch, and 6,000 ¾-inch brads....	10 do
6 dozen 6-inch iron case locks.....	7 50 per dozen.
2 best pad locks.....	4 00
2 pairs iron butt hinges, 3½-inch.....	2 00 per pair.
24 sides stout and best pump leather.....	3 50 per side.
24..... do..... bellows leather.....	2 50 do
1 dozen ⅝-inch augers without screws, L. Hommi- deu's make.....	2 75 per dozen.
36 dozen 4-8-inch..... do..... do.....	2 30 do
12 dozen 9-16-inch..... do..... do.....	3 75 do
24 dozen ⅝-inch..... do..... do.....	4 25 do
6 dozen ⅝-inch augers with screws, L. Hommiden's make.....	4 25 do
12 dozen 11-16-inch augers without screws, L. Hommi- deu's make.....	4 60 do
24 dozen ⅝-inch..... do..... do.....	5 00 do
12 dozen ⅝-inch..... do..... do.....	5 00 do
12 dozen 13-16-inch..... do..... do.....	5 50 do
24 dozen ⅝-inch..... do..... do.....	6 00 do
6 dozen 15-16-inch..... do..... do.....	6 50 do
18 dozen 1-inch..... do..... do.....	6 75 do
6 dozen 1-inch augers with screws, L. Hommideu's make.....	6 75 do
12 dozen 11-16-inch augers without screws, L. Hommi- deu's make.....	6 25 do
6 dozen 11-8-inch..... do..... do.....	7 50 do
6 dozen 11-8-inch augers with screws, L. Hommideu's make.....	7 50 do
6 dozen 13-16-inch augers without screws, L. Hommi- deu's make.....	8 00 do
12 dozen 11-4-inch..... do..... do.....	8 50 do
1 dozen 11-4-inch auger with screws, L. Hommideu's make.....	8 50 do

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards & Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Contractor's names.	Articles.	Price.	Where deliverable.
1848. October 3	1849. June 30	Bonsal & Brother—Con..	6 dozen 13-8-inch augers without screws, L. Hommi- deu's make.....	\$9 25 per dozen.	Gosport.
			6 dozen 14-8-inch..do.....do.....	10 00 do	
			1 dozen 14-8-inch..do.....do.....	10 00 do	
			4 dozen 15-8-inch..do.....do.....	11 00 do	
			2 gross hand-saw files.....	10 00 per gross.	
			2 gross cross-cut saw files.....	15 00 do	
			$\frac{1}{2}$ gross tennon saw files.....	10 00 do	
			$\frac{1}{2}$ gross whip-saw files.....	18 00 do	
			1 gross 12-inch mill-saw files.....	60 00 do	
			1 gross $\frac{1}{2}$ -round rasps for wood.....	60 00 do	
			1 gross $\frac{1}{2}$ -round files.....	60 00 do	
			2 gross bastard cut files, 14-inch.....	60 00 do	
			2 gross hand cut files, 12-inch.....	60 00 do	
			1 gross hand cut files, 10-inch.....	45 00 do	
			$\frac{1}{2}$ gross hand cut files, 8-inch.....	36 00 do	
			2 gross $\frac{1}{2}$ -round, assorted files, 10 to 12-inch.....	48 00 do	
			12 mills saws, 6-feet 6 inches long, Humphrey's.....	5 50 each.	
			12 cross-cut saws, 4 feet 6 inches long, Humphrey's..	3 00 each.	
			6 gross ravits and burrs, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long, white metal....	1 00 per gross.	
			2 sides band leather.....	3 50 per side.	
			2 kip skins.....	2 50	
			1,500 pounds best white chalk.....	1 per pound.	
			25 pounds best red chalk.....	6 do	
			1 dozen 6-8 centre bits, L. Hommideu's make.....	4 00 per dozen.	
			1 dozen $\frac{7}{8}$ .....do.....do.....do.....	4 50 do	
			1 dozen 8-8..do.....do.....do.....	5 00 do	
			3 chalk lines, large size.....	38	
			4 chalk lines, small size.....	25	
			2,000 pounds tallow.....	10 per pound.	
			400 pounds best hemp packing yarn.....	15 do	
			6 dozen iron bound varnish brushes.....	2 50 per dozen.	

24 boxes sperm candles.....	35 per pound.
3 dozen triangular ship scrapers.....	3 50 per dozen.
12..do..corn brooms.....	1 75 do
500 hickory maul handles.....	10 each.
12 dozen hickory brooms.....	1 00 per dozen.
6..do..shovels, per sample.....	6 00 do
2..do..spades.....do.....	6 00 do
1..do..club axes.....	12 00 do
16..do..ground paint brushes, 0000.....	7 50 do
3..do..coarse.....do.....do.....	6 00 do
6..do..stock brushes, per sample.....	5 00 do
12..do..sash tools, assorted, per sample.....	1 50 do
3..do..wire-bound fitches.....do.....	1 00 do
2..do..sable hair brushes.....do.....	50 do
3 gross 3-inch iron screws, drawn wire.....	1 25 per gross.
3..do..2½ inch....do.....do.....	75 do
6..do..2-inch....do.....do.....	55 do
12..do..1¾-inch....do.....do.....	45 do
12..do..1½-inch....do.....do.....	35 do
12..do..1-inch....do.....do.....	25 do
8..do..¾-inch....do.....do.....	20 do
4..do..½-inch....do.....do.....	15 do
50 round iron tie-bolts, 2 inches diameter and 19 feet long.....	3¼ per pound.
6,000 pounds round iron, 1 inch.....	3¼ do
1,000...do...6-inch iron boat spikes, ⅜ rods.....	6¼ do
800....do...11-16-inch round iron.....	3¼ do
2,400...do...1-inch....do.....	3¼ do
100....do...¾-inch....do.....	3¼ do
1,000...do...2½ by 1¼-inch. do.....	3¼ do
2,200...do...2½ by 1-inch. do.....	3¼ do
3,300...do...3 by ¾-inch. do.....	3¼ do
250....do...2½ by 1-inch. do.....	3¼ do
150....do...1½ by ¾-inch. do.....	3¼ do
2,000...do...iron cut nails, 4½ inches long.....	4½ do
5,000...do.....do.....5....do.....	4½ do
4,000...do.....do.....4½....do.....	4½ do
2,000...do.....do.....12-penny.....	4½ do
200....do.....do.....10-penny.....	4½ do
100....do.....do.....8-penny.....	4½ do
300....do...wrought iron nails, 2½ inches long.....	10 do

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Oct. 3	1849. June 30	Bonsal & Bro.—Contin'd.	500. pounds. flat iron, 2½ by <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> inch.....	\$0 03½ per pound.	Gosport.
			500. do. do. do. 2 by <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> inch.....	3½ do	
			300. do. do. do. 2 by <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> inch.....	3½ do	
			1,100. do. iron cut nails, 4½ inches long.....	4½ do	
			2,200. do. do. do. 12-penny.....	4½ do	
			200. do. wrought iron nails, 2½ inches long.....	10 do	
			800. do. do. ¾-inch round iron.....	3¾ do	
			100. do. do. 1-inch do.....	3¾ do	
			200. do. flat iron, 3 by <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> .....	3½ do	
			200. do. do. do. 2 by <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> .....	3¾ do	
			600. do. do. 12-penny cut nails.....	4½ do	
			100. do. do. wrought iron nails, 2½ inches long.....	10 do	
			500. do. do. ¾-inch round iron.....	3¾ do	
			200. do. do. 1-inch do.....	3¾ do	
			1,570. do. do. 7-inch iron spikes.....	6½ do	
			2,000. do. do. 12-penny cut nails.....	4½ do	
			400. do. do. 8. do. do.....	4½ do	
			1,000. do. do. 20. do. do.....	4½ do	
			500. do. do. 6. do. do.....	4½ do	
			100. do. do. 4. do. do.....	4½ do	
			1,500. do. do. cast-steel, assorted, from <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> to 1 inch, Jessup's.....	18 do	
			300. do. do. German steel.....	12 do	
			267. do. do. blistered steel.....	10 do	
			50 reams cap paper, best quality.....	175 00	
			25. do. do. letter..... do.....	81 25	
			12. do. do. envelope..... do.....	42 00	
			2. do. do. blotting..... do.....	7 00	
			12 sheets bristol boards.....	3 00	
			12. do. do. imperial drawing paper.....	1 56	
			12. do. do. elephant..... do.....	1 80	
			12. do. do. columbian..... do.....	3 00	
			24. do. do. atlas..... do.....	7 20	

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				24. do. double eleph't. do.	9 60		
				13. do. do. tracing paper	8 10		
				15,000 large goose quills, opaque	150 00		
				15,000. do. do. clarified	150 00		
				50 bottles black ink	10 00		
				15. do. red ink	3 00		
				20 pounds best sealing wax	25 00		
				15. do. wafers	11 25		
				20 dozen red tape	7 40		
				1. do. penknives, good quality	6 00		
				100 cards steel pens	25 00		
				4 pounds India rubber, manufactured	4 00		
				4 dozen memorandum books, small size	10 00		
				1. do. 1 quire blank books, ruled and bound in boards	3 00		
				1. do. 2. do. do.	6 00		
				1. do. 3. do. do.	9 00		
				1. do. 4. do. do.	12 00		
				$\frac{1}{2}$ . do. 5. do. do.	15 00		
				$\frac{1}{2}$ . do. 6. do. do.	18 00		
				1. do. pieces taste	2 50		
				$1\frac{1}{2}$ . do. cut glass inkstands	4 50		
				30. do. lead pencils	22 50		
				1. do. erasers	5 00		
				1. do. cap cutters or folders	3 00		
Oct.	7	Dec.	1	John N. Mitchell	100 tons of 2,240 pounds each of Lchigh coal	4 57 per ton.	New York.
					200. do. do. Lackawanna coal	4 69 do	
					200. do. do. best Cumberland do.	6 29 do	
Oct.	7	June	30	1849. Wm. N. Clem	52 tons best timothy and clover hay	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 lbs.	
					22,000 pounds Indian corn meal	1 75 do	
					10,000. do. ground feed	1 50 do	
					1,000 bushels best north river oats	42 per bushel.	
					500. do. ship stuff	12 do	
					1,500 bundles rye straw	02 per bundle.	
Oct.	7	Dec.	7	1848. Wm. N. Clem	189 boxes IC. tin plate, best quality	8 50 per box.	
Oct.	7	Feb.	7	1849. Nathaniel Jarvis	930 running feet white pine timber, 12 by 24 inches, 42 feet long and 2 pieces to be 65 feet long	30 per cub. ft.	
					2,999 running feet white pine timber, 12 by 18 inches, 45 to 65 feet long	30 do	

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Oct. 7	1849. Feb. 7	Nath'l Jarvis—Continued.	6 pieces white pine timber, 12 by 24 inches, 48 ft. long } 8.....do.....12 by 24..do...58...do.. } 2.....do.....12 by 24..do...65...do.. } 30 main beams....11 by 15 inches, 65 feet long. 60 rafters.....8 by 15..do...40...do 5 plates.....8 by 8..do...42...do 6.....do.....8 by 8..do...35...do 8.....do.....8 by 8..do...40...do 2.....do.....8 by 8..do...25...do 6 upper plates....5 by 9..do...41...do 6.....do.....5 by 9..do...28...do 6.....do.....5 by 9..do...43...do 2.....do.....5 by 9..do...57...do 6 sills.....5 by 8..do...41...do 6..do.....5 by 8..do...28...do 8..do.....5 by 8..do...40...do 2..do.....5 by 8..do...25...do 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> braces.....8 by 8..do...9...do 60..do.....8 by 8..do...10...do 60 posts.....8 by 8..do...8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ...do 30 beams.....8 by 15..do...55...do 6 pieces.....5 by 9..do...41...do 6..do.....5 by 9..do...28...do 6..do.....5 by 9..do...43...do 2..do.....5 by 9..do...57...do 7..do.....3 by 12..do...30...do 358 do.....4 by 4 & 6..do...7...do 12..do.....4 by 8..do...28...do 2..do.....4 by 8..do...41...do 5..do.....4 by 8..do...29...do 1..do.....4 by 8..do...42...do 358 rafters....4 by 9 and 7..do...30 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ...do 6 ridge poles....3 by 9..do...28...do	\$0 25 per cubic ft.	New York.

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October 7 June 30 William N. Clem .....

1.....do.....3 by 9..do...41....do	
5.....do.....3 by 9..do...29....do	
1.....do.....3 by 9..do...42....do	
120 beams .....4 by 15..do...41½..do	
120..do.....4 by 15..do...24½..do	
222..do.....4 by 15..do...43....do	
280 studs .....4 by 5..do...8....do	
200 running feet 3 by 12 inches, lengths of 30 feet, and upwards.	
All the foregoing to be of the best quality white pine, and estimated to be 20,368 superficial feet.....	25 00 per M.
5 girders .....11 by 15 inches, 42 feet long.	
4..do.....11 by 15..do...52....do	
6..do.....11 by 15..do...43....do	
2..do.....11 by 15..do...57....do	
30 ring posts.....8 by 15..do...14....do	
62 posts .....11 by 12..do...15....do	
All the foregoing to be of the best quality of yellow pine, and estimated at 2,108 superficial feet.....	40 00 p. M. sup. ft.
5,500 cubic feet white pine timber, 12 to 16 inches square, to average 14 inches square.....	19 per cub. ft.
48,000 superficial feet 4-inch white pine plank, 12 to 18 inches wide, in lengths of 14, 28, and 42 feet...	25 00 per M. feet.
28,800 superficial feet 2 inch spruce plank.....	15 00 do
3,300 white pine Albany plank .....	25 each.
1,737 spruce piles, 25 feet long, 12 to 14 inches in diameter, to average 13 inches at 6 feet from butt, and 9 inches at small end .....	2 99 do
750 spruce piles, 25 feet long, to average 13 inches at 6 feet from butt, and 9 inches, small end .....	2 99 do
550 hemlock or spruce dock logs, 30 feet long.....	2 24 do
do.....do.....do...35..do.....	2 26 do
do.....do.....do...40..do.....	2 98 do
500 white pine tie logs, 12 inches square, 20 feet long.	3 47 do
4,892 pounds 3 by ½ inch flat iron.....	3½ per pound.
620 pounds 1½ by ¼ inch flat iron.....	3½ do
26,472 pounds 1½ round iron.....	3 do
800 pounds Russia sheet iron.....	12 do
7,900 pounds iron cut nails, from 4-penny to 10-penny.	4½ do
300 pounds wrought iron nails, 6-penny to 12-penny...	10 do
50 pounds horseshoe nails.....	20 do

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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EX. DOC. NO. 1.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. October 7	1849. June 30	William N. Clem—Con.	50 pounds ox shoe nails .....	\$0 20 per pound.	New York.
			800 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ inch octagon cast steel .....	16 do	
			600 pounds $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch square cast steel.....	16 do	
			200 pounds 2 inch square cast steel.....	15 do	
			200 pounds $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square cast steel.....	15 do	
			1,000 pounds (L) best blister cast steel.....	12 do	
			860 pounds German steel.....	14 per pound.	
			400 pounds spring steel.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			400 pounds sheet zinc.....	8 do	
			23,600 pounds No. 3 boiler iron.....	$5\frac{1}{4}$ do	
			1,400 pounds 9-16-inch iron boiler rivets.....	6 do	
October 7	June 30	Storer & Stephenson.....	2,000 pounds best American white lead (dry).....	$5\frac{1}{4}$ do	
			100 pounds.....do.....red.....do.....	6 do	
			100 pounds litharge.....	4 do	
			500 pounds whiting.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ do	
			30 pounds chrome green.....	10 do	
			20 pounds chrome yellow.....	20 do	
			2,000 pounds yellow ochre.....	2 do	
			200 gallons raw linseed oil.....	65 do	
			75 gallons spirits turpentine.....	35 do	
			1,000 feet 7 by 9 best double Redford crown glass....	10 per foot.	
			200 feet 8 by 10.....do.....do.....	10 do	
			200 feet 9 by 12.....do.....do.....	20 do	
			1,200 feet 10 by 12.....do.....do.....	25 do	
			200 12 by 14.....do.....do.....	25 do	
			200 12 by 16.....do.....do.....	25 do	
October 7	June 30	W. N. Clem.....	600 gallons best quality winter strained sperm oil.....	1 00 per gallon.	
			150 pounds sperm candles.....	34 per pound.	
			300 pounds brown soap.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			150 pounds old dried castile soap.....	$12\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			900 pounds tallow.....	$8\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			20 pounds cotton lamp wick.....	16 do	

600 pounds cast iron wheel weights.....	2	do
24 pounds sack of.....	16	do
350 pounds Russia iron.....	10	do
400 pounds best iron.....	20	do
20 pounds best American pig iron.....	20	do
50 pounds iron wheel weight.....	5	do
50 gallons nut oil.....	75	per gallon.
100 pounds sweet iron.....	1 65	do
10 iron file.....	20	per gross.
11 gross 10 iron files.....	30	do
24 dozen iron files.....	50	per dozen.
4 dozen best iron files.....	11 50	do
14 dozen best iron files.....	9 00	do
24 dozen axle iron files.....	11 00	do
1 dozen iron files.....	1 50	do
1 dozen iron files.....	5 00	do
2 dozen iron files.....	5 50	do
15 dozen 18 step iron files.....	1 75	do
6 dozen best iron files.....	1 00	do
2 dozen wheel iron files.....	1 00	do
8 dozen wheel iron files.....	15 00	do
4 dozen iron files.....	1 75	do
4 dozen iron files.....	5 50	do
1 dozen iron files.....	1 00	do
6 dozen iron files.....	1 00	do
18 dozen iron files.....	1 75	do
24 dozen iron files.....	1 00	do
6 dozen 6 inch coarse hand files.....	1 25	do
3 dozen 6 inch coarse hand files.....	1 50	do
3 dozen 6 inch coarse hand files.....	75	do
3 dozen 12 inch coarse hand files.....	5 00	do
3 dozen 12 inch coarse hand files.....	7 00	do
3 dozen 12 inch coarse hand files.....	3 75	do
1 dozen 12 inch coarse hand files.....	3 50	do
1 dozen 12 inch coarse hand files.....	5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
1 dozen 12 inch coarse hand files.....	5 00	do
1 dozen 12 inch coarse hand files.....	2 50	do
1 dozen 12 inch coarse hand files.....	3 00	do
1 dozen 12 inch coarse hand files.....	4 25	do
1 dozen 12 inch coarse hand files.....	5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
1 dozen 8 inch coarse wood rasps.....	2 00	do

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Oct. 7	1849. June 30	W. N. Clem—Continued.	1 dozen 10-inch coarse wood rasps.....	\$2 50 per dozen..	New York.
			1 dozen 11-inch.....do.....	3 00 do	
			1 dozen 12-inch.....do.....	3 50 do	
			1,500 eighths patent ship augers, 9-16 to 9-8.....	8 per eighth.	
			20 reams sand paper, assorted.....	3 00 per ream.	
			3 sets cart harness, complete.....	5 00 per sett.	
			6 ox yokes.....	2 00 each.	
			6 bushels fine salt.....	50 per bushel.	
			150 hickory bars, 5½ feet long, to square 3 inches 11 feet from butt.....	30 each.	
			700 casks Thomaston lime.....	1 00 per cask.	
Oct. 7	June 30	John B. Chollar.....	420 casks Rosendale cement.....	1 00 do	
Oct. 7	Jan. 7	John B. Chollar.....	37,380 cubic feet large size building stone.....	5 per cub. ft.	
			974 running feet granite, water table, 7 by 10 inches.....	60 per run. ft.	
			454.....do.....do.....7½ by 10.....do.....	60 do	
			4 granite door sills, 7½ by 17½ inches, opening 10 feet.....	12 50 each.	
			4.....do.....7½ by 17½.....do.....8 feet.....	10 00 do	
			8.....do.....7½ by 12.....do.....4 feet.....	8 00 do	
			32 granite door blocks, 7½ by 16 inches, 2 feet long.....	3 50 do	
			32.....do.....7½ by 12.....do.....16 inches long.....	3 00 do	
			60 granite lintels.....	2 25 do	
			60 granite window sills.....	2 25 do	
Oct. 7	June 30	Lambert & Lane.....	20 reams feint lined cap paper.....	2 50 per ream.	
			16.....do.....letter paper.....	2 25 do	
			1 ream folio post.....	4 00	
			1 ream log paper.....	6 00	
			2 reams blotting paper.....	3 50 do	
			10 reams buff envelope paper.....	3 00 do	
			1 dozen 2-quire blank books, ¼-bound.....	4 50	
			1.....do.....1-quire.....do.....do.....	3 00	
			1.....do.....4-quire cap blank books, feint lined.....	9 00	
			12.....do.....memorandum books.....	2 00	
			1.....do.....metal inkstands.....	5 00	

Sept. 27 June 30

Alfred E. Smith.....

1..do..penknives.....	15 00
3..do..quart bottles M. and N. black ink.....	2 50
1..do..half-pint bottles carmine red ink.....	6 00
12..do..half-pint papers sand, black.....	50
12..do..pieces wide red tape.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
2...do..pieces silk taste.....	2 50
24..do..penholders.....	50
$\frac{1}{4}$ ..do..erasure knives.....	50
$\frac{1}{4}$ ..do..ivory paper folders.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
36 gross steel pens, best assorted.....	1 60
12..do..A. W. Fabers' best graduated lead pencils.....	3 00
1...do..best French drawing pencils.....	7 50
1,000 No. 80 goose quills.....	7 50
6 sand boxes, ebony.....	25
8 pounds scarlet wafers.....	50
6...do..sealing-wax.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
10..do..refined gum arabic.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 sheets copper, 28 inches wide, 60 inches long, and 1-16 inch thick.....	36 per pound..
10 dozen 3-inch 3-square taper saw files.....	80
25..do..3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	86
30..do..4.....do.....	90
20..do..4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	1 00
5...do..5.....do.....	1 10
5...do..6.....do.....	1 50
5...do..8.....do.....	2 50
2...do..3-inch knife edge files.....	1 12
2...do..4.....do.....	1 38
2...do..2-inch warding files.....	1 00
4...do..3.....do.....	1 00
4...do..4.....do.....	1 00
5...do..5.....do.....	1 00
5...do..6.....do.....	1 50
2...do..3-inch round bastard files.....	1 00
20..do..6.....do.....	1 33
10..do..8.....do.....	2 00
10..do..10.....do.....	2 85
18..do..12.....do.....	4 10
6...do..14.....do.....	5 95
8...do..4-inch $\frac{1}{4}$ -round smooth files.....	1 33
14..do..6.....do.....	1 80

Washington, D. C.

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Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 27	1849. June 30	Alfred E. Smith—Cont'd.	20 dozen 8-inch ground smooth tiles .....	\$2 65	Washington, D. C.
			30 ..do.. 10 .. .. .. .. ..	3 85	
			20 ..do.. 12 .. .. .. .. ..	5 60	
			24 ..do.. 18 .. .. .. .. ..	8 10	
			20 ..do.. 6-inch bastard ground tiles .....	1 35	
			40 ..do.. 3 .. .. .. .. ..	2 00	
			40 ..do.. 10 .. .. .. .. ..	2 90	
			50 ..do.. 12 .. .. .. .. ..	4 10	
			50 ..do.. 14 .. .. .. .. ..	5 90	
			4 ..do.. 15-inch bastard ground tiles .....	7 25	
			6 ..do.. 12-inch bastard ground tiles .....	8 80	
			28 ..do.. 6-inch flat bastard tiles .....	1 20	
			40 ..do.. 8 .. .. .. .. ..	1 75	
			12 ..do.. 10 .. .. .. .. ..	2 65	
			40 ..do.. 12 .. .. .. .. ..	3 70	
			60 ..do.. 14 .. .. .. .. ..	5 20	
			2 ..do.. 16 .. .. .. .. ..	7 95	
			12 ..do.. 12-inch flat bastard tiles .....	3 70	
			20 ..do.. 14 .. .. .. .. ..	5 70	
			20 ..do.. 12 .. .. .. .. ..	6 60	
			2 ..do.. 16 .. .. .. .. ..	7 95	
			10 ..do.. 4-inch flat bastard ground tiles .....	1 30	
			6 ..do.. 6 .. .. .. .. ..	2 00	
			26 ..do.. 8 .. .. .. .. ..	2 40	
			32 ..do.. 4 .. .. .. .. ..	3 50	
			32 ..do.. 12 .. .. .. .. ..	5 60	
			32 ..do.. 14 .. .. .. .. ..	7 00	
			10 ..do.. 15-inch flat bastard tiles .....	1 00	
			15 ..do.. 3 .. .. .. .. ..	1 45	
			30 ..do.. 8 .. .. .. .. ..	2 25	
			30 ..do.. 10 .. .. .. .. ..	3 10	
			50 ..do.. 12 .. .. .. .. ..	4 25	
			30 ..do.. 14 .. .. .. .. ..	5 50	

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6... do.. 16..... do .....	9 75
12... do.. 18..... do .....	12 00
2... do.. 4-inch sup. ——— lbs.....	1 75
2... do.. 5..... do .....	1 25
6... do.. 4-inch 4-square bastard files.....	90
8... do.. 6..... do .....	1 22
10... do.. 8..... do .....	1 79
10... do.. 10..... do .....	2 65
10... do.. 12..... do .....	3 70
24 sand shovels.....	1 00
21 wire sieves, No. 4.....	75
24..... do..... No. 8.....	75
6 1/4-inch slip augers.....	45
6 1/2..... do.....	60
6 3/4..... do.....	75
3 reams sand paper, Nos. 1 and 2.....	3 60
2... do... fine emery paper.....	8 00
100 pounds glue.....	10 00
100... do... white chalk.....	2 00
25... do... red chalk.....	6 00
50 pounds gun shellac.....	20
50 pounds fleur emery.....	8
25 pounds 2d cut emery.....	8
25 pounds 3d..... do.....	10
30 pounds shoe thread.....	62
400 pounds clean tallow.....	10
30 pounds rotten stone.....	10
20 pounds pumice stone.....	12
3 pounds fine sponge.....	1 00
3,000 pounds oakum, for wiping.....	5
25 sides best bellows leather.....	3 00
24 sides best harness or belt leather.....	2 50
6 dozen corn brooms.....	1 00
4 dozen double dusters (hand).....	4 00
3 dozen ground paint brushes.....	5 00
3 dozen No. 6 ground paint tools.....	2 25
4 dozen varnish brushes.....	4 00
1 dozen (3-knob) whitewash brushes.....	4 25
12 boxes Mount Eagle Tripoli.....	1 00
2 2-foot rules, double joint.....	50
6 chalk lines, each 100 feet in length.....	50

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rate.	Where deliverable.	
1849. Sept. 27	1849. June 30	Alfred E. Smith—Cont'd	2 books of gold leaf, light shade .....	\$9 00	Washington, D. C.	
			8 pairs braziers' bellows .....	2 00		
			1 dozen horse-shoe rasps .....	4 00		
			1 dozen 16-inch $\frac{1}{4}$ -round wood rasps .....	5 75		
			1 dozen 14-inch flat..... do.....	5 25		
			6 dozen 12-inch mill-saw files.....	3 70		
			2 gross 3-inch wood screws .....	1 60		
			6 gross $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do.....	40		
			6 gross $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch..... do.....	20		
			6 thousand 2-inch brads.....	13		
			10 thousand $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch brads.....	10		
			6 thousand $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch brads .....	8		
			6 gross 2-inch wood screws .....	50		
			6 gross 1-inch..... do.....	30		
			4 gross $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do.....	16		
			6,000 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch brads.....	12		
			12,000 1-inch..... do.....	9		
			3,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do.....	6		
Sept. 25	1848. Dec. 1	Wm. H. Gunnell.....	20,000 bushels best av'g Cumberland coal.....	15 per bushel.		
			25,000 bushels Richmond coal.....	15 do		
			10,000 bushels strictly lump coal.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ do		
			2,000 cords best quality pine wood.....	2 37 per cord.		
Sept. 25	1849. June 30	Gerritt Anderson.....	8 reams cap paper .....	3 00 per ream.		
			8 reams letter paper .....	3 00 do		
			2 reams envelope paper.....	3 00 do		
			2 reams letter, suitable for envelopes.....	1 75 do		
			10 quart bottles black ink.....	25 per bottle.		
			10 pint bottles blue fluid .....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ do		
			6 small bottles carmine red ink.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ do		
			6 gross Gillet's steel pens.....	1 50 per gross.		
			3 dozen penholders.....	75 per dozen.		

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Sept. 27 June 30 Alfred E. Smith.....

1 pound red wafers.....	62½ per pound.
20 dozen black lead pencils.....	25 per dozen.
3 dozen red tape.....	25 do
2 dozen black sand.....	25 do
12 pieces India rubber.....	6¼ per piece.
1 pound sealing wax.....	1 00 per pound.
6 ass'd blank memo. books.....	37½ each.
12 four-bladed penknives.....	1 50 do
2 American Almanacs, for 1849.....	75 do
1 ream bills of lading.....	5 00 per ream.
1 ream bills.....	10 00 do
1 ream pay rolls.....	20 00 do
1 ream requisition books.....	12 00 do
800 pounds 12-penny cut nails.....	4¾ per pound.
300...do...8 penny...do.....	4¾ do
340...do...6-penny...do.....	4¾ do
530...do...5-inch cut spikes.....	4¾ do
500...do...¾-inch round iron.....	4¾ do
420...do...20-penny cut nails.....	4¾ do
200...do...4-penny...do.....	4¾ do
1,000.do...1-inch diameter round iron.....	4¼ do
500...do...½-inch...do.....do.....	4½ do
8 bars iron 6 ft. 6 in. long, 4 in. wide 1 in. thick—696 lbs.	4½ do
8...do...5 ft. 6...do...3...do...1...do...—4½1.do.	4½ do
16...do...1 inch diam., 10 feet long, each 416 pounds.	4½ do
4...do...¾...do...10...do...do...132...do..	4½ do
2...do...1½...do...10...do...do...120...do..	4½ do
3...do...1¾...do...10...do...do...240...do..	4½ do
8...do...2 by 1 in. diam., 10 ft. long..do..528...do..	4½ do
300 pounds 8-penny cut nails.....	4¾ do
1,500.do...10-penny...do.....	4¾ do
1,500.do...12-penny...do.....	4¾ do
200...do...6-penny wrought cut nails.....	9 do
300...do...6-penny cut iron nails.....	4¾ do
300...do...10-penny wrought iron nails.....	9 do
12 gross ¾-inch screws, iron.....	20 per gross.
12...do...1-inch...do...do.....	30 do
12...do...1¼-inch...do...do.....	36 do
12...do...1½-inch...do...do.....	40 do
12...do...2-inch...do...do.....	50 do
6...do...2¼-inch...do...do.....	62 do

Y. & D. N. S.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848.	1849.				
Sept. 27	June 30	Alfred E. Smith—Cont'd.	12 gross 3-inch screws, iron.....	\$1 60 per gross.	Washington, D. C
			25,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sprigs.....	06 per 1,000.	
			25,000 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch do.....	7 do	
			25,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.....	8 do	
			25,000 1-inch do.....	9 do	
			25,000 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch do.....	10 do	
			25,000 $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do.....	12 do	
			25,000 2-inch do.....	13 do	
			2,000 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch iron tacks.....	6 do	
			2,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.....	7 do	
			2,000 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch do.....	8 do	
			2,000 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do.....	11 do	
			2,000 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch copper tacks.....	50 do	
			400 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square cast steel.....	17 per pound.	
			100 do $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do.....	17 do	
			400 do $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.....	17 do	
			100 do $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch do.....	17 do	
			300 do 1-inch do.....	17 do	
			400 do $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch do.....	17 do	
			500 do $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do.....	19 do	
			600 do $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.....	19 do	
			450 do $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do.....	16 do	
			500 do 2-inch do.....	16 do	
			500 do best English blister steel.....	13 do	
			400 do do shear do.....	18 do	
			20 do horse shoe nails—G.....	25 do	
			2,000 do $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round iron.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			2,000 do $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			2,000 do $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			2,000 do 1-inch do.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			2,000 do $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			70 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch flat iron—437 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			70 do $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch do..... 100 do.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			23 tons American gray pig iron, No. 1.....	28 00 per ton.	

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Sept. 25	June 30	Francis A. Gibbons.....	21,000 feet, board measure, 1-inch boards.....	29 00	per 1,000.
			2,000 do do do 1 1/2 inch do.....	29 00	do
			4,500 do do do 2-inch do.....	23 00	do
			2,500 do do do 1-inch do.....	29 00	do
			2,800 do do do 1-inch do.....	16 00	do
			12,000 do 3 by 4-inch board measure North Carolina yellow pine scantling; 66 plank North Carolina yellow pine 2-inches thick, 14 1/2 inches wide, and 16 ft. long; 66 Carolina yellow pine plank 2-inches thick, 10 1/2 inches wide and 16 feet long—5,908		
			feet, board measure.....	25 00	do
			3,000 feet 2 inch white pine panel boards.....	35 00	do
			3,000 do 1-inch do do do.....	33 00	do
			102 yellow pine piles, 12 feet long, 10-inches di at head.....	80	each.
			20 pieces w. o. timber, 30 feet long, 12 by 12 inches.....	25	per cubic ft.
			1 do do do 10 do do 16 by 20 do.....		
			2 do do do 10 do do 16 by 20 do.....		
			1 do do do 4 do do 12 by 12 do.....	30	do
			Making in all 34 cubic feet.....		
			1 white oak plank, 11 by 5 1/2-inch, 25 feet long.....	30 00	per 1,000 ft.
			474 cubic feet yellow pine.....	30	per cubic ft.
			10,000 feet 2-inch board measure prime white boards.....	35 00	per 1,000 ft.
			10,000 do 1-inch do do do.....	35 00	do
			46,000 do 1-inch do do white pine cullings.....	16 00	do
			13,000 do 2-inch do do do.....	16 00	do
			700 1-inch oak boards 16 feet lengths.....	29 00	do
			250 seasoned white oak cart spokes.....	30	each.
			4 cords white hickory, 4 and 5 feet lengths.....	10 00	per cord.
			273 barrels lime.....	85	per barrel.
			609 do good sharp sand.....	10	do
			40 tierces brass founders' moulding sand.....	6 00	per tierce.
			10 do do do.....	6 00	do
			260,000 hard red bricks.....	6 88	per 1,000.
			25,000 best quality fire bricks.....	50 00	do
			4,000 green and yellow bricks.....	5 00	do
1848.	1848.				
Sept. 23	Dec. 1	Wm. L. Dove.....	12 tons timothy hay.....	18 75	per ton.
			2 do eye straw.....	13 00	do
			480 bushels of corn.....	56	per bushel.
			480 do do oats.....	45	do
Sept. 25	Oct. 15	Alfred Richards.....			
1848.	1849.				
Sept. 29	June 30	Phillip Otterback.....			

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Price.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 28	1848. Oct. 15	Oliver Whittlesay.....	15 gallons Japan varnish..... 1,000 pounds pure white lead..... 850...do.....do.....in oil..... 756...do.....do.....do.....do..... 1,320...do... Spanish whiting, dry..... 90...do... Paris green.....do..... 18...do... chrome do.....do..... 47...do... litharge.....do..... 234 gallons pure linseed oil, (American)..... 90...do... spirits turpentine..... 15...do... copal varnish..... 3,860 lights, 10 by 12 glass..... 600 feet 10 by 12 glass..... 500 gallons winter sperm oil..... 200...do...neats foot oil..... 20 pounds stone ochre..... 50...do... Turkey umber..... 10...do... Prussian blue..... 5...do... Chinese vermilion..... 200 feet 12 by 18 glass..... 300 bushels of corn..... 300...do...oats.....	\$1 50 per gallon. 06 per pound. 07½ do 07½ do 01 do 50 do 55 do 09 do 70 per gallon. 50 do 3 00 do 07 per light. 07 per foot. 1 30 per gallon. 1 13 do 10 per pound. 09 do 80 do 2 00 do 06 per foot. 65 per bushel. 39 do	Washington.
Oct. 4	Oct. 13	George G. Patterson....	300...do...oats.....	39 do	Pensacola.
1848. Sept. 21	1849. Mar. 1	Joseph Tomlinson.....	One steam engine and boilers, with all necessary fixtures for a complete engine, to be put up in the saw mill at Memphis..... And for the necessary iron shafting, gearing and other metallic work for the saw, there shall be paid— For cast iron work fitted up..... For wrought iron work fitted up..... For composition castings fitted up..... For rabbits and anti-atritious metals fitted up.....	12½ per pound.  06 per pound. 16 do 40 do 50 do	Memphis.

Sept. 25	July	1	Sheldon & Smith .....	5,000 barrels best quality hydraulic cement.....	1 20 per barrel of 300 lbs.....	Dry Dock, N. York.
Sept. 25	July	1	John Meggs .....	200 cubic yards sharp, clean building sand. ....	43 per cub. yd.	
Sept. 25	July	1	Fortune & Parsons.....	6,000 cubic feet, 4 sticks 33 ft. long, 26 in. square....	65 per cub. ft.	
				4 curved sticks, 41 feet long, 20 by 26 inches, curving 24 inches.....	1 00 do	
				20 curved sticks, 41 feet long, 23 by 18 inches, curving 24 inches.....	75 do	
Sept. 25	July	1	Lambert & Lane.....	10 quires super royal drawing paper, English.....	1 00 per quire.	
				5...do...medium.....do.....	50 do	
				5...do...tracing paper, double elephant.....	5 00 do	
				5...do...cross-section paper.....	2 00 do	
				16...do...printed pay rolls.....	50 do	
				2 reams single and double printed bills.....	5 00 per ream.	
				5...do...buff envelope paper.....	2 50 do	
				15...do...fine cap.....do.....	2 00 do	
				1...do...blotting.....do.....	3 00 do	
				30 dozen Faber's drawing pencils, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.	37½ per dozen.	
				15...do...Cohen's assorted.....do.....	37½ do	
				10...do...do...flat red chalk pencils.....	37½ do	
				5...do...French drawing pencils.....	50 do	
				3...do...boxes, 1 gross each, Gillot's extra pens.....	7 50 per doz. box.	
				1...do...do...1 dozen do...do...eagle do.....	1 50	
				1...do...cards.....do...do...ex. fine ladies' do.....	1 75	
				1...do...do...bunches best English quills.....	4 00	
				1...do...do...do...crow.....do.....	3 00	
				10...do...penholders.....	25 per dozen.	
				2...do...do...inkstands.....	1 00 do	
				2...do...do...quart bottles Maynard's best ink.....	1 50 do	
				2...do...do...small do...French carmine.....	2 00 do	
				20...do...do...bunches red tape, wide.....	31½ do	
				5...do...do...rolls green silk taste.....	2 50 do	
				5...do...do...cap blanks, 6 quires feint lined.....	10 00 do	
				1...do...do...muster books.....	12 00	
				1...do...do...sheets Bristol boards.....	1 50	
				10...do...do...do...press.....do.....	62½ per dozen.	
				5...do...do...pieces India rubber.....	25 do	
				10...do...do...India rubber bands.....	25 do	
				1...do...do...large cakes best India ink.....	5 00	
				6...do...do...papers black sand, ½ pint each.....	5 per dozen.	
				10 pounds sealing wax, ex. superfine, London.....	87½ per pound.	

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rate.	Where deliverable.
1848.	1849.				
Sept. 25	July 1	Lambert & Lane—Cont'd.	10 pounds scarlet wafers.....	\$0 40 per pound..	Dry Dock, N. York.
Sept. 25	July 1	John B. Chollar.....	200...do..patent granite hammers.....	75 do	
			700...do..other hammers and tools.....	26 do	
Sept. 25	July 1	Storer & Stephenson.....	5,000.do..Russia hemp rope, 2 to 7 inches.....	8½ do	
			4,000.do..Manilla...do.....2 to 6...do.....	10 do	
			500...do..packing yarn.....	10 do	
			500...do..spun yarn; 100 pounds 9-thread line; 100 pounds hooks and thimbles, and 200 pounds tow...	8 do	
			100 pounds marline; 500 pounds tallow, and 30 pounds Castile soap.....	10 do	
			50 pounds masons' lines, assorted.....	40 do	
			100...do..lamp wick.....	15 do	
			10...do..sewing twine.....	25 do	
			10...do..shoe thread.....	20 do	
			500...do..each of harness and pump leather.....	22 do	
			500...do..calcium.....	5½ do	
			20...do..emery.....	6 do	
			20 dozen corn brooms.....	2 25 per dozen.	
			20...do..hickory brooms.....	1 00 do	
			10...do..corn brushes.....	1 50 do	
			5...do..ship water buckets.....	5 00 do	
			1...do..tin funnels.....	2 00 do	
			1...do..tin pumps, 4 and 6 inches.....	61 00 do	
			10...do..tin cups (piat).....	50 do	
			2...do..oil feeders.....	2 00 do	
			1...do..tin cans, 1 to 5 gallons.....	3 00 do	
			1...do..½-gallon measures.....	1 00 do	
			1...do..do.....do.....	2 00 do	
			1...do..1-gallon measures.....	3 00 do	
			¼...do..peck measures.....	2 00 do	
			¼...do..bushel measures.....	6 00 do	
			1...do..each of 1 and 2 bushel measures.....	3 00 do	
			10 barrels fine clay and sand, and 20 barrels charcoal.	1 00 per barrel.	

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Y. & D. No 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

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Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 25	1849. July 1	Erastus Corning—Cont'd.	200 pounds Russia slit iron..... 5,000...do..timber proved chains..... ½ dozen crosscut saws, heavy blade..... 1..do..handsaws..... 1..do..narrow axes, (Simms's) best..... 10..do..½-round 14-inch files..... 10 dozen smooth files, 14-inch..... 1.....do.....do.....10-inch..... 14 dozen flat bastard wood rasp 14-inch files..... 1 dozen rat tail files, 12-inch..... 1 dozen flat smooth files, 14-inch..... 20 dozen mill saw files, 8-inch..... 1 dozen saw pit files, 5½-inch..... 20 dozen taper saw files, 3½ to 5-inch..... 20.....do.....6 to 8-inch..... 6 dozen square files, 14-inch..... 4 dozen steel squares, 2-feet blade..... 1 dozen hoes..... ½ dozen screw wrenches..... 1 dozen spirit levels..... 1 dozen currycombs and brushes..... 1 dozen horse cards..... 1 dozen Ames' shovels, No. —..... 1 dozen wrought iron strap hinges..... 1 dozen chest and draw locks..... 1 dozen door locks..... 1 dozen composition locks..... 2 dozen pad locks..... 10 dozen hasps and staples..... 2 dozen tape lines, 5 feet long..... 2.....do.....75.....do..... 1.....do.....100.....do.....	\$0 05 per pound .. 8 do 36 00 per dozen. 9 00 do 10 50 do 5 25 do 7 37½ do 3 25 do 5 00 do 3 25 do 8 00 do 1 75 do 1 25 do 87½ do 1 62½ do 4 75 do 8 00 do 3 50 do 22 50 18 00 per dozen. 5 00 do 1 00 do 10 50 do 6 00 do 5 00 do 4 00 do 20 00 do 4 00 do 1 00 do 10 00 do 11 00 do 12 00 do	Dry dock, N. Y.

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				10 dozen hammer handles.....	75	do	
				10 dozen rual handles.....	1 25	do	
				2 dozen towels.....	7 50	do	
				1 dozen iron rakes.....	12 00	do	
				2 dozen plumb bobs.....	1 25	do	
				10 dozen chalk lines, 250 feet long.....	2 00	do	
				2 dozen marking cups.....	75	do	
				5.....do.....	75	do	
				3 dozen paint brushes (0000).....	8 00	do	
				3.....do.....(000).....	7 50	do	
				3.....do.....(00).....	6 00	do	
				3 dozen sash tool brushes.....	1 50	do	
				1 dozen each of plate and putty knives.....	1 50	do	
				1 dozen stable forks.....	12 50	do	
				$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen globe lanterns.....	18 00	do	
				400 pounds bench vices.....	13	per pound.	
				100 pounds double faced headers.....	15	do	
				1,000 pounds each of sheet lead and lead pipes.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
				20 pounds brass wire.....	20	do	
				30 pounds iron wire.....	10	do	
				800 pounds French grindstones.....	6	do	
				25 pounds gite.....	25	do	
				25 pounds borax.....	18	do	
				200 square feet wire cloth.....	12	per sq. foot.	
				500 lineal feet hose with couplings.....	40	per foot.	
				1 ream sand paper.....	2 50	per ream.	
				200 qrs. ship augers (L. Hemmideu).....	14	per qr.	
				20 papers tacks.....	5	per paper.	
				20 papers brads.....	8	do	
				10 gross wood screws.....	25	per gross.	
				6 troyers for smith forges.....	15 00	each.	
Sept.	25	July	1	J. L. Cramer.....	10 50	per ton..	
				35 tons timothy and clover hay.....	10 00	do	
				6 tons rye straw.....	10 00	do	
				50,000 pounds ground feed—oats and corn.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	per pound.	
				1,000 bushels oats.....	37	per bushel.	
				1,000 bushels fine feed.....	18	do	
Sept.	25	July	1	Campbell & Moody.....	2,000 lineal feet white oak timber, 10 to 16 inches square and 30 to 50 feet long.....	25	pr. cubic ft.
				2,000 lineal feet white oak timber, 10 to 16 inches square and 30 to 50 feet long.....	25	do	

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.		Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 25	1849. July 1	Campbell & Moody—Can	3,000 white pine shingles, 16 to 18 in. long, square, 20 to 22 in. wide 1,000 extra best yellow pine boards, 16 to 18 inches square, 20 to 22 in. long 500 cubic feet white pine lumber, 10 to 16 inches square, 10 to 12 feet long 5,000 board feet spruce, white oak, 1 1/2 inches square, 10 to 12 feet long 1,000 feet board oak, square yellow pine, 2 to 3 inches, 11 to 20 feet long 50,000 feet board white pine, 10 to 13 inches, 15 to 40 feet long 10,000 feet, board lumber, spruce, pine 10,000 do do do do do do do do do do do do 5,000 linear feet spruce pine, 2 1/2 to 3 feet long, 8 in- ches diameter at small end 50 bundles shingles, by board 2 1/2 inches long	50 35 per cub. ft. 25 do 18 do 35 00 per 1,000. 20 00 do 20 00 do 10 00 do 9 50 per lin. ft. 2 50 per bundle.	Dry-dock, N. Y.
1848. Oct. 24	1851. May 1	Dakin & Moody	One second and another day dock basin and two rail- ways, one pier, all large is.	\$13,742	Philadelphia.
Oct. 25	May 1	Gilbert & Secor	One basin and pier, one dock basin and railway, complete in all respects.	124,957	Pensacola.
Nov. 11	May 1	Gilbert & Secor	One basin and pier, dock basin and railway, complete in all respects.	702,960	Kittery.
1848. Sept. 29	1848. Oct. 15	Timothy O'Neale	75 perch of picket fence 2,500 superficial of exchange	1 25 per perch 12 per foot	Washington
1848. Oct. 13	1848. Jan. 13	David Hamilton	549,500 hemlock shingles	5 30 per 100 ft.	New York.
Sept. 13	June 30	S. H. Lamb	10 reams best quality of 12 lb paper 107 1/2 do do do do do do do do do do do do 1 quire medium drawing paper 500 gross quills, 12 lb	4 75 per ream 4 50 do 1 25 3 50 per 100.	Memphis

20 June 30 J. M. McCombs &amp; Co...

4 gross best quality metallic pens.....	1 50 per gross.
1 dozen pint bottles black ink.....	1 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ do.. French carmine red ink.....	4 00
2 pounds red sealing-wax.....	1 50 per pound.
$\frac{1}{4}$ do.. scarlet red wafers.....	1 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen papers black sand.....	75 per dozen.
2 do.. blank books, No. 9, 8 inches.....	1 00 do
1 do.. pieces India rubber.....	38
12 do.. black lead pencils, assorted Nos.....	75 per dozen.
2 do.. 14-inch flat files.....	5 15 do
1 do.. 13 inch $\frac{1}{4}$ -round files.....	6 25
1 do.. 12-inch smooth files.....	5 00
1 do.. 10.....do.....	4 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ do.. 8.....do.....	2 50
1 do.. 12-inch $\frac{1}{4}$ -round smooth files.....	5 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ do.. 12-inch square files.....	5 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ do.. 8.....do.....	2 75
1 do.. 10-inch 3-square files.....	3 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ do.. 6.....do.....	1 60
1 do.. 12-inch rat-tail files.....	4 50
2 do.. 0000 ground brushes.....	9 00 per dozen.
2 do.. 000.....do.....	8 00 do
2 do.. 00.....do.....	7 50 do
1 do.. largest size sash tools.....	3 75
1 do.. second.....do.....	3 00
1 do.. third.....do.....	2 75
1 do.. fitches, largest size.....	1 50
1 do.. do..... second size.....	1 25
1 do.. do..... third size.....	1 25
1 varnish brush.....	50
1 do.. pot.....	50
1 ream No. 2 sand paper.....	3 75
1 do.. 3.....do.....	3 75
30 pounds white chalk.....	3 per pound.
20 dozen mason's lines.....	35 per dozen.
30 pounds sperm candles.....	31 $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound.
30 gallons lard oil.....	75 per gallon.
10 pounds refined borax.....	30 per pound.
100 do.. cast steel, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	18 do
150 do.....do..... 1 by 1 inch.....	18 do

Y. & D. No. 8.—List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Sept. 20	1849. June 30	J. M. McCombs & Co. Continued.	350 pounds English blister steel, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	\$0 13 per pound..	Memphis.
			300...do... $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round iron.....	6 do	
			500...do... $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			300...do... $\frac{3}{8}$ .....do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			300...do...1.....do.....	4 do	
			500...do... $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch square iron.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			500...do...horse-shoe iron.....	5 do	
Sept. 14	Jan. 15	Michael Gaffney.....	1,900 bushels best quality bituminous coal.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel.	
			100 bushels charcoal.....	10 do	
Sept. 13	June 30	Cook & Hawley.....	36 tons hay.....	18 50 per ton.	
			1,000 bushels oats.....	35 per bushel.	
			47,000 pounds chopped rye.....	2 25 per 100 lbs.	
			18,200...do...sheaf oats.....	1 25 do	
			10 bushels ground alum salt.....	50 per bushel.	
			1,000 bushels corn.....	40 do	

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, November 4, 1848.

Y. & D. No. 9.

Abstract of offers, (embracing as well those which are rejected as those which are accepted,) received for furnishing articles coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, made in conformity to the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1843.

Offers for the supply of timber, copper, and copper nails, under advertisement dated August 3, 1847.								
Names.	Kittery.		Philadelpha.		Pensacola.			
	Classes Nos. 1 and 2.		Classes Nos. 1 and 2.		Classes Nos. 1, 2, and 3.			
	89,166 cubic feet yel. low pine.	White oak.	89,166 cubic feet yel. low pine.	White oak.	89,169 cubic feet yel. low pine.	White oak.	11,200 pounds copper.	1,100 pounds copper nails.
	Price per cubic foot.				Price per pound.			
S. W. Blunt.....					29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.....		278-10 cts.	30 cents..
C. V. S. Gibbs.....	35 to 58 cts.		43 to 58 cts.		41 to 52 cts.		278-10 cts.	30 cents..
Geo. Willis.....			37 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts.		50 cts. to \$1.			
Samuel B. Grice.....			37 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts.					
R. H. Watts.....					35 cts.			
Joseph Grice.....	39 4-10 cts.				*29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.			
Lambert & McKenzie.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.		†31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.		34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts.			

\* Accepted

† Declined.

EX. DOC. NO. 1.

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Y. & D. No. 9.—Abstract of offers for furnishing articles—Continued.

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Offers for the supply of timber, copper, and copper nails, under advertisement dated August 3, 1847.								
Names.	Kittery.		Philadelphia.		Pensacola.			
	Classes Nos. 1 and 2.		Classes Nos. 1 and 2.		Classes Nos. 1, 2, and 3.			
	89,196 cubic feet yellow pine.	White oak.	89,169 cubic feet yellow pine.	White oak.	89,169 cubic feet yellow pine.	White oak.	11,200 pounds copper.	1,100 pounds copper nails.
	Price per cubic foot.					Price per pound.		
J. W. C. Loud.....	*33 cts.....		*32 cts.....		35 cts.....			
E. Sweatt.....	42 cts.....		40 cts.....					
Campbell & Mooly.....			37 to 45 cts.	40 to 75 cts.				
A. Fobes.....				\$1 to \$3 25.				
Geo. G. Pattison.....							*24½ cts.....	*25½ cents.
Francis Grice.....							32 cts.....	30 cents..
S. P. Smith.....							30 cts.....	25 cents..
Hosford, Hudgins & Spencer.....				60 cents.				

\* Accepted.

† Declined.

Ex. Doc. No. 1.



Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

Scale of offers for six pieces of timber for dry dock at Boston, under advertisement dated August 29, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Six pieces white oak timber.	Amount.
Cornelius V. S. Gibbs .....	.....	\$4,060 00*
Joseph L. Ross.....	.....	*1,100 00

\* Accepted.

Offers for furnishing 3,000 cubic yards rubble stone, and 500 cubic yards dimension stone, at dry dock, New York, under advertisement dated August 24, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Rubble.	Dimension.	Amount of items.	Total amount of offer.	Remarks.
David Hamilton .....	\$5 80	.....	\$17,400 00	\$20,700 00	
do.....	.....	\$6 60	3,300 00		
Anderson & Tucker.....	4 96	.....	14,880 00	18,930 00	
do.....	.....	8 10	4,050 00		
Patrick Smith .....	5 00	.....	15,000 00	18,125 00	No sample. Informal.
do.....	.....	6 25	3,125 00		
Robert Guptill .....	4 72½	.....	14,175 00	16,807 50	No sample. Informal.
do.....	.....	5 26½	2,632 50		
J. H. Mallery.....	5 40	.....	16,200 00	19,250 00	
do.....	.....	6 10	3,050 00		
George Smith.....	5 10	.....	15,300 00	*18,800 00	
do.....	.....	7 00	3,500 00		
Nathan P. Wallsworth...	4 99	.....	14,970 00	18,970 00	No sample.
do.....	.....	8 00	4,000 00		

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

Offers for backing and dimension stone at the dry dock, New York, under advertisement dated March 22, 1848.

Bidders.	Bill No. 1.		Bill No. 2.	
	3,000 cubic yards rubble stone.	500 cubic yards dimension stone.	3,000 cubic yards rubble stone.	500 cubic yards dimension stone.
E. S. Mott.....	\$5 73	\$9 48½	\$5 73	\$9 48½
Beals & Fraser.....	5 40	7 50	5 60	8 50
William Lang.....	6 00	7 00	6 00	7 00
McCullough & Hackley.....	5 00	7 50	5 00	7 50
Samuel P. Brown.....	7 50	9 00		
James L. Cramer.....	6 90	7 40		
Daniel Knowlton.....	6 48½	9 98½	7 00	7 50
David Hamilton.....	5 23	7 25	6 48½	9 98½
Joseph Westcott.....	7 00	8 00	5 09	7 20
Daniel Low.....	6 75	12 15	7 75	8 00
Rogers, Munn & Co.....	5 95	10 00	7 00	12 15
John H. Mayo & Co.....	5 75	7 50	5 95	10 00
Jonathan D. Wilson.....	5 25	8 00	5 75	7 50
Lawrence & Owen.....	5 50	7 50	5 25	8 00
M. R. Peck.....	5 75	8 25	5 40	8 00
Robert Guptill.....	5 81		5 75	8 25
Thomas Milligan.....	5 00		5 81	
J. Wetherbee & Co.....	6 25	7 95	5 00	7 95
Alexander Anderson.....	5 27	10 00	6 25	10 00
Edmund Cole.....	5 70	8 00	5 37	8 00
Thomas McIntyre,*.....	5 00	8 42	5 70	8 42
		7 00	4 99	7 50

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

*Offers for the granite facing stone and cutting for the dry dock, New York, contained in bill No. 1, under advertisement dated March 22, 1848.*

Names of bidders.	1,425 cubic yards ashlar facing.	290 cubic yards curved & check- ed facing.	460 cubic yards interior stone.	17,000 superficial feet 1st class face cutting.†	1,000 superficial feet 1st class curved & check- ed cutting.	30,500 superficial feet 2d class cutting beds, joints, &c.	3,500 superficial feet 3d class cutting on rear stone.
Beals & Fraser.....	\$12 40	\$13 50	\$10 50	\$0 50	\$0 85	\$0 21	\$0 16
William Lang.....	11 75	11 75	11 75	37	37	18	10
Myers & Wilson*.....	7 00	10 60	8 00	20	50	12	15
Samuel P. Brown.....	15 50	17 50	14 00	55	35	25	15
Morris Kelly.....	13 23	15 50	14 50	37	65	20	18
Joseph Westcott.....	13 00	16 00	14 00	55	80	25	15
Daniel Low.....	12 15	16 20	12 15	60	90	25	20
Mansfield & Downer.....	13 00	15 00	12 00	42	75	18	50
Rogers, Munn & Co.....	14 00	17 00	12 00	49	1 10	25	19
John M. Mayo & Co.....	10 80	15 00	10 50	40	75	17	12½
Jonathan D. Wilson*.....	7 50	16 00	11 00	25	60	21	18
Lawrence & Owen.....	12 50	14 00	10 37	50	86	22	16
M. R. Peck†.....	10 00	15 00	9 50	40	1 00	20	16
Thomas Milligan.....	10 50	20 00	12 00	43	1 50	25	20
Edmund Cole.....	12 00	15 00	11 00	42	70	18	15
J. Wetherbee & Co.....	15 50	18 00	15 50	55	95	24	18

\* Informal.

† Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

Offers for the granite facing stone and cutting for the dry dock, New York contained in bill No. 2, under advertisement dated March 22, 1848.

Names of bidders.	2,750 cubic yards of ash-	100 cubic yards curved	450 cubic yards coping	175 cubic yards interior	37,000 superficial feet—	400 superficial feet—1st	9,000 superficial feet—1st	32,000 superficial feet—	5,000 superficial feet—3d
	ler facing.	and checked facing.	stone.	stone.	1st class—face cutting.	class—checked & curv- ed cutting.	class—coping cutting.	2d class—cutting beds, joints, &c.	class—cutting on rear stone.
Price.									
					Cents.	\$1	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Beals & Fraser.....	\$11 50	\$13 75	\$17 00	\$11 00	44	\$1 15	65	19	14
William Lang.....	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50	37	37	37	18	15
Myers & Wilson.....	7 00	10 00	20 00	6 00	20	50	20	12	10
Samuel P. Brown.....	12 50	13 00	30 00	12 15	50	80	70	24	16
Morris Kelly.....	15 33	17 82	20 12	16 67	43	75	46	23	21
Joseph Westcott.....	13 00	16 00	30 00	14 00	55	80	70	25	15
Daniel Low.....	12 15	16 20	16 20	46 20	60	90	60	25	20
Mansfield & Down.....	13 00	15 00	20 00	12 00	42	75	30	18	15
Rogers, Munn & Co.....	14 00	17 00	21 00	12 00	49	1 10	75	25	19
John M. Mayo & Co.....	10 80	15 00	20 00	10 50	40	75	50	17	12 1/2
Jonathan D. Wilson.....	7 50	18 00	12 00	10 00	25	1 00	25	22	19
Lawrence & Owen.....	11 25	14 00	17 00	10 00	42	1 10	65	18	14
M. R. Peak.....	10 00	15 00	16 00	9 50	40	1 00	50	18	14
Thomas Milligan.....	11 00	20 00	20 00	11 00	43	1 50	50	25	20
Edmund Cole.....	12 00	15 00	18 50	11 00	42	79	50	18	15
J. Wetherbee & Co.....	14 00	16 00	30 00	15 50	55	95	70	24	18

Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

Offers for wharfing materials, delivered at the Philadelphia navy yard, under advertisement dated October 9, 1847.

Articles bid for.	Names of bidders.						
	Brothhead & Grice.	Peters, Lewis & Stim- son.*	A. P. Eyre.	R. Maffitt, jr. †	William Carman & Sons.	J. C. Leper.*	Bowlby & Brenner.*
100,000 feet headstock timber.....	\$8,250 00	\$7,000 00	\$7,500 00	\$6,000 00	\$7,000 00	.....	.....
2,200 feet white pine timber.....	756 25	605 00	530 00	514 25	453 75	.....	.....
200 white oak fenders.....	252 00	252 00	240 00	201 60	250 00	.....	.....
18,000 pounds bolt iron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$720 00
700 perchels piea stone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$490 00	.....
	9,258 25	7,857 00	8,270 00	6,715 85	7,703 75	490 00	720 00

\*Accepted.

†Declined.

## Y. &amp; D. No. 9—Continued.

*Offers for augers, at Philadelphia navy yard, under advertisement dated February 15, 1848.*

Names of bidders.	Article.	Amount.
Paul J. Field.....	1,430 augers, assorted.....	*\$734 88
Baxter & Brothers.....	.....do.....	785 10

\*Accepted.

*Offers for one thousand bushels charcoal, for the navy yard at Norfolk, under advertisement of April 20, 1848.*

Names of bidders.	No. bushels of charcoal.	Price per bushel.
Daniel J. Turner.....	1,000	9 cents.*
Samuel Finley.....	do	9½ do
Calvin Jones.....	do	12 do

\*Accepted.

*Offers for furnishing materials, for the Memphis navy yard, under advertisement dated October 16, 1847.*

## FIRST CLASS.

Names of bidders.	Number of bricks.	Price per M.	Remarks.
Ladan & Given.....	1,257,900	*\$6 50	Determined by lot.
Eli Houston.....	.....do.....	6 50	
William McKeon.....	.....do.....	6 75	
J. D. Armour.....	.....do.....	6 85	

\*Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

SECOND CLASS.

Names of bidders.	Materials.		Remarks.
	1,104 perches rubble stone.	4,193 feet (lineal) coping stone.	
	Per perch.	Per foot.	
Lamb and Watson*.....	\$4 25	\$1 40	
Ladan & Given.....	4 75	1 50	
John McCall.....	do.....	2 00	
Ladan & Co.....	4 65	1 28 to \$1 75	Informal.

\*Accepted.

THIRD CLASS.

Names of bidders.	Materials.	
	4,100 bushels lime.	6,200 bushels sand.
	Per bushel.	Per bushel
William McKeon*.....	35 cents.	3.99 cts.
Eli Houston.....	39. do...	4. do
William Pursley.....	40. do...	4. do
Ledan & Given.....	60. do...	6. do

\*Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

FOURTH CLASS.

Names of bidders.	Materials.		
	12,000 feet round piles.	800 feet square timber	1,200 feet of timber for cupping.
	Per foot .	Per foot.	Per foot.
J. Roark* .....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents..	11 cents..	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
S. McFarland.....	8...do...	14...do...	8...do
Lamb & Watson.....	8...do...	25...do...	10...do
N. B. Craig & Son.....	10...do...	25...do...	12...do

\*Accepted.

*Offers for furnishing materials at the Memphis navy yard, under the advertisement dated January 7, 1848.*

FIRST CLASS.

Materials bid for.	Names of bidders.					
	Ray & White.*		R. T. Lamb & Co.		J. M. McCombs & Co	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
12 gross 1-inch wood screws, No. 11.....	\$0 40	\$4 80	\$0 35	\$4 20	\$0 35	\$4 20
10 gross 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wood screws, No. 11.....	60	6 00	45	4 50	50	5 00
12 ten-inch flat spring bolts..	40	4 80	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 50	35	4 20
62 dozen 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch axle window pulleys.....	70	43 40	75	46 50	1 00	62 00
376 pounds patent sash cord..	23	86 84	30	112 80	31	116 56
24 sets best sash fastenings...						
.....		152 68	.....	178 50	.....	198 44

\* Accepted.



Y. & D. No. 9.—*Offers for furnishing materials*—Continued.

SECOND CLASS.

Material bid for.	Names of bidders.					
	J. M. McCombs & Co.*		R. T. Lamb & Co.		A. G. Knapp.	
	Price per lb.	Amount.	Price per lb.	Amount.	Price per lb.	Amount.
2,056 sash weights, (supposed 7 pounds each).....	\$0 03½	\$539 70	\$0 04	\$575 68	\$0 04	\$575 68

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing materials—Continued.

THIRD CLASS.

Materials bid for.	Names of bidders.							
	J. H. Reynolds.*		Mansfield & McIntosh.		J. M. McCombs & Co.		Lanphier & White.	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.		
16 kegs white lead, 200 pounds each .....	\$7 40	\$236 80	\$7 50	\$240 00	Per keg. \$15 00	\$240 00		
120 gallons linseed oil .....	65	78 00	75	92 25	75	90 00		
25 pounds powdered Paris green.....	65	16 25	50	12 50	60	15 60		
13...do...stone ochre.....	05	73	20	2 60	14	1 82		
13...do...litharge.....	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 63	10	1 30	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 36		
1...do...sugar lead.....	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	2)	25	25		
1...do...terra de senna .....	25	25	19	10	25	25		
1...do...vandyke brown.....	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	35	35	46	45		
13...do...red lead.....	10	1 30	10	1 30	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 62		
3...do...gun shellac.....	31 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	94	18	54	30	90		
1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gallons copal varnish.....	2 50	3 75	3 00	4 75	2 50	3 75		
1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ...do...shellac...do.....	1 50	2 25	1 50	2 50	2 09	3 00		
30...do...lard oil.....	70	21 00	80	24 75	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	26 25		
15...do...train oil.....	75	11 25	75	12 00	75	11 25		
3...do...Japan varnish.....	2 60	6 60	2 12	6 37	2 00	6 00		
		381 20		401 51		401 90		

NOTE.—The proposal of Lanphier & White incomplete. In Mansfield & McIntosh's bid charges for barrels, jugs, &c, are added.

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing materials—Continued.

FOURTH CLASS.

Materials bid for.	Names of bidders.					
	E. Houston.*		W. A. Pursley.		Wm. McKeon.	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
12,100 bushels sharp sand...	\$0 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$453 75	\$3 2.99	\$477 95	\$0 04	\$184 00

\* Accepted.

FIFTH CLASS.

Materials bid for.	Names of bidders.					
	Kay & White.*		R. T. Lamb & Co.		J. M. McCombs & Co.	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
900 pounds bar iron.....	\$0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$49 50	\$0 06	\$51 00	\$0 03	\$45 00
2,000.do.....do.....	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	77 50	4	80 00	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	75 00
300...do.....do.....	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 75	4	8 00	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 50
1,000.do.....do.....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 50	5	50 00	5	50 00
2,000.do.....do.....	5	100 00	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	110 00	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 00
100...do.....do.....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 25	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 75	5	5 00
100...do.....do.....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 50	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 25	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 25
300...do.....do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 50	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 50	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 25
300...do.....do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 50	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 75	5	25 00
25...do...cast-steel, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch square.	19	4 75	20	5 00	20	5 00
25...do.....do.....do.....	19	9 50	20	10 00	20	10 00
25...do.....do.....do.....	19	4 75	20	5 00	20	5 00
50...do...English blister steel.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 50	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 50	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 50
20...do...horse-shoe nails.....	20	10 00	20	10 00	24	12 00
pieces, 120 and 80 pounds.....	18	36 00	15	30 00	18	36 00
pair screw stocks, &c.....	18 60	13 00	25 00	25 00	65 00	65 00
Grindstone.....	2 75	2 75	3 00	3 00	1 45	1 45
dozen horse-shoe rasps.....	.....	4 00	.....	6 00	.....	5 50
1...do... $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch flat files.....	.....	4 00	.....	5 25	.....	5 50
1...do... $\frac{1}{4}$ -round.....do.....	.....	4 00	.....	6 00	.....	6 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ ...do...square.....do.....	3 50	1 75	3 75	1 87	5 00	2 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ ...do...round.....do.....	3 50	1 75	4 25	2 12	5 00	2 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ ...do...smooth.....do.....	4 50	2 25	4 25	2 12	4 00	2 00
2...do...0000 gd. brushes.....	9 00	18 00	9 00	18 00	9 00	18 00
		512 50		540 86		517 98

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—*Offers for furnishing materials*—Continued.

SIXTH CLASS.

Materials bid for.	Names of bidders.			
	Cook & Hawley.*		H. F. Hill.	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
28 tons hay.....per ton.....	\$19 00	\$532 00	\$26 00	\$728 00
1,250 pounds sheaf oats.....per 100 lbs..	1 00	12 50	1 00	12 50
550 bushels corn.....	40	220 00	70	385 00
300...do...oats.....	30	117 00	60	180 00
13,900 pounds chopped rye.....	1 80	250 20	2 40	333 60
5 bushels ground alum,salt.....	40	2 00	1 00	5 00
		1,133 70		1,644 10

\* Accepted.

*Offers to furnish 60 tons screwed hay at the Pensacola navy yard, received at the Boston agency, under advertisement dated October 4, 1817.*

Names of bidders.	Price.
Charles Thompson*.....per ton.....	\$26 75
Warren B. Thomas.....do.....	35 00
William Hawes.....do.....	34 00
John Cox & Sons.....do.....	35 00
David Townsend.....do.....	31 00
John H. Pearson & Co.....do.....	29 98

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

*Offers for furnishing corn and oats at the Pensacola navy yard, under advertisement dated October 27, 1847.*

Names of bidders.	Articles.	
	300 bushels corn.	300 bushels oats.
Alexander McVoy.....	69 cents per bushel..	59 cents per bushel.
Pattison & Avery.....	65.....do.....	45.....do
J. M. Stanard.....	73.....do.....	47.....do
*Joseph Quiggles.....	62.....do.....	43.....do

\* Accepted.

*Offers for furnishing wood, oil, &c., at Pensacola navy yard, under advertisement dated November 16, 1847.*

Articles.	* A. W. Nicolson	J. Pritchett.	R. Milligan.
300 cords pine light wood....	\$2 43 per cord....	\$3 94 per cord....	\$3 44 per cord....
300 pounds tallow.....	10 per pound.....	.....	.....
100 pounds packing yarn.....	12.....do.....	.....	.....
500 pounds cotton waste.....	8.....do.....	.....	.....

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

Offers for furnishing materials at the Pensacola navy yard, under advertisement dated October 22, 1847.

Articles.	Names of bidders.						
	A. L. Avery.	J. M. Starnard.	John Hunt.	Jos. Forsyth.	S. C. Keyser.	L. Bonifay.	Watson.
41,750 feet yellow pine lumber.....			\$13 25 per M...	\$13 per M	\$11 95 per M..		\$12 per M..
8,600 common bricks.....						\$13 per M....	
2,400 fire bricks.....						15...do.....	
1,942 pounds iron, assorted.....	\$1 85 per 100 lbs.	5 & 6 cts. per lb					
146 pounds boiler iron.....	7 per pound..	8 cents per lb...					
120 pounds pig lead.....	5 1/2 do.....	6...do.....					
53 pounds packing yarn.....	12...do.....	12 1/2 do.....					
1 sheet 30-ounce copper.....	27...do.....	30...do.....					
7 kegs cut nails.....	5 60 per keg...	\$5 75 per keg...					
225 pounds white lead.....	8 1/2 per pound.	8 per lb.....					
25 pounds nail rods.....	7...do.....	8...do.....					
76 pounds 1/4-inch sheet copper.....	23 1/2 do.....	30...do.....					
1 pound brass spelter.....	37...do.....	50...do.....					
2 casks lime.....	2 25 per cask...	2 50 per cask...					
10 barrels cement.....	3 00 per barrel..	3 25 per bbl...					
71 pounds English blister steel.....	20 per pound..	15 per lb.....					
1 pair beam scales.....	5 00.....	4 00.....					
18 sheets 16-ounce copper.....	27 1/2 per pound.	30 per lb....					

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

Offers for furnishing materials at the Pensacola navy yard, under advertisement dated November 11, 1847.

Articles.	Names of bidders.		
	G. G. Pattison.*	J. M. Stanard.	H. H. Bulmer.
727 pounds 7-inch tarred rope .....	\$0 12 per pound ...	\$0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ per pound...	\$0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound...
1 double and treble block, with thimbles, &c., & composition sheaves.....	400 00.....	20 00...each.... }	50 per pound....
2 3-inch double blocks .....	2 50...each.....	3 00...do.....	25 per inch.....
2 8-inch single blocks .....	1 00...do.....	3 00...do.....	16...do.....
4 hooks and thimbles .....	25...do.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ per pound...	16...do.....
368 pounds 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tarred rope .....	12 per pound....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.....	20 per pound....
3 double blocks.....	1 50...each.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per inch....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....
3 single blocks.....	75...do.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	20 per inch....
6 hooks and thimbles .....	25...do.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound...	20 do.....
605 pounds 5-inch tarred rope.....	12 per pound....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.....	20 per pound....
1 single block.....	2 00.....	15 per inch....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....
1 double block.....	3 00.....	15 do.....	25 per inch....
2 hooks and thimbles .....	30...each.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound...	25 do.....
5 inch Manilla hawser.....	15 per pound....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	25 per pound...
61 pounds 6-thread ratlin.....	12...do.....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.....	24 do.....
1 coil houseline.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	18 do.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....
1 coil martine.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	18 do.....	22 do.....
6 thimbles for guy ropes.....	35...each.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	20 do.....
6 glass lens, 7 inches diameter .....	2 25...do.....	3 00...each.....	1 50...each.....
6...do....5...do.....	2 00...do.....	3 00...do.....	1 00...do.....
5 gallons sperm oil.....	1 60 per gallon....	6 50 per gallon....	1 50 per gallon....
65 pounds 2-inch rope .....	12 per pound....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ per pound...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound...
226 pounds 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rope.....	12...do.....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....
1 signal hammer .....	5 00.....	5 00.....	2 00.....
5 keedge anchors.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound....	10 per pound....	13 per pound....
2...do.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	9 do.....	13 do.....

\* Accepted.

EX. Doc. No. 1.

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Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing materials at the Pensacola navy yard—Continued.

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Articles.	Names of bidders.		
	G. G. Pattison.*	J. M. Stanard.	H. H. Bulmer.
30 fathoms 1½-inch chain	\$0 07½ per pound	\$0 08½ per pound	\$0 10½ per pound
60 do. ¾-inch do.	7½ do.	9 do.	10½ do.
48 fathoms tarred buoy rope	12 do.	11½ do.	16 do.
3 water buckets	50 each	1 75 for all	45 each
3,500 pounds pig lead	5½ per pound	5 per pound	6½ per pound
100 pounds sheet lead	6 do.	8 do.	11 do.
4 warping anchors	9½ do.	10 do.	13 do.
120 fathoms 5-inch Manilla hawser	15 do.	16½ do.	21 do.
120 do. 5-inch hemp hawser	12 do.	11½ do.	16 do.
¼ pound whipping twine	1 00 do.	50 do.	75 do.
7½ pounds lead line	40 do.	37½ do.	25 do.
9 pounds hand line	10 do.	1 25 each	12½ do.
2 brooms	25 each	50 do.	30 each
1 ½ gallon oil can	75	2 00	90
1 monkey wrench	2 00	2 00	75
1 claw hammer	50	1 00	50
2 mooring anchors	9½ per pound	9 per pound	13 per pound
480 fathoms 4-inch Manilla hawser	15 do.	17 do.	24 do.
1 dozen shovels	12 00 per dozen	8 00 per dozen	12 00 per dozen
4 double 9-inch iron strapped blocks	4 00 each	35 00 for all	5 00 each
7 kegs cut nails	6 00 per keg	5½ each	6½ per pound
6 pair butt hinges	25 per pair	25 per pair	20 per pair
1 gross iron screws	75 per gross	50 per gross	1 00 per gross
200 bricks	10 00 per thousand	12 00 per thousand	10 00 per thousand
25 pounds white lead	8 per pound	9 per pound	2 00
½ gallon linseed oil	1 00 per gallon	2 00 per gallon	1 00 per gallon
¾ gallon spirits turpentine	1 00 do.	1 50 do.	1 00 do.
25 feet window glass	1 50	2 50	2 00

\* Accepted.

EX. DOC. NO. 1.



Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

Offers for furnishing yellow pine lumber at Pensacola navy yard, under advertisement dated November 6, 1847.

Articles.	Names of bidders.									
	Joseph P. Smith.	Shepl <sup>d</sup> Gaylor.	J. McCullough.	N. Wilkinson.	Jos. Forsyth.	B. J. Bell, No. 4.	B. J. Bell, No. 1.	B. J. Bell, No. 2.	B. J. Bell, No. 3.	N. Wilkinson.
450 pieces yellow pine, 35 feet long, 12 by 14.		\$0 20	\$19 50		\$13 00	\$17 50			\$19 50	
450. do. do. do. 30. do. do. 4 by 4.		20	19 50		13 00	17 50			19 50	
24. do. do. do. 42. do. do. 6 by 12.		20	19 50		13 00	17 50			19 50	
50. do. do. do. 60. do. do. 12 by 16.	\$0 25	30			13 00		\$45 p. piece			
174 transoms, 12 feet long, 6 by 10 inches.					13 00			\$19 99		\$10 95
10 F. C. sills, 32. do. do. 14 by 16. do.					20 00					\$10 95
3. do. do. 42. do. do. 14 by 16. do.					20 00					\$10 95
10 B. C. do. 32. do. do. 12 by 12. do.					13 00					\$10 95
3. do. do. 42. do. do. 12 by 12. do.					13 00					\$10 95
320 G. plank. 12. do. do. 3 by 12. do.					13 00					\$10 95
30. do. do. 12. do. do. 3 by 12. do.					13 00					\$10 95
242 L. braces, 12. do. do. 4 by 6. do.					13 00					\$10 95
38 R. pieces. 22. do. do. 8 by 10. do.					13 00					\$10 95
16. do. do. 32. do. do. 8 by 10. do.					13 00					\$10 95
10 R. transoms. 16. do. do. 4 by 10. do.					13 00					\$10 95
4 pieces 14 feet long. 6 by 10. po.					13 00					\$10 95
4. do. do. 8. do. do. 4 by 12. do.					13 00					\$10 95

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No 9—Continued.

*Offers for yellow pine lumber at Pensacola navy yard, under advertisement dated November 19, 1848.*

Name.	Article.	Price.
B. J. Bell .....	60,000 feet yellow pine lumber	*412 99 per 1,000 feet.

\* Accepted.

*Offers for furnishing corn and oats at the Pensacola navy yard, under advertisement dated January 5, 1848.*

Names of bidders.	Articles.	
	300 bushels corn.	300 bushels oats.
*W. L. Cozzens .....	65 cents per bushel.....	56 cents per bushel.
A. L. Avery .....	65.....do.....	65 do.
Sidle & Bliss .....	65.....do.....	56 do.

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

Offers for furnishing building materials at the Pensacola navy yard, under advertisement dated March 10, 1848.

Articles.	Names of bidders.						
	* E. E. Simpson.	O. M. Avery.	S. C. Keyser.	T. L. Odom.	L. Robertson.	A. Parker.	* G. C. Pattison.
46,750 feet yellow pine lumber .....	\$12 00 per M. feet.	\$15 00 per M.	\$12 per M.	\$15 00.....	\$20 00	\$14 50	.....
4,800 juniper shingles.....	20 00 per M.	30 00 ..do..	20 ..do..	35 00 p'r M.			.....
1,330 feet white pine lumber.....	50 00.. do..do.	45 00 ..do..			50 00	45 00	.....
1,500 feet ash lumber.....	45 00.. do..do.	40 00 ..do..			75 00	40 00	.....
286 cubic feet white oak.....	60 per foot...	50 00.....			75 00	50 00	.....
115 pounds square iron .....							\$0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.
183 ..do.. round iron.....							7 ..do..
840 ..do.....do.....							6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do..
215 ..do.. bolt copper.....							34 ..do..
32 ..do.....do.....							38 ..do..
3 sheets 16-ounce copper.....							25 ..do..
1,200 pounds 12-penny cut nails.....							6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do..
200 ..do.. wrought spikes .....							11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..do..
34 ..do.. pump leather.....							35 ..do..
450 fire brick.....							2 each..

\* Accepted.

## Y. &amp; D. No. 9—Continued.

*Offers for furnishing corn and oats at the Pensacola navy yard, under advertisement dated June 17, 1848.*

Names of bidders.	Articles.	
	300 bushels corn.	300 bushels oats.
Chester P. Knapp*.....	47 cts. per bushel.	37 cts. per bushel.
W. L. Cozzens .....	52.....do.....	40.....do.....

\* Accepted.

*Offers for furnishing iron at the Pensacola navy yard, under advertisement dated July 5, 1848.*

Names of bidders.	Article.	Price.
Samuel Locke*.....	7,000 lbs. best iron.	4½ cts. per pound.
George G. Patterson.....	7,000.....do.....	6¼.....do.....
O. Masange & Co.....	7,000.....do.....	4½.....do.....

\* Accepted.

*Offers for furnishing annual supplies at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement dated August 9, 1848.*

## CLASS No. 1.

Names of bidders.	Bricks.	Per 1,000.	Amount.
Joseph W. Stackpole.....	270,000 hard bricks.	\$5 20	\$1,404 00
Enoch Pinkham*.....	270,000.....do.....	4 74	1,279 50

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing annual supplies at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.—Continued.

CLASS No. 2.

Articles bid for.	Names of bidders.			
	Beniah Colborn.*		J. B. Whitaker & Co., and O. T. Rogers & Co.	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
15,000 cubic feet dimension granite.....	\$0 16 per cubic foot....	\$2,400 00	\$0 19 per cubic foot....	\$2,850 00
17,000 cubic feet promiscuous granite.....	11.....do.....	1,870 00	17.....do.....	2,890 00
150 cubic yards split granite, in blocks.....	4 60 per cubic yard....	600 00	3 50 per yard.....	525 00
8 granite door posts.....	.....	135 14	.....	148 00
6 circular caps.....	.....	108 30	.....	96 00
1 door cap.....	.....	22 21	.....	25 00
4 door sills.....	.....	50 54	.....	79 00
36 window caps.....	.....	216 00	.....	216 00
7.....do.....	.....	70 60	.....	70 00
37 window sills.....	.....	202 50	.....	206 00
5 door sills.....	.....	44 50	.....	50 00
382 feet granite underpinning.....	75 per foot.....	286 50	85 per foot.....	324 70
50 cubic yards granite blocks.....	4 00 per yard.....	200 00	3 50 per yard.....	175 00
36 granite posts.....	35 00 each.....	1,260 00	42 00 each.....	1,512 00
1,462 cubic feet granite ashler.....	41 per cubic foot....	599 42	65 per cubic foot....	950 30
		8,055 11		10,117 00

\* Accepted.

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Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing annual supplies—Continued.

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THIRD CLASS.

Materials bid for.	Bidders' names.							
	Yeaton & Stackpole.		S. Hanscom, jr.		G. W. Jenness.*		Daniel Bailey.	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
109,739 feet white pine and spruce.....	\$18 00 per M.	\$1,975 30	Various .....	\$1,660 85	Various .....	\$1,495 34	\$16 75 per M.	\$1,764 05
42,000..do..No. 2 white pine boards.....	26 00..do...	1,092 00	\$25 00 per M.	1,050 00	\$27 00 per M.	1,134 00	28 00..do...	1,176 00
50,000..do..No. 3...do....do.....	18 00..do...	900 00	16 00..do...	800 00	18 00..do...	900 00	19 60..do...	950 00
20 black oak piles .....	8 00 each..	160 00	7 50 each...	150 00	Per ton.....	139 20	10 00 each...	200 00
48,503 feet white pine and spruce timber...	16 75 per M.	812 42	Various .....	720 00	Various .....	662 76	16 75 per M.	871 12
30,000 sup'l feet No. 3 white pine boards }	19 50..do...	780 00	17 00 per M.	680 00	{...do.....	540 00	19 00..do...	570 00
5,000 feet 2-inch plank .....	1 50 each..	45 00	2 00 each..	60 00	{36 00 per M.	180 00	38 00..do...	190 00
30 white oak piles.....					Per ton.....	45 65	3 00 each...	90 00
		5,764 72		5,130 85		5,099 95		5,811 17

\* Accepted.

EX. DOC. NO. 1.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

FOURTH CLASS.

Names of bidders.	Materials bid for.		
	36 tons imperial slate.— Price per ton	59 tons imperial slate.— Price per ton.	Total amount.
Hugh Riley.....	\$31 00	\$31 00	\$2,945 00
Richard Jenness.....	31 00	31 00	* 2,945 00
J. P. Lyman.....	31 80	31 80	3,027 65

\* Accepted.

FIFTH CLASS.

Names of bidders.	25 casks hydraulic cement.		230 casks Thomas- ten lime.		Total amount.
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	
Daniel Baden.....	\$2 00	\$50 00	\$0 89	\$204 70	\$254 70
Richard Jenness.....	1 83	47 00	80	134 00	* 231 00

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

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SIXTH CLASS.

Articles.	Names of bidders.					
	Thomas Vase.		Spalding & Parrott.		John P. Lyman.	
18,575 pounds iron .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound..	\$603 68	3.1 cents per pound.	\$575 82	3 1-5 cts. per pound.	\$594 40
700.....do... cast steel .....	17.....do.....	119 00	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	222 50	17.....do.....	119 00
200.....do... German steel .....	11.....do.....	22 60	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	25 00	11.....do.....	22 00
100.....do... blistered. do.....	14.....do.....	14 00	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	12 50	13.....do.....	13 00
25.....do... granite wedge .....	14.....do.....	3 50	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	3 12	11.....do.....	2 75
1,360.....do... cut iron nails.....	4.31.....do.....	56 03	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	58 50	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	55 50
150.....do... wrought iron nails.....	12.....do.....	18 00	12.....do.....	18 00	10.....do.....	15 00
12,000.....do... castings.....	3.....do.....	360 00	3.....do.....	360 00	2 $\frac{7}{8}$ .....do.....	345 00
		1,196 21		1,175 44		* 1,166 40

\* Accepted.

Ex. Doc. No. 1.



Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Articles.	Richard Jenness.	
	Price.	Amount.
5,900 pounds dry white lead.....	6 cents per pound...	\$354 00
370 gallons linseed oil.....	63 cents per gallon..	233 10
800 pounds whiting.....	1 1/2 cent per pound...	10 00
170...do... French yellow.....	3 cents per pound..	5 00
15...do... chrome...do.....	25...do.....	3 75
40...do... red lead.....	6 1/2...do.....	2 60
50...do... French green.....	28...do.....	14 00
3...do... gum shellac.....	17...do.....	51
2...do... litharge.....	6 1/2...do.....	1 30
15...do... Venetian red.....	4...do.....	60
140 lights Boston crown glass, 12 by 20.....	54...do.....	75 60
720...do...do..... 10 by 12.....	20 cents per light...	144 00
1,215...do...do..... various sizes.....	Various prices.....	91 10
		* 935 66

\* Accepted.

EIGHTH CLASS.

Articles.	Names of bidders.			
	Richard Jenness.*		S. Garrish & Co.	
		Amount.		Amount.
800 pounds 24-oz. copper. } 2,375 lbs	23 cts. per pound.	\$516 25	.....	\$611 00
105 sheets 24-oz. copper. }				
2,000 pounds 5-lb. sheet lead.....	5...do.....	100 00	.....	120 00
1,000...do... pig lead.....	4 1/2...do.....	45 00	.....	50 00
680...do... comp. slating nails.....	25...do.....	170 00	.....	191 00
25...do... borax.....	19...do.....	4 75	.....	6 00
6 dozen birch brooms.....	\$1 50 per dozen..	9 00	.....	8 00
6...do... corn...do.....	\$2 00...do.....	12 00	.....	17 00
576 eights patent augers.....	07 cts. per eighth.	40 32	.....	47 00
30 pounds glue.....	16...do...per pound.	4 80	.....	9 00
200...do... tallow.....	9...do...do.....	18 00	.....	16 00
500...do... white chalk.....	1 1/2...do...do.....	7 50	.....	17 00
125 gallons winter sperm oil.....	\$1 16 per gallon.	145 00	.....	157 00
		1,102 62	.....	1,269 00

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

NINTH CLASS.

Articles.	Names of bidders.			
	C. L. Damrell.*	J. W. Foster & Son.	J. F. Shores & Co.	S. A. Badger.
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
50 sheets double elephant tracing paper.....	\$14 00	\$12 50	\$11 00	\$12 50
50..do.....drawing..do.....	11 00	10 00	9 00	12 50
10..do..antiquarian...do...do.....	9 00	8 30	8 50	9 50
1 case mathematical instruments.....	35 00	35 00	35 00	35 00
8 reams ruled fools cap paper.....	20 00	36 80	24 00	24 00
2..do..envelope.....do.....	5 00	7 20	7 00	6 00
8..do..ruled letter.....do.....	20 00	27 20	27 20	24 00
1..do..blotting.....do.....	3 00	4 00	3 60	2 50
16 gross steel pens.....	12 48	12 80	12 00	11 20
500 quills, No. 40.....	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50
1 gross lead pencils.....	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
3 gallons black ink.....	2 25	3 45	3 00	2 25
1 quart red ink.....	75	1 12	50	1 00
4 quarts black sand.....	1 20	96	80	40
1 pound red waters.....	60	50	64	50
2....do....sealing wax.....	1 60	2 40	2 80	1 50
2 dozen India rubber.....	70	48	96	30
6..do..red tape.....	1 82	3 00	1 50	1 50
1..do..red taste.....	2 00	2 20	2 50	10
4 inkstands.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
4 desk knives (4 blades).....	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
2 erasers.....	75	63	76	1 00
3 dozen memorandum books.....	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00
3..do..penholders.....	1 60	2 25	1 08	75
	177 65	268 34	187 54	180 00

\* Accepted.

TENTH CLASS.

Names of bidders.	40 tons hay.	Per ton.	Amount.
Ephraim C. Spinney.....		\$10 25	\$410 00
James Philbrook.....		9 90	*396 00
Edward Cutts.....		9 95	398 00

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

ELEVENTH CLASS.

Names of bidders.	16,000 pounds corn meal.	Per 100 lbs.	Amount.
James Philbrook .....	.....	\$2 24	*\$358 40

\* Accepted.

TWELFTH CLASS.

Names of bidders.	1,200 bushels charcoal.	12 cords wood.	Amount
Joseph D. Welch.....	15 cts. per bush. ....	.....	\$180 00
John Rodgers.....	.....	*\$6 25 per cord.	75 00

\* Accepted.

THIRTEENTH CLASS.

Articles.	Names of bidders.	
	Swanseo Machine Company.	Samuel Gerrish & Co.
1 high pressure 20-horse steam engine; with boilers; hot water chest, pumps &c.....	<i>Price.</i> ..... \$1,550	<i>Price.</i> ..... \$3,000
1 fan blower, with cast iron pipes. &c.	Fan blower .... 200	Fan blower .... 85
	Iron castings, 4 cts. per lb.... 320	Iron castings, 6½ cts. per lb..... 520
	<u>*2,870</u>	<u>3,605</u>

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—*Offers for furnishing supplies*—Continued.

FOURTEENTH CLASS.

Articles.	Names of bidders.	
	Swanseo Machine Company.	Samuel Gerrish & Co.
Fire engine and hose.....	\$1,400 00	*\$925 00

\* Accepted.

FIFTEENTH CLASS.

Names of bidders.	Excavating 10,000 cubic yards earth and stone.	Price per cubic yard.
John Mugridge.....		*55 cents.
Augs. W. Simpson.....		58 do.
M. F. Goodwin.....		57 do.
Titeomb & Mathes.....		58 do.
Nathan Clough.....		59½ do.
Joseph Ayers.....		57 do.

\* Accepted.

Ex. Doc. No. 1.

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Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

Offers for furnishing annual supplies, under the advertisement of the navy agent at Boston, dated August 9, 1848

FIRST CLASS.—Bricks.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amt of bids.	Remarks.
Capsn & Co., George W. Shaw.....	\$1,865 62	Informal. Incomplete.
Elijah P. Pike & Co. ....	1,777 50	
H. B. Thomas .....	1,852 50	
Wildes P. Walker .....	*1,749 60	
Chamberlain & Foster.....	1,858 00	
Nathaniel Sweet.....	1,623 60	

\* Accepted.

SECOND CLASS.—Lumber, &c.

Names of bidders	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
William Lang.....	*\$1,446 00	Informal.
James Whiting & Co.....	6,124 50	
Bangs & Brothers.....	5,197 50	
Joseph L. Ross.....	4,834 50	
Wildes P. Walker.....	6,901 00	

\* Accepted.

THIRD CLASS.—Lime, cement, sand, and hair.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids	Remarks.
Dexter Roby.....	\$861 95	Informal.
William Lang.....	783 25	
George W. Shaw.....	*740 31	
W. P. Walker .....	770 50	

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—*Offers for furnishing supplies*—Continued.FOURTH CLASS.—*Iron, steel, spikes, and nails.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Horton, Cordis, & Co.....	\$1,730 50	
William Lang.....	1,776 00	

\* Accepted.

FIFTH CLASS.—*Paints, oils, glass, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Wiles P. Walker.....	\$2,738 92	
William Lang.....	2,670 25	
Horton, Cordis & Co.....	2,631 75	
Geo. W. Shaw.....	2,858 77	

\* Accepted.

SIXTH CLASS.—*Ship chandlery, hardware, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Horton, Cordis, & Co.....	\$1,705 91	
William Lang.....	1,721 54	

\* Accepted.

SEVENTH CLASS.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
William M. Wallace & Co.....	\$761 70	Incomplete.
J. L. Kidder.....	637 88	
C. P. Edmunds.....	627 69*	

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

EIGHTH CLASS.—Provender.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Wildes P. Walker.....	\$1,040 55	
Wesson & Gary.....	*963 50	

\*Accepted.

NINTH CLASS.—Coal.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Wildes P. Walker.....	\$9,240 00	
Samuel L. Cutter.....	9,672 50	
John A. Mitchell.....	10,082 50	
William Lang.....	10,176 80	
Capen & Co.—G. W. Shaw.....	*9,123 00	
Shepard Robbins.....	9,594 50	
Henry Boureau.....	11,000 00	
	10,286 40	

\*Accepted.

TENTH CLASS.—Imperial slate.

Name of bidder.	Aggregate of bid.	Remarks.
William Lang.....	*\$3,819 00	

\*Accepted.

ELEVENTH CLASS.—Granite.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Albert L. Dunham.....	\$13,704 30	
Newcomb & Chapman.....	*7,393 80	
The Granite Railway Company or O. E. Sheldon.	8,464 60	
Morris Kelly.....	8,771 45	
John M. Mayo.....	9,405 30	
George W. Steward.....	8,614 55	
J. B. Witcher & Co.....	8,333 50	Informal.

\*Accepted.

& D. No. 9—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

TWELFTH CLASS.—Timber.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Wildes P. Walker.....	\$19,613 20	} Informal.
William Lang.....	*15,857 69	
Joseph L. Ross.....	13,930 87	
Bangs & Brothers.....	13,505 17	
James Whitney & Co.....	23,977 32	
	12,067 53	

\* Accepted.

THIRTEENTH CLASS.—Dimension timber.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
William Lang.....	\$3,949 69	} Informal
Joseph L. Ross.....	3,323 53*	
Bangs & Brothers.....	3,310 83	
James Whitney & Co.....	3,383 62	

\* Accepted.

*Offers for furnishing supplies required at the New York navy yard for fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, under the advertisement of navy agent, dated August 17, 1848.*

FIRST CLASS.—Bricks.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
James Johnson.....	\$2,746 50	} Informal.
John B. Chollar.....	2,927 77	
David Hamilton.....	2,911 23*	
William Blakely.....	3,112 70	
Joseph C. Griffin.....	3,530 22	
Nathaniel Jarvis.....	3,345 10	} Informal.
Patrick Smith.....	2,301 43	
Nelson & Brown.....	4,009 89	
William M. Udall.....	4,943 80	

\* Accepted.



Y. & D. No. 9—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

SECOND CLASS.—Stones.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate am't of bids.	Remarks.
John B. Chollar.....	\$3,358 20*	
David Hamilton.....	4,492 40	
Robert Guptil.....	2,055 90	Informal.
Edmund B. Peel.....	3,540 54	
Lawrence & Owen.....		Informal.
Daniel Knowlton.....	3,566 91	
Patrick Smith.....	4,249 80	
Brick and Granite Company, Long Island.....	3,891 80	
Beals & Fraser.....		Informal.
Alexander Edwards.....	4,217 22	
William Brainerd.....	3,176 64	Informal.
Daniel Miller.....	3,564 05	
Samuel Ferris.....		Informal.
Samuel B. Brown.....		Informal.

\* Accepted.

THIRD CLASS.—Lumber.

Names of bidders	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Nathaniel Jarvis.....	\$18,879 15*	
John B. Chollar.....	20,564 30	
Edward Shaw.....	35,622 26	
Bigbe & Colden.....	27,110 00	
John McClane.....	18,933 55	
Bangs & Brothors.....	22,310 07	
William M. Peck.....	24,891 28	
Campbell & Moody.....	22,474 20	
Daniel S. Grice.....	44,011 28	
James Bigler.....	24,099 34	

\* Accepted.

## Y. &amp; D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

## FOURTH CLASS.—Tin.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
William N. Clem.....	*\$1,606 50	Informal.
David Hamilton.....	1,729 35	
William Lang.....	1,842 75	
Wetmore & Co.....	1,837 50	

\* Accepted.

## FIFTH CLASS.—Lime, &amp;c.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
John B. Chollar.....	*\$1,162 05	
David Hamilton.....	1,295 00	
Nelson & Brown.....	1,358 00	
Bangs & Brothers.....	1,288 00	
John A. Mitchell.....	1,255 80	
Alpheus Fobes.....	1,321 60	
Joseph Van Nostrand.....	1,296 00	

\* Accepted.

## SIXTH CLASS.—Iron and steel.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
William N. Clem.....	*\$3,361 83	
Erastus Corning.....	3,326 97	
D. M. Wilson & Co.....	3,381 48	
William Lang.....	3,663 48	
William Kemble.....	3,559 94	
Wetmore & Co.....	3,446 48	

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

SEVENTH CLASS.—*Paints, oils, and glass.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Storer & Stephenson .....	*\$883 00	
Morgan, Walker & Smith .....	1,013 65	
William M. Udall .....	1,192 35	
Charles E. Gibbs .....	1,013 75	Informal.
William Lang .....	1,005 40	

• Accepted.

EIGHTH CLASS.—*Ship chandlery and hardware.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
William N. Clem .....	*\$1,873 19	
Frederick R. Lee .....	1,947 56	
William Lang .....	1,959 40	

• Accepted.

NINTH CLASS.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Lambert & Lane .....	*\$345 25	
Charles E. Gibbs .....	363 82	Informal.
Brown & Co. ....	352 44	

• Accepted.

## V. &amp; D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

## TENTH CLASS.—Hay.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
John B. Chollar.....	\$728 00	Informal. do
William N. Clem.....	*650 00	
David Hamilton.....	676 00	
Gold Silliman.....	780 00	
Charles E. Gibbs.....	757 12	
Joseph C. Gridley.....	769 60	
Thomas Muligan.....	735 40	
William M. Udall.....	780 00	

\* Accepted.

## ELEVENTH CLASS.—Provender.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
John B. Chollar.....	\$1,275 00	
William N. Clem.....	*1,045 00	
Eben Wiswald, jr.....	1,775 00	
David Hamilton.....	1,335 00	
Gold Silliman.....	1,150 00	
Bangs & Brothers.....	1,405 00	
William Lang.....	1,435 00	
Thomas Muligan.....	1,176 50	
Joseph C. Gridley.....	1,340 00	

\* Accepted.

## TWELFTH CLASS.—Coal.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
John B. Chollar.....	\$2,815 00	Informal. do
John A. Mitchell.....	*2,653 00	
David Hamilton.....	3,000 00	
Henry Boureau.....	2,689 00	
William Winterton.....	.....	
George B. Clarke.....	.....	
Tanis Craven.....	2,762 50	
William Lang.....	3,000 00	

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Continued.

*Offers for furnishing annual supplies for the navy yard, Philadelphia, under the advertisement of the navy agent, dated August 14, 1848.*

SECOND CLASS.—Stone and granite.

Name of bidder.	Aggregate of bid.	Remarks.
William Rice.....	\$325 00*	

\* Accepted.

THIRD CLASS.—Lumber.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
William Carman & Sons.....	\$1,861 87*	
H. W. Church.....	2,124 28	
Heckhart & Hamilton.....	2,617 23	

\* Accepted.

FIFTH CLASS.—Gravel and lime.

Name of bidder.	Aggregate of bid.	Remarks.
Spear & Sherry.....	\$150 85*	

\* Accepted.

SIXTH CLASS.—Iron, nails, &c.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Bowlby & Brenner.....	\$637 09*	
George Adams.....	642 34	

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9—*Offers for furnishing supplies*—Continued.SEVENTH CLASS.—*Paints and oils.*

Name of bidder.	Aggregate of bid.	Remarks.
Harris & Dungan.....	\$199 40*	

\* Accepted.

EIGHTH CLASS.—*Hardware and ship chandlery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Bowlby & Brenner.....	\$1,213 49*	
Baxter & Brothers.....	1,216 61	
George Adams.....	1,452 59	

\* Accepted.

NINTH CLASS.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
T. & G. Town.....	\$290 21*	
J. C. Clark.....	352 06	

\* Accepted.

TENTH CLASS.—*Hay, &c.*

Name of bidder.	Aggregate of bid.	Remarks.
George Gravel.....	*\$548 00	

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—*Offers for furnishing supplies*—Continued.

ELEVENTH CLASS.—*Provender.*

Name of bidder.	Aggregate of bid.	Remarks.
George Gravel .....	*\$352 06	

\* Accepted.

TWELFTH CLASS.—*Coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Wm. Rice .....	*\$330 00	
Jos. Grice .....	920 00	

\* Accepted.

THIRTEENTH CLASS.—*Miscellaneous.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Edward Callahan .....	*\$567 17	
Harris & Dungan .....	624 89	

\* Accepted.

## Y. &amp; D. No. 9—Continued.

*Offers for furnishing annual supplies for the navy yard at Washington, under the advertisement of the navy agent, dated August 19, 1848.*

## FIRST CLASS.—Bricks.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
A. Richards.....	*\$1,498 00	
G. B. Smith .....	1,603 00	
Chas. Lyons .....	1,547 00	

\* Accepted.

## SECOND CLASS.—Stone.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Tim. O'Neale.....	*\$385 00	
Wm. G. Emery .....	526 00	

\* Accepted.

## THIRD CLASS.—Lumber.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
F. A. Gibbons.....	*\$3,503 05	
Thos. Blagden .....	4,341 44	

\* Accepted.



Y. & D. No. 9.—*Offers for furnishing supplies*—Continued.

FIFTH CLASS.—*Lime and sand.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
F. A. Gibbons.....	\$1,130 85	
A. E. Smith.....	1,769 25	
W. T. Dove.....	*592 95	

\* Accepted

SIXTH CLASS.—*Nails, iron, steel, &c.*

Name of bidder.	Aggregate of bid.	Remarks.
A. E. Smith.....	*\$2,829 53	

\* Accepted.

SEVENTH CLASS—*Paints, oils, glass, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
A. E. Smith.....	\$1,873 90	
C. V. S. Gibbs.....	2,341 35	
O. Whittlesey.....	*1,394 08	

\* Accepted.

EIGHTH CLASS.—*Hardware, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
A. E. Smith.....	*\$1,799 71	
Alber & Brother.....	5,329 83	
W. N. Clem.....	4,818 10	

\* Accepted.

Y: & D. No. 9.—*Offers for furnishing supplies*—Continued.NINTH CLASS.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
C. V. S. Gibbs.....	\$155 50	
Wm. Fisher.....	154 30	
G. Anderson....	*150 12	

\* Accepted.

TENTH CLASS.—*Hay and straw.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
C. V. S. Gibbs.....	\$260 00	
John Coburn.....	252 40	
Addison & Cockrell.....	262 80	
P. Otterback.....	*251 00	
A. E. Smith.....	276 00	

\* Accepted.

ELEVENTH CLASS.—*Corn and oats.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
C. V. S. Gibbs.....	\$609 60	
John Coburn.....	489 60	
Addison & Cockrell.....	511 20	
P. Otterback.....	*484 80	

\*Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9—*Offers for furnishing supplies*—Continued.

TWELFTH CLASS.—*Coal and wood.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
F. A. Gibbons.....	\$15,225	Informal.
Addison & Cockrell.....	13,255	
W. H. Gannell.....	*13,240	
J. H. Cox.....	16,350	

\*Accepted.

*Offers for furnishing corn and oats, at the Pensacola navy yard, under advertisement of navy agent, dated September, 1848.*

Names of bidders.	Articles.		Amount.
	300 bushels corn.	300 bushels oats.	
George P. Pattison.....	65 cents per bushel.	39 cts. per bushel..	* <b>\$312</b>
W. L. Cozzens.....	68.....do.....	43.....do.....	348
C. P. Kuapp.....	68.....do.....	45.....do.....	339

\*Accepted.

*Offers for furnishing sixty-seven tons of hay at the Pensacola navy yard, under advertisement of the navy agent at Boston, dated August 24, 1848.*

Names of bidders.	Price per ton.	Total amount.
Thompson & Davidson.....	\$28 00	<b>\$1,876 00</b>
Horton, Conlis & Co.....	25 00	*1,675 00
Warren B. Thomas.....	25 50	1,708 50

\*Accepted.

## Y. &amp; D. No. 9—Continued.

*Offers for furnishing annual supplies at the Norfolk navy yard, under the advertisement of the navy agent, dated August 11, 1848.*

## FIRST CLASS.—Bricks.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
F. H. Smith.....	*\$21,203 20	
C. Pendergrast.....	29,902 24	

\*Accepted.

## SECOND CLASS.—Stone.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
C. Pendergrast.....	*\$1,916 68	
C. & N. Green.....	4,939 00	
J. & D. McClenahan.....	5,145 55	
E. Wilzer.....	5,461 00	Informal.

\*Accepted.

## THIRD CLASS.—Lumber.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
John Drewry.....	*\$13,993 14	
Ferguson & Milhado.....	41,245 94	
William Etheredge.....	46,967 44	
E. H. Herbert.....	47,523 78	
John Petty.....	50,322 64	
Francis Church.....	53,459 87	Informal.

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

FOURTH CLASS.—Slate.

Name of bidder.	Aggregate of bid.	Remarks.
C. Pendergast.....	* \$3,085 50	

\* Accepted.

FIFTH CLASS.—Lime, cement, sand, and hair.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
C. Pendergast.....	* \$1,294 27	
E. Gamage.....	4,329 89	
Ferguson & Milhado.....	4,408 21	
R. A. Warrall.....	4,879 05	
A. Fobes.....	6,316 28	
Addison & Co.....	2,338 00	Informal.

\* Accepted

SIXTH CLASS.—Iron, spikes, steel, and nails.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Bonsal & Brother.....	* \$2,563 75	
Higgins & Brother.....	2,702 34	
Thompson & Co.....	2,852 82	

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No., 9—*Offers for furnishing supplies*—Continued.SEVENTH CLASS.—*Paints, oils, and glass.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
R. A. Worrail.....	* \$1,137 66	
Bonsal & Brother.....	1,224 10	
Higgins & Brother.....	1,904 20	

\* Accepted.

EIGHTH CLASS.—*Ship chandlery and hardware.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Bonsal & Brother.....	* \$4,566 38	
George Adams & Co.....	4,630 18	
Higgins & Brother.....	4,722 36	

\* Accepted.

NINTH CLASS.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bid.	Remarks.
Bonsal & Burroughs.....	* \$841 66	

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

TENTH CLASS.—Hay, hominy and oats.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
William C. Borroughs .....	*\$2,985 60	
B. B. Moseley.....	2,988 00	
Robert Dickson.....	3,096 00	
H. V. Niemeyer.....	3,216 00	
A. Fobes.....	3,290 40	
R. A. Worrall.....	3,415 20	

\* Accepted.

ELEVENTH CLASS.—Coal.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
J. H. Cox .....	*\$5,030 00	
Higgins & Brother.....	9,200 00	

\* Accepted.

Offers for furnishing annual supplies for the New York dry dock, under the advertisement dated August 8, 1848.

FIRST CLASS.—Cement.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Nelson & Brown.....	\$7,000 00	
Sheldon Smith.....	*6,000 00	
John T. McVicar.....	6,450 00	
John A. Mitchell .....	6,437 50	
E. W. Budington.....	6,250 00	
Newark Lime Company.....	15,937 50	

\* Accepted; 15 cents off for barrels, \$5,250.

† 12½ cents off for barrels, \$5,312 50.

Y. & D. No. 9.—*Offers for furnishing supplies*—Continued.SECOND CLASS.—*Sand.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
David Hamilton .....	\$1,226 00	
A. K. Mitchell.....	1,131 75	
Patrick Smith.....	1,133 00	
John Meggs.....	*860 00	

\* Accepted.

THIRD CLASS.—*Timber.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
John A. Mitchell.....	\$5,061 88	
David Hamilton .....	5,300 80	
Harvey Chapman.....	10,175 00	
Fortune C. Parsons & Co.....	5,100 00	
Campbell & Moody.....	*4,300 00	
A. T. Dunham.....	5,125 00	
John McClane .....	4,597 50	

\* Accepted.

FOURTH CLASS.—*Dock gate timber.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
David Hamilton .....	\$8,750 00	
Harvey Chapman.....	15,750 00	
Fortune C. Parsons & Co.....	6,225 00	
John Roosevelt.....	7,076 00	
John Petty.....	8,045 25	
Patrick Smith.....	7,000 00	
Campbell & Moody.....	5,040 00	
Thomas Latem.....	5,410 00	
Edmund Shaw & E. B. Smith.....	5,555 00	
Austin K. Avery.....	Informal.	



Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

FIFTH CLASS.—Iron, &c.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
David Hamilton .....	\$2,215 50	
William Lang .....	1,836 52	
Erastus Corning .....	*1,580 75	
D. M. Wilson & Co. ....	1,663 00	

\* Accepted.

SIXTH CLASS.—Hardware, &c.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
William N. Clem .....	\$1,388 42	
Henry Cromwell .....	1,392 60	
F. R. Lee .....	1,377 45	
William Lang .....	1,650 80	
Erastus Corning .....	*1,245 10	

\* Accepted.

SEVENTH CLASS.—Stone cutters' tools.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
William N. Clem .....	\$346 00	
D. Hamilton .....	360 00	
Levi Leach .....	315 00	
Lawrence & Owen .....	350 00	
John B. Chollar .....	*332 00	Informal.

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

EIGHTH CLASS.—Ship chandlery.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Williams & Herman.....	\$1,030 71	
Storer & Stephenson.....	*1,729 20	
Merrill & Trask.....	1,936 60	
Chas. A. Secor & Co.....	2,221 31	
Tucker, Cooper & Co.....	1,843 75	
William Lang.....	2,177 24	

\* Accepted.

NINTH CLASS.—Paints and oils.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Williams & Herman.....	\$959 35	
Charles E. Gibbs.....	915 40	
Storer & Stephenson.....	895 37	
B. Smith & Co.....	845 55	
Wm. W. Udall.....	913 10	
Brown & Deeker.....	852 10	
William Lang.....	971 57	
John A. Brown.....	*825 05	

\* Accepted.

TENTH CLASS.—Provisioner.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Thomas Mulligan.....	\$2,352 00	
Joseph C. Gridley.....	2,723 00	
Jas. L. Cramer.....	1,727 50	
F. C. Parsons & Co.....	2,327 00	
Wm. N. Clem.....	2,210 00	
Lark Catlin.....	2,502 00	
Gold Silliman.....	2,255 00	
D. Hamilton.....	2,573 00	
Patrick Smith.....	2,503 00	
David Kissam.....	1,860 00	
Eben Wiswall.....	2,779 00	
John B. Chollar.....	2,632 00	
C. E. Gibbs.....	2,242 50	

\* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

ELEVENTH CLASS.—Castings and machinery.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
Pease & Murphy .....	\$960 00	
Worrall & Co. ....	695 50	
James L. Cramer .....	791 50	
P. Morris & Co. ....	810 00	
C. Karrouse .....	630 00	
John R. Platt. ....	536 50	
Thomas Nally. ....	*476 00	
E. H. St. John. ....	591 35	
A. Berbeck & Sons .....	880 00	
Rykeman & Seymour .....	618 75	
John B. Chollar. ....	620 00	

\* Accepted

TWELFTH CLASS.—Coal.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
T. Craven. ....	\$3,050	
D. Hamilton. ....	2,495	
W. H. Bosworth. ....	3,125	
William Lang. ....	3,375	
Charles Willett. ....	2,775	
John B. Chollar. ....	3,250	
John A. Mitchell. ....	*2,995	
Charles E. Gibbs. ....	3,250	

Accepted.

THIRTEENTH CLASS.—Stationery.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
John T. Crowell. ....	\$423 50	
Lambert & Lane. ....	*246 99	
Bowns & Co. ....	\$34 67	
Rich & Leatrel. ....	462 03	
Charles E. Gibbs. ....	437 55	

\*Accepted.

Ex. Doc. No. 1.

Y. & D. No. 9—Continued.

Offers for furnishing annual supplies, at the Memphis navy yard, under the advertisement of the navy agent dated August 30, 1848.

FIRST CLASS.—Stationery.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
A. H. Avery.....	\$148 75	
S. H. Lamb.....	*135 00	

\*Accepted.

SECOND CLASS.—Ship chandlery, hardware, &c.

Name of bidder.	Aggregate of bid.	Remarks.
J. M. McCombs & Co.....	*\$373 44	

\*Accepted.

THIRD CLASS.—Coal.

Name of bidder.	Aggregate of bid.	Remarks.
Michael Gaffney.....	*\$342 50	

\*Accepted.

FOURTH CLASS.—Hay.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
W. B. Greenlaw.....	\$810	
Cook & Hawley.....	*666	

\*Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 9.—Offers for furnishing supplies—Continued.

FIFTH CLASS.—Provender.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate of bids.	Remarks.
W. B. Greenlaw.....	\$2,124 00	
Cook & Hawley.....	*2,040 00	
Littleton Henderson.....		Informal.

\* Accepted.

NOTE.—In the several instances where the proposal appears lower than the accepted offer, the individual making such offer either positively declined, failed to enter into contract, or to comply with the conditions of the advertisement, when the supply was offered to the next lowest bidder according to law.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,  
November 4, 1848.

## REPORT FROM THE BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,  
November 10, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, prepared in compliance with your instructions; also abstracts of the offers to furnish such naval supplies as come under the cognizance of this bureau, and the transportation thereof, pursuant to the act of 3d March, 1843, and statements of contracts entered into by the bureau under the acts of April 21st, 1808, and 3d March, 1809, together with sundry statements relative to the transactions of the bureau, during the fiscal year, which terminated on the 30th June, ultimo, and the property in its charge, marked from A to G inclusive.

The estimates for the support of the bureau correspond with those of the last year, and with current appropriations. The remaining estimates are for provisions exclusively, including the special estimates for the spirit commutation, and, agreeably to your directions, are for 7,500 men, 750 officers, and 750 marines, including officers, making a total of 9,000 men to be rationed, which, at twenty cents, the established valuation of the ration, requires an appropriation of \$686,200 00. To this are to be added two cents per day for all who relinquish the spirit portion, under the acts of 3d March, 1847, and 3d August, 1848, making the cost of their rations twenty-two cents, and rendering necessary the special additional estimate of \$29,200.

The established valuation of the ration is twenty cents, while the actual first cost paid to the contractors does not exceed fifteen cents; but to the first cost are to be added losses from deterioration, leakage, shrinkage, waste, condemnations, and the various casualties of the service, with occasionally greatly enhanced prices paid for necessary and unavoidable purchases abroad, and an allowance, not exceeding seven per cent., to pursers on their issues; all which contribute to fill the margin between the actual contract prices and the established valuation of the ration.

In reference to the spirit part of the ration, which has received recent legislation, and which now requires a special estimate, it may be proper to state that the actual first cost does not exceed one cent for each man per day; but by established regulations of the department, a commutation was authorized at two cents. In 1847, Congress directed that this commutation should be increased to three cents, to "all who draw their rations in kind;" and by the act of 3d August last, it is further increased to four cents; so that the government now pays four times the first cost of the article to all who relinquish the spirit part of the ration. Assuming that there are 8,000 sailors and marines, exclusive of officers, who are entitled to rations, the cost of the spirit portion, at present contract prices, would not exceed \$29,200; yet, were all to relinquish it, and draw money instead, the government would pay them \$116,800 00. In other words a bounty of \$87,600 is tendered annually, to promote temperance in this branch of the public service. The appropria-

tion asked, however, anticipates that only one-half will relinquish the spirit part of the ration the ensuing year.

On the bureau devolves the responsibility not only of purchasing clothing, provisions, and the other necessary articles of the crews, classed as small stores, but of keeping every ship, squadron and station supplied, in every part of the world; and this without accumulating an excess at any one point, whereby waste or loss may occur to the government. With a force constantly changing, the closest vigilance may be unable to guard against deficiency at some points, or a surplus at others, of some of the numerous articles essential to the subsistence, clothing and comfort of the crews; but the bureau is happy to believe that the service has suffered no serious detriment, during the past year, in any of these particulars.

Owing to the perishable nature of many articles of the ration, losses to the government are unavoidable, especially when subjected, as a large proportion of them are, to the severe tests of long cruises or tropical climates. During the past fiscal year, provisions landed principally from ships returning home, after a cruise, have been condemned at the several navy yards, the cost of which, as far as reported to the bureau, amounts to \$17,135 69 as per statement (marked E.) The proceeds of sales for these condemned articles, by auction, for government account, have not all been received, but so far as we have returns, they amount to \$4,309 10. There have also been losses during the same period at our foreign depots, and on board ships at sea by disasters, and by condemnations, which have yielded no returns. On some of the foreign stations, condemned provisions are not permitted to be sold, and on others, the duties that would be exacted would exceed the entire proceeds of sales. In such cases they are, therefore, with those condemned on board ships at sea, a total loss.

But few of the contracts of this bureau are for specific quantities, it being deemed more advantageous to the government to stipulate that supplies shall be furnished on timely requisition for the articles as wanted. When contracts for specified quantities are made, it is designed to limit the supplies to the smallest amount that may be required, and it is believed there is an excess of none but cheese, of which there is now an extra quantity on hand. Our cheese contracts, having been made when there was a larger authorized force than at present, it would be advisable to reduce the deliveries hereafter to be made.

Congress, by an act of 3d March, 1843, appropriated three hundred and eighty thousand dollars for clothing for the navy, which was increased by subsequent appropriations to five hundred and seventy thousand dollars; the government to be reimbursed out of the sales. The clothing on hand, and the money in the treasury to its credit, are sufficient for the operations of the bureau, without any additional appropriations. Under the contract system, clothing is procured at extremely low prices, and is sold to the sailors at an advance of ten per cent., to cover unavoidable losses. This small advance will, with prudent and careful management, be

sufficient, it is believed, to sustain undiminished the original appropriations, at the same time that the crews will be clothed at comparatively small expenses to themselves. Some losses have been experienced, and they will be further increased from too large purchases in former years, at much higher prices than are now paid, and from placing large quantities in foreign depots, where much of it still remains. It will be necessary to reduce the price of much of this clothing to adapt it to present cost of similar articles. The appropriation has also been diminished by recent sales of a large quantity of boy's clothing, procured some years since, during the existence of the apprentice system, which, since the system has been abandoned, was useless to the service.

Assuming that the clothing afloat equals in cost that found on hand at the date of the first special appropriation in March, 1843, the property at invoice prices and fund in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year, exhibit a small excess over the appropriation. The following is a statement of the amount of clothing, and clothing fund on hand, on the 1st July last.

Clothing on hand per abstract (marked C).....	\$312,885 79
Clothing shipped to foreign stations, and in transitu..	36,385 76
Balance in the treasury, 1st July.....	246,624 52
	<hr/>
Making in the aggregate the sum of.....	595,896 07
	<hr/>

and exhibiting a nominal excess over the original appropriation of \$25,896 07. But, from the causes stated, deductions must be made, equal to and perhaps exceeding the nominal excess.

It is not conceived to be the policy of the government that the clothing fund shall be either augmented or diminished by purchases and sales. In this view, the advance of ten per cent. on the first cost, will, in the absence of any unforeseen casualty, be sufficient to protect the fund and meet the expectations of the government.

The cost of clothing received into store under contract during the last fiscal year was \$92,003 22, and the quantity received from foreign stations and from ships returning home is invoiced \$95,794 19, making in the aggregate, \$187,797 41 received into store for the year. The total cost of clothing, expended by store keepers to pursers, and to foreign stations, during the same period, was \$216,685 13. The amount returned as sold for the year, with ten per cent. added to cost, for which transfer requisitions have been made from pay to the clothing fund, is \$166,775 90. This is exclusive of the unsold clothing in the hands of the pursers and store-keepers, and for which they are accountable.

The small stores, like the clothing, are purchased under contracts by the bureau, and sold to the crews at an advance of ten per cent. on the cost, and is, therefore, of little or no expense to the government, though constituting an important part of the duties of the bureau. The funds for these purchases are derived from the appropriation for pay, and the proceeds of sales, with the additional per centage, are returned to that appropriation; hence, no estimates



for expenditures are made by the bureau for this branch of its duties; it sustains itself. The statement (marked E) herewith submitted, is an exhibit of the sales of condemned provisions, clothing and small stores at the several navy yards, with the cost and net proceeds. This includes \$21,795 35 of boys' clothing, which is not to be considered as within the ordinary annual transactions of the bureau, but the sale of which was made necessary, in consequence of the abandonment of the apprentice system.

It would be advantageous, in many respects, were there greater promptness and system in the adjustment of the property accounts. In the transactions of the bureau there is involved a vast variety of detail, arising from the settlement of a large number of accounts with pursers and acting pursers, navy agents, store keepers and contractors. All these accounts, particularly those of pursers, require the most careful and scrutinizing examination, consequent upon the numerous minor details, originating in the receipt of large amounts of property at home, and purchases abroad, and its expenditure in very small quantities, by issues to crews; by unavoidable losses to be satisfactorily explained; by shipwrecks and similar casualties of the service; by condemnations, and by accounts of sales of condemned property. Pursers are required by law to settle their accounts with the Fourth Auditor, and as by so doing their cash accounts are balanced at the treasury, it seems the impression of some that they are under no legal obligation to adjust their property accounts with the bureau. When returns are made, which is not always the case, the clothing and pay accounts are settled at both offices; but the provision accounts, involving the largest expenditure, are never adjusted elsewhere than at the bureau. As it was manifestly intended, in the organization of the bureau, that the whole of the property accounts coming under its cognizance should be here settled, it is suggested that some additional regulation, and perhaps legislation, may be necessary to carry out this intention.

In consequence of the revival and enforcement of an old decree of the Brazilian government, ordering the collection of duties on all supplies received in merchant vessels, it will be advisable to forward our stores to Rio de Janeiro exclusively in public ships. At least while this unsatisfactory state of things continues, it will be good policy, as well as true economy, to employ only public store ships in the transportation of supplies to that station.

The depots for the supply of the African squadron, at Porto Praya and Monrovia, are both continued; none of the commandants on that station having recommended an eligible point further down the coast, although the principal cruising ground is far south of either. Only a limited supply of stores are at Monrovia, and those in quantities at the discretion of the commandant of the squadron. The depot at that station, if not of much utility, is not very expensive, it being continued under an arrangement made in 1844 with the Colonization Society.

No permanent depot having been established in the Mediterranean since the discontinuance of the station at Mahon by request

of the Spanish government, the commandant of the squadron in that sea made an arrangement for the reception of the last stores forwarded at Spezzia, and has placed them in charge of a temporary store keeper.

A large quantity of stores are in depot at Macao, where they have remained since 1845, there having been, during the intermediate time, no squadron in to consume them. A force having been ordered to the China seas, and the bureau having been recently informed by the person in charge that several items of the ration have been condemned by survey, and that others, without naming which, doubtless would be, on the arrival of a government ship on the station, it was deemed best to anticipate, so far as possible, the wants of the service occasioned thereby, and a shipment of about 1,150 barrels has been sent recently from Boston.

The stores coming under the cognizance of this bureau, which were placed in depot at Honolulu in the Sandwich islands, have, it is understood, been all withdrawn by the Pacific squadron. For several years no stores have been forwarded to that station, and the bureau would not advise the longer continuance of Honolulu as a naval depot. A better location in every respect may be found, it is believed, in our newly acquired possessions in California, which obviates the necessity of the expense of a station in the Sandwich islands.

Communication with the squadron in the Pacific has been irregular during the war, causing some embarrassment to the bureau. Every want on that distant station may not have been seasonably met, but supplies have been regularly shipped, and it is known have been received, though in some instances attended with delay. The establishment of a depot in California, and the appointment of a store keeper, will facilitate operations in that quarter, and introduce system and accountability. In every point of view the station is one of the most important to the service and the government, and yet in many respects the most difficult to keep supplied with every article required. As yet we have received no returns from the store keeper since his arrival out, nor has he but once written the bureau. We are, therefore, still in uncertainty as to what supplies, if any, are deficient. Undoubtedly a large portion of the component part of the ration will, at no distant day, be procured on the western coast, thus avoiding the risk and expense of transportation.

Abstracts of proposals (marked F) are submitted in compliance with the act of 3d March, 1843.

A statement of the contracts of the bureau is also annexed, (marked G,) made in pursuance of the acts of 21st April, 1808, and 3d March, 1809. These contracts are generally in the course of satisfactory fulfilment.

Statement (marked D) is annexed, exhibiting the value of the several shipments of provisions, clothing, and small stores, made by the bureau to our squadrons abroad during the last fiscal year, with the price paid per barrel, when the supplies were transported in private vessels chartered for that purpose. Statement (C) shows

the value of supplies on hand, pertaining to this bureau, at the last dates received from the different stations at home and abroad.

In addition to the shipment of stores made to the different squadrons; as per statement, (marked D,) the bureau has forwarded, since 1st July ultimo, about 2,000 bls. of supplies in public vessels to Rio Janeiro; about 2,000 bls. to the coast of Africa; 1,150 bls. to Macao, China; 5,524 bls. to the Pacific, and the United States store ship Fredonia is now receiving on board the bulk of about 6,500 barrels, at the Brooklyn yard; for the same destination.

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

GIDEON WELLES.

HON. JOHN Y. MASON,  
Secretary of the Navy.

A.

*Estimate from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for that portion of the United States naval service, coming under its cognizance, during the year commencing July 1, 1849, and terminating June 30, 1850.*

*Estimate for provisions for 7,500 men.*

One ration per day, for 7,500 men, would be, for the year, 2,737,500 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to.....	\$547,500 00
One ration per day for 750 commission and warrant officers, "attached to vessels for sea service," for the year, would be 273,750 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to.....	54,750 00
One ration per day for 750 officers and marines, "attached to vessels for sea service," would be 273,750 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to ..	54,750 00
Additional sum required for an estimated number of 4,000 men, who may decline to draw the spirit portion of their ration, as provided by the acts of March 3, 1847, and August 3, 1848 .....	29,200 00
Aggregate amount required in this estimate.....	686,200 00

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, October 25, 1848.

GIDEON WELLES.

B.

*Estimate of the expenses of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1849, and ending June 30, 1850.*

For compensation to the Chief of the Bureau.....	*\$3,000 00
For compensation to the chief clerk of the Bureau.....	*1,400 00
For compensation to one clerk, at \$1,200 per annum.....	*1,200 00
For compensation to one clerk, at \$800 per annum .....	*800 00
For compensation to one messenger, at \$700 per annum .....	*700 00

For compensation to one clerk, provided by the act of March, 1845, at \$1,200 per annum .....	1,200 00
For compensation to one clerk, provided by the act of March 3, 1847, at \$1,000 per annum .....	1,000 00
	<u>9,300 00</u>

*Contingent.*

For printing, blank books, binding, and stationery .....	\$450 00
For miscellaneous items .....	200 00
For one laborer, at \$10 per month .....	120 00
	<u>770 00</u>

*Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1849.*

For compensation to the Chief of the Bureau, clerks and messenger, provided by law .....	\$9,300 00
For contingent, included in the general estimate for the Navy Department ..	770 00
	<u>10,070 00</u>

*Asked to be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1850.*

For compensation to the Chief of the Bureau, clerks and messenger .....	\$9,300 00
For contingent .....	770 00
	<u>10,070 00</u>

**BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, October 25, 1848.**

\* These salaries are provided by the act of August, 1842, reorganizing the Navy Department.

## C.

Statement showing the value of provisions, clothing, and small stores on hand at the last dates received from the different United States naval stations, at home and abroad.

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Station.	Date.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Small stores.
Portsmouth, New Hampshire .....	July 1, 1848	\$10 80		
Boston, Massachusetts .....	1, 1848	49,776 10	\$63,388 46	\$14,909 68
New York, New York .....	1, 1848	83,533 10	65,717 82	8,050 38
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	1, 1848	391 82	1,667 66	256 21
Washington, District of Columbia .....	1, 1848	90 99		
Norfolk, Virginia .....	1, 1848	61,388 03	33,267 55	4,612 12
Pensacola, Florida .....	1, 1848	29,917 60	33,512 16	5,235 34
Monterey, California .....	April 1, 1848	36,812 06	21,518 48	6,343 74
Macao, China .....	1, 1848	10,964 47	61,156 38	3,375 60
Mahon, Minorca .....	February 29, 1848	991 53		527 00
Porto Praya .....	July 1, 1848	20,392 51	16,222 22	2,839 31
Rio de Janeiro .....	1, 1848	26,894 70	15,127 68	4,100 98
Monrovia, Africa .....	1, 1848	241 71	1,307 38	705 45
In transitu:				
*Pr. brig E. Wright, jr., Mediterranean .....		15,617 89	11,363 71	1,090 83
*Pr. ship Matilda, Monterey .....		37,836 07	12,311 27	2,693 13
Pr. ship Isaac Walton, Monterey .....		30,203 53	12,680 83	2,075 85
Total .....		396,032 91	349,271 65	56,820 62

\* Since arrived out.

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## D.

Statement showing the value, &c., of shipments made by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing to the respective squadrons on foreign stations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

Station.	Date.	Value of provisions.	Value of clothing.	Value of small stores.	Freight per barrel.
Gulf squadron .....	July 1847	\$948 44	.....	.....	\$1 00
Do.....	Sept. 1847	26,965 26	.....	\$1,546 00	80
Mediterranean squadron .....	Nov. 1847	21,268 61	\$6,798 09	1,491 27	.....
Do.....do.....	June 1848	15,617 89	11,363 71	1,090 83	57
African squadron.....	Oct. 1847	15,957 24	6,546 34	1,156 87	1 20
Do.....	Feb. 1848	13,231 43	2,104 15	756 56	70
Brazil squadron.....	Oct. 1847	23,248 31	7,284 19	1,845 61	79
Do.....	Mar. 1848	19,412 78	2,856 25	1,374 50	69
Pacific squadron.....	Oct. 1847	37,836 07	12,341 27	2,698 13	2 00
Do.....	Mar. 1848	30,203 53	12,680 88	2,075 85	1 48

## E.

*Statement of the sale of condemned provisions, clothing and small stores at the following stations, from the 1st July, 1847, to the 30th June, 1848, inclusive, with the cost and net proceeds thereof.*

Stations.	Provisions.		Clothing.		Small stores.	
	Cost.	Proceeds.	Cost.	Proceeds.	Cost.	Proceeds.
Boston .....	\$747 09	\$212 27	\$10,848 15	\$2,688 71	\$277 97	\$58 48
New York .....	5,069 93	1,137 75	25,291 79	5,130 79	434 72	70 33
Philadelphia .....	133 65	78 93	112 74	18 17	69 84	9 22
Norfolk .....	7,263 38	2,263 85	4,048 33	976 12	1,508 00	261 44
Pensacola .....	3,916 61	616 30	322 44	77 49	160 89	15 53
Total .....	17,135 69	4,309 10	40,623 27	8,891 28	2,451 42	415 00

F.

Abstract of proposals received for furnishing "navy supplies" at the navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March 20, 1848.

Names.	Residence.	Flour, per barrel.	Biscuit.		Whiskey, per gallon.	Sugar, per pound.	Tea, per pound.	Rice, per 100 pounds.	Butter, per pound.
			Tight barrels, per 100 lbs.	Flour barrels, per 100 lbs.					
Thomas Brown.....	Georgetown, D. C.....		* \$3 41	* \$3 21					
John W. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	\$6 86	4 79	4 08	\$0 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 07.45	\$0 48	\$1 50	\$0 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. A. Worrell.....	Norfolk, Va.....								
Wildes P. Walker.....	Boston, Mass.....	6 49			29 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
Thomas & Dyer.....	Alexandria, Va.....	6 93			29 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.69	44 3-7	4 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gurdon K. Tyler.....	Baltimore, Md.....		4 12	3 50					
Seybolt & Co.....	Washington, D. C.....	7 00	5 00	4 50	30	7	50	4 50	20
George Schnabel.....	Lewisburg, Pa.....	7 29			35 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.99		4 85	
James M. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	6 49	4 38	3 64	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	4 25	18.
John K. Graham.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	6 12 $\frac{1}{2}$			26 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
William Nunsen.....	Baltimore, Md.....								
William N. Clem.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....					* 5 15-16	* 35		
Nathaniel Hamlen.....	Boston, Mass.....	6 47	4 39	3 69		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	4 69	
David Mahoney.....	Albany, N. Y.....	6 85			28	7	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 50	
Stebbins & Buckman.....	Schuylerville, N. Y.....	† 5 86	4 91	4 50	30	3	78	4 00	19
Edwin Watson.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....		3 27	3 11					
Wheeler & Brawley.....	New York.....				23 1-16	7 1-16	39 4-16		
H. B. Wardell.....	do.....	6 35	4 66	3 92	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.72	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00	21
Wells, Miller & Provost.....	do.....								
O'Connors & Co.....	Baltimore, Md.....								
J. B. Carroll.....	New York.....								



E. J. Higgins & Bro.....	Norfolk, Va.....	6 24	4 68	4 24	* 26	6½	38.73	* 3 45	* 17
James S. Sturges.....	New York.....					6 63 4-10			
Frederick Grilling.....	do.....	6 50				8½	44	4 25	22
John S. Finley.....	Broadwell, Ky.....				48				
Robert A. Mayo.....	Richmond, Va.....								
Joseph Hillman.....	Troy, N. Y.....	6 63				6.94	37½	4 50	19½
Alpheus Fobes.....	New York.....	6 39	4 74	4 74	32½	8½		4 25	
Augustus D. Baker.....	do.....								
Corydon Stanton.....	do.....								18½
George W. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	6 39	4 39	3 79	28½	7 1-16	37½	4 09	17½
John Doughty.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....								
Bradish Johnson.....	New York.....				27 8-17				
Charles E. Gibbs.....	do.....	* 5 90				7 11-16	37 8-17	4 11	26
John James.....	Norfolk, Va.....								
Hyatt & Stump.....	Baltimore, Md.....				33	6½	36	4 50	
William Yeaton.....	Alexandria, Va.....	6 49			28½	7.22	45	4 37	
Henry B. Reardon.....	Norfolk, Va.....					7.45	60		

\* Accepted.

† Declined.

‡ Informal—no guaranty.

F.—Abstract of proposals—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Molasses, per gallon.	Beans, per bushel.	Vinegar, per gallon.	Pickles, per 100 lbs.	Raisins, per pound.	Dried apples, per lb.;	Tobacco, per pound.
Thomas Brown.....	Georgetown, D. C...							\$0 13.95
John W. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	\$0 30 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$1 73	\$0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$3 99	\$0 09 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0 04 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
R. A. Worrell.....	Norfolk, Va.....		1 32 $\frac{3}{4}$				3.93	17.93
Wildes P. Walker.....	Boston, Mass.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 53	12	5 00	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	25
Thomas & Dyer.....	Alexandria, Va.....	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 48			9 16-17		24.5
Gurdon K. Tyler.....	Baltimore, Md.....							
Seybolt & Co.....	Washington, D. C... .	32	1 75	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	20
George Schnabel.....	Lewisburg, Pa.....	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 04					
James M. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	29	1 40	8	3 50	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
John K. Graham.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	23	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 50		6	
William Numsen.....	Baltimore, Md.....			7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 25			
William N. Clem.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	27				8		
Nathaniel Hamlen.....	Boston, Mass.....	30	1 56	9 5-16	4 18 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 15-16	
David Mahoney.....	Albany, N. Y.....	29				9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Stebbins & Backman.....	Schuylerville, N. Y... .	27	1 62	13	3 00	14	9	40
Edwin Wattson.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....							
Wheeler & Brawley.....	New York.....							
H. B. Wardell.....	do.....	31	1 35	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 50	9.9	4.30	22
Wells, Miller & Provost.....	do.....				\$2 75, \$3 75, \$3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$			
O'Connors & Co.....	Baltimore, Md.....		1 70				6	
J. B. Carroll.....	New York.....							17 $\frac{1}{4}$
E. J. Higgins & Bro.....	Norfolk, Va.....	* 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 23	* 7		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2-9	13.94
James S. Sturges.....	New York.....		1 86					
Frederick Griffing.....	do.....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 75					
John S. Finley.....	Broadwell, Ky.....							
Robert A. Mayo.....	Richmond, Va.....							* 12 $\frac{1}{4}$

Joseph Hillman .....	Troy, N. Y.....	32½	1 32	10		8½	4¾	18½
Alpheus Fobes .....	New York.....	35½	1 63	10½	\$5 00	9½	5	
Augustus D. Baker .....	do.....			7.90	• 3 00			
Coryden Stanton .....	do.....			7½				
George W. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	28¾	1 37¼	7 11-16	3 25	8½	4½	13½
John Doughty .....	Philadelphia, Pa.....				\$2. 95, \$3 85			
Bradish Johnson.....	New York.....							
Charles E. Gibbs.....	do.....	30 8-17	• 1 39	7 12-17	\$4 00	8 8-17	5	25
John James.....	Norfolk, Va.....		• 1 20				• 3½	
Hyatt & Stump.....	Baltimore, Md.....	34	† 1 10	16			6	17
William Yeaton .....	Alexandria, Va.....	30	1 33				5	
Henry B. Reardon.....	Norfolk, Va.....						4½	23

\* Accepted.

† Declined.

‡ Informal—no guaranty.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing*, November 1, 1848.



J. B. Carroll	New York										
Robert V. Birdseye	do.					6¼					‡3 25
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	Norfolk, Va.	6 55	4 80	4 44	*24½	6½	39	7 1-10	11 70-100		*3 70
James S. Sturges	New York					6.63 4-10		7.43 4-10			
William Lang	Boston, Mass.	6 89				690-100	42				4 60
Frederick Grilling	New York	6 85			23½	7¼	45	8¼	11¼		4 50
John S. Finley	Broadwell, Ky.				48						
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va.										
Joseph Hillman	Troy, N. Y.	6 48				694-100	37½	7½			4 50
Joseph Grice	New York	6 79	4 49	4 49	31½	8		8			4 18½
Augustus D. Baker	do.										
Corydon Stanton	do.										
George W. Shaw	Boston, Mass.	6 43	4 39	3 79	27¾	7⅛	37¼	7 72-100	9¾		4 23¾
John Doughty	Philadelphia, Pa.										
Bradish Johnson	New York				25 15-16						
Charles E. Gibbs	do.	5 71	5 00	4 90		6 86-100	34 15-16	7 61-100	11 8-17		3 97
John James	Norfolk, Va.										
N. Hicks Graham	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 81			26 1-5	*5 65-100	*31 74-100	*6 81-100			4 20
A. C. Blinn	Boston, Mass.										
Hvatt & Stump	Baltimore, Md.				33	6¾	36	8			4 50
William Yeaton	Alexandria, Va.	6 69				7 24-100	59	7 96-100			4 36
Henry M. Bostwick	New York	6 85			23	6 95-100	39 95-100	7 19-100			4 62½

\* Accepted.

† Informal—no guaranty.

‡ Declined.

F.—Abstract of proposals—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Butter, per pound.	Molasses, per gallon.	Beans, per bushel.	Vinegar, per gallon.	Pickles, per 100 lbs.	Raisins, per pound.	Dried apples, per pound.	Tobacco, per pound.
Thomas Brown.....	Georgetown, D. C.								\$0 13 95-100
John W. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	\$0 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0 30 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$1 73	\$0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0 03 99-100	\$0 09 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0 04 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
R. A. Worrell.....	Norfolk, Va.....			1 33 $\frac{3}{4}$				4 11-100	17 93-100
Wildes P. Walker.....	Boston, Mass.....	17	26	1 53	10	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Thomas & Dyer.....	Alexandria, Va.....		31 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 48			9 $\frac{1}{2}$		24
Gurdon K. Tyler.....	Baltimore, Md.....								
Seybolt & Co.....	Washington, D. C.	20	32	1 75	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	20
George Schnabel.....	Lewisburg, Pa.....		33 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 90					
James M. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	18	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 50	8	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
William Numsen.....	Baltimore, Md.....					3 31-100			
William N. Clem.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....		27				8		
Nathaniel Hamlen.....	Boston, Mass.....		30	1 56	9 5-16	4 3-10	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 15-16	
Ransom E. Wood.....	New York.....	24	26 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 49			7 15-16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
David Mahoney.....	Albany, N. Y.....	20			10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Stebbins & Backman.....	Schuyterville, N. Y.	19	27	1 62	13	3	14	9	40
Edwin Watson.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....								
Wheeler & Brawley.....	New York.....								
H. B. Wardell.....	do.....	15	29	1 42	9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 81-100	22
Wells, Miller & Provost.....	do.....					\$2 75, 3 75, 3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$			
O'Connors & Co.....	Baltimore, Md.....			1 70				6	
J. B. Carroll.....	New York.....								17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert V. Birdseye.....	do.....		28				9		
E. J. Higgins & Bro.....	Norfolk, Va.....	18	*26	1 40			8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	13 94-100
James S. Sturges.....	New York.....			1 86					
William Lang.....	Boston, Mass.....	18	30	1 48	10		7 98-100	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
Frederick Griffing.....	New York.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 75					

John S. Finley .....	Broadwell, Ky. ....								
Robert A. Mayo.....	Richmond, Va. ....								*12½
Joseph Hillman .....	Troy, N. Y. ....	19	32	*1 31	10		7 94-100	4½	18½
Joseph Grice.....	New York.....		34	1 61½	10	47 8	8 3-5	4½	
Augustus D. Baker.....	do.....				7 90-100	*3			
Coridon Stanton.....	do.....	*17			7½				
George W. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	17½	27 15-16	1 46	7 11-16	3½	8 5-8	4 1-16	13½
John Doughty.....	Philadelphia, Pa..					2 90, 3 80			
Bradish Johnson.....	New York.....								
Charles E. Gibbs.....	do.....	25	28 15-16	1 33	7 6-17	4	7 15-16	4 61-100	25
John James.....	Norfolk, Va. ....			1 40				*3½	
N. Hicks Graham.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	21 45-100	26 1-5	1 35	*6½	2 81, 3 49	*7 89-100	4 24-100	
A. C. Blian.....	Boston, Mass.....	18 72-100		1 74				4 98-100	
Hyatt & Stump.....	Baltimore, Md.....		34	† 1 10	16			6	17
William Yeaton.....	Alexandria, Va...		30	† 1 33				4 97-100	
Henry M. Bostwick...	New York.....	19½	32½	1 34			8	5½	

\* Accepted.

† Informal—no guaranty.

‡ Declined.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing*, November 1, 1848.

F.—Continued.

*Abstract of proposals received for furnishing "navy supplies" at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March 20, 1848.*

Names.	Residence.	Flour, per barrel.	Biscuit.		Whiskey, per gallon.	Sugar, per pound.	Tea, per pound.	Rice, per 100 pounds.	Butter, per pound.
			Tight barrels, per 100 lbs.	Flour barrels, per 100 lbs.					
Thomas Brown .....	Georgetown, D. C.		*\$3 72	*\$3 44					
John W. Shaw .....	Boston, Mass.	\$6 86	4 79	4 08	\$0 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 07 45-100	\$0 48	\$4 50	\$0 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. A. Worrell .....	Norfolk, Va.								
Wildes P. Walker .....	Boston, Mass.	6 46			27 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 47-100	32 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 50	17
Thomas & Dyer .....	Alexandria, Va.	6 85			29 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 20-100	43 5-7	4 61	
Gurdon K. Tyler .....	Baltimore, Md.		4 62	3 90					
Seybalt & Co. ....	Washington, D. C.	7 00	5 00	4 50	30	7	50	4 50	20
George Schnabel.....	Lewisburg, Pa.	7 50			35	6 93-100		4 80	
James M. Shaw .....	Boston, Mass.	6 46	4 33	3 66	30	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 34	18
William Nunsen .....	Baltimore, Md.								
William N. Clem .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.					5 15-16	35		
Nathaniel Hamlen.....	Boston, Mass.	6 47	4 34	3 67		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	4 69	
Ransom E. Wood.....	New York	*5 72 $\frac{1}{2}$			27 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 60-100	37	4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
David Mahoney.....	Albany, N. Y.								20
Stebbins & Backman .....	Schuylerville, N. Y.	5 86	4 91	4 50	30	8	78	4 00	19
Baxter & Howe .....	Boston, Mass.					7	37		
Edwin Wattson † .....	Philadelphia, Pa.		3 66	3 36					
Wheeler & Brawley.....	New York				28 2-16	7 3-16	39 5-16		
H. B. Wardell .....	do.	6 73	4 80	4 05	*26	6 4-10	45	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
Wells, Miller & Provost.....	do.								



J. B. Carroll.....	do.....								
Robert V. Birdseye.....	do.....					6½		13 75	
E. J. Higgins & Brother.....	Norfolk, Va.....				28	7½	42	*3 90	22
James S. Siurges.....	New York.....					6.63 4-10			
William Lang.....	Boston, Mass.....	6 44			30	5 78-100	33½	4 48	15½
John S. Finley.....	Broadwell, Ky.....				48				
Robert A. Mayo.....	Richmond, Va.....								
Joseph Hillman.....	Troy, N. Y.....	6 49				6 93-100	37½	4 50	19
Alpheus Fobes.....	New York.....	6 89	4 79	4 79	31 8-10	8¾		4 18¾	
Augustus D. Baker.....	do.....								
Corydon Stanton.....	do.....								18
George W. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	6 39	4 39	3 79	28 15-16	6 89-100	37	4 11½	*15½
John Doughty.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....								
Bradish Johnson.....	New York.....				26 15-16				
Charles E. Gibbs.....	do.....	5 97				7	35 8-17	4 11	20
John James.....	Norfolk, Va.....								
N. Hicks Graham.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	5 89			26-40-100	*5 70-100	*32 70-100	4 12	21 70-100
A. C. Blinn.....	Boston, Mass.....								18 72-100
Hyatt & Stump.....	Baltimore, Md.....				34	6¾	36	4 50	
William Yeaton.....	Alexandria, Va.....	6 70				7½	47	4 37	
Joseph N. Brewer.....	Boston, Mass.....		5 00	4 50					

\* Accepted.

† Informal—no guaranty.

‡ Declined.

F.—Abstract of proposals—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Molasses, per gallon.	Beans, per bushel.	Vinegar, per gallon.	Pickles, per 100 lbs.	Raisins, per pound.	Dried apples, per lb.	Tobacco, per pound.
Thomas Brown.....	Georgetown, D. C.....							\$0 13 95-100
John W. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	\$0 30 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$1 73	\$0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$2 99	\$0 09 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0 04 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
R. A. Worrell.....	Norfolk, Va.....		1 33 $\frac{3}{4}$				4 33-100	17 93-100
Wildes P. Walker.....	Boston, Mass.....	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 43	10	5 00	*7 7-15	5	25
Thomas & Dyer.....	Alexandria, Va.....	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 48	9 $\frac{3}{4}$				24 3-100
Gurdon K. Tyler.....	Baltimore, Md.....							
Seybolt & Co.....	Washington, D. C.....	32	1 75	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
George Schnabel.....	Lewisburg, Pa.....	34	1 95					
James M. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 48	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$
William Nimsen.....	Baltimore, Md.....				\$2 95, \$3 75			
William N. Clem.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	27				8		
Nathaniel Hamlen.....	Boston, Mass.....	30	1 56	9 5-16	4 30	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 15-16	
Ransom E. Wood.....	New York.....	26 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 59			7 15-16	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	
David Mahoney.....	Albany, N. Y.....			10	3 50		5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Stebbins & Backman.....	Schuylerville, N. Y.....	27	1 62	13	3 00	14	9	40
Baxter & Howe.....	Boston, Mass.....	28		14				
Edwin Wattson.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....							
Wheeler & Brawley.....	New York.....							
H. B. Wardell.....	do.....	29	1 42	9	3 75	9 45-100	4 7-10	22
Wells, Miller & Provost.....	do.....				\$2 75, \$3 75, \$3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$			
J. B. Carroll.....	do.....							17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert V. Birdseye.....	do.....	28				9		
E. J. Higgins & Brother.....	Norfolk, Va.....	27	1 60			9	4 47-100	13 94-100
James S. Sturges.....	New York.....		1 86					
William Lang.....	Boston, Mass.....	*22	*1 20	10	4 00	7 70-100	4 48-100	16
John S. Finley.....	Broadwell, Ky.....							

Robert A. Mayo.....	Richmond, Va.....							*12½
Joseph Hillman.....	Troy, N. Y.....	32	1 29	10		8		18½
Alpheus Forbes.....	New York.....	35	1 61	11	5 00	8½	4½	
Augustus D. Baker.....	do.....			7 90-100	*\$2 90, \$3 00		5	
Corydon Stanton.....	do.....			7½				
George W. Shaw.....	Boston, Mass.....	27½	1 37	7 11-16	3 75	8 49-100	4 55-100	13½
John Doughty.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....				\$2 95, \$3 85			
Bradish Johnson.....	New York.....							
Charles E. Gibbs.....	do.....	29	1 37	7 12-17	4 00	8	4 60-100	25
John James.....	Norfolk, Va.....		1 37				*3¾	
N. Hicks Graham.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	26 20-100	1 32	*6 99-100	\$2 81, \$3 61	7 89-100	4 24-100	
A. C. Blian.....	Boston, Mass.....		1 74		3 13, 4 13		4 98-100	
Hyatt & Stump.....	Baltimore, Md.....	34	‡1 10	16			6	17
William Yeaton.....	Alexandria, Va.....	30	1 40				5	
Joseph N. Brewer.....	Boston, Mass.....							

\* Accepted.

† Informal—no guaranty.

‡ Declined.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 1, 1848.

F.—Continued.

*Abstract of proposals received for "clothing and clothing materials," under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated April 17, 1848.*

Names.	Residence.	Blue pilot pea jackets, each.	Blue pilot monkey jackets, each.	Blue cloth trousers, per pair.	Blue flannel overshirts, each.	Blue flannel undershirts, each.	Blue flannel drawers, per pair.	Blue flannel, per yard.	Barasley sheeting frocks, each.	Canvas duck trousers, per pair.
Charles Gifford.....	Braintree, Mass.....									
Whiting, Kehoe & Galloupe.....	Boston, Mass.....	\$7 40	\$5 00	\$3 10	\$1 50	\$0 70	\$0 80	\$0 33	\$1 60	\$1 25
Sumner Flagg.....	do.....									
Charles M. Reed.....	do.....									
Aaron Jones.....	Germantown, Penn.....									
Caleb Jones.....	Richmond, Va.....							32		
A. Mellen & Co.....	New York.....									
James B. McComber.....	Boston, Mass.....									
Edward D. Bell & Co.....	do.....									
E. J. Higgins & Brother.....	Norfolk, Va.....							31 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Nathaniel Hamlen.....	Boston, Mass.....							32.60		
Lewis Timberlake.....	New York.....									
L. Timberlake & F. Burritt.....	do.....	†6 40	†5 50	†3 30	†1 35	†83	†83	†28 $\frac{1}{2}$	†99 $\frac{1}{2}$	†1 20
William A. Walters.....	Norfolk, Va.....									
Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.....	New York.....	6 45	5 60	3 00	1 40	80	1 06			
George A. Trowbridge.....	do.....									
Whittington Atwell*.....	Alexandria, Va.....	6 00						32.74	1 12	1 24 1 00

\* Informal.

† Accepted.

F.—Abstract of proposals received for clothing and clothing materials—Continued.

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Names.	Residence.	Canvas duck, per yard.	Barnsey sheeting, per yard.	Dungaree, per yd.	Calfskin shoes, per pair.	Calfskin pumps, per pair.	Woolen stockings, per dozen pairs.	Woolen socks, per dozen pairs.	Matrasses, each.	Black silk handkerchiefs, each.
Charles Gifford.....	Braintree, Mass.....				‡1 05	‡2 29½				
Whiting, Koho & Galloupe.....	Boston, Mass.....	\$0 36	\$0 75	\$0 11	1 30	1 25			\$6 00	\$1 08
Sumner Flagg.....	do.....								‡3 80	
Charles M. Reed.....	do.....						‡1 25	‡2 60		90
Aaron Jones.....	Germantown, Penn.....						5 00	2 15		
Caleb Jones.....	Richmond, Va.....									
A. Mollen & Co.....	New York.....								3 98	
James B. McComber.....	Boston, Mass.....									98
Edward D. Bell & Co.....	do.....						6 96	5 04		
E. J. Higgins & Brother.....	Norfolk, Va.....	33	59	10½						92.70
Nathaniel Hamlen.....	Boston, Mass.....				1 10	85			4 31	
Lewis Timberlake.....	New York.....									87½
L. Timberlake & F. Burritt.....	do.....	‡23½	‡55	‡9½						
William A. Walters.....	Norfolk, Va.....								5 37½	
Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.....	New York.....									
George A. Trowbridge.....	do.....	32	60	10 8-17						98
Whittington Atwell.....	Alexandria, Va.....									

\* Informal.

† Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 1, 1848.

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## F.—Continued

*Abstract of proposals received for "saltwater soap," under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated April 20, 1848.*

Names.	Residence.	Price per pound.
William Lang* . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	\$0 05 62-100.
Alpheus Fobes. . . . .	New York . . . . .	06½.
George W. Shaw . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	05 72-100.
E. J. Higgins & Bro . . . . .	Norfolk, Va . . . . .	05 70-100.

\* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 1, 1848.*

## F.—Continued.

*Abstract of proposals received for the supply of "fresh beef and vegetables," at the several navy yards, during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1849, under advertisements of the respective navy agents, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.*

Names.	Where to be delivered.	Beef per pound.	Vegetables per lb.
Thomas Currier*...	Portsmouth, N. H.	\$0 10	\$0 01
Poster, Leland & Co	Boston, Mass . . . .	07 $\frac{1}{4}$	02
Nathan Chapin* . . .	do . . . . .	06	01 $\frac{1}{3}$
H. B. Tichenor* . . .	New York . . . . .	03 $\frac{1}{2}$	02 48-100
Benj. W. Valentine	do . . . . .	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. H. Pinkney . . . .	do . . . . .	05	01 $\frac{1}{3}$
George Rawes . . . .	do . . . . .	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 24-100
Geo. Montgomery . .	do . . . . .	06	02
David Woelpper* . .	Philadelphia, Pa.	04 99-100	01 99-100
Edward Wartman . .	do . . . . .	06 36-100	02 $\frac{1}{3}$
Thos. Higgins . . . .	do . . . . .	07 $\frac{3}{4}$	02 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chr. Heishley . . . .	do . . . . .	06	02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. W. Pappler* . .	Baltimore, Md. . . .	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel J. Pentz . . .	do . . . . .	05 65-100	03
John Walker . . . . .	Washington, D. C.	05 47-100	01 98 100
Philip Otterback* . .	do . . . . .	05 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100	02
S. J. Little . . . . .	do . . . . .	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	02
William Ward* . . . .	Norfolk, Va . . . . .	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Francisco Moreno . .	Pensacola, Fla. . . .	05 $\frac{3}{4}$	03
William S. Bell . . .	do . . . . .	05	03
Henry A. Nunez . . .	do . . . . .	05	02 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wm. McVoy* † . . . .	do . . . . .	05	02 $\frac{3}{4}$
M. D. Hernandez . . .	do . . . . .	05	02 $\frac{3}{4}$

\* Accepted.

† Decided by lot.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 1, 1848.

F.—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the supply of "navy beef for 1849," under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated June 7, 1848.

Names.	Residence.	At Boston.		At New York.		At Norfolk.	
		First delivery.	Second delivery.	First delivery.	Second delivery.	First delivery.	Second delivery.
		Barrel.	Barrel.	Barrel.	Barrel.	Barrel.	Barrel.
N. C. Baldwin.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	\$9 75	\$10 09	\$9 50	\$9 75	\$10 50	\$11 00
Thomas McCarthy.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
George W. Shaw.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	9 46	9 36	9 76	9 56	9 74	9 64
Ransom E. Wood.....	New York.....	10 44	10 84	9 98	10 79	10 49	10 84
Joseph Hillman.....	Troy, New York.....	10 47	11 47	10 47	11 47	10 47	11 47
James M. Shaw.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	10 19	10 00	10 13	10 00		
E. A. & W. Winchester.....	do.....	11 97	11 97	11 97	11 97	11 97	11 97
James G. Stebbins.....	Schuglerville, New York.....	19 21	19 21	19 21	9 21	19 49	19 49
Lyman T. Smith.....	Albany, New York.....	9 48	9 31	9 21	19 10	10 21	9 91
J. K. Moorhead.....	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
David Mahoney.....	Albany, New York.....	11 00	11 00	9 59	9 50		
John W. Shaw.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	11 00	11 00	10 75	10 75	11 25	11 25
Ambrose Chamberlain.....	do.....	10 63	10 48			11 55	11 48
Nathaniel Hamlen.....	do.....	10 09	10 09	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
G. Schnabel.....	Lewistown, Pennsylvania.....	13 70	13 70	13 63	13 63	14 49	14 49
Richard Sewell.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Philip Otterback and William Cockrell.....	Washington, D. C.....	11 93	11 93	11 93	11 93	11 93	11 93
Enoch Glascock.....	Fauquier county, Virginia.....	11 15	11 15	11 17	11 17	11 12½	11 37½
W. H. Gunnell*.....	Washington, D. C.....						

\*Informal. †Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, November 1, 1848.



F.—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the supply of "navy pork for 1849," under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated June 7, 1848.

Names.	Residence.	At Boston.		At New York.		At Norfolk.	
		First delivery.	Second delivery.	First delivery.	Second delivery.	First delivery.	Second delivery.
		Barrel.	Barrel.	Barrel.	Barrel.	Barrel.	Barrel.
Thomas McCarthy.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	\$11 00	\$11 00	\$11 00	\$11 00	\$11 00	\$11 00
George W. Shaw.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	10 86	10 46	†10 86	†10 46	†10 86	†10 46
Joseph Hillman.....	Troy, New York.....	11 47	12 47	11 50	12 47	11 50	12 47
Hugh W. McGinnity.....	Peoria county, Illinois.....	12 00	11 75	12 00	11 75	12 00.	11 75
James M. Shaw.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	12 14	12 00	12 25	12 00		
E. A. & W. Winchester.....	do.....	11 97	11 97	11 97	11 97	11 97	11 97
J. K. Moorhead.....	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	12 95	12 95	12 95	12 95	12 95	12 95
David Mahoney.....	Albany, New York.....			12 00	12 00		
Parmenter M. Parks and Milton Hite.....	Martinsville, Indiana.....			15 00	15 00		
John W. Suaw.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 75	11 75
Ambrose Chamberlain.....	do.....	†9 97	†9 84			11 63	11 43
Nathaniel Hamlen.....	do.....	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
G. Schnabel.....	Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.....	12 91	12 91	12 80	12 80	13 84	13 84
Richard Sewell.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Philip Otterback and William Cockrell.....	Washington, D. C.....	11 93	11 93	11 93	11 93	11 93	11 93
Enoch Glassecock.....	Fauquier county, Virginia.....	13 00	13 00	13 00	13 00	12 97	12 97
W. H. Gunnell*.....	Washington, D. C.....						

\*Informal. †Accepted.

## F.—Continued.

*Abstract of proposals for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy yard at Boston, Mass., during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1849, under an advertisement of the navy agent, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.*

Articles.	Callender & West.	William Lang.*	G. C. Hellman.
Brushes, shaving.....each.....	\$0 10	\$0 08	\$0 06
Brushes, scrubbing.....do.....	25	20	10
Brushes, shoe.....do.....	19	18	10
Brushes, clothes.....do.....	38	15	25
Buttons, navy, vest.....gross....	3 00	1 75	6 00
Buttons, navy, coat.....do.....	8 00	6 00	8 00
Buttons, deadeye.....do.....	30	21	25
Blacking, boxes of.....per dozen..	75	50	1 00
Beeswax, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cakes...per pound..	42	20	40
Combs, coarse.....per dozen..	42	50	50
Combs, fine.....do.....	1 31	1 10	1 25
Cotton, spools of.....do.....	47	30	50
Grass, for hats.....per 100 hands..	1 75	2 25	2 00
Handkerchiefs, cotton.....each....	10	05	10
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors..do...	50	25	50
Jackknives.....do.....	75	47	75
Looking-glasses.....do.....	15	08	06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Needles, sewing, assorted, per 1,000..	1 25	1 25	1 50
Razors, in single cases.....each..	50	30	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Razor straps.....do.....	58	26	50
Ribbons, hat.....per piece..	75	65	75
Soap, shaving, in cakes....per dozen.	75	25	50
Silk, sewing, blue black...per pound..	4 00	6 00	7 50
Scissors.....each....	38	21	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spoons.....do.....	04	04	04
Thread, black, white, and blue, per lb..	75	65	85
Tape, black and white....per dozen..	33	36	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thimbles.....each.....	02	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	02

\* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 1, 1848.

F.—Continued.

*Abstract of proposals for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy yard at New York, during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1849, under an advertisement of the navy agent, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.*

Articles.	C. V. S. Gibbs.	William Lang.	E. J. Higgins & Brother.*
Brushes, shaving.....each....	\$0 03	\$0 08	\$0 05
Brushes, scrubbing.....do.....	20	20	15
Brushes, shoe.....do.....	20	18	13
Brushes, clothes.....do.....	20	25	04
Buttons, navy, vest.....per gross....	3 75	1 80	1 00
Buttons, navy, coat.....do.....	5 25	6 50	1 00
Buttons, deadeye.....do.....	28	25	20
Blacking, boxes of.....per dozen....	67	50	55
Beeswax, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cakes, per pound....	26	28	25
Combs, coarse.....per dozen....	90	50	70
Combs, fine.....do.....	1 00	1 12	1 10
Cotton, spools of.....do.....	20	30	25
Grass, for hats, per 100 hands.....	2 25	50	3 00
Handkerchiefs, cotton.....each..	10	12	10
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors.do...	60	45	53
Jacknives.....do.....	25	46	42
Looking-glasses.....do.....	10	12	10
Mustard seed.....per pound....	08	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Needles, sewing, assorted, per 1,000...	1 10	1 12	75
Pepper, black.....per pound....	07	05 $\frac{3}{4}$	12
Pepper, red.....do.....	12	10	15
Razors, in single cases.....each....	20	30	20
Razor straps.....do.....	16	16	05
Ribbon, hat.....per piece....	65	65	1 00
Soap, shaving, in cakes, per dozen....	40	38	25
Silk, sewing, blue black, per pound...	5 00	7 00	1 50
Scissors.....each....	16	14	15
Spoons.....do.....	20	04	03
Thread, black, white, and blue, per lb.	87	60	55
Tape, black and white, per dozen....	26	33	16
Thimbles.....each....	00 $\frac{1}{2}$	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	01

\* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 1, 1848.

## F.—Continued.

*Abstract of proposals for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy yard, at Norfolk, Va., during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1849, under an advertisement of the navy agent, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.*

Articles.	E. J. Higgins & Brother.*	H. B. Reardon.
Brushes, shaving.....each.....	\$0 18	\$0 15
Brushes, scrubbing.....do.....	35	46
Brushes, shoe.....do.....	35	40
Brushes, clothes.....do.....	20	25
Buttons, navy, vest.....per gross....	2 50	3 00
Buttons, navy, coat.....do.....	6 00	6 50
Buttons, deadeye.....do.....	35	20
Blacking, boxes of.....per dozen....	90	95
Beeswax, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cakes.....per pound....	39	39
Combs, coarse.....per dozen....	1 10	1 25
Combs, fine.....do.....	1 60	1 70
Cotton, spools of.....do.....	60	35
Grass, for hats.....per 100 hands..	5 00	5 25
Handkerchiefs, cotton.....each.....	18	15
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors.....do.....	80	79
Jacknives.....do.....	90	90
Looking-glasses.....do.....	28	15
Needles, sewing, assorted.....per 1,000....	2 00	3 50
Razors, in single cases.....each.....	38	38
Razor straps.....do.....	20	25
Ribbons, hat.....per piece....	1 15	1 29
Soap, shaving, in cakes.....per dozen....	50	25
Silk, sewing, blue black.....per pound....	7 00	7 75
Scissors.....each.....	40	35
Spoons.....do.....	06	10
Thread, black, white, and blue...per pound....	90	95
Tape, black and white.....per dozen....	40	35
Thimbles.....each.....	02	02.

\* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 1, 1848.

F.—Continued.

*Abstract of proposals for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy yard, at Pensacola, Fla., during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1849, under an advertisement of the navy agent, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.*

Articles.	C. P. Knapp.*		Geo. G. Pattison	J. M. Standard.
Brushes, shaving.....each....	\$0 05	\$0 03	\$0 03	\$0 09
Brushes, scrubbing.....do.....	20	28	24	20
Brushes, shoe.....do.....	1	20	10	18 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Brushes, clothes.....do.....	25	18	15	20
Buttons, navy, vest....per gross..	75	2 00	3 00	1 00
Buttons, navy, coat.....do.....	50	50	4 00	1 00
Buttons, deadeye.....do.....	25	20	08	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Blacking, boxes of...per dozen..	75	80	50	75
Beeswax; in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cakes, per lb....	31	40	40	35
Combs, coarse.....per dozen..	75	1 00	65	75
Combs, fine.....do.....	40	1 25	90	1 00
Cotton, spools of.....do.....	40	65	40	20
Grass, for hats....per 100 hands..	5 00	4 25	4 60	5 00
Handkerchiefs, cotton.....each.	06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15	10	
Handker'fs, silk, fancy colors, do..	20	75	60	20
Jacknives.....do..	14	20	15	16 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
Looking-glasses.....do..	20	20	20	20
Needles, sewing, assorted, per 1,000	50	2 50	2 00	60
Razors, in single cases...each....	25	30	30	50
Razor straps.....do.....	25	20	20	20
Ribbon, hat.....per piece..	1 00	90	90	90
Soap, shaving, in cakes, per dozen	25	84	25	20
Silk, sewing, blue black, per lb..	1 00	3 50	5 00	4 00
Scissors.....each....	10	25	20	20
Spoons.....do.....	03	06	04	05
Thread, blk, white, and blue, per lb	1 00	1 25	85	1 00
Tape, black and white, per dozen..	10	36	20	15
Thimbles.....each....	03	04	03	01

\* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 1, 1848.

## F.—Continued

*Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from New York to Monterey, California, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated December 21, 1847.*

Names.	Vessel.	Price per barrel.
Nath'l Hamlen .....	A vessel.....	\$1 70
Parsons & Atkins.....	Montercy.....	1 60
John G. Tappan.....	A vessel.....	1 48
Geo. M. Weld.....	A vessel.....	1 99
Charles B. Smith.....	Ship Edgar.....	1 55
W. H. Aspinwall.....	A vessel.....	2 20
A. L. Frothingham*.....	Ship Angelo.....	1 37
Benj. Bangs.....	Ship Edward Everett..	1 60
B. T. Read.....	Ship Vandalia.....	2 62
H. A. Pierce.....	A vessel.....	2 50
E. P. Moore†.....	Severa.....	1 48
Jno. A. Mitchell.....	A vessel.....	1 68
Diche & Co.....	A vessel.....	1 50
B. Richards.....	A vessel.....	1 60
W. H. Bigelow.....	A vessel.....	1 62½
Howes, Godfrey & Co.....	Ship M. Howes.....	1 96
Grinnell, Minturn & Co....	Isaac Walton.....	1 94
E. A. Mix.....	A vessel.....	2 89
Simeon P. Smith‡.....	A vessel.....	1 30
Sherman & Stark.....	A vessel.....	1 75
Howes & Crowell.....	A vessel.....	1 68

\* Did not pass inspection.

† Accepted—Ship Isaac Walton chartered.

‡ Died before entering into contract.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*Bureau of Prov. and Clothing, November 1, 1848.*

## F.—Continued.

*Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from Norfolk, Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated December 21, 1847.*

Names.	Vessel.	Price per barrel.
John A. Mitchell .....	A vessel .....	\$0 90
George M. Weld* .....	Bark Susan .....	0 69
Badger, Peck & Co .....	Bark Ralph Cross .....	0 86
A. L. Frothingham .....	A vessel .....	1 24
Pratt & Russell .....	Autoleon .....	0 74
Jno. Patterson .....	Colonel Howard .....	0 75
Simeon P. Smith† .....	A vessel .....	0 63
Nath'l Hamlen .....	Monterey .....	0 75

\* Accepted.

† Declined.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Prov. and Cloth'g., November 1, 1848.

## F.—Continued.

*Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from Boston to the coast of Africa, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated December 21, 1847.*

Names.	Vessel.	Price per barrel.
George M. Weld .....	A vessel .....	\$0 99
Frank Smith .....	Brig Osceola .....	0 89
Ed. S. Innes & Co .....	Bark Adaline .....	0 95
Vernon Brown .....	A vessel .....	1 23
Charles T. Treadwell .....	Bark Lucia Maria .....	0 80
Nath'l. Hamlen* .....	A good vessel .....	0 70
Coffin & Weld .....	A vessel .....	1 47
John A. Mitchell .....	A vessel .....	0 95

\* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Prov. and Clothing, November 1, 1848.

## F.—Continued.

*Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from New York to Monterey, California, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated May 10, 1848.*

Names.	Vessel.	Price per barrel.
George M. Weld .....	A vessel .....	\$1 24½
Hammond, Whitney & Co..	A vessel .....	1 93
Reuben J. Todd & Co .....	A vessel .....	1 86
Henry A. Peirce .....	A vessel .....	2 10
Wm. H. Bigelow* .....	A vessel .....	1 15
Nath'l. Hamlen† .....	A good ship .....	1 17
John B. Hale .....	A vessel .....	1 59
Daniel H. Johnson .....	A vessel .....	1 50
Samuel D. Watkins .....	A vessel .....	1 35
Howland & Aspinwall .....	Bark Superior .....	1 29
Coffin & Weld .....	A vessel .....	1 39
Edward P. Moore .....	A vessel .....	1 34
Vernon Brown .....	Ship Rubicon .....	1 24
William W. Pratt .....	Ship Sartelle .....	1 29
John R. Dow & Co .....	A ship .....	1 45
John A. Mitchell .....	A vessel .....	1 36

\* Not in time.

† Accepted.—Ship Chili chartered.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Prov. and Clothing, November 1, 1848.



## F.—Continued.

*Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from Boston, Massachusetts, to Port Mahon, Minorca, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated May 13, 1848.*

Names.	Vessel.	Price per barrel.
George Demett.....	A vessel .....	\$1 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ .
Azariah Doane.....	Bark Oak .....	0 75
Nathaniel Hamlen* ....	A vessel .....	0 57
William Lang.....	A vessel .....	0 89
Adolphus Davis.....	A vessel .....	0 69 40-100 for $\frac{1}{2}$ bl.
George M. Weld .....	A vessel .....	0 60
John A. Mitchell .....	A vessel .....	0 60
Benj. D. Baxter.....	Bark E. Wright ...	0 89

\* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Prov. and Clothing, November 1, 1848.

## F.—Continued.

*Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from Boston, Massachusetts, to Macao, in China, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated September 16, 1848.*

Names.	Vessel.	Price per barrel.
Nathaniel Hamlen* ....	A vessel.....	\$1 27

\* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Prov. and Clothing, November 1, 1848.

## G.

Statement of contracts made by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for and in behalf of the Navy Department, for "supplies for the navy," to be delivered during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1849—prepared in obedience to the acts of Congress, approved April 21, 1808, and March 3, 1809.

Contractor's names.	Date of contracts.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
Ransom E. Wood....	April 29, 1848	Flour .....	\$5 72½ per bbl .....	Boston.
E. J. Higgins & Bro..	May 1, 18	Molasses .....	6 60 do .....	New York.
N. Hicks Graham ....	May 1, 1848	Tea.....	26 per gallon.....	New York.
E. J. Higgins & Bro..	May 1, 1848	Butter .....	25½ do .....	Norfolk.
N. Hicks Graham....	May 1, 1848	Sugar .....	32 70 100 per lb.....	Boston.
E. J. Higgins & Bro..	May 1, 1848	Vinegar.....	31 74-100 do .....	New York.
N. Hicks Graham....	May 1, 1848	Coffee .....	17 do .....	Norfolk.
E. J. Higgins & Bro .	May 1, 1848	Whiskey .....	05 70-100 do .....	Boston.
Henry B. Wardell ...	May 1, 1848	Whiskey .....	05 65-100 do .....	New York.
N. Hicks Graham....	May 1, 1848	Vinegar.....	07 per gallon.....	Norfolk.
John James.....	May 1, 1848	Dried apples.....	06 81-100 per lb.....	New York.
N. Hicks Graham....	May 1, 1848	Raisins.....	24⅞ per gallon..	New York.
William N. Clem....	May 1, 1848	Sugar .....	26 do ..	Norfolk.
			26 do ..	Boston.
			06 99-100 do ..	Boston.
			06 87½-100 do ..	New York.
			03⅜ per lb .....	Boston and N. York.
			03½ do .....	Norfolk
			07 89-100 do .....	New York.
			05 15-16 do .....	Norfolk.

Wildes P. Walker ...	May	2, 1848	Raisins .....	\$0 07 7-15 per lb.....	Boston.
William N. Clem....	May	2, 1848	Raisins .....	08 do .....	Norfolk.
William N. Clem....	May	2, 1848	Tea .....	35 do .....	Norfolk.
Corydon Stanton ...	May	3, 1848	Butter .....	17 do .....	New York.
Thomas Brown .....	May	3, 1838	Biscuit .....	2 72 and \$3 44 per 100 lbs.	Boston.
				3 72 and 3 33 do	New York.
				3 44 and 3 21 do	Norfolk.
Robert A. Mayo.....	May	3, 1848	Tobacco .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.	Boston, N. York, and Norfolk.
Augustus D. Baker... May	4, 1848	Pickles .....	03 do	do	N. York and Norfolk
				02 90-100 and 3 do	Boston.
George W. Shaw ....	May	4, 1848	Butter .....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	Boston.
James M. Shaw.....	May	4, 1848	Cocoa .....	09 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	New York.
William Lang.....	May	4, 1848	Molasses .....	22 per gallon.....	Boston.
John James .....	May	8, 1848	Beans.....	1 20 per bushel.....	Norfolk.
William Lang.....	May	9, 1848	Beans.....	1 20 do .....	Boston.
Joseph Hillman.....	May	9, 1848	Beans.....	1 31 do .....	New York.
Charles E. Gibbs....	May	15, 1848	Flour .....	5 90 per barrel.....	Norfolk.
E. J. Higgins & Bro..	May	15, 1848	Rice .....	3 90 per 100 lbs.....	Boston.
				3 70 do .....	New York.
				3 45 do .....	Norfolk.
William Lang .....	May	19, 1848	Saltwater soap.....	05 62-100 per lb.....	Boston, N. York, and Norfolk.
E. J. Higgins & Bro..	May	20, 1848	Small stores, viz.....		Norfolk.
			Brushes, shaving....	18 each.	
			Brushes, scrubbing..	35 do	
			Brushes, shoe.....	35 do	
			Brushes, clothes ....	20 do	
			Buttons, navy, vest..	2 50 per gross.	
			Buttons, navy; coat..	6 00 do	

G.—Continued.

Contractor's names.	Date of contract.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
E. J. Higgins & Bro— continued.	May 20, 1848	Buttons, deadeye ...	\$0 35 per gross.	Norfolk.
		Blacking, boxes of..	90 per dozen.	
		Beeswax .....	39 per lb.	
		Combs, coarse.....	1 10 per dozen.	
		Combs, fine .....	1 60 do	
		Cotton, spools of ...	60 do	
		Grass, for hats.....	5 00 per 100 hands.	
		Handkerchiefs, cotton	18 each.	
		Handkerchiefs, silk .	80 do	
		Jacknives .....	90 do	
		Looking-glasses ....	28 do	
		Needles, assorted ...	2 00 per 1,000.	
		Razors .....	38 each.	
		Razor straps.....	20 do	
		Ribbon, hat .....	1 15 per piece.	
		Shaving soap, cakes.	50 per dozen.	
		Sewing silk .....	7 00 per pound.	
		Scissors .....	40 each.	
		Spoons .....	06 do	
		Thread .....	90 per pound.	
Tapes .....	40 per dozen.			
Thimbles.....	02 each.			
William Lang.....	May 25, 1848	Small stores, viz.....	.....	Boston.
		Brushes, shaving....	08 each.	

Chester P. Knapp ... May 27, 1848

Brushes, scrubbing..	\$0 20 each.
Brushes, shoe.....	18 do
Brushes, clothes ....	15 do
Buttons, navy, vest..	1 75 per gross.
Buttons, navy, coat..	6 00 do
Buttons, deadeye ...	24 do
Blacking, boxes of ..	50 per dozen.
Beeswax, .....	20 per pound.
Combs, coarse .....	50 per dozen.
Combs, fine.....	1 10 do
Cotton, spools of....	30 do
Grass, for hats.....	2 25 per 100 hands.
Handkerchiefs, cotton	05 each.
Handkerchiefs, silk..	25 do
Jacknives .....	47 do
Looking-glasses.....	08 do
Needles, assorted....	1 25 per 1,000.
Razors .....	30 each.
Razor straps.....	- 26 do
Ribbon hat .....	65 per piece.
Shaving soap .....	25 per dozen.
Sewing silk .....	6 00 per pound.
Scissors .....	21 each.
Spoons.....	04 do
Thread.....	65 per pound.
Tape.....	36 per dozen.
Thimbles.....	01½ each.
Small stores, viz.....	.....
Brushes, shaving....	05 each.
Brushes, scrubbing..	20 do

Pensacola.

G—Continued.

Contractor's names.	Date of contract.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
J. Chester P. Knapp— Continued.	May 27, 1848	Brushes, shoe..... Brushes, clothes.... Buttons, navy, vest.. Buttons, navy, coat.. Buttons, dead-eye... Blacking, boxes of.. Beeswax..... Combs, coarse..... Combs, fine..... Cotton, spools of.... Grass, for hats..... Handkerchiefs, cotton Handkerchiefs, silk.. Jackknives..... Looking-glasses.... Needles, assorted... Razors..... Razor straps..... Ribbon, hat..... Shaving soap, cakes. Sewing silk..... Scissors..... Spoons..... Thread.....	\$0 14 each..... 25 do 75 per gross. 50 do 25 do 75 per dozen. 31 per pound. 75 per dozen. 40 do 40 do 5 00 per 100 hands. 06½ each. 20 do 14 do 20 do 50 per 1,000. 25 each. 25 do 1 00 per piece. 25 per dozen. 1 00 per pound. 10 each. 03 do 1 00 per pound.	Pensacola.

E. J. Higgins & Bro.. June 3, 1848

Tape .....	\$0 10 per dozen.
Thimbles.....	03 each.
Small stores, viz.....	.....
Brushing, shaving...	05 each.
Brushes, scrubbing..	15 do
Brushes, shoe.....	13 do.
Brushes, clothes ....	04 do
Buttons, navy, vest..	1 00 per gross.
Buttons, navy, coat..	1 00 do
Buttons, deadeye....	20 do
Blacking, boxes of..	55 per dozen.
Beeswax .....	25 per pound.
Combs, coarse .....	70 per dozen.
Combs, fine. ....	1 10 do
Cotton, spools of....	25 do
Grass, for hats.....	3 00 per 100 hands
Handkerchiefs,cotton	10 each.
Handkerchiefs, silk..	53 do
Jacknives .....	42 do
Looking-glasses.....	10 do
Mustard seed .....	13 per pound.
Needles, assorted ...	75 per 1,000.
Pepper, black .....	12 per pound.
Pepper, red .....	15 do
Razors .....	20 each.
Razor straps.....	05 do
Ribbon, hat .....	1 00 per piece.
Shaving soap, cakes.	25 per dozen.
Sewing silk .....	1 50 per pound.
Scissors .....	15 each.

New York.

## G—Continued.

Contractors' name.	Date of contract.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
E. J. Higgins & Bro— Continued.	June 3, 1848	Spoons . . . . .	\$0 03 each . . . . .	New York.
		Thread . . . . .	55 per pound.	
		Tape . . . . .	16 per dozen.	
		Thimbles . . . . .	01 each.	
George W. Pappeer..	May 20, 1848	Fresh beef . . . . .	05 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound..	Baltimore.
		Vegetables . . . . .	01 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
Philip Otterback ....	May 22, 1848	Fresh beef . . . . .	05 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100 do	.. Washington, D. C.
		Vegetables . . . . .	02 do	
William Ward . . . . .	May 26, 1848	Fresh beef . . . . .	07 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	.. Norfolk.
		Vegetables . . . . .	02 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
Nahum Chapin . . . . .	May 29, 1848	Fresh beef . . . . .	06 do	.. Boston.
		Vegetables . . . . .	01 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
Henry B. Tichenor...	May 30, 1848	Fresh beef . . . . .	03 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	.. New York.
		Vegetables . . . . .	02 48-100 do	
Thomas Currier . . . . .	May 31, 1848	Fresh beef . . . . .	10 do	.. Portsmouth, N. H.
		Vegetables . . . . .	01 do	
David Woelpper . . . . .	June 2, 1848	Fresh beef . . . . .	04 99-100 do	.. Philadelphia.
		Vegetables . . . . .	01 99-100 do	
William McVoy . . . . .	June 9, 1848	Fresh beef . . . . .	05 do	.. Pensacola.
		Vegetables . . . . .	02 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	
Charles M. Reed ....	May 27, 1848	Woolen stockings...	4 25 per dozen . . . . .	Boston, N. York, and Norfolk.
		Woolen socks . . . . .	2 60 do	
Sumner Flagg . . . . .	May 30, 1848	Mattresses . . . . .	3 80 each . . . . .	do



Timberlake & Burritt	May	31, 1848	Barnsley sheeting...	55 per yard .....	Boston, N. York, and Norfolk.
			Canvas duck .....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			Dungare .....	09 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	
Timberlake & Burritt	May	31, 1848	Blue flannel.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ do .....	do
Lewis Timberlake ...	May	31, 1848	Black silk handk'efs.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ each.....	do
Timberlake & Burritt	May	31, 1848	Barnsley sheeting frocks.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ do .....	do
Charles Gifford .....	June	3, 1848	Canvas dk. trowsers.	1 20 per pair.	
			Calfskin shoes.....	1 05 do .....	do
			Calfskin pumps.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	
Timberlake & Burritt	June	6, 1848	Blue cloth pea jack'ts	6 40 each.....	do
			Blue cloth monkey jackets.....	5 50 do	
			Blue cloth trowsers..	3 30 per pair.	
			Blue flan'l overshirts.	1 35 each.	
			Blue flan'l undershirts	83 do	
			Blue flan'l drawers..	83 per pair.	
James G. Stebbins ...	July	18, 1848	1,800 bbls. navy beef	9 21 per bbl.....	Boston.
James G. Stebbins ...	July	18, 1848	900 do do	9 21 do .....	New York.
Lyman T. Smith.....	July	25, 1848	900 do do	9 10 do .....	do
James G. Stebbins ...	July	18, 1848	1,800 do do	9 49 do .....	Norfolk.
Ambrose Chamberlain	July	15, 1848	1,600 do pork	$\frac{1}{2}$ at \$9 97 & $\frac{1}{2}$ at 9 84 per bbl	Boston.
George W. Shaw ...	July	14, 1848	1,600 do do	do 10 86 do 10 46 do	New York.
George W. Shaw ...	July	14, 1848	1,600 do do	do 10 86 do 10 46 do	Norfolk.
<i>Charter parties.</i>					
Bark Susan .....	Feb.	4, 1848	Freight of stores....	69 per bbl.....	Rio de Janicra, Braz.
Bark Lucia Maria....	Feb.	16, 1848	do	70 do .....	Port Prayer, Cape de Verde.

## G—Continued.

Contractor's names.	Date of contract.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
Ship Isaac Walton...	Feb. 17, 1848	Freight of stores....	\$1 48 per lb.....4.....	Monterey, Cali.
Bark E. Wright, jr...	June 15, 1848	do .....	57 do .....	P't Mahon, Minorca.
Ship Chili .....	July 10, 1848	do .....	1 17 do .....	Monterey, Cali.
Ship Ariel .....	Oct. 21, 1848	do .....	1 27 do .....	Macao, China.
<i>Unexpired contracts.*</i>				
Gilbert Davis .....	April 28, 1847	160,000 lbs. navy but- ter.	25 do .....	Boston, N. York and Norfolk.
Frederick Griffing ...	May 6, 1847	40,000 do do	24 do .....	do
Gilbert Davis .....	May 3, 1847	200,000 do cheese	17 do .....	do
William Starr .....	May 10, 1847	40,000 do do	13½ do .....	do
Orrin Brown .....	May 10, 1847	40,000 do do	14 do .....	do
H. Burrell & Co ....	June 5, 1847	40,000 do do	15 do .....	do
Eli L. Corbin .....	May 26, 1847	40,000 do butter	22 do .....	do

\* These contracts continue for four years—one-fourth the quantities specified in each to be delivered annually.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 1, 1848.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, October 30, 1848.

Sir: In compliance with your order of the 16th instant, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the fiscal condition of the Naval Medical and Surgical Department.

Amount of appropriation for surgeons' necessaries and appliances remaining on hand, June 30, 1848.....	\$19,246 08
Amount appropriated by act of Congress approved August 3, 1848.....	28,500 00
Total....	<u>47,746 08</u>
Balance of surgeons' necessaries and appliances in the Treasury, October 1, 1848.....	37,192 46
Amount of naval hospital fund in the Treasury, October 1, 1848.....	<u>209,856 19</u>

The unexpended balance under the head of "Medicines Arrearages," represented by my last report as in the Treasury of the United States, November 1, 1847, does not now appear, having been transferred to the surplus fund as required by section 2d of act of Congress approved May 1, 1820.

The estimated expenses of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the year commencing July 1, 1849, as presented in table A, are.....	<u>\$7,670 00</u>
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The amount of "Surgeons' necessaries and appliances" required to meet the demands of the force afloat, navy yards, naval stations, and marine corps, for the year as above stated, as estimated in table B, is.....	<u>\$38,500 00</u>
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In this sum the support of the naval asylum and naval hospitals is not included, being delivered from the naval hospital fund; to the present prosperous condition of which I would, with pleasure, invite your attention.

Since the date of my last report a numerous force has been withdrawn from the Gulf of Mexico; and the consequent return of the medical officers attached, suggests to me this agreeable opportunity of testifying to the energy and success with which their duties have been performed. It is but justice to those whose labors have been as unostentatious as the results here recorded have been creditable to their professional skill that the chief of this bureau should accord the praise so well deserved.

The returns from foreign stations afford gratifying evidence that our squadrons abroad have been exempt from epidemic disease.

It will be seen by table C that the number of surgeons and assistant surgeons required for duty the ensuing year differs somewhat from that presented in my last estimate. To explain the fact that a larger number of surgeons should be needed to meet the wants of a diminished number of ships, I would observe that this is owing to the change in the *character* of the force to be maintained. In place of the smaller vessels employed of late, and entitled only to assistant surgeons, a less numerous, but larger class, will now be kept afloat, requiring the detail of senior officers. For the same reasons, the complement of assistant surgeons estimated as necessary to the sea and home service will be found decreased. The number of each grade remaining, after the disposition proposed in the statement above referred to, will be 13 surgeons and 7 assistant surgeons; a reserve manifestly inadequate to meet the exigencies of permanent and temporary disability, attendance upon examination, and the repose required after long and arduous cruising.

During the past year five sloops-of-war entitled to the services of the higher grade have been, of necessity, officered by assistant surgeons.

With the hope that these circumstances will ensure your favorable consideration of the measure for the moderate increase of the medical corps as proposed to, and partially sanctioned by, the last Congress,

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

THO. HARRIS.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
Secretary of the Navy.

## A.

*Estimate of the sum required for the support of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the year ending June 30, 1850, under act of Congress, approved August 31, 1842.*

Salary of chief of bureau .....	\$2,500 00	
Salary of assistant to chief.....	1,400 00	
Salary of one clerk.....	1,200 00	
Salary of one clerk, at .....	\$300 00	
Increased by section 1, act March 3, 1847 .....	200 00	
	<u>1,000 00</u>	
Salary of messenger.....	700 00	
		\$6,800 00

*Contingent expenses.*

Labor .....	120 00	
Blank books and stationery .....	350 00	
Miscellaneous items.....	100 00	
		<u>570 00</u>
Total required.....		<u><u>7,370 00</u></u>

THO. HARRIS,

Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

## B.

*Estimate from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the naval service of the year ending June 30, 1850, so far as coming under its cognizance, October 30, 1848.*

*Ships of the line (1.)*

1, at \$3,000.....	\$3,000 00
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*Frigates (6.)*

6, each at \$1,200 .....	7,200 00
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*Sloops of war (17.)*

13, each at \$800.....	\$10,400 00	
4, each at \$750.....	3,000 00	
	<u>13,400 00</u>	

*Steamers (8.)*

3, each at \$700.....	2,100 00	
1, at \$600.....	600 00	
1, at \$400.....	400 00	
3, each at \$300 .....	900 00	
	<u>4,000 00</u>	

*Brigs (4.)*

4, each at \$600.....	2,400 00
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B—Continued.

<i>Schooners (1.)</i>		
1, at \$250.....		250 00
<i>Storeships (7.)</i>		
5, each at \$250.....	1,250 00	
2, each at \$200.....	400 00	
	1,650 00	
<i>Receiving ships (4.)</i>		
3, each at \$500.....	1,500 00	
1, at \$200.....	200 00	
	1,700 00	
<i>Surveying vessels.</i>		
1 brig, at \$300.....	300 00	
2 steamers, each at \$200.....	400 00	
General survey service.....	500 00	
	1,200 00	
<i>Navy yards (8.)</i>		
* 1, at \$550.....	550 00	
5, each at \$350.....	1,750 00	
1, at \$200.....	200 00	
1, at \$150.....	150 00	
	2,650 00	
<i>Naval stations (2.)</i>		
Marine barracks, Washington.....	\$600 00	
Naval school, Annapolis.....	450 00	
	\$1,050 00	

RECAPITULATION.

1 ship of the line.....	\$3,000 00
6 frigates.....	7,200 00
17 sloops of war.....	13,400 00
8 steamers.....	4,000 00
4 brigs.....	2,400 00
1 schooner.....	250 00
7 storeships.....	1,650 00
4 receiving ships.....	1,700 00
3 surveying vessels, and general service.....	1,200 00
8 navy yards.....	2,650 00
2 naval stations.....	1,050 00
Total estimated.....	38,500 00

THO. HARRIS,  
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

\* Including estimate for the receiving vessel "Union," at Philadelphia.

## C.

*Statement showing the number of medical officers required for duty the ensuing year, with the general disposition of the corps.*

## SURGEONS.

*Sea service.*

1 line of battle ship.....	1
6 frigates .....	6
17 sloops.....	17
8 steamers, three having assistant surgeons only .....	5
Total.....	29

*Home service.*

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery .....	1
4 receiving ships.....	4
8 navy yards .....	8
7 rendezvous.....	7
4 hospitals.....	4
2 naval stations .....	2
Naval asylum.....	1
Total.....	27
Number required for sea and shore duty.....	56

Number of surgeons in service.....	69
Number required for duty.....	56
Remaining ..	13

## ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

*Sea service.*

1 line of battle ship .....	3
6 frigates .....	12
17 sloops .....	17
8 steamers, seven having assistant surgeons.....	7
4 brigs.....	4
1 schooner .....	1
7 storeships .....	7
3 surveying vessels.....	3
Total.....	54

*Home service.*

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery .....	1
4 receiving ships, 1 having surgeon only .....	3
8 navy yards, 2 having surgeons only .....	6
4 hospitals .....	7
Naval asylum .....	1
Marine barracks, head-quarters .....	1
Total.....	19
Number required for sea and shore duty.....	73

C—Continued.

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Number of assistant surgeons in service.....	80
Number required for duty.....	73
Remaining.....	<u>7</u>

THO. HARRIS,  
*Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.*

*Estimate of the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps for one year, from the 1st July, 1849, to the 30th June, 1850.*

There will be required for the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps for one year, commencing on the 1st July, 1849, in addition to the balances then remaining on hand, the sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty cents.

	Amount.
1. For provisions .....	\$30,674 80
2. For clothing .....	42,948 00
3. For fuel .....	13,158 00
4. For military stores, pay of armorers, repair of arms, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments .....	6,000 00
5. For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting...	8,000 00
6. For repair of barracks and rent of temporary barracks and offices of commanding officers .....	6,000 00
7. For contingencies, viz: Freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bedsacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital head-quarters .....	18,184 00
	124,964 80

Respectfully submitted.

AUG. A. NICHOLSON, Q. M. M. C.

*Provisions.*

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Washerwomen.	Matron.	Total.	Rations per day, at 16 cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, matron, and washerwomen.....	512	34	1	547	1	30,674	80



Estimate of expenses, &c.—Continued.

Clothing.

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Dollars.	Cents.
	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at \$33 per annum.....	1,156	38,148
600 watch coats, at \$8 each.....		4,800	.....
		42,948	.....

Fuel.

For whom required.	Numbers.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.
	Commandant.....	1	36	4	.....	36	4
Lieutenant Colonel.....	1	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Majors.....	4	26	.....	.....	104	.....	.....
Staff Majors.....	3	26	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
Staff Captain.....	1	21	2	.....	21	2	.....
Captains.....	9	21	2	.....	191	2	.....
Lieutenants—1st and 2d.....	20	16	4	.....	330	.....	.....
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, servants, and washerwomen.....	547	1	4	.....	820	4	.....
Matron to hospital head-quarters.....	1	1	4	.....	1	4	.....
Hospital head-quarters.....	1	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Hospitals.....	6	16	4	.....	82	4	.....
Armory at head-quarters.....	1	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Mess rooms.....	6	3	4	.....	21	.....	.....
Offices of commandant and staff and commanding officers at posts.....	11	7	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
Guard rooms at barracks.....	6	21	.....	.....	126	.....	.....
Guard rooms at navy yards.....	3	21	.....	.....	63	.....	.....
Clothing stores.....	3	5	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
One-fourth additional on 546 cords, the quantity supposed to be required for stations north of latitude 39.....					136	4	.....
Total cords required.....					*2,193		

\*Which, at \$6 per cord, is \$13,158.

*Detail estimate of pay and subsistence of officers; pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine corps, and pay for undrawn clothing and rations, from July 1, 1849, to June 30, 1850, inclusive.*

Rank and grade.	Number.	Pay.			Subsistence.			Aggregate.	
		Pay per month.	Number of servants at \$7 per month.	Number of servants at \$3 per month.	Total.	Number of rations per day at 20 cts. per ration.	Number of extra or double rations per day at 20 cts. per ration.		Total.
Brigadier general commandant.....	1	75	2		\$1,068 00	6	6	\$876 00	\$1,944 00
Lieutenant colonel.....	1	60	2		888 00	5	5	730 00	1,618 00
Majors.....	4	50	2		3,072 00	4	4	2,336 00	5,408 00
Adjutant and inspector, paymaster and quartermaster.....	3	60		2	2,736 00	4		876 00	3,612 00
Assistant quartermaster.....	1	50		1	696 00	4		292 00	988 00
Captains, commanding posts and at sea.....	9	50	1		6,156 00	4	4	5,256 00	11,412 00
Captains.....	4	40	1		2,256 00	4		1,168 00	3,424 00
First lieutenants, commanding guards or detachments at sea.....	4	40	1		2,256 00	4		1,168 00	3,424 00
First lieutenants.....	16	30	1		7,104 00	4		4,672 00	11,776 00
Second lieutenants.....	20	25	1		7,680 00	4		5,840 00	13,520 00
Sergeant major.....	1	17			204 00				204 00
Quartermaster sergeant.....	1	17			204 00				204 00
Drum and fife majors.....	2	16			334 00				354 00
Orderly sergeants and sergeants of guards at sea.....	34	16			6,528 00				6,528 00
Sergeants.....	46	13			7,176 00				7,176 00
Corporals.....	80	9			8,640 00				8,640 00
Drummers and fifers.....	60	8			5,760 00				5,760 00
Privates.....	1000	7			84,000 00				84,000 00
Hospital steward.....	1	30			360 00	1		73 00	433 00
Clerks to brigadier general, adjutant and inspector, paymaster, quartermaster, and assistant quartermaster.....	9				5,740 00				5,740 00

Clerk in clothing bureau at Norfolk.....	1		283 28			283 28
Messenger to assistant quartermaster, and messenger and nurse in hospital at head-quarters.....	3		1,044 56			1,044 56
Additional rations to officers for five years' service.....				160	11,680 00	11,680 00
Bounty for re-enlistment.....	150		2,672 00			2,672 00
Two months' pay for unexpired time of former enlistment.....	124		1,736 00			1,736 00
Two months' rations for unexpired time of former enlistment.....	124			at 19 c'ts 1	1,437 16	1,437 16
Two months' clothing for unexpired time of former enlistment.....	124				620 00	620 00
Officers' servants at \$8 50 per month, for rations and clothing.....	72				7,344 00	7,344 00
Undrawn clothing and rations.....					6,000 00	6,000 00
			158,643 84		50,363 16	209,012 00

Respectfully submitted.

HEAD-QUARTERS MARINE CORPS,  
Paymaster's Office, November 2, 1848.

GEO. W. WALKER, *Paymaster Marine Corps.*

No. 6.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

PENSION OFFICE, *November 25, 1848.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, the following lists of pensioners, in conformity with the provisions of the 3d section of the law of the United States, of the 10th of April, 1812, entitled "an act for the regulation of the navy and privateer pension, and navy hospital funds."

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 of pensioners who draw 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 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." And

4. A list of the orphan children of officers, seamen and marines, who have been pensioned under the act of August 11, 1848.

The list of invalid pensioners contains the names of all persons who are now drawing pensions under the act of the 23d of April, 1800, except a few invalids who have been pensioned under special acts, and to whose names an asterisk (thus \*) is affixed.

By the provisions of the act of the 11th of August last, all those widows who were drawing pensions under other laws when that act passed, are entitled to pensions during their widowhood; and the act merges all other laws respecting widows of persons who served in the navy. I have therefore given but one list of widows which embraces all who are now in the receipt of pensions on account of the naval service of their deceased husbands.

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

J. L. EDWARDS,  
*Commissioner of Pensions.*

HON. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

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ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

INVALID NAVY PENSIONERS,

COMPLETE TO NOVEMBER 17, 1848.

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*Alphabetical list of Invalid Navy Pensioners, complete to November 17, 1848.*

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Acts of Congress under which allowed.
Abbott, Samuel.....	seaman.....	March 1, 1815.....	\$5 00	April 23, 1800.
Allen, Zephaniah.....	marine.....	March 1, 1801.....	3 00	do
Adams, George.....	quarter gunner.....	December 31, 1836..	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Alexander, George.....	ordinary seaman.....	July 19, 1814.....	8 00	do
Adams, William.....	seaman.....	July 25, 1838.....	3 00	do
Ashley, Joseph.....	ordinary seaman.....	December 18, 1835..	2 50	do
Allcorn, James.....	sailing master.....	January 1, 1815.....	20 00	do
Andrews, Robert.....	quarter gunner.....	August 1, 1829.....	4 50	do
Austin, Thomas.....	yeoman.....	December 7, 1838..	7 50	do
Adams, John.....	seaman.....	February 17, 1836..	6 00	do
Adams, Alexander.....	do.....	October 6, 1812.....	3 00	do
Anderson, Gabriel.....	do.....	August 19, 1835.....	1 50	do
Anderson, John.....	captain of the hold.....	October 21, 1841...	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Allen James.....	seaman.....	June 2, 1843.....	4 00	do
Allen, William*.....	do.....	January 1, 1839.....	5 00	March 1, 1843.
Anderson, Samuel T.....	chaplain.....	July 1, 1844.....	20 00	April 23, 1800.
Alexander, John.....	ordinary seaman.....	October 8, 1846.....	5 00	do
Aggens, Frederick.....	quarter gunner.....	September 19, 1845..	3 75	do
Anderson, Lewis.....	seaman.....	May 8, 1847.....	3 00	do
Anderson, John.....	quartermaster.....	September 24, 1847..	4 00	do
Burr, Nathan.....	quarter gunner.....	December 30, 1814..	4 50	do
Bryant, Samuel.....	seaman.....	March 5, 1830.....	3 00	do
Brown, John.....	do.....	July 1, 1829.....	6 00	do

Barnard, Peter.....	ordinary seaman .....	December 1, 1814....	3 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.....	February 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 .....	September 5, 1834..	2 25	do
Bird, James.....	seaman.....	November 7, 1828...	6 00	do
Burnham, John.....	master's mate.....	December 10, 1813..	9 00	do
Butler, John.....	seaman.....	November 22, 1815..	5 00	do
Berry, John.....	master-at-arms.....	March 18, 1835. ....	4 50	do
Brown, 4th, John.....	seaman.....	August 31, 1825....	3 00	do
Berry, Edward.....	do .....	July 4, 1837.....	4 50	do
Bantam, James.....	ordinary seaman.....	July 5, 1833.....	4 00	do
Bell, James .....	seaman.....	August 23, 1823....	6 00	do
Bowman, Godfrey.....	do .....	September 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 .....	February 28, 1819 ..	6 00	do
Borge, Peter,.....	captain's steward.....	May 19, 1834.....	6 00	do
Brumley, John.....	seaman.....	September 1, 1826...	6 00	do
Barker, William .....	ordinary seaman.....	July 1, 1802.....	6 00	do
Baggs, William.....	marine.....	March 1, 1814.....	3 00	do
Boyle, George .....	seaman.....	November 21, 1837..	4 00	do
Bruce, John .....	quarter gunner.....	November 1, 1826 ..	9 00	do
Bain, William .....	do .....	October 22, 1833....	3 50	do
Bunnell, David C.....	seaman.....	April 27, 1813.....	3 00	do
Bowden, Thomas.....	quartermaster.....	December 7, 1837...	4 00	do
Baker, Henry S.....	seaman.....	December 11, 1838..	4 50	do

## Navy Invalid Pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Acts of Congress under which allowed.
Berry, Robert.....	seaman .....	June 22, 1289.....	\$6 00	April 23, 1800.
Barrett, Joseph .....	quarter gunner.....	April 17, 1813.....	9 00	do
Bennett, John.....	seaman.....	Dec. 14, 1814.....	6 00	do
Blake, James .....	ordinary seamen.....	July 26, 1822.....	5 00	do
Batts, Alfred .....	do .....	October 24, 1833.....	5 00	do
Bennett, George .....	do .....	September 16, 1839 ..	2 50	do
Bryant, Lemuel.....	do .....	August 1, 1814.....	8 00	do
Bosworth, Samuel.....	seaman.....	July 3, 1823.....	6 00	do
Barker, James .....	quartermaster.....	April 20, 1836.....	8 00	do
Bartlett, Thomas.....	seaman.....	November 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.....	January 1, 1832.....	6 00	do
Butler, Samuel.....	quarter gunner.....	August 28, 1815 .....	8 00	do
Buchanan, Thomas.....	marine.....	June 4, 1829.....	3 00	do
Benson, John.....	cook.....	January 20, 1844.....	9 00	do
Butler, Thomas.....	captain of the foretop...	August 11, 1844 .....	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Byrnes, Patrick.....	marine.....	May 6, 1843.....	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Burns, John.....	ordinary seaman.....	October 29, 1844.....	5 00	do
Ballard, Ebenezer.....	seaman.....	January 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.....	September 26, 1845 ..	3 00	do



Bogardus, Archibald R.	midshipman	April 6, 1847	4 75	do
Badgely, James	carpenter's mate	June 20, 1847	4 75	do
Brown, Charles	marine	August 21, 1847	3 50	do
Bullen, Martin	quartermaster	November 21, 1846	9 00	do
Bullock, John	captain of the fore-castle	October 9, 1846	7 50	do
Breckell, Richard	seaman	February 23, 1847	6 00	do
Bell, Jacob	ship's corporal	September 24, 1847	7 00	do
Bines, Robert M.	corporal of marines	September 12, 1847	3 12½	do
Baum, George	marine	October 3, 1847	3 50	do
Brondie, Antonio	leader of the band	April 6, 1847	4 50	do
Clark, Thomas J.	carpenter's mate	April 27, 1839	2 37½	do
Carter, Horace	landsman	February 26, 1837	2 00	do
Clark, John	boatswain's mate	January 15, 1838	7 12½	do
Carson, Robert	ordinary seaman	June 26, 1821	5 00	do
Chase, Leonard	do	August 1, 1828	5 00	do
Clements, John	seaman	December 29, 1812	6 00	do
Collins, Michael	do	April 22, 1834	4 50	do
Caswell, Abraham	ordinary seaman	September 30, 1838	2 50	do
Cole, Daniel H.	marine	December 27, 1832	3 00	do
Cook, William	cabin cook	June 30, 1836	4 50	do
Cole, James	seaman	May 1, 1823	5 00	do
Conklin, John	do	December 31, 1837	3 00	do
Christie, David	marine	January 1, 1841	4 00	do
Childs, Enos B.	midshipman	April 2, 1823	9 50	do
Covill, Nathaniel	quarter gunner	January 1, 1832	9 00	do
Chapman, Nathaniel	do	June 10, 1815	9 00	do
Cornell, George	carpenter's mate	September 10, 1813	9 00	do
Champlin, John C.	seaman	May 21, 1831	6 00	do
Clark, John	do	May 31, 1825	3 00	do
Clark, Thomas R.	ordinary seaman	February 18, 1823	3 75	do

*Navy Invalid Pensioners—Continued.*

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Acts of Congress under which allowed.
Cole, John.....	ordinary seaman ?.....	February 6, 1832....	\$5 00	April 23, 1800.
Cardevan, Edward.....	seaman.....	February 28, 1836...	3 00	do
Covenhaven, Francis.....	ordinary seaman.....	June 22, 1807.....	3 75	do
Cathcart, Robert.....	seaman.....	September 20, 1816..	6 00	do
Collins, John.....	do.....	February 9, 1813....	6 00	do
Coomes, George.....	do.....	July 1, 1825.....	8 00	do
Cantrill, William.....	marine.....	April 8, 1830.....	2 00	do
Carr, Edward.....	seaman.....	May 13, 1835.....	6 00	do
Clark, William.....	ordinary seaman.....	August 29, 1842....	5 00	do
Conklin, John.....	do.....	August 8, 1840.....	5 00	do
Carrick, John.....	landsman.....	September 16, 1842..	4 00	do
Collins, John.....	seaman.....	February 28, 1839...	2 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.....	professor of mathematics.	July 31, 1845.....	20 00	do
Clinton, William.....	landsman.....	August 27, 1846....	4 00	do
Dunbar, William.....	seaman.....	May 31, 1840.....	4 50	do
Dunn, Richard.....	do.....	January 1, 1829.....	6 00	do
Dixon, James.....	do.....	November 11, 1835..	3 00	do
Danvers, Daniel.....	marine.....	October 22, 1835....	3 00	do
Dodge, Stillman.....	ordinary seaman.....	May 1, 1831.....	3 33½	do
Donigan, Timothy.....	do.....	April 27, 1837.....	2 50	do

Dunn, William	gunner	October 8, 1835	10 00	do
Dalrymple, Joseph	seaman	February 24, 1814	4 50	do
Deddolph, Owen	gunner	June 25, 1814	5 00	do
Douglas, Matthias	seaman	April 23, 1814	10 00	do
Dunham, James	gunner	July 4, 1828	5 00	do
Daniels, John	quartermaster	September 7, 1816	9 00	do
Dunn, John	marine	July 1, 1818	3 00	do
Davidson, John	lieutenant	March 1, 1801	20 00	do
Daykin, Samuel	marine	October 22, 1834	3 00	do
Diragen, John	seaman	December 22, 1815	5 00	do
Darley, James	ordinary seaman	March 1, 1838	5 00	do
Darrington, William	yeoman	October 18, 1841	3 75	do
Davis, Jesse D	ordinary seaman	September 2, 1843	5 00	do
Duffy, James*	seaman	December 1, 1842	2 50	February 13, 1845.
Durnell, Joseph	quartermaster	May 10, 1845	3 00	April 23, 1800.
Darling, Benjamin F	first class apprentice	October 22, 1844	2 00	do
Dodge, Edwin J	seaman	May 18, 1846	3 00	do
Duncan, John	landsman	April 6, 1846	4 00	do
Dickson, William	seaman	April 8, 1847	3 00	do
Douglas, Archibald	marine	August 21, 1846	3 50	do
Donovan, James	seaman	November 23, 1847	6 00	do
Edwards, Thomas	quartermaster	January 1, 1823	9 00	do
Edwards, Standish F	seaman	May 11, 1837	3 00	do
Elliott, Francis	marine	April 20, 1837	3 50	do
Evans, Ebenezer	seaman	March 2, 1813	6 00	do
Elam, Jesse	marine	August 1, 1828	6 00	do
Evans, William	do	May 1, 1827	3 00	do
Enos, Abner	master's mate	June 4, 1830	6 00	do
Edmonds, Gardner	ordinary seaman	June 4, 1814	5 00	do
Eddo, James	captain of forecandle	January 16, 1835	1 75	do

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*Navy Invalid Pensioners—Continued.*

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Acts of Congress under which allowed.
English, Thomas .....	ordinary seaman .....	May 14, 1832 .....	\$5 00	April 23, 1800.
Edwards, George .....	first class boy .....	May 21, 1837 .....	4 00	do
Edgar, Henry .....	boatswain's mate .....	September 19, 1843..	9 50	do
Evans, William .....	officers' cook .....	December 10, 1847..	7 50	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 .....	0 37½	do
Flood, Jack .....	seaman .....	July 7, 1837 .....	6 00	do
Fleming, Andrew W .....	do .....	December 20, 1839..	4 50	do
Forsaith, Robert .....	marine .....	May 18, 1799 .....	3 00	do
Flagg, William .....	lieutenant .....	October 31, 1800....	18 75	do
Fallerhee, John .....	landsman .....	August 1, 1827 .....	4 00	do
Fitzgerald, George .....	seaman .....	October 11, 1838....	2 00	do
Fitzpatrick, Michael .....	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 .....	December 31, 1836..	6 00	do
Falvay, John .....	do .....	August 29, 1842 .....	3 00	do
Fry, Henry* .....	purser .....	January 1, 1838 .....	20 00	August 29, 1842.
Fields, George .....	gunner's mate .....	January 28, 1841....	4 75	April 23, 1800.
Fatio, L. C. F .....	midshipman .....	March 25, 1825 .....	2 37½	do
Franklin, Benjamin* .....	seaman .....	January 1, 1840 .....	6 00	June 1, 1842.

Frazier, James.....	do .....	March 9, 1844.....	6 00	April 23, 1800.
Finney, Robert.....	ordinary seaman.....	October 21, 1844....	3 75	do
Francis, Louis.....	do .....	July 14, 1846.....	3 75	do
Finn, Augustus.....	landsman.....	May 31, 1845.....	4 00	do
Farragut, James.....	ordinary seaman.....	January 8, 1846.....	3 75	do
Flock, William.....	captain of the hold.....	May 10, 1845.....	3 75	do
Fowler, Ezekiel.....	quartermaster.....	January 29, 1847....	8 00	do
Francis, Edward.....	officers' cook.....	October 15, 1846....	7 50	do
Fogg, Martin B.....	marine.....	June 6, 1848.....	7 00	do
Goodshull, William M.....	seaman.....	July 15, 1825.....	6 00	do
Goodell, Chester.....	ordinary seaman.....	December 12, 1834..	3 00	do
Good, James.....	seaman.....	January 1, 1829.....	12 00	do
Gerome, Anthony.....	do .....	January 1, 1832....	6 00	do
Gregory, William.....	marine.....	May 28, 1830.....	4 00	do
Green, Samuel H.....	quartermaster.....	January 1, 1819.....	9 00	do
Gardner, Daniel.....	ordinary seaman.....	March 28, 1814.....	2 50	do
Geyer, John*.....	seaman.....	April 6, 1815.....	6 00	April 2, 1816.
Grant, John.....	do .....	May 20, 1813.....	6 00	April 23, 1800.
Gunnison, William.....	ordinary seaman.....	November 24, 1833..	5 00	do
Glass, James.....	sergeant of marines.....	October 24, 1836....	3 25	do
Grant, James.....	seaman.....	April 9, 1829.....	8 00	do
Granso, John.....	captain of main-top.....	March 3, 1838.....	3 50	do
Green, Peter.....	seaman.....	April 3, 1827.....	5 00	do
Gillow, William.....	do .....	January 1, 1832.....	6 00	do
Gardner, Jeremiah.....	ordinary seaman.....	January 14, 1818....	5 00	do
Gilbody, Richard.....	do .....	January 14, 1826....	4 00	do
Goodwin, Amaziah.....	seaman.....	January 1, 1840.....	6 00	do
Goodwin, Joseph H.....	do .....	November 13, 1843..	6 00	do
Gebhart, William.....	do .....	October 14, 1844....	6 00	do
Grant, John.....	ordinary seaman.....	July 1, 1831.....	4 00	do

*Navy Invalid Pensioners—Continued.*

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Acts of Congress under which allowed.
Golding, John A.....	sergeant of marines.....	November 6, 1845...	\$6 50	April 23, 1800.....
Green, James.....	seaman.....	September 23, 1847..	6 00	do
Gale, Henry.....	quarter gunner.....	September 24, 1847..	1 87½	do
Hatch, James.....	quarter gunner.....	July 1, 1814.....	12 00	do
Herringbrook, William.....	seaman.....	February 18, 1814...	6 00	do
Hogan, John.....	do.....	March 4, 1830.....	3 00	do
Hardy, John J.....	do.....	June 25, 1813.....	6 00	do
Harris, John.....	quarter gunner.....	August 1, 1827.....	4 50	do
Hussey, John.....	ordinary seaman.....	January 1, 1832.....	5 00	do
Hillman, Simon.....	do.....	July 3, 1815.....	4 00	do
Harris, Elijah L.....	marine.....	September 25, 1833..	3 00	do
Hamilton, John.....	seaman.....	May 1, 1827.....	6 00	do
Hoxie, John.....	do.....	August 15, 1800....	8 50	do
Holbrook, Samuel F.....	carpenter.....	September 30, 1820 .	5 00	do
Harding, Isaac.....	seaman.....	May 9, 1834.....	5 00	do
Hendricks, Garrett.....	do.....	August 9, 1834.....	6 00	do
Hanscomb, Uriah.....	ordinary seaman.....	October 16, 1799....	6 00	do
Hall, John.....	quartermaster.....	October 20, 1830....	4 50	do
Hale, Roswell.....	ordinary seaman.....	December 25, 1819..	5 00	do
Huntley, Thomas.....	seaman.....	August 31, 1837....	3 00	do
Hathaway, Ephraim.....	landsmen.....	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	April 23, 1800.
Hughes, Elias.....	ordinary seaman.....	August 28, 1837.....	5 00	do
Hazlett, Robert.....	musician marine corps...	December 12, 1836..	2 00	do
Hampton, Henry.....	ordinary seaman .....	June 14, 1840.....	1 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	do
Hamilton, John .....	seaman.....	October 5, 1837.....	6 00	do
Hampson, William.....	marine.....	August 29, 1842.....	2 62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	do
Higgins, Martin.....	coal heaver.....	December 14, 1842..	2 50	do
Hays, Charles.....	seaman.....	July 17, 1833.....	4 50	do
Hatton, Samuel.....	sailmaker's mate.....	January 3, 1845.....	4 75	do
Holm, Henry H. alias Charles.	ordinary seaman.....	August 16, 1845.....	2 50	do
Henry, John.....	do .....	July 3, 1845.....	2 50	do
Harris, George.....	seaman.....	March 11, 1846.....	6 00	do
Haas, Charles B.....	ordinary seaman.....	October 14, 1846....	5 90	do
Hillen, Edward.....	do .....	August 7, 1847.....	3 75	do
Holton, Francis M*.....	.....	January 1, 1848.....	8 00	August 11, 1848.
Johnson, Michael .....	seaman.....	January 31, 1812....	3 00	April 23, 1800.
Jenkins, David.....	do .....	August 1, 1828.....	6 00	do
Jordan, Richworth .....	do .....	March 15, 1836.....	6 00	do
Jones, Gilbert .....	ordinary seaman .....	June 30, 1815.....	2 50	do
Jackson, James .....	seaman.....	March 4, 1816.....	5 00	do
Jones, William.....	boy.....	August 24, 1814....	2 25	do
Irwin, Thomas.....	marine.....	January 31, 1837....	1 75	March 3, 1837.
Jones, Lewis.....	seaman .....	October 27, 1835....	6 00	April 23, 1800.
Joyce, John .....	ordinary seaman .....	August 30, 1839.....	3 75	do
Jackson, Ichabod.....	seaman .....	January 25, 1837....	4 50	do
Johnson, John .....	do .....	March 28, 1814.....	6 00	do
Jackson, John .....	cook.....	October 29, 1839....	4 50	do
Jennett, Joseph .....	captain of mizen-top.....	June 12, 1838.....	2 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	do
Jackson, Thomas (2d) .....	quartermaster.....	June 1, 1813.....	9 00	do
Jameson, Sylvester.....	seaman.....	August 1, 1828.....	6 00	do

*Navy Invalid Pensioners.—Continued.*

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Acts of Congress under which allowed.
Ingram, Edward	boatswain	April 1, 1831	\$5 00	April 23, 1800.
Jeffers, James	ordinary seaman	December 7, 1805	6 00	do
Jackson, Henry	captain of foretop	September 20, 1836	3 75	do
Irwin, Henry	marine	February 20, 1837	1 75	do
Jones, John	seaman	September 16, 1842	3 00	do
Johnson, Jacob	quarter gunner	November 22, 1843	3 75	do
Jones, James	seaman	April 20, 1844	6 00	do
Johnson, John	do	May 9, 1845	6 00	do
Johnson, John (3d)	do	March 21, 1845	6 00	do
Jones, James (2d)	do	September 18, 1845	6 00	do
Jones, James*	blacksmith	June 2, 1841	12 00	March 3, 1837.
Jones, James	seaman	October 16, 1846	6 00	April 23, 1800.
Johnson, Edward	do	December 3, 1846	6 00	do
Jones, Charles	quarter gunner	July 7, 1848	7 50	do
Jefferson, Walter	ordinary seaman	November 4, 1847	3 50	do
Kline, Nicholas	sergeant of marines	January 1, 1832	5 00	do
Keene, William C.	master-at-arms	September 10, 1813	9 00	do
Kleiss, Daniel	ordinary seaman	May 6, 1829	5 00	do
Key, Andrew	boatswain's mate	July 9, 1839	19 00	do
Kelly, James	marine	August 24, 1814	4 50	do
Kennedy, John	quarter gunner	July 1, 1825	4 50	do
Kiggan, John	ordinary seaman	April 30, 1838	2 50	do
Kensingger, George	master-at-arms	May 22, 1819	9 00	do



Kelly, Thomas	seaman	April 25, 1815	4 00	do
Kelly, Joseph	do	October 31, 1835	4 50	do
Keegan, John	quartermaster	March 27, 1830	6 00	do
Kidder, John F	apprentice	March 1, 1842	1 75	do
Kean, Thomas	seaman	January 13, 1847	3 00	do
Luscomb, John	ordinary seaman	January 15, 1838	2 50	do
Lang, John	seaman	July 27, 1837	6 00	do
Libbiss, Edward	ordinary seaman	June 11, 1836	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Lewis, John	boatswain's mate	January 1, 1832	9 00	do
Lovely, John	seaman	April 23, 1835	6 00	do
Lloyd, James	marine	April 5, 1834	2 00	do
Langley, Isaac	ordinary seaman	December 1, 1814	5 00	do
Lloyd, John	marine	June 8, 1819	3 00	do
Lagrange, John	seaman	November 30, 1834	4 50	do
Lewis, Robert	steward	September 5, 1830	6 75	do
Lee, Richard	quartermaster	July 1, 1820	6 00	do
Lane, Timothy	cook	March 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
Lynch, John	quartermaster	December 7, 1838	18 00	do
Lord, Nathaniel	quartermaster	February 26, 1843	4 50	do
Low, James*	seaman	January 1, 1846	6 00	August 4, 1846.
Locusson, Thomas	ordinary seaman	September 4, 1846	3 75	April 23, 1800.
Lewis, James	hospital steward	December 2, 1845	9 00	do
Ludlow, William	quarter gunner	September 24, 1847	7 50	do
Lord, William	seaman	May 9, 1847	6 00	do
Lawson, Devin	seaman	September 23, 1847	6 00	do
Martin, Edward	do	March 3, 1837	3 00	do
Marks, Jacob	marine	June 30, 1810	0 43 $\frac{3}{4}$	do

*Navy Invalid Pensioners.—Continued.*

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Acts of Congress under which allowed.
Merchant, Richard . . . . .	marine . . . . .	June 30, 1824 . . . . .	\$1 75	April 23, 1800.
Mount, James . . . . .	sergeant of marines . . . . .	June 7, 1837 . . . . .	4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Moses, James . . . . .	purser's steward . . . . .	April 23, 1816 . . . . .	9 00	do
Marks, Joseph . . . . .	seaman . . . . .	May 1, 1827 . . . . .	6 00	do
Myers, Edward . . . . .	do . . . . .	May 27, 1837 . . . . .	3 00	do
Murdoch, Thomas . . . . .	do . . . . .	June 30, 1836 . . . . .	6 00	do
McKeever, William . . . . .	ordinary seaman . . . . .	October 14, 1835 . . . . .	2 50	do
Munroe, John . . . . .	seaman . . . . .	July 22, 1835 . . . . .	4 50	do*
McDonald, James . . . . .	corporal of marines . . . . .	December 31, 1814 . . . . .	2 25	do
Meigs, John . . . . .	seaman . . . . .	July 1, 1819 . . . . .	10 00	do
McGarr, John . . . . .	steward . . . . .	November 11, 1832 . . . . .	4 50	do
Moffatt, Archibald . . . . .	ordinary seaman . . . . .	June 1, 1833 . . . . .	5 00	do
Miley, Enoch M. . . . .	quarter gunner . . . . .	March 28, 1814 . . . . .	8 00	do
McMahon, Peter . . . . .	ordinary seaman . . . . .	November 2, 1807 . . . . .	6 00	do
Meade, Samuel . . . . .	seaman . . . . .	October 19, 1837 . . . . .	3 00	do
Mattison, Andrew . . . . .	do . . . . .	September 10, 1813 . . . . .	5 00	do
Murphy, Patrick . . . . .	ordinary seaman . . . . .	October 19, 1836 . . . . .	5 00	do
Manchester, Giles . . . . .	do . . . . .	May 1, 1827 . . . . .	5 09	do
Merrill, James . . . . .	do . . . . .	October 23, 1819 . . . . .	5 00	do
Murray, Colton . . . . .	boatswain's mate . . . . .	August 1, 1831 . . . . .	9 00	o
McMahon, John . . . . .	ordinary seaman . . . . .	July 9, 1836 . . . . .	5 00	do
Marshall, George . . . . .	gunner . . . . .	March 31, 1825 . . . . .	2 50	do
McGill, Matthias . . . . .	seaman . . . . .	May 28, 1814 . . . . .	8 00	do

Myrick, John	gunner	August 7, 1837	5 00	do
Metzer, John	seaman	February 26, 1839	3 00	do
Moore, John	do	January 9, 1838	4 50	do
McDonald, James	do	December 31, 1826	3 00	do
Malprino, John	landsman	February 1, 1839	3 00	do
McLaughlin, Patrick	ordinary seaman	November 1, 1815	5 00	do
Myers, John	seaman	November 1, 1828	6 00	do
McIsaacs, Samuel	boy	July 30, 1814	5 00	do
Moran, William	seaman	December 5, 1815	6 00	do
Marks, Enos	ordinary seaman	February 16, 1815	5 00	do
McNeale, John H	seaman	June 1, 1832	3 00	do
Mitchell, John	quartermaster	June 11, 1832	8 00	do
McMurray, Matthew	seaman	September 1, 1827	6 00	do
Miller, Thomas	do	October 23, 1829	4 00	do
Moore, John	seaman	December 4, 1817	6 00	do
Middleton, William	do	January 1, 1837	8 00	do
Mercier, Henry J	ordinary seaman	May 20, 1827	1 25	do
McLaughlin, John	quarter gunner	October 3, 1842	7 50	do
Millett, Joseph	boatswan'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	1st class boy	August 16, 1845	0 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
McKeever, Daniel	seaman	December 10, 1844	3 00	do
Myers, Augustus	do	October 14, 1844	3 00	do
McKenzie, John	do	October 4, 1844	3 00	do
McDowell, John A	do	March 19, 1845	6 00	do
Mear, alias Myers, Charles	landsman	December 11, 1845	2 00	do
McMullen, John	ordinary seaman	December 8, 1845	9 5 00	do
Morgan, James	quartermaster	May 9, 1847	00	do
Moore, John (2d)	ordinary seaman	October 10, 1846	5 00	do

*Navy Invalid Pensioners.—Continued.*

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Acts of Congress under which allowed.
Mayo, William .....	ordinary seaman .....	February 25, 1846...	5 00	April 23, 1800.
McCargow, John.....	quartermaster.....	February 9, 1847....	4 00	do
Nickerson, James.....	seaman .....	January 15, 1815....	6 00	do
Nagle, James .....	do .....	June 30, 1834.....	5 00	do
Noyer, John F.....	marine .....	July 1, 1826.....	5 00	do
Nugent, John.....	seaman .....	August 14, 1813....	6 00	do
Nichols, Francis B .....	midshipman.....	June 1, 1818.....	4 75	do
Napier, William .....	corporal of marines.....	July 1, 1826.....	4 00	do
Newbury, David .....	ordinary seaman .....	April 15, 1836.....	2 00	do
Newton, William .....	do .....	September 11, 1814..	1 25	do
Neilson, John.....	quarter gunner.....	January 1, 1832....	9 00	do
Nicholson, John.....	ordinary seaman .....	August 30, 1842....	5 00	do
Needham, Josiah.....	quarter gunner.....	May 4, 1842.....	7 50	do
Nelson, John .....	seaman .....	July 8, 1845.....	4 80	do
Odiorne, jr., Samuel.....	do .....	December 24, 1825..	6 00	do
Omans, Isaac .....	do .....	June 26, 1821.....	6 00	do
O'Malley, Patrick.....	ordinary seaman .....	October 10, 1842....	2 50	do
Oatman, John.....	landsman.....	April 3, 1844.....	4 00	do
Phyfer, Stephen .....	ordinary seaman .....	April 4, 1825.....	7 00	do
Pierson, Peter.....	seaman.....	March 20, 1836.....	6 00	do
Perry, James .....	ship's corporal.....	September 1, 1827..	9 00	do
Perry, William .....	seaman.....	April 9, 1825.....	6 00	do
Pasture, Charles.....	seaman.....	March 4, 1815.....	5 00	do

Patterson, Neal.....	seaman.....	July 1, 1820.....	8 00	do
Peterson, John.....	ordinary seaman.....	September 10, 1813..	3 00	do
Power, Edward.....	do.....	May 27, 1834.....	5 00	do
Powell, Henry.....	seaman.....	February 10, 1840..	3 00	do
Parsons, Usher.....	surgeon.....	February 7, 1816....	12 50	do
Parsons, Thomas B.....	seaman.....	September 1, 1808..	9 00	do
61 Perry, Payne*.....	do.....	April 6, 1815.....	6 00	April 2, 1816.
Peck, Joseph.....	do.....	October 19, 1836....	2 50	April 23, 1800.
Perry, Charles.....	do.....	November 30, 1837..	4 50	do
Price, John.....	do.....	May 11, 1835.....	6 00	do
Piner, John.....	ordinary seaman.....	November 6, 1828..	5 00	do
Peck, Daniel.....	seaman.....	July 1, 1829.....	6 00	do
Price, John.....	do.....	August 30, 1842....	6 00	do
Parker, Richard.....	do.....	July 31, 1842.....	6 00	do
Phillips, Nathaniel.....	ordinary seaman.....	January 1, 1845.....	4 50	do
Peterson, Thomas.....	seaman.....	March 25, 1846.....	3 00	do
Peterson, John.....	quarter gunner.....	August 6, 1847.....	3 75	do
Pearce, George.....	seaman.....	January 8, 1847.....	6 00	do
Pickering, Henry.....	landsman.....	March 3, 1847.....	4 00	do
Quill, David.....	quartermaster.....	February 20, 1815..	5 00	do
Quinnell, Henry.....	seaman.....	September 26, 1845..	2 00	do
Randall, John.....	marine.....	September 2, 1805..	3 00	do
Roberts, John.....	seaman.....	June 1, 1813.....	3 00	do
Robinson, John.....	master's mate.....	January 31, 1813....	1 25	do
Reid, James.....	ordinary seaman.....	January 14, 1838....	5 00	do
Ritchie, Thomas.....	seaman.....	May 14, 1839.....	3 00	do
Roberts, James.....	quarter gunner.....	April 14, 1832.....	1 87½	do
Read, Jasper.....	seaman.....	March 28, 1814.....	3 00	do
Rogers, John.....	captain yeoman.....	May 18, 1832.....	4 50	do
Romeo, John.....	ordinary seaman.....	April 6, 1838.....	5 00	do

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*Navy Invalid Pensioners.—Continued.*

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Acts of Congress under which allowed.
Revel, John.....	ordinary seaman.....	August 20, 1833. ....	2 50	April 23, 1806.
Ragan, Burnet.....	landsman.....	June 6, 1838.....	2 00	do
Rankin, James.....	seaman.....	June 8, 1839.....	4 50	do
Rogers, James.....	sailing master.....	July 27, 1815.....	15 00	do
Reed, James C.....	ordinary seaman.....	May 5, 1837.....	2 50	do
Rowley, Alonzo.....	do.....	March 15, 1836.....	5 00	do
Ross, Edward.....	boy.....	January 1, 1827.....	3 00	do
Rowland, Edward.....	ordinary seaman.....	September 11, 1814..	5 00	do
Rhodes, Rosnante.....	seaman.....	December 5, 1815..	6 00	do
Riddle, Samuel.....	do.....	June 30, 1836.....	3 00	do
Randolph, B. S.....	midshipman.....	October 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.....	December 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
Richards, John.....	quarter gunner.....	October 20, 1829....	9 00	do
Richardson, Benjamin.....	master's mate.....	October 8, 1829....	10 00	do
Richmond, John.....	marine.....	July 31, 1816.....	1 75	do
Roath, Stephen B.....	gunner's mate.....	August 22, 1842....	4 75	do
Ramsey, Robert.....	steward.....	December 30, 1837..	5 00	March 3, 1843.
Reinburg, Lewis.....	marine.....	January 28, 1843....	1 75	April 23, 1800.

Reddington, John	armorer	January 3, 1843	4 50	do
Romaine, Michael	seaman	January 20, 1845	3 00	do
Robinson, John	captain fore-castle	April 2, 1845	9 00	do
Rundlet, Edward	marine	July 29, 1845	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	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	October 16, 1837	6 00	do
Rosson, William	ordinary seaman	September 6, 1847	1 25	do
Richards, John	seaman	April 12, 1848	3 00	do
Robinson, Charles H	do	May 18, 1848	6 00	do
Staples, Nathaniel	do	May 1, 1833	3 00	do
Scanton, Patrick	ordinary seaman	January 1, 1810	6 00	do
Stevens, Benjamin	master's mate	June 27, 1814	10 00	do
Simpson, Stephen	marine	November 16, 1835	3 50	do
Smith, William	ordinary seaman	June 1, 1827	5 00	do
Steward, Eli	masters' mate	May 20, 1814	7 00	do
Sutton, Harmon	seaman	July 1, 1829	3 00	do
Still, Thomas J	marine	January 1, 1832	3 00	do
Sheater, Charles	boatswain's mate	November 1, 1832	9 50	do
Smith, Thomas	seaman	April 5, 1839	2 00	do
Smith, Joseph	boatswain	December 31, 1837	5 00	do
Smith, Alfred	ordinary seaman	September 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	August 1, 1828	2 50	April 23, 1800.
Stockdale, William	marine	July 26, 1816	6 00	do
Smart, William	ordinary seaman	July 1, 1829	5 00	do
Smith, John	seaman	August 31, 1834	3 00	do
Smith, James	ordinary seaman	December 2, 1837	2 50	do

*Navy Invalid Pensioners--Continued.*

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Acts of Congress under which allowed.
Shanklin, James.....	ordinary seaman .....	June 1, 1813.....	\$2 50	April 23, 1800.
Spedden, Robert.....	lieutenant .....	December 5, 1823...	25 00	do
Smith, William.....	sergeant of marines.....	January 7, 1841.....	6 50	do
Strain, John.....	seaman.....	February 28, 1837...	4 50	do
Spiers, James.....	ordinary seaman .....	May, 5, 1837.....	3 75	do
Smith, John.....	boatswain .....	December 31, 1827..	5 00	do
Scriver, John.....	seaman.....	April 10, 1811.....	5 00	do
Schrouder, John.....	do .....	June 29, 1819.....	6 00	do
Sage, Otis.....	corporal of marines.....	November 16, 1835..	4 50	do
Spooner, Samuel.....	ordinary seaman .....	October 15, 1838....	1 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	do
Stone, Jonas A.....	seaman.....	April 4, 1829.....	9 00	do
Smith, Alexander.....	do .....	July 26, 1836.....	3 00	do
Stallings, Thomas.....	ordinary seaman .....	November 7, 1826...	2 50	do
Stevens, Leonard.....	sergeant of marines.....	January 27, 1837....	3 25	do
Sater, R. S.....	midshipman.....	December 16, 1814..	9 50	do
Strockwell, James.....	seaman.....	February 28, 1829...	4 50	do
Smith, Charles, 3d.....	do .....	August 19, 1841.....	3 00	do
Smith, Frederick.....	captain of the fore-castle	June 14, 1842.....	7 00	do
Smith, Russell.....	carpenter's mate .....	August 2, 1842.....	7 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	do
Staunton, Charles.....	boatswain's mate.....	February 19, 1838...	9 50	do
Stevens, Samuel.....	seaman.....	August 15, 1843....	1 50	do
Shockley, Nehemiah.....	do .....	September 18, 1843..	6 00	do
Smith, Thomas.....	ordinary seaman .....	January 23, 1843....	3 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	do



Seawell, James	seaman	August 31, 1843	4 50	do
Swann, Isaac	ordinary seaman	August 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, alias Robert Gray	quarter gunner	January 13, 1845	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Smith, Edward	ordinary seaman	February 25, 1845	2 50	do
Sawtell, Jason L.	coal-heaver	September 22, 1846	4 50	do
Spicer, Walter	ordinary seaman	October 19, 1845	5 00	do
Stover, Caleb	seaman	July 6, 1848	6 00	do
Scott, Belliger	second class boy	September 1, 1847	2 25	do
Thomas, Lewis	marine	May 11, 1839	2 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Tarleton, John	ordinary seaman	May 8, 1833	4 00	do
Turnbull, James*	do	April 6, 1815	5 00	April 2, 1816.
Taylor, Owen	seaman	August 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	November 30, 1839	5 00	March 3, 1837.
Tunstall, George	seaman	April 14, 1836	3 00	April 23, 1800.
Thomas, Isaac	marine	October 30, 1826	6 00	do
Thompson, William	ordinary seaman	May 20, 1826	7 50	do
Thompson, James	seaman	June 30, 1836	6 00	do
Perry, Julius	ordinary seaman	August 31, 1812	5 00	do
Tull, James	sergeant of marines	June 29, 1816	5 00	do
Townsend, Henry	ordinary seaman	December 18, 1814	5 00	do
Thomas, David	marine	January 1, 1806	3 00	do
Tully, Philip	seaman	January 10, 1816	6 00	do
Tooley, Peter	marine	January 27, 1837	3 50	do
Turry, George	boatswain	August 9, 1839	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do

Navy Invalid Pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Comraencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Acts of Congress under which allowed.
Thompson, John.....	quartermaster .....	May 23, 1844.....	\$2 00	April 23, 1800.
Taylor, George .....	first class boy.....	January 22, 1844 ...	3 50	do
Tollom, John.....	seaman.....	May 14, 1845.....	3 00	do
Thomas, James.....	quartermaster.....	December 12, 1844..	6 00	do
Taylor, William.....	ordinary seaman .....	February 27, 1845...	3 75	do
Taylor, William.....	seaman.....	April 8, 1846.....	6 00	do
Thompson, John, 4th.....	do .....	March 18, 1848.....	4 50	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 .....	August 16, 1844 ....	9 50	do
Van Horn, Gabriel.....	marine.....	December 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.....	November 1, 1818..	8 00	do
Webster, John A.....	sailing master.....	September 13, 1814..	20 00	June 30, 1834.
Woodbury, Peter.....	quartermaster.....	March 18, 1813.....	9 00	April 23, 1800.
Woods, Robert.....	seaman.....	December 31, 1836..	3 00	do
White, Charles W.....	ordinary seaman .....	February 17, 1837..	5 00	do
Wright, Reuben.....	carpenter's mate .....	August 30, 1814.....	8 00	do
Wiggins, Caleb J.....	ordinary seaman .....	May 23, 1814.....	3 00	do
Williams, Henry R*.....	yeoman.....	August 2, 1840.....	7 50	March 3, 1837.
Williams, John .....	seaman.....	July 1, 1818.....	6 00	April 23, 1800.

Ward, Joseph .....	do .....	July 1, 1813 .....	6 00	do
Williamas, William .....	marine .....	July 9, 1838 .....	3 50	do
Welsh, William S. ....	seaman .....	May 1, 1827 .....	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 .....	February 23, 1830 ..	6 00	do
Williams, Francis .....	landsmen .....	January 15, 1838 .....	1 00	do
Wiley, George .....	seaman .....	March 1, 1837 .....	3 00	do
Waters, John .....	do .....	September 30, 1838 ..	3 00	do
Woodhouse, James .....	do .....	March 17, 1836 .....	6 00	do
Wilson, George .....	do .....	March 23, 1838 .....	6 00	do
Williams John .....	captain of foretop .....	September 9, 1836 ..	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Williams, Jack .....	seaman .....	March 22, 1828 .....	6 00	do
Watson, Daniel .....	carpenter's mate .....	May 10, 1838 .....	4 75	do
Wheeler, Charles .....	seaman .....	October 3, 1836 .....	3 00	do
Ward, Henry .....	quarter gunner .....	May 27, 1833 .....	9 00	do
Walpole, Henry .....	seaman .....	October 2, 1820 .....	3 00	do
Williams, Henry .....	ordinary seaman .....	March 3, 1838 .....	5 00	do
White, Solomon .....	seaman .....	February 29, 1812 .....	4 00	do
Ward, Thomas .....	captain of the foretop .....	January 14, 1835 .....	7 50	do
Ward, William .....	seaman .....	August 1, 1832 .....	6 00	do
Welsh, William .....	ordinary seaman .....	January 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 .....	September 1, 1831 ..	6 00	do
Wright, John .....	quarter gunner .....	November 7, 1836 ..	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Waters, John .....	ordinary seaman .....	April 24, 1824 .....	5 00	do
Wines, James .....	seaman .....	March 28, 1824 .....	6 00	do
Wicks, William .....	ordinary seaman .....	August 4, 1813 .....	4 00	do
Wiley, Elias .....	do .....	September 10, 1813 ..	2 50	do

## Navy Invalid Pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Acts of Congress under which allowed.
Wright, William.....	seaman.....	August 31, 1832.....	\$3 00	April 23, 1800.
Welsh, Thomas.....	quarter gunner.....	February 26, 1820....	12 00	do
Williams, Samuel.....	quartermaster.....	September 1, 1827....	6 00	do
Wagner, William.....	quarter gunner.....	December 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.....	November 29, 1842..	6 00	do
Wolfenden, John.....	do.....	March 3, 1843.....	8 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Williams, Charles.....	ordinary seaman.....	August 4, 1840.....	3 75	do
Williamson, Charles L.....	commander.....	June 18, 1844.....	30 00	do
White, John.....	seaman.....	May 30, 1845.....	4 50	do
West, John W.....	lieutenant.....	November 21, 1844..	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Wentworth, John.....	seaman.....	May 16, 1846.....	3 00	do
White, John (2d).....	do.....	October 3, 1845....	6 00	do
Wiley, Robert L.....	ordinary seaman.....	May 4, 1846.....	5 00	do
Ward, Thomas.....	do.....	November 5, 1845..	5 00	do
Walés, John.....	seaman.....	January 25, 1847....	1 50	do
Wood, John.....	do.....	October 8, 1846....	2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Williams, James.....	do.....	January 9, 1847....	6 00	do
York, Richard G.....	do.....	January 13, 1839....	3 00	do
Yost, John.....	marine.....	July 13, 1847.....	2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	do

Number of navy invalid pensioners 603. Annual amount required to pay them \$38,254 35.

PENSION OFFICE, November 25, 1848.

J. L. EDWARDS,  
Commissioner of Pensions.

*List of persons restored to the roll of privateer pensioners, complete to November 17, 1848.*

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
Boomer, David .. . . .	Seaman .. . . .	do .. . . .	3 00	do
Barr, jr., James .. . . .	Captain's clerk .. . . .	do .. . . .	8 00	do
Balster, John .. . . .	Seaman .. . . .	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 .. . . .	Jan. 1, 1837	4 00	do
Carlow, John .. . . .	Pilot .. . . .	July 1, 1837	4 00	do
De Motte, Lewis .. . . .	Seaman .. . . .	July 1, 1836	6 00	do
Edwards, John .. . . .	Lieutenant .. . . .	July 1, 1837	9 00	do
Elwell, Samuel .. . . .	Seaman .. . . .	do .. . . .	5 00	do
Foot, James .. . . .	Prizemaster .. . . .	do .. . . .	9 00	do
Fletcher, Henry .. . . .	Seaman .. . . .	do .. . . .	4 00	do
Gamage, Joshua, jr. .. . . .	do .. . . .	do .. . . .	3 00	do
Goodwin, Isaac .. . . .	do .. . . .	do .. . . .	5 00	do
Hamilton, Empson .. . . .	Marine .. . . .	Jan. 1, 1837	6 00	do
Hurn, Edward .. . . .	Boatswain .. . . .	July 1, 1837	10 00	do
Miller, James .. . . .	Seaman .. . . .	do .. . . .	6 00	do
Nants, John .. . . .	Lieutenant .. . . .	do .. . . .	12 00	do

No. 2—List of persons restored to the roll of privateer pensions—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Pickering, Daniel .....	Carpenter's mate.....	Jan. 1, 1836	\$6 00	do
Rowe, James .....	Prizemaster .....	July 1, 1837	3 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	do
Sawyer, James .....	.....do .....	Jan. 1, 1837	10 00	do
Taylor, Thomas .....	Gunner's mate.....	July 1, 1837	6 00	do
Upton, Benjamin .....	Commander .....	.....do .....	10 00	do
Van Vorst, Richard.....	Quarter-gunner .....	Jan. 1, 1837	5 00	do
Weston, Nathaniel.....	Seaman .....	July 1, 1837	3 00	do

Number of privateer pensions..... 28

Annual amount required to pay them..... \$2,224

PENSION OFFICE, November 25, 1848.

J. L. EDWARDS,  
Commissioner of Pensions.

No. 3.

*A list of the 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."*

Names of widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly pension.	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
Achmuty, Louisa	Henry J.	Lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Adee, Amelia K.	Alvey A.	Surgeon	30 00	Feb. 22, 1844
Alden, Alice B.	Charles H.	Chaplain	20 00	Sept. 24, 1846
Annis, Sally	John	Seaman	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Aikins, Hannah	Andrew J.	do	6 00	Feb. 11, 1848
Boyd, Mary A.	Thomas J.	Surgeon	30 00	March 26, 1844
Beers, Catharine M.	Augustin P.	do	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Bennett, Huldah	Cornelius	Sailingmaster	20 00	do
Beggs, Sarah	John	Sailmaker	10 00	do
Bradlee, Eliza	Thomas	Sergeant of marines	6 50	do
Brum, Susan*	Philip	Sailingmaster	20 00	June 1, 1843
Brown, Lydia	James	Carpenter	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Brown, Mary E.	Charles R.	Major of marines	25 00	do
Berry, Sarah	William	Boatswain	10 00	do
Bowie, Cecile	James K.	Lieutenant	25 00	Dec. 25, 1843

\*During life.

No. 3—A list of widows who are drawing pensions—Continued.

Names of widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly pension.	Commencement of pension.
Baab, Christine.....	Philip.....	Marine.....	\$3 50	Dec. 6, 1843
Boggs, Margaret M.....	David.....	Sergeant of marines.....	8 00	April 17, 1845
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 A.....	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
Berchmore, Juliana.....	William.....	Surgeon.....	32 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Bliss, Marianna F.....	Joel.....	Carpenter's mate.....	9 50	June 23, 1847
Baldwin, Elizabeth H.....	Isaac.....	Captain's clerk.....	12 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Bainbridge, Susan.....	William.....	Captain.....	50 00	do
Butler, Phebe.....	Silas.....	Purser.....	20 00	do
Beeler, Elizabeth.....	William.....	Corporal of marines.....	4 50	do
Beale, Emily.....	George.....	Purser.....	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
Barney, Harriett.....	Joshua.....	Commodore.....	50 00	Dec. 1, 1843
Barrett, Adelaide A.....	Theodore B.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Nov. 11, 1847
Barnes, Elizabeth.....	Breasted.....	Carpenter.....	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847



Barry, Mary	Thomas	Master	20 00	June 28, 1847
Chauncey, Catharine	Isaac	Captain	50 00	Jan. 28, 1845
Cope, Isabella	John	Seaman	6 00	Jan. 31, 1845
Cox, Eleanor	W. W.	Marine	3 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Conrad, Ann	Thomas J.	Landsman	4 00	do
Curraei, Eleanor	Antonio	Gunner	10 00	do
Chandler, Elizabeth E.	John R.	Surgeon	30 00	July 28, 1846
Claxton, Rodolphine	Alexander	Captain	50 00	March 7, 1846
Crawford, Mary	David R.	Lieutenant	25 00	July 26, 1846
Cash, Elizabeth	George	Seaman	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Cuvillier, 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
Coeke, Eliza H.	William H.	Lieutenant	25 00	Dec. 7, 1847
Collison, Catharine	Francis	Seaman	6 00	Sept. 29, 1843
Conway, Fanny S.	Edwin	Assistant surgeon	17 50	March 20, 1843
Crow, Margaret A.	Benjamin	Sailmaker	10 00	March 31, 1845
Clark, Margaret T.	James H.	Purser	20 00	Sept. 19, 1844
Cooper, Jane A.	Grenville C.	do	20 00	March 2, 1844
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
Creighton, Harriet	John Orde	Captain	50 00	Sept 1, 1847
Cooke, Sarah Ann	Andrew B.	Surgeon	35 00	do
Carter, Leah	Charles G.	Musician	4 00	do
Carter, Harriet	Nathaniel	Lieutenant	25 00	do
Clunet, Ann M.	Peter	Sergeant of marines	6 50	do
Colton, Rebecca A.	William	Purser's steward	9 00	do
Cowell, Abigail	John C.	Sailing master	20 00	do

EX. Doc. No. 1.

No. 3.—*A list of widows who are drawing pensions*—Continued.

Names of widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly pension.	Commencement of pension.
Cook, Frances F.....	John A.....	Lieutenant.....	\$25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Cox, Ellen.....	James S.....	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
Cox, Emma M.....	John W.....	do.....	25 00	Dec. 7, 1847
Dill, Lamatre.....	Eli.....	Boatswain.....	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	March 20, 1848
Dallas, Mary B.....	Alexander J.....	Captain.....	50 00	June 3, 1844
Dennison, Susan.....	John.....	Sergeant of marines.....	6 50	Dec. 9, 1844
Dove, Margaret.....	Marmaduke.....	Sailingmaster.....	20 00	July 3, 1846
Day, Hannah.....	Isaac.....	Sergeant of marines.....	8 00	June 3, 1846
Davis, Mary Frances.....	James.....	Sailmaker.....	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Dorney, Peggy.....	Bartholomew.....	Steward.....	9 00	do
Doxey, Eliza.....	Biscoe S.....	Sailingmaster.....	20 00	do
Drinker, Joana.....	N. L. Montgomery.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Aug. 31, 1824
Dunham, Virginia.....	James F.....	Passed midshipman.....	12 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Eaton, Susan.....	David.....	Gunner.....	10 00	Feb. 22, 1845
Eldridge, Abigail.....	William.....	Seaman.....	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
Freemody, Catharine	Erie	Ordinary seaman	5 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Ford, Mary	Daniel	Carpenter	9 00	do
Forrest, Ann H	Andrew	Sergeant of marines	8 00	Feb. 18, 1844
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
Forrest, Mary T	Dulany	Lieutenant	25 00	do
Goodrum, Dyonisia	James	do	25 00	do
Green, Ann T	John R	Purser	20 00	do
Goodwin, Joan	John	Seaman	6 00	do
Gamble, Hannah L	John M	Major of marines	25 00	do
Griffin, Mary	Larkin	Surgeon	30 00	do
Gardner, Ann	Francis	Gunner	10 00	do
Green, Margaret F	Elliott	Carpenter	10 00	do
Griffith, Cernelia M	Alberto	Lieutenant	25 00	Dec. 20, 1842
Griffin, Unity	Michael, alias James	Quartermaster	8 00	July 13, 1845
Gardner, Sophia	John M	Master commandant	30 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Grayson, Eliza	Alfred	Captain of marines	20 00	do
Gardner, H. U	John M	Lieutenant	25 00	Nov. 27, 1847
Graham, Sarah	John	do	25 00	June 27, 1846
Glentworth, Catherine E	Horatio	Surgeon	30 00	Aug. 16, 1847
Gist, Angelina F	Spencer C	Lieutenant	25 00	Oct. 23, 1847
Hanna, Mary	Edward	Gunner	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Hull, Ann M. H	Isaac	Captain	50 00	Feb. 13, 1848
Hofford, Mary	Lawrence	Quartermaster	8 00	Nov. 16, 1842
Hove, Elizabeth M. A. G.	George M	Lieutenant	25 00	April 10, 1845
Huston, Pamela	James G	Yeoman	12 50	Dec. 21, 1844
Hawkins, Jane	Samuel V	Sailmaker	10 00	July 27, 1844

No. 3.—List of widows who are drawing pensions—Continued.

Names of widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly pension.	Commencement of pension.
Heckle, Emily	John	Sailmaker	\$10 00	Jan. 15, 1847
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
Horsley, Mary A.	Samuel	Surgeon	27 50	do
Hartnett, 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, Diana	Isaac	Seaman	6 00	do
Hicks, Elizabeth E.	Thomas	Marine	3 50	July 7, 1847
Hazen, Hannah	Benjamin	Seaman	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Harris, Marianne	Thompson S.	Chaplain	20 00	Dec. 28, 1842
Hobbs, Cornelia	Hubbard H.	Lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Hatch, Mary R.	Robert	Pilot	20 00	do
Hassler, Anna J.	Charles A.	Surgeon	30 00	Nov. 27, 1846
Hebard, Sarah	Andrew	Chief engineer	25 00	Aug. 4, 1846
Hart, Sarah Ann	Benjamin F.	Purser	20 00	Nov. 2, 1847
Hume, Barbara E.	Ebenezer J.	Sergeant of marines	6 50	Sept. 14, 1847
Haraden, Susan	Nathaniel	Master commandant	30 00	Sept. 1, 1847

Jones, Emily	Richard A.	Commander	30 00	April 16, 1846
Jones, Sarah V.	Alonzo	Carpenter	10 00	Jan. 17, 1843
Jordan, Louisa	William	do	10 00	June 5, 1845
Johnson, Catharine	John	Gunner	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Jones, Mary	Cave	Chaplain	20 00	do
Jones, Abigail	Richard	Cook	9 00	do
Jameson, Mary	S. S.	Midshipman	9 50	do
Jackson, Mary	Thomas H.	Yeoman	7 50	April 8, 1844
Jones, Susan	Mark	Marine	3 50	Sept. 12, 1846
Johnston, Elizabeth A.	Stephen	Lieutenant	25 00	April 2, 1848
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 28, 1844
Kennon, Britannia W.	Beverly	do	50 00	Feb. 28, 1844
Keeth, Eliza M.	Lewis G.	Lieutenant	25 00	May 1, 1846
Kearney, Mary M.	John A.	Surgeon	35 00	Aug. 27, 1847
Lyne, Elizabeth B.	William B.	Lieutenant	25 00	May 1, 1846
Low, Lydia	Thomas	Yeoman	7 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Lent, Sarah A.	Abraham	Sailmaker	9 50	do
Larramee, Abby	Benj., alias John Brown	Boatswain	10 00	June 1, 1844
Lockert, Margaret	James M.	Lieutenant	25 00	April 10, 1845
Lemon, Martha	Neal C.	Boatswain's mate	9 50	Aug. 14, 1845
Latham, Lucy T.	George W.	Chaplain	20 00	Jan. 27, 1847
Lavis, Catharine E.	Thomas	Gunner's mate	9 50	Jan. 9, 1846
Lagoner, Elizabeth	Manuel	Seaman	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Low, Betsey	John	do	6 00	do
Lippincott, Susanna	Caleb	Ordinary seaman	5 00	do
Lewis, Francis M.	William	Master commandant	30 00	do
Lawrence, Julia M.	James	Chaplain	50 00	do

Ex. Doc. No. 1.

No. 3.—A list of widows who are drawing pensions—Continued.

Names of widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly pension.	Commencement of pension.
Lutts, Mehitable	John	Marine	\$3 50	April 19, 1848
Léckie, Martha	James	Carpenter	10 00	Nov. 12, 1847
McCaughey, Mary	James	Captain of marines	20 00	March 5, 1844
Mix, Ann	Marvine P.	Commander	30 00	Feb. 8, 1844
McCullóh, Susan	George B.	Lieutenant	25 00	Sept. 1, 1842
Monteath, Caroline	Walter N.	do	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Morrice, Mary A.	Davis F.	Ship's steward	9 00	Aug. 2, 1846
McGee, Rebecca	John	Marine	3 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Montgomery, Phebe	Alexander M.	Surgeon	25 00	do
Moulton, Jane	William	Seaman	6 00	do
McCullough, Ann G.	Alexander	Sailingmaster	20 00	do
Mack, Catharine	Jeremiah	Gunner	10 00	Dec. 17, 1842
McCreery, Matilda	George M.	Lieutenant	25 00	March 20, 1843
Marbury, Mary B.	Alexander H.	do	25 00	Dec. 6, 1843
Morrison, Mary A.	Jesse	Carpenter	10 00	April 16, 1846
Mercerau, Sarah	Lewis	Yeoman	7 50	May 11, 1844
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	Quartermaster	9 00	Sept. 1, 1847
McDonald, Mary	Hugh	Sergeant of marines	6 50	Aug. 7, 1847
McCall, Mary	William C.	Surgeon	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847

McPherson, Mary E.....	Joseph S.....	Master commandant.....	30 00	do
McMurtrie, Elizabeth.....	William.....	Purser.....	20 00	do
Martin, Elizabeth.....	Joseph.....	Boatswain.....	10 00	do
McNelly, Mary.....	Joshua.....	Gunner.....	10 00	do
Murphy, Mary Ann.....	David.....	Marine.....	3 50	Oct. 14, 1847
Maury, Eliza.....	John M.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Nicholson, Laura C.....	Joseph J.....	Captain.....	50 00	do
Navarro, Margaret.....	David.....	Sailmaker.....	10 00	do
Newcomb, Rhoda.....	Henry S.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	do
Newman, Miriam S.....	William D.....	Commander.....	30 00	Oct. 9, 1844
Nugent, Jane.....	John.....	Marine.....	3 50	Aug. 12, 1845
Nants, Ann.....	John.....	Sailingmaster.....	20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Neale, Mary.....	Benjamin.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	do
Nagle, Elizabeth.....	Joseph.....	Boatswain's mate.....	9 50	do
Netto, Eliza.....	John.....	Captain's steward.....	9 00	do
Noyes, Sarah L.....	Ebenezer.....	Ship's corporal.....	7 00	Sept. 1, 1842
O'Hare, Elizabeth.....	Richard.....	Carpenter's mate.....	9 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Overman, Elizabeth.....	John.....	Carpenter.....	10 00	March 19, 1845
O'Neal, Jennette.....	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
Patterson, George Ann.....	Daniel T.....	Captain.....	50 00	Aug. 25, 1844
Prentiss, Eleanor H.....	John E.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Palmer, Ann.....	Morris.....	Sergeant of marines.....	8 00	Oct. 13, 1846
Potts, Sarah.....	James B.....	Sailingmaster.....	20 00	May 8, 1844
Patch, Nancy.....	Nicholas.....	Seaman.....	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
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
Porter, Eliza C.....	John.....	Master commandant.....	30 00	Sept. 1, 1847

No. 3.—A list of widows who are drawing pensions—Continued.

Names of widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly pension.	Commencement of pension.
Palmer, Cornelia .....	Morris .....	Drummer of marines.....	\$4 00	Feb. 28, 1845
Peed, Frances M. ....	Nathaniel B. ....	Sailmaker .....	10 00	May 9, 1846
Pettingill, Eliza E. ....	Joseph .....	Marine .....	3 50	Oct. 11, 1846
Piercy, Henrietta .....	William P. ....	Commander.....	30 00	July 14, 1847
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 T. ....	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
Peaco, Georgianna A. ....	John W. ....	Surgeon.....	25 00	do
Rodgers, Alna M. ....	George W. ....	Captain .....	50 00	do
Rogers, Minerva .....	John .....	do .....	50 00	Aug. 1, 1843
Read, Catharine C. ....	Benjamin F. ....	Lieutenant .....	25 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Ridgeway, Maria .....	Ebenezer .....	Commander.....	30 00	Nov. 1, 1846
Rinker, Catharine .....	Samuel .....	Sailingmaster.....	20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Ross, Ann J. ....	Andrew .....	Lieutenant of marines..	15 00	do
Riley, Esther .....	Thomas .....	Gunner.....	10 00	March 14, 1845
Rice, Eliza M. ....	Christopher C. ....	Purser .....	20 00	March 5, 1846
Ryan, Mary .....	John .....	Captain of foretop.....	7 50	March 3, 1843
Russell, Mary .....	William .....	Sergeant of marines.....	6 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Ray, Catharine S. ....	Hyde .....	Surgeon.....	35 00	do



Renshaw, Charlotte E.....	James.....	Captain.....	50 00	May 29, 1846
Rose, Martha.....	John.....	Seaman.....	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Russell, Sally.....	Thomas.....	Master's mate.....	10 00	Sept. 1, 1842
Stinger, Rebecca S.....	John.....	Landsman.....	4 00	July 15, 1844
Stivers, Ann M.....	Stephen D.....	do.....	4 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Steele, Rachel.....	Peter.....	Sergeant of marines.....	8 00	do
Stallings, Elizabeth L.....	Joseph.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	do
Stockton, Mary H.....	Samuel W.....	do.....	25 00	do
Sproston, Jane.....	George S.....	Surgeon.....	35 00	Jan. 21, 1847
Stephens, Eliza.....	Thomas H.....	Captain.....	50 00	Jan. 21, 1846
Stephenson, Ann.....	William.....	Sailingmaster.....	20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Sherburn, Louisa A.....	Jonathan W.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	do
Smith, Delilah.....	Loman.....	Carpenter.....	10 00	May 31, 1844
Shubrick, Esther N.....	Edward R.....	Captain.....	50 00	March 12, 1844
Shroeder, Rosanna.....	Henry.....	Sailmaker's mate.....	7 50	Sept. 8, 1846
Stephenson, Maria T.....	Alexander.....	Gunner.....	10 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Stone, Mary.....	William.....	Seaman.....	6 00	do
Sardo, Ann Eliza.....	Joseph.....	Musician.....	4 00	do
Smart, Eleanor.....	John.....	Seaman.....	6 00	do
Shaw, Mary B.....	John.....	Captain.....	50 00	do
Spence, Mary C.....	Robert T.....	do.....	50 00	do
Stillwagen, Mary.....	Daniel T.....	Sailingmaster.....	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
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

No. 3.—A list of widows who are drawing pensions—Continued.

Names of widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly pension.	Commencement of pension.
Tilden, Ann.....	John.....	Seaman.....	\$6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Thomas, Margaret M.....	Richard.....	Carpenter.....	10 00	Dec. 20, 1847
Taters, Mary A.....	Robert S.....	Master.....	20 00	Jan. 3, 1847
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 E.....	Holstead.....	Sergeant of marines.....	8 00	Feb. 11, 1847
Thompson, Hannah.....	John.....	Seaman.....	6 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Underwood, Sarah J.....	Joseph A.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	July 24, 1845
Ulrich, Hannah.....	George.....	Sailingmaster.....	20 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Vanderford, Elizabeth.....	Benjamin.....	Master's mate.....	10 00	March 22, 1842
Van Horn, Lydia.....	Jesse.....	Marine.....	3 50	Sept. 1, 1847
Weed, Julia.....	Elijah J.....	Quartermaster.....	30 00	March 5, 1848
Woolsey, Ellen.....	William G.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	Oct. 25, 1845
Wainwright, Maria M.....	Robert D.....	Lieut. colonel of 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.....	Quartermaster.....	7 50	Dec. 23, 1847
Wood, Elizabeth.....	Owen.....	Marine.....	3 50	May 9, 1848
White, Mary Ann.....	Samuel.....	Carpenter.....	10 00	Aug. 20, 1848
Ward, Harriet.....	Joseph.....	Gunner.....	9 50	Jan. 1, 1846

Wetmore, Susan M.....	William C.....	Commander .....	30 00	Aug. 8, 1846
Whipple, Ann.....	Joseph.....	Marine .....	3 50	Oct. 13, 1846
Wurtz, Matilda.....	William A.....	Lieutenant .....	25 00	Feb. 6, 1847
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
White, Elizabeth.....	Benjamin.....	Master-at-arms.....	9 00	Sept. 1, 1847
Wilcox, Marvel.....	Sylvester.....	Carpenter's mate.....	9 50	do
Wilkinson, Mary Stuart.....	Stephen.....	Midshipman .....	12 50	do
Williams, Elizabeth.....	William F.....	Seaman .....	6 00	do

Number of widows..... 320

Amount required to pay them..... \$7,392

PENSION OFFICE, *November 25, 1848.*

J. L. EDWARDS,  
*Commissioner of Pensions.*

Ex. Doc. No. 1.

983

A list of the orphan children of officers, seamen, and marines, who have been pensioned 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 their fathers.	Their fathers' rank.	Monthly pension.	Commencement of pension.
Lewis, Georgia Ann.....	Thomas.....	Gunner's mate.....	\$9 50	August 28, 1848.
Lewis, Sarah F.....				
Pinkney, Emily Maria.....	Henry.....	Commander.....	30 00	May 16, 1848.
Smith, Emiline B.....	John H.....	Lieutenant.....	25 00	March 27, 1845.
Smith, Catharine F.....				
Wolfley, William J.....	Lewis.....	Surgeon.....	30 00	July 21, 1844.
Wolfley, Lewis.....				

Number of orphan children..... 7  
 Annual amount required to pay them..... \$1,134

PENSION OFFICE, November 25, 1848.

J. L. EDWARDS,  
 Commissioner of Pensions.

Ex. Doc. No. 1.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditures on account of the navy pension fund, for the year ending September 30, 1848, and its condition at that date.

	I. Balance in the Treasury to the credit of the fund, on the 1st of October, 1847 .....	\$8,466 55	
	Balance of the appropriation for the widows and orphans of the officers and crews of the Grampus and Sea Gull, same date.....	6,218 35	
	Balance of appropriation for invalid pensioners.....	78,674 02	\$93,358 92
	Balances due from agents, per last settlement of their accounts prior to October 1, 1847, and including advances to that date.....		64,265 39
	II. Amount received into the treasury since the 1st of October, 1847, from whom, and on what account, viz:		
1848.			
February 1	From the Secretary of the Navy, trustee, this sum being a dividend on stock of the Union Bank of Georgetown, D. C .....	450 00	
April 6	From George Loyall, navy agent, for one moiety of the net proceeds of the sale of the schooner William, captured by U. S. ship Columbus .....	4,353 70	
June 23	From the Secretary of the Navy, trustee, being for one moiety of prize funds deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States by Purser J. H. Watmough.....	7,222 44	
	From appropriations for the renewal of widows' pensions, per acts of 1845 and 1847, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.....	49,973 42	
			61,999 56
	Total amount of balances due Oct. 1, 1847, and receipts to Oct. 1, 1848.....		219,623 87

Ex. Doc. No. 1.

No. 7—Continued.

		III. Expenditures on account of the fund, per settlements made from October 1, 1847, to September 30, 1848, inclusive, viz:	
1847.			
Novem'r	26	By the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Hartford, for payments to pensioners	\$816 00
December	2	J. B. Guthrie .....	184 00
	2	William C. Anderson .....	150 00
	2	Greenberry Dorsey .....	384 00
	21	George Loyall .....	3,210 28
	23	P. M. Wetmore .....	1,715 23
1848.			
January	14	Octavus Cohen .....	120 00
	17	Louisville Savings Institution .....	291 00
	17	Arcade Bank of Providence, R. I. ....	2,088 00
February	2	P. M. Wetmore .....	11,398 01
	3	Joseph White .....	4,638 13
	5	George Loyall .....	267 48
	5	Samuel D. Patterson .....	5,704 56
	5	Merchants' Bank of Portland, Maine .....	641 40
	10	Trenton Banking Company .....	2,100 00
	10	Isaac P. Davis .....	6,085 66
March	11	Samuel Cushman .....	567 04
	22	P. M. Wetmore .....	1,399 13
May	5	Greenberry Dorsey .....	734 00
	12	George Loyall .....	3,214 99
	12	William C. Anderson .....	843 33
	12	Louisville Savings Institution .....	337 66
	18	William B. Scott .....	12,899 28

	27	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford .....	dc	736	00
June	9	Paris Hill .....	do	1,716	00
July	8	P. M. Wetmore .....	do	9,356	21
	15	Samuel Cushman .....	do	906	52
	20	Joseph White .....	do	3,817	59
	24	Newton Lane .....	do	2,450	00
	28	George Loyall .....	do	329	47
August	11	William Woodbury .....	do	656	30
September	8	Isaac P. Davis .....	do	5,338	23
	20	Walker Anderson .....	do	450	00
Total amount of expenditures .....				85,545	50

IV. Balances due by agents, per last settlement of their accounts, and including advances to October 1, 1843, viz:

By Jacob Alrichs, Wilmington, Del .....	49	05
William C. Anderson, St. Louis .....	41	26
P. M. Wetmore, New York .....	12,741	95
J. V. Browne, Boston .....	1,164	75
Thomas Hayes, Philadelphia .....	1,202	01
Michael Ash .....	915	95
S. D. Patterson .....	9,101	22
Elias Kane, Washington, D. C .....	1,119	50
Leonard Jarvis, Boston .....	543	93
George Loyall, Norfolk .....	519	85
Samuel McClellan, Baltimore .....	701	84
Walker Anderson, Pensacola .....	689	00
Thomas G. Morgan, New Orleans .....	340	00
Greenberry Dorsey .....	1,090	25

No. 7—Continued.

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Ex. Doc. No. 1.

By William B. Scott, Washington, D. C.....	\$7,659 71	
J. B. Guthrie, Pittsburg .....	123 67	
Samuel Cushman, Portsmouth, N. H.....	279 85	
Newton Lane, Louisville, Ky.....	1,502 75	
Trenton Banking Company, N. J.....	636 00	
Paris Hill, Providence, R. I.....	2,200 00	
Joseph White, Baltimore.....	4,433 90	
Isaac P. Davis, Boston.....	6,104 10	
Octavus Cohen, Savannah.....	780 00	
James Hall, Cincinnati .....	125 58	
William Woodbury, Portland, Me.....	621 00	
H. Goodwin, (2d,) Hartford, Conn.....	222 50	
P. Dickenson, Trenton, N. J.....	474 00	
William B. Barry, Cincinnati.....	306 00	
Total amount of balances due by agents.....	55,689 62	
V. Balance in the treasury to the credit of the fund, October 1, 1848.....		\$78,388 75



RECAPITULATION.

1848.  February 1 April 6 June 23	1. Balance in the treasury to the credit of the fund, October 1, 1847..	\$8,466 55	
	Balance for the widows and orphans of the officers and crews of the Grampus and Sea Gull, same date.....	6,218 35	
	Balance of appropriation for invalid pensioners.....	78,674 02	\$93,358 92
	Balance from pension agents, on the 1st of October, 1847.....		64,265 39
	2. Amount received into the treasury since 1st October, 1847, viz:		
	For a dividend on stock of the Union Bank of Georgetown, D. C.....	450 00	
	For one moiety of the net proceeds of sale of the schooner William..	4,353 70	
	For one moiety of prize funds, deposited by Purser Watmough.....	7,222 44	
	From appropriations for renewal of widows' pensions, per acts of 1845 and 1847.....	49,973 42	61,999 56
	Total amount of balances due, October 1, 1847, and receipts to October 1, 1848 .....		219,623 87
3. Expenditures on account of the fund, from October 1, 1847, to October 1, 1848.....		85,545 50	
4. Amount due from agents, including advances to October 1, 1848 .....		55,689 62	
5. Balance in the treasury to the credit of the fund, October 1, 1848..		78,388 75	
		219,623 87	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, December 4, 1848.

A. O. DAYTON.

EX. DOC. NO. 1.

989

No. 8.

A statement of expenditures under the head of "contingent expenses," as settled and allowed at the office of the Fourth Auditor, during the year ending 30th September, 1848.

Number of report.	Date.	Name and rank.	Contingent expenses.	Contingent expenses not enumerated.	Contingent marine corps.	Purposes.
	1847.					
8068	Oct. 1	F. G. McCauley, purser.....	\$5,925 39			For labor in navy yard, postage, &c.
8070	2	J. J. Boyle, lieutenant and storekeeper	1,904 60			store rent, labor, &c.
8072	5	S. Ramsey, purser.....	2,577 78			labor in navy yard, postage, &c.
8073	7	C. P. Patterson, acting purser.....	123 50			fuel, pilotage, &c.
8074	9	Geo. Loyall, navy agent.....	10,907 57	\$11 50		travelling, freight, pilotage, stationery, &c.
8075	9	T. G. Benham, acting purser.....	85 00			fuel, pilotage, &c.
8076	13	B. J. Cahoon, purser.....	8 13			postage.
8079	14	J. White, navy agent.....	6,054 80			travelling, freight, transport'n, commissions, &c.
8080	15	B. D. Heriot, navy agent.....	406 14			wharfage, stationery, advertising, &c.
8081	19	J. A. Faunes, acting purser.....	2,697 22			fuel, postage, travel, stationery, &c.
8083	22	T. B. Nalle, purser.....	31 71			postage and transportation:
8088	26	H. Etting, purser.....	1,854 91			labor in navy yard, postage, &c.
8089	30	Wm. B. Scott, navy agent.....	15,406 00	2,604 17		tools, freight, transportation, advertising, &c.
8090	30	O. Cohen, navy agent.....	133 17			postage, office expenses, &c.
8091	Nov. 1	E. Fitzgerald, purser.....	3 57			postage.
8092	4	W. Anderson, navy agent.....	4,663 12			wharfage, travelling, transportation, &c.
8095	5	S. Cushman, navy agent.....	2,890 44			stationery, books, tools, hay, meal, &c.
8097	8	W. W. Hunter, acting purser.....	1,880 00			pilotage and transportation.
8098	10	W. A. Bloodgood, purser.....	99 41			fuel, stationery, postage, &c.
8099	12	T. P. McBlair, purser.....	6 12			postage.
8104	19	N. W. Howison, lieutenant.....	567 50			travelling expenses as hearer of despatches.
8106	26	W. S. Walker, acting purser.....	6 46			postage.
8109	27	Joseph Hall, navy agent.....	19,081 44			transportation, freight, travel, hay, &c.

8111	Dec.	1	R. Pettit, purser.....	2,694	42		
8112		1	S. D. Patterson, navy agent.....	6,359	12		
8116		2	J. A. Bates, purser.....	2,986	07		
8119		6	A. J. Watson, purser.....	6,515	46		
8120		9	P. M. Wetmore, navy agent.....	11,498	16	4	35
8122		11	J. Bryan, purser.....	91	24		
8126		21	O. Bullus, acting purser.....	10	00		
8127		22	J. White, acting purser.....	2,503	84		
8129		24	J. S. Watkins, navy agent.....	7,624	92		
8130		24	E. Fitzgerald, purser.....	8	00		
8134		31	H. Moore, acting purser.....	203	58		
8133	Jan.	5	Wm. B. Scott, navy agent.....	18,673	23	700	00
8140		8	S. D. Patterson, navy agent.....	5,545	15		
8147		17	L. D. Slamm, purser.....	276	00		
8149		19	O. Cohen, navy agent.....	69	90		
8150		20	S. Cushman, navy agent.....	1,900	76		
8154		21	F. G. McCauley, purser.....	9,590	48		
8156		29	S. P. Lee, acting purser.....	132	50		
8157		29	George Loyall, navy agent.....	17,590	52	110	00
8158	Feb.	2	J. White, navy agent.....	19,264	70		
8159		2	B. D. Heriot, navy agent.....	427	23		
8161		3	D. McC. F. Thornton, purser.....	8,511	18		
8163		4	W. A. Bloodgood, purser.....	1,605	04		
8164		4	H. Etting, purser.....	3,867	58		
8168		8	P. M. Wetmore, navy agent.....	10,227	41		
8171		12	W. Anderson, navy agent.....	6,133	30		
8172		15	A. E. Watson, purser.....	2,880	11		
8174		16	G. G. Williamson, acting purser.....	234	94		
8177	Mar.	1	Joseph Hall, navy agent.....	8,534	49		
8180		3	J. A. Bates, purser.....	3,137	00		
8181		3	R. Pettit, purser.....	690	45		
8182		8	W. S. Ogden, acting purser.....	234	30		
8183		9	J. S. Watkins, navy agent.....	693	57		
8184		11	S. D. Patterson, navy agent.....	18,536	42		\$75 00
8185		11	T. O. Means, acting purser.....	242	11	12	50
8189		13	J. C. Howell, storekeeper.....	4,449	64		

labor in navy yard, postage, &c.  
transportation, freight, travel, stationery, &c.  
labor in navy yard, &c.  
labor in navy yard, &c.  
pilotage, tools, instruments, travel, and commis-  
sions, &c.  
pilotage, fuel, &c.  
pilotage, fuel, &c.  
repairs, &c., at the naval school at Annapolis.  
freight, travel, stationery, tools, &c.  
postage.  
pilotage, fuel, &c.  
transportation, freight, travel, advertising, commis-  
sions, &c.  
travel, freight, transportation, commissions, &c.  
pilotage, fuel, &c.  
office expenses.  
tools, freight, transportation, travel, commis-  
sions, &c.  
labor in navy yard, &c.  
pilotage, postage, &c.  
freight, transportation, travel, stationery, &c.  
freight, transportation, travel, advertising, &c.  
wharfage, freight, travel, stationery, &c.  
labor in navy yard, &c.  
fuel, pilotage, stationery, &c.  
labor in navy yard, &c.  
freight, transportation, travel, books, &c.  
wharfage, freight, transportation, travel, &c.  
labor in navy yard, &c.  
pilotage, postage, stationery, &c.  
transportation, freight, travel, tools, commis-  
sions, &c.  
labor in navy yard, &c.  
labor in navy yard, &c.  
stationery, pilotage, &c.  
freight, stationery, commissions, &c.  
travel, freight, transportation, travel, commis-  
sions, &c.  
pilotage, stationery, &c.  
store rent, and labor on store, &c.

Ex. Doc. No. 1.

No. 8—Continued.

Number of report.	Date.	Name and rank.	Contingent expenses.	Contingent expenses not enumerated.	Contingent marine corps.	Purposes.
	1947.					
8191	Mar. 18	N. Wilson, purser.....	\$1,214 18			For labor in navy yard, &c.
8195	28	D. Walker, purser.....	2,757 53			fuel, stationery, pilotage, &c.
8196	28	D. D. Porter, lieutenant.....	1,323 11	\$56 80		travelling expenses.
8197	30	A. J. Watson, purser.....	6,294 75			labor in navy yard, &c.
8198	31	F. P. McBlair, purser.....	4 30			postage.
8199	Apr. 1	F. G. McCurdy purser.....	3,564 56			labor in navy yard, &c.
8200	3	T. M. Taylor, purser.....	6,945 81			labor in navy yard, &c.
8202	5	G. Gansevoort, acting purser.....	105 26			pilotage, stationery, &c.
8204	10	S. Ramsey, purser.....	3,328 31			labor in navy yard, &c.
8205	12	J. S. Wiley, surgeon.....	52 00			travelling expenses.
8206	12	H. Etting, purser.....	4,044 66			labor in navy yard, &c.
8207	7	N. J. Hartstein, acting purser.....	5 63			postage.
8210	20	J. M. Berrian, acting purser.....	230 00			pilotage, &c.
8211	20	A. A. Nicholson, quartermaster m. c. ....			\$4,691 94	quarters for officers, stationery, advertising, &c.
						freight, transportation, travel, books, commis-
8215	26	P. M. Wetmore, navy agent.....	30,672 20	28 65		sions, &c.
8216	23	G. F. Sawyer, purser.....	269 87			pilotage, stationery, &c.
8217	23	J. S. Watkins, navy agent.....	2,434 43			labor in navy yard, &c.
8219	29	B. D. Heriot, navy agent.....	344 84			wharfage, travel, office expenses, &c.
8220	May 2	E. Fitzgerald, purser.....	53 60			stationery, postage, &c.
8221	2	J. D. Gibson, purser.....	3 79			postage.
8223	5	S. Ramsey, purser.....	402 37			labor in navy yard, &c.
8224	9	George Loyall, navy agent.....	19,194 23	3 50		travel, freight, transportation, stationery, com-
						missions, &c.
8226	10	G. A. Magruder, acting purser.....	107 73			pilotage, stationery, fuel, &c.
8227	11	D. McC. F. Thornton, purser.....	12,090 93			labor in navy yard, postage, &c.

8228	11	J. B. Randolph, lieutenant.....	473 99		
8232	15	Thomas Turner, acting purser.....	7 00		
8233	16	Wm. B. Scott, navy agent.....	22,898 95	2,092 00	
8234	16	B. J. Cahoon, purser.....	90 18		
8235	17	J. S. Watkins, acting purser.....	1,011 53		
8237	18	S. Lockwood, acting purser.....	198 90		
8240	22	J. S. Watkins, navy agent.....	2,475 53		
8241	22	J. A. Bates, purser.....	2,555 76		
8242	24	J. R. Tucker, acting purser.....	84 00		
8245	29	W. H. Burns, storekeeper.....	1,874 60		
8246	30	W. Anderson, navy agent.....	10,343 62		
8247	30	J. S. Palmer, acting purser.....	15 00		
8251	June 3	S. Cushman, navy agent.....	1,501 39		
8252	7	J. R. Tucker, lieutenant.....	139 50		
8253	8	A. J. Watson, purser.....	6,919 20		
8255	12	Joseph Hall, navy agent.....	10,163 02	183 00	
8256	13	T. P. McBlair, purser.....	5 50		
8257	13	D. Walker, purser.....	131 60		
8261	17	J. White, navy agent.....	10,940 35		
8262	17	J. White, acting purser.....	2,739 71		
8263	20	S. D. Patterson, navy agent.....	3,140 13		
8265	30	W. B. Scott, navy agent.....	11,976 90		
8266	July 5	W. A. Bloodgood, purser.....	326 03		
8267	7	H. Etting, purser.....	6,609 04		
8272	13	T. M. Taylor, purser.....	8,098 82		
8276	14	T. A. Jenkins, acting purser.....	5 00		
8279	15	D. Fauntleroy, purser.....	10,472 87		
8280	18	P. M. Wetmore, navy agent.....	16,018 37		
8281	18	J. N. Hambleton, purser.....	1 57		
8284	20	S. B. Wilson, acting purser.....	134 00		
8285	21	G. Loyall, navy agent.....	12,870 89	11 40	
8289	24	Q. Busbec, purser.....	532 63		
8290	25	O. Cohen, navy agent.....	141 97		
8291	25	W. Anderson, navy agent.....	127 33		
8292	26	J. S. Watkins, navy agent.....	954 19		

travelling expenses, as bearer of despatches.  
 pilotage and wood.  
 freight, tools, travel, transportation, stationery,  
 &c.  
 stationery, postage, &c.  
 labor in navy yard, &c.  
 pilotage, stationery, &c.  
 freight, transportation, travel, stationery, &c.  
 labor in navy yard, &c.  
 pilotage, fuel, &c.  
 store rent, and labor on stores, postage, &c.  
 travel, freight, transportation, hay, tools, &c.  
 pilotage.  
 freight, transportation, travel, hay, meal, &c.  
 stationery, &c.  
 labor in navy yard, &c.  
 freight, transportation, travel, tools, stationery,  
 &c.  
 postage.  
 stationery, postage, &c.  
 travel, freight, transportation, stationery, commis-  
 sions, &c.  
 repairs, &c., at the naval school at Annapolis.  
 marine corps \$121.  
 freight, transportation, tools, travel, oil, commis-  
 sions, &c.  
 pilotage, stationery, &c.  
 labor in navy yard, &c.  
 labor in navy yard, &c.  
 postage.  
 pilotage, stationery, fuel, &c.  
 freight, transportation, travel, instruments, sta-  
 tionery, commissions, &c.  
 postage.  
 pilotage, stationery, &c.  
 travel, transportation, freight, oil, meal, hay,  
 commissions, &c.  
 pilotage, stationery, &c.  
 office expenses, &c.  
 freight, wharfage, postage, &c.  
 labor in navy yard.

Ex. Doc. No. 11

No. 8—Continued.

Number of report.	Date.	Name and rank.	Contingent expenses.	Contingent expenses not enumerated.	Contingent marine corps.	Purposes.
8293	1847. July 26	B. D. Heriot, navy agent.....	\$353 68			For wharfage, freight, travel, stationery, and commissions.
8294	26	J. S. Watkins, acting purser.....	630 70			pilotage, stationery, &c.
8295	26	A. E. Watson, purser.....	3,350 38			labor in navy yard, &c.
8297	27	A. B. Fairfax, acting purser.....	56 03			pilotage, stationery, &c.
8298	28	J. D. Gibson, purser.....	11 09			postage, &c.
8302	Aug. 3	J. H. Terry, purser.....	1,179 36			pilotage, stationery, &c.
8303	4	W. S. Harris, acting purser.....	150 20			pilotage, stationery, &c.
8306	4	Joseph White, navy agent.....	6,676 12			freight, travel, transportation, stationery, &c.
8305	4	S. Cushman, navy agent.....	1,363 49			freight, travel, transportation, stationery, &c.
8308	8	S. Ramsey, purser.....	6,007 14			labor in navy yards.
8309	9	N. Denby, navy agent.....	3,631 49			commissions, &c.
8312	11	C. T. Platt, commander.....	47 62	\$2 93		fuel, stationery, advertising, &c.
8316	21	S. D. Patterson, navy agent.....	7,046 66	2 25		travel, freight, transportation, stationery, &c.
8320	23	T. B. Nalle, purser.....	552 86			labor in navy yard.
8315	23	A. A. Nicholson, quartermaster m. c.			\$3,966 24	quarters for officers, stationery, &c.
8321	23	E. T. Dunn, purser.....	7,196 46			pilotage, stationery, fuel, &c.
8322	24	Jos. White, acting purser.....	2,385 02			fuel, pilotage, &c.
8323	29	E. W. McCall & Co., special agents..	6,157 29			commissions, &c.
8324	29	G. H. White, purser.....	68 00			pilotage, &c.
8325	29	L. P. Lee, acting purser.....	8 00			postage, &c.
8326	30	J. A. Bates, purser.....	2,057 29			labor in navy yard, &c.
8329	Sept. 4	T. B. Nalle, purser.....	722 24			labor in navy yard, &c.
8330	4	M. C. Perry, captain.....		100 00		expenses of a law suit.
8331	6	Jos. Hall, navy agent.....	30,652 81	67 00		transportation, freight, travel, tools, and stationery, &c.

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8336	12	J. DeBree, purser.....	342 80		
8338	14	D. McC. F. Thornton, purser.....	6,581 67		
8339	18	N. Wilson, purser.....	1,212 99		
8340	18	J. A. Bates, purser.....	114 13		
8341	19	Baring, Brothers, & Co., navy agents	14,610 75	47 13	
8346	26	A. E. Watson, purser.....	2,975 36		
8348	27	F. A. Neville, acting purser.....	83 75		
8349	29	T. P. McBlair, purser.....	4 20		
			102,247 61	219 31	3,977 49

pilotage, stationery, &c.  
labor in navy yard, &c.  
labor in navy yard, &c.  
labor in navy yard, &c.  
commissions, &c.  
labor in navy yard, &c.  
pilotage, stationery, &c.  
postage.

RECAPITULATION.

Contingent expenses.....	\$609,459 24
Contingent expenses not enumerated.....	6,037 18
Contingent marine corps.....	8,865 43
<b>Total amount reported to September 30, 1848.....</b>	<b>\$624,361 85</b>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Fourth Auditor's Office, November 29, 1848.*

A. O. DAYTON.

EX. Doc. No. 1.

## NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Statement exhibiting the aggregate balances of appropriations unexpended; also the aggregate of appropriations and expenditures on account of the naval service of the United States, together with the aggregate of unexpended balances for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

Years.	Aggregate balances of appropriations.	Aggregate of appropriations.	Aggregate balances and appropriations.	Aggregate of repayments.	Aggregate available.	Aggregate of payments.	Aggregate carried to surplus fund.	Aggregate of unexpended balances.
1845.								
July 1, 1844.....	\$1,423,701 93							
Ending June 30, 1845.....		\$6,051,700 98	\$7,480,402 91	\$760,390 32	\$8,240,793 23	\$7,057,568 21	\$450 00	\$1,182,775 02
1846.								
July 1, 1845.....	1,182,775 02							
Ending June 30, 1846.....		9,091,388 40	10,274,163 42	1,454,453 96	11,728,617 38	7,909,467 88	18,388 19	3,800,761 31
1847.								
July 1, 1846.....	*3,600,761 31							
Ending June 30, 1847.....		7,711,773 64	11,312,534 95	1,932,246 87	13,244,781 82	9,832,882 63	2,846 94	3,409,052 25
1848.								
July 1, 1847.....	3,409,052 25							
Ending June 30, 1848.....		10,495,054 34	13,904,106 59	1,157,302 53	15,061,409 12	11,765,778 55		3,295,630 57

\* A discrepancy of \$200,000, which sum was transferred to the "military establishment," under the head of "Mexican hostilities."



No. 10—A.

*Papers in reference to the reduction of the marine corps under the act of March 2, 1847.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *July 28, 1848.*

SIR: The fourth section of the act of March 2, 1847, makes it the duty of the President, on the termination of the war with Mexico, to reduce the marine corps to a number, both in officers and men, not exceeding that of those who were in service at the date of the act.

The battalion of marines which has served with the army in Mexico, has returned to the United States, and agreeably to your directions, I have issued the orders of which I enclose you copies for the discharge of the men.

The proper mode of reduction of the officers is not prescribed in the law. The additions made were four captains, four first lieutenants, and four second lieutenants. The second section of the act required that the additional officers provided, "should be appointed by promotion, according to rank in the marine corps." This was done according to seniority. There is no legal necessity, and there is certainly no propriety, in reducing the corps, to dismiss the same officers who were thus required to be promoted. It appears to me more just, as well as better for the public service, that the reduction should be made by selection. I have not the necessary knowledge of the qualifications and character of the several officers of the several grades, to enable me to designate the officers to be dismissed. I respectfully recommend that a board of officers be detailed for the purpose of selecting and reporting the names of such officers of the respective grades as could best be spared from the public service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. Y. MASON.

To the PRESIDENT.

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B.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 5, 1848.*

SIR: The President of the United States has directed that a board of three officers of the marine corps above the rank of captain, be convened for the purpose of reporting the names of four captains, four first lieutenants, and four second lieutenants, to be dropped from the rolls of the marine corps, to effect the reduction of officers of that corps, required by the fourth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the increase of the marine corps of the United States," approved 2d March, 1847.

A board, consisting of yourself and Majors Thomas A. Linton and James Edelin, will convene at the head-quarters of the marine

corps on the 14th instant, for the purpose of carrying into effect the direction of the President, above referred to.

The act of Congress does not prescribe the mode in which the reduction is to be made, nor the officers of the respective grades who are to be dropped, to effect it. For the views of the department on this subject, I enclose a copy of my report to the President, and of his endorsement

It being determined to make the reduction by selection, and that a board of officers should be detailed to aid in making it, it will be the duty of the board, of which you are presiding officer, in view of the character and qualifications of the officers, mental, physical, and professional, and of the general interests of the service, to report to this department the names of four officers of each of the grades of captain, first and second lieutenants of the marine corps, to be dropped from the rolls.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

Lieutenant Colonel SAMUEL MILLER,

*United States marine corps, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

C.

MARINE BARRACKS,  
Washington, August 14, 1848.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions of the 5th instant, the board assembled this day, and after resorting to all available intelligence on the subject, unanimously concluded that the officers hereafter named in the respective grades, can best be spared from the service, to carry into effect the act of the 2d of March, 1847, to wit: from the grade of captain, Ward Marston, Richard Douglas, Job Williams, and William Lang; from the first lieutenants, Jabez C. Rich, Thomas T. Sloan, S. West, and John Devlin; and from the second lieutenants, F. Grundy Mayson, James H. Jones, William Butterfield, and — Strickland.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

SAMUEL MILLER,

*Lieut. Colonel and President.*

THOMAS A. LINTON,

*Major and member.*

JAMES EDELIN,

*Major and member.*

To the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

*Secretary of the Navy.*

The Secretary of the Navy will carry into effect the foregoing report, in execution of the provisions of the act of the 2d of

March, 1847, entitled "An act for the increase of the marine corps of the United States." In reducing the marine corps, both in men and officers, to the number in service, at the date of the act, the officers named in the foregoing report will be dropped from the list of officers of the marine corps.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, *August 14, 1848.*

## Report of the condition of the Marine Corps.

1000

	Number of marines attached to vessels in commission on the 26th October, 1848, agreeably to the last returns received at this office.						Number of marines required for vessels in commission on the 26th October, 1848, agreeably to the "Table of Complements," dated October 15, 1844.					
	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Fifers.	Privates.	Aggregate.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Fifers.	Privates.	Aggregate.
Pennsylvania...receiving ship.....	3	3	1	1	31	39	3	3	1	1	31	39
North Carolina.....do.....	2	2			25	29	3	3	1	1	30	39
Franklin.....do.....	3	3			16	22	3	3	1	1	31	39
Union.....do.....	1	2			12	15	1	2			12	15
Princeton.....steamer.....	1	2			8	11	1	2			12	15
Michigan.....do.....	1	2			11	14	1	2			12	15
Iris.....do.....	1	1			12	14	1	2			12	15
Water Witch.....do.....		1			7	8	1	2			12	15
Alleghany.....do.....	1	2	1	1	17	22	2	2	1	1	20	26
Ohio.....ship of the line.....	4	3	2	2	62	73	3	4	2	2	52	63
Independence.....razees.....	3	3	1	2	40	49	3	4	1	1	40	49
United States.....frigates.....	3	4	1	1	39	48	3	4	1	1	40	49
Brandywine.....do.....	3	3	1	1	39	47	3	4	1	1	40	49
Congress.....do.....	3	4	1	1	40	49	3	4	1	1	40	49
Cumberland.....do.....	2	1			16	19	3	4	1	1	40	49
St. Lawrence.....do.....	3	3	1	1	40	48	3	4	1	1	40	49
Constitution.....do.....	3	4	1	1	40	49	3	4	1	1	40	49
Saratoga.....sloop.....	1	3	1	1	26	32	2	2	1	1	20	26
Warren.....do.....		2	1		8	11	2	2	1	1	20	26
St. Louis.....do.....	2	2	1	1	20	26	2	2	1	1	20	26
Portsmouth.....do.....	2	2		1	20	25	2	2	1	1	20	26
Plymouth.....do.....	2	2	1	1	20	26	2	2	1	1	20	26
Albany.....do.....	2	2	1	1	20	26	2	2	1	1	20	26

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Germantown.....do.....	1	2			20	23	2	2	1	1	20	26
St. Marys.....do.....	2	2			20	24	2	2	1	1	20	26
Jamestown.....do.....	2	2	1		17	22	2	2	1	1	20	26
Decatur.....do.....	1	2			20	23	2	2	1	1	20	26
Preble.....do.....	1	2			12	15	2	2	1	1	20	26
Marion.....do.....	2	2	2	2	14	22	2	2	1	1	20	26
Dale.....do.....	2	2	1	1	12	18	2	2	1	1	20	26
Yorktown.....do.....	2	2	1	1	20	26	2	2	1	1	20	26
Bainbridge.....brig.....	1	1			8	10	1	2	1	1	10	15
Perry.....do.....	1				4	5	1	2	1	1	10	15
Dolphin.....do.....		1			6	7	1	2	1	1	10	15
Total.....	61	74	20	20	722	897	71	87	30	30	815	1,033
No. of marines afloat, Oct. 26, 1848.....							61	74	20	20	722	897
No. deficient.....							10	13	10	10	93	136

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, *Adjutant and Inspector's Office, Washington, October 30, 1848.*

P. G. HOWLE, *Adjutant and Inspector.*

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC SQUADRON, RESPECTING ASSISTANCE TO OREGON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
October 12, 1848.

SIR: A letter from the governor of Oregon, dated the 3d of April last, addressed to the President, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, [A.] will give you the intelligence that a critical condition of things then existed in that territory.

The expectation of aid from the army, indulged in by the inhabitants, will not be realized at as early a period as anticipated. The troops destined for Oregon cannot leave the United States until the next spring. The mounted rifle-regiment which was under orders for that territory was partially disbanded by the action of Congress. Should they need immediate relief, which it is feared they do, it is presumed it can be afforded them by the squadron, now under your command in the Pacific, sooner than in any other mode. The President directs, that you will, therefore, on the receipt of the order, despatch one or more United States vessels to the coast of Oregon, manned with a sufficient number of marines and sailors for temporary service on land, should they be required; there to remain until the contemplated military force shall arrive from the United States, if the condition of things shall require it.

You will perceive by the governor's letter that he is in want of arms and ammunition. A supply of them can be furnished in California. You are directed to apply to the commanding military officer in California, who will supply you with the necessary number required for the use of the detachment and the people of Oregon. It is also suggested, that one or two pieces of light artillery, or mountain howitzers, should be taken from California to Oregon. The arms and ammunition will be found at Monterey and San Francisco.

In the uncertain condition of Oregon, great anxiety is felt here that you should visit that coast, prepared to render such efficient aid as may be required, at the earliest practicable period.

Enclosed, herewith, is an order from the Secretary of War to Colonel Mason, or the commanding officer in California, to deliver to you the arms and ammunition which may be required for Oregon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,

*Acting Secretary of the Navy.*

Commodore THOS. A. C. JONES,

*Commander U. S. naval forces, Pacific ocean.*

## A.

OREGON CITY, *April 3, 1848.*

SIR: I am aware that much of your time is occupied, and shall be brief in my remarks, hoping the importance of the case will excuse this liberty. A copy of the memorial passed by the legislature, at its last session, together with papers containing the account of the massacre of Dr. Whitman and others, at Waulatper, by the Cayuse Indians, were forwarded to Congress by Mr. J. Meek. I also forwarded duplicates, via California. As Mr. Meek left Walla-Walla on the 4th ultimo, he will no doubt reach you in May. I send with this a file of the Spectator, and an extra issued to-day, together with a copy of my last proclamation, by which you will perceive that we are carrying on a war with the Indians of the interior.

Some time since, Commissioners were sent up to treat with the different tribes, and endeavor to detach them from the Cayuse; they effected a great deal. The Walla-Wallas, Nez Perces and other tribes, accepted presents, and declared they would remain friendly with the whites; still there are a great many that will unite with the murderers. All the restless and turbulent spirits among the different tribes; those that were guilty of robbing the emigrants last fall; many who look with a jealous eye on the inroads of the white man; so that it is to be feared a large party will take the field against us. Our settlers are scattered through the different valleys; many of them isolated, and lying in such a position that they could be swept off in a night, and the Indians be in the mountains out of reach, next morning. Our policy is to keep the Indians busy in protecting families and stock in their own country, and by this means keep them out of the valley; and we hope we shall succeed. But we have no money; no munitions of war. Our patriotic volunteers are destitute of clothing, tents, and provisions even, while in the field; still they are in good spirits, and are determined to fight to the last. Our powder we gather up by half pounds, pounds and parcels, as the settlers have brought more or less in for their own use. This will soon be gone. I have written to General Mason, of California, for a supply of powder and lead, which I hope will come by the first opportunity. I have also written to Commodore Shubrick to send us a sloop of war to be in our river, to show the Indians that we have force that can be brought into the country, if necessary.

Fear, and fear only, rules and controls Indians; knowing this, they have been informed that we expect a man-of-war here this summer, and that as soon as our great chief hears that his people had been murdered, he would send his war chief here to punish the murderers. Should this pass off, and we receive no visit from our men-of-war, and no troops be sent into this territory, our situation will not be an enviable one. The Indians will say all this has been said to frighten us. See, their war ships have not come; their soldiers have not come. They have none—do not let us be afraid

any longer. Probably a large emigration will be on their way to this territory this summer. I hope that troops will accompany them, for the Indians are well aware of their route, and the time of their coming; and if not protected, they will, very likely, go on to meet them, and rob, plunder and murder all parties not strong enough to resist them. They robbed them last year; they will, I fear, proceed further this year. I hope sincerely, that whether Congress passes a bill extending the jurisdiction of the United States over us or not, that at least one regiment of dragoons will be sent to Oregon, to protect us from the Indians, and to protect emigrants on their way hither. Colonel Gillian, as you will perceive by the extra accompanying this, was accidentally shot on his way from Waūlatper to the Dalles. The colonel was a brave man, and his loss is much regretted. He was appointed by your excellency to the office of "agent of the Post Office Department." Nothing was ever effected in that department. An advertisement was put in the paper, offering to let contracts; but as the contractor was only to get his pay out of the proceeds of the office, and even that could not be guaranteed to him for four years, no one would enter into a contract to carry the mail; consequently, no mail has been started in the territory under the authority of the United States.

Feeling confident that you will aid us in our present difficulties, I have placed before you, briefly, our situation, merely stating, in conclusion, we have told the Indians, in order to prevent them uniting against us, that troops and vessels of war would soon be here.

I have the honor to remain, your excellency's obedient servant,  
**GEORGE ABERNETHEY,**  
*Governor of Oregon Territory.*

His Excellency, JAS. K. POLK,  
*President of the United States.*



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**REPORTS AND DESPATCHES**  
EXHIBITING THE OPERATIONS  
OF THE  
**UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES,**  
DURING THE  
**WAR WITH MEXICO.**

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No. 52.

## OPERATIONS OF THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

DESPATCHES OF COMMODORE SLOAT,

*Containing an account of his proceedings on the west coast of Mexico.*FLAG-SHIP LEVANT,  
*At sea, July 31, 1846.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 7th June, I received, at Mazatlan, information that the Mexican troops, six or seven thousand strong, had, by order of the Mexican government, invaded the territory of the United States north of the Rio Grande, and had attacked the forces under General Taylor, and that the squadron of the United States were blockading the coast of Mexico on the gulf.

These hostilities I considered would justify my commencing offensive operations on the west coast. I therefore sailed on the 8th, in the Savannah, for the coast of California, to carry out the orders of the department of the 24th June, 1845, leaving the Warren at Mazatlan to bring me any despatches or important information that might reach there. I arrived at Monterey on the second of July, where I found the Cyane and Levant, and learned that the Portsmouth was at San Francisco, to which places they had been previously ordered to await further instructions.

On the morning of the 7th, having previously examined the defences and localities of the town, I sent Captain Mervine with the accompanying summons (A) to the military commandant of Monterey, requiring him to surrender the place forthwith to the forces of the United States under my command. At 9 o'clock, 30 minutes, a. m., I received his reply, (B,) stating that he was not authorized to surrender the place, and referred me to the commanding general of California, Don José Castro.

Every arrangement having been made the day previous, the necessary force (about 250 seamen and marines) was immediately embarked in the boats of the squadron, and landed at 10 o'clock under cover of the guns of the ships, with great promptitude and good order, under the immediate command of Captain Wm. Mervine, assisted by Commander H. N. Page as second.

The forces were immediately formed and marched to the custom-house, where my proclamation to the inhabitants of California (C) was read, the standard of the United States hoisted amid three hearty cheers by the troops and foreigners present, and a salute of 21 guns fired by all the ships. Immediately afterwards, the procla-

mation, both in English and Spanish, was posted up about the town, and two justices of the peace appointed to preserve order and punish delinquencies; the alcaldes declining to serve.

Previous to landing, the accompanying "general order" (D) was read to the crews of all the ships; and I am most happy to state that I feel confident that the inhabitants of Monterey, and all other places where our forces have appeared, will do them and myself the justice to say that not the least depredation, or slightest insult or irregularity, has been committed from the moment of our landing until my departure.

Immediately after taking possession of Monterey, I despatched a courier to General Castro, the military commandant of California, with a letter (E) and a copy of my proclamation, to which I received a reply, (F.)

On the 9th, I despatched a letter (G) by a courier to Señor Don Pio Pico, the governor at Santa Barbara.

On the 6th of July, I despatched orders by sea to Commander Montgomery, to take immediate possession of the bay of San Francisco, &c., and on the 7th a duplicate of that order by land, which he received on the evening of the 8th; and at 7, a. m., of the 9th, he hoisted the flag at San Francisco, read and posted up my proclamation, and took possession of that part of the country in the name of the United States. For a detailed account of the proceedings at San Francisco, &c., I refer you to the enclosed copies of my orders to Commander Montgomery, and his reports to me, (numbered from 1 to 10 )

On the 13th, at the request of the foreigners at the Pueblo of San José, I furnished a flag to be hoisted at that place, (about 70 miles interior from Monterey,) and appointed a justice of the peace to preserve order in the town, the alcaldes declining to serve. The flag was hoisted on the 16th.

Deeming Purser D. Fauntleroy well qualified for such service, I directed him, on the 8th, to organize a company of 35 dragoons, from volunteers from the ships and citizens on shore, to reconnoitre the country, keep open the communication between Monterey and San Francisco, and to prevent the people of the country from being robbed, &c., &c., and directed him to purchase the necessary horses and equipments to mount them.

Passed Midshipman Louis McLane having also volunteered for that service, I appointed him first lieutenant of the company. On the 17th, Mr. Fauntleroy was directed to reconnoitre the country with his command as far as the mission of St. John's; to take possession of that place; hoist the flag, and to recover ten brass guns, said to have been buried there by General Castro when he retreated from that place.

On his arrival there, Mr. Fauntleroy found that the place had been taken possession of an hour or two previous by Captain Frémont, with whom he returned to Monterey on the 19th. He was subsequently sent to garrison the place, dig up, mount the guns, and recover a large quantity of powder and shot, said to have been

secreted there, all of which he accomplished before I sailed from Monterey, between which, the Pueblo of San José and San Francisco, a perfectly free communication was maintained.

On the afternoon of the 15th July the Congress arrived, and Commodore Stockton reported for duty.

On the 16th, the British admiral, Sir Geo. F. Seymour, arrived in the Collingwood, 80. An officer was immediately sent to tender him the usual courtesies and the facilities of the port. He was subsequently furnished with a set of top gallant masts, and other spars for his ship, and sailed on the 23d for the Sandwich Islands.

The visit of the admiral was very serviceable to our cause in California, as the inhabitants fully believed he would take part with them, and that we would be obliged to abandon our conquest; but when they saw the friendly intercourse subsisting between us, and found that he could not interfere in their behalf, they abandoned all hope of ever seeing the Mexican flag fly in California again.

On the 23d, my health being such as to prevent my attending to so much and such laborious duties, I directed Commodore Stockton to assume the command of the forces and operations on shore; and on the 29th, having determined to return to the United States, via Panama, I hoisted my broad pennant on board the Levant and sailed for Mazatlan and Panama, leaving the remainder of the squadron under his command, believing that no further opposition would be made to our taking possession of the whole of the Californias, (as General Castro had less than one hundred men,) and that I could render much more important service by returning to the United States with the least possible delay, to explain to the government the situation and wants of that country, than I could by remaining in command in my infirm state of health.

At the time of my leaving Monterey, the United States were in quiet possession of all "Alta California," north of Santa Barbara.

The Cyane sailed for St. Diego on the 26th, to carry down Captain Fremont, with about 150 riflemen, (Americans,) to take possession there and to cut off General Castro's retreat to Lower California or Mexico.

The Congress was to sail on the 30th for San Pedro, to take possession there. That place is 27 miles from the City of Angles, where General Castro and Governor Pico then were; and I have every reason to believe (knowing their anxiety to do so) that immediately on her arrival they would surrender, which would put an end to all opposition to the United States in the Californias.

In closing this report, I should do injustice to my own feelings and the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron I had the honor to command, if I neglected the opportunity to state, that no men could display more zeal, activity, and determined desire to do honor to their country and the service than they; consequently, it would be invidious to particularize any individuals where all were equally zealous to do their duty in their respective stations.

Hoping the course I have pursued will meet the approbation of

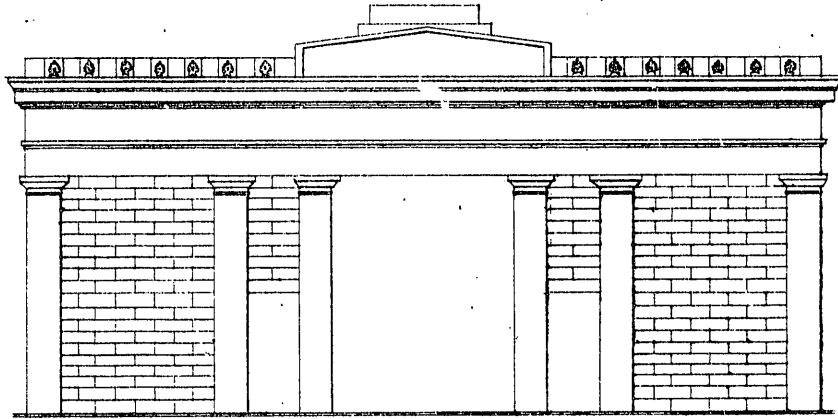


# MEMPHIS.

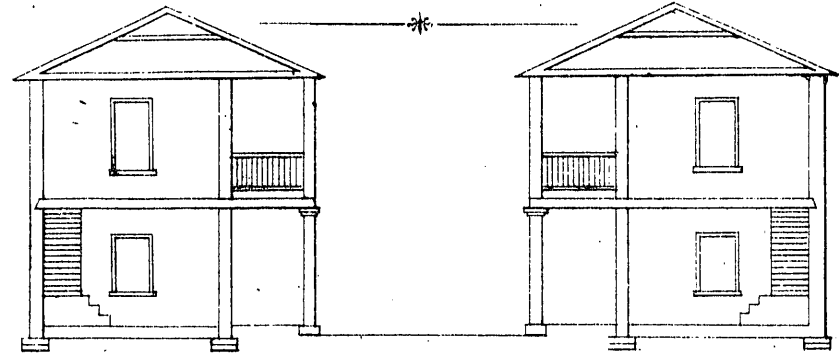
## PLAN of Gateway, Guard and Muster House Navy Yard, Memphis, Tenn.

Scale 16 feet = an inch

October 1<sup>st</sup> 1848...

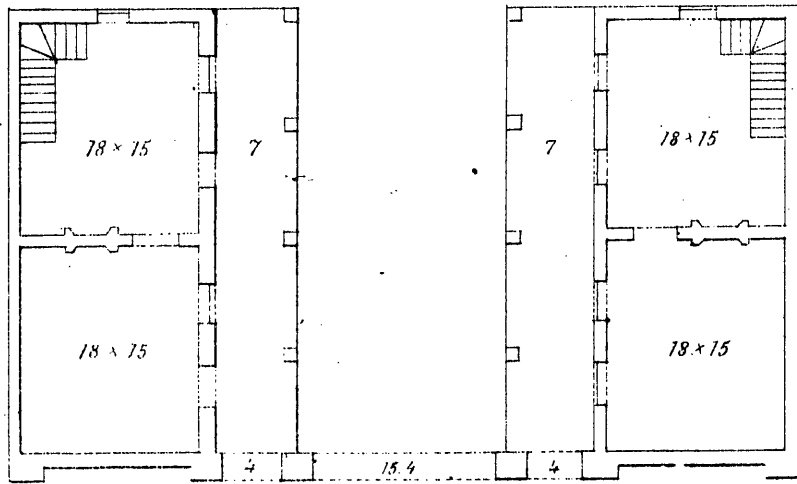


Entrance Elevation.

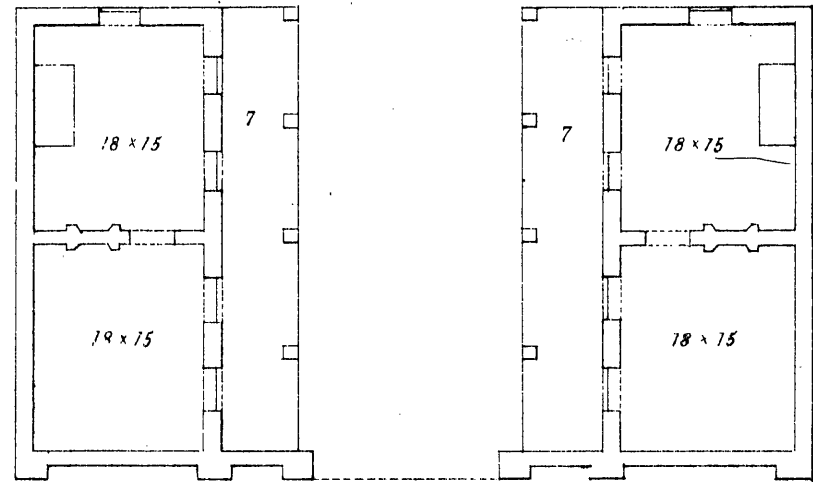


Transverse Section.

Estimated Cost \$5000.



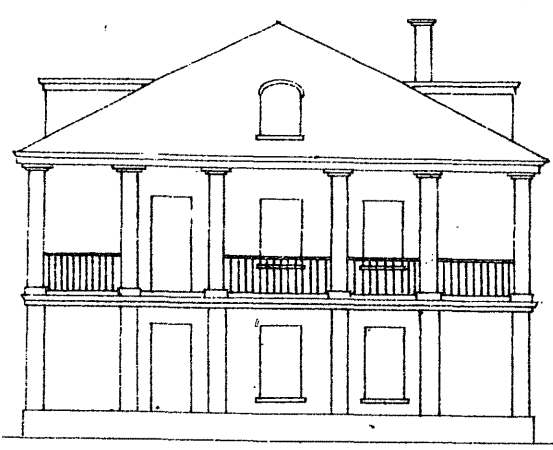
Ground or first Story Plan.



Second Story Plan.

# PENSACOLA

*2<sup>nd</sup> Class House*

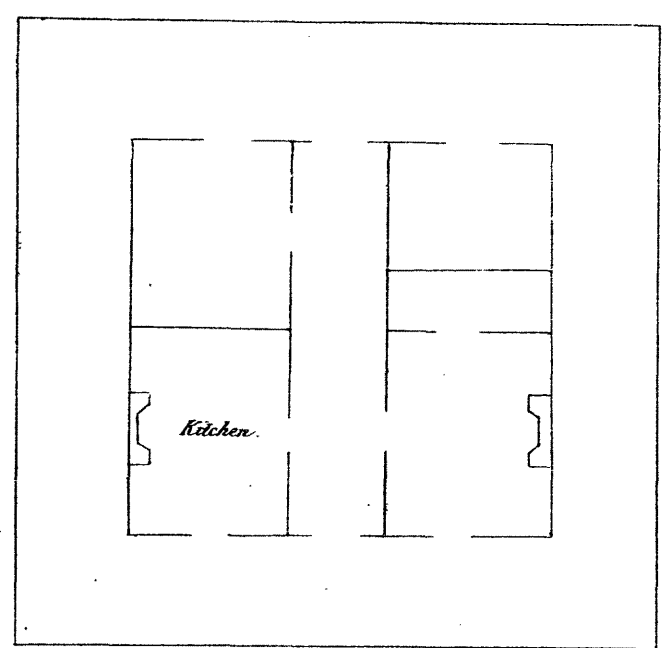
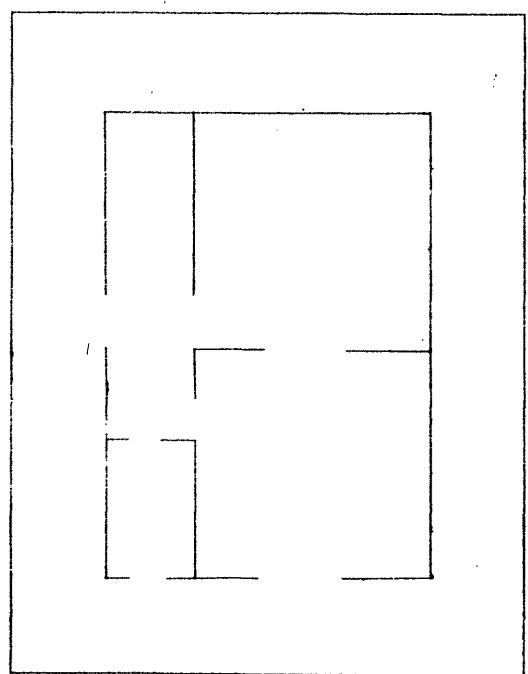
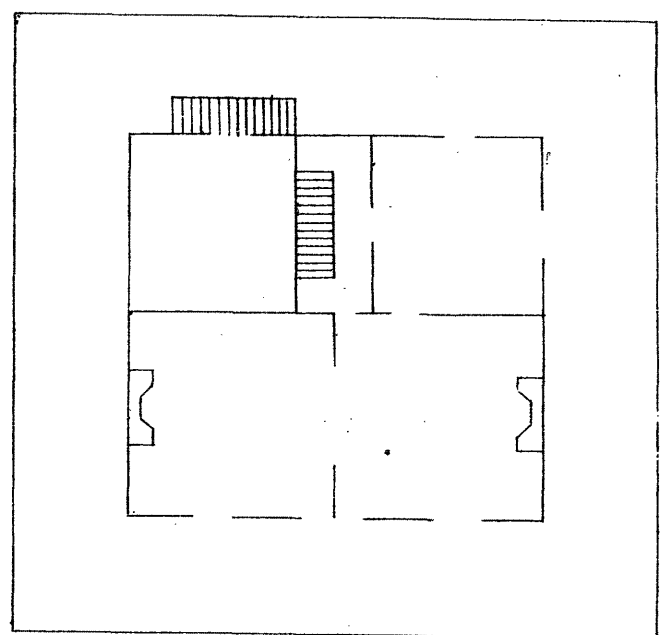
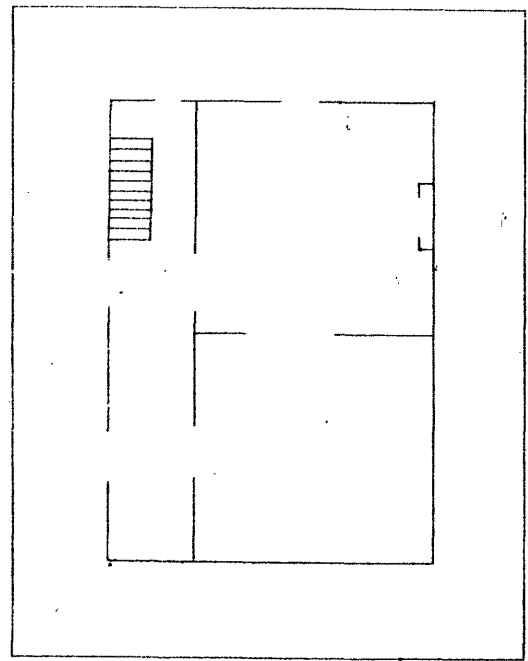


*Estimated Cost of 6 Houses of 2<sup>nd</sup> Class, \$ 18, 924.*

*1<sup>st</sup> Class House*

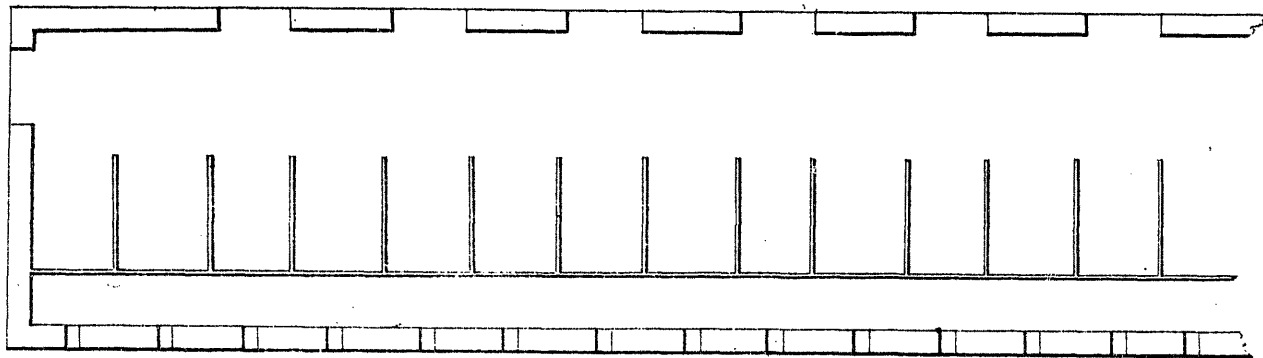


*Estimated Cost of 6 Houses of 1<sup>st</sup> Class, \$ 24, 480.*

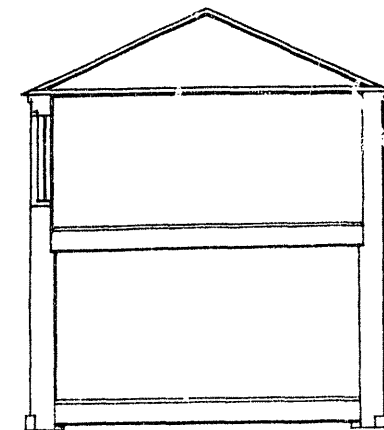


# NORFOLK.

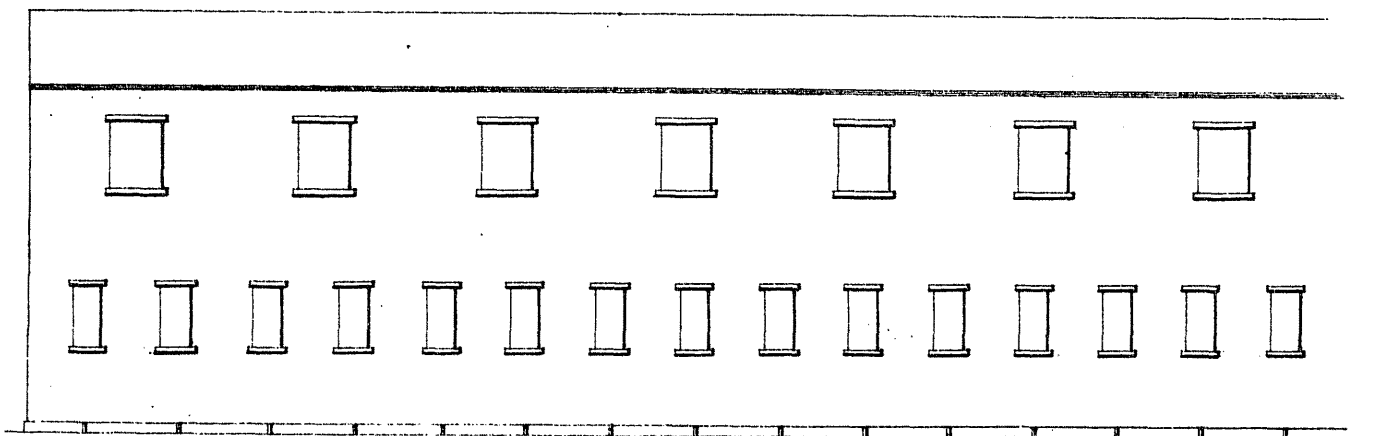
PLAN of  
*Wing to Stables on a Scale of 12 feet to an Inch.*  
*Estimated Cost of \$244.*



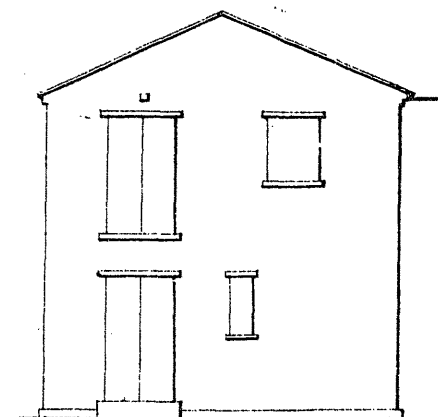
*Ground Plan.*



*Cross Section.*



*Side Elevation.*

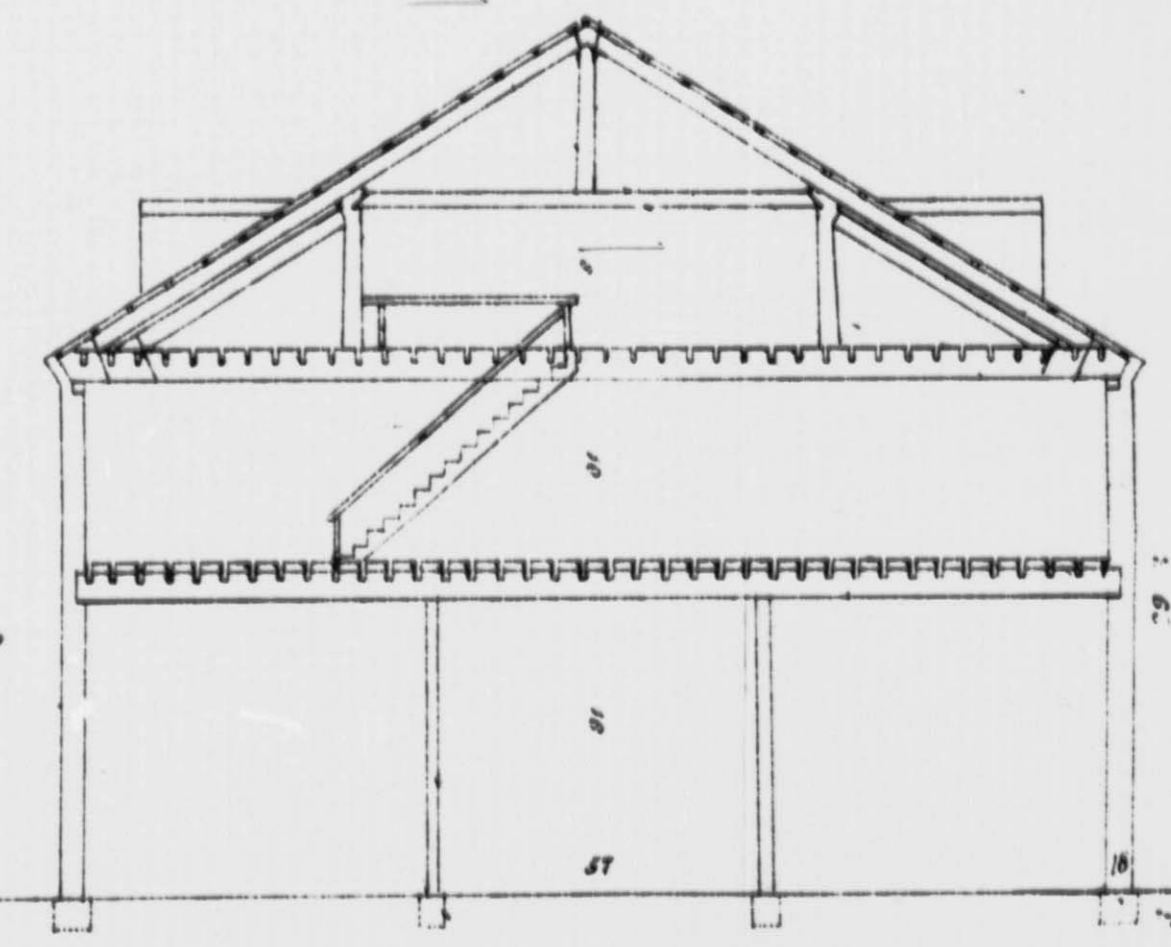
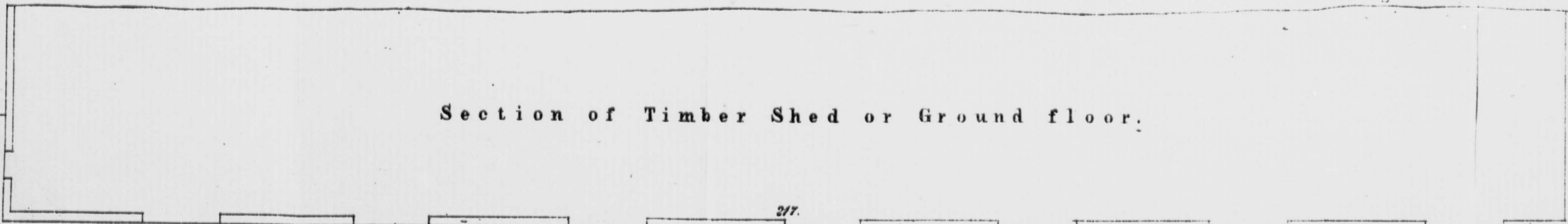
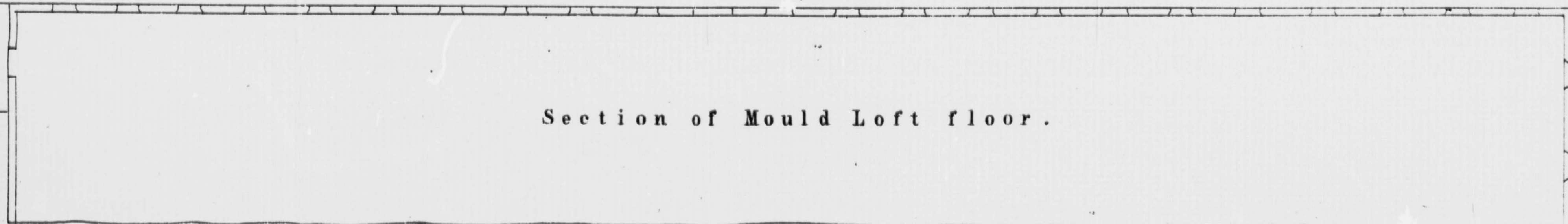
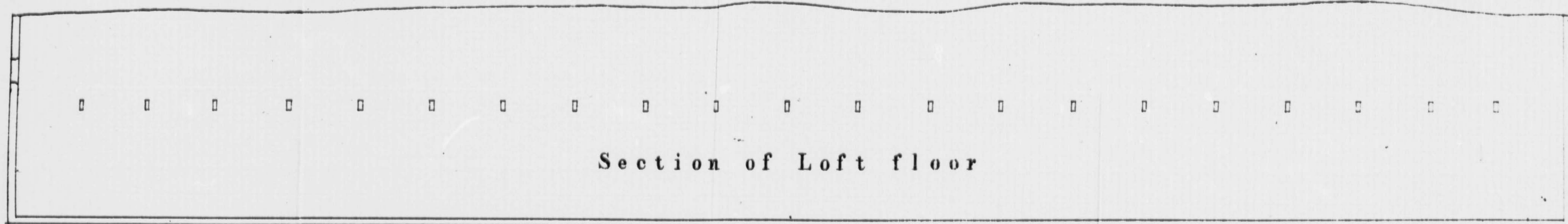
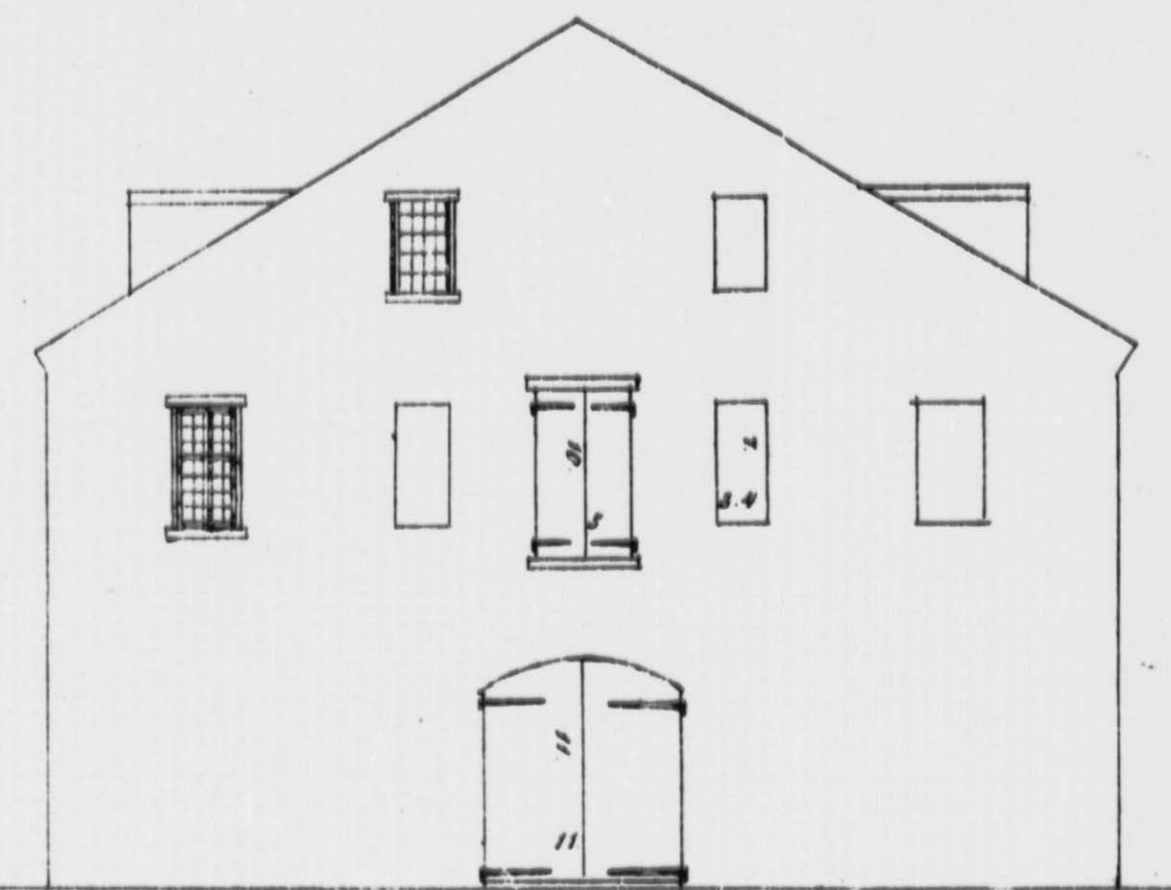
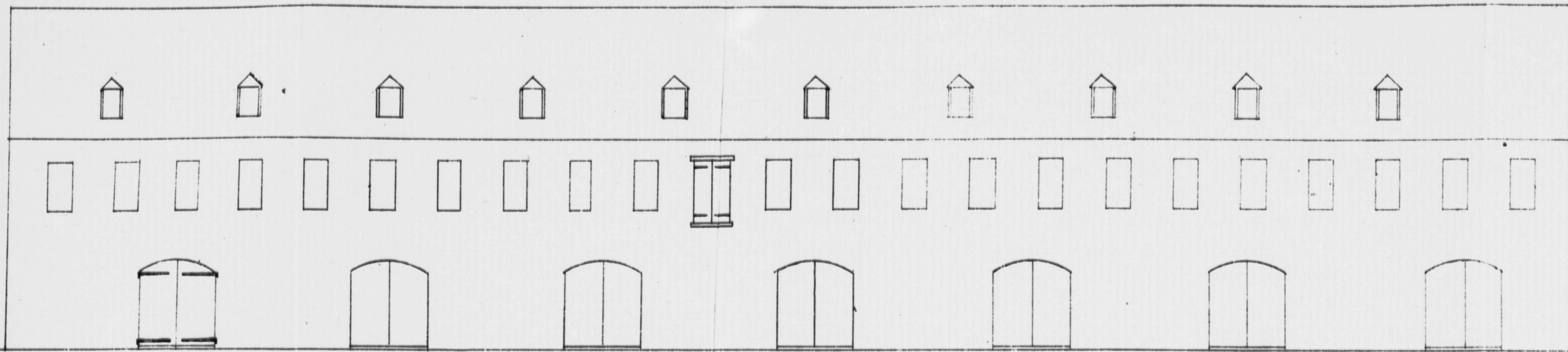


*End Elevation.*





North Side.

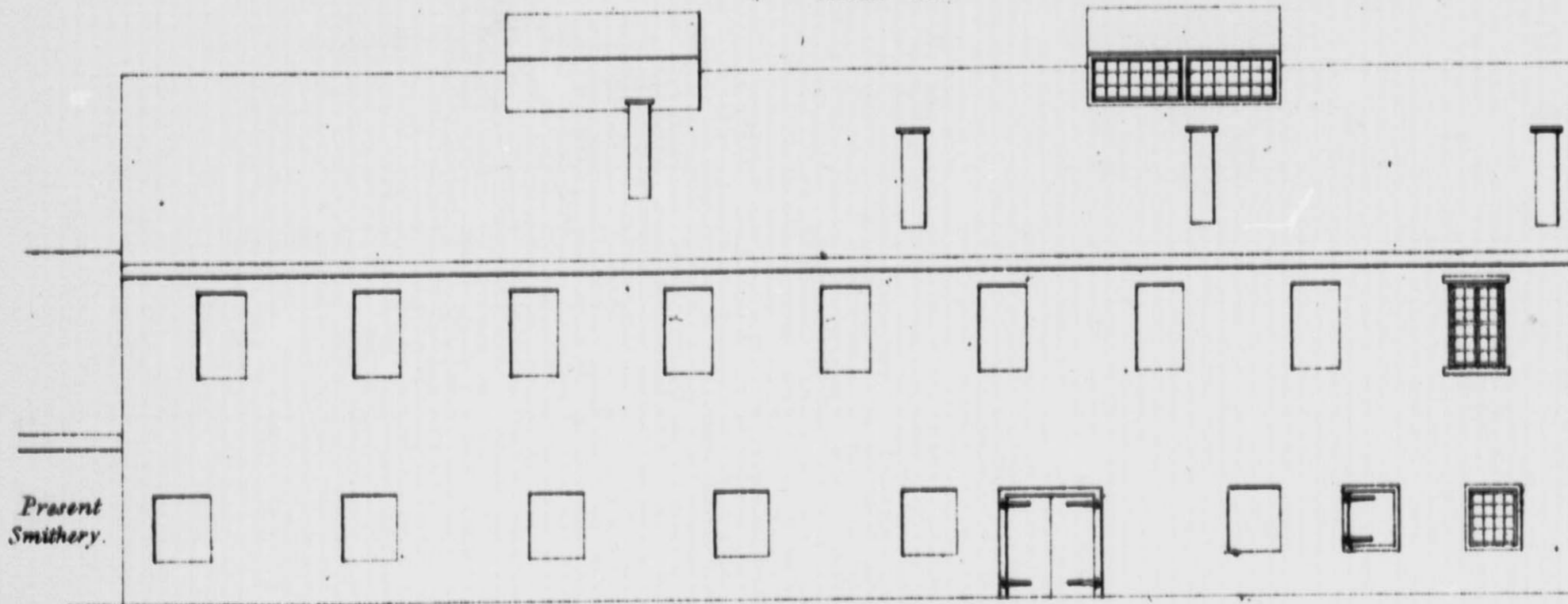


Proposed  
**TIMBER SHED and MOULD LOFT**  
*Marked on plan of Yard N° 35.*  
Scale 16 feet-1 inch.  
*Estimated Cost \$17,996.00.*  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

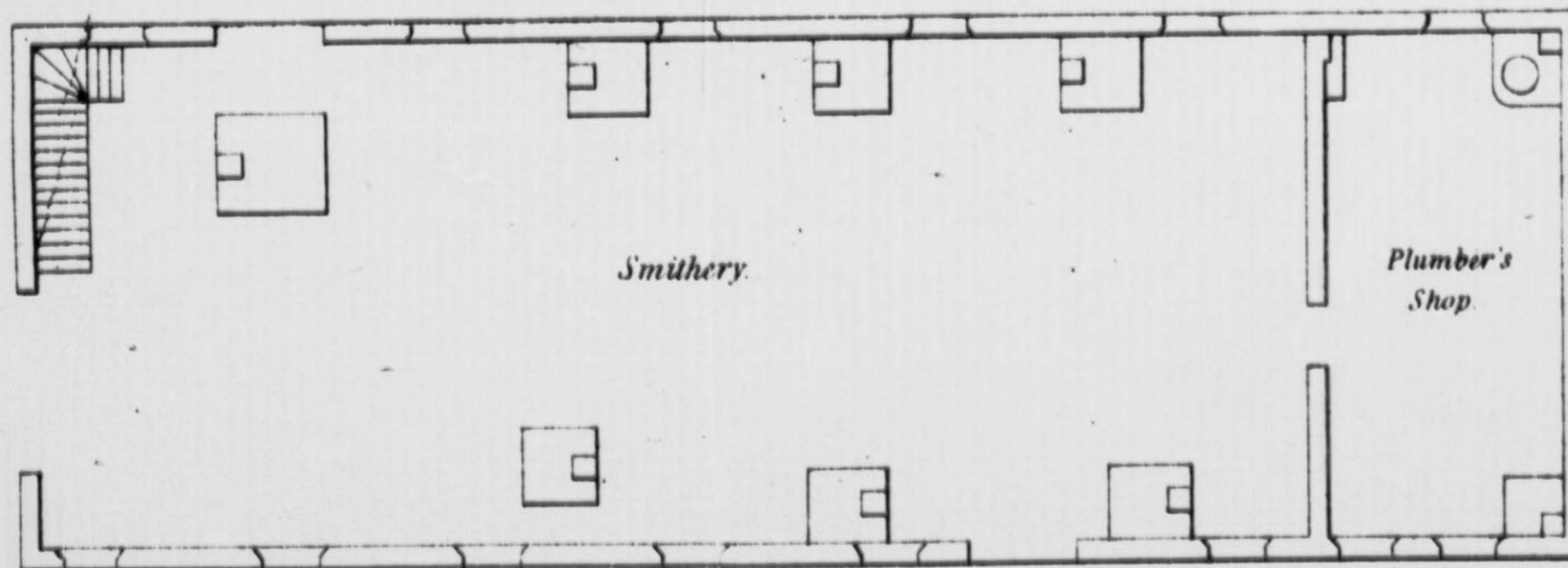
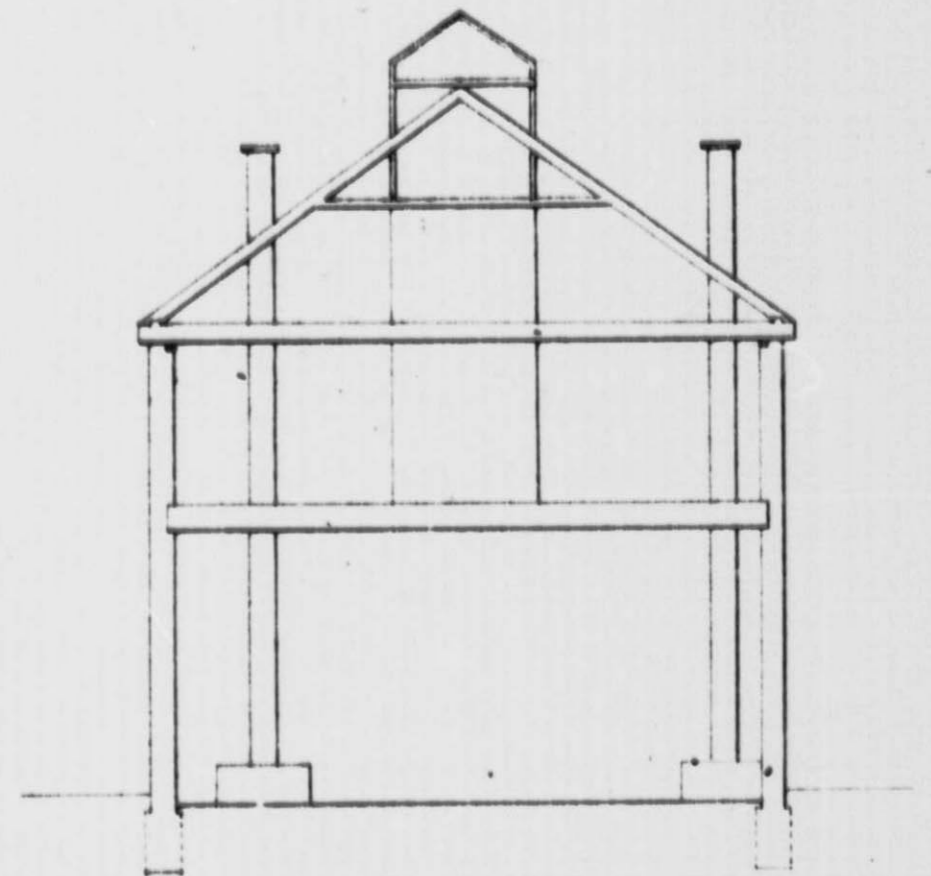
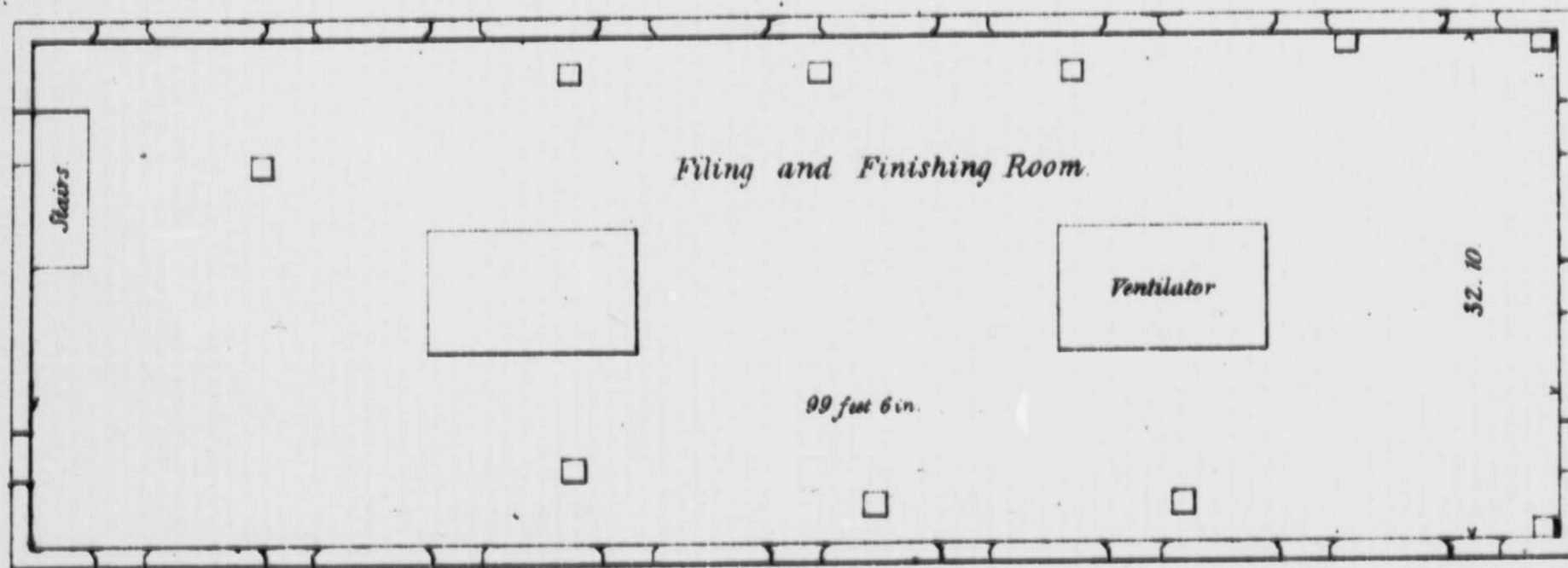
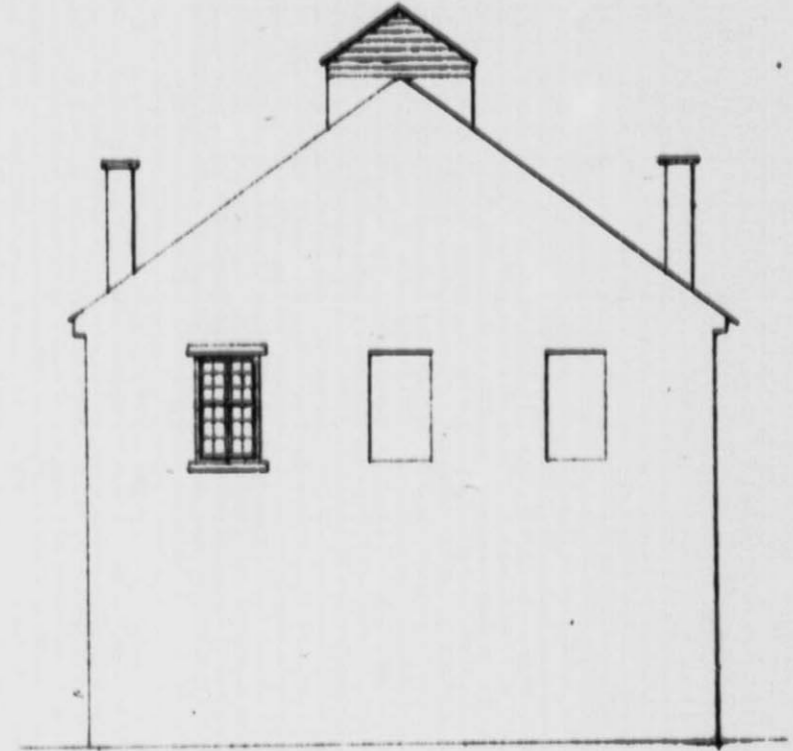


PHILADELPHIA.

North Side



West End.



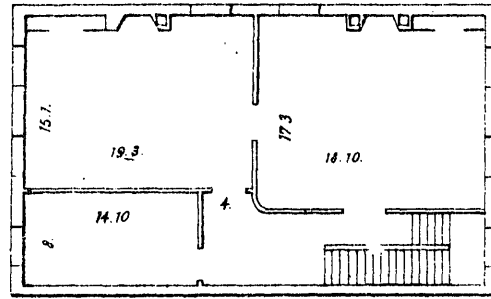
Estimated Cost \$ 3,045.

PLAN

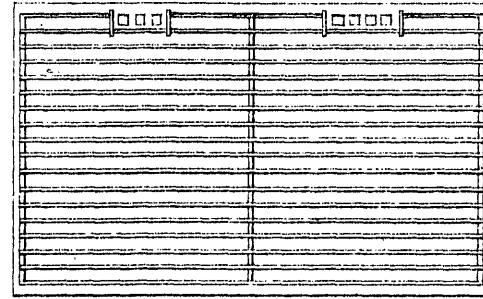
for putting an additional story to 100 feet  
of West End of Smithery.

Scale 16 feet - 1 inch.

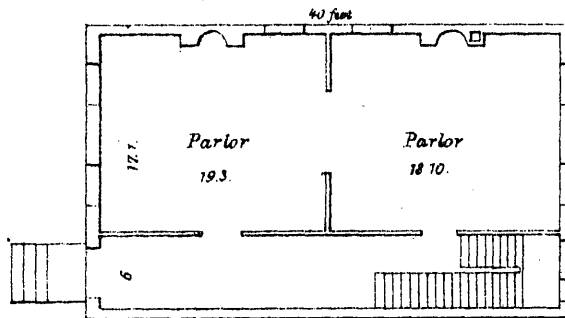
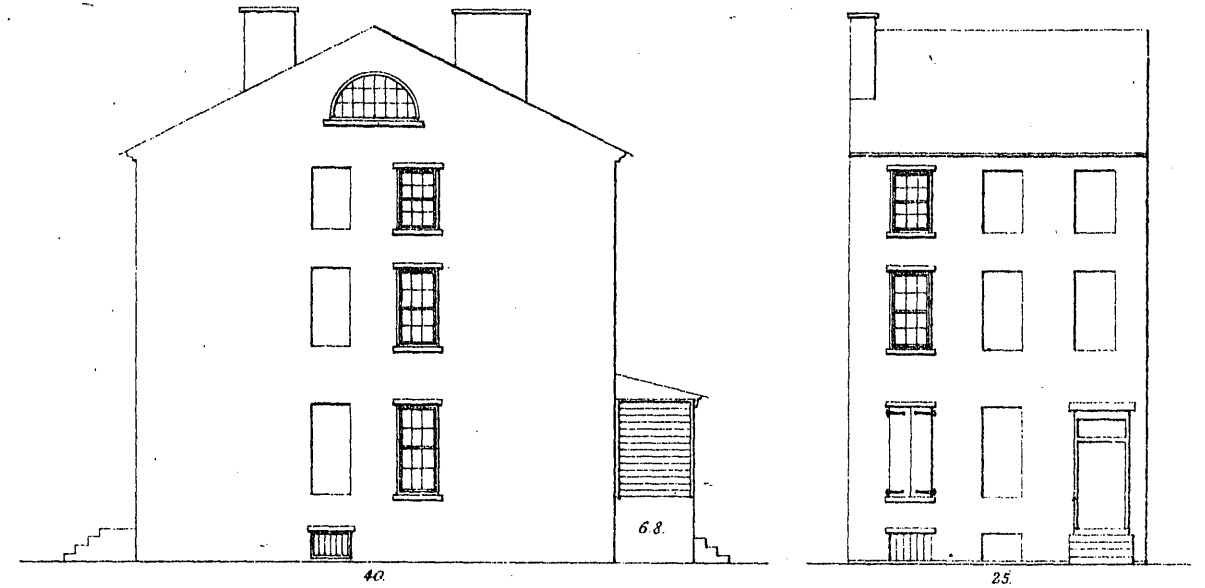
# PHILADELPHIA.



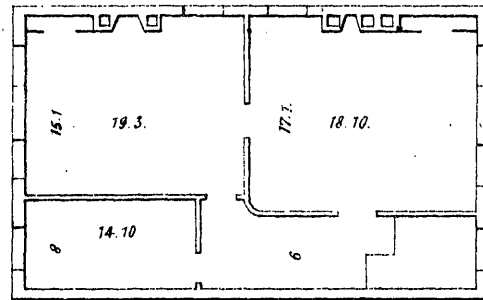
Second Floor.



Ceiling First Floor.

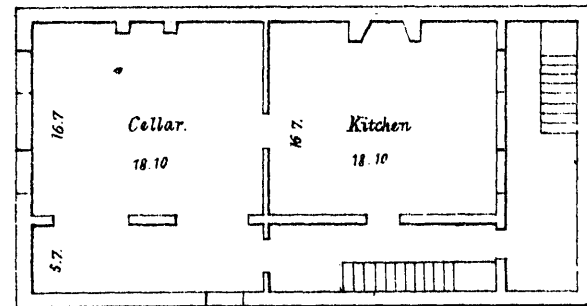


First Floor.



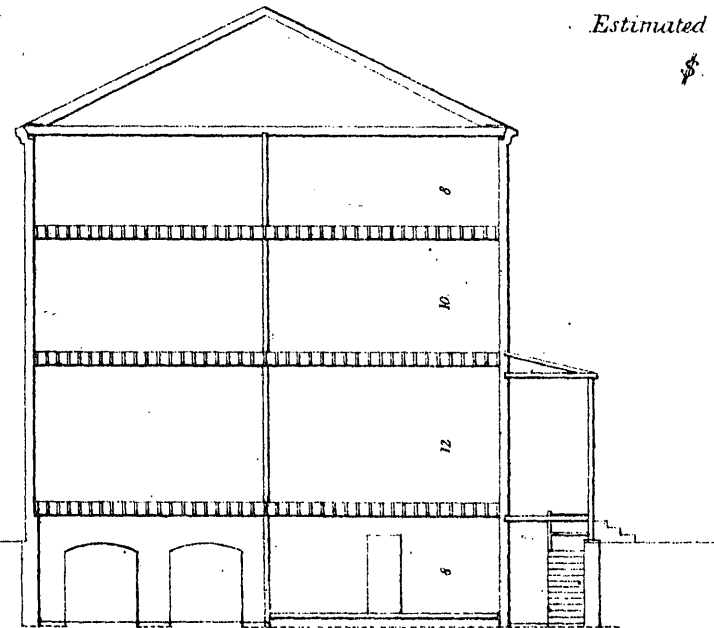
Third Floor.

Estimated Cost of 2 Houses  
\$ 16,440.



Basement.

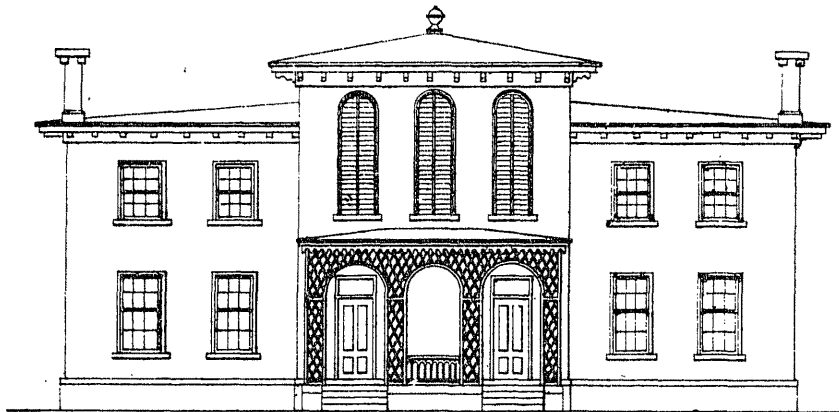
Plan of Houses for Officers,  
each House to be 25 feet front, by 40 feet deep, three stories high. Cellar to be 8 feet in depth, finished with a Kitchen. First story 12 feet high, finished with an Entry & 2 Parlors, folding doors and open newel stairs. Second story 10 feet in height, finished in three rooms. Third story 8 feet in height, finished in three rooms.



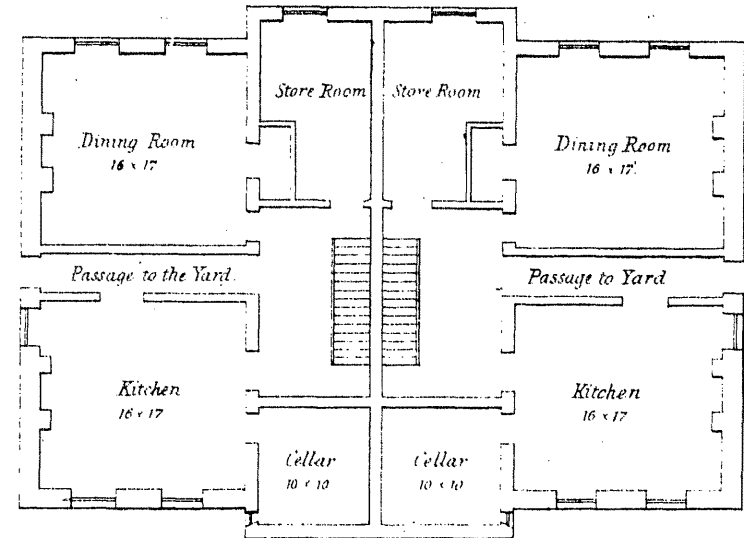
# NEW YORK.

Estimated Cost \$19,000.

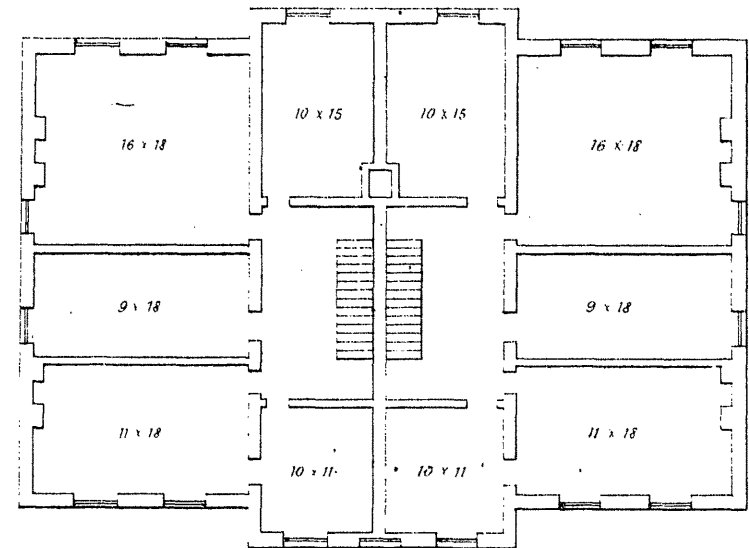
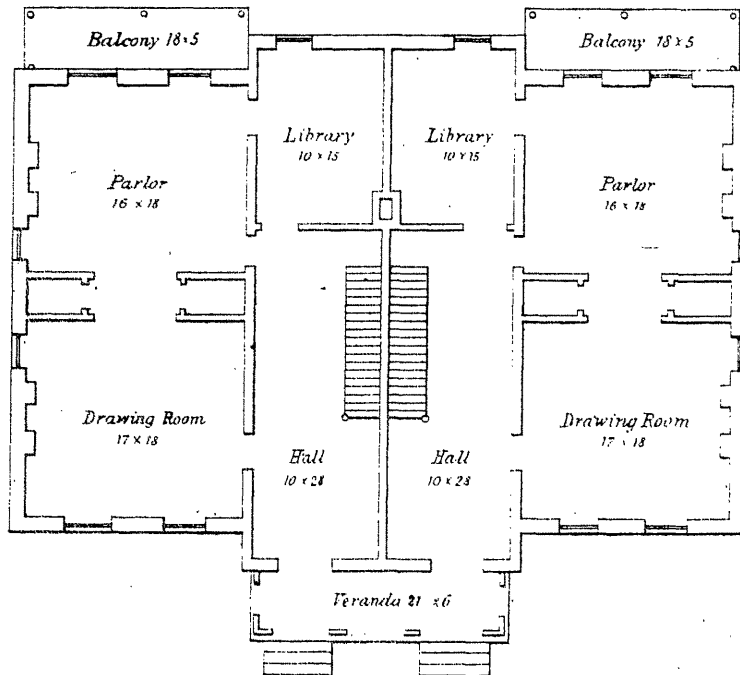
Scale 16 feet = 1 inch



Front Elevation.



Basement Floor.



Chamber Floor

Plans & Elevations for Double tenement  
for Officers Dwellings Brooklyn Navy Yard

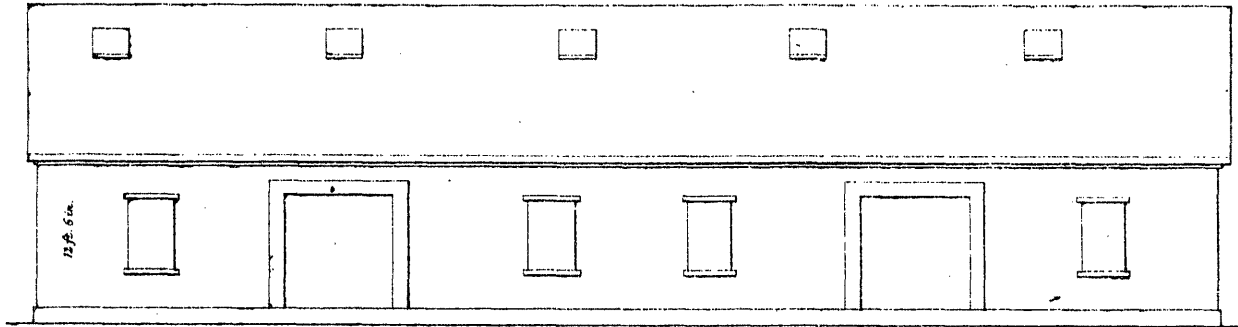
# BOSTON.

*Estimated Cost of Coal House  
near Blacksmiths Shop.*

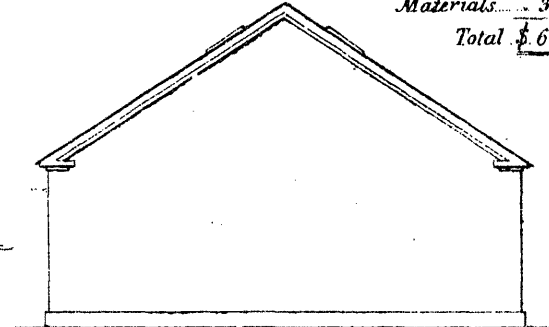
Labor..... \$ 2,690. 00.

Materials..... 3,603. 50.

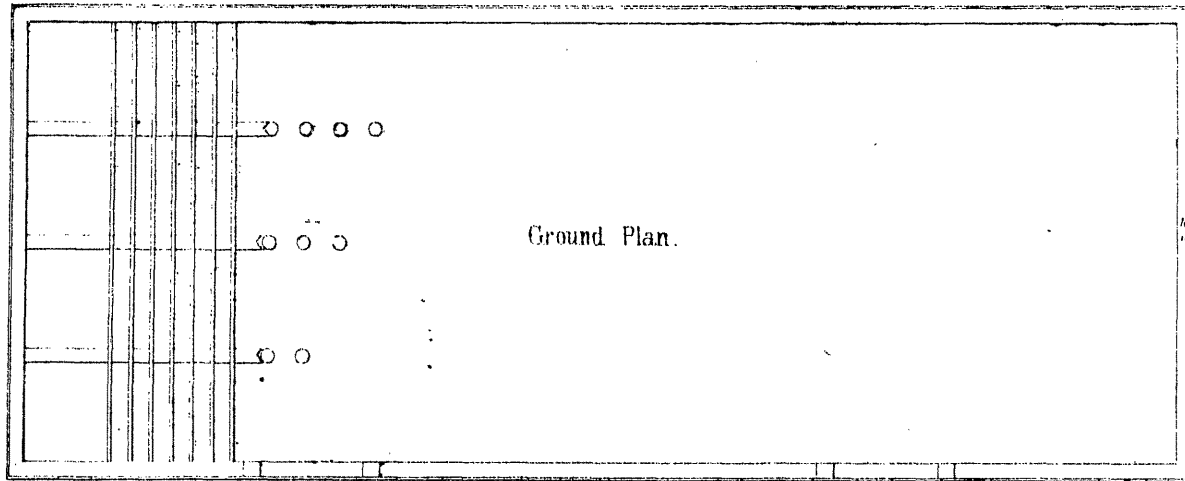
Total \$ 6,293. 50.



Side Elevation.



End Elevation.



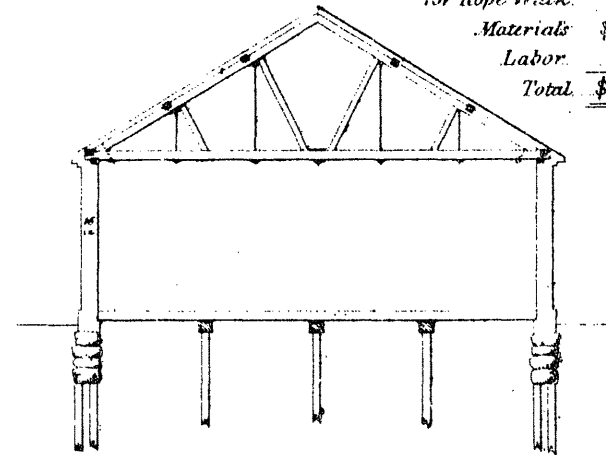
Ground Plan.

*Estimated Cost of Coal House  
or Rope Walk.*

Materials \$3,303. 50

Labor 2,440. 00.

Total \$ 5,743. 50.



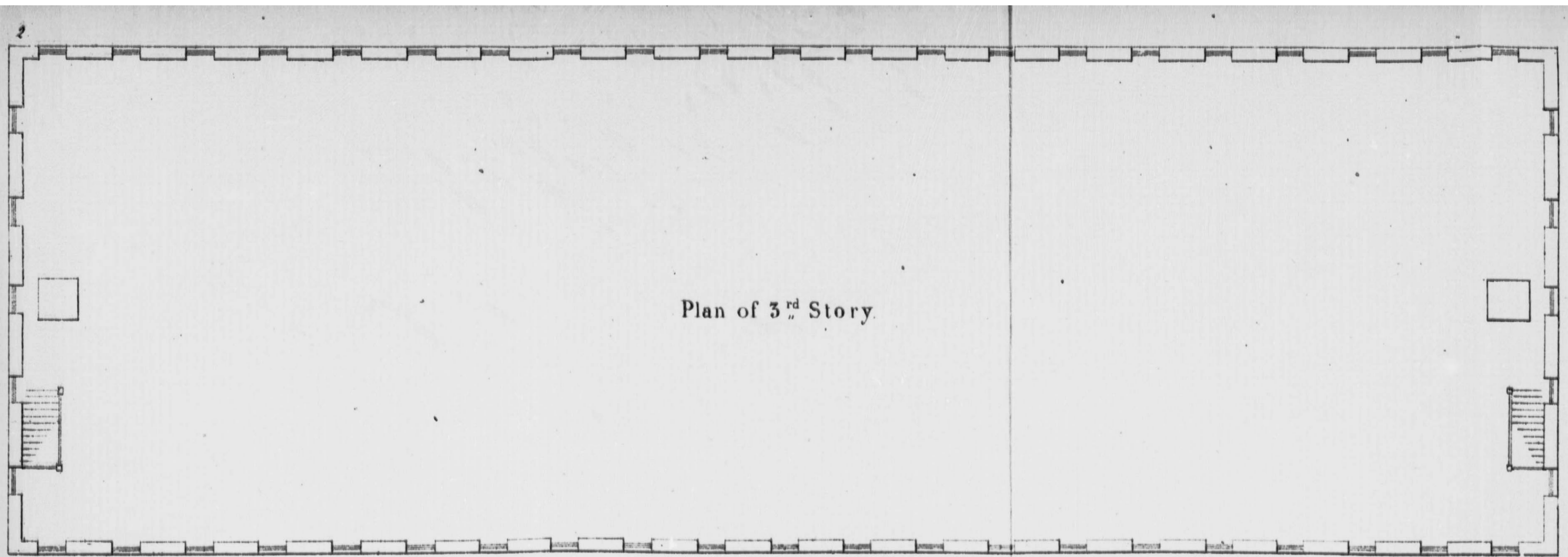
Section.

Proposed Plan for Coal Houses, Blacksmith's Shop, and Rope Walk Engines, Navy Yard, Boston.

October 1848. Scale 16 feet = 1 inch.

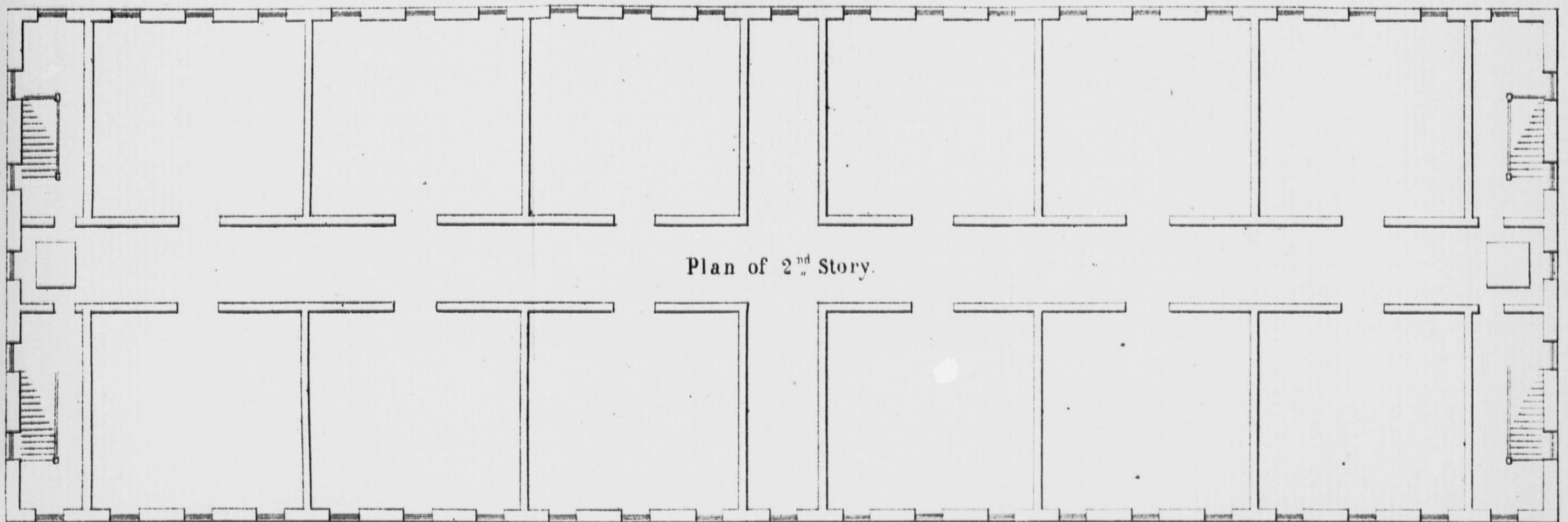




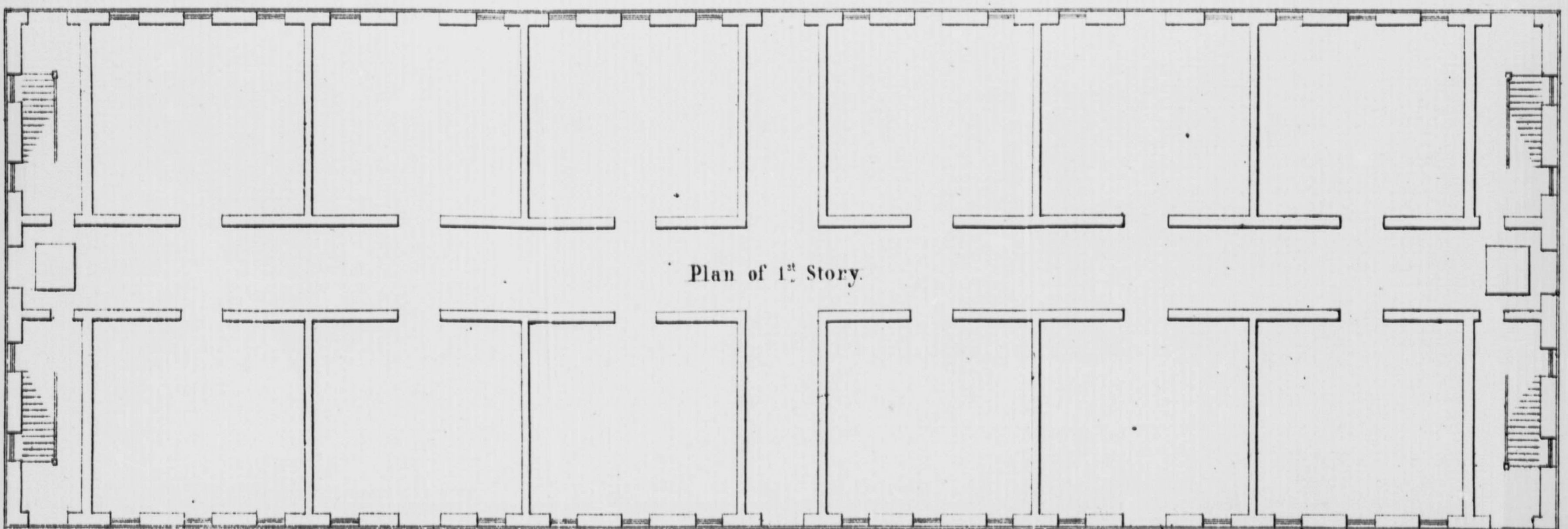


Plan of 3<sup>rd</sup> Story.

**BOSTON.**



Plan of 2<sup>nd</sup> Story.



Plan of 1<sup>st</sup> Story.

*Scale 16 feet = 1 inch*



# BOSTON.

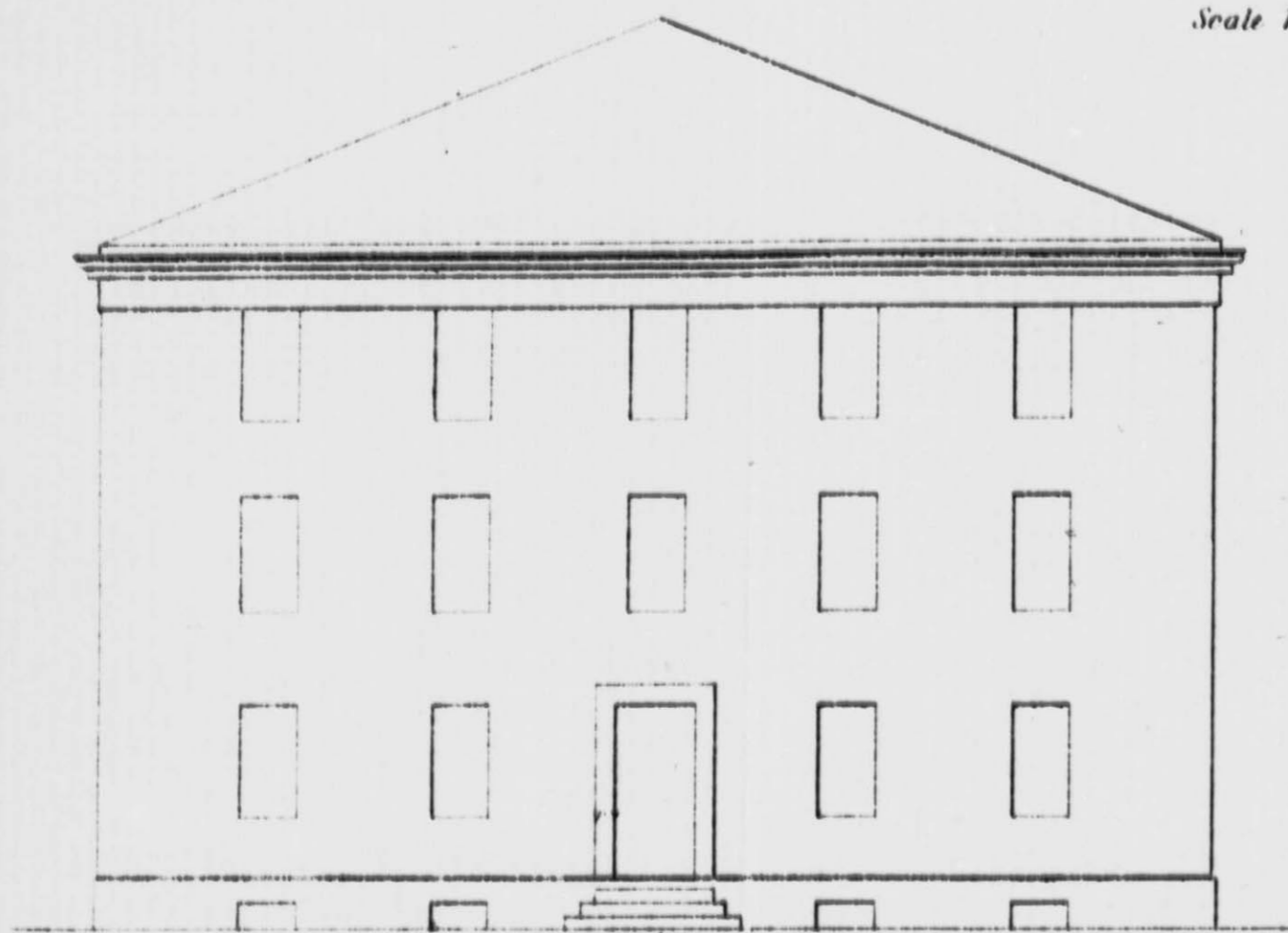
I.

Proposed Plans, Elevations, and Section for a Cordage Store and Sail Loft, N<sup>o</sup> 24 Navy Yard Boston. Oct. 1848

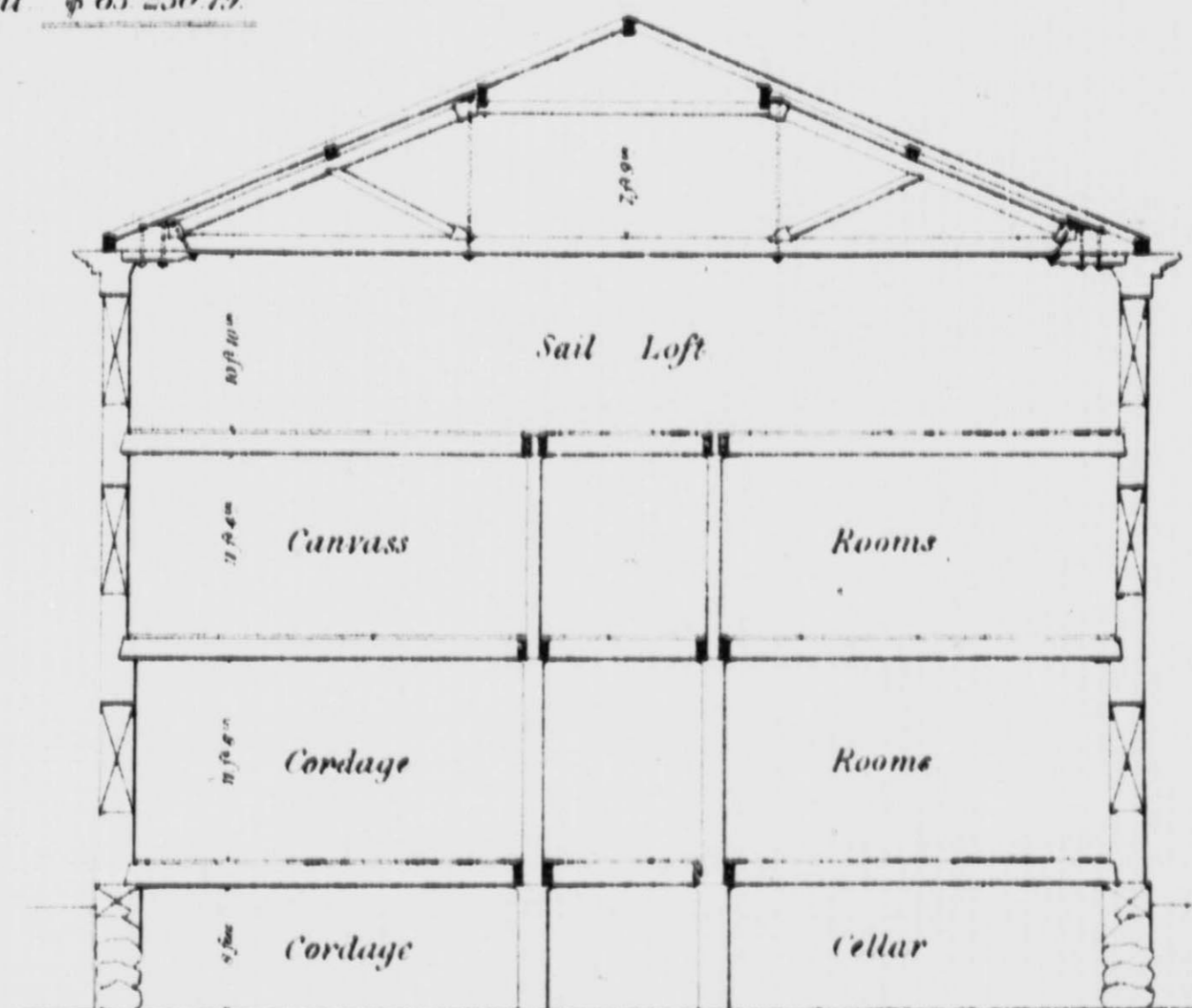
Estimated Cost:

For Material	\$ 12 153.86
.. Labor	.. 21 076.93.
Total	<u>\$ 63 230.79.</u>

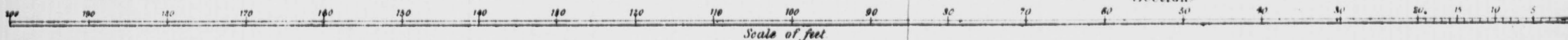
Scale 16 feet = 1 in.



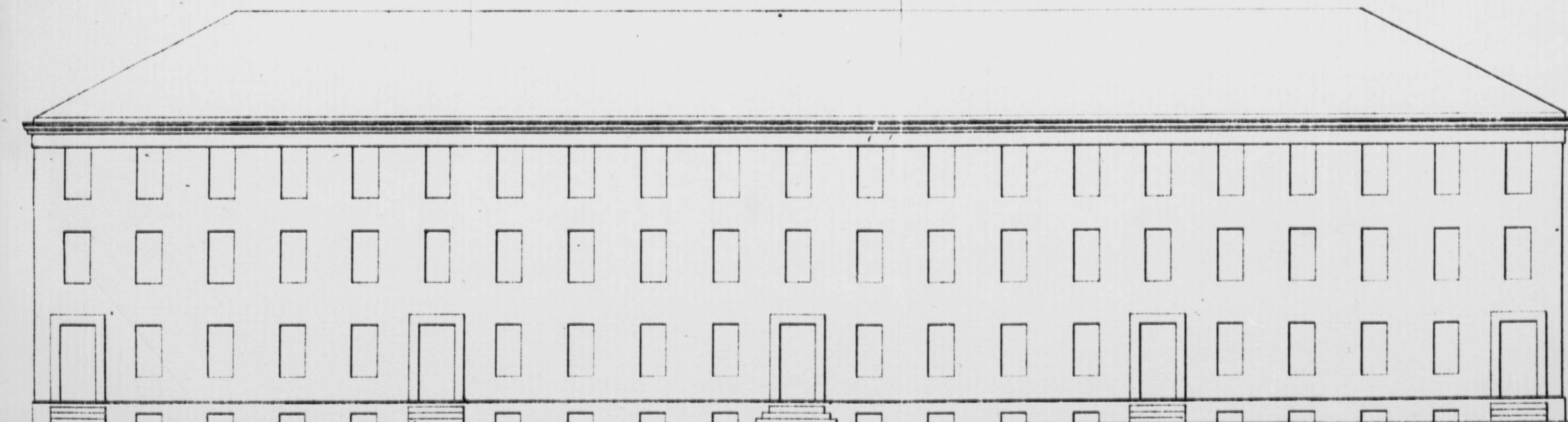
End Elevation.



Section.

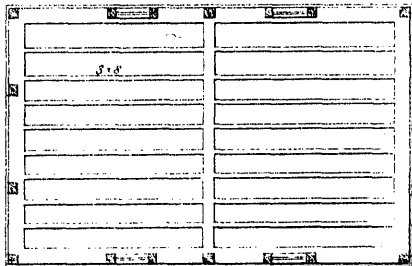


Scale of feet

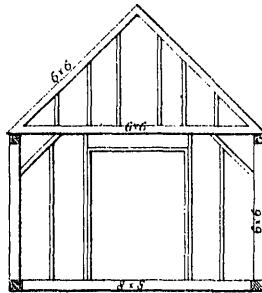


Front Elevation.

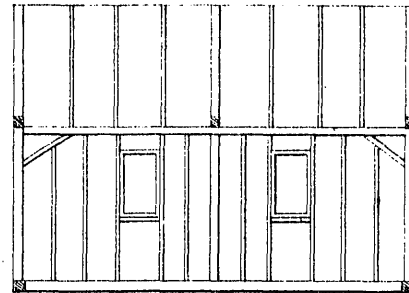
# PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



Floor Plan.



Framing of Front.



Framing of Side.

Proposed Plan for Engine House, Site 32.  
for the Navy Yard Kittery, Me.

*Estimated for 1849 & 50.*

*Scale 12 ft. = 1 inch.*

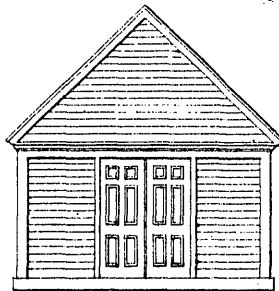
*Sept. 1848.*

*Estimated Cost:*

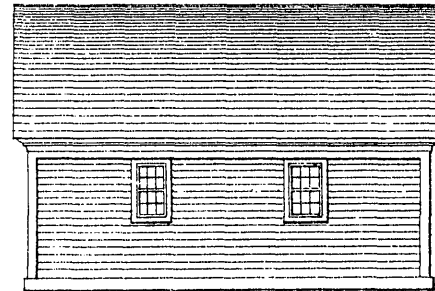
*For Materials. . . \$ 239. 71.*

*.. Labor . . . 143. 12.*

*Total . . . \$ 382. 83.*

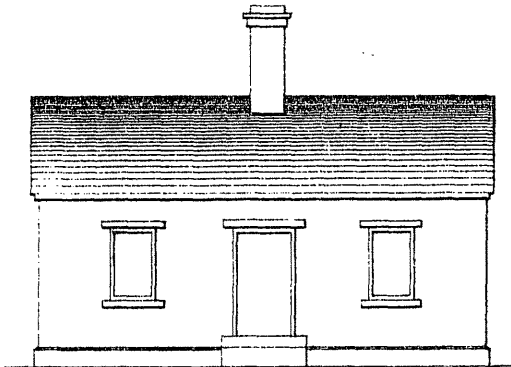


Front Elevation.

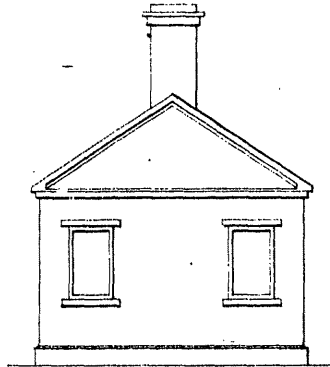


Side Elevation.

# PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



Side Elevation.



End Elevation.

### Estimated Cost:

For Materials.....\$ 785. 67

" Labor..... 356. 66

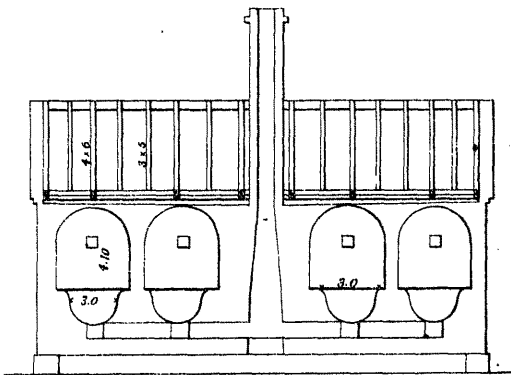
Total.....\$ 1142. 27.

Proposed Plan for a House for heating Pitch  
Navy Yard Portsmouth, N.H.

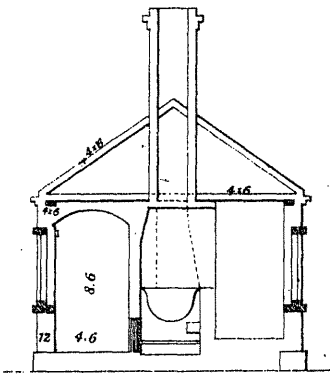
Estimated for 1849 - 50.

Scale 12. feet - 1 inch.

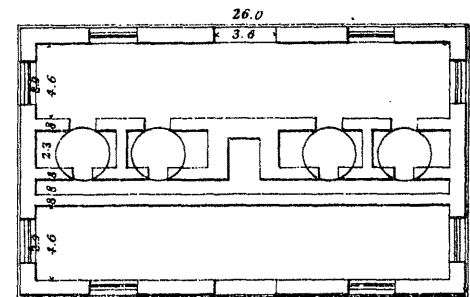
Sept. 25<sup>th</sup> 1848.



Longitudinal.



Transverse Section.



Plan.





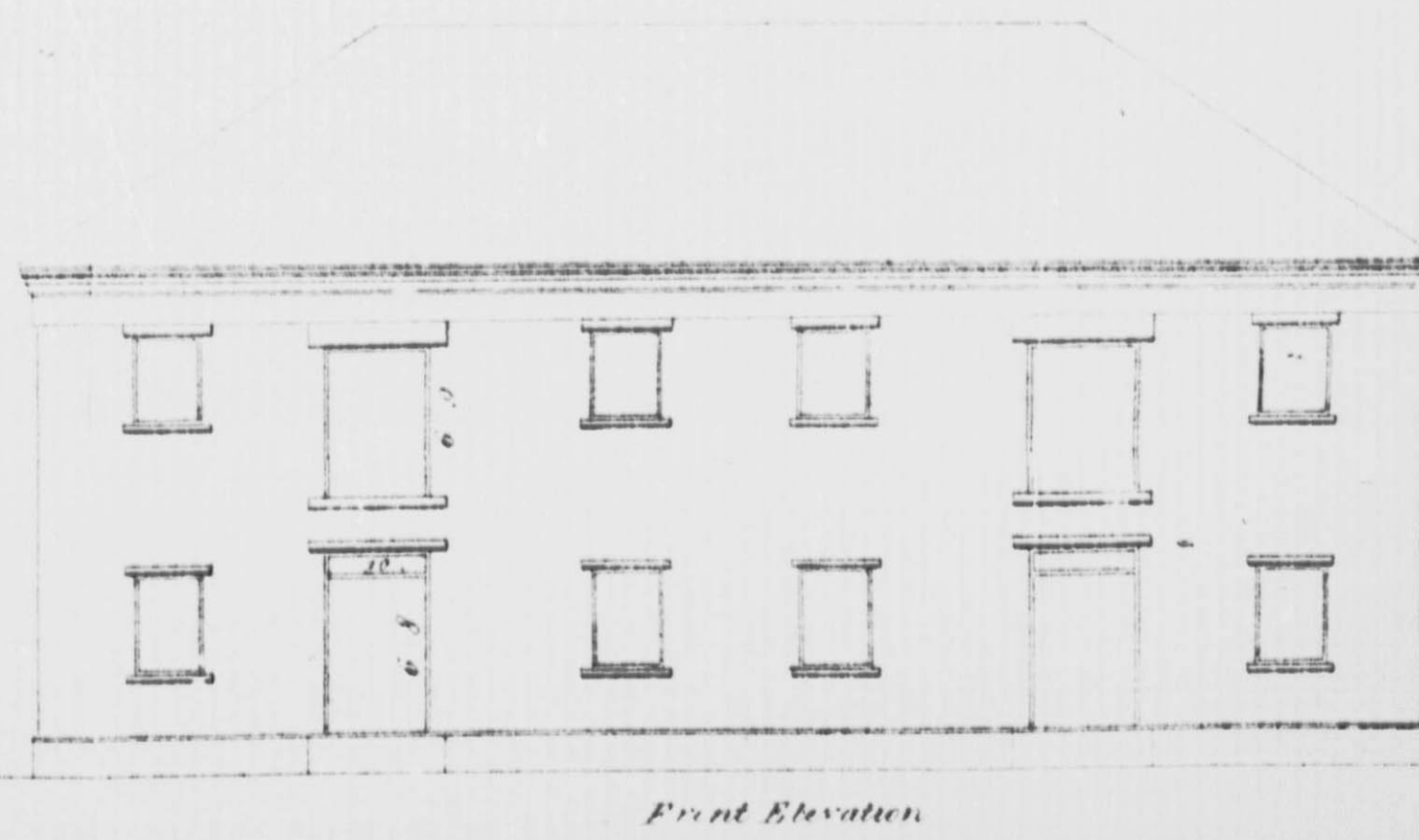
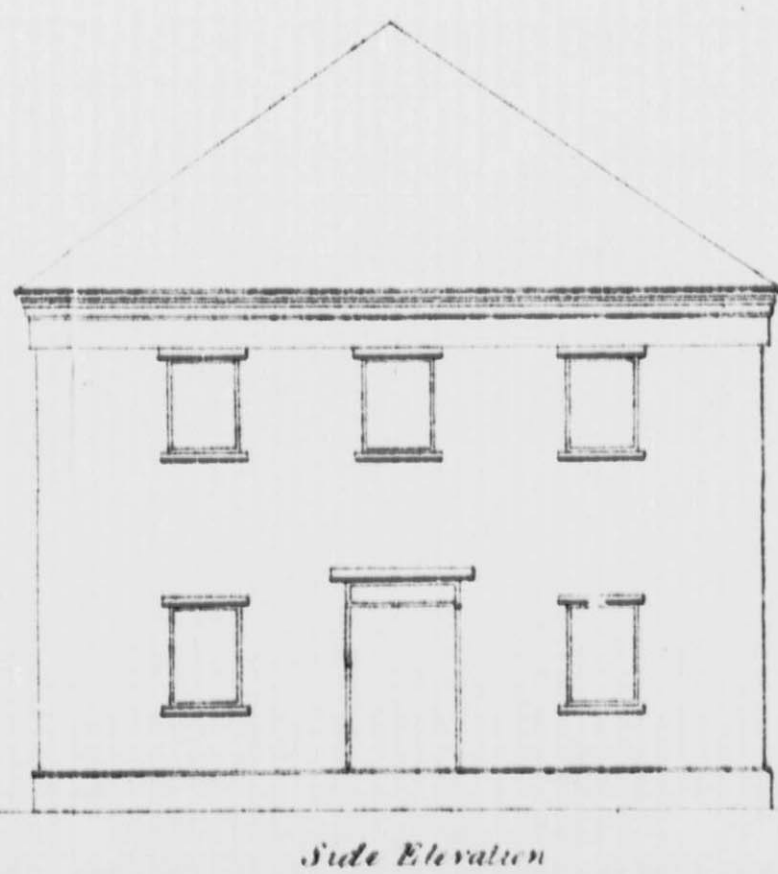
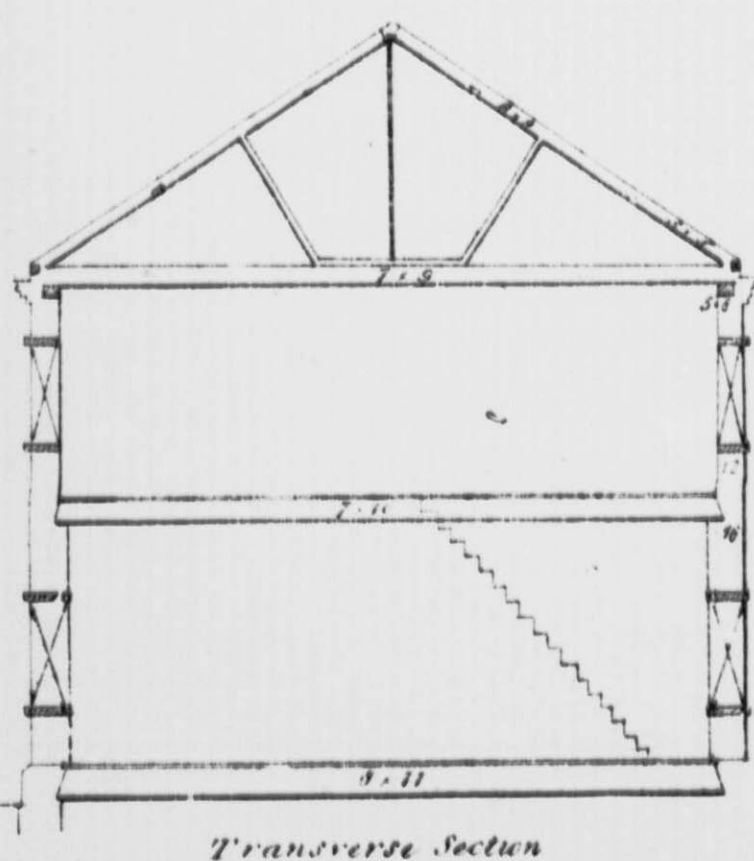
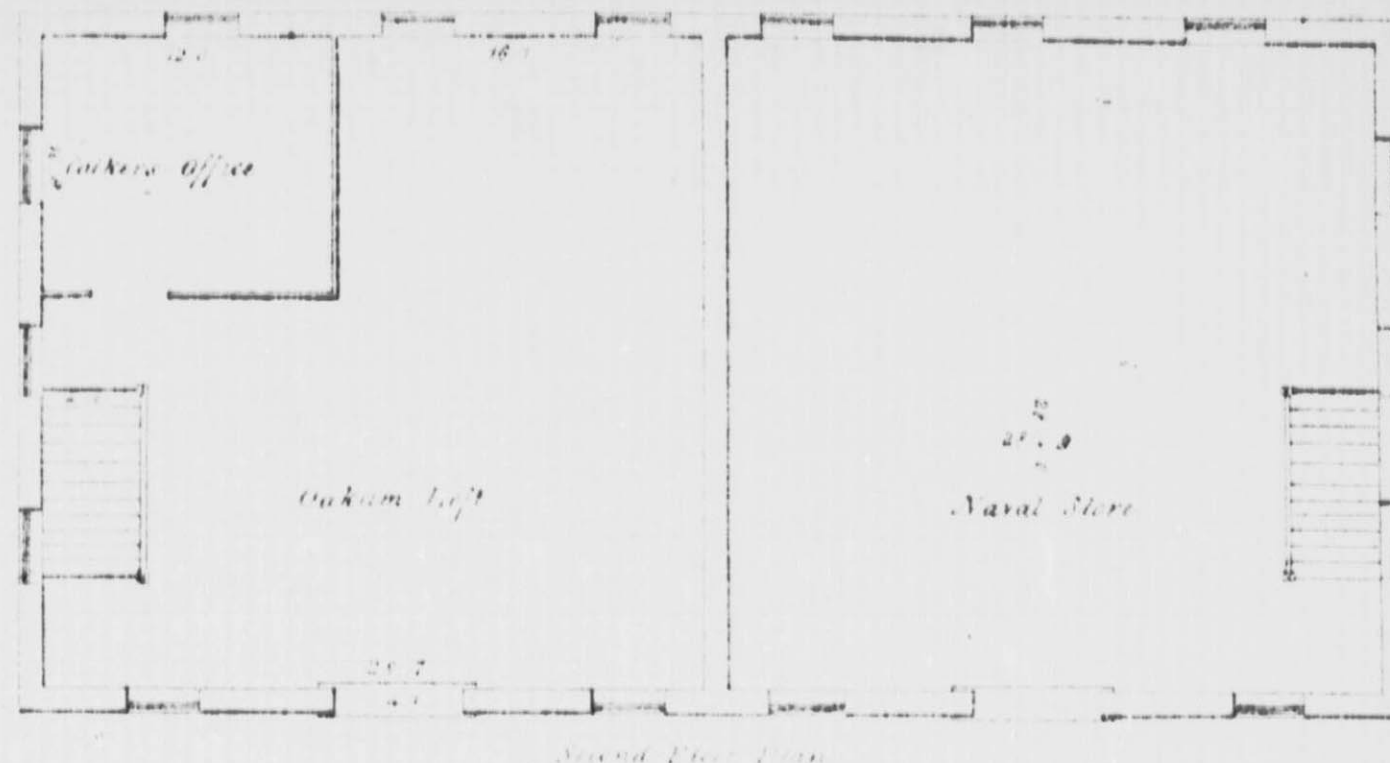
# PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

## Estimated Cost.

Materials	3 332 15
Labor	1 383 88
Total	<u>4 716 01</u>

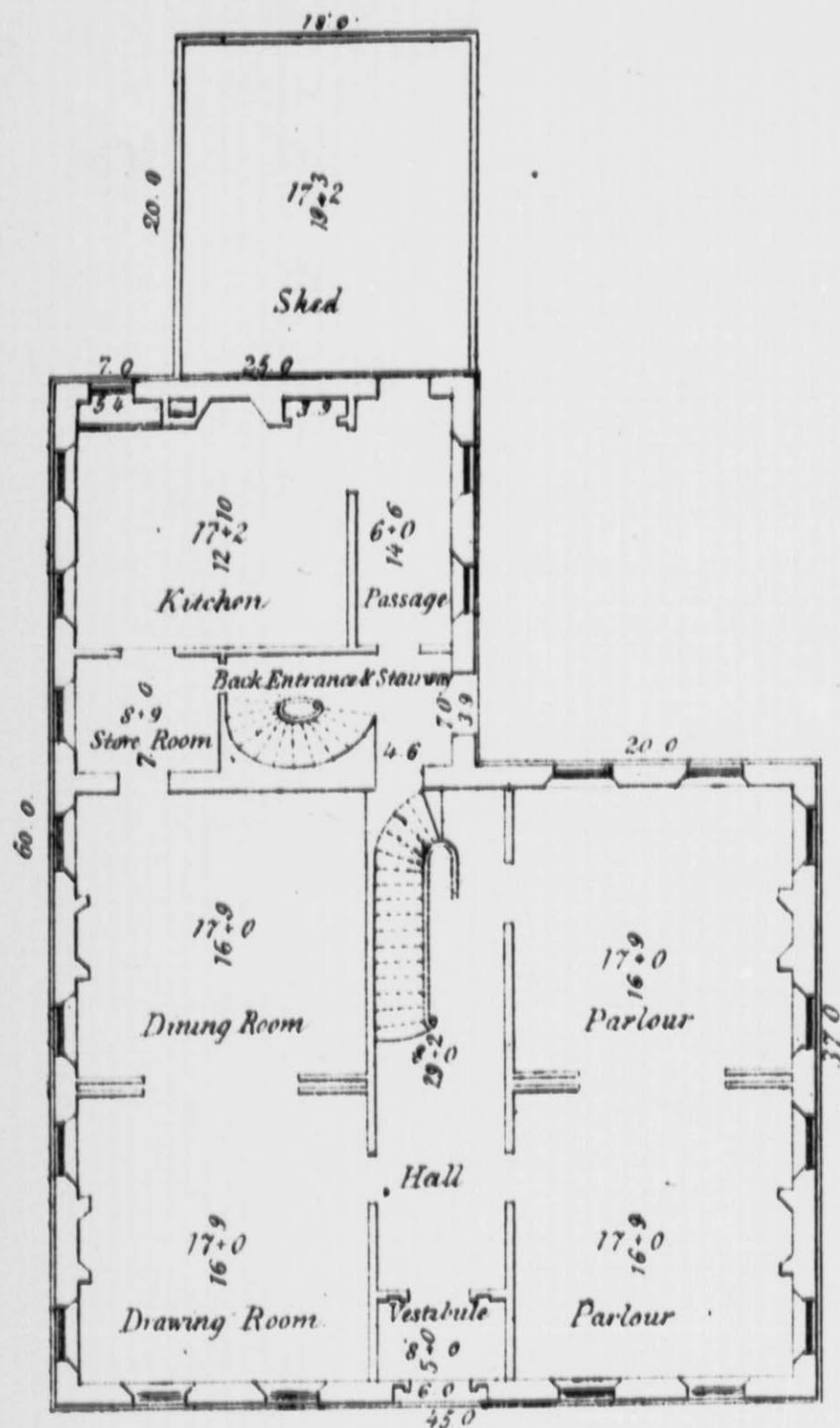
*Proposed Plan for Store House for Oakum  
Pitch & Site N° 30  
for Navy Yard Battery Mt. Sept<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>th</sup> 1868  
Estimated for 1868 & 60*

*Scale 1/2" = 1' in*

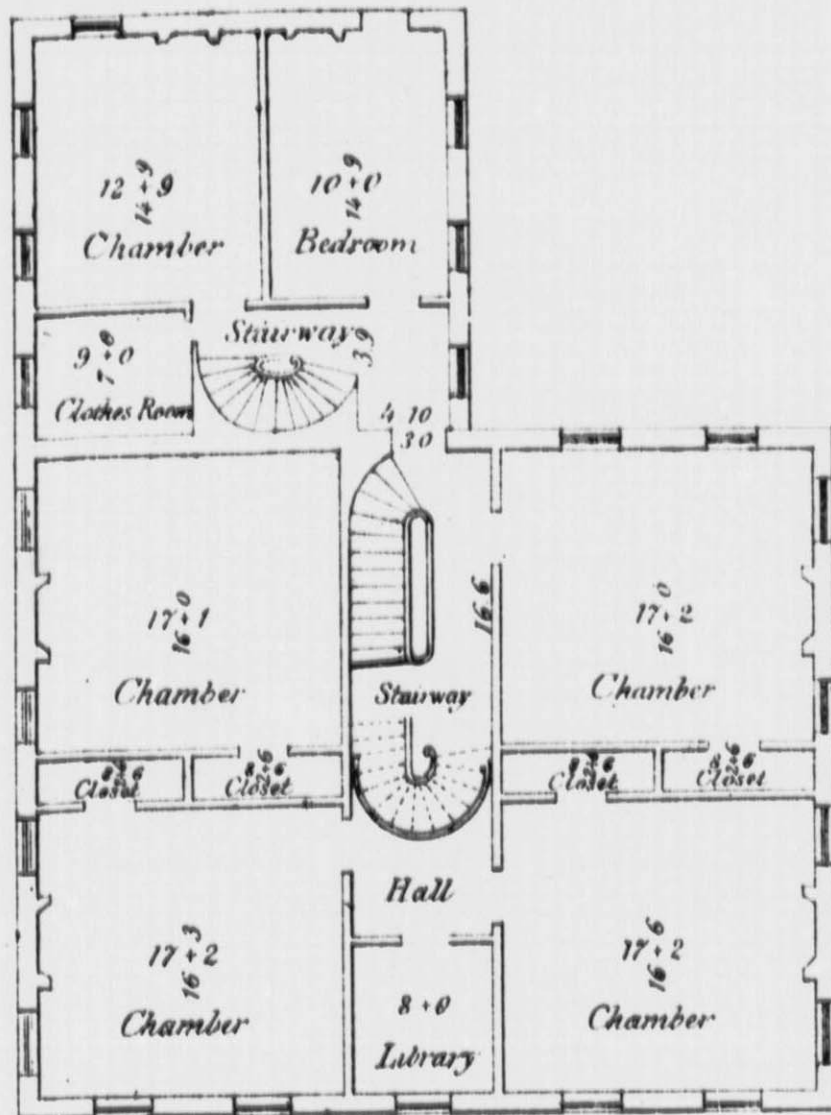




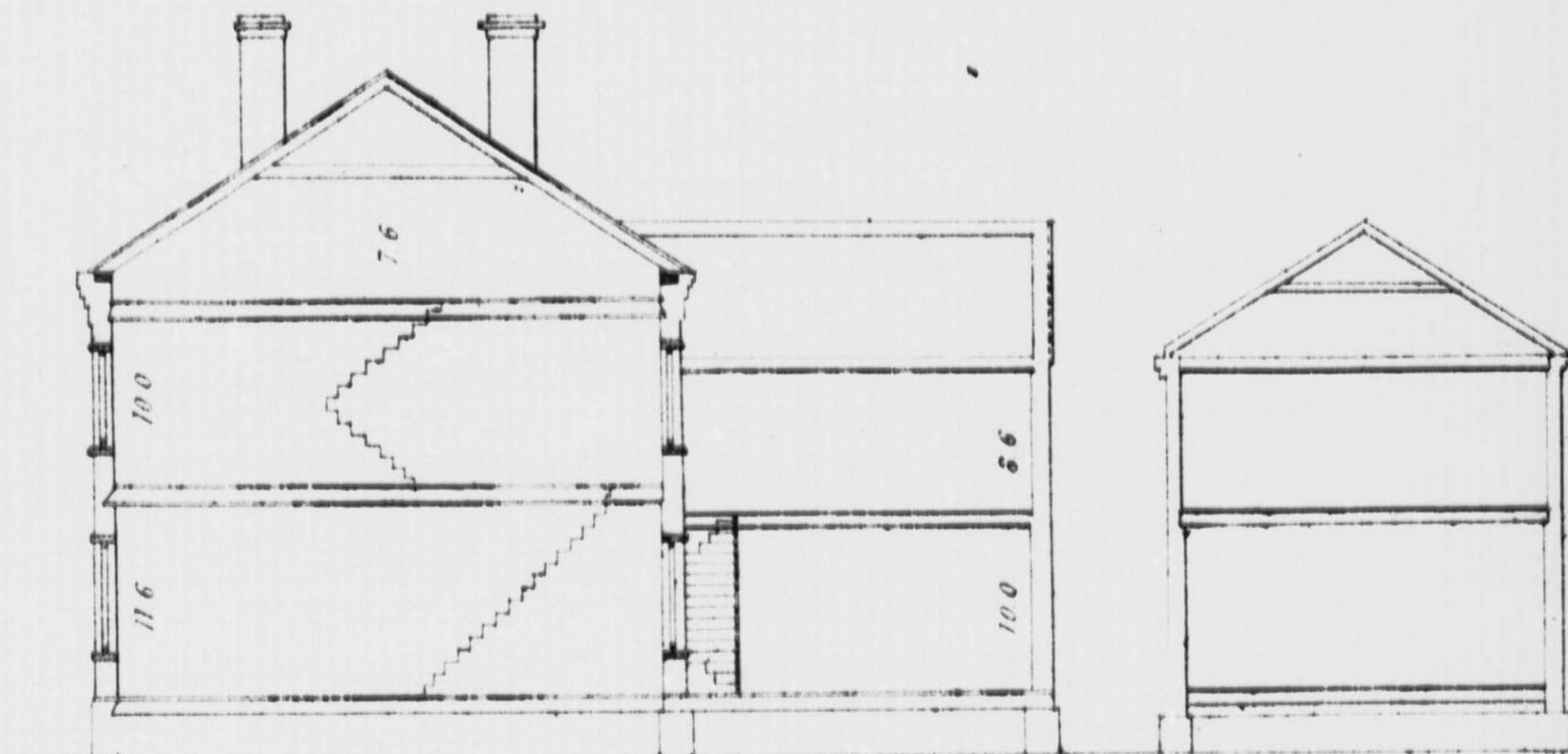
PORTSMOUTH. N. H.



Principal Story.



Second Story.

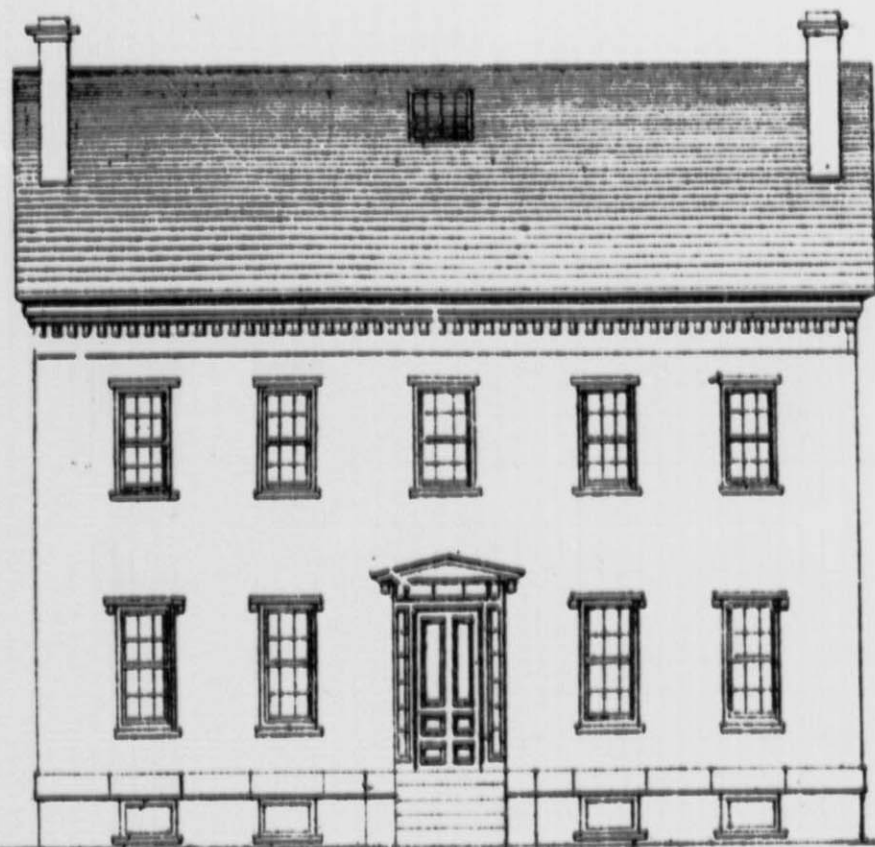


Transverse Section

Estimated Cost

For Materials	\$5181 79
Labor	3884 04
<b>Total</b>	<b>9065 83</b>

Proposed Plan for Commander's House, Site 34,  
Navy Yard, Kittery, M<sup>e</sup>  
September 20<sup>th</sup> 1848.  
Estimated for 1849 & 50  
Scale - 16 Feet to an inch

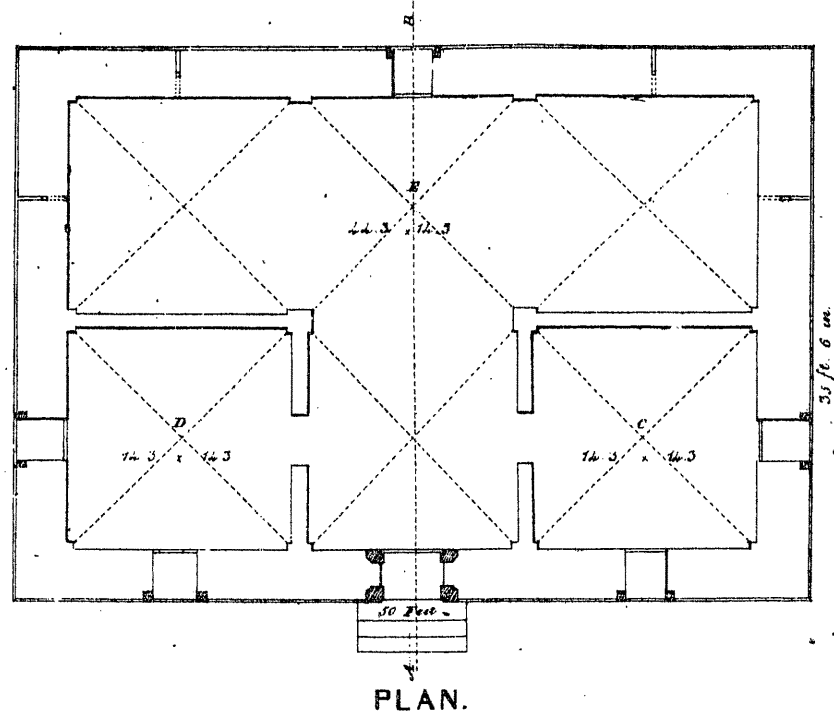


Front Elevation.



Side Elevation.

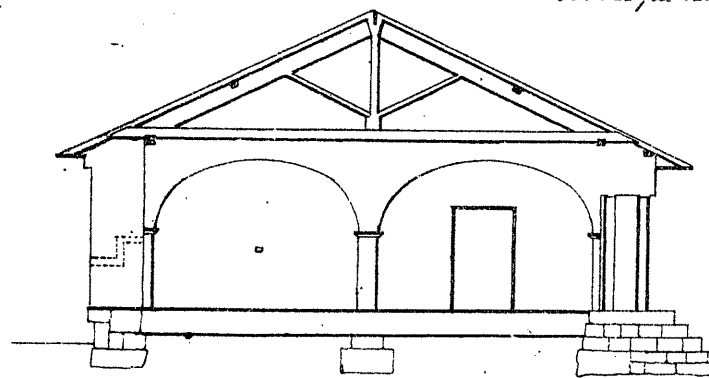
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



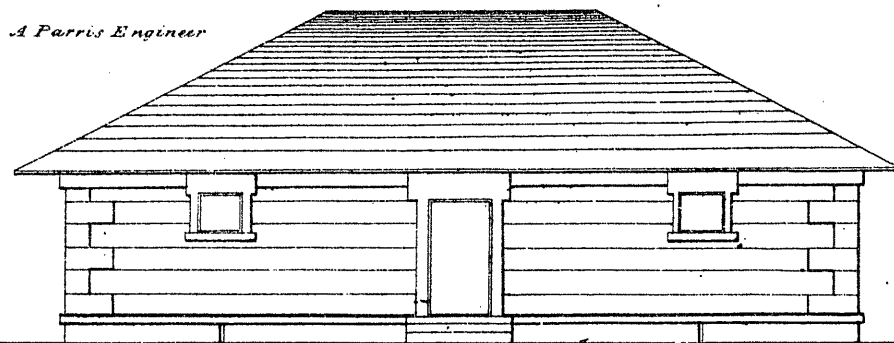
*Proposed Plan of Naval Magazine  
Navy Yard Portsmouth, N. H.  
Sept 7 1848.*

*Scale 12 feet - Inch.*

*A. Parris Engineer*



*Section at A.B. on Plan.*



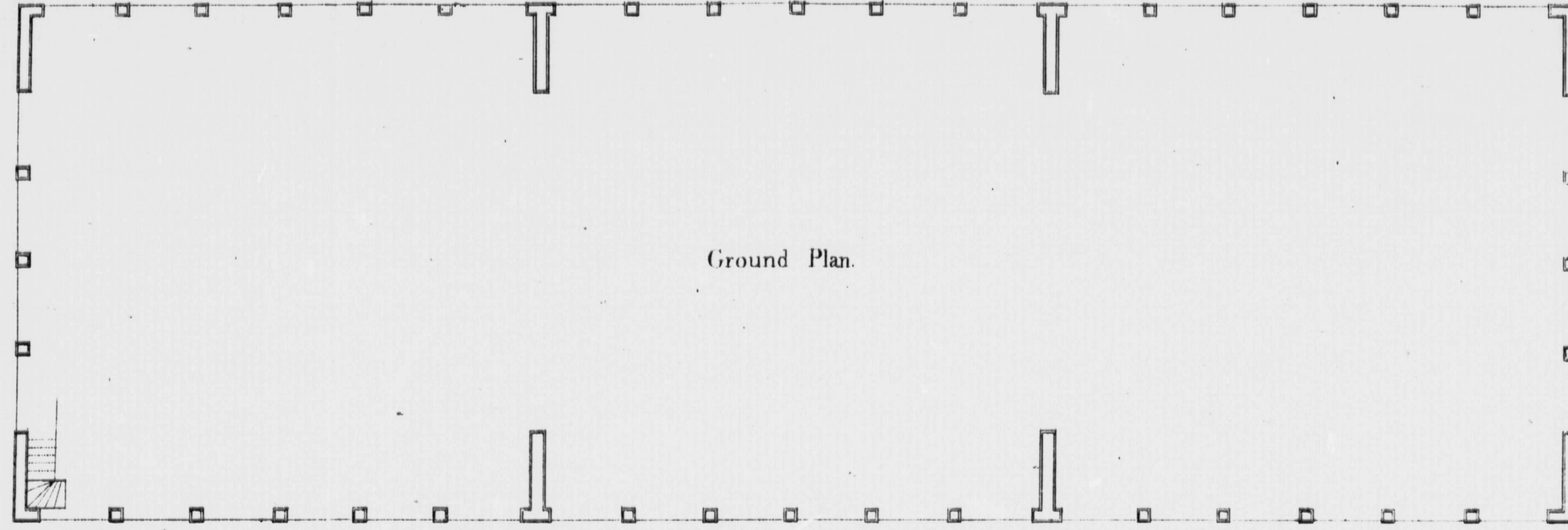
*Elevation*

*Estimated Cost \$7,500.*



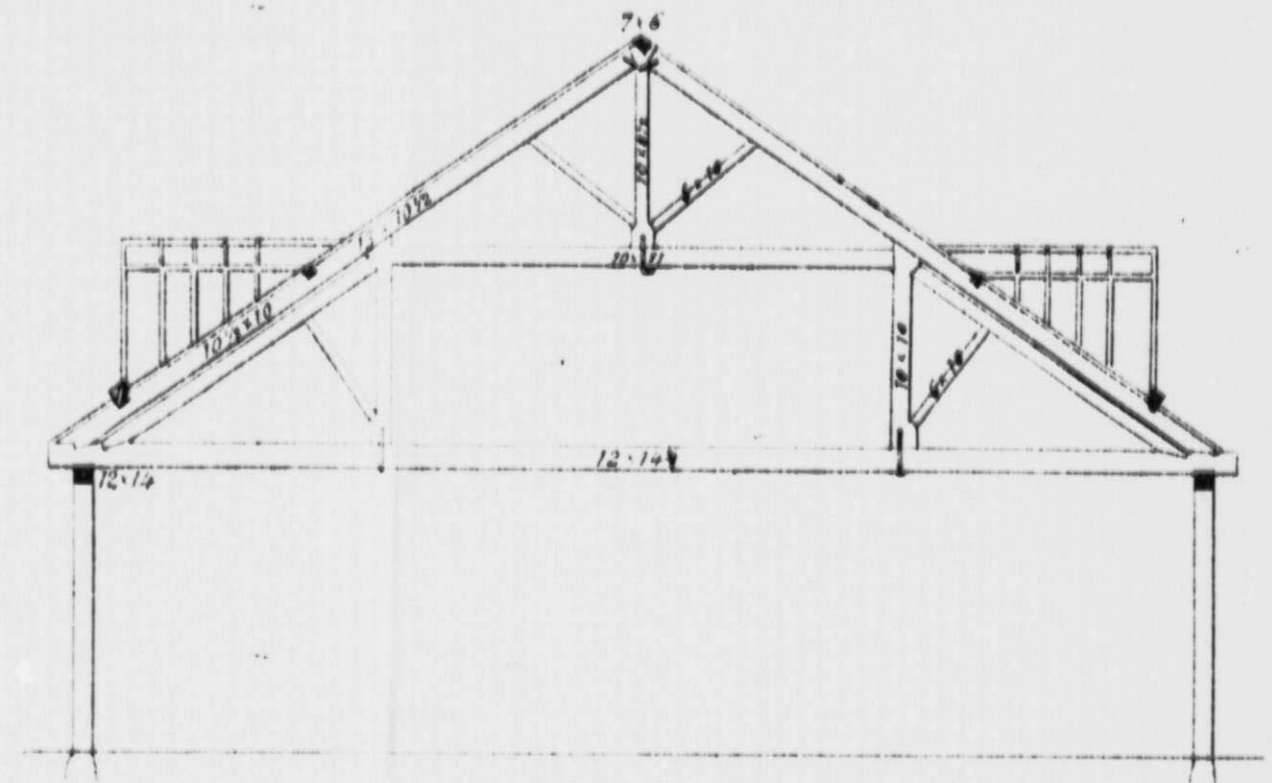


PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



Ground Plan.

Timber-Shed

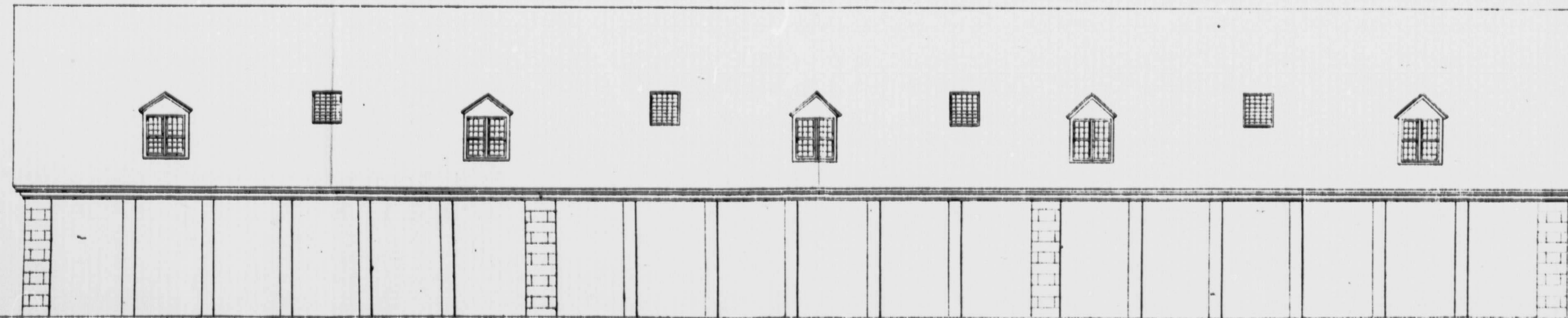


Transverse Section.

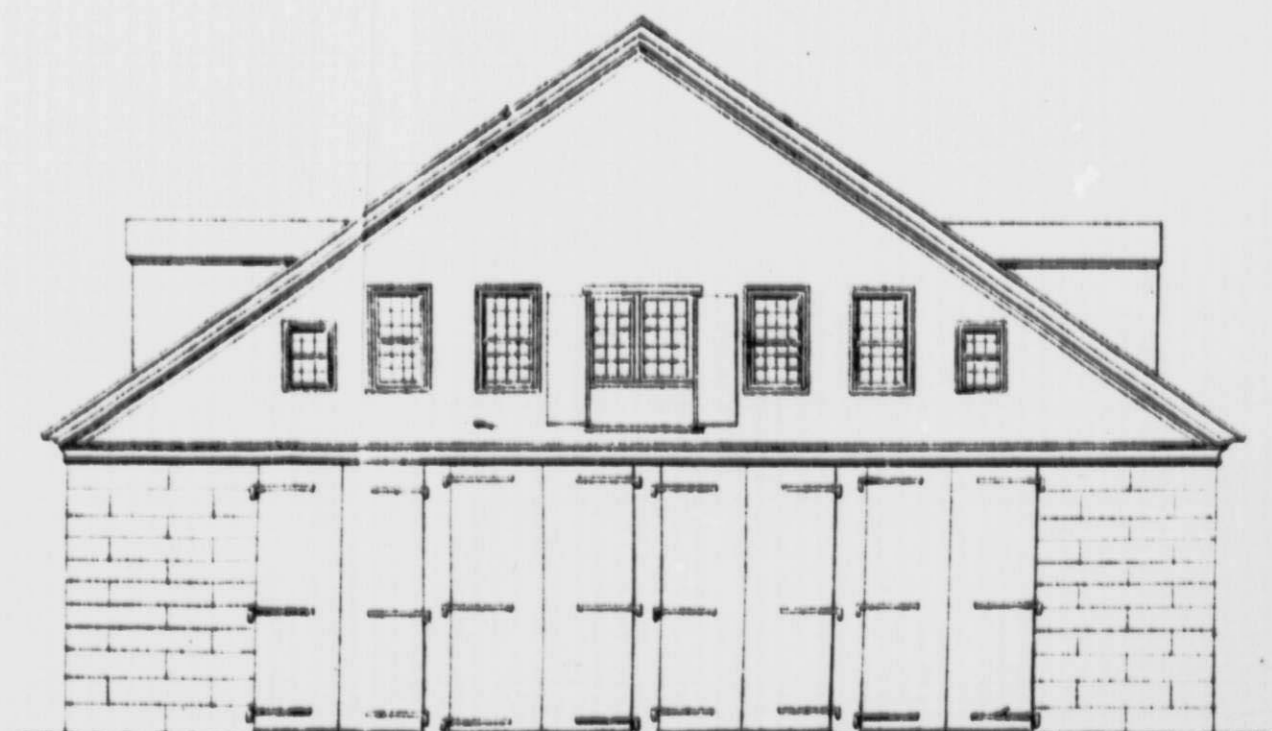
*Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.*  
*Sept 23<sup>d</sup>, 1848*  
*Scale 16 feet to an inch.*

*Estimated Cost*  
*Materials \$9 602 28*  
*Labor 7 025 52*  
*Total \$16 627 80*

*Estimated for 1849 & 50.*



Side Elevation.



End Elevation.



the department, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,

JOHN D. SLOAT,  
*Commodore.*

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

A.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAVANNAH,  
*Monterey, 7th July, 1846.*

SIR: The central government of Mexico, having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, the two nations are now actually at war. In consequence, I call upon you, in the name of the United States of America, to surrender forthwith to the arms of that nation under my command the forts, military posts and stations under your command, together with all troops, arms, munitions of war, and public property of every description, under your control and jurisdiction in California.

The immediate compliance with this summons will probably prevent the sacrifice of human life and the horrors of war, which I most anxiously desire to avoid.

JOHN D. SLOAT,  
*Commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces  
in the Pacific ocean.*

To the MILITARY COMMANDANT of Monterey.

B.

COMANDA. MILITAR de Monterey:

El que subscribe Capitan de Artilleria del Ejercito Mejicano y Comanda. Militar de este puento, dice al Sor. Comodoro de las fuerzas navales de los EE. VV. en esta Bahía, no estar facultad para entregar la plaza pr. no tener ordenes pa. ello, pues dho asunto lo pueda arreglar el S. Comodoro cin el S. Comanda. grál a quien se remiti la comunicacion que me fue entregada pa. dho Sor. retirandose el que subscribe y dejande y el pueblo pacifico y sin un soldado. No existiere tampoco segun noticia del tesorero intereses publicos intereses y municiones.

Con lo que queda centestado la nota del S. Comodoro y ofreciendole sus respectos. Dios y libertad. Monterey, Junio\* 7, de 1846.

MARIANO SILVA.  
SOR. COMODORO DE LAS FUERZAS NAVALES,  
*De los EE. VV. en astra Bahía.*

\* A mistake—it was written July 7.

C.

## TO THE INHABITANTS OF CALIFORNIA.

The central government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, by invading its territory and attacking the troops of the United States stationed on the north side of the Rio Grande, and with a force of seven thousand men, under the command of General Arista, which army was totally destroyed and all their artillery, baggage, &c., captured on the 8th and 9th of May last, by a force of two thousand three hundred men, under the command of General Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken and occupied by the forces of the United States; and the two nations being actually at war by this transaction, I shall hoist the standard of the United States at Monterey immediately, and shall carry it throughout California.

I declare to the inhabitants of California, that although I come in arms with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California; on the contrary, I come as their best friend—as henceforward California will be a portion of the United States, and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges they now enjoy; together with the privilege of choosing their own magistrates and other officers for the administration of justice among themselves, and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other State in the Union. They will also enjoy a permanent government under which life, property and the constitutional right and lawful security to worship the Creator in the way most congenial to each one's sense of duty will be secured, which unfortunately the central government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are by internal factions and corrupt officers, who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests and oppress the people. Under the flag of the United States California will be free from all such troubles and expense, consequently the country will rapidly advance and improve both in agriculture and commerce; as of course the revenue laws will be the same in California as in all other parts of the United States, affording them all manufactures and produce of the United States, free of any duty, and all foreign goods at one quarter of the duty they now pay, a great increase in the value of real estate and the products of California may also be anticipated.

With the great interest and kind feelings I know the government and people of the United States possess towards the citizens of California, the country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the continent of America. Such of the inhabitants of California, whether natives or foreigners, as may not be disposed to accept the high privileges of citizenship, and to live peaceably under the government of the United States, will be allowed time to dispose of their property and to remove out of the country, if they choose, without any restriction, or remain in it, observing strict neutrality.

With full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants

of the country, I invite the judges, alcaldes, and other civil officers, to retain their offices and to execute their functions as heretofore; that the public tranquility may not be disturbed; at least, until the government of the territory can be more definitely arranged.

All persons holding titles to real estate, or in quiet possession of lands under a color of right, shall have those titles and rights guaranteed to them.

All churches, and the property they contain, in possession of the clergy of California, shall continue in the same rights and possessions they now enjoy.

All provisions and supplies of every kind, furnished by the inhabitants for the use of the United States ships and soldiers, will be paid for at fair rates, and no private property will be taken for public use without just compensation at the moment.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

*Commander-in-chief of the United States  
naval forces in the Pacific ocean.*

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH,  
Harbor of Monterey, July 7, 1846.

D.

[GENERAL ORDER.]

FLAG SHIP SAVANNAH,  
July 7, 1846.

We are about to land on the territory of Mexico, with whom the United States are at war. To strike her flag and to hoist our own in the place of it is our duty.

It is not only our duty to take California, but to preserve it afterwards as a part of the United States; at all hazards: to accomplish this, it is of the first importance to cultivate the good opinion of the inhabitants, whom we must reconcile.

I scarcely consider it necessary for me to caution American seamen and marines against the detestable crime of plundering and maltreating unoffending inhabitants.

That no one may misunderstand his duty, the following regulations must be strictly adhered to, as no violation can hope to escape the severest punishment:

1. On landing, no man is to leave the shore until the commanding officer gives the order to march.

2. No gun is to be fired, or other act of hostility committed, without express orders from the officer commanding the party.

3. The officers and boat-keepers will keep their respective boats as close to the shore as they will safely float, taking care they do not lay aground, and remain in them prepared to defend themselves against attack, and attentively watch for signals from the ships as well as from the party on shore.

4. No man is to quit the ranks, or to enter any house for any pretext whatever, without express orders from an officer. Let every man avoid insult or offence to any unoffending inha-

bitant, and especially avoid that eternal disgrace which would be attached to our names and our country's name, by indignity offered to a single female, even let her standing be however low it may.

5. Plunder of every kind is strictly forbidden. Not only does the plundering of the smallest article from a prize forfeit all claim to prize money, but the offender must expect to be severely punished.

6. Finally let me entreat you, one and all, not to tarnish our hope of bright success by any act that we shall be ashamed to acknowledge before God and our country.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

*Commander-in-chief of the United States*

*naval forces in the Pacific ocean.*

E.

U. S. SHIP SAVANNAH,

Monterey, July 7, 1846.

SIR: The central government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, the two nations are now actually at war; in consequence, I call upon you in the name of the United States of America to surrender forthwith to the arms of that nation under my command, together with all the troops, arms, munitions of war, and public property of every description under your control and jurisdiction in California.

The immediate compliance with this summons will probably prevent the sacrifice of human life and the horrors of war, which I most anxiously desire to avoid.

I hereby invite you to meet me immediately in Monterey, to enter into articles of capitulation; that yourself, officers and soldiers, with the inhabitants of California, may receive assurances of perfect safety to themselves and property.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

*Commander-in-chief of the United States*

*naval forces in the Pacific ocean.*

To Don JOSE CASTRO,

*Commandant General, California.*

F.

COMAND'A GRAL. DEL }  
DEPARTM'TO DE CALIF'A. }

CUARTEL GRAL. EN SR. JUAN BAUTISTA,

Julio 9 de 1846.

El infrascrito, Comandante General de la Alta California tiene el honor de manifestar al Señor Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas

Navales de los Estados Unidos en el mar Pacifico hoy en Monterey, que una Gavilla de aventureros, acandillados per el Capitan de Ejercito de aquella nati6n, Mr. J. C. Frémont, se apoderó impugnemente de la Plaza de Sonoma enarbolando un Pavellon desconocido, haciendo prisioneros à los Gefes y oficiales que habia alli, y perpetrando asesinatos y toda clase de perjuicios en las vidas y propiedades de aquellos habitantes, el infrascripto ignora aun a que Gobierno pertenecen los invasores de aquella parte del Departm'to y una partida de estos que anda en las inmediaciones de Sta Clara; y como no puede creer que pertenezcan à las fuerzas que munda el espresado Señor Comodoro, le merecerá sirva hacerle una aclaracion à este respecto, afin de obrar de conformidad con su contestacion, pues el infrascripto ni el ultimo de los Ciudadanos del pais sufrirán se cometañ per aquellos Gabillas, atentados de ninguna clase.

Dios y Libertad, Cuartel gral en San Juan, Bautista.

JOSE CASTRO.

SEÑOR COMANDANTE-EN-GEFE,

*De las fuerzas Navales de los Estados Unidos,  
en el mar Pacifico, en Monterey.*

JULIO 9 DE 1846.

G.

FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH,

*Bay of Monterey, July 9, 1846.*

I have the honor to enclose herewith to your excellency copies of my summons to General Castro to surrender the country, &c., &c., under his jurisdiction, to the United States forces under my command, together with a copy of my proclamation to the inhabitants of California, and the general order issued to the forces under my command just previous to my landing, and I assure your excellency that not the least impropriety has been committed, and that the business and social intercourse of the town has not been disturbed in the slightest degree.

I beg your excellency to feel assured, that although I come in arms with a powerful force, I come as the best friend of California, and I invite your excellency to meet me at Monterey, that I may satisfy you and the people of California of the fact.

I pledge the word and honor of an American officer that your excellency will be received with all the respect due to your distinguished situation, and that you can depart at any moment you may think proper, and feel every confidence that an American officer expects when his word of honor is pledged.

I have already employed all the means in my power to stop the sacrifice of human life by the party in the north, and trust I shall succeed, provided there is no further opposition.



I tender to your excellency my cordial respect, and high consideration:

**JOHN D. SLOAT,**  
*Commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces  
 in the Pacific ocean, and of the Territory  
 of California.*  
 His excellency Señor Don Pio Pico, *Angelos.*

**FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH,**  
*Monterey, July 6, 1846.*

SIR: Since I wrote you last evening, I have determined to hoist the flag of the United States at this place to-morrow, as I would prefer being sacrificed for doing too much than too little.

If you consider you have sufficient force, or if Frémont will join you, you will hoist the flag of the United States at Yerba Buena, or any other proper place; and take possession, in the name of the United States, of the fort and that portion of the country. I send you a copy of my summons to the military commandant of Monterey to surrender the place, and also my proclamation to the people of California, which you will have translated into Spanish, and promulgate many copies in both languages. I have sent a similar letter to General Castro, with an addition of an invitation for him to meet me at this place to enter into a capitulation.

I will send you a duplicate copy of these documents to-morrow by land, which I hope will reach you before the boat can get up. You will secure the bay of San Francisco as soon as possible, at all events. It is my intention to go up to San Francisco as soon as I can leave this, which I hope will not be many days.

Mr. Larkin advises that you should not send by courier anything that would do harm to make public; and should you have anything that you consider important for me to know, you can send the launch down again.

I am very anxious to know if Captain Frémont will co-operate with us. Mr. Larkin is writing to him by the launch, and you will please put him in possession of his letter as soon as possible.

I have not time to write more at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**JOHN D. SLOAT,**  
*Commander-in-chief, &c.*  
 To Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,  
 U. S. Ship Portsmouth, San Francisco.



No. 2.

[Translation.]

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH,  
July 7, 1846.

Sir: Your launch left yesterday. I enclose you two documents, by which you will see what I have done.

I hoisted the American flag here to-day at nine, a. m.

You will immediately take possession of Y— B—, and hoist the American flag within range of your guns, post up the proclamation in both languages; notify Captain Frémont and others; put the fort and guns in order.

I wish very much to see and hear from Captain F—, that we may understand each other and co-operate together.

Very respectfully,

J. D. S.

Captain J. B. M.,  
U. S. Ship Portsmouth.

N. B.— The above letter was written in numbers from the Naval Telegraphic Dictionary.

No. 3.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH; ANCHORAGE, YERBA BUENA,  
July 9, 1846.

Sir: I have the satisfaction to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic despatch, with proclamation and other documents sent me by Mr. Pitts, at 7 o'clock last evening, and have the honor to inform you, that having despatched Lieutenant Revere in one of the ship's boats a few hours afterwards, with your letter to the commandant at Sonoma, carrying with him a flag to be used there, if necessary, and another to be forwarded to Sutter's fort upon the Sacramento, landed this morning with seventy men, including marines, and at 8, a. m., hoisted our flag in front of the custom-house in the public square, with a salute of twenty-one guns from the ships, followed by three hearty cheers on shore and on board, in which the people, principally foreign residents, seemed cordially to join. I then addressed a few words to the assembled people, after which your excellent proclamation was read in both languages, and posted upon the flag staff. The seamen, with a small portion of the marines, were then returned to the ship, without a man having left the ranks; and Lieutenant Watson, with the residue of his guard, were formally established as military occupants of the post. The male residents of Yerba Buena, capable of bearing arms, were then called together, and a volunteer guard, consisting of thirty-two members, at once enrolled, and, electing their own officers, were fully organized under the direction of Lieutenants Missroon and Watson, to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency which

may arise; and, before the arrival of Mr. Die, your second courier, at 10 o'clock, p. m., Lieutenant Missroon, with an armed party of the volunteer guard, were on their way to the presidio and fort, four or five miles distant, to ascertain and report to me their condition, and take inventories of public property, &c. The fort is in a dilapidated condition, but may be repaired and rendered serviceable. For particulars, I have respectfully to refer you to the accompanying report of Lieutenant Missroon, No. 2; the sheet No. 1 contains documents used in the proceedings of the day, with a letter sent to Captain Frémont by Purser Watmough, and the order to that officer. There are two fine 18-pound brass pieces at Sonoma, which might be advantageously planted upon an eminence for the defence of this harbor, and which can be of no manner of use where they now are; field pieces, of which there are six at Sonoma, being all sufficient for the defence of an interior town. I think it advisable, therefore, to remove the two 18's, which can be done with my launch in a very short time; and, in the hope of receiving your order to that effect, I shall commence at once preparing a galley and platform for their accommodation. I have been drawn into correspondence with the belligerent parties in this country and with Captain Frémont, which I will send you very soon. To the latter I have supplied funds and stores to the amount of \$2,199, receiving his draft on the topographical bureau, at Washington, in favor of Purser Watmough, for the sum, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

My officers and crew are in excellent health and good condition for service; but I regret to say that I am twenty-three men short of my complement, which I am very desirous to fill up as soon as it can be done.

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

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,  
*Commander.*

To Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT,  
*Commanding naval forces of the United States  
in the Pacific, at Monterey.*

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ADDRESS AFTER HOISTING THE FLAG.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I address all classes, whether native or foreign residents of California, who cordially assent to the transaction just witnessed. I have the pleasure to announce, that the flag of the United States was, on the 17th instant, hoisted at Monterey, and will, I expect, this day be substituted for the revolutionary flag recently hoisted at Sonoma.

The proclamation of the United States naval commander-in-chief now at Monterey, which is about to be read to you, has already been widely circulated in the country; and the advantages which cannot fail to accrue to the population of this fine country, as therein

set forth, have, and will, undoubtedly, meet with a cordial reception by all classes of the people of California.

It is earnestly recommended to all that they continue in the quiet pursuit of their proper occupations, in which, under the shadow of that glorious banner, there can be no fear of oppression, or undue interruption. After leaving this place, all persons who are disposed to unite in the formation of a local militia, to be held subject to drill and such military duty as the public security, under the new order of things, shall call for, are invited to attend at the house of William A. Leidesdorff, esq., where arrangements will be immediately entered into for such an organization.

PROCLAMATION.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
Off Yerba Buena, July 9, 1846.

Military possession having been this day taken of this place, and the flag of the United States displayed, in obedience to the orders of the commander-in-chief of the United States squadron, John D. Sloat, esq., now in possession of Monterey, I have the honor to call upon all the residents of this district, agreeably to laws of the United States of America regulating the militia, to enrol themselves into a military company, appoint their own officers, and observe such rules and regulations as shall be issued for the maintenance of order, and for the protection of property in Yerba Buena and its immediate neighborhood. A military guard has been stationed in possession of the custom-house, under Henry B. Watson, esq., whom I have appointed the military commandant (pro tem.) of all the marines and militia, to whom I require that reports shall be made, as soon as the militia shall be organized, and whose call upon the militia, I am confident, will be promptly and honorably complied with.

In the event of an attack by the Mexicans or other forces upon Yerba Buena, all necessary assistance will be immediately landed from the United States ship Portsmouth; and, in the mean time, your country expects, and your best interests require, that every man will do his utmost to protect his home, and defend the flag of the United States.

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,

Commandant U. S. ship Portsmouth

ANCHORAGE, YERBA BUENA:

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,

Yerba Buena, July 9, 1846.

SIR: Last evening I was officially notified of the existence of war between the United States and the central government of Mexico, and have this morning taken formal possession of this

place, and hoisted our flag in the town. Commodore Sloat, who took possession of Monterey on the 17th instant, has directed me to notify you of this change in the political condition of California, and to request your presence at Monterey, with a view to future arrangements and co-operations, at as early a period as possible.

I forwarded, at two o'clock this morning, a despatch from Commodore Sloat to the commandant at Sonoma, with an American flag for their use, should they stand in need of one.

Mrs. Watmough, who will hand you this, will give you all news of the arrangements now in progress.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
JNO. B. MONTGOMERY.

To Captain J. C. FREMONT,  
U. S. Top. Eng., Santa Clara.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
Anchorage, Yerba Buena, July 9, 1846.

Sir: You will proceed to Santa Clara, and to the Pueblo, if necessary, in order to intercept Captain J. C. Fremont, now on his march from the Sacramento; and, on meeting with him, be pleased to hand him the accompanying communication; after which you will return to this place without delay, and report to me.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,  
Commanding U. S. ship Portsmouth.

To Purser JAS. H. WATMOUGH,  
U. S. ship Portsmouth, Yerba Buena,  
Bay of San Francisco.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
At anchorage off Yerba Buena, July 9, 1846.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order, I proceeded to the forts at the entrance of the harbor, about four miles distant from the town, accompanied by Purser Watmough, the late Vice-consul Leidesdorff, and several volunteers, and displayed the flag of the United States upon its ramparts, calling on our way at the Presidio, where I had understood that one or more cannon were mounted; no cannon, however, were found there, and it is certain that they have been lately removed; nor were there any of the usual residents there.

The walls of the fort are badly rent in several places, yet they are capable of sustaining and rendering good service. It would be an improvement to dig a ditch in the rear, and to build a wall connecting the two terminating ends of the work. But, to render the fort tenable in case of approach to it by land, it is indispensable that a work be thrown up on the eminence which com-

mands it, about four or five hundred yards immediately in its rear, otherwise it is at the mercy of an enemy on the land side. The platform is decayed, and should be renewed entirely.

The barracks in the centre is in a dilapidated state.

There are three brass guns, (12's and 18's,) old Spanish pieces, made in 1623, 1628 and 1693, besides three long iron 42's, and four smaller iron guns. All of these iron guns have been lately spiked by Captain Frémont, except two unserviceable and dismantled iron pieces. New vents may be drilled in the brass pieces. The gun carriages are partially decayed, and several of them are totally unserviceable; but a portion of the iron work might be applied to new carriages.

There is a quantity of round shot, of different calibres, in the fort, but all are more or less injured by rust.

Our party was not molested on our route, nor did we see any other than a few inoffensive Indians.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

T. S. MISROON, *Lieutenant.*

To Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,  
*Commanding U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

No. 4.

UNITED STATES SHIP, "PORTSMOUTH,"

*Yerba Buena, July 11, 1846.*

SIR: I omitted to forward by the last courier to you a copy of my order to Lieutenant Watson, of marines, who commands under that order the marines and militia organized for the defence of the town of Yerba Buena, and also the copy of the proclamation calling upon the residents of the district to organize themselves into a military body for the defence of the town and flag; both of those papers I now transmit, together with the reports of Lieutenants Misroon and Revere, upon duty which has been performed since the 9th instant, and to which I beg leave to refer you.

You will be pleased to observe that the flag of the United States was displayed at Sonoma at meridian on the same day that it was hoisted here, and that our flags are now flying at Sutter's fort on the Sacramento, at Bodega on the coast, and at Sonoma, as well as at this place; and I would state for your information, that the protection to person and property which our flag promises to California seems to be generally hailed with satisfaction.

I am endeavoring to clear the vents of the brass guns of the fort, and hope to succeed. To-morrow I hope to recover the brass 12-pounder, which I learn was buried in the sand at the Presidio; and also an iron 6-pounder, said to have been buried at the mission Dolores. There are no small arms, I believe, in this neighborhood. We have possessed ourselves of a stand of Mexican colors, and a good whale boat, belonging to the custom-house; the custom-house building, situated upon the public square, is occupied as our barracks.

A reference to the morning report of Mr. Watson, which I enclose, and marked A, shows the order which is maintained on shore.

This afternoon the "Juno" 26, arrived and anchored at Sansolita. I sent a boat with offer of service, and at the same time notified Captain Blake of the existing state of things in California, and that the flag of the United States was now flying at Yerba Buena; which he appeared satisfied with, on receiving information of the commencement of hostilities between the armies of the United States and Mexico. On the appearance of that ship, the necessary preparation was made to defend our position in the event of English opposition to our claims; in such a contingency, being 20 odd men short, it would become absolutely necessary to withdraw the marines from the shore to the ship; and to show the spirit of our "volunteer guards of Yerba Buena," I will add, that to-day they were assembled and informed by Mr. Watson that the flag of the United States would, by our necessity, have to be committed to their care, and that we trusted to their spirit and honor to keep it flying; when they unanimously gave the strongest assurances that it should wave while a single man of the "guards" lived to defend it. Yesterday I sent a summons to the military commandant of this district, Don Francisco Sanchez, to deliver up the arms and other public property in his charge, and gave him an invitation to come in to-day, which he accordingly did. He stated that he possessed no property of a public description, except his knowledge of where several guns were buried. One of his attendants will point out the places of burial to-morrow.

Your proclamation has been sent to Sansolita, Bodega, Sonoma, Sutter's fort, Santa Clara, and to other parts in our vicinity.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,

Per J. S. MISSROON.

DEAR SIR: Captain Montgomery being confined to his bed to-day by indisposition, and being desirous to despatch the messenger, Mr. Pitt, requested me to address this to you.

Respectfully,

J. S. MISSROON,

To Commodore Jno. D. SLOAT,

*Commander-in-chief of the United States  
naval forces on the Pacific, Monterey.*

MARINE BARRACKS,

Yerba Buena, July 11, 1846.

SIR: The place has been perfectly quiet and peaceable during the past twenty-four hours, and there has not been any indications of a hostile movement from any quarter within my knowledge or observation. The patrol furnished by the volunteer militia of this

place I found to be very vigilant in the discharge of their duties during the night, and also respectful and obedient to my orders.

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

H. B. WATSON,

*Commanding marines and militia at Yerba Buena.*

Countersign,—“CALIFORNIA.”

To Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,  
*Commanding United States ship “Portsmouth.”*

YERBA BUENA, July 9, 1846.

SIR: The flag of the United States having been this day displayed in this place, and formal possession taken of it so far as the guns of the ship range, you will remain in military possession as the commander of the marines and local military, subject to such orders from me or your superior officers, until such time as the commander-in-chief shall either sanction this appointment or annul it.

All the militia, therefore, that are now or may be organized for the protection of this place, will be required to repair to the appointed rendezvous upon such signal as you may designate, properly armed and equipped, and you will make requisitions upon me for such arms and ammunition as may be required.

Should an attack be made upon this place, you will immediately display a rocket and blue lights as a signal to the ship, when reinforcements will be immediately despatched to your assistance; and in the meantime you will maintain your position and defend it to the utmost extremity.

You are hereby furnished with a list of the effective militia force, organized under their own proper officers, for the defence of this place and for the maintenance of the flag of the United States.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,

*Commander of the United States ship “Portsmouth.”*

To H. B. WATSON,

*Military commander of the marines,  
and militia stationed at Yerba Buena.*

UNITED STATES SHIP “PORTSMOUTH,”

Yerba Buena, July 11, 1846.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I proceeded this morning, accompanied by Vice-consul Leidesdorff, with a small party of marines mounted as cavalry, to the mission of Dolores, in search of arms, ammunition, and public documents of the district. On my arrival there I found that the people who reside at that mission, and who had fled in alarm in consequence of the exaggerated re-

ports of danger to their lives and property, propagated by the subprefect Garero, were beginning to return. No arms were found except an old lance, and there is, as public property, a weaving factory in tolerable condition.

A collection of public documents was made and carefully brought to town, where they were packed, sealed, and superscribed by Mr. Leidesdorff and myself, and witnessed by Don Andres Hoepfender, (sealed with the consulate seal,) and placed in the custom-house under charge of Military Commander Watson, subject to such disposal as you may please to make. I made it a point to see and converse with the people, assuring them of their safety, and setting forth the many benefits that would accrue to them by this change, of all which they now begin to form a just idea.

The distance to this mission is about six miles, and I would here correct the report I had the honor to make on the morning of the 9th instant, relative to the distance of the fort from the town of Yerba Buena; it is nearer seven than four miles.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. S. MISSROON,  
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

J. B. MONTGOMERY, United States Ship Portsmouth,

anchorage off Yerba Buena, July 11, 1846.

Sir: In obedience to your orders, I landed at the town of Sonoma from this ship on the 9th instant, having caused the troops of the garrison and the inhabitants of the place to be summoned to the public square. I then read the proclamation of Commodore Sloat to them, and then hoisted the United States flag upon the staff in front of the barracks, under a salute from the artillery of the garrison.

I also caused the proclamation to be translated into Spanish, and posted up in the plaza. A notice to the people of California was also sent the next day to be forwarded to the country around, requesting the people to assemble at Sonoma on Saturday next, (the 11th,) to hear the news confirmed of the country having been taken possession of by the United States.

An express, with a copy of the proclamation, and a United States flag, was also sent to the commander of the garrison at Sutter's fort, on the Sacramento, with a request to do the same there that had been done at Sonoma.

The same was also done, with a request to the principal American citizen, (Mr. Stephen Smith,) at Bodega, with a demand for two field pieces of artillery, which I understand was there, to be removed to Sonoma, and placed under the custody and protection of the garrison there, by request of Captain John Grigsby, the commander of the port.



I am happy to report that great satisfaction appeared to prevail in the community of Sonoma of all classes, and among both foreigners and natives, at the country having been taken possession of by the United States and their flag hoisted, more particularly after the general feeling of insecurity of life and property, caused by the recent events of the revolution in this part of California.

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

J. W. REVERE,

Lieutenant, United States navy.

Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,  
United States ship Portsmouth, Yerba Buena

No. 5.

FLAG SHIP SAVANNAH,

Bay of Monterey, July 12, 1846.

SIR: I have one hundred marines and two hundred men on shore well armed, and also two 18 pounder carronades mounted for field pieces, and can land the remainder of my force in a few minutes, if necessary.

By the best information I can obtain, Frémont was at the Pueblo the day before yesterday, and probably at St. John's yesterday. I sent a letter to him two days since by express, and yesterday a message by an American, who was on his way to Yerba Buena, who promised to see him; he has, also, a message for you. I am, therefore, in momentary expectation of hearing from him. Castro buried two field pieces, with their shot, at St. John's, and is flying before Frémont. Report says that all Castro's men have left him but about one hundred; and he will probably not stop until they reach Santa Barbara, or the City of Angels, where the civil governor is.

There are no guns at this place, and you know the state of the forts. I am making a stockade around the rear of the upper battery, and shall build a block-house there, upon which I shall mount two or three of my 42-pounders to protect that side; on the front, I shall mount three or four of my long 32's to protect and defend the bay. I am organizing a large party of cavalry to keep a lookout for any force that may be advancing, and to protect the farmers in the neighborhood, as there are some robbers about who are driving off the horses; under the pretence that they are taking them for the government, under the orders of Castro.

The captain of the port, and four other Mexican officers, came in yesterday and gave themselves up as prisoners of war, and were put upon their parole of honor, obligating themselves not to interfere, directly or indirectly, during the war, unless regularly exchanged. The military commandant, Silva, and several others, will come in to-day, and many soldiers. I shall probably confiscate the property of those who are operating against us, if they do not come over very shortly.

I have information from the Pueblo that yesterday forty foreigners in that town wanted to hoist our flag, but had no bunting. I shall send them some the first opportunity, and shall direct them to organize themselves into a company of cavalry, choose their own officers, for the protection of their own property against marauders and the Indians, and then report to me. When organized and reported, they will be mustered into service and receive instructions from me.

I have issued a notice that any person found guilty of plundering horses, cattle, &c., or maltreating the farmers or other peaceable inhabitants, will be made personally liable for the amount, be otherwise punished, and their property confiscated. I wish you to do so likewise.

Send me word when the Erie arrives, and a return of the stores on board.

Send a courier to me *every week*, but do not pay him until he brings you a receipt from me. Send back this courier with a receipt, &c., immediately, and with your communications.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander-in-chief, &c.

To Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,

U. S. ship Portsmouth, San Francisco.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH,

July 12, 1846.

SIR: I have just received your communication of the 9th—your proceedings are fully approved.

Send for the two eighteen-pounders at \*S—; and I think it would be well to have, also, two of the field pieces; but you must judge for yourself, as it is impossible for me to give you directions, as I have never been at the place.

All I have to say at present is, that we have hoisted the flag, and must keep it up at every hazard.

I have full confidence in your discretion and ability to manage things in your vicinity; therefore you must act on your own judgment in the absence of orders.

Send me an express if you have anything of the least importance to communicate.

Very respectfully,

J. D. S.

Captain J. B. M.,

U. S. ship Portsmouth.

NOTE.—The above was written in numbers, from the Telegraphic Dictionary.

No. 6.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
*Yerba Buena, July 15, 1846.*

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant has just reached me, forwarded by Mr. Stokes from the Pueblo, to whom I shall send this, without any certainty of its being forwarded to you.

Having forwarded two communications by Mr. Die and Mr. Pitts, your two first couriers, on Thursday and Sunday last, with information of a full compliance with your instructions of the 7th inst., which I feel confident has duly reached you, I have now to report the safe return of my launch on the 11th inst., after rather a severe passage of five days. In my first letter I informed you of the condition of the guns in the fort at the entrance to the bay, and that two brass eighteen-pounders might be brought down from Sonoma, where they are of no manner of use, and be eligibly disposed of for the defence of this anchorage. I will now repeat that my launch can transport said guns without difficulty, should you think proper to direct their removal. The two brass guns in the fort (all that are worth anything) can, I believe, be recovered by boring new vents, and a long brass 12 has been already brought in from the Presidio, where it was buried. I am wholly at a loss as to the whereabouts of Captain Frémont. I wrote to him by an officer (Purser Watmough) on the day of hoisting the flag here, feeling certain that it would reach him almost immediately at the Pueblo San Joseph, to which point I supposed him marching from the Sacramento, and, since hearing that he passed by another route, on his way to Monterey, I conclude that he is now there without getting my letter. Everything is perfectly quiet here, and no apprehension whatever of disturbance from an enemy. Indeed, sir, I am persuaded that no hostile opposition will be offered by the people of California to our occupation of the country. The American ship *Vandalia* arrived here yesterday, eighteen days from St. Diego, bringing news of a molestation in the south by the Americans and foreign residents, who have possessed themselves of the arms and munitions of that section, with a view to oppose Castro, who, it was reported, was moving his forces against them; which must have been simultaneous with the revolution at the north. I have the honor, for your information, to enclose copies of a letter received from Captain Thomas Fallon, and my answer. I perceive, by your letter, that you were previously apprised of the state of affairs at Pueblo St. Joseph.

As Mr. Howard is expected here to-day or to-morrow from Monterey, I hope, by him, to receive later instructions from you. I am doing nothing to the old fort except removing the brass guns, with a view to their recovery—as it is too far distant from my anchorage, and will require means not in my power, to command at present, to restore it to order. I will endeavor, however, to protect this anchorage and town, by such means as I have, against anything that shall oppose us.

We are all well except myself, having had a severe bilious at-

tack of several days' continuance, from which I am now recovering.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
**JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, Commander.**  
 To Commodore **JOHN D. SLOAT,**  
*Commanding the naval force of the U. S. in the Pacific.*

There are, I am informed, a quantity of small arms of various descriptions at Sonoma, which would probably be serviceable in arming the men now enrolling for the defence of our newly acquired territory. Would it not be well to have an inventory taken of them? I shall be happy to receive your instructions concerning them. Respectfully,

J. B. M.

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PUEBLO ST. JOSE, July 12, 1846.

SIR: I have arrived here with nineteen men, with the expectation of joining Captain Frémont, but he has not yet arrived here. I therefore send an express to you for orders what to do. We are at your command. If you wish, we will hoist the American flag and protect it here. I want an immediate answer, if you can get horses to send the express back on; and if you would send six guns and pistols, ammunition, &c., I can get men to use them. Castro has gone down to the lower country last Wednesday, and is travelling down as fast as he can. Governor Pico has been trying [to] raise troops down at the lower Pueblo, but can't get more than one hundred men. I have this news from an American direct from there. Mr. Charles Weber has been taken prisoner by Castro, and is taking him down with him.

CAPTAIN T. FALLON.

Captain MONTGOMERY.

P. S.—I will remain here till I receive your answer. The flag that was put up here was cut down before we came here, but I hope it never shall happen again.

T. F.

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UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
 Yerba Buena, July 13, 1846.

SIR: I have just received your letter of yesterday, forwarded from the Pueblo St. Joseph's, informing me that you had arrived there with nineteen men, in expectation of joining Captain Frémont, but he having not yet arrived, you were induced to send an express to me for instructions what to do, as you were prepared to hoist the flag of the United States and to protect it, if it should be my wish. In reply, sir, permit me to say, that the United States

and central government of Mexico being at war, that it is my wish and that of the commander-in-chief at Monterey to see the American flag hoisted in every part of California where there shall be found sufficient force and patriotism honorably to sustain it; and if you think that your present force at the Pueblo, with the accessions which I am told by the bearer of your letter you are expecting, will be sufficient to that end, I would recommend to you by all means to do as you propose.

The six muskets and ammunition which you request me to furnish are at your disposal; the arms as a loan, to be returned again when required, or when you shall have been furnished with others; but, as I have no means of sending them, I would advise you to send five of your men to Yerba Buena in order to receive them, the sixth being sent by your courier. I send you a receipt for the articles, which you will please sign and return by the men whom you shall send for the arms.

I shall, by the earliest opportunity, notify the commander-in-chief, Commodore Sloat, now at Monterey, of your gratifying proposition, who will, I am persuaded, duly appreciate the spirit which dictated it.

The flag of the United States is now flying at Sonoma, Bodega, and Sutter's fort, and will, no doubt, soon wave over the whole of California. I shall be pleased to hear from you as opportunities are afforded.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,

*Commanding U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

To Captain THOMAS FALLON,  
*Pueblo of St. Joseph's, Upper California.*

P. S.—I think it will be well (if it has not already been done) for you to call your company together, and elect the necessary officers to command and direct them, in order to a more efficient organization, which has been done by a number of the foreign residents at this place with excellent success.

Respectfully,

J. B. M.

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No. 7.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
*Yerba Buena, July 17, 1846.*

SIR: Your telegraphic despatch of the 12th instant, concerning the 18-pounders, &c., which should have accompanied your letter of the same date, which I had the honor to acknowledge yesterday, has just reached me by a special messenger from the Pueblo of St. José, where, through the negligence of Mr. Stokes, or some one else, it had been delayed thirty-six hours. I write this by the return messenger to Pueblo, to be forwarded by any chance conveyance from thence, merely to acknowledge its receipt and say that

your instructions shall be carried out. It will require three trips of the launch to transport the heavy articles, occupying probably ten or eleven days in all in the execution of the duty. I will endeavor to improve the time to the uttermost, by directing an inventory to be taken of all public property there, for your information; and, unless otherwise instructed, cause some of the spare small arms to be brought down and kept in order for service as required.

We are digging a gallery for the long brass pieces at a point commanding the anchorage of this place; but, with a very reduced crew, including sick and prisoners, upwards of thirty short, marines on shore, and boats absent frequently on distant duty, we cannot progress as I could desire. The entrance of this bay may be fortified in a manner to repel the whole navy of Great Britain, with sufficient time and means to effect it; and I think, sir, in order to meet the contingency of a war with England, (now more than ever likely to occur, as I judge from her well known opposition to our territorial accessions,) a large supply of the heaviest ordnance cannot too soon be forwarded from our arsenals on the other side. I sincerely hope that it may not be overlooked, as the time may be at hand when it will be difficult to supply them.

All is quiet here, and perfect order maintained on shore. Our volunteers perform patrol duty at night, following their occupations during the day; and the recently terrified inhabitants, who were driven from their homes through fear of the revolutionists, are returning quietly and satisfied to town again. I have heard nothing of Captain Frémont, but suppose he is at Monterey. I will write you again at the beginning of the ensuing week, or earlier, if necessary.

In the meantime, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,

*Commander.*

To Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT,

*Commanding naval forces of the United States,  
in the Pacific, at Monterey.*

N. B.—I have written in much haste.

J. B. M.

SIR: Since closing and sending my letter on shore, I have received a letter from the English vice-consul, Mr. Forbes, who returned to this place in the Juno, interceding for the liberation of one Vincento Poralta, who, he says, was taken prisoner by the revolutionists at New Helvetia, and is now, as he believes, confined at Sutter's fort. He says the man was arrested while in search of Indian laborers to gather in his harvest. The consul represents him as a peaceable and neutral individual, who had no participation in the military movements on either side; that his family are greatly distressed, and his wife seriously ill on account

of his detention, and he offers to give bonds, if required, for the correct behavior of Poralta. As I presume, sir, that it is not intended to continue as prisoners persons taken by the revolutionists, I shall be happy to receive your instructions concerning this man and others, if you please, that I may be enabled to satisfy the anxious inquiries of their friends, when referred to.

I beg leave, respectfully, while on this subject, also to name General Vallejo, who has a very interesting family, I am told, at Sonoma, and for whom I feel an interest, having been acquainted with him at Monterey.

I shall send this on shore in the hope of being in time to forward it with the first letter of this date.

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

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,

*Commander.*

To Commodore J. D. SLOAT,  
*Commanding naval forces, &c.*

No. 8.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
*Yerba Buena, July 20, 1846.*

SIR: On Saturday I received a letter from Captain Grigsby, commanding at Sonoma, which, with my answer, I have the honor herewith to submit to your attention, with the view of eliciting such instructions as you shall think proper to give on the circumstances. It appears that, without instructions for their government, having, up to the time of hoisting our flag, on the 9th instant, subsisted on the stores of the enemy, the garrison at Sonoma now feel embarrassed respecting the manner of obtaining necessary supplies; and the inquiry (as you will perceive) is made by Captain Grigsby, whether they are permitted to use freely the property of the residents who have not joined or taken part in the cause. There are from fifty to sixty men under arms at that post, where a smaller number might suffice; and if it is contemplated to continue them all on the pay of the government, I would respectfully suggest the advantage of transferring a small mounted guard of ten or twelve men, to be employed as a patrol on the road between this place and the *Pueblo San Jose*, infested, it is said, by a small party of mischievous men, generally concealing themselves in the bushes, by whom single travellers have in several instances been intercepted between the two places. One of them, (Mr. Pitts,) your first courier, on his return to Monterey was stopped by four men. I have ample means, I conceive, to maintain my position and preserve good order in Yerba Buena and its environs; and deeming it important to keep the communication with Pueblo on the direct route to Monterey, should you be pleased to direct it, I think government horses may be obtained, and perhaps riders, also, from Sonoma for that purpose. Bernardino Garcia (Four-fingered Jack,

as he is called) is now a prisoner at Sonoma, and in danger of receiving summary punishment for his participation in the murder of two Americans of the Sonoma party, unless prevented. You will observe that I have written to Captain Grigsby in relation to him.

I think it would be well for them to have explicit directions for their government in such cases, as others are very likely to arise. I also, sir, will thank you, with a view to uniformity in proceedings of the kind, to inform me respecting the course to be pursued in the trial and punishment of offenders. I have the cases of six prisoners, now in the guard-house for menaces, assaults, disorderly conduct, &c., &c., all tending to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the place, which need to be noticed, and will be formally investigated to-day, and should derive much assistance from a knowledge of the manner of conducting trials, and of the grades of punishment instituted by your orders at Monterey. One of the prisoners is an Englishman, residing here, and two others American seamen of the Barnstable. Midshipmen Johnson and Parrish I have arrested for conduct on shore demanding trial by court martial. Agreeably to your order, sir, I have issued a notice, in both languages, of the punishments hereafter to be inflicted upon horse and cattle thieves and maltreaters of the rancheros and peaceable inhabitants of the country, the provisions of which (in the absence of other regulations of law and punishments from you) must govern our decisions here. We are progressing very well with the new fort, for the number of hands we are enabled to employ on it, and I have in view to erect a block house also, in a position to overlook the fort and command the town and hills in its rear. The estimated expenses of both, \$148. My launch started this morning on her first trip to Sonoma, for the guns. Captain Richardson, the pilot here, desires me to say that if you should want a pilot to bring up either of the frigates, he will be ready to serve you. He has been, heretofore, pilot and harbormaster of this port, and is desirous to retain the position under the change of government. There is certainly no man so fit for it, and his feelings are right towards us. Civil magistrates and constables, here and at Sonoma, would also be of service in preserving order.

I sent an officer, on Friday, to the rancho of Don Francisco Guerrero, late sub-prefect of this department, who came in on the summons, and having delivered the papers of his department, which appeared to be of little importance, was permitted to return on his parole of honor not to go beyond the limits of this district without my passport; neither to instigate, take part in, or in any way to countenance movements or designs against the existing government or peace of the country. He is a hard character, and, if he proves false, I will put him in irons. The Juno sailed on Saturday, it is thought for Mazatlan. She lay at South Saletto, six miles distant. No visits except by boarding officers; no courtesies wanting on my part, however, as I was very pointed on his arrival, through my boarding officer, to tender him, not my services only, but the accommodation of the port, &c.



As I am closing, the news reaches me of the arrival of the Col-  
lingwood at Monterey.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,  
Commander.

Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT,  
*Commanding the naval forces of the  
United States in the Pacific.*

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
Yerba Buena, July 18, 1846.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 16th instant, with the gratifying accounts of the quiet and peaceable condition of things at Sonoma, and the contentment of the Spanish part of the population under the recent change of flags.

I presume it is expected by the commander-in-chief at Monterey that you will keep possession of the place you occupy, and preserve from loss, or improper disposition, the public property committed to your charge, until further instructions from him; which, of course, for the time you will be thus detained in the service of the United States government, will entitle you and all others concerned to emoluments and advantages equal to those of similar rank in the regular service. During the late revolutionary movements, with limited and precarious means, it was probably found expedient to live upon the ample stores of your enemies; but it is not, I am certain, contemplated by the commander-in-chief, under existing circumstances, to countenance such a course; but, in accordance with the tenor and spirit of his proclamation of the 7th instant, strictly to require payment to be made for all articles, whether provisions or anything else purchased for the public service, or by those employed therein.

I shall submit your letter to Commodore Sloat, who will, I am persuaded, give his early attention to the several inquiries contained in it. In the meantime, I would respectfully urge upon you and your patriotic associates to cultivate assiduously the most friendly and peaceful relations with the people of your neighborhood and all others residing at Sonoma, as the most effectual remedy against future opposition and disturbance.

Being directed by Commodore Sloat to remove the two brass 18-pounders from Sonoma, and two 6-pounders to this place I shall send my launch up on her first trip for that purpose on Monday, the 20th instant. I understand there are two mounted 6-pounders at Bodega, which I will thank you to have brought to Sonoma, in order to their removal to Yerba Buena.

Your prisoner, Four-fingered Jack, as he is called, who is said to have been concerned in the murder of the two Americans, you will keep safely in your charge until an opportunity for his trial may be afforded, or until the commander-in-chief shall give directions

concerning him. No man should be punished without trial. I sincerely hope that all the guilty persons may be apprehended. José Higgera is a prisoner at Monterey.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,**  
*Commanding U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

To Capt. JNO. GRIGSBY,  
*Commanding the military post of Sonoma.*

CUARTEL SONOMA, July 16, 1846.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday I received Lieutenant Bartlett's letter, and was happy to hear that things are going on in a flourishing state. We have found the two men that were lost on the Santa Rosa farm, horribly mangled. The murderers of these men, we have good reason to believe, are on the other side of the bay. They are Ramon Mesa Domingo, Mesa Juan Padella, and Ramon Carello and Bernadino Garcia, that is, Four-fingered Jack; all of the above, we are confident, are on the other side; (Blas Angelina we have in prison;) Francisco Tibrán, Ygnacio Balensuella, Juan Peralta, Juan Soleto, Inagua Carrello, Marianeno Merando, Francisco Garcia, Ygnacio Stiggere, are all supposed to be on this side. The Spaniards appear well satisfied with the change. The most of them, about thirty-eight, have come forward and signed articles of peace. Should they take up arms against us, or assist the enemy in any way, they forfeit their lives, property, and all. Things are going on here well at present.

We have about fifty men capable of bearing arms; there are some foreigners on this side that have never taken any part with us. I wish to know the proper plan to pursue with them; whether their property shall be used for the garrison or not. (They are men of property.) We wish your advice in all respects, as we are a company of men not accustomed to such business. There are some poor men here that are getting very short of clothing. I wish to know in what way they might be procured for them; if there is no provision made they will be compelled to leave.

Present my respects to Lieutenant Bartlett, and also Lieutenant Revere.

Very respectfully, I remain your obedient servant,  
**JNO. GRIGSBY,**  
*Captain.*

To Captain MONTGOMERY,  
*United States ship Portsmouth.*

P.S.—There are two bags of meal in the garrison, one for Lieutenant Bartlett, the other for the captain, which will be forwarded the first opportunity.

NOTE.—There are fifty or sixty men, I am told, employed at Sonoma; a large number to be kept under pay at that post.

J. B. M.

No. 9.

FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH,  
Bay of Monterey, July 23, 1846.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing a letter from Captain Grigsby, dated July 16th, and one from you in reply to Captain Grigsby, dated July 18th.

I have read them with interest and attention, and approve your proceedings so far as they are known to me; especially the directions which you have given in relation to the protection of private property, and the preservation of a good understanding with the people in the neighborhood of Sonoma.

The fifty men at Sonoma had better be regularly enlisted for the campaign, which will be considered at an end whenever Captain Frémont shall, with his men, leave the territory for the United States.

It must be distinctly understood that they are to be subject in every respect to the military law of the United States, and to be under the command of the commander-in-chief, and the officer commanding at San Francisco.

You will in such case provide them with regular navy rations, besides their pay, which you must arrange for at as low rate as you can.

If Captain Grigsby thinks he can spare the men you require at San Francisco, you can order them to be sent to you.

In relation to the man who is in prison for murder, he must be confined until further orders.

In relation to the general administration of justice in minor cases, you had better appoint two justices of the peace for the trial of such causes, conforming, as far as they can, to the existing laws of the territory.

The Collingwood has been here for nearly a week, and is expected to leave to day; the admiral has been very polite and amiable.

We are getting on here very quiet and peaceably. You will send the pilot, of whom you speak in your letter, to this place as soon as possible, with orders to report himself to Commodore Stockton, as it is very desirable the squadron should visit San Francisco without delay.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN D. SLOAT,  
Commander-in-chief, &c.

To Commandant J. B. MONTGOMERY,  
United States ship Portsmouth, San Francisco.

No. 10.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
*Verba Buena, bay of St. Francisco, July 25, 1846.*

SIR: By the return of my courier to-day from Monterey, I was informed of the change about to take place in the command of the station, which accounted for my receiving no return to my communication of the 20th instant.

While I sincerely regret, sir, that your ill health renders it necessary for you prematurely (as I suppose) to leave the station where your administration has been attended with such happy influences, generally, as is apparent in the harmony and good feeling pervading the whole of your command, I cannot but felicitate you that, in other respects, you are permitted, by the kind providence of God, to retire from your arduous and responsible position under circumstances gratifying as they are propitious, enabling you, as I trust, to bear the first tidings to our country of the important operations of the squadron under your direction in California. I should, however, be greatly wanting to my own feelings, sir, if I were to let you depart without endeavoring to express my obligations and gratitude for the kind and courteous deportment which I have invariably experienced from you. And if it shall please God to permit me to return to my home again, among the pleasing reminiscences of my cruise in the Pacific will stand prominent my official and social intercourse with you.

That you may be favored, sir, with a short and pleasant passage to the United States, and a happy meeting with your family, is the sincere prayer of your

Respectful obedient servant,

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,  
*Commander U. S. Ship Portsmouth.*

To Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT,  
*Commanding naval forces of the U. S. in the Pacific.*

No. 54.

FLAG SHIP LEVANT,  
*At sea, August 10, 1846.*

SIR. The enclosed letter and address of Commodore Stockton to the people of California was handed me by him after the Levant was under weigh, leaving the bay of Monterey; I threw it in my desk and did not read it until this moment. It does not contain my reasons for taking possession of, or my views or intentions towards that country; consequently it does not meet my approbation. My reasons, views, and intentions are contained in my proclamation, promulgated on the 7th July, at the hoisting of the American standard at Monterey.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, &c.,

JOHN D. SLOAT,  
*Commodore.*

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS,  
*Bay of Monterey, July 28, 1846.*

SIR: At the last moment, I have the honor to send you a copy of an address to the people of California, that you may see the general view which I have taken of my position here; and the reasons which induced Commodore Sloat to hoist the American flag at Monterey and San Francisco.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON,  
*Commodore.*

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*

*Address to the people of California by Commodore Robert F. Stockton, commander-in-chief, &c.*

The Mexican government and their military officers have, without cause, for a year past been threatening the United States with hostilities.

They have recently, in pursuance of these threats, commenced hostilities by attacking, with 7,000 men, a small detachment of 2,000 United States troops, by whom they were signally defeated and routed.

General Castro, the commander-in-chief of the military forces of California, has violated every principle of international law and national hospitality, by hunting and pursuing, with several hundred soldiers, and with wicked intent, Captain Frémont, of the United States army, who came here to refresh his men, (about forty in number,) after a perilous journey across the mountains, on a scientific survey.

For these repeated hostilities and outrages, military possession was ordered to be taken of Monterey and San Francisco until redress could be obtained from the government of Mexico.

No let or hindrance was given or intended to be given to the civil authority of the territory, or to the exercise of its accustomed functions. The officers were invited to remain, and promised protection in the performance of their duties as magistrates. They refused to do so, and departed, leaving the people in a state of anarchy and confusion.

On assuming the command of the forces of the United States on the coast of California, both by sea and land, I find myself in possession of the ports of Monterey and San Francisco, with daily reports from the interior of scenes of rapine, blood and murder. Three inoffensive American residents of the country have, within a few days, been murdered in the most brutal manner; and there are no Californian officers who will arrest and bring the murderers to justice, although it is well known who they are and where they are.

I must, therefore, and will, as soon as I can, adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to bring these criminals to justice, and to bestow peace and good order to the country.

In the first place, however, I am constrained by every principle of national honor, as well as a due regard for the safety and best interests of the people of California, to put an end, at once, and by force, to the lawless depredations daily committed by General Castro's men upon the persons and property of peaceful and unoffending inhabitants.

I cannot, therefore, confine my operations to the quiet and undisturbed possession of the defenceless ports of Monterey and San Francisco, whilst the people elsewhere are suffering from lawless violence; but will immediately march against these boasting and abusive chiefs, who have not only violated every principle of national hospitality and good faith towards Captain Fremont and his surveying party, but who, unless driven out, will, with the aid of the hostile Indians, keep this beautiful country in a constant state of revolution and blood, as well as against all others who may be found in arms, or aiding or abetting General Castro.

The present general of the forces of California is an usurper; has been guilty of great offences; has impoverished and drained the country of almost its last dollar, and has deserted his post now, when most needed.

He has deluded and deceived the inhabitants of California, and they wish his expulsion from the country. He came into power by rebellion and force, and by force he must be expelled. Mexico appears to have been compelled, from time to time, to abandon California to the mercies of any wicked man who could muster one hundred men in arms. The distances from the capital are so great that she cannot, even in times of great distress, send timely aid to the inhabitants; and the lawless depredations upon their persons and property go invariably unpunished. She cannot or will not punish or control the chieftains, who, one after the other, have defied her power, and kept California in a constant state of revolt and misery.

The inhabitants are tired and disgusted with this constant succession of military usurpers, and this insecurity of life and property. They invoke my protection. Therefore, upon them I will not make war. I require, however, all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, to remain quiet at their respective homes and stations, and to obey the orders they may receive from me, or by my authority, and if they do no injury or violence to my authority, none will be done to them.

But notice is hereby given, that if any of the inhabitants of the country either abandon their dwellings, or do any injury to the arms of the United States, or to any person within this territory, they will be treated as enemies and suffer accordingly.

No person whatever is to be troubled in consequence of any part he may heretofore have taken in the politics of the country, or for having been a subject of General Castro. And all persons who may have belonged to the government of Mexico, but who from

this day acknowledge the authority of the existing laws, are to be treated in the same manner as other citizens of the United States, provided they are obedient to the law and to the orders they shall receive from me, or by my authority.

The commander-in-chief does not desire to possess himself of one foot of California for any other reason than as the only means to save from destruction the lives and property of the foreign residents, and citizens of the territory who have invoked his protection.

As soon, therefore, as the officers of the civil law return to their proper duties, under a regularly organized government, and give security for life, liberty and property alike to all, the forces under my command will be withdrawn, and the people left to manage their own affairs in their own way.

R. F. STOCKTON,

Commander-in-chief, &c., &c., &c.

REPORT OF COMMODORE STOCKTON OF HIS OPERATIONS ON THE  
COAST OF THE PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1848.*

SIR: On my return from California in November last, the circumstances of the times seemed to present reasons for delaying a full report of my transactions and operations on the coast of the Pacific.

The authority under which I had acted was questioned or denied; the validity of much that had been done was doubted, and investigations were on foot in which the propriety of my proceedings might be brought to the especial notice of the Executive.

After a full consideration of the circumstances, to which it is unnecessary here further to allude, it appeared to me decorous and respectful to withhold, for a brief period, my own views of the questions in which I was to some extent implicated, and to leave the Executive to learn the details of those transactions from other quarters. The period, however, has now arrived in which I feel that I can, without the imputation of improper feelings or motives, lay before the Executive, in a tangible and official form, a narrative of the occurrences which I directed in California; explain the circumstances which induced the course which I pursued; the motives by which I was guided; the objects which I designed to accomplish, and thus to put the President in possession of ample means to form a judgment upon my conduct. It appears now to be no longer questioned that I actually possessed and exercised the powers of governor of California, and commander-in-chief of the forces of the United States in that quarter, and that, whether rightfully or wrongfully, I executed the duties and administered the functions appertaining to these high offices, for the administration of which

I am alone responsible. The despatches which were from time to time addressed to the department were designed to furnish the government with accurate information of what transpired, but, under the circumstances in which they were prepared, it did not enter into my purpose to give a general narrative of the entire operations. Opening a full view of the circumstances which influenced my judgment in selecting the course which was adopted, and the policy by which that course was determined, with your permission I beg leave, at this time, to perform this duty; the obligations to do which, at this juncture, seems to me more imperative, since it appears that in an official communication addressed to the department by my successor in command, I am in the most explicit terms censured for premature as well as injudicious action; with what of propriety or of professional courtesy this condemnation has been passed by an officer of equal rank with myself, without any report or communication to him of what had occurred; or the reasons by which I was governed, is not so apparent. Under the instructions from the department I arrived, in command of the United States frigate Congress, at the harbor of Monterey, about the middle of July, 1846. The American flag was there flying. I immediately went on board the United States frigate Savannah, then lying off that town, and in conformity with my orders, I reported myself to Commodore Sloat as forming part of the squadron then under his command. From him I learned that in the preceding month of June, whilst lying off Mazatlan, he had received intelligence that war had commenced between the United States and Mexico; that he had forthwith proceeded to Monterey, landed a force, and hoisted the flag of the United States without resistance. In the course of our interview, Commodore Sloat apprised me of his intention to return in a short time to the United States, whereby the command of the squadron would devolve upon me. In this position it became my duty to examine into the state of affairs, and in view of the responsibility which was about to rest upon me, to obtain all the information which would enable me to exercise a proper judgment as to the ulterior measures to be pursued. The result of my inquiries and investigations showed me that the position I was about to occupy was an important and critical one. The intelligence of the commencement of hostilities between the two nations, although it had passed through Mexico, had reached Commodore Sloat in advance of the Mexican authorities. When he made his first hostile demonstrations, therefore, the enemy, ignorant of the existence of the war, had regarded his acts as an unwarrantable exercise of power by the United States, and the most lively indignation and bitter resentment pervaded the country.

The public functionaries of the territory were not slow in availing themselves of this feeling, and endeavored to stimulate it to the highest possible degree. A proclamation was put forth, denouncing in the most unmeasured terms all foreigners, but it was unquestionably aimed principally at the citizens of the United States, and such others as sympathized with them. Two or three were, in fact, murdered, and all were led to apprehend extermina-



tion from the sanguinary feeling of resentment which was everywhere breathed.

The local legislature was in session. Governor Pio Pico had assembled a force of about seven hundred or one thousand men, supplied with seven pieces of artillery, breathing vengeance against the perpetrators of the insult and injury which they supposed to have been inflicted. These hostile demonstrations were daily increasing, and by the time that the command devolved on me by the departure of Commodore Sloat, the situation of things had assumed a critical and alarming appearance. Every citizen and friend of the United States throughout the territory was in imminent jeopardy; he could count upon no security for either property or life. It was well known that numerous emigrants from the United States were on their way to Upper California. These, marching in small and detached parties, encumbered with their wives and children and baggage, uninformed of the war, and consequently unprepared for attack, would have been exposed to certain destruction.

It was also ascertained that in the anticipation of the eventual conquest of the country by the United States, many of those in the actual possession of authority were preparing for this change by disposing of the public property, so that it might be found in private hands when the Americans should acquire possession, believing that private rights would be protected and individual property secure. Negotiations were in actual progress thus to acquire three thousand leagues of land, and to dispose of all the most valuable portions of the territory appertaining to the missions at nominal prices, so that the conquerors should find the entire country appropriated to individuals, and in hands which could effectually prevent sales to American citizens, and thus check the tide of emigration, while little or no benefit would result to the nation from the acquisition of this valuable territory.

All these considerations, together with others of inferior moment, seemed to make prompt and decisive action an imperative duty. To retain possession merely of a few seaports, while cut off from all intercourse with the interior, exposed to constant attack by the concentrated forces of an exasperated enemy, appeared wholly useless. Yet to abandon ground which we had occupied, to withdraw our forces from these points, to yield places where our flag had been floating in triumph, was an alternative not to be thought of, except as a last resource. Not only would all the advantages which had been obtained be thus abandoned, and perhaps never be regained without great expenditure of blood and treasure, but the pride and confidence of the enemy would be increased to a dangerous extent by such indications of our weakness and inability to maintain what we had won.

Previous to the departure of Commodore Sloat, he had, at my instance, and upon my representations, placed at my disposal the United States sloop of war "Cyane," as well as the forces on shore. I immediately apprised Captain Frémont, then of the topographical corps, with whom I had previous communications, of the position

in which I was placed, and that I had determined upon my plan of operations.

Captain Frémont and Lieutenant Gillespie, of the marine corps, had already raised a body of 160 volunteers, prepared to act according to circumstances. I informed those gentlemen that if they, together with the men whom they had raised, would volunteer to serve under my command so long as I should remain in California and require their services, that I would form them into a battalion, appointing the former major and the latter captain. These arrangements were all completed in the course of the 23d of July, and my letters of that date to Commodore Sloat, to Commander Du Pont, and Captain Frémont, on file in the department, will have apprised you of my movements.

It was thus that the battalion of California volunteers was organized, which subsequently, under its gallant officers, took so patriotic and efficient a part in the military operations in that territory. It was received into the service of the United States to aid the navy, as essential as well to the maintenance of the position we then occupied as to execute the plans which I had contemplated in the interior.

A few days subsequently Commodore Sloat sailed in the "Levant," thus devolving upon me the command of the entire force, both afloat and on shore. That force then consisted of the frigates "Congress" and "Savannah," sloops of war "Portsmouth," "Cyane," and "Warren," and the store ship "Erie." The "Portsmouth" was at San Francisco, the "Congress" and "Savannah" at Monterey, the "Cyane" had been sent with the California battalion to San Diego, the "Warren" was at Mazatlan, and the "Erie" at the Sandwich Islands. The force to be employed on land consisted of 360 men, furnished from the "Congress," provided with about 90 muskets and bayonets, some small cannon procured from the merchant vessels, and the battalion of volunteers, all indifferently provided with the appendages of an army.

Leaving the Savannah at Monterey, for its protection, I sailed about the 1st of August, in the Congress, for San Pedro. This town is situated about 28 miles from Ciudad de los Angeles, in the vicinity of which the enemy was stated to be. On the way to San Pedro, we landed at Santa Barbara, of which we took possession, and leaving a small force for its defence, proceeded to San Pedro, where we arrived on the 6th of August. Here information was received of the arrival of the Cyane at San Diego, of the landing of the battalion, and that Major Frémont had experienced great difficulty in procuring the necessary supply of horses. We immediately commenced the landing of our forces from the frigate. On the following day two persons arrived, representing themselves to be commissioners sent from General Castro, authorized to enter into negotiations with me, and bearing a letter from the general, which is already in possession of the department. Before, however, they would communicate the extent of their power, or the nature of their instructions, they made a preliminary demand that the further march of the troops must be arrested, and that I must

not advance beyond the position which I then occupied. This proposition was peremptorily declined. I announced my determination to advance; and the commissioners returned to their camp, without imparting further the objects of the proposed negotiation. Independently of the character of the preliminary conditions insisted upon by these commissioners, various considerations induced me to be averse to any negotiations in the existing state of affairs, and to press forward for the purpose of dispersing the forces which had been collected to oppose my progress; some of these considerations I feel it my duty to submit to your notice, that my objects and designs may be properly appreciated by the government. From the brief period which had intervened since the commencement of hostilities, it was obvious that the central government in Mexico could not have been apprised of the existing state of affairs; and, therefore, could not have communicated to this remote quarter orders and instructions accommodated to these circumstances. The local functionaries, therefore, who proposed to negotiate with me, must have acted upon their own authority, and their proceedings with a foreign power must depend for their validity upon the subsequent ratification and approval by the general government. Such ratification, it was confidently believed, would be given or withheld, according as the exigencies of the times made advisable. Any arrangements, therefore, by which the further progress of the American arms would be stayed, would have left all the advantages to the one party. It was further manifest that the single act of entering into negotiations with this local authority, would have been a recognition of its power to act definitively upon other subjects. If it could treat with us, a foreign foe, it would be impossible to deny its authority in matters more obviously within its sphere of action. The transfer of the public domain and property could scarcely have been questioned by us; and, as was well understood, arrangements were in progress to transfer all of it that was valuable to private hands, bitterly inimical to the United States and its interests. To prevent the accomplishment of this design, was one of the chief objects which had been contemplated from the organization and march of the forces under my command; to enter into negotiations without the entire dispersement of the local government, and of the troops which it had assembled for its defence, would have been absolutely to relinquish this highly important design. In addition to this, preservation of American interests, and of the lives and property of our citizens already in California, and on their way to this territory, imperatively demanded that the troops which had been assembled under General Castro should be defeated or dispersed. The condition insisted upon as a preliminary, clearly indicated that no arrangement would be acceded to which did not leave the Mexicans in the full possession of power throughout the province; and, if left in this possession, relieved from all apprehensions of molestation on our side, they would have been enabled to direct all their energies and force to the accomplishment of other objects.

The extermination of the Americans, which had been threatened

in the proclamation already referred to, was too much in accordance with the feelings which pervaded the country, and with the policy which governed its rulers, not to have been the immediate and certain result of any opening of negotiations begun under such insuspicious signs as were insisted upon as preliminary conditions. Every evil consequence which I had apprehended would result from leaving things as they were found on my arrival in California was still to be feared; and even the movements which had already been made, unless pressed to a successful close, would have tended only to aggravate and precipitate them. There was, further, every reason to believe that the principal, if not the only, object which the Mexicans were sincerely desirous to obtain, was to gain time; and this would have been accomplished with entire certainty by the mere commencement of negotiations, and the arrest of our advance, without reference to its final termination.

Our march would necessarily have been suspended at the outset; the sailors and marines must have re-embarked; the California battalion, so prompt and energetic in volunteering to aid us, must have been abandoned to its own resources, and, thus insulated and unsupported, must either have dispersed, or fallen a sacrifice to an exasperated and powerful enemy. In the meanwhile, the Mexican general, relieved from all danger of disturbance from us, might, and certainly would, have increased his numerical force, augmented still more its efficiency, until he had acquired the capacity of expelling us from the places which had submitted to our arms.

The foregoing were among the prominent reasons which determined me to reject the Mexican proffers of negotiation, and I trust they are such as recommend my proceedings to the favorable consideration and approval of the President.

The commissioners were dismissed to their own camp, with an intimation that I should immediately follow them, and that the result of a battle would speedily determine whether General Castro and Governor Pio Pico, or myself, were to exercise authority over the inhabitants and territory of California.

Two or three days afterwards, other persons arrived from the camp of General Castro, with a communication from that functionary, stating his determination to defend the country to the last extremity, and indulging in the most extravagant language.

Having completed all the arrangements which time and circumstances permitted, and despatched a courier to Major Frémont, apprising him of my movements, we commenced our march towards the camp of the enemy on the 11th of August. In the course of the afternoon of that day, information reached us that the enemy's force, instead of awaiting our approach, had dispersed; that they had buried their guns, and that the governor and general had retreated, as was supposed, towards Sonora. We continued our march towards Ciudad de los Angeles, and on the 13th, having been joined by Major Frémont, with about 120 volunteers under his command, we marched into the city, which we quietly occupied.

After the dispersement of the army of the enemy, the flight of the

general and governor-in-chief out of the territory, a number of the officers of the Mexican army were captured and made prisoners of war. Among these were José Maria Flores, whose name will hereafter appear prominently, and Don Andres Pico, brother of Governor Pio Pico. These officers were released upon their parole of honor not to bear arms against the United States pending the war, unless exchanged; with what of fidelity they performed this obligation will appear in the sequel. The people in general came in, tendered their submission to our authority, and promised allegiance to our government. Every indication of a hostile force had now disappeared from the country, tranquility was restored, and I forthwith determined to organize a temporary civil government, to conduct public affairs and to administer justice as in time of peace. Various considerations prompted to this course. It appeared to me that the existence of such a government, under the authority of the United States, would leave no pretence upon which it might be urged, that the conquest of the country had not been accomplished. While merely the military power exercised power, enforcing its authority by martial law, and executing its functions through the instrumentality of a regular military force, nothing could be regarded as settled, and opposition to its power would be considered as a lawful opposition to a foreign enemy. When, however, the whole frame of civil administration should be organized—courts and judges performing their accustomed functions—public taxes and imposts regularly collected and appropriated to the ordinary objects and purposes of government—any opposition might be justly deemed a civil offence, and the appropriate punishment inflicted in the ordinary course of administering justice.

Indeed, the law military appeared to me wholly inadequate to the emergency. It could not reach many of the objects over which a salutary control ought to be exercised. It could not effectively administer the property or sufficiently guard private rights. A civil government which should, through its various functionaries, pervade the entire country; exercise a superintendence over all the inhabitants; discover, restrain, and punish all acts of insubordination; detect and check all attempts at a hostile organization; recognize and sanction the possession, use, and transfer of property; inflict upon criminals the appropriate punishment, and remedy injuries inflicted upon individuals—seemed not only an important instrument in the accomplishment of the objects which I had in view, but essential to the attainment of the ends of the government. It appeared to me desirable that the actual possession and exercise of power should be transferred, with the least possible delay, from the military to civil functionaries.

Under our institutions the military is regarded as inferior to the civil authority; and the appropriate duty of the former is, to act as auxiliary to the latter. Such being the general character of our institutions, it seemed in the first degree desirable that the inhabitants of the country should, as soon as practicable, become familiar with them, that they might perceive and appreciate their

importance and their value—their capacity to maintain right and redress wrong—and in the protection afforded to persons and property, to recognize a guaranty of all their individual rights. The marked contrast which would thus be afforded to their former institutions and rulers would reconcile the Mexican portion of the population to the change; while the American inhabitants would gratefully witness an administration of law and justice analagous to that to which they had been accustomed at home. Actuated by such considerations, I gave my immediate attention to the establishment, upon a permanent basis, of a civil government throughout the country, as much in conformity with the former usages of the country as could be done in the absence of any written code. A tariff of duties was fixed; and collectors appointed. Elections were directed to be held for the various civil magistrates; Major Frémont was appointed military commandant of the territory, and Captain Gillespie military commandant of the southern department. The battalion of volunteers was ordered to be augmented to 300; and contemplating soon to leave the territory, I determined on my departure to appoint Major Frémont governor of California. He was apprised of these intended arrangements, and instructed to meet me at San Francisco on the 25th of October, for the purpose of consummating them. These acts and intentions were officially communicated to the department in my several despatches.

This exposition of my operations and acts will, I trust, prove satisfactory to the executive, and be a sufficient reply to Commodore Shubrick's charge of premature action. In a state of actual war against a foreign enemy, I found myself at the head of a force, and in command of means competent to take and hold possession of an important part of the hostile territory. I found that before the command had devolved upon me, the flag of my country had been raised in some parts of California. Important interests were involved; to stop short would have led to their absolute sacrifice, accompanied by great individual loss and suffering. No middle course was open to my choice. The alternative was the subjection of the entire province to our authority, or its total abandonment. In such a position I could not hesitate as to the line of duty. Empowered to conduct the war against Mexico according to the exigency of circumstances and my own judgment, I determined to support the honor of my flag, and to promote what I regarded as the best interest of the nation. Having achieved the conquest of the country, and finding my military strength ample to retain it, the establishment of a civil government naturally and necessarily resulted. The omission to do this would have marred the entire plan, and stamped a character of imbecility and instability upon the whole operation. My views of the interests of my country were decisive; as to the expediency of my measures, the estimate I entertained of my authority impressed upon them the sanction of duty. The arrangements having been thus completed, I determined to leave California under the administration of the civil authority, and with the squadron under my command, aided by a volunteer corps, raised for the purpose, to sail for the southern part of Mex-

ico, capture Acapulco, and having secured proper positions on the coast, to march into the interior, advance toward the city of Mexico, and thus to co-operate with the anticipated movements of General Taylor, or produce a powerful diversion which would materially aid him in his operations. My despatches have already put the department in possession of these plans:

About the 2d of September I left Ciudad de los Angeles, embarked on board the Congress on the 3d, and on the 5th sailed for Santa Barbara. Having taken on board the small detachment which had been landed at this place, we proceeded to Monterey, where every thing was found tranquil; the people appeared to be quite satisfied with the state of affairs. Information was here received leading to the apprehension that Sutter's settlement on the Sacramento was threatened with an attack by a body of 1,000 Walla Walla Indians. The Savannah was immediately ordered to San Francisco; Lieutenant Maddox of the marine corps, appointed military commandant of the middle department, and other necessary arrangements having been made, I proceeded in the Congress to San Francisco, which place I reached in a few days. It soon appeared that the reports in regard to the Walla Walla Indians had been greatly exaggerated. They were not so numerous as had been represented, nor had they any hostile intentions. The inhabitants of San Francisco, on my arrival, received me *en masse*, with every demonstration of joy on the conquest of the country, and with every manifestation of personal respect as the governor of the territory and commander-in-chief of the United States forces.

About the 30th of September, a courier arrived from Captain Gillespie, despatched by that officer to convey to me the information that an insurrection had broken out at Ciudad de los Angeles, and that he was besieged in the government house at that place by a large force. I immediately ordered Captain Mervine to proceed in the Savannah to San Pedro, for the purpose of affording aid to Captain Gillespie. Major Frémont was at Sacramento when the news of the insurrection reached him, and having formed the determination to march against the insurgents with the force he could muster, amounting to about 120 men, was preparing to move. I sent a request to him forthwith to join me at San Francisco with his command, and to bring with him as many saddles as he could procure. Whilst awaiting the arrival of Major Frémont I detached officers in various directions for the purpose of procuring volunteers to join the battalion, and engaged the merchant ship "Sterling" to take them down to Santa Barbara.

About the 12th of October, Major Frémont arrived at San Francisco, and immediately embarked on board the "Sterling," with about 160 volunteers. He was directed to proceed to Santa Barbara, there to procure horses to march to Ciudad de los Angeles, whilst I, with the Congress, was to sail to San Pedro, and by that route advance towards the same point. The insurgents were represented to be encamped in the neighborhood of that city. The Congress and Sterling sailed in company from San Francisco, but separated the same evening in a fog. Between San Francisco and

Monterey, we spoke a merchant vessel from the latter port, with despatches from Lieutenant Maddox, apprising me that Monterey was threatened with an attack, and that he was in want of immediate assistance. We ran into the bay of Monterey, landed two officers with fifty men, and some ordnance. Having thus strengthened that post, I proceeded to San Pedro. On my arrival at that place about the 23d of October, I found the Savannah frigate. Captain Mervine informed me that Captain Gillespie, with the volunteers under his command, was on board his vessel, having left Ciudad de los Angeles, under a capitulation entered into with General Flores, the leader of the insurrection, one of the Mexican officers, who, having been made prisoner of war, had been released on his parole.

Captain Mervine further informed me, that about two weeks before, he had landed with his sailors and marines for the purpose of marching in conjunction with Captain Gillespie, and his detachment of volunteers to Ciudad de los Angeles. He had not carried any artillery with him; that about twelve miles from San Pedro he encountered a party of the insurgents with one piece of artillery; a battle ensued; that several charges had been made upon the insurgents' gun, but it was impossible to capture it, as whenever he approached, they hitched their horses to it and retreated. Having sustained a loss of several men killed and wounded, he retired with his force and re-embarked.

Proper arrangements having been made during the night, in the morning we landed a strong force with several pieces of artillery, once more hoisted the flag of the United States at San Pedro, and formed our camp there. The insurgent force, in the vicinity, was supposed to number about 800 men. Our authority was necessarily limited to the portion of territory in our actual possession, or within the range of our guns. The insurgents, in the undisturbed occupancy of the interior, and watchful of our every movement, could, at their pleasure, threaten us with an attack by night or day, and had the precaution to remove beyond our reach every horse and all the cattle which might have been available, either for food or transportation.

The roadstead at San Pedro was also a dangerous position for men-of-war, being exposed to the storms which at that season of the year rage with great violence upon the coast.

This consideration decided me to proceed to San Diego which, although the entrance was obstructed by a bar which had never been passed by a vessel of equal draught of water with the Congress, might, I hoped, be crossed, and if the passage should prove practicable, would be found a convenient and safe harbor. We did not, however, leave San Pedro until I had been compelled to relinquish all expectation of the co-operation of Major Frémont, from whom I had not heard a word since we parted, off San Francisco, nor until the officers and men had become completely exhausted by their incessant duties on shore, in guarding the camp from attack, and pursuing small parties of the insurgents who approached us. Having embarked the men belonging to the squad-



ron, and volunteers under Captain Gillespie, I sailed for San Diego in the Congress.

On my arrival off the harbor of San Diego, I received information from Lieutenant Minor that the town was besieged by the insurgents; that his stock of provisions was small, and that he was in want of an additional force. He gave it as his opinion that the Congress might be got over the bar. In attempting this, however, the ship struck, and her position was so dangerous that we were compelled to return to the anchorage outside.

On the following day the "Malek Adhel," a prize to the United States ship Warren, arrived from Monterey with despatches from Lieutenant Colonel Frémont. I thus received information from that officer, that on his way to Santa Barbara, he met the merchant ship "Vandalia," from San Pedro, by whom he was informed of the state of affairs at the south; that it would be impossible for him to procure horses at Santa Barbara, in consequence of which he had proceeded to Monterey, and would employ all diligence in preparing his force to march for Ciudad de los Angeles.

Lieutenant Minor was directed to send the ship "Stonington," then lying in the harbor of San Diego, with as many volunteers as could be spared, to Ensanada, about 90 miles below San Diego, for the purpose of procuring animals, which he was instructed to have driven into San Diego. Without a supply of horses and beeves, it was not prudent to commence our march. Captain Mervine was despatched in the Savannah to Monterey, to aid Lieutenant Colonel Frémont in his preparations to march, and, having myself gone to San Pedro, returned with all convenient speed to San Diego.

About thirty or forty miles from that place our progress was arrested by a calm. My anxiety on account of Lieutenant Colonel Frémont, and my desire to go to his assistance was so great, that a boat was immediately despatched with Lieutenant Tilghman, the bearer of a communication addressed to Lieutenant George Minor, in command at San Diego, apprising that officer that on my arrival I would be ready to take the field in person, and with an additional force of 250 men from the ship, to take up the line of march for Ciudad de los Angeles. Lieutenant Minor was directed to arrange with Lieutenant Tilghman, the commanding officer of the artillery, and Mr. Southwick, commanding officer of the engineers, to have the horses necessary for the transportation of the guns and ammunition.

Notwithstanding my first unsuccessful attempt to get into the harbor of San Diego, it was an object of too great importance to be abandoned, unless from the absolute impossibility of effecting it. The bar and channel were again, on my return, examined and buoyed, and a second attempt made. After crossing the bar, the ship grounded, and in such a situation that it became expedient to prepare her spars to shore her up, to prevent her from tumbling over. While thus occupied, the insurgents commenced an attack upon the town, and, notwithstanding the perilous condition of the frigate, and the necessity of employing the crew in extricating her from her position, a portion of them was simultaneously engaged in

landing from the ship, in boats, to take part in the fight. In executing my orders in reference to those two distinct objects at the same time, the conduct of the officers and men, under my command, was such as to command my warmest commendation. Every thing was performed with the regularity and order of the ordinary duties of the vessel. Having accomplished a landing of the men from the ship, the attack of the insurgents was successfully repelled by the combined force under the command of Lieutenant Minor and Captain Gillespie.

The situation of the place was found to be most miserable and deplorable. The male inhabitants had abandoned the town, leaving their women and children dependent upon us for protection and food. No horses could be obtained to assist in the transportation of the guns and ammunition, and not a beef could be had to supply the necessary food; some supplies of provisions were furnished from the ship. The expedition to the southward, for animals, under the command of Captain Gibson, of the battalion, had succeeded in driving about 90 horses and 200 head of beef cattle into the garrison.

The horses were, however, much worn down, and it was supposed a fortnight's rest would be required before they would be fit for service. During the time required for resting the horses, we were actively employed in the construction of a fort, for the more complete protection of the town, mounting guns, and in making the necessary harness, saddles, and bridles. While the work of preparation, necessary for our march to meet Lieutenant Colonel Fremont at Ciudad de los Angeles, was thus going on, we sent an Indian to ascertain where the principal force of the insurgents was encamped. He returned with information that a body of them, about fifty strong, was encamped at San Bernardo, about thirty miles from San Diego. Captain Gillespie was immediately ordered to have as many men as he could mount, with a piece of artillery, ready to march for the purpose of surprising the insurgents in their camp. Another expedition, under command of Captain Hensley, of the battalion, was sent to the southward for animals, who, after performing the most arduous service, returned with five hundred head of cattle, and one hundred and forty horses and mules. About the 3d of December, two deserters from the insurgents, whose families lived in San Diego, came into the place and reported themselves to Lieutenant Minor, the commander of the troops. On receiving information of the fact, I repaired to Lieutenant Minor's quarters, with my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Gray, for the purpose of examining one of these men. Whilst engaged in this examination, a messenger arrived with a letter from General Kearny, of the United States army, apprising me of his approach, and expressing a wish that I would open a communication with him and inform him of the state of affairs in California.

Captain Gillespie was immediately ordered to proceed to General Kearny's camp with the force which he had been directed to have in readiness, carrying a letter which I wrote to General Kearny. Captain Gillespie left San Diego at about half-past seven

o'clock, the same evening, taking with him one of the deserters to act as a guide in conducting General Kearny to the camp of the insurgents. The force which accompanied Captain Gillespie consisted of a company of volunteers, composed of Acting Lieutenant Beale, Passed Midshipman Duncan, ten carbineers from the Congress, Captain Gibson, and twenty-five of the California battalion. Mr. Stokes, who was the bearer of the letter from General Kearny, was also of the company. In the evening of December 6, Mr. Stokes returned to San Diego, to inform me that General Kearny, on the morning of that day, had attempted to surprise the insurgents under the command of Captain Andres Pico, in their camp at San Pascual; that he had been worsted in the action which ensued, but to what extent he was unable to say, as he had left the field before the battle was concluded. He, however, was under the impression that General Kearny had lost a number of men, killed and wounded.

The following morning Lieutenant Godey, of the California battalion, with two men came into San Diego with a letter from Captain Turner, of the dragoons, informing me that General Kearny had had a fight with a considerable body of the Mexicans; that he had about eighteen killed and fourteen or fifteen wounded, and suggesting the propriety of despatching, without delay, a considerable force to his assistance. Preparations were immediately made to despatch a detachment for this purpose. Captain Turner had not mentioned the strength on either side, and Lieutenant Godey was not able to inform me. From the information, however, I deemed it advisable to proceed in person with all the force that could be spared from the garrison, to form a junction with him. Two days' provisions were ordered to be prepared, and the advance, with two field pieces, under Acting Lieutenant Guest, was directed to march forthwith to the mission of San Diego, where it was my intention to join it with the rest of the force the next morning. Before, however, the advance had moved, an Indian came in from General Kearny. From the information he gave, I judged that the necessity for immediate assistance was much more urgent than had been previously supposed. Anticipating great difficulty and delay from the want of animals to drag the artillery, should I march with my entire force, and believing, from the representations now made, that the force of the Californians was less than had been supposed, and consequently that a portion of my command would be sufficient for the purpose, I determined not to move in person, but to send on as rapidly as possible an effective body of men. About ten o'clock at night, Acting Lieutenant Beale, of the Congress, arrived from General Kearny's camp and confirmed the worst accounts we had received, and the importance of prompt assistance. The advanced body, increased to the number of 215 men, was placed under the command of Lieutenant Gray, my aid-de-camp, with orders to proceed directly to the camp of General Kearny. The order was successfully performed, and Lieutenant Gray having accomplished it, returned to San Diego accompanied by the general. On their arrival, General

Kearny, his officers and men, were received by all the garrison in the kindest and most respectful manner. So far as my observation extended, no civility or attention was omitted. Having sent with Captain Gillespie every horse that was fit for use to General Kearny, I was without one for my own accommodation. I was therefore compelled on foot to advance and receive the general, whom I conducted to my own quarters, until others more agreeable to him could be prepared. The arrival of General Kearny was to me a source of gratification; although it was my decided opinion, which as yet I have seen no reason to change, that under the circumstances that existed I was entitled to retain the position in which I was placed of commander-in-chief; yet in consideration of his high standing in the army, his long experience as a soldier, the importance of military science and skill in the movements that were to be made in the interior of the country, I immediately determined to yield all personal feelings of ambition and to place in his hands the supreme authority. In accordance with this determination I tendered to General Kearny the position of commander-in-chief and offered to accompany him as his aid.

This proposition was on more than one occasion renewed, and with all sincerity and singleness of purpose. The responsibility of moving from San Diego, and leaving the safety of the ships, deprived of so large and efficient a portion of their crews, was of itself a momentous one. This, however, in the discharge of duty, I felt no inclination to shrink from. But the fate of the territory itself might depend upon the issue of a battle to be fought on shore against an army organized to encounter us. The nature of the service and the importance of the stake, it seemed to me appertained rather to a general in the army than a captain in the navy. Whatever ambition I might feel for distinction, either on my account, or on that of the gallant officers and men under my command, were voluntarily and deliberately offered as a sacrifice to a paramount sense of duty. The offers thus made were, however, on every occasion distinctly and positively declined by General Kearny, who, on his side offered to accompany me in the capacity of my aid, and tendered to afford me the aid of his head and hand.

A day or two after his arrival at San Diego, General Kearny removed from my quarters to others, which, at his instance, had been provided for his accommodation. Before leaving, however, he handed me his instructions from the War Department. On reading them, I came to the conclusion that he had submitted them to my perusal to afford me the gratification of perceiving how entirely I had anticipated the views of the government in the measures which I had adopted. In return, I exhibited some of my own despatches to the department. Subsequently, and before leaving San Diego, General Kearny mentioned the subject of his instructions from the War Department, and seemed to intimate that he ought of right to be the governor of the territory. His language, however, though perhaps sufficiently explicit, was not very intelligible to me, as I was at a loss to reconcile the assertion of such a claim of right with his repeated refusal to accept the offer

which I had more than once made to him, to devolve upon him the supreme command in the territory. The subject, however, was discussed between us without any interruption of that harmony which had commenced on our first interview.

A few days before I expected to take up the line of march, I addressed a note to the general expressing a wish that he would accompany me. In his reply he repeated the language which he had before employed—that he would so accompany me, and afford me the aid of his head and hand. Accordingly, on the morning of our departure he appeared upon the ground. After the troops had been paraded, and were nearly ready to commence the march, as I was about to mount my horse, General Kearny approached me, and inquired who was to command the troops? I replied, Lieutenant Rowan was to have the command. On his expressing a wish that he should himself command them, I replied that he should have the command. The different officers were at once convened, and informed that General Kearny had volunteered to command the troops, and that I had given him the appointment, reserving my own position as commander-in-chief. This arrangement having been made, we proceeded on the march.

During our march I was informed by Captain Gillespie, who was sent by General Kearny, who was in the advance, that two commissioners had arrived with a flag and a communication addressed to me. Repairing to the front, I received the commissioners, who bore a letter signed by General Flores as governor and commander-in-chief, addressed to the commander-in-chief of the American forces. Upon reading it, and ascertaining from whom it emanated, I replied to the commissioners, substantially—that I perceived the letter was written by General Flores, whom I had captured and held as a prisoner, but whom I had released on his parole of honor; that in appearing now in hostile array he had violated his parole, and could not be treated as an honorable man; that I had no answer to return to his communication but this—that if I caught him I should shoot him. With this reply the commissioners departed, and we proceeded on our march to meet the enemy.

The battles on the "Rio San Gabriel," and on the plains of the Mesa, took place on the 8th and 9th of January, 1847. On the morning of the 8th, we crossed the river under a galling fire from the enemy, who were posted, with their artillery, on the opposite bank about fifty feet above the level of the river. Having crossed the river, we placed the two 9-pounders in battery, and commenced the fire. As soon as the troops had passed the river, they commenced forming the squares. At this time I perceived the insurgents were about to make a charge upon our left flank, and I ordered the men of that flank to be kept in line, that we might have a more extended line of fire. At this time, observing that the insurgents had withdrawn their artillery from the hill, I sent Lieutenant Gray, my aid-de-camp, to General Kearny to move the square, with one field piece, up the hill. At this moment the insurgents charged the left flank, but were received with such a shower of lead that they were soon repulsed. We immediately

moved the line up the hill with the two 9-pounders, which I placed in battery in advance of the troops. I ordered the troops to lie down to avoid the insurgents' cannon balls, as the fight was kept up by the artillery alone.

On the morning of the day we marched into "Ciudad de los Angeles," General Kearny came to me with Mr. Southwick, who was acting as engineer, to ascertain from me by what road I intended to enter the city. He requested Mr. Southwick to mark on the sand the position of the city, and the different roads leading into it. I selected the plainest and broadest road, leading into the main street of the city; and when we marched into the city, I led the way with the advance guard. My position as commander-in-chief was again distinctly recognized in a letter of January 13, addressed to me by General Kearny, as *governor of California, commanding United States forces.*

A few days after we had taken "Ciudad de los Angeles," Lieutenant Colonel Fremont arrived with his part of the battalion.

With the firm convictions which existed upon my mind as to my rights and authority as commander-in-chief, and the obligations which all officers and men under my command were under to obey implicitly all my orders, I should not only have felt it to be my right, but a matter of imperative duty, to assert and maintain my authority, if necessary, by a resort to force. I continued this exercise of the power of commander-in-chief without its having been denied or questioned by any person, as far as I was informed, up to the 16th of January, when I received a letter of that date from General Kearny, which is now on file in the department, in which he demands that I will cease all further proceedings relating to the formation of a civil government for the territory. In my reply of the same date to that letter, which, I think, is also on file in the department, I suspended General Kearny from his volunteer command under me, when he again became Brigadier General Kearny, over whom I never attempted or desired to have any command or control.

I exercised no authority in the territory after I left San Diego, except that which was induced by the receipt of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Cook, informing me that he had received information that a French schooner had been landing some guns on the southern coast, and that General Bustamente, with 1,500 Mexicans, was approaching the territory. I wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Cook that I would go in search of them as soon as possible. I went down the coast 120 miles, landed and mounted some of my men, and went in pursuit. It turned out to be a false alarm. After performing this last service in California, I returned, via San Diego and Monterey, to San Francisco, where I gave up the command of the frigate Congress, and returned to the United States, by way of the Rocky mountains.

The California battalion was organized under my own personal direction and authority, under a special condition that it should act under my orders as long as I might remain in California and require its services. It was paid by my orders, as long as I had any-

thing to pay with. The officers derived their appointments exclusively from me. It was never, in any form or manner, mustered into the service of the United States as a part of the army, or connected with it. It was exclusively and essentially a navy organization. The battalion was entirely composed of volunteers, organized under my authority, but with their own free consent, according to the terms of a distinct and specific agreement to obey my orders, and to serve while I should require their services. These men were not of that kind of *personnel* which sometimes compose regular armies; they were principally free American citizens who had settled in California; they were men of respectability, of influence and of property; they were no ordinary men; because when told that I had offered them as pay ten dollars a month, they said that they would not accept that pay; that it would not pay their expenses; but that they would volunteer to serve under my command without compensation.

This was the origin, character, and position of the battalion when engaged in co-operation with the squadron under my command, in accomplishing the objects which I had in view.

Such was the posture of things when General Kearny arrived in California, and when he joined me at San Diego. He brought with him a very inconsiderable force; wholly insufficient of itself to accomplish the important objects of tranquilizing the province and subjecting it to the authority of the Union, by the suppression of the insurrection which had been organized for the purpose of recovering the positions we occupied; overthrowing the government we had organized, and expelling us from the country, if, indeed, it had proved itself able to defend itself without our aid. When General Kearny declined the proffers I made to him, of devolving upon him the high and responsible position of commander-in-chief; when he volunteered to act as my aid in the march against the enemy; when, at his own request, I assigned to him the position of commander of the troops; when the battles were fought which broke and dispersed the army of the insurgents; when, finally, we entered in triumph Ciudad de los Angeles, during this entire period, I had not received any intelligence of the movements of Major Frémont.

The battalion was never placed under the command of General Kearny by me, and was not subjected to his orders. It still remained in immediate subordination to me and to my authority. Up to the period last mentioned, viz: the date of our occupation of Ciudad de los Angeles, the only authority which General Kearny had exercised, while he accompanied me, was simply that authority which he had asked me to give him, and which he had voluntarily accepted at my hands.

No one has ever pretended—I certainly never claimed—that I possessed any right or authority to command General Kearny as such. All the power which I ever claimed or exercised over him was derived from his volunteering to aid me, and to act under my orders. This connexion being purely one created by mutual consent, was, at any time, dissoluble, at the will of either of the par-

ties. As I could not originally have compelled General Kearny to assume the position he held, neither had I any authority to detain him in it one moment against his inclination. He might, at any time, have laid down his character as a volunteer under me, and resumed his official rank and rights as brigadier general in the army of the United States.

In his capacity of brigadier general, however, he had no authority to command me or any portion of my force. I was as independent of him as he confessedly was of me. If the force which I had brought ashore from the squadron constituted a portion of the navy; if the California battalion, which I had raised and organized, was ever rightfully subject to my orders, both were as independent of General Kearny, or any other officer of the army, as I myself was.

Nor have I ever questioned, much less denied, the authority of General Kearny to assume command over and give his orders to Lieutenant Colonel Frémont. He might, at any time, without my controverting his power, have directed Lieutenant Colonel Frémont to leave my command; to terminate his connexion with me as a volunteer under my command, and to report to him for orders. With any such exercise of authority I should never have interfered; whether rightfully or wrongfully exercised was not for me to judge. That was a matter dependant upon the relative rights and duties of the parties themselves, as fixed by the military law, and to be decided by military authority.

I did, however, and do still, deny that General Kearny, while occupying the position of volunteer under my command, had any authority whatever, as brigadier general, over any portion of the forces serving under me. I deny that after the character of volunteer was laid down, and that of brigadier general resumed, he had, as such, any authority, nor could the Secretary of War give him any such authority, over any portion of the force which I had organized. Whatever authority he might lawfully exercise over Lieutenant Colonel Frémont personally, I deny that it reached to the battalion organized under me, and by me placed under the command of that officer. And, finally, I deny that General Kearny could rightfully control me in my conduct as governor of California, more especially after having explicitly refused to accept the supreme authority when voluntarily tendered to him.

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

R. F. STOCKTON,

To the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.



COMMANDER MONTGOMERY'S REPORT TO COMMODORE BIDDLE OF  
HIS PROCEEDINGS AT SAN JOSE.U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
*San Jose, April 7, 1847.*

SIR: The unexpected withdrawal of the Portsmouth, so immediately after hoisting the flag of the United States at the ports along this coast, appears to have produced in the minds of many of the people here, apprehensions that ill-disposed persons in the interior may take advantage of the absence of all force, and visit them with resentment for their recent quiet submission to the United States authorities; and however strange it may appear that a large community should attach importance to the presence of a handful of armed men, (and those afloat,) it is still true, that I am desired by the municipal junta, with whom I had an interview in session this day, to apply to you for a vessel to be placed here, if nothing more than one of the small prize vessels captured by the United States ship Cyane, with ten or twelve men on board, esteeming the very presence of a national authority as sufficient to curb the turbulent spirits among them, and to secure quietude to the community. Should it meet with your approbation, sir, I would respectfully recommend that the request of the Californians be complied with, or otherwise, the occasional visit of one of the national vessels in the gulf might prove serviceable to the end desired.

I also avail myself of the opportunity to present to your consideration, the condition of the people upon the shores of California; they are quiet and industrious, dependent upon the scanty produce of the soil, the fruits of their labor, for support. Sugar is the principal article of export, all of which finds a market at Mazatlan and Guayamas, receiving in return from the latter flour for consumption. The closing of those ports against this article, the introduction of which yields no revenue, neither can be regarded as a means of life or support to the enemy, subjects the Californians to serious loss and inconvenience; and cannot fail to prove a fruitful source of dissatisfaction with their new connexion, to which all their difficulties will (by the disaffected) be industriously ascribed. My object, therefore, is respectfully to present these facts to your consideration, in the hope that your wisdom may devise some means by which the proper interests of our friends upon this coast may be sustained without detriment to the public interest.

I beg leave to explain, in respect to the 9th article of the agreement with the government, at La Paz, that Commodore Stockton said to me that I might restore the vessels seized by the Cyane, at La Paz, to well affected residents of California, after hoisting the flag; but unacquainted with the merits of their owners, I deemed it expedient to grant them the use of their vessels, under proper re-

strictions, and leave their final disposition subject to future directions.

I shall be, in a few hours, under way for Monterey.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,

Commander.

Com. W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

Commander of the United States blockading  
forces in the gulf of California.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,

Monterey, May 24, 1847.

SIR: Having informed you in my letter of the 22d ultimo, forwarded from San José by Lieutenant Revere, that in obedience to Commodore Stockton's instructions to me of the 2d of February last I hoisted the flag of our country at San José, San Lucas and La Paz, in Lower California, I have herewith the honor most respectfully to submit for your further information letters and documents relating to my proceedings there.

In executing the duties assigned me upon both shores of the Gulf of California, I have endeavored to adhere to the tenor of my instructions, which plainly designated the duties to be attended to, leaving the manner of their performance, with several matters of verbal instructions, to my own judgment and discretion.

The authorities and people of Lower California with whom I was brought in communication, avowing their inability to oppose our proceedings, seemed friendly in their dispositions towards us, while they prudently avoided expressing or doing any thing which might in the end compromit them with the government of Mexico.

I have carefully avoided all interference with the territorial and municipal governments further than became indispehsable, by the secession of the governor, whose parole of honor as a colonel of the Mexican service was duly given, (as provided for in the 5th and 7th articles of agreement,) the original and translation of which are filed with the accompanying documents, and respectfully submitted for your final disposition.

The civil officers of towns and departments chosen by the people (appearing rightly to appreciate their true interests) accepted my invitation to continue in their respective duties, in subjection to the authorities of the United States, until otherwise directed, promising for themselves and in behalf of those under their jurisdiction a strict neutrality in every thing relating to the present war between the two principal governments.

I enclose a written pledge of neutrality given by the authorities, with the original inventories of public stores at La Paz, which, except the few serviceable arms, were left in charge of the government, subject to such disposition as shall be hereafter directed. The paper named in the inventory is all stamped with the Mexican

seal, and a large portion consists of printed blanks for public and official purposes. The cigars, estimated at \$11,950 12½, are of paper wrappers, and deposited by the Mexican government in the custom-house, as a means of revenue for defraying the expenses of the territorial government.

Permit me to state, sir, that the crew of the Portsmouth have been confined to one-half allowance of bread during our late cruize, until the 28th ultimo, on the passage up, when it was advanced to 10¼ ounces; several articles of the ration are entirely exhausted, and our stock of provisions and stores runs very low. A general supply, therefore, will be required for continued service.

The Cyane arrived at San José on the 23d of April, when I had the honor to receive through Commander Du Pont your direction to proceed with the Portsmouth to Monterey. On the 26th the Independence hove to in the offing, and after communicating with the Portsmouth, filled away for Mazatlan, and on the evening of the 27th I sailed from San José direct for this port.

Through the care and favor of an ever kind Providence, I am enabled, sir, to report the general good health of my officers and crew, and with sentiments of high respect to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,

*Commander.*

To Commodore JAMES BIDDLE,

*Commander-in-chief of the United States*

*naval forces in the Pacific.*

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UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
*San José, March 29, 1847.*

SIR: Directed by the commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the United States in the Pacific to take possession, in the name of the United States of America, of San José, and to hoist and protect the flag of that nation, I have now to call upon you, as the controlling authority of the place, to surrender the said town and department of San José in southern California, with all public Mexican property, arms, and munitions of war, in your possession and subject to your control, to the force of the United States under my immediate command.

The bearer, Lieutenant John S. Missroon, is fully furnished and commissioned to confer with the authorities of San José, or such commissioner or commissioners as may be deputed by them for the arrangement and settlement of the terms of capitulation, and all other needful preliminaries, &c.

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

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,

*Commander of the U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

To the FIRST ALCALDE,

*At San Jose, Southern California.*

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
*San Jose, California, March 30, 1847.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I proceeded yesterday to the town of San José, and presented to the authorities of the place your notifications of intention to take possession of this portion of California.

In doing this duty, in accordance with your expressed views, I took occasion to say that it was the desire of the commander of the United States forces to perform this duty in a manner the least objectionable to a people who have heretofore expressed friendly feelings towards the government of the United States; and invited them to pledge themselves to maintain peace and good order in the district, and peaceable relations with the United States during the pending war between the United States and the central government of Mexico; so that no forcible interference on the part of the United States naval forces might become necessary, which would disturb the usual avocations of the people, and subject them to those inconveniences and deprivations attending a state of war.

I received a promise that a written reply would be made you this day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. MISSROON,

*First Lieutenant U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

To Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,  
*United States ship Portsmouth.*

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SAN JOSE, *March 30, 1847,*  
*Town Hall of the Honorable Council of this place.*

The honorable council of this town, in their lesser number of the corporation, in consequence of the communication received yesterday evening through Mr. John S. Missroon, has thought well to make the following reply:

That in reference to your intimation of the surrender of this place and its jurisdiction in order that you may take possession of it, there is not the least obstacle in the way, at the same time availing ourselves to beg that you will grant the guarantee of exempting from our charge the act of hoisting your flag, submitting ourselves to the most strict neutrality.

With respect to the national interests, arms, and munitions, there are none in the district under our charge. God, Liberty, and Federation.

SALVR. AGUIAR.  
 BALLIMO GARCIA.  
 LUDOVICO AZOYA.

To the COMMANDER *U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

NOTE.—At 10, a. m., on the 30th of March, landed with one

hundred and forty men, hauled down the Mexican, and hoisted in its place the flag of the United States, at San José.

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,  
*Commander.*

To the citizens and residents of the town and jurisdiction of San José, in Lower California, and to all others whom it may concern:

*Be it known*, That in virtue of the authority vested in me by the naval commander-in-chief of the United States in the Pacific, by reason of the belligerent relations now existing between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, I do hereby, in the name of the United States, take formal possession of the town and jurisdiction of San José, in California: in token whereof I have this day caused the flag of the United States to be hoisted in the town of San José, under a national salute of 21 guns.

Therefore, to all officers, citizens, foreign residents, and sojourners of every description within said district of San José, it is hereby earnestly recommended that they continue peaceable and quiet, pursuing their usual business, to which no interruption will be offered; and that they submit and conform themselves to such military and civil rule of the United States as shall be hereafter established, with a view to secure the possession, good government, and happiness of the district, until by a treaty of peace between the two principal governments, the future political relations of the said district shall have been otherwise determined.

And be it further known, that to all such citizens, residents, and sojourners of San José as shall embrace, and faithfully adhere to the terms of the foregoing recommendation, that they are hereby in sincerity and good faith cordially invited to a full participation of all the political, civil, and religious immunities recently secured to the people of Upper California by the treaty of capitulation concluded at the Ciudad de los Angeles on the 13th of January last; which treaty, for the information of all, is this day promulgated in this district.

Given under my hand, on board the United States ship Portsmouth, in the port of San José, this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,  
*Commander of the U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
*La Paz, April 13, 1847.*

Having established the flag of the United States at San José and San Lucas, I am directed to hoist and protect it at La Paz, the

capital of Lower California, which I am prepared to do peaceably, if permitted, or forcibly, if necessary.

I therefore now call upon you, in the name of the United States, to surrender the town and department of La Paz, with all public Mexican property, arms and munitions of war (of every description) in your possession and subject to your control, to the force of the United States under my immediate command.

The bearer, Lieutenant John S. Misroon, is commissioned to confer with the authorities of La Paz, or such commissioner or commissioners as may be deputed by them, for the arrangement of the terms of surrender, &c., &c.

With every consideration of respect, I have the honor to subscribe myself, &c., &c.,

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,  
*Commanding U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

To his excellency the governor and the honorable authorities of the town and department of La Paz, capital of Lower California.

*Memorandum of instructions to Lieutenant John S. Misroon, in the matter of La Paz, California.*

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
*Bay of La Paz, California, April 13, 1847.*

The Mexican flag, if not hauled down by us, must be given up at the time of hoisting that of the United States.

An inventory of arms, munitions, and public property of the Mexican government must be given at the same time, and their delivery follow immediately after.

The governor of Lower California, residing at La Paz, being a Mexican colonel, it is proper, under any circumstances, to require his parole of honor that he will not take up arms against the United States during the present war, unless regularly exchanged; but continue to reside at La Paz, (as it is probable he will desire to do.) His recent unfaithfulness (in the matter of the proclamation) points out the importance, in that case, of going still further, and binding him, in no manner, directly or indirectly, while a resident of the territory, to aid, countenance, or connive at others in doing so, or in any way resisting or opposing the authorities of the United States *within the territory of Lower California*, during the continuance of the war.

The local authorities of the town and department, which includes Loretta, for themselves, and in behalf of the people under their jurisdiction, will, by written promise, guarantee an entire and inviolable neutrality in the present contest between the republics of the United States and Mexico, and to remain quiet and peaceable in their pursuits and conduct to the end of the war, or while continuing to reside in the territory.

The municipal and departmental officers elected by the people

are desired to continue in their respective positions, and to exercise their duties under the military authorities of the United States, governing and dispensing justice in conformity with the established usages heretofore in the department, and in the manner best calculated to secure the peace of the department and happiness of the people, until otherwise directed.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,  
Commander.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,  
Harbor of La Paz, April 13, 1847.

SIR: In pursuance with your instructions, I proceeded to the town of La Paz this day, and handed to the authorities of the place your communication, demanding the surrender of the town, with all arms, munitions of war, and other public property, to the United States of America, announcing your intention to land a force sufficient to enforce the demand.

A reply will be made to you early to-morrow morning.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. MISSROON,

*Ex. officer U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

To Com. J. B. MONTGOMERY,  
*U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL CHIEF AND GENERAL  
COMMANDANT OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

SIR: I have communicated your note of this date, together with the seven articles proposed by Lieutenant Don John Missroon to the honorable territorial deputation, which, advised of their contents, has been pleased to answer, as I have now the honor of making known to you, that without prejudice you can proceed, when it may please you, to hoist the American flag in this town, in respect to which, neither in it nor in the whole territory are to be found any resources to oppose this measure; it is reserved to propose to you additional conditions to those already presented by the gentleman commissioned by you, in favor of the interests, peace, and well being of the peninsula.

To this effect a commission has been nominated to present to you the said additions, which is composed of Lieutenant Colonel Don Francisco Lope Urriza, constitutional alcalde and president of the council; Don Francisco Villegas, and Secretary of the Gefatura; and of the honorable territorial deputation, Don Theophilus E. Echeverria.

I avail myself of the occasion of assuring you of my esteem and consideration.

God, liberty, and federation.

FRANCO, PALAC' DE MIRRANDA,  
THEOP. E. ECHEVERRIA, *Secretary*.

To the COMMANDER of the  
*U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

NOTE.—In compliance with the desire of the territorial junta, as expressed in the foregoing letter, Lieutenant John S. Missroon and Acting Surgeon Henderson of the Portsmouth were directed to meet the three Californian commissioners, immediately after hoisting the United States flag on shore.

J. B. MONTGOMERY,

*Commander.*

*To the authorities, citizens, and residents of La Paz, in Lower California, and to all others whom it may concern, be it known:*

The flag of the United States having been hoisted in the town of San José on the 30th ult., where it now flies, and at San Lucas in the same department on the 3d inst., is this day, by reason of the belligerent relations existing between the United States of North America and the republic of Mexico, flying in place of the Mexican at La Paz, the capital of Lower California, in token of possession of the same, with its appropriate department, by the naval force of the United States under my immediate command; therefore, it is hereby earnestly recommended to all officers, citizens, and residents within the said town and department of La Paz, embracing Loretto, that they continue peaceable and quiet, pursuing their usual business, to which no interruption will be offered; and that they submit and conform themselves to such military and civil rule of the United States as shall be hereafter established, with a view to secure the possession of good government and happiness of the district, until, by a treaty of peace between the two principal governments, the future political relations of said department shall have been otherwise determined.

And to all such officers, citizens, and residents of the town and department of La Paz, as shall embrace and faithfully adhere to the terms of the foregoing recommendation,—be it further known, that they are hereby, in sincerity and good faith, cordially invited to a full participation of all the political, civil, and religious immunities recently secured to the people of Northern California by the treaty of capitulation concluded at the Ciudad de los Angeles, on the 13th January last, which treaty, for the information of all, is this day promulgated in this department.

Given under my hand on board the United States ship Ports-



mouth, port of La Paz, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,

*Commander U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,

*Harbor of La Paz, April 14, 1847.*

SIR: According to your instructions, I this day landed with a force of ninety seamen and marines from this ship at La Paz, the capital of Lower California, and proceeded to possess myself of the town by marching to and taking possession of the fort, (which is in a dilapidated condition,) where the flag of the United States was displayed, and that of Mexico yielded up under a salute of twenty-one guns.

The proclamation which you furnished for the occasion was read under the flag, and the few arms which were found in serviceable condition were sent off to the ship.

A peaceable disposition on the part of the authorities and the people being apparent, a guard of marines was detailed to protect the flag, and the remainder of the force was withdrawn in the early part of the afternoon in good order.

Under your appointment of commissioners to receive propositions for the public interests, Acting Surgeon Henderson, of this ship, and myself, then proceeded to the residence of the late governor, where we met a deputation from the junta, and the remainder of the day was employed in the consideration and arrangement of such public matters as were presented, and which I have the honor herewith to enclose, (marked A,) and in duplicate, for your approbation and approval.

Enclosed I also hand you a schedule of public property, rendered in by the collector, marked B, for which the collector is answerable until he shall receive further instructions from yourself or the commander-in-chief; also, a list of arms, &c., marked C, and the written promise of neutrality, obtained from those whose offices under the United States have been confirmed by you, marked D.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. MISSROON,

*Executive officer of the U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

To Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,

*United States ship Portsmouth.*

A.

[Translation.]

Agreement entered into in the port of La Paz, capital of Lower California, by commissioners, to wit: on part of the commander of

the United States vessel of war *Portsmouth*, and of the honorable territorial deputation, on the taking of the said port and its being occupied by the said vessels.

*Article 1.*—If the Mexican flag be not flying at the time of hoisting the United States flag, it will be delivered up by the authorities.

*Article 2.*—An inventory shall be given to the commander of all existing interests which may belong to the public estates, including arms, munitions of war, and all else which may pertain to the government, all of which shall be delivered up immediately upon hoisting the flag of the United States.

*Article 3.*—It is proposed to the municipal body—officers and others employed in the custom-house—to continue in their proper employments, under the authority of the United States, in order that the public interest may not suffer.

*Article 4.*—The same municipal body and persons employed, shall give a written promise to observe a strict neutrality in the present war between the United States and Mexico.

*Article 5.*—Military officers of Mexico will be required to give their parole according to the usages of war; and, in case they continue to reside in the territory, to promise in no way to interfere with the authorities established by the United States within the limits of which they are in possession.

*Article 6.*—The authorities of La Paz will officially make known to those of Loretto that they are under obligation to preserve the same conduct of neutrality which they themselves have offered.

*Article 7.*—As the present political chief (*Xefe Politico*) will not continue to exercise his functions, those will be vested in first municipal authority of the capital, subject to any new arrangement by the commander-in-chief.

*Article 8.*—On taking military possession of Lower California, the forces of the United States will respect the property of private individuals and their civil and religious rights.

*Article 9.*—The vessels belonging to the inhabitants of Lower California will be returned to their owners, for the present, and permitted to navigate freely in all directions, except to the coast of Mexico; the same owners remaining responsible for them until the final resolution of the commander-in-chief be made, with the understanding that in order to sail from this port the first authority will require an obligation that the said vessels will not trade in any illegal manner, nor be transferred nor injured in any way.

*Article 10.*—The vessels shall navigate on the coast of California with a white flag.

*Article 11.*—Those who shall continue employed in the custom-house, and in the rest of the territory, shall go on to receive their pay from the general administration of rents.

*Article 12.*—The sloop "*Soleta*" shall continue in charge of the political authority and captain of the port.

*Article 13.*—In order that a vessel may be able to pass to a foreign country, the permission of the commander-in-chief will be required.

*Article 14.*—To all citizens of Lower California are assured the same rights and privileges which are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States of North America.

*Article 15.*—The foregoing articles shall continue in force until the resolution of the commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the United States in the Pacific ocean be known, and, in the meantime, the country will continue to govern itself by its own laws.

J. S. MISSROON,  
*Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.*

A. A. HENDERSON,  
*Assistant Surgeon.*

FRAN. LOPE URRIZA,  
FRAN. VILLEGAS,  
THEOPHILUS E. ECHEVERRIA.

Approved:

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,  
*Commanding U. S. ship Portsmouth.*

PORT OF LA PAZ, April 14, 1847.

DESPATCHES OF COMMODORE SHUBRICK.

*Containing an account of his proceedings on the west coast of Mexico, together with the reports of the naval officers attached to the Pacific squadron of their operations on shore.*

No. 24.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Monterey Bay, January 26, 1847.*

SIR: I have to inform you that, from the report of four men who arrived at this place yesterday from the southern part of this territory, I am led to infer that an engagement took place between Commodore Stockton and a party of Californians, under General Flores, numbering about 800 men. Commodore Stockton's force is said to have amounted to 700 men, by this report, though I believe it must have been smaller, as he has with him but three vessels, the Congress, Portsmouth and Cyane; and 500 men taken from this force would have left barely a sufficient number to take care of the ships. They further state that they themselves were in the engagement, on the side of the Californians, and that, when about ten miles from the "Pueblo de Los Angeles," on the 8th instant, the American party met the Californians; an exchange of shots took place between the parties, each having some pieces of light artillery. Commodore Stockton, after two days' skirmishing on both sides, finally succeeded in driving them back and dispersing them, and, on the 10th, entered the Pueblo without molestation.

From the characters of these four men, and their several reports corresponding very nearly, it is the opinion of several respectable persons here that hereafter no further outbreak will take place in that quarter.

Lieutenant Colonel Fremont is said to be at the mission of San Fernando, with a small force of mounted rangers.

The northern and central districts are quiet at this moment, and I trust the day is not far distant when I shall have it in my power to apprise you of the restoration of peace and order in the territory of California.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commander-in-chief.*

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

No. 25.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Monterey, January 27, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the report contained in my letter, No. 24, of the 26th inst., has been corroborated by the arrival here of several Californians who took part in the engagements between Commodore Stockton and the Californians, near the "Ciudad de los Angeles."

Enclosed you will receive a copy of a general order, issued by Commodore Stockton on the 11th inst., to the officers and men under his command.

General Kearny had arrived at the Pueblo with about 100 dragoons, and including which, our force amounted to 600 strong.

The battle of the 8th lasted one hour and a half; that of the 9th for two and a half hours. The loss on our side, in killed and wounded, did not exceed twenty. Every thing seems to have been settled at the south.

The United States ship Lexington has just arrived in the bay, 52 days from Valparaiso.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commander-in-chief.*

HON. GEO. BANCROFT,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

*General Order.*

The commander-in-chief congratulates the officers and men of the southern division of the United States forces in California on the brilliant victories obtained by them over the enemy on the 8th and 9th instants, and on once more taking possession of the "Ciudad de los Angeles."

He takes the earliest moment to commend their gallantry and

good conduct, both in the battle fought on the 8th instant on the banks of the Rio San Gabriel, and on the 9th instant on the banks of the plains of the "Mesa."

The steady courage of the troops in forcing their passage across the "Rio San Gabriel," where officers and men were alike employed in dragging the guns through the water against the galling fire of the enemy without exchanging a shot, and their gallant charge up the bank against the enemy's cavalry, has perhaps never been surpassed; and the cool determination with which, in the battle of the 9th, they repulsed the charge of cavalry made by the enemy at the same time on their front and rear, has extorted the admiration of the enemy, and deserves the best thanks of their countrymen.

R. F. STOCKTON,

*Governor and commander-in-chief  
of the territory of California.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES,

January 11, 1847.

No. 29.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,

Monterey, January 28, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose copy of the capitulation between Lieutenant Colonel Frémont and Don Andres Pico, commander-in-chief of the California forces, this moment received at Monterey, per express.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

*Commander-in-chief.*

HON. GEO. BANCROFT,

*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

*Articles of capitulation made and entered into, at the ranch of Corvenga, this thirteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, between P. B. Reading, major; Louis McLane, jr., commanding artillery; William H. Russell, ordnance officer, commissioners appointed by J. C. Frémont, lieutenant colonel, United States army, and military commandant of California, and Jose Antonio Carrillo, commadante esquadron; Augustin Olivera, diputado, commissioners appointed by Don Andre Pico, commander-in chief of the California forces under the Mexican flag.*

*Article 1*—The commissioners on the part of the Californians agree that their entire force shall, on presentation of themselves to Lieutenant Colonel Frémont, deliver up their artillery and public arms, and that they shall return peaceably to their homes, conforming to the laws and regulations of the United States, and not

again take up arms during the war between the United States and Mexico, but will assist and aid in placing the country in a state of peace and tranquility.

*Article 2.*—The commissioners, on the part of Lieutenant Colonel Fremont, agree and bind themselves, on the fulfilment of the first article by the Californians, that they shall be guaranteed protection of life and property, whether on parole or otherwise.

*Article 3.*—That until a treaty of peace be made and signed between the United States of North America and the republic of Mexico, no Californian or other Mexican citizen shall be bound to take the oath of allegiance.

*Article 4.*—That any Californian or citizen of Mexico desiring, is permitted by this capitulation to leave the country without let or hindrance.

*Article 5.*—That in virtue of the aforesaid articles, equal rights and privileges are vouchsafed to every citizen of California as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States of North America.

*Article 6.*—All officers, citizens, foreigners, or others, shall receive the protection guaranteed by the second article.

*Article 7.*—This capitulation is intended to be no bar in effecting such arrangements as may in future be in justice required by both parties.

P. B. READING,

*Major of California battalion.*

LOUIS McLANE, JR.,

*Commanding artillery, California battalion.*

WM. H. RUSSELL,

*Ordnance officer, California battalion.*

JOSE ANTONIO CARILLO,

*Commandante of squadron.*

AUGUSTIN OLIVERA,

*Deputado.*

Approved:

J. C. FREMONT,

*Lieut. Col. U. S. army, military commandant of California.*

ANDRES PICO,

*Commandante of squadron and chief of the national forces of California.*

*Additional article.*

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, January 16, 1847.

That the paroles of all officers, citizens, and others of the United States, and of naturalized citizens of Mexico, are by this foregoing capitulation cancelled, and every condition of said paroles,

from and after this date, are of no further force and effect, and all prisoners of both parties are hereby released.

P. B. READING,

*Major, California battalion.*

LOUIS McLANE, Jr.,

*Commandant artillery, California battalion.*

WM. H. RUSSELL,

*Ordnance officer, California battalion.*

JOSE ANTONIO CARILLO,

*Commandante of squadron.*

AUGUSTIN OLIVERA,

*Deputado.*

Approved:

J. C. FREMONT,

*Lieut. Col. U. S. army, military commandant of California.*

ANDRES PICO,

*Command't of squadron, and chief of the national forces of California.*

No. 29.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,

*Monterey, February 15, 1847.*

SIR: My communications to the department since my arrival in the Pacific have been written in haste, as occasions offered, and therefore have not been so full as I could have wished. It is now, however, in my power to lay before you a narrative of my proceedings up to this day.

I anchored on the 22d of January, after a passage of forty days from Valparaiso, in the bay of Monterey, where I found the "Dale." From Commander McKean I learnt that Commodore Stockton, with the frigate "Congress" and the sloops "Portsmouth" and "Cyane," and two small prize vessels, was at the south, probably at San Diego; that the "Savannah" and "Warren," under the command of Captain Mervine, were at San Francisco; that there had been, in September last, a movement on the part of the Californians, in the southern district particularly, against the forces of the United States, in consequence of which very rigorous measures had been taken by Commodore Stockton, and that we were probably again in quiet possession of the country.

On the 24th a report reached Monterey that Commodore Stockton had, on the 8th and 9th, engaged and defeated the Californians a few miles from "Los Angeles." This was corroborated on the 25th by three men who had been in the engagements, and was confirmed on the 28th by a courier, bringing a circular from Lieutenant Colonel Frémont, and a copy of articles of capitulation of the forces under General Pico, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my letter of the 28th January.

From these accounts it was apparent that the late movement on

the part of the Californians was effectually put down, and it remained for me to make such arrangements for the future employment of the force under my command, as would best conform to the views of government as expressed in my instructions. Understanding that General Kearny was in the southern district, and probably at "Los Angeles," I despatched the "Dale" with communications for him and Commodore Stockton, desiring the latter to come to this place with the force under him, and informing the former of my appointment to the command of the squadron, my wish to meet him, and my readiness to co-operate with him in effecting the views of the President in relation to California. Before I was informed of General Kearny's being in the country, I had made a similar communication to Lieutenant Colonel Frémont, as the senior officer of the army in California. The store ship "Lexington" arrived on the 28th, with the company of artillery under Captain Tompkins, 52 days from Valparaiso.

Commodore Stockton had thrown on shore at Monterey, for the security of the place, one hundred and five seamen and marines from the "Congress," the "Savannah," and the "Cyane," besides which, there was in the town a body of mounted volunteers, about forty-three in number, under Lieutenant Maddox, of the marine corps. As soon as the artillery landed, I withdrew the seamen, and put them on board the Lexington, and directed the discharge of the volunteers, leaving the military police of the place to the artillery and marines, all under the command of Captain Tompkins. Commodore Biddle having instructed me, in a communication of the 11th December, at Valparaiso, that he should sail shortly for Monterey, touching at Callao, and there being no occasion for the immediate use of the force under my command, anywhere on the coast of California, I determined to await, at Monterey, the arrival, at least, of Commodore Stockton, in the hope that we might be all here at the same time, that I might thus have the benefit of the experience and excellent judgment of Commodore Biddle, and the accurate knowledge of the state of affairs in the territory of Commodore Stockton. The crew of the Independence, also, having been for five months nearly all the time at sea, stood in need, for the preservation of their health, of the change of food which a few weeks in port would give them.

On the 31st January, I took advantage of a courier going to San Francisco to inform Captain Mervine of my arrival, and to direct him to bring the "Savannah" to this place, leaving the "Warren," with the additional force of the marine guard of the "Dale," (which had been ordered on shore by Captain Mervine,) for the security of Yerba Buena; the whole to be under the command of Commander J. B. Hull.

The sloop of war "Dale" was instructed, after delivering the despatches mentioned above to Commodore Stockton, to run along the coast of Mexico to look out for privateers and merchant vessels of the enemy, and to go as far as Panama to forward the letters of the 25th, 26th and 28th, which I had the honor to address to the department, and to bring back such communications as might be



there for me, as no advices had been received from the United States for many months. From the "Lexington" I caused to be landed only such arms and equipments as might be necessary for the present use of the company of artillery, leaving on board the heavy guns, and all things required for the permanent fortifications, until I could meet General Kearny, and we could determine on the best locations for permanent forts, and land them at once where they are to remain.

On the 8th of February, the sloop of war "Cyane," Commander Du Pont, arrived, having left San Diego on the 30th ultimo, under orders from Commodore Stockton, who had not yet heard of my arrival.

I have recognized in General Kearny the senior officer of the army in California; have consulted and shall co-operate with him as such; and I feel that I am particularly fortunate in having so gallant a soldier and so intelligent a gentleman to aid me in such parts of my duty as do not appertain strictly to my profession.

On the 11th instant, General Kearny left this in the sloop of war "Cyane" for San Francisco, to examine that, as he had done this harbor, with a view to the location of permanent fortifications.

I directed Commander Du Pont to relieve Commander Hull at Yerba Buena, and Captain Mervine to bring the "Warren" with him to this place, that I might make the necessary arrangements for the return of that vessel and the "Savannah" to the United States.

I am aware that the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1837, would authorize me to keep the crews of the "Savannah" and "Warren" out longer, if the public service should require it; but by the time they can get home they will have been from the United States about four years. The terms of service for which they entered have generally expired, and they are kept at an expense to the United States of an addition of one-fourth to their wages.

The force that will be left on the coast and in the territory, with that expected, will be ample for any operations contemplated by the government, or from which any permanent benefit could arise; and the great expense at which provisions and other supplies are either bought or obtained here, makes it desirable that the number of men to be fed and clothed should be reduced as much as is consistent with safety. Whenever the seamen of the squadron have been brought face to face with the enemy on shore, they have shown, as I am sure they always will show, the utmost bravery and good conduct; but it is a description of force that is not suitable for lengthened operations on shore.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

Commander-in-chief.

The honorable GEORGE BANCROFT,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 35.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*At sea, June 15, 1847.*

SIR: Commodore Biddle having informed me in a communication dated 30th April last, that he shall, in consequence of instructions received from the department, probably transfer to me, as soon as we meet, the command of the Pacific squadron, I deem it proper to lay before you a sketch of the manner in which it is my intention to employ the force which will thus, at length, come under my direction.

The force will consist of the Independence, Congress, Portsmouth, Cyane, Preble, Dale, and two store ships. The Warren may be considered as a guard ship and not available for active operations.

After providing, on consultation with General Kearny, for the security of California, which will, I feel confident, require but a small part of the force, a large sloop of war, or possibly the "Congress," in addition to the "Warren," I shall prepare the remainder of the force for active operations.

The crews of the ships having been well exercised and trained in landing, marching, and the use of the musket, I shall, on the 1st November, which is as early as it would be safe to commence operations on the coast of Mexico, leave Monterey with all the remaining force.

On making Capé San Lucas, the southern point of Lower California, I shall detach one of the small sloops to blockade Guaymas, and proceed with the remaining force to Mazatlan, and land, take possession of the town and hoist the American flag, leaving there a guard of marines on shore to protect the flag, and a large sloop of war anchored near, with orders to knock the town down if the guard should be interfered with. I shall proceed to and take possession of San Blas in the same manner, leaving a small sloop with like orders for the protection of the guard on shore.

I shall then proceed to and take possession of Acapulco, in the same manner. Here I shall leave the other large sloop or the Congress, as the case may be; I shall then with the Independence beat back along the coast, and act as circumstances may require.

The two store ships will accompany the squadron, one filled with provisions and the other with as much water as we can procure casks for. One of them can assist in the blockade of Guaymas, and the other be left at the most convenient position. All this can be effected with very little opposition on the part of the enemy. At Acapulco, there are, I am led to believe, some defensive works, but nothing that could resist the force that I shall be able to bring against it, even after providing for holding the other towns. If, however, I should in the course of the summer learn that they are more formidable, I can reverse the order of operations and begin at Acapulco instead of Mazatlan, so as to bring the whole force against the former.

The whole of the west coast of Mexico can be held in this way, and guarded by the ships until June, 1848, by which time it is to be hoped the war may be brought to a close, or some arrangement of an amicable nature made with the provinces on this side at least.

If, on the appearance of the squadron before any of the towns, they should be disposed to place themselves in a neutral position as regards the central government, I shall be guided in my treatment of, and my arrangements with them, by the instructions heretofore received from the department.

If, contrary to expectation, the war should continue, and all the western provinces continue to hold their allegiance to the central government, it would not be advisable, according to my present information, to hold the towns during the months of July, August, September, and October, unless a military force could be spared to garrison them.

It is impossible, however, to say at this time, what it may be proper to do twelve months hence, so much depending on the events of the intervening time. I can only say that my best exertions shall be made to carry out the instructions of the department so far as I am favored with them, and its views so far as I am given to understand them.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK.

The honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

No. 50.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Monterey, October 8, 1847.*

SIR: In my letter, No. 35, June 15, I laid before the department a plan of proposed operations for the season, now about to commence on the coast of Mexico. It is my intention to sail in about a week with the part of the squadron now here, viz: the Independence, Cyane, and Southampton, in execution, of so much of it as may be found practicable.

Captain Lavallette, who is now on the coast with the Congress and Portsmouth, will meet me off Cape San Lucas. He has been cruising under instructions, a copy of which has already been forwarded to the department, and it was enjoined on him besides, to gather information as to the state of defence of the different ports on the coast, in order that, with that already obtained, I might be able to act with the best effect.

My intention is to strike the first blow at Mazatlan, as the most important commercial port on the west coast, and having taken possession of it, to establish the tariff as directed in your letter of 3d of April.

Governor Mason has kindly furnished me with an officer of engineers (Lieutenant Halleck) and about one hundred soldiers of the regiment of California volunteers, under Lieutenant Colonel Burton, whom I am to take on board at La Paz in Lower California.

From the 10th November to the 1st June, a part of the squadron can be kept in the harbor and our possession of the place thus secured. In the meantime, with the aid of Lieutenant Halleck and Lieutenant Colonel Burton's command, and such force as can be spared from the squadron, it is believed the defences of the town can be so established, that it may be left during the rainy and boisterous season without the protection of vessels of war.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Honorable JOHN Y. MASON,

*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

No. 54.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Off San Jose, Lower California, November 1, 1847.*

SIR: In my letter, No. 42, I informed the department that I had sent a part of the squadron to the coast of Mexico, under the immediate orders of Captain Lavallette, and of my intention to follow so soon as I could collect the remainder of the ships.

Having despatched the "Preble" to Panama, and made all the arrangements necessary to provide for the public service during my absence for some months, I sailed from Monterey on the 16th October, the "Cyane" in company. The Southampton was sent up to San Francisco, for some munitions of war, required for operations on the coast, with orders to join me off Mazatlan. On the 27th ultimo I reached Cape San Lucas, and early on the morning of the 29th was joined by the "Congress" frigate, and had the pleasure to receive from Captain Lavallette his report of the capture and occupation, under authority given him after the date of my letter of instructions of the 16th of August, of the town of Guaymas in the State of Sonora.

The very handsome manner in which the service has been performed, will, I am sure, secure to Captain Lavallette, the officers, seamen, and marines under his immediate command, the commendations of the department. His report, with accompanying papers, marked B, C, D, E, F, is enclosed herewith.

The presence of the squadron on the coast rendering it unnecessary to keep a sloop of war at La Paz, I have sent instructions to Commander Selfridge, in the "Dale," to proceed to Guaymas and relieve Commander Montgomery, in the "Portsmouth;" the "Dale" to remain at Guaymas for the protection of the flag of the United States:

Captain Lavallette, not being in possession of the tariff of the 3d of April, had directed a tonnage duty of 5 cents, and an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent., to be collected on imports at Guaymas. I have instructed Commander Selfridge to collect duties under the tariff of the 3d of April.

As soon as I am joined by the "Portsmouth," I shall proceed in further execution of my plan of operations, as detailed in my letters, Nos. 35 and 50, of the 15th of June and 8th of October, thus happily commenced by Captain Lavallette.

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

WM. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific Squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

*Enclosures with letter No. 54.*

Report of Captain Lavallette on the capture of and operations at Guaymas, dated October 28, 1847.

Paper B—Summons to surrender, dated October 19, 1847.

Paper C—Refusal of Colonel Campuzano, dated October 19, 1847.

Paper D—Surrender of Guaymas by the municipal authorities, dated October 20, 1847.

Paper E—Proclamation of Captain Lavallette, dated October 20, 1847.

Paper F—Command of Guaymas assigned to Commander Montgomery, U. S. ship Portsmouth, dated October 21, 1847.

Sketch of the port of Guaymas, showing the positions of the Congress and Portsmouth.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN LAVALLETTE OF THE CAPTURE AND OPERATIONS AT GUAYMAS.

U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS,  
*At sea, October 28, 1847.*

SIR: I acquainted you with my proceedings by a communication left in the hands of Mr. Mott at San José, from the time of sailing from Monterey to the 9th instant. On that day we sailed in company with the Portsmouth, and, on the 10th, signal was made to her to examine a sail, seen in the southwest. The next day I was informed by Commander Montgomery, that he had boarded the Chilian brig "Argo" from Canton and the Sandwich Islands, with cargo belonging (as shown by bills of lading) to Wm. H. Robinson, an American citizen, residing at Guaymas, and at the time on board the "Argo." She had sailed from the port of Guaymas, with cargo for the Sandwich Islands, in February or March last, and was now

destined for the west coast of Mexico, as expressed in the bills of lading.

On examination of the papers of the "Argo," it was ascertained, and it was also acknowledged by the consignee and supercargo, Wm. H. Robinson, that the greater part of the cargo, consisting of China goods, was owned by himself, and that he, the said Robinson, is a citizen of the State of New York.

According to article 114, page 272, "Diplomatic code"—which states that, "trading with an enemy by our own citizens, whether from our own or foreign ports, is lawful cause of confiscation as prize; and the offence is complete the moment the vessel sails with intent to carry a cargo to the port of an enemy"—the cargo was seized; but the brig was not seized, nor was that part of the cargo which appeared to belong to the captain and mate. It now became necessary to secure the property liable to confiscation in the manner most conducive to the public interest. The law directs that the vessel shall be sent to the most convenient port, and there discharged, &c. To have done so, would have required the detachment of an officer and ten men from the ship, which could not well be spared, one of them being sixty men short of her complement, and the other nineteen. Before deciding in the case, however, I received the enclosed copy of a communication from Mr. Robinson to Commander Montgomery, marked A, offering ransom for the cargo, which, under the circumstances, I readily accepted.

I proceeded with the "Portsmouth" up the gulf, accompanied by the "Argo;" and, off Loretto, despatched the former to look into that port for the Dale. On the evening of the 16th, anchored in the outer roads of the harbor of Guaymas; and at noon on the following day the "Portsmouth" arrived, having learned that the Dale had gone to La Paz. We got under way, and both ships proceeded to the inner harbor. Upon opening the town a very imposing fortress displayed the Mexican flag. The ships were anchored for the purpose of having the channel sounded, preparatory to warping as close to the batteries as possible. I found upon examination that a position could be taken from which the fortifications could be effectually bombarded; and, indeed, the targets at which the Mexicans appear to have been practising were directly in the line of the position we finally occupied. The tide serving, we commenced warping, and at midnight of the 18th the ships were within striking distance; but the enemy showed no disposition to fire upon us. In the meantime, one of our 32-pounders was landed on the island of Almagre; and by great exertion of Lieutenant Livingston, placed in position, and in readiness to fire upon the works before daylight. A brass 7-pounder was also, by great exertion of Lieutenant Bartlett, of the Portsmouth, landed on the Morro de Almagre, and placed upon a height during the night of the 19th.

After our positions were all taken, (except the latter,) as indicated in the plan of attack herewith enclosed, I forwarded by Captain Montgomery the communication marked B, demanding the surrender of the fortifications, &c., and authorized him to grant a de-

lay of two hours for the removal of the women and children. He reported to me when he returned that he had delivered my note to Colonel Campuzano, commander of the Mexican forces, who requested an extension of the time till five, p. m., to consider on the important matter of surrendering the works, as the persons he wished to consult were some leagues in the country, and it required that time to enable him to see them. Considering that additional numbers could not much increase their strength, Captain Montgomery agreed to this extension, at the expiration of which I received from the hands of a Mexican officer, accompanied by an interpreter, an answer to my summons, marked C.

This being a refusal to surrender, I informed the bearer that sufficient time would be given for him and his companions to get to a place of security, when I should open upon the fortifications.

Night now approaching, I determined to withhold our fire, that the enemy might uncover his batteries, and show us all the objects of attack. Not a gun was fired by either party through the night. At sunrise a gun fired from the Congress was the signal for action, when the firing became general; slow and deliberate until the proper range and distance were obtained, then more rapid. Upon getting the proper elevation of the guns, a broadside was given from the Congress which was dreadfully destructive. The explosion of shells and clouds of dust which enveloped the works and town, told the devastation that was going on. The firing from the Portsmouth was with great accuracy; and by the guns upon the islands, one under command of Lieutenant Bartlett, the other under Acting Lieutenant Muse, great execution was done. To give you an idea of the closeness of our fire, I may here mention that the only man who exposed himself in the town, was instantly shot down. After a cannonade of three-quarters of an hour, a white flag was shown from the sheltered side of point Lastro, when the firing immediately ceased, and a boat came off with a person bearing a note, marked D. On the receipt of this, he was directed to inform the municipal authorities I would be pleased to see them on board. He soon returned with J. V. Sandoval, president and chairman of municipal officers, who stated that he was the only member of the board that could appear, one being sick and the other with the army or troops which had evacuated the place.

This evacuation, we learned after the bombardment, had taken place the night before, with all the cannon, &c., and the town was literally deserted by its inhabitants. I now sent Lieut. Livingston ashore to hoist the American flag on the fort, and issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Guaymas, &c., of which paper marked E is a copy, and in it I invited the civil officers to continue the performance of their functions. Lieutenant Bartlett was sent with a copy to be given to the chief of the municipal authorities, and to let him know that I would land the next day, for the purpose of meeting them and learning their determination, so far as the proclamation concerned them. On landing I was told that the public buildings being much injured by the bombardment, the authorities would meet me at the house of Mr. Robinson, the late American

consul; and upon arriving there I was met by Mr. Sandoval and two others. Mr. Sandoval stated that after hearing the proclamation read he had consulted his colleagues, and with their concurrence he now declined to serve, inasmuch as it would be placing himself under the orders of officers of the United States, which he could not do. He was then informed that, in consequence of their decision, they would leave their property and that of their fellow-citizens, to the risk of robbery or other loss, from the want of municipal organization; to which they replied, they were aware of that, but felt they must incur that risk, in connexion with a petition they wished to make for themselves and others, both natives and foreigners, viz: that in consequence of the military position held by Colonel Campuzano, on the road to Hamacillo, he cut off all communication and supplies of water and provisions; hence, as the few remaining citizens could not exist in the place for the want of the necessaries of life, (besides the danger to persons between contending forces,) they asked permission to leave the town with their effects, by water, for a village a few leagues to the north of Guaymas. The merchants and foreigners now presented themselves and said, that, for the same reasons, they were compelled to ask leave to quit the place, and remove their property to a place of security. They were distinctly asked, if the town were garrisoned by U. S. forces, if they could not subsist themselves, when feeling secure in their persons and property? To which they replied, that they were perfectly assured of complete protection by a garrison, but for the above reasons would be unable to subsist themselves, and therefore repeated their request to retire with their effects. They were then informed that I had the power and the will to protect them where they were, and I assured them whether they removed or not, *the port* would be held by the U. S. forces to the end of the war; but that, in consideration of the condition to which they would be reduced by want of supplies, I would grant their request in full, and would also assist in placing their property in security, provided there was nothing contraband of war in it. At this, they expressed their satisfaction. The morning of this day was occupied in destroying all the front bastions of the fort, and other works on the front of the town, by blowing them up, thereby depriving the enemy of their shelter, should he attempt to occupy the works again, which I think, however, are now untenable under the fire of a single sloop. Information was given me in the afternoon that the house of Mr. Robinson, late consul, containing much valuable property that could not be conveniently removed, would probably be plundered or destroyed during the night unless protected, and many merchants being still in the place, I determined to station the marines of the two ships in the town for its protection, arranging a signal to be made on shore in the event of an approach of the enemy. At 7, p. m., the signal was made, and in less than half an hour three companies of infantry, composed of the seamen of the Congress, were landed, completely equipped and prepared for action. In a few minutes after, two companies from the Portsmouth, headed by Captain Montgomery, and two companies of ar-



tillery from the Congress, were also landed. They were all posted in the best situations in the town and fort, in readiness to receive the enemy. The rapidity with which this movement was made, with almost a gale of wind in their faces, is highly creditable to the officers and men. On landing, I learned from Lieutenant Zeilin, commanding the marines, that he had been informed by a spy that Campuzano was marching upon the town with six hundred infantry, lancers, and artillery, with three hundred in reserve; and, indeed, he could himself hear their drums.

After taking position, we rested upon our arms during the night; the enemy abandoning his intention of attack, and falling back to his camp of the preceding day, about a league from the town.

On the 22d, the merchants, aided by Lieutenant Bartlett, with a party of seamen and boats, were employed in removing the remainder of their property to a place of safety, which was accomplished before night. It has been difficult to ascertain the exact force of the enemy, but from all accounts it may consist of about 300 or 400 regulars, with some six or eight pieces of artillery of various calibres, and, perhaps, some 300 or 400 irregulars and Indians. A deserter came on board on the 23d with a large quantity of cartridges, and reported that the army of Campuzano was in great distress for the want of provisions, his men being allowed only one biscuit a day, and that many were abandoning him, deserting by twentys, and throwing their muskets away in the mountains. Considering now the force of a sloop of war sufficient to keep possession of the port, I directed Commander Montgomery to remain with the Portsmouth, under the instructions, of which paper marked F is a copy.

In the evening of the 23d, we left the harbor of Guaymas and ran over for Loretto, to hear something of the Dale, with the purpose of sending her to relieve the Portsmouth, where we arrived the next day, and learned that she had gone to La Paz, as mentioned before. Being in need of water, I proceeded to San José, where I received intelligence of the recent assemblage of some twenty armed men, who had been disarmed and dispersed by the people of that place. From hence I forwarded an order to Commander Selfridge, of which paper marked G is a copy.

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

E. A. F. LAVALLETTE, *Captain.*

Commodore WM. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

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B.

U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS,  
*Harbor of Guaymas, October 19, 1847.*

SIR: The under-signed, commander of a division of the naval forces of the United States, demands the surrender of all the forts and fortified places in and about the town of Guaymas, together

with all the cannon, small arms, munitions of war, and other public property contained therein.

The dreadful consequences that would attend the bombardment of the place, induce the undersigned to hope that the authorities will not compel him to resort to such a course by refusing to surrender, particularly as it may be seen by them, from the amount and position of his forces, that resistance would be hopeless. Commander J. B. Montgomery, United States navy, the bearer of this communication, is fully authorized to enter into an arrangement for the delivery of the town and port of Guaymas, with the forts, &c., mentioned above.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the persons of the inhabitants, and private property of every description, except the shipping, will be properly respected.

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

E. A. F. LAVALLETTE,  
*Captain, commanding a division of the  
naval forces of the United States.*

DON ANTONIO CAMPUZANO,  
*Colonel, and military commandant, Guaymas, Mexico.*

C.

[Translation.]

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE STATE OF SONORA,  
*Port of Guaymas, October 19, 1847.*

The undersigned, commander-in-chief, ad interim, of the State of Sonora, in the republic of Mexico, has had the honor of receiving the official letter of this date, which the commander of the division of the naval forces of the United States has been pleased to address to him, demanding the surrender of the forts and fortified places in and near this port, the delivery of the same, as well as of the arms, munitions of war, and all public property that may be in them.

In reply, he has to state that, notwithstanding the terrible consequences that may result from the bombardment, with which he is threatened in case of refusal, he is determined to perform the duties imposed on him by the position which he occupies, as a soldier and citizen of the republic.

This being the case, the undersigned believes that the commander of the naval forces of the United States will properly appreciate his not acceding, either wholly or partially, to the demand in the above mentioned note.

He takes this opportunity of offering to the commander the assurances of his respect.

God and liberty.

ANTONIO CAMPUZANO.

D.

[Translation.]

GUAYMAS, October 20, 1847.

This place having been evacuated by the forces that occupied it, and there remaining none to make any resistance, the undersigned, member of the ayuntamiento, (city council,) considers it his duty to report the fact to the commander of the naval forces of the United States, now at anchor in this bay, in order to perform the duty which devolves upon him as the civil authority representing the town of Guaymas, and to prevent the disasters consequent upon a bombardment.

I have the honor to present my respects to the commander,

J. V. SANDOVAL,

*Fourth member of the city council.*

To the commander of the naval forces of the United States, at anchor in this bay.

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E.

*A proclamation to the inhabitants of Guaymas and vicinity, now in possession of the arms of the United States.*

Know YE, That I, E. A. F. Lavallette, commander-in-chief of the United States forces, now in possession of the port and town of Guaymas and precincts, of the State of Sonora, republic of Mexico, do declare and decree the following:

*First.* The port and town of Guaymas and precincts, having been this day captured by the arms of the United States, all functions of officers, emanating from the government of the Mexican republic, in the State of Sonora, have ceased to exist.

*Second.* With a view to the due preservation of order in the town and jurisdiction of Guaymas, the municipal authorities are invited to continue in the performance of their respective duties.

*Third.* The property of the church, and full toleration for all forms of religious worship and opinion, will be sacredly respected.

*Fourth.* The civil administration will, at all times, be subject to the revision and direction of the commander-in-chief, as he may deem necessary for the interest of the United States.

*Fifth.* The port and town will be held by the United States forces; and as they will at all times be held under the command of destructive projectiles, it will be the interest of all the inhabitants to give early and correct information of the approach of any hostile force; as the entry of such force into the town and precincts will at once draw the fire of the commanding batteries.

*Sixth.* The late civil authorities will at once make a full return of all public property in their jurisdiction, and point out the same

to an officer, who will be named, to receive the same, subject to a severe penalty for any neglect so to do.

*Seventh.* The chief of the civil administration, when organized, will make a daily report of all occurrences in the jurisdiction of the commander-in-chief, and be held accountable for any neglect of this duty.

*Eighth.* The commander-in-chief of the United States forces will be at all times accessible to the chief of the civil administration for advice and counsel.

*Ninth.* The United States of America are at war with the government of Mexico, but not her individual citizens in their private capacities; hence, any citizen or resident who conducts himself with due respect and obedience to the existing authorities, shall be fully protected in all their rights and privileges, not inconsistent with the belligerent rights of the United States while at war with the republic of Mexico.

*Tenth.* The port of Guaymas will be open to all legal commerce and the introduction of all goods and merchandise, not contraband of war.

*Eleventh.* The duties on entries, until otherwise ordered, will be five cents per ton and fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*. The value in port to be fixed by sworn appraisers, under the laws of the United States.

*Twelfth.* A collector of customs will be named by the commander-in-chief, and duly announced:

E. A. F. LAVALLETTE,

*Commanding a division of the U. S. naval forces.*

U. S. SHIP CONGRESS,

Guaymas, October 20, 1847.

F.

U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS,

Harbor of Guaymas, October 21, 1847.

SIR: Having taken possession of the port, town, and batteries of Guaymas, by the crews and batteries of the Congress and Portsmouth, and since destroyed all the works bearing upon the harbor; and after an interview held with the late municipal authorities and foreign merchants of the place, who have informed me of their inability to exist in the place, in consequence of the supplies of water and provisions being in the possession of the interior forces, I have determined not to garrison the place by a force in the town, as in having given leave to the merchants to remove their effects, (as requested by them,) there will not be any interest to protect by such garrison. I have, therefore, determined to leave this place under your command, and to proceed with the Congress, to join Commodore Shubrick, off Mazatlan; on my route, I shall

look into La Paz and use every means to hurry the Dale to your relief.

Your own knowledge and judgment of the state of things will enable you to pursue such measures, and to give to your successor such instructions as will best meet the views of our government, &c. On being relieved, you will proceed to Mazatlan.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. F. LAVALLETTE,  
*Captain and senior officer.*

Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,  
*United States ship Portsmouth.*

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No. 55.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Bay of San Jose, Lower California, November 4, 1847.*

SIR: I avail myself of the return of the master of an American merchant vessel to the United States, by the way of Central America, to inform the department that, on the 19th of October, the Congress and Portsmouth took possession of the town of Guaymas, in the State of Sonora.

I have stationed the Dale there, with instructions to Commodore Selfridge to collect duties under the tariff of 3d April, 1847.

I arrived off this place on the 27th ult., and have been engaged in quelling some revolutionary movements here, and at Todos Santos, about 80 miles from San José.

In a few days I proceed to the coast of Mexico, and shall take the earliest safe opportunity to forward a detailed report of the operations of the squadron, at Guaymas and other places.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 56.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Bay of San Jose, Lower California, November 5, 1847.*

SIR: Understanding, after my arrival at this place, that doubts were entertained by many persons as to the ultimate intentions of the government of the United States in relation to Lower California, and that, if an impression could be made on their minds that they were never to return to the rule of Mexico, many would declare in our favor, who are now restrained by prudential motives,

I have issued a proclamation, a copy of which is enclosed with this.

The assurance given of the intention of the United States government, is quoted from the instructions of the department to the commander of the squadron in the Pacific ocean, of the 11th of January, 1847.

Since I have been here, Lieutenant Colonel Burton has visited me from La Paz. He states that there is much dissatisfaction in the territory, but does not apprehend any movement that he cannot repulse. A regular force of from five hundred to a thousand men, some of them mounted, is, in his opinion as well as mine, necessary for the quiet possession of Lower California, the population of which amounts to between twelve and thirteen thousand, is more warlike than that of Upper California, and is, besides, more easily encouraged and assisted by Mexico. Lieutenant Colonel Burton has but one hundred and ten men with him, and none mounted. He, therefore, must confine himself to the defence of La Paz. Our flag is not flying at any other place, and it would have an injurious effect to hoist it anywhere, unless a force can be left with it to keep it up. The circumstance of its having been hoisted at San Jose and San Lucas, under a national salute at each place, and hauled down in a few days, has tended to produce the state of doubt in the minds of the people mentioned above. A ship of war can remain at La Paz all the year round; but at the other places, the flag, if hoisted, must be protected by a force stationed on shore.

The reports of Commander Montgomery of his operations on the coast in April last, sent, I presume, to the department by Commodore Biddle, give much information on this subject.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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*To the people of Lower California.*

The undersigned, commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the United States in the Pacific ocean, has learned that certain persons, unfriendly to the maintenance of the power of the United States in Lower California, have been busy in encouraging disaffection, and, under the plea of patriotic motives, are endeavoring to raise a party to serve their own selfish purposes.

He is informed of the names of those who are thus busy in disturbing the peace, with a view only to take advantage of a state of misrule and disorder, to plunder their more peaceable fellow-citizens.

It will be in the power of the commander-in-chief, very soon, to

turn his attention more particularly to Lower California. He, in the meantime, invites the well-disposed to stand fast in their fidelity, and he warns the evil-disposed that they will be sought whenever they may endeavor to conceal themselves, and when found, will be treated with severity.

The flag of the United States is destined to wave forever over the Californias. "No contingency can be foreseen in which the United States will ever surrender or relinquish their possession of the Californias."

It is the duty of the ministers of religion to promote peace.

It is understood that some of them, forgetful of this duty, have been engaged in encouraging discord; they are known, and if they continue such practices, will, when apprehended, be treated in the harshest manner; those on the contrary, who behave as good citizens, shall receive, as such, the kindest treatment, and, in addition, all the respect due to their sacred functions.

Given on board the United States ship Independence, at the bay of San Jose, Lower California, this 4th day of November, A. D. 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval  
force in the Pacific ocean.*

— — —  
No. 57.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Gulf of California, November 9, 1847.*

SIR: In my communication No. 55, of November 4th, I spoke of being engaged in measures to quell some insurrectionary movements in Lower California.

On the 31st ultimo, I sent to "Todos Santos" a mounted party of thirty, officers, seamen and marines, (not being able to mount a larger number at so short a notice,) for the purpose of searching out and suppressing any insurrectionary movements that might be on foot at that place. On the 7th inst., the expedition returned, and I enclose with this the report of Lieutenant Montgomery Lewis, its commander.

The visit of the squadron at this time to Lower California proves to have been most opportune. The town of San Jose is, at some seasons of the year, the principal commercial mart of this territory, and a majority of the inhabitants are friendly to the government of the United States.

In other towns, however, as at "Todos Santos," a feeling of hostility is kept up and insurrectionary parties raised by two priests and a sergeant from Mexico, the whole said to be under a Colonel Pineda, from Mazatlan, and who has threatened to come to San Jose and put to death all friendly to the flag of the United States. The American citizens resident here had fled to La Paz; the Californians friendly to us who could not flee were in a great state of

consternation—some of them burying themselves in the sand at night for concealment, and whole families sleeping on the beach, to be near the squadron; the flag of the United States had been raised under a national salute, and protection promised; a collector of our customs had been appointed, who had to flee for safety.

A deputation of friendly citizens waited on me, and on consultation with them, I decided to hoist the flag of the United States again and protect it. For this purpose, I have stationed Lieutenant Charles Heywood, with four passed midshipmen and twenty marines from this ship, the *Cyane*, and *Congress*, in the mission house, with a nine-pounder carronade, and have furnished carbines and ammunition to be placed in the hands, when required for use, of the Americans and friendly Californians. A copy of instructions to Lieutenant Heywood is enclosed with this. He is an officer of firmness and discretion, and I have no doubt will maintain his position without difficulty.

I have instructed him to collect duties under the tariff of the 3d of April, 1819, as modified for California by Governor Mason and myself, and reported in our communication of October 9, No. 52.

This party, with the gun, provisions, &c., was landed on the morning of the 8th, through a high rolling surf, with great skill and dexterity, under the direction of Lieutenant Commanding Richard Le Page of the *Independence*.

The flag of the United States is now flying at Guaymas, in Sonora, at La Paz and San Jose, in Lower California, and duties are collected at those places.

Lieutenant Colonel Burton, with whom I have freely consulted, concurs with me in the opinion that the measures now taken will effectually protect San Jose, but it is of great importance that he should be strengthened in his command, so as to be able to post detachments at San Lucas, Loretto, and Muleje, and enable me to withdraw the men of the squadron from San Jose.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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REPORT OF LIEUT. LEWIS OF HIS PROCEEDINGS AT TODOS SANTOS.

U. S. SHIP *INDEPENDENCE*,  
*Bay of San Jose, November 8, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, that in obedience to your order of the 31st ultimo, I started in the afternoon of the first instant, with the expedition under my command, travelling that night until 10, p. m., when I encamped at "Ascension rancho," distant about 15 miles from San Jose.

I made an early start the next morning and proceeded on my



route to Todos Santos, where I arrived on the morning of the 4th instant, after a very fatiguing journey, and quartered my command in the houses attached to the mission. Soon after leaving San José, I received information that a considerable body of armed men, numbering some four or five hundred, had collected near Todos Santos, and that two other bodies were lying in ambush on the road.

This information, together with the badness of the roads, which are nothing more than paths through gullies washed out during the rainy season over the mountains, and in most places barely wide enough for one horse to pass, compelled me to advance slowly and with great caution. Moreover, the extreme heat obliged me to halt two or three hours in the middle of the day to recruit the men and horses.

The whole country between the two places, with the exception of San Jacinto, a large rancho on the banks on the arroya San Jacinto, owned by Padre Gabriel Gonzalez, upon which is raised sugar, tobacco, and corn, appears to be nothing but barren ridges of granite mountains. There are on the route a few miserable ranchos, the inhabitants of which appear to gain their livelihood from raising cattle which range over the mountains. The mission of Todos Santos contains about five hundred souls, and the land about it, except the valley, which is, about five miles in length by one in breadth, with a rich soil, well watered and cultivated, is mountainous and poor.

I found the inhabitants, both on the route and at Todos Santos, (the disaffected ones, which, from what I could learn, are but a small number of worthless men, having fled upon my approach,) very friendly and obliging, expressing strong wishes for peace and quietness and to be under the government of the United States.

I heard various rumors, from time to time, of large bodies of armed men being in different parts of the country, and that they were about attacking me; but I am unable to find any of them.

I remained at Todos Santos until the afternoon of the 5th instant, when I left on my return, in order to be on board ship by the time specified in your orders, and arrived, as you are aware, with the command in good health, &c., on the evening of the 7th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
MONTGOMERY LEWIS,  
*Lieutenant U. S. N.*

To Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commander-in-chief of the United States  
naval forces in the Pacific.*

*Instructions to Lieutenant Heywood.*

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
San Jose, Lower California, November 7, 1847.

SIR: You will take command of a party of officers and marines, detailed for duty in San José, a roll of which accompanies this. The object of the detail of the party is the defence and security of the town of San José, and the protection of the portion of the inhabitants who are well disposed to the cause of the United States.

You will be very careful to preserve order and discipline in the command, confining your men, as much as possible, to the quarters assigned them, and allowing none to be out of their quarters between sunset and sunrise; and keeping officers, as well as men, night and day, in such situations that they can be rallied at a moment's warning. Seventy-five carbines, with the necessary ammunition, will be furnished you from the Independence, (this is besides the arms of the marines;) they are intended to be used by such of the well-disposed citizens as you may be of opinion, after due inquiry, can be confided in as an auxiliary guard; the carbines to be in their hands only when required for use, and, when not in use, to be in your keeping.

You are charged with the military police of the town, and will make and enforce such regulations for its quiet and security as you may deem necessary.

On this subject you will consult with Lieutenant Colonel Burton, governor of the territory, and be guided by his advice.

Provisions for thirty days will be furnished you from this ship, and you are authorized to make a contract for fresh beef and vegetables, and, on the return of the ship, your bills will be paid. It is understood that you can be quartered at the old mission building, which is ample for quarters and store-house. A small carriage gun will be furnished to you, to be used for the defence of the building. You will communicate fully and frequently with Lieutenant Colonel Henry S. Burton, at La Paz, who will afford you counsel and aid if necessary.

Much is expected from your prudence and discretion in your command. A people whose language and customs differ from ours are to be conciliated.

Their religion is to be respected, and every effort, consistent with our rights over a conquered country, made to convert them into friends.

The revenue will be collected by you, under the regulations established by Governor Mason and myself; a copy of which will be furnished you.

You will hoist the flag of the United States on the mission house, or some other convenient place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

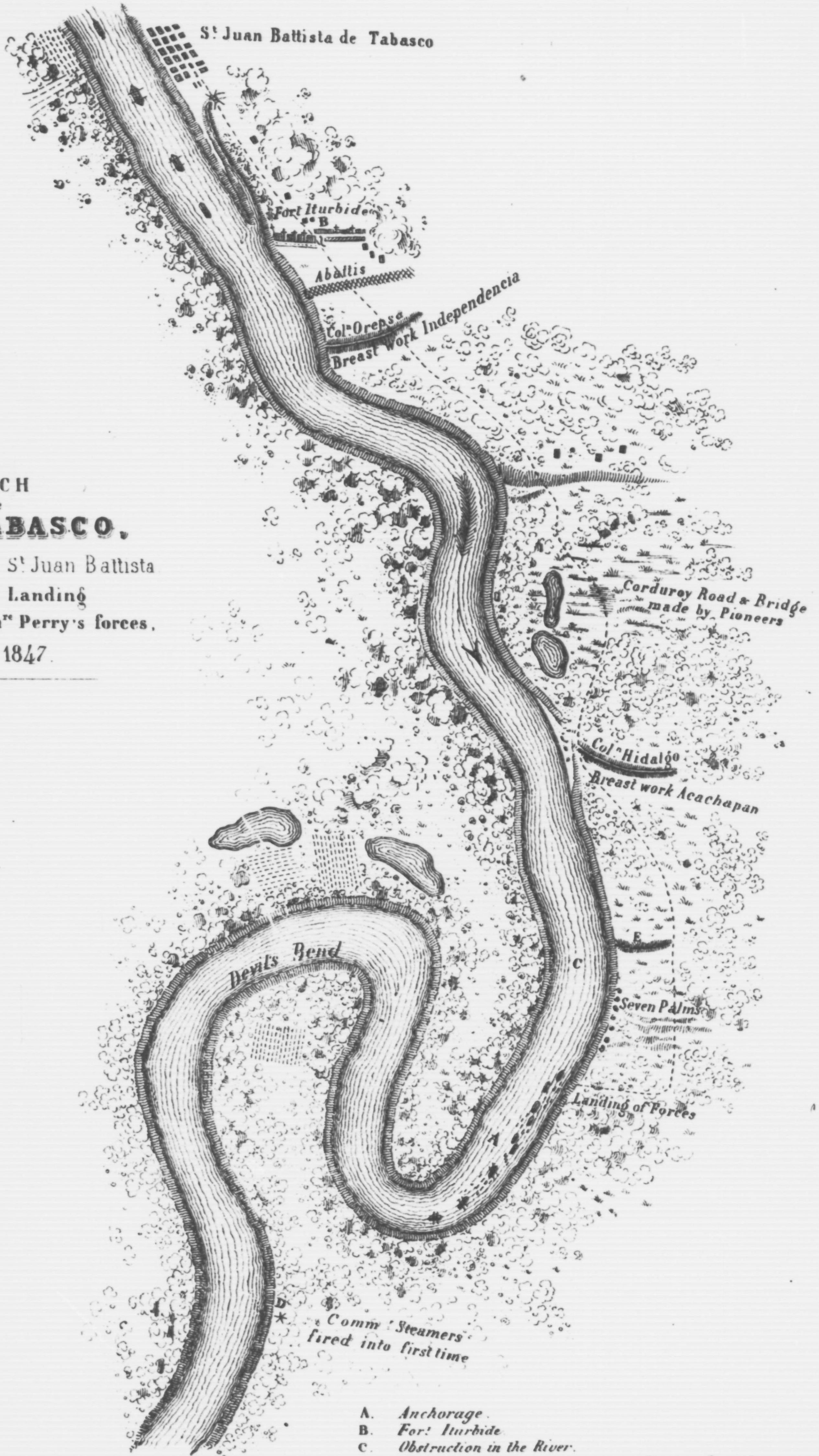
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Lieutenant CHARLES HEYWOOD,

*U. S. navy, San Jose, Lower California.*







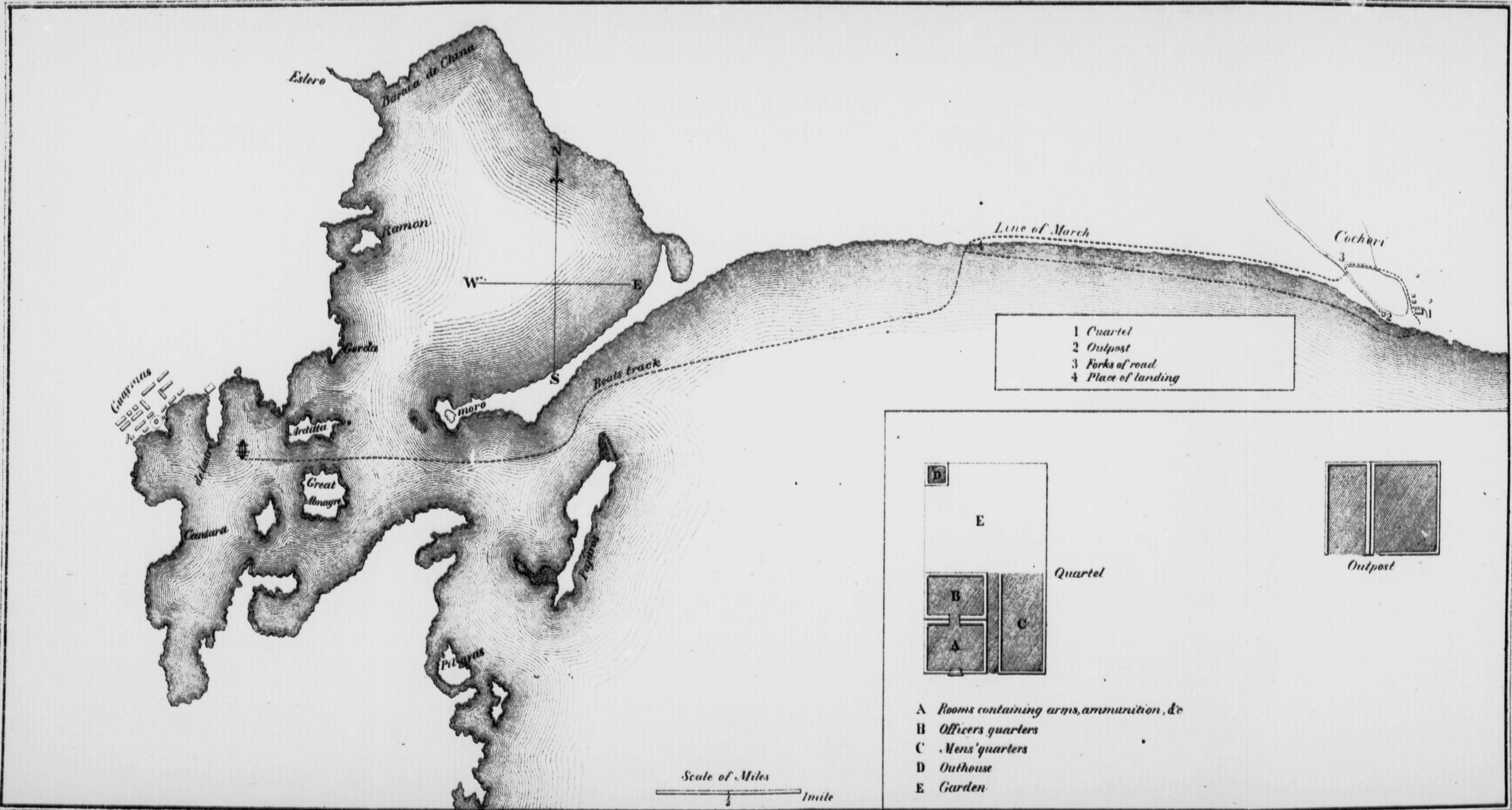
SKETCH  
of the  
**RIVER TABASCO.**

From Devil's Bend to St. Juan Battista  
Shewing the Landing  
and March of Comm<sup>r</sup> Perry's forces,  
June 16<sup>th</sup> 1847.

- A. Anchorage.
- B. For: Iturbide
- C. Obstruction in the River.
- D. Wher: Com<sup>r</sup> Perry's Steamers was fire into first time
- E. Breast-work Colmena whence Lieut. May was wounded.









No. 58.

## REPORT OF THE OCCUPATION OF MAZATLAN.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Harbor of Mazatlan, November 12, 1847.*

SIR: After having provided for the security of Lower California, as detailed in my letters, numbered 55 and 56, I left the bay of San José on the 8th instant, and stood over for the coast of Mexico, with the Independence, Congress, Captain Lavallette, and Cyane, Commander Du Pont. Light winds retarded our passage, and, although we made the high lands near Mazatlan on the afternoon of the 9th, we did not anchor until 7, p. m., of the 10th. I placed the ships as marked in the chart of the harbor, which accompanies this: the Independence with her broadside to the town, the Congress commanding the old harbor and the road leading northward, and the Cyane commanding the landing of the new harbor. These dispositions were not completed until 10, p. m.

At 7, a. m., of the 11th, I sent a flag of truce, and a summons to the civil and military authorities, a copy of which is with this, marked A.

Captain Lavallette was told, on inquiry, that Colonel Don Rafael Telles was military commandant and civil governor.

He positively refused to meet the officers bearing the flag, but sent three persons, two officers and a citizen, to act on his part. To these persons the summons was read, with a memorandum of the terms that I was willing to grant. At half past eight the flag returned. Preparations were now made for landing. Between this time and meridian I received the communication, marked B, from the president of the council, on the part of the civil authorities:

Between meridian and one, p. m., I landed with between five and six hundred seamen and marines, with five field pieces, at the mole of the new harbor, under the cover of the guns of the Cyane. No opposition was made to our landing, and we marched through the town to the barracks, occupied the day before by Colonel Telles with eight hundred men, and hoisted the flag of the United States at ten minutes past one o'clock, under a salute of twenty-one guns from the Independence. I understand that Telles, after tearing my summons to pieces in presence of his troops, and writing me the letter marked C, (which I received in the afternoon,) buried his guns and moved off to some distance from the town.

Mazatlan is a very important commercial port, the most important Mexican port on the Pacific, and has about ten thousand inhabitants. It can be held, in the opinion of Lieutenant Halleck, of the engineer corps, against a large force, by three hundred men. I shall make all arrangements in my power for its security, and leave it in charge of Captain Lavallette, with the Congress frigate, and such men in addition as can be spared from the squadron.

I enclose a list of the officers who landed on this occasion, and those who bore the summons. All were anxious to land; for my intention to occupy Mazatlan had become known some time previ-



ous to our arrival; we had heard in California of the threats indulged in by Telles, and expected a warm contest.

While I rejoice, for the sake of humanity, that this conquest has been bloodless, I can scarcely suppress a feeling of regret that the gallant officers and men under my command have been deprived, by the prudence of Colonel Telles, of showing what they could do in the cause of their country. A quantity of arms, &c., has been found near the *cuartel*, and one of the buried guns—a beautiful brass 18-pounder—has been dug up, and it is hoped that others may be found.

I brought from California two long 24-pounders, with carriages complete; four 8-inch mortars, and have five field pieces in the squadron, all of which I shall place in battery for the defence of Mazatlan.

When I left Monterey, Governor Mason was of opinion that Lieutenant Colonel Burton, with one hundred of the New York volunteers, could join me, and wrote to him to that effect, but the unexpected state of affairs in Lower California not only deprived me of this aid, but obliged me to leave five officers and twenty marines for the security of San José.

I feel greatly the want of Colonel Burton's men, on whom I had confidently calculated; but I considered it so important that this place should be held that, although all the ships are short of complement—this ship and the Congress largely so—I could not make up my mind to forego its occupation.

I shall have to keep almost all the squadron here for some time, and, unless reinforced by troops, the place must be evacuated in June, or held at a great risk to the ships. Lieutenant Colonel Burton and myself have written, conjointly, to Governor Mason on the subject, and, as I understand large reinforcements are on their way to California, I confidently expect some may be sent to this place. A commission of officers, of the squadron and members of the civil government, is now arranging terms of occupation, of which a copy will be sent with this, if concluded in time.

The "Erie," Lieutenant Commanding James M. Watson, touched here on her way home, and I now despatch her to Callao.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

HON. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

A.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Off Mazatlan, November 11, 1847.*

The town of Mazatlan is hereby summoned to surrender to the United States naval forces under my command.

Foreign consuls, and other foreign residents, are advised of this movement, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

Four hours from delivery of this summons will be allowed for consideration; during which, none but foreign consuls and their families will be permitted to leave the place, and, at the end of which time, if the town is not surrendered, hostilities will commence.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval forces  
in the Pacific ocean.*

To the CHIEF AUTHORITIES, MILITARY AND CIVIL,  
*Of Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa.*

B.

[Translation.]

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE PORT OF MAZATLAN.

PORT OF MAZATLAN,  
*November 11, 1847.*

The undersigned, president and representatives of the respectable municipal council of this port, have the honor of addressing themselves to the señor commodore of the naval forces of the United States of America, to inform him that they have been apprised, through the commander general of this port, of the summons which the señor commodore has sent to him this morning.

The undersigned civil authorities believe it to be their first duty to make known to the señor commodore that, as they have no vote in the military deliberations, they know not what may be their resolution. But, considering that the time granted is very short, the undersigned desire to have it extended somewhat, that they may, in the meantime, interpose their mediation with the commandant general, in order to prevent, if possible, the hostilities which will follow the refusal.

On the other hand, the undersigned make known to the señor commodore that this port was evacuated since last night by the military force, and that, from the outposts to within the city, there is no other force than a small number of persons composing the police for the maintenance of good order.

To the prudence and justice of the señor commodore, it is reserved to give to this communication all the consideration which it demands, it being understood that this community hope that, for these reasons, such considerations will be granted them as humanity and the laws of nations demand under like circumstances.

The same respectable junto who has the honor of addressing the señor commodore, have thought proper to appoint its president to deliver this communication.

The undersigned assure the señor commodore of the naval forces of the United States of their high consideration,

JOSE VASAVILBARO,  
J. FRANCO. DE LEON.

IGNO: HERRERA,  
*Secretary pro tempore.*

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C.

[Translation.]

PORT OF MAZATLAN, *November 11, 1847,*  
*At the camp of "Palos Prietos," at eleven o'clock, a. m.*

The commandant general of the State of Sinaloa, to all whom it may concern, makes known that on this day, at a quarter past eight in the morning, a parley from the American squadron has summoned the forces under his command to surrender, giving four hours' time to receive a reply.

This division being, since yesterday, at this camp, the general commandant of the State of Sinaloa replies, that the forces under his orders are not of necessity obliged to surrender.

RAF. TELLES.

To the COMMODORE  
*Of the American squadron.*

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D.

MAZATLAN, *November 13, 1847.*

The United States naval forces having occupied the town of Mazatlan on the 11th instant, the commissioners, appointed by Commodore W. Branford Shubrick, commander-in-chief, on the part of the United States, and the junto municipal of Mazatlan, have this day agreed upon the following articles of occupation, the Mexican military force having previously evacuated the town:

*Article 1.*—The inhabitants of Mazatlan shall continue in the full possession of all their property, in the enjoyment of which they shall not be disturbed.

*Article 2.*—Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guaranteed.

*Article 3.*—Protection is solemnly guaranteed to all inoffensive persons in town and to their property, and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States, without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

*Article 4.*—The municipal authorities are to remain in and exercise the functions of their respective offices in all that does not appertain to the military occupation of the town. They are to

receive and control the disbursement of all the moneys accruing to the town for its support as heretofore, and they are to enforce all the military regulations tending to the good order and quiet of the town, promulgated by the military commander.

*Article 5.*—All arms, munitions of war, buildings and property of every description belonging to the Mexican government shall be delivered to the persons authorized to receive them by the commander-in-chief, and the municipal authorities are to point out where they are to be found, when required.

*Article 6.*—No armed person shall be permitted to pass out of the town, and no arms, munitions of war, or public property of any kind will be allowed to pass out without a permit from competent authority.

*Article 7.*—A municipal guard of one hundred men are to be organized, subject to such regulations as the commander-in-chief may establish. This guard will preserve order, and maintain a strict police in the town.

*Article 8.*—All persons are prohibited from carrying or using concealed weapons.

*Article 9.*—The stores for the sale of dry goods and provisions will be opened from this day, but those for the sale of liquors must conform to the military regulations of the place, and all persons are prohibited from giving or disposing of any liquors to any sailor, marine, or soldier of the United States forces.

*Article 10.*—The *junto municipal* will not be required to afford military aid or service of any kind in favor of or for the use of the forces of the United States.

The above articles are subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief.

Of the foregoing agreement, two copies have been made, one to remain with the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force, and the other to be kept by the "*junto municipal*" of the town of Mazatlan.

JOSE VASAVILBARO,  
*President.*

PEDRO GAMA,  
J. FRANCO. DE LEON,  
JUAN B. MORRISBAIRY,  
PEDRO P. PELAN,

*Scro. Acc. as legal translator for G. Reiger.*

S. F. DU PONT,  
*Commander U. S. Navy.*

FREDK. CHATARD,  
*Lieutenant U. S. Navy.*

RODMAN M. PRICE,  
*Purser U. S. Navy.*

THOS. MILLER,  
*Secretary to commissioners.*

Approved:

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commander-in-chief.*

## E.

*List of officers who landed under a flag of truce, with summons to the town.*

Captain E. A. F. Lavallette, United States frigate Congress; Flag Lieutenant Henry H. Lewis; Lieutenant H. N. Halleck, United States engineers; Henry La Reintrie, secretary and interpreter.

*Landing of the forces from squadron.*

*From the Independence's staff.*—Commodore W. Branford Shurbrick, commander-in-chief; Fleet Surgeon Samuel Moseley; Flag Lieutenant Henry H. Lewis; Acting Lieutenant John Rutledge, from the Erie; Secretary Henry La Reintrie, aid; Passed Midshipman G. V. Deniston, aid—with a guard of ten men.

Lieutenant Commanding R. S. Page, commanding division; Lieutenant Montgomery Lewis, commanding first company of infantry, 40 strong, with Passed Midshipman F. S. Conover as second officer; Lieutenant John B. Randolph, commanding second company of infantry, 40 strong, with Passed Midshipman Earl English as second officer; Lieutenant J. B. Carter, commanding third company of infantry, 40 strong, with Midshipman R. Chandler as second officer; Master Henry A. Wise, commanding fourth company of infantry, 40 strong.

The marines, 50 strong, under command of Lieutenant W. W. Russell, United States marine corps; Passed Midshipman Reuben Harris, in the launch with light field pieces, was left at the landing to protect the boats, with upwards of 100 men, armed with carbines, who acted as boat keepers.

*From the Congress.*—Captain E. A. F. Lavallette, commanding the whole force under the immediate command of the commander-in-chief.

The artillery, under the command of Lieutenant J. W. Livingston, composed of 45 men, with three pieces, each under the charge of an officer; the first under Midshipman Benjamin F. Wells, the second under Boatswain George Smith, and the third under Carpenter J. Southwick.

The infantry, first company, 60 strong, under Lieutenant Thos. P. Green, with Passed Midshipman Chas. H. Baldwin and Acting Midshipman A. Lavallette as officers; second company, 45 strong, under Lieutenant E. G. Parrott, with Midshipman Wm. Mitchel as second officer; third company, 45 strong, under Lieut. Fabius Stanley, with Midshipman Joseph Parrish and A. R. Simmons as officers.

The marines, 36 strong, under the command of First Lieutenant Jacob Zeilin.

Surgeon Daniel S. Green.

Acting Master J. F. Stenson, aid to Captain Lavallette.

*From the Cyane*—Commander S. F. Du Pont, commanding division, Purser R. M. Price; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. D. Maxwell, Midshipman Vanderhorst, aid.

Lieutenant S. C. Rowan, commanding infantry, company A; Lieutenant George L. Selden, 40 strong, Midshipman A. Allmand second officer, company B; Acting Lieutenant A. McRae, 40 strong, Midshipman E. Shepherd second officer.

*Artillery*.—Acting Master D. McFairfax, commanding light field piece with six men.

Midshipman R. F. R. Lewis in the launch, with 20 men, to protect the boats.

The marines, 11 in number, under Sergeant Forrest. (The balance of the guard left at San Jose.)

*From the Erie*.—Lieutenant Commanding J. M. Watson, Purser Charles Murray, Midshipman Thomas Lee, Midshipman A. M. De Bree, Midshipman R. R. Carter, and 28 men, whose terms of service have expired, under the command of Acting Master C. W. Hays.

The entire force, including officers, seamen, and marines, amounted to 730 men. In this number is included the boat keepers at the landing.

H. LA REINTRIE, *Secretary*.

No. 63.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, November 25, 1847.*

SIR: Previous letters have informed you of the measures taken for the security of Lower California. I regret to say that accounts recently received from that territory are not favorable. Last evening a launch arrived, despatched by Lieutenant Charles Heywood, with information that he is pressed by the enemy in numbers greatly superior to his own. He had repulsed an attack, however, in which the enemy had seven killed—one of them a general, Mejares, and numbers wounded. Of our party, one was wounded.

In one hour after the despatch was received, the Southampton was towed out of the harbor with a supply of men, ammunition, and provisions, which I have every reason to believe will arrive in time to relieve Lieutenant Heywood from his embarrassments.

Lieutenant Commanding Robert D. Thorburn is directed to remain at San Jose as long as the presence of his ship may be necessary for the support of the party on shore.

Lieutenant Heywood and his party deserve great praise for the gallantry with which they have sustained themselves under very trying circumstances.

The population of Lower California being entirely Mexican, is

very hostile in its feelings towards the United States, and it will be necessary to keep a vessel of war constantly in the gulf of California for the protection of the flag.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

The Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 59.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, November 13, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the report of Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, of his proceedings at Loreto and Mulejé, with accompanying documents, marked A and B.

I am sure that the energy and judgment of Commander Selfridge on this occasion will receive the commendation of the department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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REPORT OF COMMANDER SELFRIDGE OF HIS PROCEEDINGS AT LORETO  
AND MULEJE.

U. S. SHIP DALE,  
*Harbor of La Paz, Lower California, October 10, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, after arriving off San José with the Congress, September 19, and Captain Lavallette having informed me that no news of importance had been received there, I proceeded, in obedience to my instructions, to this place, where I arrived September 23. I found the Lexington here, and immediately directed Lieutenant Commanding Benley to prepare for sea and proceed to Monterey.

Upon the representation of Lieutenant Colonel Burton, that disaffection to our authority existed at Loreto and Muleje, and that munitions of war had been landed at this latter place from Guaymas, I prepared this ship for sea, sailed from hence on the 26th ultimo, and anchored at Loreto on the evening of the 28th. I found all quiet there, but learned that arms and ammunition had been received at Mulejé from Guaymas, and two hundred men had been landed there from Mexico.

I arrived at Mulejé on the afternoon of the 30th. As we approached the anchorage no one was seen but two persons, mounted and armed, whom I took for scouts. Hoping some one might come off, from whom information could be obtained of the condition of things on shore, I ran in under English colors, with a signal for a pilot. After a lapse of time, no one coming off, I hauled down the English colors and hoisted the American, and sent Lieutenant T. A. M. Craven on shore with a white flag, under cover of our guns, to gather intelligence of the state of affairs. He was met by a person with a white flag, who informed him that the place was in possession of Mexican forces; that troops had been landed there from Mexico; that they disclaimed the jurisdiction of the United States, and concluded by a threat to fire upon us if we attempted to enter the creek. On Lieutenant Craven's return, I despatched him with four boats and fifty men, to cut out a small schooner lying about half a mile up the creek, having sprung one broadside to a position to cover the boats and command the valley on either side of the creek. The schooner was brought out, after some delay produced by her having been scuttled and lying partially aground. During the operation, a large number of persons came down on the right bank of the creek, the majority on foot, within range of our battery, and nearly within musket range of the cutting-out party, but offered no opposition to our proceedings. I had given orders not to fire unless fired upon from the shore.

The vessel proved to be the schooner Magdalen, owned by Jesus Mandana, of Guaymas. She was stripped of everything moveable but her cables and anchors. I subsequently burnt her at sea, after taking from her all articles of value, as she was very old and retarded our sailing.

On the morning of October 1st, I again sent Lieutenant Craven on shore, with a white flag, directing him to ask to see the alcalde, and inquire if he had received a proclamation from the United States military commander of Lower California. Also, to offer four propositions to him:

1st. To preserve a strict neutrality during the war pending between the United States and Mexico.

2d. To surrender all arms, ammunition, &c., belonging to the Mexicans.

3d. To deliver up the sails, rigging, &c., of the Mexican schooner Magdalen.

4th. To abstain from all intercourse with Mexico.

The officer who came to meet Lieutenant Craven informed him the alcalde was not in power, but that he would mention to him what he had desired, and that my propositions, to which I had given three hours for a reply, would be answered in an hour.

While waiting for an answer, I warped the ship nearer in shore, and sprung her broadside, to command the creek and valley on both sides to a distance of two miles. The marines and small-arm men were prepared for landing, and the launch armed with a nine-pound gunnade. After I had made the necessary arrangements for



an attack, I held a council of the lieutenants, who gave their opinions in writing, advising an attack if the terms I had proposed were not complied with. At 1, p. m., I received the papers annexed, marked A and B, from the alcalde and Mexican military commandant. The tone, language and import of the latter's communication were so grossly insulting that I immediately determined on offensive operations, and accordingly ordered Lieutenant Craven on shore with the marines and two companies of small-arm men, consisting of about twenty-five men each, in four boats. Passed Midshipman Duncan, in the launch, with eight men, was to proceed up the creek, taking a light boat in tow, while the musketeers advanced on foot; the other boats remaining under cover of our guns.

At 2, p. m., just as the boats were entering the creek, I opened a fire from the ship's battery with round shot and shell, which was continued at intervals until 3½, p. m., when our shore party were nearly between us and the enemy. The shot and shell drove the enemy from their coverts, caused a precipitate flight up the valley, and dislodged them from a commanding eminence they had occupied on the right of the creek, one and a half or two miles from the ship.

Lieutenant Craven landed on the right bank of the creek, advanced up that side of the valley, and gained the hill from which we had driven the enemy by our shot and shell. While the small-arm men were going up the valley, the launch pulled up the creek unmolested, till she arrived at a point about two miles from the ship, when a fire was opened upon her from the bushes, buildings, and neighboring heights, which was returned with so much effect as to cause our opponents to make a rapid retreat. From the hill the small-arm men were fired at from several ambuscades, and from a place on the adjoining high ground; but a few well directed volleys from our side started them from their lurking places, and drove them up the stream. Leaving a small force on the hill, Lieutenant Craven, with the remainder of his men, descended to the road along the right bank of the creek, where he was joined by the launch. They were again assailed from the opposite shore from the jungle and hills beyond; but a few well directed fires started them out, and, as previously, put them to flight. After advancing half a mile further, where a bridge crosses the stream, and finding the enemy had abandoned the village and fled up the valley, or to the hills—the launch being frequently aground, in consequence of a receding tide, the men much exhausted by the heat, (the thermometer being above 90°,) and the day drawing to a close—Lieutenant Craven ordered a return to the ship, where the whole party arrived at 5, p. m., without the loss of a man, and having but two slightly wounded.

At 4, p. m., having lost sight of our men from the ship, and apprehensive it was the enemy's design to draw them into an ambuscade further up the valley, I directed the signal of recall to be made.

A small sloop was found high up the creek, but being rotten she was abandoned, after an unsuccessful attempt to set her on fire.

The town or village of Mulejé, and the valley, to the extent of three miles on both sides of the creek, had been deserted by the enemy, and was in our possession. We could have destroyed the crops, and reduced to ashes every building within that distance; but believing the force assembled there was principally from Guaymas, and knowing the wishes of our government towards the inhabitation of the Californias, I have directed Lieutenant Craven not to burn the town, nor to permit property of any description to be injured. Only one building was burnt, and from that some one had fired upon our party.

It gives me great pleasure to say, that the officers and men performed their duty to my satisfaction. Lieutenant Yard, the first lieutenant, was very active in making the necessary arrangements for attack and seconding my efforts. Lieutenant Craven conducted the shore detachment with great skill and discretion; and was strongly supported by Lieutenant W. T. Smith, Lieutenant Tansill, of marines, Passed Midshipman Duncan, and the other officers and men under his command. The men fired with great coolness and precision.

Permit me to observe, sir, that in making the attack on Mulejé, I was actuated solely by motives of duty. The flag had been insulted, and I felt it was imperative on me, in order to sustain its honor, to resent in the most summary manner the insult.

And I cannot but believe that the impressions we have made at Mulejé will have a tendency to check the revolutionary movement and retard the organization of the enemy in Lower California.

I had hoped if the enemy's forces were small to have brought them to terms, but on the contrary, if the numbers were large, I only expected with the force at my disposal to make them feel our power, and to drive them up the valley; as the place is one of great natural strength, capable of being defended by a very small body, and offering every facility for ambuscade and retreat.

We were not able to ascertain the number of the enemy, not more than forty persons were visible. I subsequently was informed at Loreto they were from one hundred and fifty to two hundred strong.

On the morning of October 2d, the weather having a threatening appearance, and being of opinion that the object to be attained by renewing the attack would not justify the risk to be incurred in crippling the ship for future service, I weighed and stood out to sea. At daylight not a person was to be seen in the valley of Mulejé.

I was desirous of remaining off the port to intercept the communication with Mexico, or to go off Guaymas, but apprehensive that movements of an insurrectionary character might be in progress in the south, and that it was of great consequence Lieutenant Colonel Burton should be supported in his position, I sailed for this place by way of Loreto de Escondedo, and arrived October 9th.

At Escondedo I passed a night, in consequence of indications of

bad weather, and stopped at Loreto to get two brass 4-pounders, a swivel, a musket, and three lances, belonging to the government. In order to make an impression on the inhabitants of Loreto, I sent the marines and one company of small arms men to bring off the above articles.

On my arrival here, after a consultation with Lieutenant Colonel Burton, deeming it highly important in the present crisis of affairs that the communication between Mulejé and Guaymas should be stopped, and not knowing where the Congress and Portsmouth were, I chartered a small fast sailing schooner, the Liberty of Loreto, for seven dollars a day, armed, equipped, and manned her; Lieutenant Craven, Midshipman Hamilton, and seven men, which, with the crew of the vessel, made a complement of eleven persons.

Lieutenant Craven was ordered to proceed off Mulejé and cruise there for four or five weeks, for the purpose of preventing intercourse between that place and Guaymas, and to intercept contraband articles.

A copy of instructions to Lieutenant Craven is appended.

Hoping that my proceedings may meet your approbation, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,

*Commander U. S. navy.*

To Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Comdg. U. S. naval forces in the Pacific ocean.*

A.

AYUNTAMIENTO OF MULEJE, October 1, 1847.

Having received the communication which was sent from the United States corvette, it is replied that this office has nothing to do with the affairs of this place, as the commandant general is present. God and liberty. Mulejé.

TOMAS TUNIGA.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the translation of the original.

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,

*Commander U. S. navy.*

B.

CHIEF MILITARY COMMAND OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Having been advised of the communication which you sent to the justice of this town, I have to inform you that this place is held by the Mexican force which I have the honor to command, and which will never remain neutral, nor view with indifference the unjustment of the United States against the republic of I belong. Also, that I expect, that within 5 or

6 days, the port of La Paz will be taken possession of by the forces of all arms which marched from this place. I protest against you before the nations of Europe for having your ship in these waters, and anchored in this port with the colors of the English nation; and although it was afterwards hauled down, and that of the United States hoisted, my forces were not at hand to inflict chastisement, until you had ended the correspondence.

If the ex-political chief, Don Francisco Palacios Miranda, instead of cowardly remaining neutral towards your government, should join to the forces of La Paz those of this command, he would be in full communication with his government, although the whole squadron of the United States should attempt to prevent it.

This port, with its valiant soldiers who have their instructions, will defend itself, and maintain their arms, even to shedding the last drop of blood. God and Liberty. Mulejé, October 1st, 1847.

MANUEL PINEDA.

To the COMMANDER  
*of the United States vessel of war.*

I certify that the above is a true copy of the translation of the original.

• THOMAS O. SELFDIDGE,  
*Commander United States navy.*

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No. 64.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, November 26, 1847.*

SIR: I enclose with this a letter from Commander Selfridge, and one from Lieutenant William Taylor Smith, giving an account of an affair between a party of seaman and marines, landed from the Dale, with a superior force of the enemy, in which it will be seen that the honor of the American arms was ably sustained by our party.

Commander Selfridge speaks of its being "impossible to prevent the occupation of the town" with his "small force;" this does not prevent his keeping the flag flying, which is on an island, and which the ship commands with her guns.

I have sent him a supply of provisions, and shall instruct him on no account to abandon the place.

I regret to say that Commander Selfridge's wound is considered very serious.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

U. S. SLOOP DALE,  
Guaymas, November 21, 1847.

SIR: I had the honor to report my arrival at this place on the 8th inst.

Since the Portsmouth left, the number of the enemy has been very much increased, and, from all accounts, is not short of one thousand men. He has, also, eleven pieces of artillery, and with my small force it is impossible to prevent the occupation of the town.

The day after the Portsmouth sailed, I received information that a body of the enemy had secreted themselves in the town the previous night, to capture any of our men that might land. A fire with shot and shell was immediately opened, and a great number of persons were observed to leave the town, and afterwards, when any bodies of men were seen approaching it, they were fired upon and driven off.

Subsequent to that time, reports were received that Campusan's forces were very much reduced from numerous desertions, and his inability to subsist the troops. These, together with the few persons who were seen about the town, and who were engaged merely in removing the furniture from their houses, induced us to believe that he had but few men at the camp and ranchos, and none in the immediate neighborhood.

On the afternoon of the 17th inst., after taking every necessary precaution, I landed with the marines and small-arm men; as we were about returning, three or four musket were fired from a house, and a ball struck me in the right foot, inflicting a very severe wound. This so disabled me as to render my return on board necessary, and the command of the shore party devolved on Lieutenant W. T. Smith. Previously to leaving, although suffering intensely, I directed signal to be made to the ship to commence firing, and sent word to Lieutenant Smith to engage the enemy.

In obedience to the signal, a fire was opened with three guns from the ship, first at the town and afterwards at retreating bodies of the enemy.

As far as could be judged, the Mexicans had between three and four hundred men advantageously posted in the houses, and, although five to one, they were driven from the town with a loss, it is supposed, of from thirty to forty killed and wounded.

The schooner Libertad and the prize sloop Alerto arrived yesterday from Loreto and Mulejé. Lieutenant Craven reports that the enemy had left Loreto for La Paz.

The Alerto belongs to Mejia, and was captured in an inlet under Cape Santa Maria. She carried arms, ammunition and troops to Mulejé. She is well found, and I intend using her to cruise off the harbor.

A sail boat with a Mexican pass, belonging to Vamana, was captured by our launch off the harbor. Trinidad Cochoro, alias, Memebes, and Guadalopin Real taken in her, are now prisoners on board. She also carried arms, &c.

The state of my wound prevents me from communicating more fully at present.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,  
*Commanding.*

To Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron, Mazatlan.*

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SCHOONER LIBERTAD, AT SEA,  
*November 23, 1847.*

SIR: In compliance with the verbal instructions of Commandant Selfridge, I have the honor to make a report of the action in the town of Guaymas, on the 17th inst., with a portion of the enemy's force stationed in the vicinity of that place.

On the evening of the 17th inst., Commander Selfridge landed with all the disposable force of the U. S. ship Dale, consisting of two companies of seamen of twenty-two men each, under the command of myself and Passed Midshipman Duncan, and seventeen marines under Lieutenant Tansill, also a 6-pounder (boat gun) under Mr. Polley, the boatswain. On reaching the wharf, we immediately entered the fort, and placed the boat gun with its crew in a commanding position. We then left the fort with the musketeers and marines, and had not proceeded more than forty yards, when we received a volley of musketry from the corner of a house and the adjacent windows; one shot of this volley taking effect in the right foot of Commander Selfridge, and inflicting a severe wound. Commander Selfridge retiring on board, the command devolved upon me as senior officer. Not knowing the force of the enemy or the topography of the town, I fell back on the fort for the purpose of reconnoitring, and, not seeing the enemy, I supposed that the fire had proceeded from a small detachment of the guards stationed in the suburbs of the town. I determined to intercept them; to effect which, I ordered Lieutenant Tansill in a position to cover the house from which we received the enemy's fire, and Mr. Duncan in the rear, so as to cut off their retreat, whilst I should proceed in front to force the doors.

In proceeding to execute their orders, Lieutenant Tansill and Mr. Duncan found themselves, unexpectedly, within a few paces of the enemy in large force, when they immediately opened a brisk and well-directed fire upon them, and which the enemy returned. But such was the rapidity and effect of the fire of the seamen and marines, that the enemy was soon thrown into confusion, and commenced moving off to the right, when the men in the fort opened upon them with great effect. Supposing that it was the intention of the enemy to occupy the building in front of the wharf, and attempt to cut me off from my boats, I immediately directed Lieutenant Tansill and Mr. Duncan to fall back upon the fort, and to open their fire from that position. The enemy now commenced a

precipitate and disorderly flight to the ravines and hills in the rear of the town, or seeking safety behind every object that offered an impediment to our fire, leaving us in complete possession of the ground. But so small was the force under my command, that I much regret that I could not avail myself of the advantages thus gained to continue the pursuit of them. The enemy acknowledged to have had, when the action commenced, two hundred and fifty men, but the number seen could not have been less than three hundred. From the number of the enemy who fell in the streets, as well as those who were seen to be carried off wounded, their loss could not have been less than from thirty to forty in killed and wounded.

To oppose this greatly superior force, the entire number under my command (including boat-keepers) amounted to but sixty-five men, and, I am happy to say, returned to the ship in good order, and without having sustained the slightest injury.

Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the officers, seamen, and marines, for their gallantry and firmness in meeting and putting to flight a force of the enemy so greatly their superior in numbers, and upon ground of their own selection.

To Lieutenant Tansill, of marines, Passed Midshipman Duncan, Midshipmen Houston and Adams, and Mr. Polley, my thanks are due for their efficient and prompt aid during the action.

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

WM. TAYLOR SMITH.

*Lieutenant, U. S. navy.*

To Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding the Pacific squadron, Mazatlan.*

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No. 65.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, November 26, 1847.*

SIR: In my despatch No. 58, dated November 12, I reported the occupation of Mazatlan by a part of the squadron under my command.

The commercial importance of this place, being second only to Valparaiso, on this side of Cape Horn, has induced me to make great exertions for its security; and I have been obliged to keep a large part of the force here, to the prejudice of my contemplated operations on other parts of the coast. With Guaymas and Mazatlan in our possession, and a close blockade of San Blas, the resources from commerce of Mexico through her ports in the Pacific, will be, in a great measure, cut off.

Colonel Telles, late governor and military commandant, who retreated when I landed, is in the neighborhood, hovering about the roads and preventing, or at least greatly interrupting, free intercourse between the city and the interior. He has with him an irreg-

ular force of, according to the best information we can gather, from five to eight hundred men. I have four hundred men on shore, well posted, with everything necessary to resist a force much superior in numbers. With a view to disperse his force and open the roads, we have made several night excursions, and had some skirmishes with him, in one of which, on the night of the 20th instant, we lost one man killed and twenty-one wounded; the loss of [the enemy, from] the best information we could gather, being seven killed and from twenty-five to thirty wounded. One account carries the killed as high as eighteen. Since this he has kept at a greater distance, and the intercourse between the town and the country is becoming freer; the citizens are also returning, and are becoming reconciled to the present state of affairs; they are re-opening their stores, and the town is assuming a business appearance.

I enclose with this reports of the affair of the 20th, marked A, B, C.

I had some difficulty, at first, in getting the municipal junta or city council to co-operate with me in measures for the tranquility and security of the town; but after several changes in the president of the council, a gentleman was elected who has shown every disposition to aid in placing matters on as good a footing as could be expected under the circumstances. A copy of the agreement with the junta was forwarded with my despatch No. 56; and a copy of a general order issued since is with this, marked D.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

The honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C.*

A.

HEAD-QUARTERS,  
*Mazatlan, November 20, 1847.*

SIR: Learning that a party of the enemy had stationed themselves in the village of Urias, distant about ten miles on the road to St. Sebastian, it was deemed advisable to drive them out, so as to open a communication with the interior. Accordingly, a party of ninety-four sailors, under Lieutenant Selden, was sent out at one o'clock this morning, with Lieutenant Halleck, to occupy the road this side of Urias, while another party of sailors, under Lieutenant Rowan, ascended the Estero in boats, to cut off the enemy's retreat towards the Presidio. When within about a mile of the village, the rear guard of Lieutenant Selden's command encountered a party of the enemy who were concealed in the chapparel. The Mexicans were soon driven out, and our forces advanced to within



a short distance of Urias, where they concealed themselves in ambush until daylight. In the meantime the boats approached the town, and soon after daylight opened their fire upon a body of the enemy who had formed upon the beach. Our land party at the same time left their ambush, and poured in upon the enemy a rapid fire of grape and musketry. The Mexicans fled in confusion, throwing away their arms and concealing themselves in the bushes. By an error of the guide's, the boat party failed to reach the road to St. Sebastian, and the enemy succeeded in making their escape. A party of thirty or forty horsemen were now discovered on that road at a distance of some three miles; as our party approached, they opened upon them a scattering fire, but were routed by a few discharges from our field piece in charge of Lieutenant Stanley, and did not again appear upon the field.

We captured the enemy's baggage, (which, however, was of little value,) and a few horses and pack animals. Our loss was one private killed, three officers and eighteen privates wounded, most of them very slightly. The enemy lost four killed, the number of their wounded not being known, but reported to be considerable. Their force is variously reported by the rancheros from 150 to 300, but probably did not exceed the former number. As they mostly confined themselves to the chapparel, we could form no satisfactory estimate of their strength. They are reported to have retreated to the presidio of Mazatlan, a distance of about 24 miles.

I enclose herewith a list of killed and wounded, from Passed Assistant Surgeon C. D. Maxwell, who accompanied the expedition, and was very active in attentions to the wounded on the field.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. F. LAVALLETTE,  
*Captain and governor.*

Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

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B.

U. S. SHIP CYANE, HARBOR OF MAZATLAN,  
*November 22, 1847.*

SIR: A boat expedition, organized by your order, and to co-operate with a land force from the shore, for the purpose of attacking some forces of the enemy at Urias, on the road to the presidio of Mazatlan, left this ship at one o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant. The expedition consisted of company B, of 30 men from this ship, commanded by Lieutenant Higgins, with Midshipman Vanderhurst, and a company of 32 men from the Independence, commanded by Lieutenant Wise, with Passed Midshipmen Conover and Chandler. We passed the enemy's position in three boats

with muffled oars, Dr. Maxwell accompanying me in one of them, and landed about half past two o'clock. Owing to the growth of underwood we were unable to find the path leading to the road, and were consequently obliged to re-embark. Whilst in the act of doing so, a rapid fire of infantry was heard, which I supposed to be the enemy's, firing upon the land party. Having re-embarked the troops we tracked the boats about 300 yards in the direction of the enemy's position, where we undiscovered effected a landing within 70 yards of the enemy's camp. Here we remained in order on a narrow peninsula, from about 3 o'clock until day break, our left and rear resting on a mangrove thicket, and our front open and commanding the road towards the "presidio." When it became sufficiently light to distinguish the outline of objects, our boats were discovered, when our left flank poured in a well directed fire, which was promptly returned. The enemy having opened a fire on our left flank, which I was unable to return, owing to the nature of the ground, I ordered Lieutenant Higgins to charge across the inlet with his company and occupy the road, and Lieutenant Wise, with his company, to cross obliquely to the left in support of him; this enabled me to change my front and avoid a flanking fire, but Lieutenant Higgins's charge was so sudden and spirited under three hearty cheers, that the enemy took fright, broke and ran. On arriving at the west end of the village, we met the land party, commanded by Lieutenant Selden, who informed that he had an encounter with the enemy, in which one of his men was killed and several wounded. I halted and sent out scouting parties in all directions, who soon returned without being able to find the passes through the thickets. Leaving a sufficient guard with Dr. Maxwell, who had taken charge of the wounded, I moved in the direction of the presidio, where I was informed some mounted men appeared. Lieutenant Halleck, of the engineers, mounted a horse and then volunteered to reconnoitre their position. Lieutenant Stanley was directed to bring up his field piece, and having placed it in battery, gave them a well directed fire, which dispersed them.

We retraced our steps to the village, buried the enemy's dead that were found on the ground, secured such animals, saddles, &c., as the acting quartermaster thought useful, together with a few arms and accoutrements; embarked the sick in the boats and despatched them to the ships, refreshed the men, and marched the united force into the town.

I bear cheerful testimony to the bravery of the men under my command on this occasion, and have no doubt, that when they shall have had more experience in field evolutions, under fire, that their impetuosity will be curbed.

To the officers that accompanied me I am particularly indebted, for the spirited manner in which they led their men and their great exertions during the engagement.

I am unable to arrive at any positive conclusion as to the number of the enemy, nor what loss he sustained. We found two dead on the field, and others were seen to fall before we crossed

the stream of water, who most probably hid themselves in the thickets and thus escaped our notice.

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

S. C. ROWAN,

*Lieutenant U. S. navy.*

Commander S. F. DU PONT,  
*Commanding U. S. ship Cyane*

— — —  
C.

U. S. SHIP CYANE,  
*Harbor of Mazatlan, November 20, 1847.*

SIR: Annexed is a list of killed and wounded of the United States forces engaged at Urias, 20th instant:

KILLED.

Peter Johnson, seaman, United States ship Independence.

WOUNDED.

*Officers.*

Geo. S. Selden, lieutenant, United States ship Cyane, slightly; inner side of left thigh.

H. A. Wise, lieutenant, ship Independence, slightly; edge of left scapula.

W. D. Austin, passed midshipman, ship Independence, slightly; ball grazing left hand.

*Seamen.*

Peter Joseph, ship Congress, compound fracture of left arm.

Henry Dunham, ship Cyane, flesh wound of right hip; severe.

Wm. Bohine, ship Cyane, flesh wound of left hip.

Geo. W. Martin, ship Cyane, flesh wound of right leg.

Peter Nelson, ship Cyane, slight; wound of foot.

Geo. Clark, ship Cyane, slight; wound of foot.

*Ordinary seamen.*

Jos. Bryson, ship Cyane, flesh wound, right side head and ear, and left shoulder.

John Eubush, ship Cyane, wound of scalp.

John Ambush, ship Cyane, flesh wound of neck.

Charles Jister, ship Cyane, slight wound of knee.

John Hanson, ship Congress, flesh wound of thigh, on cheek bone, and graze of scalp.

John McClure, ship Congress, wound of elbow.

John Tash, ship Congress, wound of right foot and left leg.  
 Lewis Willard, ship Congress, wound through septum nasi.  
 George Watson, ship Congress, wound of scalp.

*Landsmen.*

Kensy Hall, ship Cyane, penetrating wound of right leg and ankle joint.

Edward Large, ship Congress, flesh wound of neck and ear.

The officers mentioned above as wounded have all continued on duty, as also have P. Nelson, George Clark, John Ambush, L. Willard, and, I believe, George Watson.

Very respectfully,

C. D. MAXWELL,

*Passed assistant surgeon, U. S. navy.*

To E. A. F. LAVALLETTE,

*Captain U. S. N., and governor of Mazatlan.*

D.

*General order.*

The flag of the United States waves over the flourishing town of Mazatlan.

It is the ardent desire of the undersigned that it should be viewed by the inhabitants of all classes with friendly, not hostile feelings. He promises that no effort shall be wanting on his part to cause it to bring to them substantial benefits, and he hopes to have their aid in bringing about a result so desirable. He invites them to continue their avocations and pursuits.

To the merchant he offers the moderate tariff of duties on imports established in other ports in Mexico, now in possession of the United States, and an unembarrassed export of the produce of the country; a free import of quicksilver, an equally free export of the precious metals, and commerce with all nations at peace with the United States.

To the members of the learned professions, to the manufacturer and to the artisan, to the cultivator of the soil, and to the laborer of every class, he promises immunity in their several avocations, and asks only in return respect for the laws—quiet and peaceable behavior.

To the ministers of religion he guarantees a free exercise of their sacred functions, respect for their persons from all under his command, and the security of all edifices for religious purposes. He invites the municipal authority to continue in the discharge of their duties, and promises his aid in support of their authority.

He calls upon the well disposed citizens to form themselves into a municipal guard, for the security of their persons and property against molestation by those persons (to be found in all communi-

ties) who are only to be restrained by the strong arm of physical force.

While he holds out these inducements to good conduct, he at the same time would remind all persons, that the town being held by military possession, the law of nations places in his hands, and in the hands of the officers whom he may appoint to command in his absence, high powers of punishment. Any one creating, or attempting to create, insurrection against the authority of the United States, will be dealt with according to the laws of war.

The sale of ardent spirits to any sailor or marine of the United States squadron, who may be garrisoned on shore, is strictly forbidden. Proper officers will purchase and pay a fair price for all supplies required for the United States forces.

Given on board the United States ship Independence, at Mazatlan, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

*Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval forces in the Pacific.*

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No. 66.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, November 27, 1847.*

SIR: I avail myself of an unexpected opportunity to give you information, in brief, of the movements of the squadron, the details of which, at length, have been sent by the usual conveyances, but will probably not reach you as soon as this. On the 19th October, the town of Guaymas was taken possession of by a part of the squadron, and is now held by the "Dale," sloop-of-war, but the situation of the place is such that she can do nothing more than keep the flag flying on an island under cover of her guns. On the 11th instant, I took possession of this place, landing with a force of 550 men, the governor, Colonel Telles, with eight hundred men, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, retreating before us without firing a gun. I am now holding it with the Independence and Congress, having a force of four hundred men on shore. The people are becoming reconciled to the change, and we begin to collect revenue. The Cyane goes in a few days to blockade San Blas, and then Mexico will be in a great measure cut off from foreign commerce except through ports held by the forces of the United States.

We have had some fighting at Guaymas and here, in which we have always been successful. The detailed reports are on their way to you. Commander Selfridge is seriously wounded in the foot. I have written by repeated conveyances to Generals Scott and Taylor, and to Governor Mason, requesting that some troops may be sent to hold this place and enable the squadron to operate on other parts of the coast. Lower California is in a very disaffected state, and a small party which I left at San Jose has been sorely pressed by the enemy. I have sent the Southamp ton to it

relief. Lieutenant C. Heywood, in command there, has behaved with gallantry, and will, with the force sent him by the Southampton, no doubt be able to sustain himself. Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Burton's command is so small—only one hundred and twenty—that he is obliged to confine himself to La Paz. The commercial importance of Mazatlan, and its healthy situation, make it very desirable that it should be held without interruption until peace may be made. A part of the squadron, though at much inconvenience, can do this until June; after which, the measures to be pursued must depend upon the state of the country; but if the war continues after that time, a military force is absolutely necessary here, at Guaymas, and an increased force in Lower California.

There should be at least five hundred men, two hundred of them mounted, in Lower California. At present, though we may hold La Paz and San Jose, we can only act on the defensive, and the territory is kept in constant agitation by the disaffected. Guaymas and Mazatlan require five hundred men each; and as there seems to be no prospect of peace, I trust some one of our victorious generals will force a body of men through to the Pacific.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

The honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 70.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, December 7, 1847.*

SIR: I have great satisfaction in forwarding to the department a copy of a report made by Lieutenant Charles Heywood of his proceedings at San Jose, from the time of his landing, on the 8th, until the 25th of November, by which it will be seen that his small force of five officers and twenty marines sustained repeated attacks from, and eventually beat off, a vastly superior force of the enemy, led by regular officers of the Mexican army.

I enclose a copy of my letter to Lieutenant Heywood on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

The honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT HEYWOOD OF HIS PROCEEDINGS AT  
SAN JOSE.LOWER CALIFORNIA BARRACKS,  
*San Jose, November 25, 1847.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders, upon my arrival at this place, on the 8th instant, I took up my quarters and hoisted the flag at the old mission house, standing upon the rise of ground at the north end of the town. The position appeared a favorable one for defence, but the building is in a dilapidated state, and the roof giving away from the effects of time.

I was obliged to prop up those of the cross timbers which were broken, by standing pillars in the centre as a support, as a precaution against accident from the concussion of the gun, there being apprehension of the whole falling in; and as the outer walls were much weakened, and the interior left exposed by an unnecessary number of windows and doors, I had these, with the exception of a main entrance front, and a door behind, parallel to it, (between which I ran a platform for our nine-pounder,) all filled up with masonry, leaving only port holes for musketry front and rear. The roof I arranged for the best possible protection of those who should be entrusted with its defence. Upon reviewing the available force under my command, I found it to consist of Passed Midshipmen T. McLanahan, A. F. Warley, George A. Stevens, D. Ochilree, 18 marines, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal.

To this is to be added some twenty Californians, who, coming in for protection, were encouraged to assist in the defence as volunteers, and a part of whom, who were stationed in Mott's house, really did very well for raw hands.

The situation of the mission house is, in many respects, a good one; but there is one house cornering upon it (Mr. Mott's) in a dangerous proximity, and equally strong, which, in case of falling into the hands of the enemy, would afford a shelter from which we might be constantly harrassed; and therefore, notwithstanding the smallness of my force, I deemed it quite necessary to defend it. For this purpose I stationed there twelve of the volunteer Californians, under Passed Midshipman McLanahan, assisted by the corporal and Mr. Eugene F. Gillespie, a merchant of this place, and a gentleman who has rendered me effective service, and throughout the subsequent events exerted himself to oblige us with a cordiality to which I am happy to draw your attention. This small party maintained a stand extremely creditable to them, in the charge which was made upon the rear of Mott's house on the first attack, which will be referred to hereafter.

I deemed every precaution necessary which was within my power, and for this purpose put the volunteers under drill, and endeavored to improve them as marksmen. This class of men are not generally very effective, but they served, at all events, to swell our numbers and present a broader front.

The news which I received regarding the enemy varied much, but the conclusion which I was able to arrive at, proved to be sub-

stantially correct, which was that the entire force against us in arms did not vary much from three hundred men, and that a descent was intended by the whole, or a part of them, upon this place. In fact, we were not long left in doubt upon this subject. On the morning of the 19th, the enemy were reported within a league. At 8 o'clock, a. m., a small troop of cavalry were seen advancing, and shortly after, five finely mounted and equipped horsemen, bearing a white flag, presented themselves upon the summit of a small elevation, called "*La Somita*," distant some 340 yards to the south-west of the barracks. To meet these, I despatched Passed Midshipman McLanahan with an equal escort, and received through him a communication containing a summons to surrender, a copy of which I hand you enclosed, together with my reply in the negative. Upon the receipt of the latter the party retired, the flag of truce being replaced by the Mexican tri-color. At 3 o'clock, p. m., a cloud of dust was descried, distant some two miles on the La Paz road, and soon after the enemy's advance guard of cavalry appeared, scouring the underwood to the right and left of the road. The whole force, amounting to about 150 mounted men, soon after took up a position upon the small hill, "*La Somita*," already referred to, and which they afterwards retained as their head-quarters.

From this I should have thought proper to have dislodged them at the point of the bayonet, had not the disparity of numbers been too great to admit of such a measure, my only reliable force for such a charge being confined to the officers and marines. A short time before sunset, the enemy opened a cannonade upon us from a 6-pounder, displaying at the same time a Mexican flag, to the sound of trumpets and the cries of "*viva el Mejico*."

They continued firing until dark, answered only by two shots on our part, as the limited supply of ammunition rendered it prudent to wait for closer quarters. We sustained but little damage, although their shot generally struck the buildings which we occupied, shivering the cornice of Mott's house, and telling on the west end of the cuartel. After dark there was a cessation of firing for some hours, our party remaining under arms, momentarily expecting an attack. About ten o'clock at night the sentry on Mott's house challenged and fired, and this was answered by a shower of balls and a simultaneous attack front and rear upon the two houses. A strong effort was made upon the rear of Mott's, but was vigorously returned; and they were successively beat from this position, and from a concentrated attempt from the south end of the main street, where they had posted their cannon upon the front of the mission house, and which was returned upon them from the quarters under Stevens, Ochiltree, and Warley, who had command of the gun; but the enemy soon ensconced themselves behind corners and walls, and in the adjacent buildings, from whence they kept up a brisk fire the greater part of the night, many of their balls passing through the port holes and splintering the inner walls in every direction.

It was the only wish breathed by officers and men for close quarters; but before daylight the enemy retired, having lost two



killed and a number wounded. On our part only three were touched; one, a marine, Thomas Smith, attached to the "Cyane," having a finger shot off and a ball passing through both legs, below the hips. This man has suffered much, but is now doing well; his finger was amputated, and his wounds dressed by the orderly sergeant, in consequence of our having no surgeon with us. On our part, we gave it to them whenever they showed themselves; and I must accord the greatest credit to officers and men for the coolness with which they sustained, throughout the several attacks a hot fire, and avoided the waste of ammunition as far as possible; the only men who seemed to fire without a definite object being the few Californians on the roof: but Passed Midshipman Stevens and Ochiltree soon checked this, learning them the necessity of more care, and setting them a good example.

Passed Midshipman Warley, having little opportunity of firing the nine-pounder, was occupied by a few of the enemy's sharpshooters, who, sheltered by the adobe house of the captain of the port, kept up a fire within 30 yards of the east wing of the building. Mr. McLanahan and his volunteers were not idle, and, having cut a hole through the roof of Mott's house, and picked two port holes through the south end of the building, annoyed the enemy extremely with the carbines, and drove them from cover in that more immediate neighborhood.

The following day remained quiet until dark, the enemy making no demonstration, excepting an attempt to cut off all communication between the two houses by firing at all who attempted to pass. On the night of the 20th, we expected a determined effort, and were not disappointed. Their plan, as we have since ascertained, was as follows: Antonio Mijares, with their cannon and forty picked men, as the forlorn hope, were to charge the front of the house, and, sustaining the fire of our nine-pounder, rush in and endeavor to capture the gun, at the same time that a hundred men, under Angulo Moreno and Vicente Mexia, with ladders and crow-bars, were to scale the walls on the three other sides, while our attention was diverted in front, and gaining the roof and cutting down all posted there, to knock holes in the ceiling and fire down, thus placing us in a desperate situation. The result of this scheme was as follows: the parties in the rear and at the sides did actually creep up and gain an ambush. It was about 11 o'clock at night that we became aware of the presence of the enemy in front, and immediately they made their charge. Our cannon, loaded with grape and cannister, was reserved for the last moment, but our musketry opened upon them, and "give it to them" was the cry. Almost at the same moment fell dead three of their foremost, and among them Antonio Mijares, commandante of artillery, shot through the head; another stooping to bear away the fallen leader, fell mortally wounded across his body, and, deprived of their head, the rest fled, disconcerting the entire movement, and discouraging them from any further active effort during the remainder of the night.

The next morning, the 21st, two sail appeared in sight, and we

perceived among the enemy preparations for a movement of some kind. We saw a party of fifty horse detach and ride towards the beach. We were then under the impression that an attempt was intended to prevent boats from landing, but the rest soon struck their flag and took the La Paz road, and when the ship "Magnolia," Captain B. Simmons, anchored, they had all disappeared; no doubt the discharge of two guns on board assisting them in the belief that it was a ship of war. They did not leave, however, without a parting shot at us, and, not to be deficient in courtesy, a horseman was knocked from his saddle and wounded by a shot from Mott's house.

Soon after their withdrawal, a party of marines and volunteers, under Passed Midshipman McLanahan, marched down to the beach and escorted up the captain of the whaler referred to, who has merited our thanks by offering his services in any way in which they might be required, and from whom we obtained some necessary supplies, as also from the ship "Edward," Captain Barker, who came in shortly afterwards.

As regards their total loss, the enemy confess to six killed, two mortally wounded, and a number slightly wounded; but we have already counted eight new graves near their camp, and the Californians here have assured us that their loss would not be covered by twelve killed and as many more wounded. Men who have come in from the interior since their departure speak of many wounded who could still maintain the saddle. I think it doubtful if we shall ever arrive at the exact truth, as the Mexicans have ever proved deficient in candor in this respect.

In this affair our own loss was astonishingly small, there being none killed, and only one seriously wounded among our men.

I must in justice refer to the good conduct and courage displayed by two volunteers from Cape San Lucas, who came up and joined us—Mr. Franklin Ripley, and Mr. Sorden.

With regard to my own officers and men, I cannot speak too emphatically of my satisfaction in them. I cannot say more than that they have proved themselves worthy to battle under the flag which waved above them.

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

CHARLES HEYWOOD,

*Lieutenant U. S. navy, commanding*

*U. S. forces, San Jose.*

Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

*Commanding Pacific squadron, Mazatlan.*

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[Translation.]

"Summons."

UNITED FORCES IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Having orders from our government to maintain the independence of this territory by driving out the enemies who may occupy

it, and the Mexican forces being prepared to act to that effect, we summon you and the force under your command to surrender at discretion, delivering all arms and munitions of war, and all other public property of the United States subject to your orders.

The garrison, on your complying, will be treated with all the consideration which the law of nations demands as to their lives and private property; but, on the contrary, if refused, you will be vigorously attacked by the forces under our command, in compliance with the duties imposed upon us by our supreme government.

We beg leave to offer to you our consideration and particular esteem.

God, country, liberty or death.

VICENTE MEXIA.

JOSE MATIAS MORENO.

ANTONIO MIJARES.

JUAN DE DIOS ANGULO.

To the Señor commandant of the North American forces at San José.

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[Reply.]

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*San Jose, November 19, 1847.*

GENTLEMEN : Having been informed of the contents of your favor of the 19th instant, I have to reply that I cannot comply with your summons, and that I am prepared to defend the flag of the United States against all who may oppose it.

This being my determination, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HEYWOOD,

*Lieutenant commanding U. S. forces at San Jose.*

To Messieurs VINCENTE MEXIA, JOSE MATIAS MORENO, ANTONIO MIJARES, JUAN DE DIOS ANGULO.

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UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, December 6, 1847.*

SIR: I embrace the opportunity of a launch going over to San José to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, which reached me this morning. The detailed account of the manner in which you disposed your small command, and the gallantry with which you defended yourselves against a force of regular and disciplined troops, so vastly superior in number, defeating them with great disparity of loss, is highly interesting, and is entitled to my best thanks and commendation. You will be pleased to receive them, and make them known to all under your command. I shall take the earliest opportunity to make known to the Secretary of

the Navy the manner in which you have sustained yourself under circumstances so trying, who will, I am sure, have great pleasure in bringing it to the notice of the President.

If the masters of the whale ships, Captain Simmons, of the *Magnolia*, and Captain Barker, of the *Edward*, are with you, you will tender to them my thanks for their timely aid and assistance, and assure them that I shall bring to the notice of the government their patriotic and praiseworthy conduct.

The *Portsmouth* is, no doubt, with you before this, and I trust you are now well supplied from her, and from the *Southampton*, with every thing needful for defence. The force that I have sent to Lower California is sufficient to put down all opposition. A part of it will remain with you, and a part at *La Paz*, until the territory is restored to quiet.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,**  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Lieutenant **CHARLES HEYWOOD,**  
*U. S. Navy, commanding at San Jose, Lower California.*

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No. 72.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, December 13, 1847.*

SIR: I enclose herewith extracts of letters, received within a few days from Commander Montgomery, and Lieutenant Heywood, at *San Jose*, from which I am led to hope that the insurrection in Lower California is effectually put down for the present. Unless the military force is increased, however, it will be necessary to keep a vessel of war constantly at *La Paz*, and to greatly increase the force under Lieutenant Heywood. It is so easy for the discontented, the turbulent, and idle, to cross from the coast of Mexico, (the passage being frequently made in open canoes,) and join those of the same description in California, that the show of some force will always be necessary to keep the country quiet. I have little to add to the information given in my recent letters with regard to this place; the business season has hardly commenced. The *Cyane*, which vessel I intended for the blockade of *San Blas*, I have been obliged to send to *La Paz*. I expected the *Lexington* to have been here before this, but she has not yet arrived; as soon as she arrives I shall send her to *San Blas*.

The force under Colonel Telles has made no attempt to drive us from *Mazatlan*; if he should, we feel sure of being able to repulse all that he can bring against us. He has parties of cavalry in the neighborhood, which annoy the country people coming into the market, and prevent goods being sent into the country, without paying him a heavy duty. To counteract this, I have allowed the merchants to put their goods in launches, and land them any-

where on the coast, outside of his lines; thus getting them into the interior of the country, and making room for the importation of more. I have forbidden the sending of goods by land, direct from Mazatlan, into the country, to prevent their falling into Telles's hands. A little revenue will be collected at San Jose—much hope at this place; but I fear little at Guaymas.

General Yañez is, I understand, at Tepic, with a regular force of one thousand men (of all arms.) If he should in Telles and come against us, we are still strong enough to repulse them, even with a much augmented force. I enclose a memorandum of the defences, prepared under the direction and advice of Lieutenant Halleck, of engineers, and hope all I have done in this matter may meet the approbation of the department.

The ships have suffered a little with the fever of the country, and we have yet a large sick list. Every precaution has been taken to preserve the health of the men, and the list is daily decreasing. Our men have been, necessarily, much exposed on shore; at first, night and day; notwithstanding which, the British ship *Grampus*, of 50 guns, at anchor within hail of the *Independence*, has a larger sick list than either of our ships; her crew having nothing but the ordinary duty of the ship to attend to. I mention this as giving reason to believe that our men have been taken as good care of as circumstances would admit.

I must repeat my regret that I have not been able to send a ship to Tehuantepec; to have done so would have risked the maintenance of our authority in Lower California, or the safe tenure of this place.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

The Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

*Extracts from the letter of Lieutenant Charles Heywood, to Commodore W. Branford Shubrick, dated at San Jose, December 8, 1847.*

The prompt and effective protection which you have afforded us in the despatch of the *Portsmouth* in the wake of the *Southampton* to our support, receives the warmest acknowledgements of all; and the Californians most enthusiastically declare the conviction now, that, in the excitement of more stirring events, you will never forget them, or leave them to the vengeance of their enemies.

Of the Mexican forces, the most authentic information which we can obtain leads us to believe that their main force has retired from before La Paz, and established their head-quarters at San An-

tonio. There is one of their outposts within 25 miles of us, a body of 60 men, under Angulo, at Media Flores.

We are very anxious to hear from Colonel Burton, and shall act in concert with him if it is possible. We feel no apprehension of attack during the stay of the Portsmouth here, and Captain Montgomery is lending us every assistance in fortifying this place, and has assured me that he will not leave until he considers us sufficiently strong to defend ourselves. I must confess that we are all anxious to become the offensive party, the moment that it can be done without exposing our men to the chances of being too heavily outnumbered. It is my own opinion that if a respectable force marches from La Paz against the enemy, desertion from their ranks will leave their leaders and the more refractory of their supporters an easy prey to justice; and any parties of them who may seek refuge in this direction can be intercepted in an attempt to escape. I deem it essentially necessary to the future quiet of this part of California that the prominent men in this movement should be secured, and all the arms delivered over. That done, a small force can take care of the country, provided that all shipments from the enemy on the other side of the gulf are effectually cut off.

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A Californian who has just come in from the interior, who was despatched last night, reports that he went as far as Cada Ano, distant twenty miles, where, at the residence of Jose Maria Verdezco, he saw a number of saddled horses, and the night being dark, retired without being seen himself, and, hiding his horse, he approached the house from the rear where the underbrush is thick. There were many people outside, whom he soon knew to be a party of the enemy, and gathered from their conversation that the outposts at Rancho Viego was composed of fifty men, and that the main body consisted of three hundred and fifty men at San Antonio, who were waiting for the news of the march of troops against them, with the hope of leading them into an ambush.

Of course, all due allowance must be made for the probable desire of the enemy to represent themselves as formidable as possible

*Endorsement made on the envelope by Commander John B. Montgomery after this despatch was closed, being the latest intelligence from San Jose.*

*December 9, 1847.*

Since closing this, we have intelligence strongly indicative of a general breaking up. They are separating into small parties, and some said to be marching towards the districts where they reside. It is reported that Pineda is at San Antonio, said to have been wounded at La Paz, from which place we have no intelligence.

*Memoranda of American defences at Mazatlan, (Sinaloa.)*

The "Cuartel" is occupied by the main body of our forces. This building encloses a rectangular space, about 220 feet by 110 feet. The walls are from 12 to 15 feet in height, and thick enough to resist field artillery for a considerable length of time. The side towards the town has been pierced for an 18-pounder in embrasure, which commands a large portion of the city. Two carronades are mounted on the top of the "Cuartel" buildings, and the whole enclosing wall is arranged for musketry.

In front of the "Cuartel," (the side towards the main land,) a demi-lune battery has been commenced, and two 24-pounders, one carronade, and one 9-pounder, mounted in barbette. There is sufficient space in this battery for several additional guns, if required. They can be well defended by musketry from the doors and windows, and from the top of the "Cuartel," which is only a few yards in the rear. The position of this battery is commanding, and secures all the ground between the old harbor and a high hill on the right. On this hill we have constructed a pretty strong redoubt, now armed with two 9-pounders, and one eight-inch mortar. Other guns will be placed here if deemed necessary.

The position is a very strong one, and commands all the space between the "Cuartel" and the Estero. Its guns may, also, be brought to bear on the town. The redoubt is about midway between the "Cuartel" and the Estero. On a commanding height, about six hundred yards in front of this line, we have erected a circular redoubt, with embrasures for five guns. Two carronades and an eight-inch mortar are already mounted, and the others will soon be in place. This position is commanding, and covers all the approaches to the town, except the ford by the Estero; this, however, is seen by the redoubt at the right of the "Cuartel."

These lines, when completed, will render it impossible for the enemy to retake the place, and they are already sufficiently strong to enable us to repel a force greatly superior to our own. It may be remarked that the public buildings in Mazatlan are sufficient to garrison a large number of troops. Provisions and fuel, however, are scarce, and can be procured only with difficulty and at great expense.

True copy of the original handed in by Lieutenant H. W. Hal-  
leck, engineers.

HENRY LA REINTRIE, *Secretary.*

No. 73.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, December 15, 1847.*

SIR: I forward with this a copy of a report from Captain Laval-  
lette, of an affair between a party of seamen under the command  
of Lieutenant Montgomery Lewis, detached from the garrison

posted on shore for the protection of Mazatlan, and a detachment of the enemy on the night of the 13th instant.

The most convincing proof of the steadiness and good conduct of the officers and men on this occasion is to be found in the facts. They left head-quarters at 9, p. m., marched ten miles over a bad road, surprising and defeating a superior force of regular troops strongly entrenched, and returned to head-quarters by 5, a. m., without the loss of a single man.

There is good reason to believe, from reports made by persons who have come in since, that the number of killed is greater than reported, and that a number were wounded.

The party attacked was the advanced guard of the forces of General Telles, encamped at San Sebastian, about twenty miles from this.

Some pennons taken from the enemy on this occasion, on one of which is a *death's head*, will be forwarded to the department by the earliest opportunity.

Some horses, saddles, sabres, escopettes, &c., &c., were captured.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, MAZATLAN,  
December 14, 1847.

SIR: Having received information that a party of from thirty to forty of the enemy were encamped about ten miles from this place, I despatched Lieutenant Montgomery Lewis in charge of a party consisting of the following officers and men: Lieutenant Henry A. Wise, Passed Midshipmen Baldwin and English, and fifty sailors; thirteen from the Congress, and the balance from the Independence. The expedition succeeded in surprising the enemy, and had it not been for the darkness of the night, in all probability the whole party would have been killed or captured. As it was, two officers and six men were left dead on the field, and it is supposed many more were wounded.

The panic created in the camp of the enemy was so great that they fled, only firing two shots. Four horses, saddles and bridles, a quantity of arms of different kinds, &c., was brought in by the party, and many destroyed on the ground.

At 11½ o'clock, last night, I despatched Lieutenant Russell in charge of a party of twenty of his marines, with orders to march out to "Palos Prietos," and in the event of hearing any firing to join the party and afford them such assistance as might be in his power.

Lieutenant Lewis thinks, from the quantity of arms and other ar-



ticles found in the camp, that there must have been from seventy to eighty men in the camp.

He speaks in the highest terms of the steady coolness of his officers and men. Lawrence Cendona, the wardroom steward of the Congress, accompanied the expedition, and was the only one injured, he having received a slight wound in the hand from one of our men in the charge.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. F. LAVALLETTE,

*Captain and Governor.*

Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron, Mazatlan.*

N. B. The enemy were encamped on a hill in a very strong position, with entrenchments. Lieutenant Lewis reports that when the order to charge was given, the great rivalry seemed to exist among the men who should get up first.

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No. 77.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, December 22, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you copies of a correspondence which was enclosed to me by Lieutenant Charles Heywood, commanding at San José, and which speaks for itself.

I have authorized Lieutenant Heywood to pay the Californians as landsmen, at the rate of nine dollars per month, and to ration them, but not to employ any more of them as scouts, &c., than he may actually need.

To Captains B. Simmons and John Barker, of the whale ships "Magnolia" and "Edward," I have tendered, through Lieutenant Heywood, my thanks for their timely and patriotic conduct, which I have pleasure in bring to the notice of the department.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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SAN JOSE, *December 15, 1847.*

SIR: It is my duty to draw your attention to the enclosed correspondence, by which you will perceive a disposition manifested by the captains of the whale ships "Magnolia" and "Edward" to assist the unfortunate inhabitants of this place during the apprehensions created by the recent attack upon this post by the enemy. The timely notice which you received of the outbreak in

Lower California, and the prompt and effective measure which you took to suppress it, in the despatch of the Portsmouth to our relief, and the Cyane to La Paz, gave the gentlemen referred to, Captain B. Simmons and Captain John Barker, an opportunity of prosecuting their voyage with only a trifling delay of some five or six days; but the readiness with which they yielded to the request made to them to anchor in this port, and the trouble which they took in carrying off a number of families, at a time when an attack was expected every night, is highly creditable to them.

They furthermore offered to send on shore men, and to volunteer their personal assistance in strengthening our garrison, in case that it should be possible to land, in event of an attack, and on the —, the entire crews of the two ships, leaving only sufficient men on board to take care of the vessels, landed and marched up to the town; there were in all sixty of them, in a half uniform of red shirts, with banners; and armed with muskets, lances, spades, and even harpoons, and came on in very good order, presenting rather a formidable appearance, and serving to reassure the citizens here, whose confidence had forsaken them, in consequence of the smallness of our own force.

We went part of the way to meet them, and escorted them back with our eighteen marines, and during the day that they remained on shore they conducted themselves with the greatest propriety.

We gave them, at parting, three cheers and thanked them for their good will.

There was another service which they done us, in sending on shore powder and other things which we needed, and which was returned on the arrival of the Southampton.

In short, both these gentlemen seemed extremely anxious to oblige us in any way in their power; and I had great pleasure in assuring them of my personal acknowledgments, and that I should make it known to yourself at a future time.

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

CHARLES HEYWOOD,

*Lieut. Com'dt. U. S. forces, San Jose.*

To Commodore WM. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron, Mazatlan.*

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SAN JOSE, *November 23, 1847.*

SIR: I beg leave, on the part of a number of citizens of this place, to represent the following facts for your consideration:

The people here have some of them witnessed, and all of them known, of the gallant defence which, with a handfull of men, you have made against an enemy, with the fearful odds of five to one against you; an enemy well mounted and armed, and provided with cannon and all the munitions of war—an enemy who have proved themselves as courageous, determined, and not deficient in skill, and

who have availed themselves of every favorable position to harrass you, with a tact that must be admitted.

And it has been seen that you have not only maintained your defence in a siege of sixty hours, but beat the enemy off with a heavy loss.

But you have not been able to effect entire protection to the town; this was impossible, and although you have offered generously an asylum to the women and children within the barracks, yet from your confined quarters, this must be necessarily limited to a few, and even those much exposed to the fire of the enemy, as the inner walls of the two houses defended bear ample testimony; and the consequence has been that the greater portion of these unfortunate people have sought safety in flight to the mountains, where they have been exposed to every privation and to insult from foraging parties of the enemy.

The citizens of this place beg leave to represent to you that they have positive information, and every reason to believe, that the one hundred and fifty men commanded by Matias Moreno, who commenced an attack upon you on the 19th, have, since their retreat from this place, formed a junction with an equal force, amounting in all to over three hundred well armed men, who, under General Pineda, intend a second descent upon this place, and are actually in march.

The people here have every reason to confide in your courage and skill, and in that of your officers, to meet any emergency, but from the facts already alluded to, it is evident that you must confine yourself to the defensive, and that the town will be again in the hands of the enemy, exposed to the fire of both parties. Therefore, in this critical juncture, in order to secure a refuge in the hour of danger for the women and children, they beg of you to intercede with Captain B. Simmons, of the whale ship "Magnolia," and Captain Jno. Barker, of the whaler "Edward," just arrived here, to remain at anchor off this port, to receive on board any of the helpless and non-combatant inhabitants who may wish to seek safety on board, until the arrival of a reinforcement enables you to drive back the tide of war from their doors.

Hoping, sir, that you will give this matter your earnest attention, I beg leave to subscribe myself, on the part of the citizens of San José, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EUGENE F. GILLESPIE.

To Lieutenant CHS. HEYWOOD,  
*Commanding United States forces,  
 San Jose, Lower California.*

SAN JOSE, November 25, 1847.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to hand you, enclosed, a copy of a communication received, on the part of the citizens of this place from Mr. Eugene F. Gillespie, an American and a gentleman, whom,

for the good conduct which he displayed as a volunteer on the occasion of the recent attack upon this garrison, I have reason to respect, and every wish to oblige; and, as the reasons advanced are not without foundation, I beg leave to offer them for your consideration, supported by the wish that you may be able to accede to the request contained in his letter.

I am well aware that a detention of this kind must be prejudicial to your interest, and I am not authorized to promise a remuneration for the delay. I will, however, represent the facts to the commodore, and have no doubt that the government will take it into consideration, under the circumstances, not to speak of the satisfaction which I am sure it will afford you to render an especial service to the defenceless portion of the inhabitants of this place.

With respect, gentlemen, I am, your obedient servant,

CHS. HEYWOOD,

*Lieut. United States navy, commanding officer, San Jose.*

Captain B. SIMMONS, "*Magnolia.*"

Captain JNO. BARKER, "*Edward.*"

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SAN JOSE, *November 25, 1847.*

SIR: In possession of esteemed favor of this date, enclosing a communication from Mr. Eugene F. Gillespie, in behalf of the citizens of this place requesting us to remain at anchor here for a short time to afford an asylum to the women and children in case of a renewed attack upon the town on the part of the enemy, and until the arrival of a vessel of war or reinforcement to the garrison, we have to reply that the appeal is one which no man of Christian feelings could resist, and although our interest requires the prosecution of our voyage, yet, convinced of the existence of extreme danger to these unfortunate people, we will not only take the responsibility of remaining until succor arrives, but we say to them, come all, come freely, and they shall find the welcome and hospitality which we believe was never denied beneath the stars and stripes.

Without anything further than to express our congratulations upon the gallant defence made by your garrison, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st instants, against an enemy so vastly your superior in number, we remain, sir, most truly, your obedient servants,

B. SIMMONS,

*Ship Magnolia.*

JNO. S. BARKER,

*Ship Edward.*

To Lieutenant CHS. HEYWOOD,  
*Commanding U. S. forces, San Jose.*

SAN JOSE, LOWER CALIFORNIA,  
November 25, 1847.

SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your respected favor of this morning, on the part of the citizens of this place, and, in conformity to the request therein contained, have communicated with Captain B. Simmons and Captain John Barker, of the whale ships "Magnolia" and "Edward," upon the subject of their remaining at anchor at this port for a few days, to afford a refuge to the women and children, in case of a renewed attack on the part of the enemy, to which I am happy to hand you herewith a copy of their reply.

In reference to the flattering terms in which you refer to the defence made by this garrison on the 19th, 20th, and 21st instants, against a very superior force—a struggle in which you were not only a spectator, but a participator in our efforts, I can only say that we are always ready to fulfil our duties to the best of our abilities, and are very happy if our conduct has merited the approval of those whom we came here to protect.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. HEYWOOD,  
*Lieutenant Commanding.*

EUGENE F. GILLESPIE, Esq.,  
*San Jose.*

SAN JOSE, December 18, 1847.

SIR: In my former reports I have not dwelt with sufficient clearness upon the services of those of the Californians who accepted of our invitation to come in to the defence of the town against the enemy previous to the attack of the 19th ultimo. There were, in all, about 20 of them, and they remained from about the 12th ultimo until the arrival of the "Southampton," when I dismissed them. They are not, it is true, very effective as troops; but as patrols, scouts, and sentinels, most vigilant, quick, and of great use. The defence of Mott's house was most entirely confided to them; and the twelve men, under Passed Midshipman McLanahan, showed no disposition to flinch, and done their duty like men. They were all rationed, of course, but I think they should also be entitled to some remuneration. They showed a disposition which was an excellent example, and by that means, became so obnoxious to the enemy that they declared them "*fuera de la ley*"—they threw their lives, their all, upon the issue; and their property, whenever the enemy has found it, has been *ruthlessly* destroyed. Many of them, for instance, Jye. Buardi, have been ruined, as the penalty of their fidelity to our cause and to good faith. I told them, upon dismissing them, that their conduct would be appreciated, and that I should represent it to the commodore; and in laying it before you, I confess that my feelings are greatly enlisted in their favor. I do not know whether any provision can be made

for a temporary enlistment of this kind; but I think they most richly deserve a reward and encouragement for their past good behavior. I have great pleasure in referring these matters to you, and in bearing testimony in their favor.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. HEYWOOD,

*Lieutenant U. S. N., commanding forces at San José.*

Commodore WM. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron, Mazatlan.*

No. 80.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, January 24, 1848.*

SIR: The two blockading vessels, the Lexington and the barque "Whiton," being together at San Blas on the 12th instant, Lieutenant Commandant Theodorus Bailey, senior officer, took advantage of that circumstance to land a party of men, under Lieutenant Commandant Frederick Chatard, who captured the guns of the place and the custom-house boat.

The papers enclosed with this, being copies of the reports of Lieutenants Bailey and Chatard, will show to the department the proper and creditable manner in which the duty was executed.

Mexico has now not a gun mounted on the coast of the Pacific, except at Acapulco. A small additional force would have enabled me to disarm that place also.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

HON. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT BAILEY OF THE CAPTURE OF SAN BLAS.

UNITED STATES SHIP LEXINGTON,  
*Off San Blas, January 12, 1848.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, where I found Lieutenant Commandant Chatard, of the United States barque "Whiton," and relieved him in the charge of the blockade.

This morning I organized a force, consisting of three officers and twenty-seven men from this ship, and two officers and fifteen men from the "Whiton," under Lieutenant Chatard, and despatched them on shore for the purpose of taking the town and fortified

works at San Blas, which duty was performed in a most creditable manner by that officer, bringing off two pieces of artillery from the fort, a fine boat, belonging to the custom-house, and two small schooners, which were found anchored in a creek inside of the mole.

The guns and boat are much needed for the efficient equipment of the *Whiton*. I have put them on board that vessel.

In taking the town and works of San Blas, I instructed Lieutenant Commandant Chatard not to hoist our flag, as that would involve the necessity of leaving a force on shore to protect it; which the small number of men allowed the *Lexington* would not admit of.

The expedition, although a bloodless one, reflects the highest credit on those engaged in it, having been conducted without offence to the peaceable inhabitants of the city, and attaining the ends desired.

For further particulars I refer you to Lieutenant Commandant Chatard's official report of the affair.

The barque *Whiton* I shall despatch this afternoon to the blockade of Manzanillo, in prosecution of your orders.

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

T. BAILEY,

*Lieutenant Comm'g naval forces off San Blas.*

To Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commander-in-chief U. S. Pacific squadron.*

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UNITED STATES BARQUE WHITON,  
*Off San Blas, January 12, 1848.*

SIR: In obedience to your order, I landed at San Blas with twenty-seven men from the *Lexington*, and fifteen from the barque *Whiton*, with the following officers: Lieutenant McComb, Passed Midshipman McArann, of the *Lexington*; and Passed Midshipman Austin, and Acting Midshipman Lavallette, from the barque.

Having reached the custom-house, I sent the boats alongside of a schooner lying out in the stream, in charge of Mr. Myers, captain's clerk, doing duty as acting midshipman in the *Lexington*, to await our return.

With thirty men, accompanied by Lieutenant McComb and the rest of the officers, I marched through the town, about a mile, to the fort. Though about an hundred of the *citizens* looked on, no one opposed our passage. We thoroughly overhauled the fort, and found only a couple of carriage guns and several old gun carriages, besides some few shot. We took possession of the guns, and I had them transported to the beach. I also demanded the custom-house boat, which they very reluctantly informed me was moored up a creek back of the town. I despatched Passed Midshipman Austin and Acting Midshipman Lavallette, with ten men, to find her, and send her off to the ship, which duty he executed very promptly,

and returned in time to assist me in cutting out two schooners from the harbor, which I towed out and anchored near the Lexington.

The whole expedition was conducted perfectly to my satisfaction, with much order, the men behaving themselves remarkably well. Also, I have to thank Lieutenant McComb and Passed Midshipman McArann for their efficient services in aiding me to perform the duty assigned me.

I have to request that you will allow me to mount the two guns on board of my barque, and also the use of the boat, during my cruize to blockade Manzanillo.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK CHATARD.

To THEODORUS BAILEY, Esq.,

*Commanding U. S. blockading forces, off San Blas.*

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No. 81.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, January 31, 1848.*

SIR: My last communication, via Mexico, was dated January 9, (No. 78,) since which nothing of importance has taken place here. The enemy seems satisfied that we should hold quiet possession of Mazatlan.

General Telles has been deprived of his command, and the governor of Sinaloa, Don Rafael de la Vega, has taken charge of the troops in person. He is not a military man, however, and contents himself with stationing small detachments in the neighboring towns, to prevent the passage of goods into the interior; at the same time allowing all goods and supplies to come freely into the town. The business of the place is consequently increasing, and foreign vessels find it to their advantage to land their cargoes, as, notwithstanding the outposts of Governor Vega, they can succeed, by a little bribery, in getting goods into the interior.

I have been gradually and silently reducing our force on shore, still keeping a sufficient number to guard against any surprise on the part of the enemy.

I have received reports from the blockading vessel at Manzanillo up to January 21, and at San Blas to the 18th—those two vessels being together at San Blas on the 12th instant. Lieutenant Commanding Bailey took advantage of the circumstance to land a force under Lieutenant Chatard, and captured the only two guns, 12-pounders, at the fort, and the custom-house boats. No resistance was made, and the business was conducted with propriety and discretion.

Lieutenant Chatard landed a small party at Manzanillo, and spiked three guns, 24 or 32-pounders, at a short distance from the village. Mexico has not now a gun mounted on the coast of the Pacific, except at Acapulco; and a small additional force would



have enabled me, ere this, to have captured and disabled or taken off those.

Commander Du Pont writes from La Paz, under date of January 17, that "there is no probability of any demonstration on either post, in my opinion, and quite a certainty that nothing could be effected if it were attempted."

Lieutenant Heywood writes from San José, January 21, that the enemy is hovering around him, but seems confident that he will be able to maintain his position. The Southampton was temporarily absent when he wrote, but it is with him before this. I have not heard from Guaymas since the visit of the Dale to this place on the 8th January. A great deal of labor has been done by our men on shore at Mazatlan. A demi-lune breastwork has been erected in front of the "Cuartel," with a deep ditch around it, and two hills fortified as outposts. It is very creditable to them that no complaint has been made of outrage on the inhabitants; both officers and men mingle freely with the citizens, and the most harmonious intercourse has existed. I have found it necessary to mount a company of horsemen, selected from the crews of the two ships, for the purpose of watching the movements of the enemy, and acting as a patrol guard in the town. Some of the horses and saddles were captured from the enemy, and some purchased; the expense is inconsiderable, in comparison with the services rendered.

I have received dates from Governor Mason up to the 6th January; all was quiet in Upper California.

Colonel Mason gives me no hopes of being able to send me troops to this place, and very few to Lower California.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

FEBRUARY 1, 1848.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received information that a small party of Lieutenant Heywood's command has been cut off by the enemy, about the 22d ultimo. The party consisted of Passed Midshipmen A. F. Warley and J. M. Duncan, three privates of marines, one volunteer sergeant, one seaman, and one Californian, who had been sent down to the beach for the purpose of receiving some articles for the garrison, from a small schooner, and, while awaiting there, were suddenly surrounded by one hundred and fifty of the enemy's cavalry. Since their capture, they have been heard from, and state that none of them were injured, and that they are kindly treated.

The "Southampton" touched here last evening from Guaymas, and sails this morning for La Paz to take the place of the "Cyane," with instructions to Commander Du Pont to go to San José and take care of that post. Commander Selfridge came from Guaymas

in the "Southampton," and remains here until an opportunity offers for the United States. His wound is improving, though he is yet unable to walk.

Very respectfully, &c., &c., &c.,

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK.

Hon. J. Y. MASON,

*Secretary of the Navy, Washington. D. C.*

No. 83.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, February 21, 1848.*

SIR: I have an opportunity, by a gentleman going direct to Washington, via Central America, to make this communication.

Since my last, dated January 31, No. 81, (via Mexico,) we have been busily engaged in completing the defensive works on the land side of Mazatlan. They are now finished, and I think I risk nothing in saying that, with a force of four or five hundred men, this flourishing town and important port can be held against any force that the enemy will probably be able to bring against it, even in the absence of all the naval force.

I have had a correspondence with Governor Mason on the subject, and he fully concurs with me in opinion as to the importance of not relinquishing our hold here, while the war lasts. He has taken measures to raise volunteers for Lower California, still in a state of ferment, and this place, and promises, if possible, to send a thousand men for the two services between this and the first of May. This will liberate the ships, and enable the commander of the squadron to keep up a strict blockade, and carry out the other views of the Department. A vast majority of the people of Mazatlan are, I have every reason to believe, well disposed towards us. There has been no dissension between our people and them. It has not been necessary to punish any Mexican more severely than by confinement on board ship, and but few cases of that, and there has been no complaint of any outrage by any of our men on them. The merchants tell me that there is more shipping in this port now than they recollect at the same season of any previous year; two vessels of some size have been built and launched as American vessels, and will wear the flag of the United States. Persons coming from the interior, report that the manner in which Mazatlan has been ruled has gone far to reconcile the country people to its occupation. About one hundred and eighty men who were in the military service of the enemy have come in, given their parole, and resumed their occupations as citizens.

The export of dye-wood (the Brazil wood of commerce) being free, is resumed with activity, but the heavy duty on the precious metals causes them to be smuggled from the many small ports and inlets which we have no means of guarding.

The force of the enemy in the neighborhood, under Governor Rafael de la Vega, is feeble and is daily wasting away, and as soon as it is found that we have other force than that furnished from the squadron, will, I doubt not, disperse altogether, and leave the intercourse with the interior free; and when this is known, it will have a most stimulating effect on the commerce of the port.

The junta municipal, elected by the inhabitants, has acted harmoniously with Captain Lavallette, doing duty as governor, under my supervision. All interior duties have been abolished, and the funds necessary for the support of the police and other expenses of the town, raised by taxes on real estate, stores, taverns, billiard rooms and other places of public amusement. This relieves the lower class from the onerous alcabala duties under which they groaned during the rule of their own government, and causes them to look upon us as friends rather than as conquerors.

I feel pride in recording the fidelity to the flag of our men doing duty on shore, laboring at the erection of fortifications, and doing the, to them, unusual duty of soldiers, exposed to the seductions of the enemy through his emissaries; there has been only one desertion from us to him, a man, rated quarter-gunner, is believed to be in his ranks. One other, a boy, is missing, but cannot be traced to the enemy. This, considering the usually unstable character of sailors, is highly creditable to them.

The marines have behaved with the fidelity and constancy which characterizes that valuable corps, and I embrace this opportunity respectfully to recommend that ships coming to this station be allowed as large a complement of these valuable men as possible. The service would be greatly benefitted by doubling the number allowed to each ship, and reducing to the same extent, if necessary, the complement of landsmen and ordinary seamen. The want of marines is strongly felt in all operations on shore.

I have just received from Lieutenant Edward M. Yard, in temporary command of the Dale, a report of two affairs with the enemy in the neighborhood of Guaymas, a copy of which is enclosed, with copies of the report of Lieutenants Craven and Stanley. My instructions to Lieutenant Yard were positive, not to risk his men on shore, "without strong reason to believe that the results will be of benefit to the public service."

In these cases he seems to have good reason for landing, and the expeditions were both conducted with judgment and gallantry.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

## REPORT OF LIEUTENANT YARD OF OPERATIONS NEAR GUAYMAS.

U. S. SLOOP DALE,  
*Guaymas, February 13, 1848.*

SIR: The British frigate *Grampus* being about to sail for Mazatlan, affords me an opportunity to report to you the occurrences that have taken place here since the sailing of the *Southampton*, as also the present state of affairs in this quarter, as well as I can learn them.

The morning after the departure of the *Southampton*, (January 20th,) I received information, from two reliable sources, of the presence of a party of the enemy, under the command of a captain, and a guard boat, with a crew of four men, under the late captain of the port, being stationed at the village of Cochori, distant about nine miles to the south and eastward of our anchorage. My informants were persons in whom I had reasons to place much confidence, having been in the employ of this ship and of the *Southampton* for some time, and had been found faithful, and seemingly interested in our cause. During our former visit here, we had succeeded, with much difficulty, in opening a trade for fresh provisions at this village and with the Yaque Indians, which was continued with the *Southampton* during our absence.

As the continuance of the enemy at this point would cut us off from all these advantages, as well as establish a kind of blockade over the bay, I determined at once to dislodge him; and, with the minute information in my possession, (my informants volunteering as guides,) I deemed a surprise as the best. I accordingly organized a force consisting of about fifty men, and with the officers to be employed in the enterprise arranged the plan which, I am happy to say, was most successfully carried out, without any loss or injury on our part. For the details of the affair, I respectfully refer you to the enclosed report of Lieutenant Craven, which, with the eye-sketch accompanying, may serve to give you a correct idea of it.

In the absence of any instructions as to the disposition of prisoners, and it being exceedingly inconvenient to keep them on board, I determined to release them on parole, under the usual restrictions, and did so on the same day of their capture. Wishing to obtain a correct idea of the position of the enemy's camp, I availed myself of the opportunity thus occasioned by setting the prisoners on shore, to address, by an officer under a flag, a communication to the commandant general, offering to release a wounded prisoner on board, in order that his comforts might be increased, and I am glad to say that the officer was very courteously received. The next day a polite answer was returned, by an officer under a flag, and the wounded prisoner having died the evening before, I had him buried in the grave yard near the town, in his presence. Having reason to suspect that there might be some vessels on the coast to the northward, I had the launch fitted and provisioned for a cruise, and placed under charge of Lieutenant Stanley, with orders to proceed up the coast, examining the numerous bays and anchorages,

and in the event of finding any vessels in them, or hovering on the coast, whether enemies or neutrals, to send them to this port.

After an absence of three days, he returned, having gone up the coast some forty miles, where he found at anchor the released brigantine Mazatlea, Vial, master. He found her papers correct, and would have sent her to this place, but for a pass from Lieutenant Commanding Thorburn, who had fallen in with him at sea, authorizing him to go to the Tetas de Cabra to obtain a cargo of flour for Lieutenant Colonel Burton's command at La Paz.

In consequence of this, Lieutenant Stanley permitted her to remain, taking a bond from the master, forfeiting the vessel in default of his coming here to get a clearance before going down the gulf. On Lieutenant Stanley's return, he captured a sloop rigged launch from Mulejé, laden with panoche (sugar of the country) and dried fruit, and brought her in. After taking out a thousand pounds of the former to issue to the crew, in lieu of molasses, of which we had none, the whole cargo being of a perishable nature, I ransomed the remainder. Several letters of interest were taken in this boat, a copy of one (the others being much mutilated) I send, as it may be of some importance to the commander-in-chief, or to Lieutenant Colonel Burton, as showing how the means were obtained to equip the enemy's force in Lower California. I immediately despatched the launch again to the same quarter, in hopes of catching another boat expected from the other side; and she returned, after an absence of three days, without success. I again sent her off, and also the first cutter, to the southward, to examine the coast between this and the Yaque river. Both returned without having fallen in with anything.

Lieutenant Stanley has been almost constantly employed on boat service, and has been exceedingly zealous and useful in the performance of this duty.

Since the affair of Cochori, the enemy has withdrawn all his outposts, with the exception of one almost within sight of the town, and maintains only a few videttes to spy our movements. I also understand that he is being constantly reduced by desertions, until his force does not now exceed eighty men, exclusive of the national guard, who are not at present under arms, and are unwilling to perform military duty. The people, I am credibly informed, are exceedingly anxious for the military force to retire, that they may return to their homes and occupations. I have been endeavoring in every way in my power to encourage this feeling, by representing that we wish them to return to this town, when the port will be opened for trade, and permission given to carry on commerce under certain restrictions. Whether this has produced any effect or not, I cannot say, but I think it is probable that the enemy will have to retire into the interior before long, as it is scarcely possible for him to maintain his position here.

The Yagues, who seem to be quite as intelligent and civilized as the lower class of the Mexicans, appear to enjoy in some degree an independent government. They are becoming quite restless, and might be incited to hostility against the military chief of the de-

partment. Although I have given them no countenance in this respect, it has been my endeavor to cultivate a friendly intercourse. Having a message from their general a short time since, I wrote to him, expressing my pleasure at seeing his people, and assuring him that they should be well treated and receive a fair price for anything they brought to dispose of.

With a view to promote the state of things just spoken of and encourage the disaffection towards the Mexican authorities, I despatched last night a strong force under the command of Lieutenant Stanley, accompanied by Lieutenant Tansil of the marines, and Midshipmen Adams, Hamilton, and Houston, to surprise the outpost before mentioned. The enterprise was not so successful as I would have wished, owing to the extreme vigilance of the enemy; but their post was entirely broken up. One prisoner and three stand of arms were captured without firing a shot; the rest, by a precipitate retreat, escaped in the darkness. For the particulars of the expedition, I respectfully refer you to the report of Lieutenant Stanley, herewith enclosed.

We have now on board about six week's water, on our usual allowance, (three quarts per man.) We can obtain a small supply at Cochori, but of bad quality, and getting it is attended with risk.

Be assured, sir, whilst endeavoring to harrass the enemy as much as possible, I shall keep in view your instructions, and not hazard any enterprise without great caution or sufficient motive.

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

EDWARD M. YARD,  
*Lieutenant Commanding.*

To Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron, Mazatlan.*

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LIEUTENANT STANLEY'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES SHIP DALE,  
*Guaymas, February 13, 1848.*

SIR: In obedience to your order of last night, I landed at one o'clock with the marines and parts of companies A and B, (seamen,) and marched to the attack of the post of Bacocho Vampa.

Lieutenant R. Tansill, a soldier of vigor and judgment in any emergency, led the attack from the northwest; Midshipman Houston with ten men led from the southwest; and I, with Midshipmen J. Adams and J. B. Hamilton, led from the west.

The barracks is situated on a spur of the mountain facing the west, stony and bushy, which renders a near approach without discovery impossible. As soon as the sentinel hailed us, according to my previous arrangement, we charged in double quick time. But duty and ambition could not take us up to the barracks as fast as fear carried the flying enemy away. We made but one of them

prisoners; several of the others left their arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and stores, and an officer the best part of his uniform. Some of these I granted as trophies to the men, who behaved with perfect coolness.

Having seen a light in the town of Guaymas while on our march to Bacochi Vampa, on my return I made a strict search in its vicinity, which delayed our reaching the ship until 8 o'clock.

Our tiresome march, through difficult by-paths, did not cause any cessation of that vigilance and activity which the above named midshipmen have displayed on former occasions.

Very respectfully,

FAB. STANLEY,  
*Lieutenant, United States navy.*

To Lieutenant Commanding E. M. YARD,  
*United States ship Dale, Bay of Guaymas.*

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LIEUTENANT CRAVEN'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES SHIP DALE,  
*Bay of Guaymas, January 31, 1848.*

SIR: I have the satisfaction of reporting to you that the expedition to Cochori, on the morning of the 30th, was completely successful.

I left the ship at 1, a. m., with the detachment of seamen under Lieutenant Stanley, Midshipmen Houston and Hamilton, and the sergeant's guard of marines. After proceeding about four miles down the coast, we landed within three miles of the town, leaving the boats in charge of Gunner Myers, with orders to continue on slowly and await further signal from me. We marched upon the place in two parties, Lieutenant Stanley leading the advance, and the main body led by myself. On approaching the village, I detailed the marines for the attack of the picket guard, with orders to the sergeant to lie in ambush, until he was satisfied we had reached the barracks. Taking a circuit of a mile, we came upon the town from its rear, and, marching with utmost silence, advanced to the enclosure around the barracks without being discovered. Lieutenant Stanley, with Midshipman Houston, fled to the right, whilst my immediate command, proceeding to the left, were surrounding the place, when the sentry on the house top gave the alarm and fired upon us. Lieutenant Stanley having at this moment reached the front of the barracks, surprised and seized the sentry there with his own hands, on which many who were within rushed out by the rear of the house and fired upon my command. I ordered a charge, at the same time firing upon such as were endeavoring to escape. Several were shot, but favored by the darkness, (it was not yet daylight,) some escaped. Orderly Sergeant Ramsdell, with the marines, exercising excellent

judgment, hearing our volley, rushed upon the picket guard, killing two and capturing one.

Captain Antonio Mendoza, commanding the garrison, Lieutenant Zaavedra and six privates were taken prisoners, (one wounded and since dead,) five were left dead upon the field, and of those who escaped, I have learned three were wounded, one mortally.

A stand of colors, twenty stand of arms, and five hundred rounds of ammunition, with cartridge boxes and other accoutrements, fell into our hands.

At daylight, I made signal for the boats to join us, and at sunrise commenced embarking the men. There was much surf running, and consequently our landing and embarkation were each attended with delay and difficulty; but I have the pleasure to state that the object of our expedition was accomplished without any loss on our part. By 8, a. m., my detachments, with our prisoners and captured arms, were all in the boats, and we reached the ship at 10<sup>h</sup> 30m, a. m.

Having learned that the guard boat was some few miles down the coast, I sent a boat in charge of Midshipman Hays (who, as my aid, had already rendered valuable service) and Gunner Myers to capture her. In this they succeeded, and brought her up with her crew of four men, reaching the ship early in the afternoon.

Of the conduct of the officers and men I cannot speak too highly. To the efficient services of Lieutenant Stanley the success of the expedition is in great part owing. Midshipmen Houston and Hamilton, with their men, were prompt in the discharge of their duties. Acting Boatswain Polley, whom I had taken on shore, was zealous and active in the performance of the duties assigned him; as also was Gunner William H. Myers, to whom I had entrusted the care of the boats, with instructions to be prepared to cover us if necessary.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. AUGT. M. CRAVEN,

*Lieutenant.*

Lieut. Comm'g ED. M. YARD,  
U. S. Ship *Dale*, *Guaymas.*

No. 84.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, February 25, 1848.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith reports from Commander S. F. Du Font and Lieutenant Charles Heywood, dated 16th and 22d February, and 21st and 22d same month.

I want words to express my sense of the gallant conduct of these officers, and of the officers and men under their command, as detailed in their reports; but feel that I am perfectly safe in saying that the annals of no war can furnish instances of greater coolness, of more indomitable perseverance, of more conspicuous bravery,



and of sounder judgment, than are to be found in these details. They will be read with pride and pleasure by the department, and by every American, and will secure to all concerned a most enviable place in the estimation of their countrymen.

I have the best reason to believe that these reports, so far from overrating the acts of those concerned, are strongly imbued with the modesty of true courage, which adheres to truth but shrinks from exaggeration, and rather diminishes than magnifies its own deeds.

The satisfaction arising from this brilliant victory over the enemy is clouded by the fall of Passed Midshipman Tenant McLanahan, a young officer of great promise. He received the fatal wound standing by the flag of his country, and died in the hour of victory—an early but enviable death—placing his name high on the roll of those who peril all in the cause of their country, and giving to his afflicted friends the mournful satisfaction arising from the reflection that he has sealed a life of honor with a death of glory.

The presence of the *Cyane*, and the excellent judgment of Commander Du Pont and Lieutenant Heywood, will, I hope, secure the garrison at San José from further molestation, until the measures which Governor Mason informs me he is taking, to send reinforcements into the territory, can be effected.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
WM. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

REPORTS OF COMMANDER DU PONT OF HIS OPERATIONS AT SAN JOSE

UNITED STATES SHIP *CYANE*,  
*Off San Jose, Lower California, February 16, 1848.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your order of the 31st ultimo, received at La Paz, per Southampton, I sailed with all despatch to the relief of Lieutenant Heywood, it being moreover evident from our last news from San Antonio that he had the whole enemy's force upon him at San José, rendering it certain that the provisions I had sent him a few days before could not have been landed.

Fortunate in getting out of the devious channel of La Paz without the usual delays from grounding, I arrived here on Monday, 14th instant, at sundown.

During our approach the report of artillery occasionally reached us from the cuartel, over which, after a long and anxious gaze, we could make out that our flag was still waving. This, however, was the only cheering sight—not a human being could our glasses de-

fect on top or around the cuartels. A Mexican flag was conspicuously flying about the centre of the town, and immediately facing our own; no messenger was seen approaching the bay side. It was evident the post was closely besieged.

The boats were immediately hoisted out, and preparations made for landing all the force we could venture to take out of the ship at such an anchorage as this. In the meantime night set in, and the firing from the cuartel had ceased. Believing that nearly the whole force of the enemy would be distributed along the road from the beach to the town, about a mile and three quarters in distance, offering every facility for a most destructive ambuscade by night or day, and reflecting on the difficulty of controlling the impetuosity of seamen in the excitement of a night attack on shore, I determined to wait until daylight before landing, unless the cuartel should be attacked, in which case we would land at all hazards.

This was the order for the night—to us a long and anxious one. It was one of still greater anxiety to Lieutenant Heywood, lest we should land and attempt to march before day. He had seen a part of the preparations of the enemy—admitted by himself (the enemy) to be three hundred strong—though rated at double that number by others, including a company of Yaca Indians (seventy) from Sonora, and a company of infantry, Peñida's Veteranos; except the latter, all finely mounted and armed with lances, carabines and rifles. He was also very apprehensive, even if we should reach San José, about our passing through that portion of the town occupied by the enemy, the houses being looped, barricaded, &c.; and, therefore, with great forethought and consideration, though pressed hard by the enemy, as he had been for the eight previous days and nights, refrained from using his artillery, though he could have done so with advantage, that we might remain in ignorance of the contest going on, the report of musketry not reaching us.

By daylight we were on the beach, and that with the ammunition dry, the surf being unusually low. Our force consisted of 89 seamen, 5 marines, and 8 officers—total 102. The officers who landed with me were Lieutenants S. C. Rowan and Geo. W. Harrison, Acting Master D. McN. Fairfax, Surgeon C. D. Maxwell, and Midshipmen E. Vanderhurst, E. Shepherd, and R. Lewis. It fell to Lieutenant Geo. L. Selden's lot to be ship keeper. The loss of his services on shore I greatly regretted, and, he being the only lieutenant on board, I had also to refuse the request of Mr. Price, purser, to accompany us, knowing that he would be of great service to Mr. Selden, should any serious disaster befall us. Acting Lieutenant Mackal, with nine men, I had left at La Paz to fit out a small craft to intercept the communication between Sonora and the peninsula. He had, as you are aware, some days before, at great personal hazard, succeeded in communicating with Lieutenant Heywood, and the information then obtained, and reported to you by him, led to your timely orders to this ship.

We marched in two companies, double file, the small field piece (3 pounder) dragged by hand, guarded by the small fraction left us of our marine guard.

Soon after leaving the beach the firing commenced on our right from bushes, &c., and horsemen began to appear in the few open spaces about us. Looking back to the ship, I found one of the pre-arranged signals already flying that the enemy was in full force in our front.

From this time a sharp fire was kept up on our flank and rear from the different covers along the whole line of road. Our general procedure was, when the glimpse of an enemy was caught by any one in file, he would step out a pace, fire, and fall in again. When the fire upon us seemed concentrated, and was specially annoying, the two companies would face alternately to the right or left, and pour in a volley. On approaching the mound on which stands the hamlet of San Vicente, we found it occupied by the enemy in considerable force, and who presented a somewhat formidable array; but moving steadily on, (though still annoyed as before on our right,) and rising the hill, a discharge from the field piece, followed by a well directed volley, drove him before us and into the bushes again. After passing through the hamlet of some twelve buildings, and descending from it to cross the arroyo, half knee deep, the enemy closed on our rear again and occupied the mound and huts, and his fire was rather hot; but halting and sending back a volley or two, we got rid of him there again. On passing a field of well grown sugar cane, we got it again, and still warmer a little further on, from a long row of bananas and plantains.

The fire of the enemy was well sustained throughout, but, with some exceptions, he always overshot, his balls just passing over the heads of our little column.

It was an animating scene, and presented some points of peculiar interest. From the ship, particularly from aloft, our progress could be distinctly followed throughout, together with the whole operations of the enemy, so much concealed from us. I had directed Lieutenant Selden, so long as the enemy continued within reach of the 32-pounder and 8-inch shell guns, to give us all the assistance he could, if we should need it. Though eagerly on the watch to do so, friend and foe seemed to him too much in contact to hazard such support.

You can imagine, sir, the intense sympathy with which our advance was watched by our friends on board, burning to be with us. They drew a long breath for us on our ascending the mound of San Vicente, where the enemy seemed to them most imposingly posted. After passing San Vicente; our shipmates thought we were through the worst, though persuaded many of us must have fallen.

To Lieutenant Heywood, however, and his gallant band, who, from the quartel, commanded a still better view, and who had been watching us with deep and fraternal solicitude, it seemed that we were more and more pressed as we approached. Our volleys, the effect of which he could see while we could not, alone gave him some confidence, and though the enemy still had a detachment in the lower part of the town, anxious, too, about leaving his sick and wounded exposed even for a moment, placing himself at the head of his garrison, brushed out the looped houses, from which he

had been so annoyed, killing one man, and sallied out of the town to our support. Fortunately we needed it not, and, just as we emerged from the last cover of the enemy, (who had redoubled his efforts, but in vain, our volleys always driving him back and punishing him well,) the parties met only to exchange a cordial greeting. Our friends could scarcely credit that we had not left many of our number on the road. Four only were struck, and of these two only were disabled.

The two parties united now marched into San Jose; a small body of the enemy, which had clung to it with much tenacity, retreated to the hill sides to the southward. There was no cavalry in that direction, and but little danger to stragglers, and Midshipman Vanderhurst was allowed with a small party to follow him.

The enemy showed a good deal of spirit and more cunning than his pursuers, in availing himself of the nature of the ground for cover, &c.; but after this little skirmish he was driven over the crest of the hill. The parties were then called in, bringing with them two prisoners, (one wounded,) two or three mules, a lance or two, guidon, &c., articles calculated to please sailors.

A few detachments of the enemy, however, still lingered in the valley, but their stay was short. The ship now performed her part, and Lieutenant Selden, no longer afraid of hurting his friends, assisted by Mr. Price and Midshipman Almond, opened upon different squads with shot and shell. One of the latter, passing over San Vicente with a wonderful range, burst over the heads of a large party. The valley was cleared, the enemy dispersed, and the communication between the town and ship re-established.

The enemy fell back to his camp at Las Animas, but broke up in the night, and retreated to San José Viego, two leagues up the valley.

The officers and men more than sustained the reputation they have earned during their long service in this ship, now over two and a half years. It was difficult at first to prevent the men rushing into the covers after their foe, where, doubtless doing havoc at first, they would soon have separated, and been ridden over and speared to a man. I am greatly indebted to Lieutenant Rowan, my able and invaluable executive officer, and to Lieutenant Harrison, for their earnest and judicious exertions to prevent this, upon which our success depended.

Our field piece, though so small, was too weakly manned; but owing to the great exertions of Acting Master Fairfax, aiding to drag it himself through the sand and across the arroyo, was always in time to do good service. The midshipmen, Messrs. Vanderhurst, Shepherd and Lewis, vied with their seniors in coolness and zeal; the first, (my aid,) more under my own eye, greatly pleased me by his cool and quick observation.

To Doctor Maxwell, ever zealous and ahead reconnoitring, I was indebted for several timely suggestions about the nature of the ground, &c. After our arrival, quickly extracting a ball from one of our wounded men, Isaac Walton, (orderly sergeant,) and dressing the other, William Eaton, (orderly sergeant,) he was off

among the skirmishers on the hill side, and soon among the advance party. Before closing this report, already too long, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of adding my humble tribute of commendation to the conduct of the garrison and its commander, Lieutenant Heywood.

Invested for twenty-one days, and closely besieged for nine; his provisions at the lowest ebb; fever and dysentery prevailing within; his wounded lying in its midst; two valuable officers—Passed Midshipmen Duncan and Warley—cut off and prisoners; women and children crowding his cuartels and consuming his supplies; two of his Californian allies deserting to the enemy, and greatly dispiriting those who remained; the enemy himself occupying the church and other buildings as strong as his own, six times his number, and fighting him eight successive days and nights—he was indomitable. Nor was this all. Two excellent breastworks, thrown up in the night, brought a cross fire on his water, and was near cutting it off effectually. A well was instantly commenced, and progress made against great obstructions. Then came another blow—the sorest of all. His gallant, unflinching, devoted second in command, Passed Midshipman Tenant McLanahan, of this ship, was killed by a rifle shot in the neck, (surviving only two hours after the wound,) on the main cuartel, (Mission House,) on the 11th of February. This left him Passed Midshipman G. A. Stevens, (Independence,) for his only officer, who zealously exerted himself to meet such emergency; for even his brave and valuable volunteer aid, Mr. Eugene Gillespie, was among the fever patients.

Knowing your anxious desire that our flag should wave wherever once hoisted, and also your solicitude about the post San José, it gives me pleasure to be able to assure you of the security of both. What means should be adopted to put down effectually this movement in Lower California, so destructive to the property of its best people, (our friends,) I will endeavor to suggest in another report.

The loss of the enemy, of course, is all conjecture; the numbers reported by the friendly Californians range from thirteen to thirty-five killed:

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

S. F. DU PONT, *Commander.*

FEBRUARY 22, 1848.

P. S.—We are provisioning the garrison, but the progress is slow and the labor heavy. We have no animals, (three mules excepted.) I think it prudent, as yet, to send escorts of fifty men with the trains—two per day. The surf is high and sometimes dangerous; our boats are knocked to pieces, but the work goes cheerily on.

Lieutenant Heywood's report is herewith forwarded.

Lieutenant S. F. D. P.

Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

*Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval force in the Pacific.*

No. 19.

U. S. SHIP CYANE,  
*Off San Jose, Lower California, February 22, 1848.*

SIR: I have only time to say that I am in receipt of your several communications of the 11th and 12th instants. The important matter contained in that of the 11th shall have my most earnest attention. At present, I consider the provisioning of Lieutenant Heywood, and otherwise strengthening his post, as paramount to everything; and I am sure this will be your opinion.

We have just heard that Pineda has arrived at Santanita, about two leagues distant, with an additional force of about 90 men.

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

S. F. DU PONT, *Commander.*

Com. W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

*Commander in-chief of the U. S. naval forces in the Pacific.*

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REPORTS OF LIEUTENANT HEYWOOD OF OPERATIONS AT SAN JOSE.

BARRACKS, SAN JOSE,  
*Lower California, February 21, 1848.*

SIR: I continue my report from the 22d ultimo, at which time my force consisted of 27 marines and 15 seamen, of which five were on the sick list, beside some 20 California volunteers, who at least served to swell our numbers.

From this date the enemy were continually in sight of us, intercepting all communication with the interior, and driving off all the cattle from the neighborhood. A party of our men who went out to endeavor to obtain cattle were driven in and narrowly escaped being cut off. We succeeded in obtaining a few cows, however, which were very necessary to us in the reduced state of our provisions, as in addition to our garrison, we were obliged in humanity to sustain some fifty women and children of the poor who sought our protection in the greatest distress. I found it necessary, as soon as our fresh beef was consumed, to put all hands on half allowance of salt provisions. We had no bread which was a privation of no inconsiderable importance. On the 4th of February the enemy closed around us more, and commenced firing upon all who showed themselves at our port holes or above the parapets.

On the morning of the 6th, the enemy appeared to be a little scattered, a considerable force being seen riding about at some distance from the cuartel to the northward, and at the same time a strong party of them, posted at the lower end of the street were keeping up an annoying fire upon us. I judged this a favorable opportunity to make a sortie upon them, and taking 25 men with me closed with them and dislodged them, driving them into the hills, without the loss of a man on our part, and returned to the cuartel.

On the morning of the 7th, it was reported to me that the enemy had broken into the houses on the main street, and that there was some property exposed which might be secured. I took a party of men and went down and brought up a number of articles belonging to the Californians who were in the cuartel. Some distant firing took place, but no injury was done us. On the same day, hearing that there were some stores of rice and tobacco in a house some 300 yards down the main street, I determined upon an effort to obtain them, and sallied out with 30 men. These were immediately fired upon from several different quarters, and some sharp fighting ensued, resulting in the death of one of my volunteers, shot through the heart. We charged down to the end of the street and drove the enemy to the cover of a corn field at the outside of the town, where they were considerably reinforced and recommenced a hot fire, but we were enabled to save a part of the articles which we were in search of, though we found that the enemy had anticipated us in part in this object, and had forced the building from the rear.

During the afternoon of the following day, Ritchie's schooner, having provisions for us from La Paz, came in sight and anchored, but a canoe which was enticed towards the shore by a white flag displayed by the enemy, was fired upon, and the schooner immediately got under way. On the 10th, the enemy had entire possession of the town. They had perforated with port-holes all of the adjacent houses and walls, and occupying the church in our rear (and hoisting their flag on Galindos house, distant 90 yards,) had a high and commanding position which exposed our back yard and kitchen to a raking fire, which from this time forth was almost incessant upon us from all quarters, the least exposure of person creating a target for fifty simultaneous shots. The enemy appeared to have some excellent rifles among other arms, and some of them proved themselves to be tolerable sharp shooters, sending their balls continually into our port-holes.

On the 11th the fire was warm, but on our part it was rarely that we could get a sight of them. In the afternoon of this day we had to lament the death of Passed Midshipman Tenant McLanahan, (attached to the U. S. ship Cyane,) a ball striking him in the right side of the neck, a little below the thyroid cartilage, lodged in the left shoulder. He died in about two hours. He was a young officer of the greatest promise, energetic, of much forethought for his age and brave to temerity. All lamented his untimely fate, and all bear willing testimony to his worth.

On the morning of the 12th at daylight, we discovered that the enemy had thrown up a breastwork upon the sand about 150 yards to the north east of the cuartel, entirely commanding our watering place. We fired several round shot at it with little effect. We succeeded in getting in some water at night, but at great hazard; the enemy being in strong force, kept a close watch upon us. Their numbers exceeded 300 men speaking within bounds. I immediately commenced digging a well in the rear of Mott's house, which is the lowest ground. I found that we had to go through

rock, and judged that we should have to dig about twenty feet. I thought it imprudent to blast, as the enemy, suspecting our intentions, would throw every obstacle in our way. The men worked cheerfully on this and the succeeding day against all difficulties. Our situation was becoming now imminently critical, having with the greatest economy but four days' water.

On the 14th we continued digging for water. We found that the enemy had thrown up a second breastwork more to the westward—giving them a cross fire upon our watering place; there was a continued fire kept up upon the cuartel during the day. At 3 o'clock 30 minutes, p. m., a sail was reported in sight, which proved to be the United States ship "Cyane." She anchored after sundown. We saw her getting boats out, and were extremely apprehensive that she would attempt to land men, when, in a night ambuscade with such odds against them, disastrous consequences might ensue. It was, of course, a joyful sight to see friends so near, but I entertained great doubt that they would be able to render us any essential assistance, the enemy being so vastly superior in numbers.

The enemy continued their fire on us during the night.

On the 15th, at daylight, we became aware that the "Cyane" was landing men. They soon commenced their advance, which, for a few minutes, was continued with the opposition of only a scattering fire; then the enemy opened upon them in earnest. They had concentrated nearly their entire force near the hamlet of San Vicente. We saw the flash of musketry through all the hills above the ranchi. There were the odds of more than three to one against our friends. Steadily they came on, giving back the fire of the enemy as they advanced.

There was still a party of the enemy occupying the town firing upon us. I took thirty men and sallied out upon them, drove them from cover—killing one and wounding several of them, and marched on to join the "Cyane" men, who, with Captain Du Pont at their head, had now drawn quite near to us. There were small detached parties of the enemy still hovering about them and firing at them, but the main body of the enemy had been broken, and retired to San Animas, distant two miles.

The march of the "Cyane" men to our relief through an enemy so vastly their superior in numbers, well mounted, and possessing every advantage in knowledge of the ground, was certainly an intrepid exploit, as creditably performed as it was skillfully and boldly planned, reflecting the greatest honor on all concerned, and resulting most fortunately for us in our harrassed situation. They had but four wounded. This cannot be termed anything but the most remarkable good luck, considering the severe fire that their heroic little band was exposed to. The loss of the enemy we have not positively ascertained. We hear of thirteen killed with certainty, and general report says thirty-five. Wounded not known.

Of the total loss of the enemy in their attacks upon the cuartel, I cannot speak with certainty. We have found several graves, and know of a number of wounded, one of whom we have in the cu-



artel, a prisoner. I suppose their total loss to be not far from fifteen killed and many wounded. It could not have been less than this. Our own total loss was three killed, and four wounded slightly.

After the death of Passed Midshipman McLanahan, there remained but one officer to my assistance. To Passed Midshipman George A. Stevens, who, for his coolness and indefatigable zeal at a time when so much devolved upon him; I am most happy to accord the greatest credit and highest praise; and, at the same time, must honorably mention the conduct of a volunteer, Mr. Eugene Gillespie, who, although suffering from illness, never deserted his post, and was with me in the sortie of the 7th. The non-commissioned officers and men went through much privation, unceasing watchfulness, and danger, without a murmur, and with one spirit of resistance to the last. I cannot express too highly my satisfaction in their conduct.

Captain Du Pont, immediately on his arrival here, becoming aware of our situation as regards provisions, took measures for our supply. The day following the battle of San Vicente, he despatched a train which brought us by hand (the enemy having driven off all of the horses and mules) a quantity of stores and articles of which we stood most in need, among the rest bread, and has since been most unceasing in his exertions for our relief. I cannot too earnestly express the obligation which we are under for the prompt and efficient assistance which Captain Du Pont and his officers and crew have rendered us.

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

CHARLES HEYWOOD,

*Lieutenant, commanding San Jose.*

To Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron, Mazatlan.*

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SAN JOSE, February 22, 1848.

SIR: I am most happy to report that, since the arrival of the "Cyane," the health of the garrison here has greatly improved. Those last upon the sick list are becoming rapidly convalescent.

Among other articles which we are entirely out of are whiskey, tobacco, shoes, and thin flannel shirts, which cannot be obtained from the "Cyane."

The enemy are encamped at Santanita, distant nine miles, where it is said that Pineta has arrived with the rest of his force, so that the enemy has now his entire strength in our immediate vicinity, and, it seems, intends to contest this point to the last. A body of fifty horsemen were seen yesterday quite near to us, but immediately retired. The presence of a ship of war is a great check upon them, and I think that they will now approach us cautiously, although they may attempt some ambush or surprise. I have no idea that this outbreak will be stilled, or that the enemy will abandon a

life of idleness and plunder, so much to his taste, until we are able to take the field, when the affair will be of very short duration, as we have every reason to believe that the more respectable portion of the population here will lend us every assistance in their power, even to taking arms, whenever they can be inspired with confidence in the result. I submit these views to your superior judgment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**CHARLES HEYWOOD,**  
*Lieutenant, commanding.*

To Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron, Mazatlan.*

P. S.—I send you the flag which for nine days and nights during the siege was hoisted, and which you will see has come in for its share of the enemy's balls—more than fifty having passed through it.—C. H.

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No. 88.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, March 25, 1848.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward three plans, showing the preparations made for the defence of Mazatlan on the land side, and the amount of work done by the crews of the "Independence" and "Congress." No defensive works had been put up at the positions of forts "Independence" and "Congress" by the enemy, and at the cuartel there was nothing but the building.

All the ditches, ramparts and breastworks have been dug and erected by us; an amount of work, I believe, not exceeded by the same number of men, under similar circumstances, in the same time, in any service.

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

**W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,**  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 89.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, March 30, 1848.*

SIR: My despatch, No. 85, dated March 7th, informed you of the state of affairs at this place up to that date.

Nothing of importance has occurred since, except the receipt, unofficially, of the order of General Butler, of the 6th March, No.

18, publishing the articles of a military convention for the provisional suspension of hostilities.

Although no communication has been made to me on that or any other subject by the general commanding in Mexico, except one letter from General Scott, dated 2d December last, I have given Governor Anaya to understand, in answer to a communication addressed to me by the secretary of state of the State of Sinaloa, that I am prepared to enter into arrangements with him for the observance of the armistice, and I now await a communication from him. In the meantime I have withdrawn the crew of the "Independence," except thirty marines, from the garrison on shore, and am prepared, as soon as both parties have agreed, to abide by the articles of the convention, to go over to Lower California and make the same arrangement there, leaving Mazatlan in charge of Captain Lavallette, with the crew of the "Congress"—a force sufficient to maintain good order in the town, and keep the fortifications in readiness for a renewal of hostilities, if such course should unfortunately be necessary.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Burton, announcing the rescue from the enemy of Passed Midshipmen Warley and Duncan, and the men captured with them at San José. The march and attack by which they were rescued was well conducted and brilliant, and reflects great credit on Captain Steele, of New York volunteers, Lieutenant Halleck, of engineers, and Doctor Perry, of volunteers.

I enclose also a report from Commander Du Pont of a march made by him to "Santa Anita," in the hope of surprising a party of the enemy under Mauricio Castro, which, though not successful in its principal objects, has no doubt had a most happy effect as an exhibition of strength, calculated to encourage our friends and weaken the confidence of our enemies.'

'The business of the custom house is going on satisfactorily. About \$85,000 have been collected or secured; and there are now in harbor several square rigged vessels with cargoes, which will probably be entered, if the obstructions to the passage of goods into the interior should be removed by the armistice, which I am in hopes I shall be able to effect.

By letter from Colonel Mason, I am informed that all is quiet in Upper California, and he has sent one hundred and fifty volunteers to reinforce Colonel Burton in Lower California. This reinforcement arrived at La Paz on the 21st of March. This will enable Colonel Burton to garrison San José, and allow the withdrawal of our officers and men from that place.

I have not been favored with any communication from the department, through Mexico, as I had hoped to have been.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

The Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

*Colonel Burton to Commodore Shubrick.*

LA PAZ, LOWER CALIFORNIA,  
March 20, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the evening of the 15th instant, a mounted party of New York volunteers and three Californians, commanded by Captain Steele, of the New York volunteers, accompanied by Lieutenant Halleck, United States engineers, Surgeon Perry, and two foreigners, residents in this country, (aggregate 34,) left this post, with orders to attack one of the enemy's outposts, some five leagues distant; or, if it was found to be practicable from information received upon the road, to make a forced march upon San Antonio, the enemy's head-quarters, and endeavor to rescue the American prisoners of war.

The forced march upon San Antonio was made, the enemy was surprised, several killed and wounded, the American prisoners rescued, two Mexican officers and one soldier taken prisoners, several arms and a small quantity of ammunition destroyed, the official correspondence of the commanding officer captured, and the party safe in La Paz, within 30 hours from the time it started, and this without the loss of but one man.

All who were engaged in the affair acquitted themselves with great credit.

Passed Midshipmen Duncan and Warley, with two marines and one sailor, sailed for San José on the 17th instant, to rejoin their stations.

This movement has caused great confusion among the enemy, and we cannot have a more favorable time to conclude this small war. The force of the Cyane united with mine will be sufficient.

On the 18th instant, two of the enemy's officers, who were sent to Sonora, in the month of December last, for the purpose of procuring aid, arrived at this place in "La Brusa," Vial, master, bringing with them most decided refusals from the governor of Sonora and Campuzano, to send any arms or ammunition to Lower California.

These officers were put upon their parole of honor by Lieutenant Yard, commanding the Dale.

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

HENRY J. BURTON,

*Lieutenant Colonel, New York volunteers.*

Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

*Comdg. U. S. Pacific squadron, Mazatlan, Mexico.*

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REPORT OF COMMANDER DU PONT OF AN EXPEDITION TO SANTANITA.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE,  
*Off San Jose, Lower California, March 25, 1848.*

SIR: I returned last evening from an expedition to Santanita, having taken seventy men of this ship, with thirty from the cuar-

tel, under Lieutenant Heywood. A body of the enemy having been represented as encamped there, about 130 strong, including the Indians, and the distance from us, about eleven miles, likely to make him careless, I thought he might be surprised, at all events broken up.

Every precaution was taken to prevent information reaching him, and the march was noiselessly performed between eleven at night and half past two in the morning, avoiding those portions of the route whence information might be given of our approach. By daylight we closed around the place, but the enemy warned by an Indian spy, who had been at San José, escaped us.

Otherwise, everything had been so fortunately conducted, and he having been, as I had suspected, even without sentries, we should have captured the whole party.

The Yagnes, on getting the information in the evening, left instantly. Navarette left later in the night. Their camp-fires were still burning.

A forge, where their arms were repaired, was destroyed, and the armorer made prisoner.

After a few hours rest, we returned, taking San Bornabi, San José, Viejo, and Rosario in our way; thus scouring the whole valley.

Though not attended with any capture or loss to the enemy, he has thus been driven from this valley for many miles, his depredations stopped, and the moral effect altogether important.

From our best information, he has fallen back to Santiago, sixteen leagues, much broken and reduced in numbers. Navarette is said now to be commander-in-chief, Pineda having been wounded in a quarrel with one of his officers, Manuel Castro, who cut one of his hands nearly off.

We had expected some warm work, the country through which we passed offering the enemy such advantages, but he seems, for some reason, not to have availed himself, this time, of them.

The officers who were along were Lieutenants Heywood, Rowan, Selden, and Acting Lieutenant Mackal, Doctor Maxwell, Passed Midshipman Warley, and Midshipmen Vanderhurst and Allmand. A vidette advance of guides and Californians, was under Mr. Gillespie with Captain Ripley, volunteered. It was as fine a detachment of this kind as I have ever seen.

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

S. F. DU PONT,  
*Commander.*

Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commander-in-chief United States naval forces  
in the Pacific.*

No. 91.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, April 8, 1848.*

SIR: Private advices just received from San Jose, inform me that the forces of the enemy in Lower California have been completely dispersed.

Mauricio Castro and Manuel Pineda, first and second in command, prisoners; the latter so badly wounded that he cannot be removed.

Lieutenant Colonel Burton and Commander Du Pont are scouring the peninsula in directions to bring their forces together, and are disarming the disaffected. Padre Gabriel, the most influential person opposed to us, has surrendered to Commander Du Pont.

As soon as the official reports are received, details will be reported.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

HON. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 92.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, April 15, 1848.*

SIR: Letters from Lieutenant Colonel Burton of the 10th, and Commander Du Pont of the 6th instants, give the gratifying intelligence that through the judicious and energetic movements of those officers, the forces of the enemy in Lower California have been entirely broken up and captured or dispersed.

General Pineda having been obliged, in consequence of wounds received in the action with the party under Captain Steele and Lieutenant Halleck, to resign his command, and having afterwards surrendered to Colonel Burton, the command in chief devolved on Don Mauricio Castro, the jefe politico of Lower California. This officer with twenty-three of his followers was captured by a party under Lieutenant Selden of the Cyane. He has been sent to me by Commander Du Pont, and is now here.

The interesting reports of Colonel Burton and Commander Du Pont will be forwarded by the first safe opportunity. I must confine myself in this letter to general facts, but will take this occasion to say, that the officers of both branches of the service will be found to have fully sustained the reputation of their respective arms, the point of emulation seems to have been which should serve their country best.

Governor Mason having strengthened the command of Colonel

Burton, so as to enable him to send a sufficient force to garrison San Jose, I have directed Commander Du Pont, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to take Lieutenant Heywood, the seamen and marines belonging to the squadron on board, and come to this place.

The Southampton will, Colonel Burton informs me, be no longer required at La Paz, and I have ordered Lieutenant Commanding Thorburn to come here as soon as he has transported the detachment of troops, with their equipments and provisions, to San Jose.

The existence of the armistice putting a stop to active hostilities, the duty of the squadron will, for the remainder of the season, be confined to holding this place and Guaymas, and blockading San Blas. It will be necessary to provide a garrison for Mazatlan, capable of defending it in the event of a renewal of hostilities. This can be done by the squadron with a very slight assistance from a regular or volunteer force, which assistance Governor Mason is taking the most judicious and active measures to afford, and I have no doubt, if the war should continue, and there should be a renewal of hostilities, this valuable port can be held against all efforts of the enemy.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

HONORABLE JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 28.

REPORT OF COMMANDER DU PONT OF AN EXPEDITION TO SANTIAGO,  
BY LIEUTENANT SELDEN.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE.  
*Off San Jose, Lower California, April 6, 1848.*

SIR: Lieutenant Selden returned yesterday from an expedition to the rich and populous district of Santiago, some fifteen or sixteen leagues up the valley of San Jose, where he had been with a party of mounted men.

The effect of the expedition was most salutary and cheering to the people; who have proved themselves all that we have heard—very friendly to our cause—the alcalde of Mira Flores and others returning with the party.

Twenty-three prisoners were taken—some with their arms, others without; among them, the most important of the leaders, whose capture will have a material effect in preventing future outbreaks, Don Mauricio Castro, jefe politico and commander-in-chief, since the resignation of the latter office by Pineda. He is now on board this ship; the other prisoners, with those previously taken, numbering over thirty in all, are at the cuartel.

The enemy, after being driven from this valley by our expedition of the 23d and 24th ultimo, fell back upon Todos Santos, some twenty leagues beyond Santiago, when Colonel Burton coming upon him, he was again totally dispersed—the particulars of which we have not, but learn that a few shots were exchanged. It was after this that Castro, in retreating to the coast, was picked up by our party.

The enemy is entirely broken up, a result which it gives me pleasure to inform you of.

I am in hopes Colonel Burton will pass this way, that arrangements may be made for his receiving from us the post of San José, that the officers, marines and sailors, who have so long defended it against all odds, may once more rejoin their ships, agreeably to your wish.

Some judicious action will be required to prevent great future evil to that portion (large) of the people of this territory who have been friendly to us, and who have suffered much in consequence.

When the forces return to their garrisons, the enemy, in small guerilla parties, will again fall upon and plunder the rancheros, who are without a single arm. If some arms could be given them, they would willingly undertake to keep down those parties. But the best course would be to mount a small force, for which we could enlist any number of most efficient California volunteers, who, by moving through the country, would keep all quiet.

Should Lower California not be included in the treaty of peace, I fear lamentable consequences will ensue out of this war to its best people, for their friendly disposition to us; wholly indifferent to Mexico proper and its central government, as the latter have been to them, they have every reason to wish to become a portion of the United States, and it will be a sad disappointment to them if they do not. Be this as it may, it is to be hoped that those persons who have suffered so much in property, because they stood by the American cause, will be liberally dealt with by the government.

P. S.—*April 7.* Lieutenant Halleck arrived last evening with a party of thirty mounted men, by the lower route from Todos Santos. At the encounter with the enemy near the last mentioned place, the Taques made a short stand, long enough to have nine or ten of their number killed.

Colonel Burton has returned to La Paz. The Southampton will bring down Captain Naglee's company; allowing for the usual delays, I hope to join you with the Southampton by the 1st of May.

Colonel Burton only requires a small despatch vessel, which I will fit out for him, the Rosita, and have directed her to be sent down at once from La Paz. I will give her in charge to Passed Midshipman Warley or Stevens.

*April 8.*—Lieutenant Halleck left for La Paz this morning. I have sent a party, mostly Californians, to escort him as far as Santiago, under Lieutenant Mackal, Doctor Maxwell and Midshipman Allward, to pick up more stragglers, &c.



*April 9.*—I perceive some vessel passing; probably on her way to Mazatlan, and will attempt to cut her off and send this communication by her.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

S. F. DU PONT,

*Commander.*

Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

*Commander-in-chief U. S. naval forces Pacific,  
Mazatlan.*

*Colonel Burton to Commodore Shubrick.*

LA PAZ, LOWER CALIFORNIA,

*April 10, 1848.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th ultimo. The services of the Southampton can be dispensed with in a very few days. She will transport one company, 100 strong, to San José, to relieve Lieutenant Heywood's command, and from thence proceed to Mazatlan. I left this place on the morning of the 26th ultimo, with a force of 210 men and officers, and on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo we met the enemy at Todos Santos, and after an engagement of twenty-five or thirty minutes' duration we completely routed them.

Our loss was nothing. That of the enemy cannot be ascertained. We know of 10 killed, and have heard of several wounded. The enemy are completely dispersed, flying in all directions; and the only thing to be done now, is to proceed to Mulejé and prevent a re-organization.

Lieutenant Halleck left Todos Santos for San José on the 5th instant, for the purpose of proposing this movement to Captain Du Pont.

Captain Naglee is in pursuit of some Taques, with a party of mounted men.

The insurrection in the lower part of this peninsula is concluded.

In a few days *Perreda* and some other prisoners will be sent to Mazatlan.

In the affair at Todos Santos, it gives me pleasure to mention the conduct of Passed Midshipman Duncan. He came from San José to join the expedition, and has gained additional reputation.

Captain Naglee and Lieutenant Halleck deserve to be mentioned particularly. They won for themselves high praise.

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

HENRY S. BURTON,

*Lieut. Col. N. Y. Vols.*

Commodore W. B. SHUBRICK,

*Commanding-Pacific squadron.*

No. 96.

## U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE.

SIR : The enclosed report from Commander S. F. Du Pont, with other letters heretofore forwarded, will show the course and termination of the operations of that part of the squadron employed in Lower California since November last.

I feel great satisfaction in respectfully drawing the attention of the department to the conduct of the officers, seamen and marines employed on this service, as detailed in these several reports, as I am sure it will be found to exhibit a degree of gallantry, perseverance, and discipline highly honorable to them individually, and reflecting credit on the service of which they are members.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

HON. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

## REPORT OF COMMANDER DU PONT.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE,  
*Off Mazatlan, April 29, 1848.*

SIR : My several communications, numbered from 12 to 30 inclusive, will have informed you in detail of the operations of the Cyane on the coast of Lower California, from the 7th December last until the departure for this port on the 25th instant.

It only remains for me to speak of the results. When we arrived in the harbor of La Paz, 7th December, the country was in a state of complete revolution, Colonel Burton having sustained, a few days before, an assault from the enemy, in force from three to four hundred men, which was repelled; but they were still in the immediate vicinity, and showed themselves in detached parties almost daily. The town was completely abandoned by the inhabitants. The houses of the well disposed had been sacked, and the tenants, through fear, compelled to leave the place. Upon the arrival of this ship confidence was restored; the enemy gradually disappeared from the neighborhood. When small parties were seen, they were intimidated and dispersed by shells from the ship or cartel; and the people, trusting to the additional protection to be expected from the ship, returned to their homes.

The enemy, losing all hopes of regaining possession of the town of La Paz, or carrying the post of Colonel Burton, strengthened as it was by detachments from this ship, whenever an attack was expected, retired from that portion of the territory and concentrated his force, amounting to between 300 and 400 men, around San José, garrisoned by less than forty effective men, under Lieutenant Heywood, who had successfully and heroically repulsed their re-

peated attacks. But his provisions were nearly exhausted; his water cut off; the enemy were hourly drawing more closely the mesh prepared to envelope his devoted band.

Informed of these circumstances, and agreeably to your order, I repaired promptly with the Cyane off San José. The town was abandoned by its inhabitants; most of them driven off by the threats of the enemy; others, doubtful of the result, and fearing to compromise themselves. The valley between the beach and town was occupied by the enemy, 300 to 400 strong. A party of about 100 officers, sailors, and marines was landed from this ship at daylight on the morning after our arrival; encountered the enemy, placed in ambush with every advantage on their side; routed, dispersed them, and, aided by a few shots from the ship, at least a mile and a half distant, the valley was cleared. Communication was established with the garrison. Provisions were furnished with much labor. The mules having been driven off, they had to be carried up on the backs of the men of this ship, who never complained, but performed the service with alacrity.

Parties of 50 men were sent on shore every day to assist the garrison, until it was deemed no longer necessary. Detachments were then sent to the interior, penetrating as far as Santiago, 45 miles distant, which succeeded in taking many prisoners, and had the effect of confirming the doubtful and tranquilizing the timid. The former inhabitants of San José have returned to their homes, and the change from desolation to a smiling and apparently happy population must have been truly gratifying to all who witnessed it.

In short, Lower California is completely tranquil, I may say subdued. All the principal chiefs have been taken prisoners—Mauricio Castro, jefe politico and commander-in-chief, Angulo, Navarrete, and others of minor note, by the officers and men of this ship and the garrison; Padre Gabriel (the master spirit) and Pineda by the command of Lieutenant Colonel Burton, who, having received a reinforcement from Upper California, encountered the enemy near Todos Santos on the west coast, to which point they had retreated after their ejection from the valley of San José, and finally dispersed them.

The country is completely quieted, and, from what I can learn, and from personal observation, I am impressed with the belief that all the men of substance and respectability would decidedly prefer the American government, and will be much mortified should the territory not be included by the treaty.

Captain Naglee, with 100 volunteers of the New York regiment, arrived at San José on the 20th instant, relieved the garrison under Lieutenant Heywood; and Colonel Burton deeming the presence of the Cyane no longer necessary, the officers and men of the garrison were taken on board this ship and the Southampton, together with the prisoners.

We left San José on the 25th and arrived here on the 28th instant.

Previously to leaving, the remains of Passed Midshipman Tenant McLanahan, who, whilst gallantly defending the post, was

killed by the enemy, were removed from the corral of the cuartel, where from the force of circumstances they had been deposited, during the siege, and transferred to an eminence between the landing and the town, where they were re-interred with military honors. The grave is enclosed with a neat railing and marked by a head board with an appropriate inscription. His funeral was attended by the officers, 100 men of the ship, a portion of the garrison under the command of Captain Naglee, and a large concourse of the inhabitants, by whom, it appears, the deceased was held in affectionate remembrance.

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

S. F. DU PONT,  
*Commander.*

Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval forces  
in the Pacific.*

No. 97.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE,  
*Mazatlan, May 3, 1848.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith the reports of Commander John Rudd and Lieutenant Commanding E. M. Yard, giving the details of some operations at and near Guaymas, in Sonora.

The officers and crew of the sloop "Dale" have been actively engaged, as you will find by the several reports forwarded to the Navy Department, and it affords me much pleasure to say, that on all occasions where they have met the enemy the result has been creditable to themselves and honorable to the service.

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

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

REPORT OF COMMANDER RUDD.

UNITED STATES SHIP DALE,  
*Guaymas, April 10, 1848.*

SIR: Having received information that the enemy had concealed, a few miles in the interior, three pieces of ordnance, I ordered Lieutenant Fabius Stanley to take command of an expedition and to spike them, which he succeeded in doing on the morning of the 9th instant.

On the return of Lieutenant Stanley, he had a skirmish with one of the advance guards of the enemy which retreated immediately, with the loss of one killed and three wounded. We had two slightly wounded. I think the guns were those taken from the fort at this place on the arrival of the Congress and Portsmouth. Enclosed is Lieutenant Stanley's report.

Very respectfully,  
JOHN RUDD, *Commander.*

P. S.—The most reliable information which I have received is, that the enemy's force (at a ranche nine miles in the interior) is about two hundred.

J. R.

Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,  
*Commanding Pacific squadron.*

UNITED STATES SHIP "DALE."  
*Guaymas, April 10, 1848.*

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 7th instant, I landed at the mouth of the estuary Soldado, with Lieutenant Tansill of the marine corps, Passed Midshipmen Davis, Ochiltree, and Midshipmen T. T. Houston and J. R. Hamilton, and Gunner Meyers, and marched twelve miles in the interior, and spiked the three guns mentioned in your order. The guns were, one long 18-pounder, and two long twelves, composition. One of the twelves was 14½ feet and the other 16 feet long. On our return we fell in with a detachment of the enemy, killed one of them and badly wounded three others; two of my men were slightly wounded, one through the leg, the other in the face. For the dead and wounded I am indebted to Passed Midshipman Ochiltree and Midshipman Houston, as well as for their prompt and bold obedience to the order to take a hill which covered the enemy's retreat.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
FAB. STANLEY, *Lieutenant.*

To Commander JOHN RUDD,  
*Commanding United States ship Dale.*

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT YARD.

UNITED STATES SLOOP DALE,  
*Harbor of Guaymas, April, 4, 1848.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the ship since my communication of the 17th February.

Having heard of a vessel being on the coast to the north discharging cargo, and another likely to arrive there for the same end, I availed myself of the schooner Libertad's being here to

charter her, for the purpose of making an examination in that quarter, which I did on the 16th February, at the rate of six dollars per day. Having armed and manned her, I put her under the charge of Lieutenant Stanley, with orders to proceed along the coast to the north, as far as the island of Tibaroni. For an account of the expedition, I respectfully refer you to the enclosed report of Lieutenant Stanley. She returned after an absence of six days, having been favored with winds which enabled her to make a very quick passage. The affair at Baochi Vampa has had a favorable effect, and we have since been able to obtain frequent supplies of vegetables from that place.

The expedition to Tibaroni, and our frequent visits to the northward, have enabled us to obtain a correct knowledge of the coast, and I think will prevent vessels from attempting to land their cargoes in that region.

I have permitted the Mexican officers, mentioned in Lieutenant Stanley's communication, to go down in the schooner Mazatlan, Captain Vial, in order to report in person to Lieutenant Colonel Burton, at La Paz, which I learn they have done.

Some time since, I despatched our first cutter in charge of Passed Midshipman Ochiltree, about fifty miles down the coast, for the purpose of its examination and of communicating with the Yaqui Indians, to assure them of our friendly disposition. He returned, after an absence of three or four days, reporting that he had been kindly received. This expedition has been attended with very beneficial results. The Indians now come up frequently, and our supplies from that quarter are abundant.

I have landed three times in the town, to examine its condition and to ascertain if any public property remained. While on shore, our flag was hoisted on the fort. During one of the visits, three guns that had been buried were discovered; two of which, being considered of little value, were spiked, and the third I had taken off to the ship.

I continue our watch on the coast, both above and below. On the 25th March, Lieutenant Stanley captured a launch and sloop boat on the bay of Ycicori, which, with the other prizes, I shall ransom at a suitable time.

I have now reason to believe that there are no launches in this vicinity, and that the communication with the other side is, and has been for two months past, entirely broken up.

The several attacks I have directed, since my last communication, on the enemy's guards, although without any decisive results, have reduced him to mere defensive operations, and we experience no difficulty in our intercourse in any direction.

We have for some time past been obtaining water from Cochori; it is of bad quality, but the best that can be procured.

In obedience to your instructions, I have been husbanding our small stock of provisions as much as possible. The crew have been occasionally furnished with fresh bread, and with fresh beef and vegetables twice a week. I have also reduced the allowance

of bread to twelve ounces, besides a number of rations being stoped in each mess.

Commander Rudd came on board this day, and with the command of this ship I have turned over to him all unexecuted orders.

The officers and crew, I am happy to say, are generally in good health; most of the cases on the "sick list" have been occasioned by colds.

Herewith are enclosed the following returns, viz :

Monthly return of powder for March and April.

Return of shot for the quarter ending 31st March, 1848.

Return of ammunition 31st March, 1848.

Return of provisions on board March 25, 1848.

Return of stores for the quarter ending 31st March, 1848.

Schedule of punishments for the quarter ending 31st March, 1848.

List of officers April 1, 1848.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
EDWARD M. YARD,

*Lieutenant commanding.*

Commodore W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

*Commanding Pacific squadron, Mazatlan.*

U. S. SLOOP DALE,  
*Guaymas, February 22, 1848.*

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 15th instant, I took command of the schooner "Libertad," with sixteen men and boatswain James H. Polley, and took an eye sketch of the coast as high up as the island of Tibaróni, and gave the intermediate harbors a close overhauling. I found the chart (a Spanish chart, published at Madrid in 1826) erroneous in its positions of rocks and harbors, and in not pointing out a shoal of several miles in depth near the harbor "Tastiola," where I found the schooner Magastito, Vial, master. I met on board of her two Mexican officers, whom I took prisoners; but having no accommodation on board the Libertad, and being bound higher up the coast, I paroled them, obliging them to report to you in *propria persona*.

I learned here that the Columbian brig had left the coast some weeks. At five o'clock, on the 18th instant, I anchored in a snug harbor at the southern coast of Tibaróni, opposite a village of huts, and hoisted a white flag at early light. The inhabitants retired to the hills whooping their war cries. I despatched Mr. Polley with six men and a flag on shore. He found the village deserted, and every hope of communication proving abortive, he returned to the boat, when the warriors ran to the beach and fired their arrows at him. I then went myself, but could not induce them to come nearer than the flight of their arrows, which are armed with poison. (I afterwards learned that they recognize a cross as the only symbol of peace.) I did not deem it necessary to destroy their town, or disturb their provisions of shark, boats of reed, &c., &c. At

4, a. m., on Sunday the 20th; off Baochi Vampa, we fell in with our launch, Acting Master Bryant and Midshipman Hamilton. As it was a calm, I determined to land and to procure vegetables, &c. We marched with 19 men to the town; the inhabitants informed me there were 50 soldiers stationed at the barracks. I directed Mr. Bryant, with 9 men, to ambush behind an adobe wall, and with the remaining 10, and Midshipman Hamilton, passed through the town and toward the barracks. I found 20 or 30 men drawn up to receive us. When within 100 yards they fired, which we returned and charged up the hill. They again fired and ran. We pursued, keeping up the fight for near half an hour; but they outran us. One of them found it necessary to throw down his musket, cartouch box and belts, which we took, besides two other cartouch boxes, four of their caps and a bugle—all thrown aside in the race. I received a contusion on the leg, a bush breaking the force of the ball. We returned to the barracks, which Mr. Bryant had taken possession of, and where we found a good dinner, which we enjoyed. I destroyed the barracks—two buildings impregnable to musket balls—and returned to the town, procured vegetables, &c., and returned to the boat, having had possession some four hours. On our return to the boat, we were dogged by a large force from the ranche, who several times came within musket shot, but soon retreated again. When we embarked they ran to the beach and fired; but I had foreseen their intentions. Their balls fell short. We dispersed them with the launch's gun.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FAB. STANLEY,

*Lieutenant, United States navy.*

Lieutenant Commanding EDW. M. YARD,

*United States sloop Dale.*

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No. 63.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOME SQUADRON—DESPATCHES OF COMMODORE CONNER.

UNITED STATES SHIP CUMBERLAND,

*Off Brassos Santiago, May 9, 1846.*

SIR: The arrival of the squadron at this anchorage, of which the department was informed in my communication of yesterday, was most opportune. To obtain a supply of provisions from the depot at Point Isabella, General Taylor, after leaving Major Brown with 600 men in charge of the works at Matamoras, marched for the former place with the remainder of his force, consisting of two thousand men. On his return, when within twelve or fifteen miles of Matamoras, he encountered the enemy in considerable force, estimated at from six thousand to seven thousand men, with a large portion of cavalry. An engagement took place about ten



o'clock yesterday morning which lasted until night. A pilot in the employment of the United States, at this bar, who visited the army to-day, informed me that our loss amounted to sixty killed, and that General Taylor had offered the enemy battle again to-day but that it was declined. From the rapid and incessant firing, particularly of artillery, throughout the day, I should infer the loss of the enemy must have been very considerable. No further particulars have reached me. Shortly after the action commenced, I received a communication from Major Monroe, commanding Point Isabel, requesting a reinforcement from the squadron for the defence of that post, where it appears, all the supplies for the army are deposited. In the course of yesterday afternoon and this morning, five hundred seaman and marines, under the command of Captain Gregory, of the Raritan, were landed from the squadron, a force, it is believed, sufficient to defend it against any attempt the enemy can make. A reinforcement for the army is hourly expected from Galveston and New Orleans.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. CONNER,

*Commanding home squadron.*

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT,

*Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*

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No. 64.

U. S. SHIP CUMBERLAND,  
*Off Brassos Santiago, May 1, 1846.*

SIR: In my communication of the 9th inst., of which a duplicate is enclosed, the department was informed that a battle had been fought on the day previous between the American and Mexican forces near Matamoras. On the 9th, General Taylor continued to advance towards his works opposite that place, the Mexican army, under General Arista, falling back before him until within two and a half miles from the American works, when it made a stand and a general action ensued, which ended in the complete rout of the enemy—all his artillery, several standards, nearly all his baggage, ammunition, and stores, with a large number of prisoners, among whom were General La Vega and other officers of rank, were captured. The enemy maintained his position bravely, and did not abandon it without very severe loss. Our loss is stated to be about sixty killed and wounded. So signal has been the defeat, that it is not believed the enemy will be able to assemble in any force for a considerable time.

This event, with the arrival to-day of nearly one thousand volunteers from New Orleans, has placed the army in perfect security.

It is my intention to despatch such vessels of the squadron as are not in immediate want of water to blockade the Mexican ports, leaving the Lawrence to cruise in this neighborhood for the protection of the vessels engaged in furnishing the army with supplies.

I am of opinion that, in its present state of preparation, it would not be advisable, with my present force, to attack the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. The attempt could not be made, with any prospect of success, with a force less than that stated in my communication to the department of September 3, 1845. As the operations of the squadron will be confined, principally, to the lower part of the gulf, it would be important to have some store ships stationed at Vera Cruz, from which supplies could be obtained, without repairing to Pensacola for that purpose. The ships employed ought to be prepared to carry a large supply of water, a liberal allowance of which is indispensably necessary in this climate for the preservation of the health and comfort of the crew.

I am, very respectfully,

D. CONNER,

*Commanding home squadron.*

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,  
*Secretary of the Navy, &c., &c.*

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No. 66.

U. S. SHIP CUMBERLAND,  
*Off Pensacola Bar, May 28, 1846.*

SIR: The department was informed, in my communication of the 14th instant, of the proceedings of the squadron up to that date.

The *St. Mary's* sailed from the Brassos for Tampico, on the afternoon of the 17th, and the *Raritan* for Vera Cruz on the next day; the *Mississippi* and *Falmouth* would have already commenced the blockade of that port. Captain Gregory has instructions on his arrival to blockade Alvarado also. The *Lawrence* will remain in communication with the army, agreeably to the instructions of the department of the 28th of February, and for the protection of the transports employed in carrying provisions, stores, and troops to the Brassos. The *Somers* has sailed for Yucatan, to communicate with its authorities, and ascertain what course will be adopted by that government in the war between the United States and Mexico. When this duty is completed, she will join me off La Vera Cruz. The arrangement for the blockade of the Mexican ports above mentioned, at no great distance from each other, will admit of the squadron (so soon as the different vessels shall have completed their supplies) being readily concentrated before La Vera Cruz, when required to operate on that point.

On the morning of the 18th, a detachment of nearly two hundred seamen and marines, from the *Cumberland* and *Potomac*, under the command of Captain Aulick, in the boats of the two vessels, entered the *Del Norte*, to co-operate with a detachment from the army under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, for the purpose of establishing a post at Barita, on the right bank of the river,

about fifteen miles from its mouth. This was accomplished without opposition. On the same day (it appears) our army crossed the river and took possession of Matamoras, the Mexican army having abandoned it on the day previous, in the greatest confusion and disorder. There being no longer any occasion for the services of our men on shore, Captain Aulick returned on board on the 20th, when both ships immediately sailed for Pensacola to replenish their water and provisions. They have just arrived off the bar, which I hope we shall be able to pass early to morrow morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. CONNER,

*Commanding home squadron.*

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*

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No. 112.

*Capture of Tobasco.*

U. S. SHIP CUMBERLAND,  
*Off Vera Cruz, November 5, 1846.*

SIR: Herewith is transmitted a copy of a letter from Commodore Perry, accompanied by copies of other communications, giving a detailed account of his operations with a detachment from the squadron, in the river of Tobasco. The objects of the expedition have been fully accomplished, and by the destruction or capture of all the enemy's vessels, a check has been given to a commerce by which munitions of war were, no doubt, introduced into Mexico from the neighboring province of Yucatan. Much praise is due to Commodore Perry for the skill and judgment manifested throughout the whole expedition.

The department will learn with regret the death of Lieutenant Charles W. Morris, which took place on the 1st instant on board the Cumberland, from a wound received at the town of Tobasco on the 26th ultimo. He was an officer of great promise, and his loss is a most serious one to the service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. CONNER,

*Commanding home squadron.*

HONORABLE JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*

## A.

## REPORT OF COMMODORE PERRY.

*A detailed account of the proceedings of the expedition under my command along the eastern coast of Mexico.*

I left the anchorage at St. John Lizardo on the evening of the 16th of October, with the steamer Mississippi, having on board a detachment of 200 officers, seamen, and marines, under command of Captain French Forrest, and in tow the steamer Vixen, and schooners Bonita, Reefer and Nonata, respectively commanded by Commander Sands, and Lieutenants Commandant Benham, Sterrett and Hazard, and the schooner Forward and steamer McLane, commanded by Captains Nunes and Howard, of the revenue marine.

The next morning at daylight I captured, off the bar of Alvarado, the American bark Coosa, found in treasonable communication with the enemy; and the same day the Vixen chased and boarded the American schooner Portia. The Coosa was despatched to this place as a prize, and the Portia was permitted to proceed, her papers having been endorsed. From the day of our leaving Alvarado (the 17th) up to the 22d, we had a succession of very bad weather, which gave me much trouble in keeping my little command together. During the interval, however, we captured and sent in the Mexican schooner Telegraph. On the 23d, all the vessels, with the exception of the Reefer, (previously separating in a gale,) reached the bar of the river Tobasco; and having determined on attacking the commercial town of Frontera, at the mouth of the river, and the city of Tobasco, situated 74 miles higher up, I placed myself on board the Vixen, leaving the Mississippi in command of Commander Adams at anchor outside; and, taking in tow the Bonita and Forward, with the barges containing the detachment under command of Captain Forrest, I crossed the bar, the Nonata following under sail.

The Vixen, with this heavy drag, steadily ascended the stream against a four-knot current, and arriving near to Frontera, I discovered two steamers (of which I had received previous information) firing up, doubtless in the hope of escape, but we were too close upon them. Casting off her tow, the Vixen proceeded ahead, followed by the other vessels and barges, and at once the town, the steamers, and all the vessels in port were in our possession, excepting only the schooner Amado, which vessel, attempting to escape up the river, was pursued by Lieutenant Commandant Benham in the Bonita, and captured.

Desirous of reaching Tobasco before they would have time for increasing their defences, the detachment under Captain Forrest was placed on board the largest of the captured steamers, the Petrita, and she, with the Nonata and the Forward, and the barges in tow, and the Vixen with the Bonita, left Frontera at half past nine the next morning, Lieutenant Walsh being left in command of the

place. After steaming all night, and encountering various incidents arising from the rapidity of the current and the circuitous course of the stream, we arrived at nine next morning in sight of the fort Accaçhappa, intended to command a most difficult pass of the river. On our approach the men employed in preparing the guns for service fled, and we passed it unmolested, but I was careful to cause the guns to be spiked.

Anticipating serious resistance at this place, arrangements had been made for landing Captain Forrest with his detachment a mile below the fort, to march up and carry it by storm.

At noon, all the vessels anchored in line of battle in front of the city at half musket range, when I immediately summoned it to surrender—the boats, meanwhile, being employed securing five merchant vessels found at anchor in the port. To my summons, sent by a flag with Captain Forrest, a refusal to capitulate was returned, with an invitation to me to fire as soon as I pleased. Suspecting, as I did, that this answer was given more in bravado than in earnest, and being extremely reluctant to destroy the place, I entertained the hope that a few shots fired over the buildings would have caused a surrender. Accordingly, I directed the guns of the *Vixen* alone to be fired, and at the flag staff, sending an order to all the vessels to avoid, so far as possible, in case of a general fire, injury to the houses distinguished by consular flags. At the third discharge from the *Vixen* the flag disappeared from the staff. On seeing it down, I ordered the firing to cease, and sent Captain Forrest again ashore to learn whether it had been cut down by our shot, or purposely struck. The reply was that it had been shot away, and the city would not be surrendered.

I now directed Captain Forrest, with the force under his command, to land and take a position in the city commanded by our guns. This movement brought on a scattering fire of musketry from various parts of the city, which was returned by the flotilla.

Perceiving, towards evening, that the enemy did us but little injury, though openly exposed on the decks of the small vessels, and their balls passing through our slight bulwarks, and apprehending, from the proverbial heedlessness of sailors, that, should they and the marines be attacked in the narrow streets after dark, they would be cut off by sharp shooters from the houses, I ordered the detachment to be re-embarked. In this position the vessels remained all night, the crews lying at their quarters ready to return the fire of the artillery of the enemy, which it was supposed they would have brought down, under cover of the night, to the openings of the streets opposite to our vessel, but they left us undisturbed.

Learning that the merchants and other citizens of the city were desirous that a capitulation should be made, but were overruled by the governor, who, regardless of consequences, and secure himself against attack, was content that the city should be destroyed rather than surrendered, I determined, from motives of humanity, not to fire again, but to pass down to Frontera with my prizes.

In the morning, however, the fire was recommenced from the

shore, and was necessarily returned, but with renewed orders to regard the consular houses, so far as they could be distinguished. In the midst of the fire a flag of truce was displayed on shore, on perceiving which, I caused the firing again to cease; and Captain Forrest was sent to meet its bearer, who submitted a written communication addressed to me, a copy of which, with a copy of my reply, marked B and C, will be found enclosed.

As an assurance of my sincerity, I now hoisted a white flag, and directed the prizes to drop down the stream, intending to follow with the flotilla; but, in violation of the understanding implied in the before mentioned correspondence, the enemy, in discovering that one of the prizes had drifted ashore in front of the city, collected a large force within and behind the houses in the vicinity, and commenced a furious fire upon her. Lieutenant Parker of this ship, in command of the prize, defended her in the most gallant manner, and ultimately succeeded in getting her again afloat, having one of her men killed and two wounded. It was in carrying an order to Lieutenant Parker that Lieutenant Morris was wounded. He had been of infinite service to me from the time we left Lizardo, and, conducting himself during the bombardment with remarkable deliberation and coolness, he approached the prize in a line to cover his boat, and, though apparently regardful of the safety of the officer and men of the boat, who were seated, he stood erect himself, and the ball struck him in the throat. No one can deplore the fate of this very valuable young officer more than myself. His loss is irreparable to the service and to his family.

It may well be supposed that, on perceiving the attack upon the prize, I re opened upon the city, which again silenced their fire. I now proceeded with the flotilla and prizes down the river. One of the prizes, a small schooner of little value, having grounded in a dangerous pass, and knowing that it would be difficult to extricate her without causing inconvenient delay, I ordered her to be burnt.

We arrived safely at Frontera on the evening of the 26th, the Vixen having towed down the river five vessels and several barges.

From Frontera I despatched my prizes to this place, and, after destroying all the vessels and craft found in the river of too little value to be manned, I proceeded on the 31st to rejoin you, leaving the McLane\* and Forward at anchor opposite Frontera to continue the blockade of the river, and to afford protection and shelter to the neutral merchants, residents of the place, who professed themselves in apprehension of violence from the Mexican soldiery, should they be left unprotected.

On our way to this place, the prize steamer Petrita, in company and in sight of this vessel, captured the American brig Plymouth, found engaged in landing a cargo upon the enemy's coast.

M. C. PERRY.

P. S.—I omitted to mention that, while lying off the bar of To-

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\* In regard to the McLane, I propose to make a special communication.

basco, this ship boarded the Campeachy schooner Fortuna, and the French brig Jenne Arnadée, on the papers of both of which a notification of blockade was endorsed.

B.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA DE TOBASCO,  
October 26, 1846. .

SIR: The undersigned, foreign merchants, established in this port of San Juan Bautista de Tobasco, in consequence of the very serious injury suffered in part of their property, by the firing on this city yesterday afternoon, take the liberty, as neutrals in the present differences between the United States and Mexico, and in friendly relations with the former power, to represent that a continuance of similar destruction of their property will lead to their ultimate ruin.

We are induced to address this communication to you, it being affirmed that, unless the military force here surrendered this city up to you, you felt it your duty to continue hostilities, even to reducing the city to ruins—a hard case, indeed, for the parties who have now the honor of addressing you, almost the whole commerce of the place being in their hands, and who, confiding in the protection afforded to subjects of foreign nations at Matamoras, and in the march of the United States army up to Monterey, and in the declaration of the commodore commanding the United States squadron off Vera Cruz, have not prepared for such measures as you have threatened to adopt to reduce this place.

We thus beg most respectfully to call your attention to our position, and the positive ruin we shall suffer, should this city be destroyed; trusting you may have it in your power to take the same into your favorable consideration, and mitigate such very disastrous results to our several interests.

We have the honor to be, sir,

Your very obedient humble servants,

LABACH & CO.,

*British Merchants.*

WATSON, CHABOT & CO.,

*British Merchants.*

RODRIGUEZ Y C.,

*Comerciante Espanol.*

ASENCIO DE AJAGAN,

*Comerciante Espanol.*

PUTIERREZ YUCERDRUMEN Y LA,

*Comerciantes Espanoles.*

MAN'L R. SOLET,

*Comerciante Espanol.*

ANUEGON D. JON GODAY.

C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER VIXEN,  
*At anchor in front of the city of Tobasco,*  
 October 26, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: In consideration of the representations made by you in your communication to me of this morning, and verbally through Captain Forrest, I shall adhere to a determination, resolved upon last evening, not to fire again upon the town, unless the fire should be recommenced from the shore.

I regret the injury already produced, but have the consolation of knowing that it was altogether caused by the extraordinary conduct of the people of the town.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 M. C. PERRY.

MESSRS. LABACH & Co., AND OTHERS,  
*Foreign merchants in Tobasco.*

D.

*List of vessels captured and destroyed during the late expedition to Tobasco, under Commodore M. C. Perry.*

## MANNED AND SENT IN.

American barque Coosa,  
 Mexican schooner Telegraph,  
 " steamer Petrita,  
 " steamer Tabasquend,  
 " hermaphrodite brig Yunante,  
 " schooner Laura Virginia,  
 " schooner Tobasco,  
 " schooner Armada,  
 American brig Plymouth.

## BURNED.

Mexican sloop Campeachy,  
 " brig Rentville,  
 " towboat \_\_\_\_\_,  
 " schooner \_\_\_\_\_.

Mexican sloop "Desada" returned to the captain, in consequence of his excellent conduct when his vessel was attacked, while in charge of Lieutenant William A. Parker.

M. C. PERRY.



## E.

*List of persons killed, wounded, and drowned, during the expedition to Tobasco.*

## KILLED.

Charles Raimond, seaman of the Raritan.

## WOUNDED.

Charles W. Morris, lieutenant of the Cumberland, since dead; John Southerland, seaman of the Raritan; George Pearce, seaman of the Raritan.

## DROWNED.

Richard W. Butler, ordinary seaman of the Raritan; Benjamin McKenny, seaman of the Cumberland.

M. C. PERRY.

## F.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,  
*St. John Lizardo, near Vera Cruz,*  
*November 3, 1846.*

SIR: It seems to be just and proper, and it is certainly a gratifying task, to make known to you, for the information of the department, the excellent conduct of the officers and men who served under my command in the late expedition to Tobasco. The enterprise and spirit displayed by them on every occasion gave sufficient evidence that, in scenes more sanguinary, they would do full honor to the corps.

I was particularly indebted to Captain Forrest for his promptitude, cheerfulness, and judgment in carrying out my instructions.

To Commander Sands, and officers and men of the Vixen; to Commander Adams, to Lieutenants Commandant Benham, Sterrett, and Hazard, and their respective officers and men; to Captain Edson, and Lieutenants Gist, Winslow, Walsh, Hunt, and Parker, and their detachments; in a word, to all and every one, I am under everlasting obligations for the zeal and energy with which they seconded my plans.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

Commodore DAVID CONNER,  
*Commander U. S. naval forces,*  
*Gulf of Mexico.*

No. 115.

U. S. SHIP CUMBERLAND,  
Off Vera Cruz, November 11, 1846.

SIR: In addition to the communications from Commodore Perry in regard to the expedition to Tobasco, lately sent to the department, I transmit, annexed, the copy of another report which he has just made to me.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

D. CONNER,  
Commanding home squadron.

Hon. J. Y. MASON,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,  
Anton Lizardo, November 11, 1846.

SIR: I omitted to mention, in the account of my expedition to Tobasco, that in order to prevent unnecessary injury to the people and buildings of the city, I took with me in the "Vixen," from Frontera, a person of some consequence in the community, Don Jno. de D. Talagar, in view of sending him to the military governor of the place, with the assurance that I had at my disposal, as he could confirm to the governor, ample means of destroying the city, but would do it no injury, provided it was surrendered.

Don Talagar addressed a letter to the governor, of which the enclosed is a translation, and he was subsequently sent ashore to confer with him; but, so far as I could learn, his interposition had no influence in changing the purpose of a man who seemed to consider the lives and property of his fellow citizens of little importance compared with the idle vaunt of refusing to capitulate, when at the same time he exhibited no effectual means of defending the city.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

Commodore D. CONNER,  
Commanding U. S. naval forces, Gulf of Mexico.

*Capture of Tampico.*

"SPITFIRE," BEFORE TAMPICO,  
November 17, 1846.

SIR: As I considered it highly important the "Mississippi" should sail without delay, to convey intelligence of the capture of this place to Matamoras, want of time prevented a more particular statement of the movements of the squadron than is contained in my communication of the 14th instant.

As stated in former communications, my departure from Anton Lizardo was considerably delayed for want of provisions, and

much time lost in shifting those we had from one vessel to the other, to obtain an equality of supplies for each.

The "St. Mary's" left Anton Lizardo on the 10th for Tampico direct. The "Raritan" and "Potomac" on the 11th, with orders to rendezvous fifteen miles from the land in parallel of the Isle of Lobos, where I proposed to touch, as there is good anchorage in cases of bad weather.

The "Mississippi," with a detachment of one hundred seamen and marines from the "Cumberland" and the "Princeton," put to sea on the 12th, the former towing the "Vixen," and schooners "Nanata," "Bonita," and "Reefer," the latter the "Spitfire," and "Petrel." On reaching the parallel of Lobos, the weather continuing fine, and not having fallen in with the frigates, I determined to proceed, and at daylight on the morning on the 14th, the force in tow of the steamers and the "St. Mary's" reached the bar of Tampico.

From Lieutenant Commanding Hunt, blockading the place, I received every information in regard to its defences.

What was still of greater importance, he had carefully examined the bar, and was prepared to act as our pilot. No time was lost in making the necessary preparations. A detachment of three hundred officers, seamen, and marines, in the boats of the Mississippi, Princeton, St. Mary's, and Porpoise, with the schooners before mentioned in tow of the Spitfire and Vixen, were carried over the bar safely and skilfully by Lieutenant Commanding Hunt, at 10 o'clock, and passed into the river without opposition, the fort at the entrance having been abandoned. On approaching the town, a deputation from the *ayuntamiento* of the city came on board the flotilla, with proposals for its surrender, which are herewith enclosed, with conditions upon which its surrender was accepted by Commanders Tattall and Ingraham, under my instructions. The excitement upon our arrival was trifling, and has since entirely subsided. The inhabitants that are left appear not to have the least objection to this change. For obvious reasons, the seamen and marines have not been landed. The city and river can be more securely and safely held by the force afloat. Two merchant vessels and three gun-boats, under the Mexican flag, were captured in the harbor. A sham sale had been made of the latter by the Mexican authorities, a short time before our arrival, to an English merchant. I do not consider it legal, and shall, therefore, send them in for adjudication.

The gun-boats were built at New York, and are proper for the public service. They are of the same tonnage and dimensions as the Bonita and Reefer; and should I obtain their guns, which I expect to do, they will be ready for service.

As a military post, in connexion with the present position of our army at Monterey, the possession of Tampico is of the greatest importance. Under this impression, I would recommend an increase of the number of troops mentioned in my communication of the 14th instant, without delay, to the amount of from twenty-five hundred to three thousand men. This number, it is believed

would be amply sufficient to hold the place against any force the enemy could be able to send against it. With the exception of one or two of them, the steamboats and small vessels would then be at liberty to act against other towns on the coast, and effectually blockade the coast of Yucatan. As it is necessary she should be docked for the examination and repair of her bottom, I have directed Captain Gregory to exchange ships and crews with Captain Forrest, and proceed with the Cumberland to Norfolk. The Raritan will require a new suit of courses and topsails, which it would be as well to send out to her with as little delay as may be necessary.

I avail myself of this occasion to call the attention of the department to the necessity of making arrangements to insure an ample supply of provisions, water, stores, and coals, at Anton Lizardo, for the use of the squadron. A vessel or two of large tonnage is required at that anchorage, in which the coals and provisions may be deposited as they arrive. The labor of landing coals on the small island of Salmedino is excessive, and would require the constant attention of a large body of men for the purpose.

I transmit herewith copies of the communications from the English consul, at Tampico, and the commander of her majesty's sloop Doring, in relation to British interests in that city. I have stated in my replies that at present no relaxation in the rules of the blockade already established can be made, and that the port will remain closed to all neutral nations, as heretofore.

On these matters, as well as in regard to the continued shipment of treasure from this place, on the account of English merchants, in the steam packet, I shall be glad to be made acquainted with the views of the department.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. CONNER,

*Commanding home squadron.*

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"SPITFIRE" BEFORE TAMPICO,  
November 22, 1846.

SIR: Herewith is transmitted a copy of the report of Commander Tattnall, accompanied by a communication addressed by him to the alcalde of Panuco, detailing his proceedings in command of a detachment of seamen and marines in the Spitfire and Petrel, for the destruction of some cannon and other munitions that had been transported by the enemy from this place and deposited at Panuco, a town on a river of the same name, about eighty miles in the interior. This object has been judiciously and ably accomplished by Commander Tattnall.

The steamer Neptune has just arrived from Brassos, with a detachment of five hundred men, under command of Colonel Gates. The steamer Sea may be expected to-morrow with some troops and

artillery, and I am informed others will follow without delay. The place may now be considered as perfectly safe against any attack that can be made by the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. CONNER,

*Commanding home squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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REPORT OF COMMANDER TATTNALL.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SPITFIRE,  
*Off Tampico, November 22, 1846.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the return of the Spitfire and Petrel, Lieutenant Commanding Shaw, to this anchorage, having performed the duty assigned to me by your order of the 17th instant.

In company with the Petrel, the crew of this vessel having been strengthened by twenty marines, under Captain Edson, and twelve seamen of the Cumberland, under Acting Master Matthew C. Perry, I weighed anchor at daylight on the morning of the 18th, and ascended the Panuco to within six miles of the town of Panuco, where night obliged me to anchor. At 7, a. m., on the morning of the 19th, I anchored abreast of the town, which, on being summoned, surrendered without resistance.

Having found that the authorities had, in expectation of our arrival, concealed the public property, I landed the marines and thirty seamen, and required that they should point out the public property, and furnish the means of transporting it to the bank of the river; for which I offered to pay the usual charges of the country.

They complied with the first, but showing a disposition to evade the latter, I addressed a communication to the alcalde, of which the accompanying document is a copy. This produced the desired effect, and enabled us to re-embark our men by sundown on the 20th, after having destroyed all the public property which we could not take on board.

The property destroyed consisted of nine eleven feet eighteens, with their carriages; good guns, which were spiked, and their trunnions knocked off; a large quantity of 18-pound shot were thrown into the river, and a quantity of camp equipage burnt. We brought off a 24-pounder gun, formerly belonging to one of the captured gun-boats, with its bed and slide; a large quantity of copper, grape, and canister, and forty large bales of excellent imported tent pins, which I thought might be useful to the army.

The enemy showed no disposition to resist us, although we were expected, and although the river banks afforded many points from which our decks might have been swept by artillery and musketry, when we could not have brought a gun to bear.

No opportunity has been afforded for distinction, but my thanks are due to Lieutenant Commanding Shaw and Captain Edson of the marines, and to the officers and men generally, for the zeal they displayed. I must particularly observe, in praise of the latter, that although for two days in a captured town, no irregularity was committed by them. All were disposed to obey orders, and to work with a will.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
**JOSIAH TATTNALL,**  
*Commander.*

Com. D. CONNER,  
*Commanding home squadron.*

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U. S. STEAMER SPITFIRE,  
*Off the town of Panuco, Mexico, November 17, 1846.*

SIR: This morning I assured you of my wish to execute the orders of my commander-in-chief, Commodore Conner, in the spirit in which they were issued; that is, with the least possible inconvenience to the citizens of Panuco. I now renew to you that assurance, but at the same time must remind you that I hold, in some respects, the same relative position with the inhabitants as the Mexican army would do if occupying the town. I therefore demand that the means of conveying to the beach the public property, which the authorities have removed to a distance, be furnished me by seven o'clock to-morrow morning; in default of which, I shall be under the necessity of taking them by force; to which end I shall send parties on shore to search the town and country.

I hope your promptness in complying with my demand will render this unnecessary.

I am ready to pay the usual charges of the country for aid so furnished.

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

**JOSIAH TATTNALL,** *Commander.*

To his honor the ALCALDE of the town of Panuco.

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*Occupation of Laguna.*

[DESPATCH 120.]

U. S. FRIGATE RARITAN,  
*Off Vera Cruz, December 28, 1846.*

SIR: In my letter of the 17th instant, I informed the department of my having despatched Commodore M. C. Perry, with a considerable force under his command, to Laguna de los Terminos, in the State of Yucatan, to take possession of that place.

Commodore Perry having successfully accomplished this object, without resistance on the part of the enemy, returned to this an-

chorage on the 27th instant; and I have the honor of transmitting herewith his report of the expedition.

From this report it will be seen that the port of Laguna was unconditionally surrendered to our arms on the 21st instant, and that Commodore Perry, upon his departure, left Commander J. R. Sands, with the steamer Vixen and schooner Petrel under his orders, in command of the place.

The instructions given to Commander Sands, for his government until further orders, were briefly as follows, viz: to permit no revenue to be collected from commerce; to respect lives and private property, and secure to the inhabitants the free exercise of their religion; to permit no intercourse between the captured and other places; and to regard the inhabitants as under surveillance, &c.

After the capture of that place, the schooner Bonita, Lieutenant Commanding Benham, was despatched to Tobasco to maintain the blockade of that port.

Previously to the return of Commodore Perry, I had received a commission from the provisional government of Yucatan, charged with despatches, informing me of the political movements to which Commodore Perry alludes. As these movements seemed to have been undertaken in good faith by the popular party, with a view to overthrow the existing government and establish the permanent independence of Yucatan, I have deemed it good policy to remove the blockade of Campeachy and Laguna, the two places which originated the revolution, until events shall develop themselves in that quarter—taking the precaution, in the meantime, to keep a sufficient force at those points and at Tobasco to see that the revolutionists act in good faith towards us, and to prevent all intercourse with other Mexican ports. The papers which accompanied Commodore Perry's report I have not yet had time to have copied. I will send them by the next opportunity.

The Spanish schooner Isabel, brought in by Commodore Perry, I have released.

The Mexican schooner I have sent to New Orleans for adjudication.

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

D. CONNER,

*Commanding home squadron.*

Honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, &c. &c*

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REPORT OF COMMODORE PERRY OF THE OCCUPATION OF LAGUNA.

UNITED STATES SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
*Anton Lizardo, December 27, 1846.*

SIR: In conformity with your instructions of the 16th instant, I left this anchorage with the Mississippi on the 17th, (having in tow the Vixen, Commander J. R. Sands, Bonita, Lieutenant Com-

mandant Benham, and Petrel, Lieutenant Commandant Shaw,) and proceeded direct to Laguna de los Terminos. Arriving off that port on the 20th, I placed myself on board the Vixen, and with the Bonita, Petrel and four barges, all in the tow of the Vixen, I crossed the bar and anchored after night-fall opposite the town, without resistance from the enemy.

In the morning I sent Commander J. R. Sands and Lieutenant James L. Parker, to the military commandant and other authorities of the town, demanding its unconditional surrender, which demand, after some little demur, was submitted to.

During the day I caused the arms of the few soldiers left of the garrison to be delivered up, the powder found in the magazines to be embarked in a lighter ready to go on board on the Mississippi. The two forts taken possession of, the American colors hoisted upon them, and the guns and carriages destroyed.

After completing all these and other necessary arrangements, and leaving Commander Sands with the Vixen and Petrel, in command of the place, I sailed early in the morning of the 22d in this ship, with the Bonita in tow, for the Tobasco. Arriving off that river, I directed Lieutenant Commandant Benham in the Bonita to anchor inside the bar, and to assume command of the small blockading force stationed there.

\* \* \* \* \*

Leaving the bar of Tobasco on the evening of the 25th, I shaped my course to the westward, and traced the coast along, sufficiently near to discover the smallest boat, looking into the mouths of the principal rivers, and particularly those of Santa Anna, Gozacoalcos, and Alvarado. Off the latter named, I this morning captured, and towed to this anchorage, the Spanish schooner Isabel, a few hours from Alvarado, bound to Havana, and the Mexican schooner Amelia, from the same place, bound also to Havana.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

M. C. PERRY.

Commodore D. CONNER,

*Commander naval forces; Gulf of Mexico.*

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REPORT OF COMMODORE CONNER OF THE LANDING OF THE TROOPS.

No. 137.

UNITED STATES SHIP RARITAN,  
*Off Sacrificios, March 10, 1847.*

SIR: In my last despatch, dated on the 7th instant, I informed the department of the arrival of Major General Scott at Anton Lizardo. Most of the transports with troops, and the material of the army, having arrived about the same time, a speedy disembarkation was resolved upon; it being important that we should effect



a landing before a norther should come on, as this would delay us two or three days.

After a joint reconnoissance, made by the general and myself, in the steamer "Petrita," the beach due west from Sacrificios, one of the points spoken of in my previous letter, was selected as the most suitable for the purpose. The anchorage near this place being extremely contracted, it became necessary, in order to avoid crowding it with an undue number of vessels, to transfer most of the troops to the vessels of war, for transportation to Sacrificios.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 9th at daylight, all necessary preparations, such as launching and numbering the boats, detailing officers, &c., having been previously made, this transfer was commenced. The frigates received on board between twenty five and twenty-eight hundred men, with their arms and accoutrements; and the sloops and smaller vessels numbers in proportion. This part of the movement was completed very successfully about 11 o'clock, a. m., and a few minutes thereafter, the squadron under my command, accompanied by the commanding general, in the steamship Massachusetts, and such of the transports as had been selected for the purpose, got under way.

The weather was very fine—indeed we could not have been more favored in this particular than we were. We had a fresh and yet gentle breeze from the southeast, and a perfectly smooth sea.

The passage to Sacrificios occupied us between two and three hours. Each ship came in, and anchored without the slightest disorder or confusion in the small space allotted to her, the harbor being still very much crowded, notwithstanding the number of transports we had left behind. The disembarkation commenced on the instant. Whilst we were transferring the troops from the ships to the surf-boats, (sixty-five in number,) I directed the steamers "Spitfire" and "Vixen," and the five gun-boats, to form in a line parallel with and close into the beach, to cover the landing. This order was promptly executed, and these small vessels, from the lightness of their draughts, were enabled to take positions within good grape range of the shore. As the boats severally received their complements of troops, they assembled in a line abreast, between the fleet and the gun-boats; and, when all were ready, they pulled in together, under the guidance of a number of the officers of the squadron who had been detailed for this purpose. General Worth commanded this, the first line of the army, and had the satisfaction of forming his command on the beach and neighbouring heights just before sunset. Four thousand five hundred men were thus thrown on shore almost simultaneously. No enemy appeared to offer us the slightest opposition. The first line being landed, the boats, in successive trips, relieved the men-of-war and transports of their remaining troops, by 10 o'clock, p. m.

The whole army, (save a few straggling companies,) consisting of upwards of ten thousand men, were thus safely deposited on shore, without the slightest accident of any kind.

The officers and seamen under my command vied with each other, on that occasion, in a zealous and energetic performance of their

duty. I cannot but express to the department the great satisfaction I have derived from witnessing their efforts to contribute all in their power to the success of their more fortunate brethren of the army. The weather still continuing fine to-day, we are engaged in landing the artillery, horses, provisions, and other material.

The steamer *New Orleans*, with the Louisiana regiment of volunteers, eight hundred strong, arrived, most opportunely, at Anton Lizardo, just as we had put ourselves in motion. She joined us, and her troops were landed with the rest. Another transport arrived at this anchorage to-day. Her troops also have been landed.

General Scott has now with him upwards of eleven thousand men. At his request, I permitted the marines of the squadron, under Captain Edson, to join him, as a part of the 3d regiment of artillery.

The general-in-chief landed this morning, and the army put itself in motion at an early hour, to form its lines around the city. There has been some distant firing of shot and shells from the town and castle upon the troops as they advanced, but without result.

I am still of the opinion expressed in my previous communications, as to the inability of the enemy to hold out for any length of time. The castle has, at most, but four or five weeks' provisions, and the town about enough for the same time.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

D. CONNER,

*Commanding home squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*

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DESPATCHES OF COMMODORE PERRY.

*Bombardment of Vera Cruz.*

FLAG-SHIP "MISSISSIPPI,"  
*Off Vera Cruz, March 25, 1847.*

SIR: The sailing of the *Princeton* this day for the United States offers me an opportunity of informing the department that General Scott had, on the 22d instant, the day after I assumed command of the squadron, so far completed the erection of his batteries in the rear of Vera Cruz as to authorize the summoning of the city, and, on the refusal of the governor to surrender, of opening his fire at three o'clock of that day.

In conformity with arrangements made in the morning with General Scott, I directed the flotilla of small steamers and gun-boats of the squadron, led by Commander J. Tattnall, in the *Spitfire*, to take a position and commence a simultaneous fire upon the city. The order was promptly and gallantly executed, and the fire was kept up with great animation until late in the evening.

On visiting them at their position, I found that the two steamers had nearly exhausted their ammunition, but having received a fresh supply during the night from the ship, they at sunrise moved to a more favorable and advanced point, and resumed and continued their fire until recalled by signal.

At the earnest desire of myself and officers, General Scott generously assigned a position in the trenches to be mounted with guns from the squadron, and worked by seamen. Three 8-inch Paixhans, and three long 32-pounders, (all that were required,) were consequently landed, and, after immense labor in transporting them through the sand, in which parties from the divisions of Generals Patterson, Worth, and Pillow, respectively detached by those officers, cheerfully participated, the pieces were placed in position and opened upon the city about 10 o'clock yesterday, immediately drawing upon them a sharp fire from the enemy; which, in a short time, killed and wounded ten of the detachment from the squadron.

In order to give all a chance to serve in the trenches, for the honor of which there is a great though generous strife, I have arranged the detachments from each ship, in charge respectively of lieutenants, and the whole commanded by a captain or commander, shall be relieved every twenty-four hours. Captain Aulick, assisted by Commander Mackenzie and several lieutenants, had the direction of mounting the guns and opening the fire, and well and bravely was the duty performed. Captain Mayo is now in charge, and will be relieved in turn.

The "Ohio" arrived on the 22d instant, but in consequence of a norther, did not reach her proper anchorage until yesterday afternoon. Detachments of boats from all the vessels are employed night and day in landing from the transports the stores and munitions of the army.

Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded, ascertained up to this hour, (12 meridian,) with the report of Captain Aulick; also a list of the small vessels comprising the flotilla of the squadron, all of which were engaged on the 22d instant.

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

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

To the Hon. J. Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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REPORT OF CAPTAIN AULICK.

U. S. SHIP "POTOMAC,"  
*Off Sacrificios, March 25, 1847.*

SIR: In compliance with your letter this moment received, calling for a report of my proceedings in command of the detachment on shore yesterday, I have the honor to state, that the battery of

three 8-inch Paixhan guns, and three long 32-pounders, landed from the squadron, was turned over to me at 10 o'clock, a. m., by the accomplished engineer officer who constructed it, (Captain R. E. Lee,) who, as well as Lieutenants Smith of the engineers, and Williams, aid to General Scott, remained in the battery throughout the fire. The enemy having but a few minutes before discovered our position, commenced the attack upon us. I immediately ordered the guns to be unmasked, and the firing commenced on the enemy's batteries, which was steadily and deliberately continued until about half-past two, p. m., when our last charge of ammunition, of which we had only about fifty rounds to each gun, was expended. By this time our sand-bag breastworks and traverses were much dilapidated by the shot of the enemy and the concussion of our own heavy pieces. I now directed the embrasures to be closed up with sand-bags (for the suggestion of which I must thank Captain Lee,) and everybody to seek the best shelter from shot that the work afforded, until the ammunition we expected should arrive.

At 4 o'clock, Captain Mayo with a fresh supply of ammunition, and a relief party of officers and men arrived. I then relinquished the command to him, agreeably to your order, and returned to my ship. Our loss was four men killed, and one officer and five men wounded, one of the latter mortally, (since dead,) the others slightly. When it is considered that we had the concentrated and very active fire of five of the enemy's batteries upon us, at a distance of less than eight hundred yards, besides occasional shells from the castle of "San Juan de Ulloa," it is a matter of surprise that our loss is so small.

It affords me great satisfaction to add that every officer and man in the battery behaved with the utmost coolness, activity, and cheerfulness.

Commander A. S. Mackenzie, who had superintended the duty of placing the guns in battery, promptly tendered his services to me and took charge of one of the 32-pounders, which he managed with great skill, and I doubt not with great effect upon the enemy's works. In the course of the firing, the flag on one of the enemy's forts was brought down by a shot from a gun fired by Lieutenant Baldwin. It was, however, quickly again displayed from the same flagstaff. It is due to Midshipman Allen McLane that I should not omit to mention that on a call for volunteers to cut away some brushwood which obstructed the view to a battery on which we wished to direct our fire, he sprang through an embrasure followed by two men, (Wm. Cavanaugh, seaman, the name of the other I have not been able to ascertain,) and amidst a shower of balls, quickly removed the obstruction, for which gallantry I complimented him on the spot. I am, however, sure that any other officer present would have been happy of an opportunity to have done the same. As you desire to forward this report to the department by the Princeton, leaving at 12 m. to-day, it is necessarily a very hastly and brief one.

I annex a list of the killed and wounded, and also of the officers of the detachment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. AULICK, *Captain.*

To Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron, off Sacrificios.*

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*List of vessels comprising flotilla of the Gulf Squadron.  
March 22, 1847.*

United States steamer	Spitfire,	Commander	J. Tattnall.
"	"	"	Vixen,
"	"	"	J. R. Sands.
"	gun-boat	Bonita,	Lieutenant comd'g F. G. Benham.
"	"	Reefer,	" " J. S. Sterett.
"	"	Petrel,	" " T. D. Shaw.
"	"	Falcon,	" " J. J. Glasson.
"	"	Tampico,	" " Wm. P. Griffin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

To the Honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

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*List of officers of the detachment.*

Commander	A. S. Mackenzie,
Lieutenant	Charles Kennedy,
"	Sidney Smith Lee,
"	Harry Ingersoll,
"	O. H. Perry,
"	A. S. Baldwin,
Assistant Surgeon	O. F. Baxter,
"	John Hastings,
Passed Midshipman	C. Fauntleroy,
"	Charles Dyer,
Midshipman	Wm. H. Parker,
"	Allan McLane,
"	Jno. P. Jones,
"	R. B. Storer,
"	M. J. Smith,
"	W. K. Mayo,
"	W. V. Gillis,
"	J. Maury,
Captain's Clerk	S. F. Emmons, Potomac.

J. H. AULICK, *Captain.*

*List of Killed.*—Wm. Marcus, seaman, Mississippi; Jno. Williams, quarter gunner, Raritan; Jno. Harrington, boatswain's mate,

St. Mary's; Daniel McGinnis, landsman, St. Mary's; Jno. Fookey, seaman, Potomac.

*List of Wounded.*—Lieutenant A. S. Baldwin, Potomac; Edward Black, seaman, Potomac; Mathias Rice, seaman, Potomac; Wm. Hamblin, seaman, Potomac; Deforest Carey, landsman, Potomac.

J. H. AULICK, *Captain.*

FRIDAY, March 26, 1847.

SIR: The detention of the Princeton enables me to inform the department of events up to this hour, (10, a. m.)

Captain Mayo and his party have returned, having been relieved in the batteries by a detachment under Captain Breese. I hardly need assure the department that the party under Captain Mayo sustained with unabated courage and spirit the admirable fire of the naval battery. The bombardment from the trenches was continued through the night. A heavy norther, now blowing, (the third in five days,) has prevented communication with the shore since last evening. Several merchant vessels have been thrown, this morning, ashore by the gale.

The report of Captain Mayo is enclosed, as also an additional list of killed and wounded. Among the names of the killed will be found that of Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, a most amiable and promising young officer.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

To the honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

REPORT OF CAPTAIN MAYO.

U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,  
*Off Vera Cruz, March 26, 1847.*

SIR: In obedience to your order, I proceeded on the afternoon of the 24th instant to the naval battery opposite Vera Cruz, with detachments from this ship, the Potomac, Raritan, Albany, and St. Mary's under the officers named in the accompanying list, and relieved Captain Aulick, and the officers and men under his command.

The breastworks having been much broken down in the cannonade of the day, the night was passed in repairing them by Lieutenant Tower, United States engineers, and his party, (from whom I received great assistance.) Shortly before sunrise of the 25th, the enemy having opened his fire upon us from four of his batteries, an active cannonade was returned by us, and continued without interruption until half-past two, p. m., when they were silenced. Two batteries on their extreme left subsequently turned their fire towards

us, but on our briskly returning it, they also ceased firing; and about half-past three, p. m., our ammunition being expended, the cannonade ceased on our part.

I cannot too highly commend the zeal, courage, and activity displayed by every officer and man under my command; and I regret that the efficient service which they rendered should have been attended with the loss of one officer, Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, and one seaman, T. Williamson, killed; and three slightly wounded. The admirable conduct of Midshipman Shubrick, down to the moment of his fall, whilst pointing a gun on the enemy, occasioned me the more to lament his loss. He was a young officer of great merit and promise, and, had he lived, must have become an ornament to his profession and country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MAYO, *Captain.*

To Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron.*

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*List of officers engaged at the naval battery on the 25th of  
March, 1847.*

Lieutenant Simon B. Bissell,  
 " Raphael Semmes,  
 " John D. Camp,  
 " Charles Stedman,  
 " James M. Frailey,  
 " James S. Biddle.  
 Lieutenant Marines William L. Shuttleworth.  
 Assistant Surgeon James Hamilton.  
 Acting Master F. M. Crossan.  
 Passed Midshipman R. M. Cuyler,  
 " " William Nelson,  
 " " Peter Wager.  
 Midshipman T. B. Shubrick,  
 " Joseph B. Smith,  
 " C. T. Andrews,  
 " A. H. Waring,  
 " J. H. Upshur,  
 " S. McGaw.

Respectfully,

J. MAYO, *Captain.*

To Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron.*

*List of killed and wounded of the detachments at the naval batteries  
on the 24th and 25th March, 1847.*

*Killed on the 24th.*—William Marcus, seaman; John Williams, quarter gunner; John Harrington, boatswain's mate; Daniel McGennis, landsman; John Tookey, seaman.

*Killed on the 25th.*—Thomas B. Shubrick, midshipman; John Williamson, seaman.

*Wounded on the 24th.*—A. S. Baldwin, lieutenant, slightly; Edward Black, seaman, do.; Mathias Nice, seaman, do.; William Hamblin, seaman, do.; Deforest Carey, do.

*Wounded on the 25th.*—Three seamen, slightly—names not ascertained.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

To the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

OCCUPATION OF THE CITY OF VERA CRUZ AND THE CASTLE OF SAN  
JUAN DE ULLOA.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,

*At anchor near Vera Cruz,*

*March 29, 1847.*

SIR: It is with infinite satisfaction I announce to you that the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa were this day occupied by garrisons of the United States troops. Detachments from the army and navy with the flotilla were in motion early in the morning, and the American colors were hoisted on the forts of the city and the castle at 12 o'clock, under a simultaneous salute from all the large vessels of the squadron.

Enclosed is a copy of the articles of capitulation.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

ONE, P. M., *March 29,*  
*Within the castle of San Juan de Ulloa.*

I write this within the castle. The batteries in the city are now saluting the American flags, already hoisted on the forts of the city. The American colors will be next displayed on the castle.

M. C. PERRY.



## ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

PUNTA DE HORNOS,  
*Without the walls of Vera Cruz,  
Saturday, March 27, 1847.*

Terms of capitulation agreed upon by the commissioners, viz: Generals W. J. Worth and G. J. Pillow and Colonel J. G. Totten, chief engineer, on the part of Major General Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and Colonel José Gutierrez de Villanueva, Lieutenant Colonel of engineers Manuel Robbes, and Colonel Pedro de Herera, commissioners appointed by General of Brigade Don José Juan Landero, commanding in chief Vera Cruz, the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and their dependencies, for the surrender to the arms of the United States of the said forts, with their armaments, munitions of war, garrisons and arms.

1. The whole garrison or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States as prisoners of war, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of the United States armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed, (regular and irregular officers,) as also the rank and file, five days to retire to their respective homes, on parole, as hereinafter prescribed.

3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article 1, the Mexican flags of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries, and immediately thereafter forts Santiago and Concepcion and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa occupied by the forces of the United States.

4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of, after surrender and parole, as their general-in-chief may desire, and the irregular to be permitted to return to their homes. The officers, in respect to all arms and descriptions of force, giving the usual parole that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

5. All the materiel of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same (not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war) may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definitive treaty of peace.

6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city, with such medical officers and attendants and officers of the army as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

7. Absolute protection is solemnly guaranteed to persons in the city and [to] property, and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guaranteed.

Signed in duplicate:

W. J. WORTH,

*Brigadier General.*

GIDEON J. PILLOW,

*Brigadier General.*

JOS. G. TOTTEN,

*Colonel and chief engineer.*

JOSE GUTIERREZ DE VILLANUEVA.

PEDRO MIG. HERERA.

MANUEL ROBBES.

Captain Aulick, appointed a commissioner by Commodore Perry on behalf of the navy, (the general-in-chief not being able, in consequence of the roughness of the sea, to communicate with the navy until after commissions had been exchanged,) and being present by General Scott's invitation, and concurring in the result and approving thereof, hereto affixed his name and signature.

J. H. AULICK,

*Captain U. S. navy.*

Head-quarters of the army of the United States of America, camp Washington. Before Vera Cruz, March 27th, 1847.

Vera Cruz, Marzo 27, 1847.

Aprobada y aceptada.

JOSE JUAN.

LANDERO.

Approved and accepted.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

M. C. PERRY,

*Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval forces, Gulf of Mexico.*

U. S. FLAG-SHIP "MISSISSIPPI,"

*Anchorage near Vera Cruz, March 30, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, the report of Captain Samuel L. Breese of his proceedings while in command of the naval battery on shore. Also, a second report of Captain John H. Aulick.

Although, from the discontinuance of the fire of the enemy, Captain Breese and his party had not the same opportunities of testing their courage and skill as those that preceded them, I feel perfectly assured that, under like circumstances, they would have exhibited equal gallantry.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

To the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

## REPORT OF CAPTAIN BREESE.

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR "ALBANY,"  
Near Vera Cruz, March 28, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that in accordance with your arrangement for fighting the naval battery on shore, I relieved Captain Mayo in the command of it on the evening of the 25th, having with me the prescribed parties of the various ships' crews, in charge of Lieutenants Thompson, Handy, Taylor, Roots, Alden, Knox, and Acting Master Todd, with Surgeons Minor and Baxter.

The entire night was employed in putting the battery in proper state to recommence the fire early in the morning, which, through the exertions of Lieutenant Smith, of the engineers, was accomplished by 4, a. m.

During the night, unhappily, a violent norther commenced, which, at daylight, by the cloud of sand it raised, so obscured all vision that it was impracticable to sight the guns. I therefore *masked* them until a decrease in the gale should enable me to open our fire with the effect that so eminently characterized the firing of the 24th and 25th instants. Before this change of weather occurred, however, a message arrived from the general-in-chief, requesting me not to open the guns upon the town until the firing should be recommenced by the mortar battery, and that proposals from the city for the surrender of the place were under consideration. The officers and men remained at the guns, in readiness to open at any moment upon the enemy's works, from 4, a. m., until 2, p. m., when I was apprised that negotiations had arrived at such a point that the battery would not be required to again open its fire. At 9, p. m., of the 27th, I was relieved by Captain F. Forrest, who took charge of the battery.

I would be unjust were I not to add, in conclusion, that the officers and men I had the honor to command during these forty-eight hours, evinced the zeal and ardor always to be found in the navy when occasion requires them, and would, I confidently assert, have given to the enemy another proof of steadiness and *skill* in *gunnery*.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
SAMUEL L. BREESE,  
Captain.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
Commanding home squadron, Gulf of Mexico.

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 REPORT OF CAPTAIN AULICK.

U. S. SHIP "POTOMAC,"  
Off Sacrificios, March 30, 1847.

SIR: I have just ascertained that in the list of officers appended to my report, dated the 25th inst., of the proceedings of the detachment of the squadron at the navy battery on shore, on the 24th

inst., the name of Passed Midshipman L. Gibbons, who was with the party, has been accidentally omitted. I therefore respectfully request, in justice to this promising young officer, that you will be pleased to forward this note to the department, in order that the omission may be corrected.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. AULICK,

*Captain.*

Commodore M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron, off Sacrificios.*

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UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
*Anchorage near Vera Cruz, March 30, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a copy of a general order issued by me to the commanders, officers, and men, of the squadron under my command.

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

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

HON. JOHN Y. MASON,

*Secretary of the Navy.*

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General Order, }  
No. 1. }

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
*Anchorage near Vera Cruz, March 29, 1847.*

The commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces operating in the Gulf of Mexico, in congratulating those under his command upon the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz, and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, to the combined forces of the army and navy of the United States, feels himself called upon by a high sense of duty to tender his warmest thanks to the commanders, officers, and men of the squadron, for the admirable zeal and courage with which they have executed their respective duties.

Never at any period of our naval history has the true spirit of professional gallantry been more strongly exhibited than at the present time. Though from the early surrender of the enemy, the officers and men have had but few opportunities of gaining distinction, whenever occasions have occurred they have been siezed upon with avidity.

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP "MISSISSIPPI,"  
*Anchorage, Anton Lizardo, April 4, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that immediately after the surrender of Vera Cruz, General Scott and myself concerted measures for taking possession of Alvarado.

Although it was not expected that any defence would be made, it was thought advisable that strong detachments both of the army and navy should be employed, in view of making an imposing demonstration in that direction.

The southern brigade under General Quitman was detached for this duty, and the naval movements were directed personally by myself.

As it had been anticipated, not the slightest opposition was offered by the enemy, and the river and town were quietly occupied, on the 2d instant, by the combined forces of the army and navy.

General Quitman took up his line of march this morning on his return to Vera Cruz, and I left for this anchorage to arrange an expedition to the north; Captain Mayo, with a small naval detachment, being placed in command of Alvarado and its dependencies, in which may be embraced the populous town of Tlacotalpam, situated about twenty miles up the river.

In this expedition I had the good fortune to become acquainted with General Quitman and many of the officers of his command, and have been gratified to observe a most cordial desire, as well with them as with the officers of the navy, to foster a courteous and efficient co-operation.

The officers and men of my command have, with but one exception, sustained their well known high character for discipline and professional propriety and zeal, and it is with infinite regret that I feel myself called upon to name Lieutenant Charles G. Hunter as the solitary exception.

This officer conducted himself in such manner as to make it imperative on me to place him under arrest, and he will be brought to trial by court martial the moment the present exigencies of the squadron will allow.

The enemy, before evacuating the place, burned all the public vessels, and spiked or buried most of the guns; but those that were concealed have been discovered, and I have directed the whole number, about sixty, either to be destroyed or shipped, with the shot, on board the gun-boats, as they may be found of sufficient value to be removed.

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

M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron.*

The honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

U. S. FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
*At sea, 20 miles north of Vera Cruz, April 24, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that I am now on my return from an expedition against Tuspan, which has resulted in complete success—the forts and town having been carried with trifling loss, and the guns either destroyed or brought away.

Further particulars will be transmitted by the first opportunity.

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

Honorable JOHN Y. MASON,

*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

U. S. FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
*Anton Lizardo, April 11, 1847.*

SIR: Intelligence of the fall of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa must have reached you about this time, and will doubtless have relieved the minds of the President and members of the cabinet of much painful anxiety.

The possession of Vera Cruz and Alvarado has placed the neighboring country at our mercy, and left the rear of the American army, in its advance on Mexico, perfectly secure, and thus permitting the occupation of the higher and more healthful regions in the direction of the line of march.

The attack on the city from the land side was managed with great judgment and skill; indeed, I never entertained or expressed any other opinion than that it should be made, from the rear by breaching and assault. In both experiments the officers and men of the squadron could render good service, as they certainly did in the trenches during the bombardment; and it was contemplated, and informally announced, that if the city should not surrender by a certain day, the assault would be made at three different points; the breaches to be respectively assigned to the regulars, the volunteers and the sailors.

Being confident of the success of the attack on the city, whether by bombardment or assault, I had arranged my plans for the bombardment of the castle by the squadron, in conjunction with the land forces, and had also contemplated a night attack upon the water battery of the castle from boats, for which preparations were in progress; and I was only waiting the approaching dark nights for carrying out this object, which I have every reason to believe would have been successful; but, unfortunately for the fame of the navy, though far otherwise, it may be said, for humanity, the very unexpected surrender of the castle defeated all the hopes we had fostered of proving to the country, by this attack, the zeal that animated the whole squadron.

I should not have troubled you with a detail of the designs which I had hoped to have accomplished, were it not due to the charac-

ter of the officers and men under my command, who were ready for any service, however daring, and whose intrepidity, I feel assured, would have rendered successful any undertaking, however seemingly hopeless it might at first appear.

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

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

The honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*

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EXPEDITION AGAINST TUSPAN.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP "MISSISSIPPI,"

*At sea, off Vera Cruz, April 24, 1847.*

SIR: Tuspan being the only fortified place of importance situated on the gulf coast not in our possession, and conceiving it to be a point of honor as well as duty to reclaim the guns taken by the enemy from the wreck of the *Truxton*, and mounted with others for the defence of the river and town, I determined on attacking it, and left *Sacrificios* in this ship for that purpose on the 12th inst., having in tow the steamers *Spitfire*, *Vixen* and *Scourge*, and the gun-boats *Bonita*, *Petrel* and *Reefer*, with a detachment of three hundred officers, seamen and marines from the *Ohio*, distributed in this and the smaller vessels. On the following day we arrived at *Lobos*, the appointed place of rendezvous. The *Raritan*, with a detachment of one hundred and eighty officers, seamen and marines from the *Potomac*, added to her own complement. The *Albany*, *John Adams* and *Germantown*, with the bomb vessels *Vesuvius*, *Etna* and *Hecla*, had been previously despatched for *Lobos*, where they arrived in good time, and were subsequently joined by the *Decatur*.

On the 15th, all the vessels left *Lobos* for the anchorage under *Tuspan* reef, but were separated during the night by a norther. Having again concentrated on the morning of the 17th, the whole of that day was employed in lightening the small vessels, in sounding and buoying the channel of the bar, and in other preparations for ascending the river.

The following morning (the 18th) the bar was safely crossed by the steamers and gun-boats, with about thirty barges, filled with detachments from the different vessels anchored outside, having with them four pieces of artillery.

After crossing the bar I hoisted my flag on board the *Spitfire*, and immediately led up the river to the attack, the steamers having the gun-boats and barges in tow until we got into the range of fire of the enemy, when I ordered them to cast off; the gun-boats to follow up the river under sail, and the detachments in the barges to land with the artillery and storm the forts and town. These orders were executed with extraordinary rapidity, while the flotilla

continued its course up the river, and driving, by its well directed fire, the enemy from his defences.

The dispositions of the enemy for defence were judicious. They consisted of two forts on the right and one on the left bank of the river, with positions well selected for commanding the reaches of the stream. They had seven guns mounted, and detachments of infantry firing from the forts and the thick chapparel along the margin of the left bank.

General Cos, chief of the landward military division of the Mexican army, was in command, and had with him, as is believed from the evidence of his order book, about 650 rank and file.

But if the dispositions for defence were judicious, the defence itself was feeble; though had it been more obstinate, the result would have been the same, for I cannot exaggerate the intrepidity of our officers and men, or say too much of the spirit that animated them.

The Truxton's guns were brought off, and the others destroyed. The forts were also destroyed.

Our loss in the attack has been small—fourteen killed and wounded. The enclosed papers, lettered A, B, C, and D, will furnish all necessary details.

The Albany and Reefer have been left to watch Tuspan. The Hecla is ordered to blockade Soto de la Marina; the Etna to occupy the river Tobasco, and the Vesuvius and Porpoise the port of Laguna, while the Germantown is scouring the coast north of Lobos.

My next expedition will be to the eastward to gain possession of Guasacoalcos, and the small ports between Alvarado and the Tobasco. These in our possession, or blockaded, the enemy will not have a nook on this coast into which supplies can be received.

I have already commenced the organization of a corps of 2,500 officers and men, with ten pieces of light artillery, to be in readiness for landing, to make a diversion in co-operation with the land forces, should it be found expedient to do so.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron.*

The honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,  
*Off Tuspan Bar, April 22, 1847.*

SIR: I have to report the following list of killed and wounded in the action of the 18th instant, viz:

*Killed.*

Lewis Clayton, seaman, of the U. S. ship Ohio.  
Antonio Francis, seaman, of the U. S. ship Decatur.



John Griffin, seaman, of the U. S. ship Raritan, was murdered by the rancheros on the 19th instant.

*Wounded.*

Commander Tattnall, of the U. S. steamer Spitfire; flesh wound of right wrist.

James McCann, seaman, U. S. steamer Spitfire; severe wound of right elbow joint.

Flag Lieutenant, James L. Parker, U. S. steamer Mississippi, aid to the Commodore; severe wound of upper part of left breast.

Lieutenant Whittle, U. S. ship Ohio; flesh wound of right leg.

Lieutenant Hartstein, U. S. brig Hecla; flesh wound of right wrist and thigh.

Hiram Townsend, ordinary seaman, U. S. ship Potomac; severe wound of right thigh.

Andrew Sweeney, seaman, U. S. ship Germantown; flesh wound of left shoulder.

Henry O. Hart, boy, U. S. ship Germantown; slight wound of right cheek.

James McCullen, boy, U. S. steamer Mississippi; slight wound of right hand.

Commander Mackenzie, U. S. steamer Mississippi; wounded in left foot while on duty on the 19th—accidentally.

John Monroe, seaman, U. S. steamer Mississippi; severe wound in left hand, with loss of thumb, while on duty at guard-house on the night of the 21st.

It is with pleasure I inform you that the above wounded are doing well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SOLOMON SHARP,

*Surgeon.*

To Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron.*

The expedition against Tuspan consisted of the following force, all under the command of Commodore M. C. Perry:

The steamer Spitfire, Commander J. Tattnall.

The steamer Vixen, Commander J. R. Sands.

The schooner Bonita, Lieutenant Commanding T. G. Benham.

The schooner Petrel, Lieutenant Commanding T. D. Shaw.

The schooner Reefer, Lieutenant Commanding Thomas Turner.

The steamer Scourge, Lieutenant Commanding S. Lockwood.

*Detachments of officers and men from the different vessels of the squadron forming the landing party in command of Captain Samuel L. Breese.*

	Officers.	Serjeants and marines.	Total.
Flag ship Mississippi, Lieutenant J. De Camp..	15	108	123
Ship Potomac, Lieutenant E. R. Thompson..	7	175	182
Ship Ohio, Commander L. M. Goldsborough..	16	320	336
Ship Albany, Captain S. L. Breese.....	7	109	116
Ship Raritan, Captain F. Forrest.....	7	190	197
Ship John Adams, Commander W. J. McCluney	10	111	121
Ship Decatur, Commander R. S. Pinckney...	14	118	132
Ship Germantown, Commander F. Buchanan.	15	136	151
Ship Etna, Commander G. J. Van Brunt.....	3	22	25
<i>4 pieces of artillery, commanded by Commander A. S. Mackenzie, in charge, respectively, of—</i>			
No. 1, Commander G. A. Magruder, of the Vesuvius.....	3	22	25
No. 2, Lieutenant Commanding A. B. Fairfax, of the Hecla.....	3	22	25
No. 3, Lieutenant S. F. Blunt, of the Mississippi.....	2	26	28
No. 4, Acting Master H. Rodgers, of the Mississippi.....	2	26	28
Total.....			1,489

The Mississippi, Commander H. A. Adams, lying at anchor near the bar, prepared to cover the landing of the party in case of opposition.

M. C. PERRY,  
Commanding home squadron.

TUSPAN, April 19, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order of this morning, directing me to visit the enemy's batteries and remove the Truxton's guns, and such others as might be worthy of removal, and to destroy the remainder, I proceeded first to La Peña, the enemy's principal fort. It was situated on the right bank of the river, a mile and a half below the town, on a bluff about sixty feet high, projecting into the stream, and commanding the down-

ward course of the river for two miles. In it I found two thirty-two-pounder carronades of twenty-one cwt., formerly of the Truxton, mounted in barbette on half circles, and between them one long nine in embrasure, behind a breastwork faced within and without with sawed timber, and filled in with dirt. Between the guns was a banquette for the service of infantry. The Truxton's guns and carriages have been embarked, and the nine-pounder destroyed. The breastwork and shed for the protection of the garrison were set on fire.

The next fort in ascending the river, called La Palmasola, was a water battery, placed at the junction of the Tuspan with one of its tributaries. This also looked down the stream. It had also a breastwork, faced on both sides with sawed timber and filled in with dirt. It had three embrasures, and a banquette between them for infantry. Only two of the embrasures had guns mounted on them; they were two long eighteens of iron, which have been destroyed. One of these guns had been struck by our shot, and the exterior facing of the fort, particularly about the embrasures, was much cut, bearing testimony to the accuracy of our fire. The shed for the shelter of the garrison was burned, and fire set to the breastwork.

On the left bank of the river, near the centre of the town and on the beach, to defend the landing, was a nine-pounder carriage gun of iron, which has been destroyed.

On the centre of the steep bluff in the centre of the town was the fort called the Hospital, surrounded by a ditch, and having a thirty-two pounder chambered gun of twenty-seven cwt., formerly of the Truxton, mounted on a pivot and commanding the approach up the river to the extent of its range; this gun, with its carriage, has been embarked.

The launch's gun of the Truxton, an iron six pounder carronade, was found, not mounted, in a remote part of the town; it has been embarked with its carriage, together with a considerable quantity of the arms and munitions of the Truxton, a list of which is herewith enclosed.

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

ALEX. SLIDELL MACKENZIE,  
*Commander and ass't inspector of ordnance,  
United States navy.*

Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron,  
Head-quarters, Tuspan,*

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*List of ordnance, &c., captured at Tuspan.*

- 1 thirty-two pounder, 27 cwt., chambered, C. A. & Co., No. 41.
- 1 carriage, slide and circle, Truxton's.
- 2 sponges, " "

1 ladle,	Truxton's
1 worm,	"
1 scraper,	"
1 elevating screw,	"
1 breeching "	"
62 round shot, thirty-two pounders,	Truxton's.
3-copper tanks, partly full,	"
3 fire buckets,	"
2 long eighteen-pounders,	iron.
2 thirty-two pound carronades, on pivots,	Truxton's.
1 nine-pounder carriage gun.	
1 nine-pounder	" iron.
1 six-pounder carronade,	Truxton's.
1 slide and bed,	"
6 boarding pikes,	"
2 passing boxes,	"
3 sponges,	"
1 worm,	"
1 ladle and scraper,	"
3 boxes percussion caps,	"
33 muskets.	
2 powder horns.	
146 thirty-two pound round shot,	Truxton's.
18 sta. forty-two pound grape, part	"
18 irregular grape, in bags.	
9 six-pounder grape.	
1 bag musket balls.	
One half keg ditto.	
A quantity of spare flints.	
1 six-pounder rammer,	Truxton's.
1 wad net,	"
1 rocket.	
10 handspikes.	
40 large ragged staples.	
1 roller handspike.	
3 short crowbars.	
2 American cutlasses,	Truxton's.

A general order of the 16th of February, when an attack appears to have been expected, Lieutenant Colonel Flores was ordered to repair to the fort of La Peña an hour after daylight; Captain Fella was ordered to remain in the barracks, keeping his troops under arms; Captain Sallas will also remain in the barracks under arms. The cavalry of Tuspan will assemble at the house of its captain, and the infantry of the town in the municipal hall, before reveille.

Lieutenant Colonel Rossas, commanding the troops of this city, will be in the square at the same hour, and will make known to me any intelligence he may receive through the medium of Captain Pardo.

The artillery will be divided in proportion to the number of pieces which are mounted: a company will be placed in fort La Peña, a subaltern officer in Palmasola, and another in the square with light pieces, and a sergeant and corporal on the Hospital Hill.

Should it be necessary to measure our arms with the enemy, I hope that both the soldiers as well as the other defenders of this point will bear themselves with valor and serenity, since presence of mind in these cases is as appropriate as chattering and confusion are prejudicial. If nothing should occur when the captain of the fort returns from the bar, the troops will retire to their quarters and dwellings.

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[True translation.]

*Extraordinary order of the 11th April, 1847.*

The commanding general of this military division has hitherto reserved silence towards those under his command, concerning the unfortunate fate of Vera Cruz, because he had received no official intelligence on the subject, and because he did not consider it necessary to excite, by addresses, the enthusiasm of faithful and obedient soldiers. Now, however, that he has received a proclamation from the illustrious chief of the nation, he hastens to communicate it by general order, that it may be read this evening at the calling of the roll; the troops being formed with shouldered arms, and the officers and chief in their respective stations with drawn swords. The proclamation having been read, the chief will state that his command entertain the same intention, and form the same resolution as the supreme magistrate of the republic, and he may count upon the services and valor of his subordinates. This done, a cheer will be given for the Mexican nation, and the troops will retire to their quarters; the whole proceeding being terminated by a beat of the drum.

PERFECTO DE COS.

A copy of the proclamation, carefully and clearly written, that all may read it with facility, shall be fixed at the doors of the barracks.

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*Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President ad interim of the Mexican republic, to his compatriots.*

MEXICANS: Vera Cruz is already in the hands of the enemy; she has yielded, not to the force of American valor, nor to the influence of fortune. We, ourselves, to our shame be it said, have brought on, by our interminable discords, this fatal misfortune. The government owes you the whole truth. You are the arbiters of the

fate of our country. If she is to defend herself, it is you who are to stay the triumphal march of the enemy, who now occupies Vera Cruz. Let him but advance another step, and the national independence will be sunk in the abyss of the past. I am resolved to go forth to the encounter of the enemy. What values a life ennobled by a nation's gratitude, if our country is stained by a dishonor which reflects itself on the face of every Mexican? My duty is to sacrifice myself; and I will know how to accomplish it. It may be, that the American hosts are to tread with pride in the capitol of the Aztec empire. I shall not be present at such an opprobrious spectacle; since I am determined, before this occurs, rather to die fighting. The extreme hour of the Mexican republic has arrived. It is as glorious to die in battle, as it is infamous to declare oneself conquered without a struggle; and conquered too by an enemy whose rapacity is as far removed from valor as it is from generosity. Mexicans: have you a religion? Protect it! Have you honor? Save it from infamy! Do you love your wives, your daughters? Rescue them from American brutality! But it is deeds, not vain prayers and barren desires, which you must oppose to the enemy. The national cause is infinitely just—why does God seem to abandon it? His anger will be appeased if we present, in expiation of our crimes, the sentiments of a sincere union—of a true patriotism. Thus the Eternal will bless our efforts, and we will be unconquerable—for against the determination of eight millions of Mexicans what will avail 8 or 10,000 Americans, when they shall have ceased to be the instruments of Divine justice? Perhaps I speak to you for the last time. For God's sake believe me! Do not hesitate between death and slavery; and if the enemy conquers you, let him at least respect the heroism of your resistance. It is at length time that all thoughts should cease, except those of a common defence. The hour of sacrifices has struck! Awake! A tomb is open at your feet! Win at least one laurel to place over it! The nation is not yet dead; yet, I swear it—I pledge myself for the triumph of Mexico, if a unanimous and sincere effort seconds my desires. A thousand times blest be the inauspicious event of Vera Cruz, if the conflagration of that city should but kindle in Mexican bosoms the enthusiasm, the dignity, and the generous ardor of a true patriotism; our country would then be saved. But if she should yield, she will leave her opprobrium and reproach as a legacy to those egotists who would not defend her—to the traitors who prosecuted their private combats, trampling upon the national banner.

Mexicans: The fate of our country is in your hands. You, not the Americans, will decide it. Vera Cruz cries vengeance. Follow me to wash away the dishonor.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

*Mexico, March 31, 1847.*

U. S. FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
*Anton Lizardo, April 29, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the report of the ordnance officer of the squadron, describing the number and condition of the forts at Alvarado, as well as the guns captured at that place.

With great respect, I am sir, your most obedient servant,  
 M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron.*

The honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*

ALVARADO, *April 9, 1848.*

SIR: In obedience to your order directing me to visit the fortifications at Alvarado and report their character, also to designate the guns to be shipped and those destroyed, I have the honor to state that I found the place defended by eight batteries in all, two on the right or east bank of the river, and six on the left or west bank, on which the town of Alvarado stands.

On the left bank, crowning a hill about 40 feet high, and 150 feet back from the shore, was the fort of Casa de Mata. It was a stockade of irregular shape, and contained 9 guns, as follows: 3 long brass 18's, 5 24-pounder carronades, and one long 32 of iron. All of these were shipped with the exception of the iron 32, which was destroyed. This fort was closely adjacent to the southern skirt of the town and defended the approach to it in that direction. It appeared to be intended to act against troops approaching from the direction of Vera Cruz. The iron 32 alone was pointed in the direction of the beach in front of the town itself, and could be trained down the river towards the anchorage off the town and beyond it as far as the bend in the river.

The next fort in descending the river on the left bank, on the shore and adjacent to the northern extremities of the town, was La Union, a square fort of mason work, having embrasures for three guns. Two of these were 24-pounder iron carronades pointing across the river, the third a 32-pounder long gun of iron, pointing down the stream. The carronades have been shipped, the long gun destroyed.

The next or third fort in descending on the left bank was the Matadero, containing one long 32 of iron, and 7 24-pounder carronades, likewise of iron. This fort was excavated in the sand-hill half-way up the bank, at an elevation of 30 feet. The breastwork was formed with sand-bags, leaving embrasures. The long 32 was destroyed and the 7 24-pounder carronades were shipped.

The fourth fort on the left bank was on an elevated sand-hill. It was a stockade and had the name of Barracones. It had 4 guns; 2 light chambered medium iron 9's, and 2 24-pounder carronades, all pointing down the river. These guns seemed also intended to

defend the approaches to the principal fort of Santa Teresa, next below it in descending the river, and nearer to the shore. The two 18's have been shipped, and the 24-pounder carronades destroyed.

The principal fort, called Santa Teresa, was about 500 feet from the river, and elevated 50 feet above its level. It formed a quadrant round the slope of a sand-hill, and had a breastwork of sand, faced with sods and confined on the exterior face and on the faces of the embrasures by wooden pins. It had 8 embrasures containing long 18's, three of them of brass, and one an iron 32. On the left of the quadrant was a heavy 24-pounder, mounted in barbette on a quarter of a circle, and ranging from the direction of the bar to the channel of the river, abreast the fort. In the centre of Santa Teresa on a mound, having a sodded breastwork, was a long 24-pounder on a pivot, which trained from the bar over the whole course of the river to the town. There were thus 10 guns in this battery, intended to act against shipping; and in the rear of it towards a ravine, by which it might be approached, were two 24-pounder iron carronades, one 12-pounder brass howitzer. As further accessories to this force and intended for its defence against storming parties, there was a stockade prepared for a rocket battery and musketry, to play down the ravine leading to the rear of Santa Teresa. Another and higher ravine, leading from the direction of the bar, was defended by a stockade, with an embrasure for a 32-pounder carronade, and a cover for musketry. A still higher ravine was in like manner defended by a stockade, through which a 42-pounder carronade was pointed, and which also served as a breastwork for musketry. All the guns intended for the protection of Santa Teresa were provided with grape and cannister alone. The whole of the guns of Santa Teresa and its accessories were shipped, with the exception of three, a long iron 32, a 32-pounder carronade, and a 42-pounder carronade, which were destroyed.

The 6th and last fort on the left bank was La Vigia, situated on the open coast directly in front of the bar, and at an elevation of 80 feet above the level of the sea. It had a stockade in front with three long iron 32's mounted in barbette, the centre one being on a pivot. These were all destroyed.

On the right bank of the river and nearly opposite Santa Teresa was fort Hicaco, having a stockade breastwork with four 24-pounder carronades in embrasures, for firing across the channel. These guns were shipped.

Lower down on the right bank was a battery, having a stockade breastwork and embrasures for three guns, two brass long 12's and one 24-pounder carronade. These guns have been shipped.

In addition to the mounted guns, 11 others were found not mounted in different directions. In general, the best guns were buried in the sand, the others left mounted and spiked. Most of them were ship guns, and were fitted with breechings and tackles.

With the exception of the principal fort of Santa Teresa, without its accessories, and one gun in La Union, the above enumerated forts are all of quite recent construction.



I have to state, in recapitulation, that we found at Alvarado 60 guns, of which 49 were mounted and 11 not mounted; of these 35 have been shipped and 25 destroyed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient,  
ALEX. SLIDELL MACKENZIE,

*Commander & assistant inspector of ordnance,  
U. S. Navy.*

Commodore M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron, U. S. Ship Mississippi.*

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U. S. FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
*Anton Lizardo, May 23, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward, herewith, a copy of the report of Captain Samuel L. Breese, who, as second in command of the expedition against Tuspan, commanded the landing party in the attack. This report was accidentally lost or mislaid in the embarkation after the capture of the place, and circumstances have, until now, prevented the transmission of another copy.

It is not, I trust, too late to bring to the favorable notice of the navy department the responsible part taken by Captain Breese in the attack, and of expressing my approbation of his judgment and gallantry on the occasion; indeed it would be unjust to him and to the other commanders, officers, and men, as well of the landing party as of the small vessels composing the flotilla, (a list of which is enclosed,) did I not repeat here what I have expressed in my report of the 24th ult., that all and every one engaged in the expedition conducted in such manner as to command my highest praise. It would be difficult and perhaps invidious to distinguish personal bravery where all were alike impelled by the most praiseworthy enthusiasm and zeal, and I can only remark, in conclusion, that I should wish no more gallant followers in any undertaking against the enemy, in which I might have the honor to command.

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

The Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

*Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*

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TUSPAN, April 19, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that on the 18th inst. the forces under my command were landed from the steamers and gun-boats under the fire of the enemy's forts, for the purpose of executing your orders to take them by assault. The men, headed by their several officers, proceeded with ardor and zeal to the accomplishment of the duty. The works, however, before the seamen could reach them, were successively abandoned, the defenders offering no very serious resistance. The guns of the forts on the right

bank were immediately spiked or disabled, and the ammunition destroyed. The boats then crossed to the left bank and drove the enemy from the fort "Hospital," pursuing them through the town to the chapparel, in which they dispersed.

Where, notwithstanding the strength of position, resistance was so feeble and of so desultory a character, little opportunity was presented for the exhibition of individual gallantry, and where all did so well their duty, it would be difficult and invidious to particularize. Our loss on shore, as far as has yet been ascertained, is but two men killed and two or three wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. BREESE,  
*Captain.*

Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron, Gulf of Mexico.*

The expedition against Tuxpan consisted of the following force, all under the command of Commodore M. C. Perry:

The steamer Spitfire—	Commander J. Tattnall;
"    Vixen—	"    J. R. Sands;
The schooner Bonita—	Lieutenant Commanding F. G. Benham;
"    Petrel—	"    "    T. D. Shaw;
The steamer Scourge—	"    "    S. Lockwood;
The schooner Reefer—	"    "    Thomas Turner.

Detachments of officers and men from the different vessels of the squadron, composing the landing party, under command of Captain Samuel L. Breese:

	Officers.	Seamen and marines.	Total.
Flag-ship Mississippi—Lieut. J. De Camp ..	20	160	180
Potomac—Lieut. E. R. Thomson .....	7	175	182
Ohio—Commander L. M. Goldsborough ...	16	320	336
Albany—Captain S. L. Breese .....	7	109	116
Raritan—Captain F. Forrest .....	7	190	197
John Adams—Commander W. J. McClurey	10	111	121
Decatur—Commander R. S. Pinckney .....	14	118	132
Germantown—Commander F. Buchanan ...	15	136	151
Vesuvius—Commander G. A. Magruder ...	3	22	25
Etna—Commander G. J. Van Brunt .....	3	22	25
Hecla—Lieut. Commanding A. B. Fairfax.	3	22	25
			<hr/> <hr/> 1,490 <hr/> <hr/>

Four pieces of artillery, respectively commanded by Commander Magruder, Lieutenants Fairfax and Blunt, and Acting Sailing-master Rodgers—all under command of Commander Mackenzie.

The Mississippi, Commander H. A. Adams, lying at anchor near the bar, prepared to cover the landing of the party in case of opposition.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
*Anton Lizardo, May 24, 1847.*

SIR: Continuing the detail of my cruise to the eastward, I proceeded to inform the department of my having touched, on my way to Laguna, off the bar of Goazacoalcos, where I was joined by the John Adams, the Decatur, and Stromboli.

I found here a well constructed fort, mounting twelve guns, which had been recently deserted by its garrison, who had burned the gun carriages, and left the guns lying on the ground. These I ordered to be destroyed and the fort blown up.

The following morning, the 13th instant, I despatched up the river for reconnoissance a large party of officers and men, in the Scorpion and Vixen and several barges, in command of Commander Bigelow, who was accompanied by Commanders Adams and Mackenzie; and a surveying party, in charge of Lieutenants Alden, Blunt and May. The expedition ascended the river twenty four miles, and returned with much valuable information.

Having directed Commander Walker, in the Stromboli, to anchor inside the bar, I got under way with the John Adams, Decatur, Scorpion and Vixen, and proceeded towards the river Tobasco, off the bar of which the steamers anchored on the following morning. Remaining here a few hours, and leaving the Vixen to assist in towing the launches up the river to obtain fresh water for the ships—which, at this season, must be taken thirty miles from the sea—I continued on to Laguna, where I arrived and landed on the 15th with a small armed force. Here I found the Vesuvius, Porpoise and Washington.

I remained at Laguna two days, during which time I took formal possession of the town and the island of Carmen, and invested Commander G. A. Magruder with the full authority of naval commander and governor of the town and its dependencies, opening the port for the admission of American and neutral vessels; and at the earnest request of the merchants, authorized the shipping away of logwood and other productions of the country, on the payment of a war tax of 10 per cent.

On the 18th, got under way on my return westward, and anchored the same evening off the Tobasco, where I found the Raritan, Albany, John Adams, Decatur, Germantown, and Bonita; and at anchor, inside the bar, the Etna, Vixen, and revenue steamer McLane.

Landing at Frontera, the commercial depot of the river, I caused notice to be given of the opening of the port, and invested Commander G. J. Van Brunt, of the Etna, with the civil and military command of the place, with instructions to watch the mouths of the San Pedro and Chiltepec rivers, as well as the small streams

emptying into the Tobasco, and to assist in this duty I left with him the Bonita and an armed barge.

Desirous of obtaining authentic information from Yucatan, and unable at this time to visit that coast myself, from the necessity of being at Vera Cruz, according to arrangement with Mr. Trist, I delegated Captain S. L. Breese and Commander A. S. Mackenzie, to proceed to Campeachy in the Albany, to be joined at Laguna by the Washington.

Leaving the Raritan, John Adams, Decatur and Germantown, with orders to complete their supply of water and to return to Anton Lizardo, I proceeded on my way to the Goazacoalcos, and, ascending that river on the 21st twenty-four miles (this is the computed distance, but it is not so great) to the town of Minatitlan, took formal possession of that place, and received the submission of the neighboring and more inland towns of Cosaleaque and San Cristobal of Ishantlan.

Furnishing to Commander W. S. Walker, of the Stromboli, who has been left in command at Goazacoalcos, the requisite orders for opening the port, and an armed barge to assist in the enforcement of this authority, I sailed for Vera Cruz, directing the Scorpion to examine the small inlets along the coast on her return to the westward.

During the cruise I have obtained much valuable information, the substance of which I will endeavor to communicate.

With regard to Laguna and Yucatan I shall defer any definite communication to the department until I have the reports of Captains Breese and Mackenzie; though I have yet seen nothing to change the opinion always entertained by me of the character of the Yucatecos. It is plain that the port of Laguna requires to be vigilantly watched; and it is known that, during the period of the withdrawal of the blockade, large quantities of valuable goods were shipped from Campeachy to Tobasco; and I have proof from the custom house books that gunpowder was imported by the house of Gutierrez & Co., at the head of which at Laguna is the British vice consul.

The admission of goods at Tobasco, even if not contraband of war, has contributed to the support of the Mexican government, by their payment of large import duties; but this revenue will now cease, as all articles entered at Laguna under the United States tariff must, if they find their way into Mexico, be introduced clandestinely.

By direct information from Tobasco the intelligence before received by me has been confirmed. The city was nearly deserted, in the apprehension of an attack; military parties were scouring the country to collect forced loans and to impress the rancheños. Nearly two thousand troops, mostly militia, had been concentrated at a point below the city, where defences have been thrown up, and obstructions placed in the channel to prevent the approach to the city of the United States forces. I gave intimation of my design soon to ascend the river, and propose to do so at a convenient season; meanwhile the enemy is kept in continual alarm. In truth,

there is no particular object to be gained by a second attack of the city, as we have quiet possession of the mouth of the river, which, with the occupation of Laguna, completely shuts the Tobascans from the sea.

While in the Goazacoalcos, Lieutenants Alden, Blunt and May were employed in surveying the river, and Commander Mackenzie obtained a valuable map from an engineer, who has been with others employed a considerable length of time in surveying the route between Goazacoalcos and the Pacific, in view of opening a ship canal. This map has been beautifully copied by that accomplished officer Lieutenant May, and is forwarded herewith; together with a chart of the river—the joint work of Lieutenants Alden, Blunt and May. On my next visit to the river I propose to ascend it a much greater distance, perhaps as high as Sito de Moretittlan, and shall be careful to transmit to the department an account of my explorations. The persons engaged in surveying the route to the Pacific are employed by an English company; but it has occurred to me that, if a canal is ever to be opened across the continent of North America, it should be executed by the government or people of the United States. Destiny has, doubtless, decided that the vast continent of North America, from Davis's Straits to the Isthmus of Darien, shall, in the course of time, fall under the influence of the laws and institutions of the United States; hence the impolicy of permitting any European power or interest to obtain a footing within the prescribed latitudes. With such considerations in view I deemed it politic to take formal possession of the Goazacoalcos as far up as I ascended, and to invite the submission of the populous towns, mostly inhabited by Indians, which are situated near its head waters. In a treaty of peace with Mexico I presume the exclusive right of way across the continent could be secured by stipulation; but whether my views may or may [not] be considered visionary and chimerical, the explanations which I propose to make, so soon as other occupations shall permit, cannot but contribute to some useful ends.

The greater part of eastern Mexico is intersected by innumerable streams. Many of these have been penetrated by the steamers and boats of the squadron, and latterly with a view of cutting off the inland trade of the enemy, which has much increased since the occupation of the ports. Steamers can ascend to a point within thirty miles of the celebrated ruins of Palenque. In prosecuting, therefore, with vigor and effect, my expedition along the coast and up the rivers, to annoy the enemy, I can, with the aid of the many very talented and scientific officers of the squadron, collect a vast amount of useful and instructive information.

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,  
M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
*Anton Lizardo, June 8, 1847.*

SIR: As the object mentioned in my communications of the 13th and 24th ultimo, for leaving for a time the enemy's force concentrated in the Tobasco river unmolested by the squadron, has been in a measure removed by the recent movements of General Santa Anna, I have thought it proper no longer to delay the attack, as the early return to the United States, of the Raritan and Albany, would so far diminish my force, as to lessen the chance of complete success; though I should not be deterred from the attempt, even with such reduced means.

I am, also, influenced by a desire to give the officers and men of these two ships another opportunity of displaying their gallantry and zeal. In truth, I could hardly venture any longer to defer an attack (always contemplated by me, as my letters to the departments will show) in the apprehension that the delay would give confidence to the enemy, and a corresponding disappointment to those under my command, who are constantly looking for opportunities of active operations. From the most recent accounts from Tobasco, I learn that the enemy has fortified himself at a point below the city, on the river; has placed obstructions in the channel, and on the road leading to the city, and has concentrated from 2,000 to 2,500 men, regulars and militia; this number is probably exaggerated.

I hope to be off the Tobasco in two days; though it is not probable that all the vessels will arrive by that time.

The Potomac will necessarily remain at Vera Cruz, though Captain Aulick has sent a small detachment from his ship.

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

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

HON. JOHN Y. MASON,

*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

*Alvarado, June 9, 1847.*

SIR: Having received your permission to join the expedition now about to proceed against Tobasco, and Lieutenant Commandant Chauncey being ordered to take charge of this government (being the senior officer) in my absence, I consider it my duty to make a statement somewhat in detail of my proceedings during the time I have been performing the duties of senior naval officer and governor of Alvarado and many other cantons and dependencies.

This town and Tlacotalpan, with their dependencies, had surrendered to your arms previously to my appointment as governor. Since that time the town of Casamaloupan with its dependencies, the canton of Tuxedos, composing the towns of San Andus Tuxilas,

St. Jago Tuxilas, Cuternio, and the ports and rancherio San Tuamopan and other rancherios have surrendered to me, rather than have me send an armed force against them.

Enclosed is a copy of the conditions granted to the above cantons, similar terms having been given to all the other towns and their dependencies that have surrendered to me. On the 13th ultimo I fitted out an expedition against Holescogan, consisting of about eighty officers, seamen and marines, from the flotilla under my command at this place, having a 12 pounder carronade mounted upon two canoes lashed together.

From the shoalness of the river and the rapidity of the current, the ascent was severe upon the officers and men. The following day the town was taken possession of, the officers and the Mexican government having left before my arrival.

The municipal authorities used every argument to be allowed to remain neutral, but the same terms were granted that the other towns had been allowed, and none others. The following day, in descending the river, one of our boats was fired upon from a hidden enemy from the shore. Passed Midshipman Pringle and five men were wounded. The fire was returned, but the enemy after giving one volley must have run off, as several other boats passed undisturbed.

On the following day the alcalde of Hagocagar sent a messenger down to me, to say that the fire was from some bad people upon the river who did not know of the surrender.

The alcaldes of all the towns and dependencies under my government keep up a correspondence with me, and up to this time no attempt has been made to revolt; and I believe the people are better satisfied than under the Mexican government; for you will perceive that one of the conditions is, that the Mexican government custom-houses are closed, all authority of the general government ceases, and no levy of money, men, horses, cattle or any contributions whatever is to be made to the Mexican government.

The prefects, alcaldes and civil authorities under them, are the only ones recognized by me in the execution of their duties, for the preservation of good order and the administration of justice.

Enclosed is a map of this beautiful country, abundant in its exports and offering an excellent market for its fabrics, as well as many of the agricultural products of the United States.

I take this opportunity to state, that a modification of the tariff for the coastwise trade is necessary; for our traders will never ascend the long, narrow rivers with which this part of the country abounds. Any one acquainted with our bay and river trade, would see at a glance that it can only be performed by masters of vessels well known on the spot.

It is here, as it is with us at home; a vessel stops at numerous towns, villages or landing places, takes off the various products of the country in small parcels, consigned to persons at Vera Cruz or sold by the patroon of the vessel, the return to be made in necessaries for those concerned, most of which goes to benefit our merchants there, and they thereby get rid of their stock, which would otherwise remain on hand.

Should this country ever be given up upon a peace, it is due to a people who have surrendered to our arms that provision be made that they are not harmed by the Mexican government, for submitting to that which they dared not resist.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MAYO,  
Captain U. S. Navy.

To Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
Commander-in-chief U. S. naval forces, Gulf of Mexico.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
Off Tabasco river, June 24, 1847.

SIR: Having, in my communication of the 8th instant, informed the department of my intention no longer to delay the attack upon the enemy's forces concentrated near the city of Tabasco, I anchored on the 13th off the bar of the river with a detachment of the squadron, consisting of the Mississippi, Albany, Raritan, John Adams, Decatur, Germantown, Stromboli, Vesuvius, Washington, and the steamers Scorpion, Spitfire, Scourge, and Vixen; the Etna and Bonita being stationed in the river.

On the 14th, the flotilla having crossed the bar, the barges and surf-boats containing seven pieces of artillery, and as many officers, seamen, and marines as could be spared from each of the vessels at anchor outside, with a detachment of forty seamen and marines from the Potomac, were then towed by the steamers across the bar, and joining the vessels at Frontera, the whole force was formed into line and proceeded up the river in the following order:

The Scorpion, bearing my pennant, leading the van, having in tow the Vesuvius and Washington, and the boats of the Mississippi and John Adams.

The Spitfire, with the Stromboli and Bonita, and the boats of the Albany.

The Scourge, with the American merchant schooner Spitfire, having on board Captain G. W. Taylor, with his sub-marine apparatus.

The Vixen, with the Etna and the boats of the Raritan, Decatur, and Germantown.

When, on the following day the flotilla having arrived within thirty miles of the city, information was obtained from an Indian that the enemy had thrown up breastworks in the thick chapparrel lining the banks of the river at three different points, where they had posted in ambush armed parties in considerable force.

From all the positions indicated by the Indian the vessels and boats were fired upon, but the fire of the enemy was immediately silenced by our great guns and musketry. At the second position one of the seamen of the Vesuvius was severely wounded, and at the third, Lieutenant Wm. May received an escopet ball in his arm, and three men were slightly wounded. Lieutenant May at



the time of receiving his wound, was engaged in co-operation with Lieutenant James Alden in sounding and examining the obstructions placed by the enemy in the channel directly opposite to the breastwork.

Considering it doubtful whether the steamers could pass the obstructions without inconvenient delay, and being anxious to reach the main body of the enemy, I ordered their commanders to use every effort to ascend the river, and determined myself not to wait the experiment, but to land with the infantry and artillery, having previously made all the arrangements for landing, and forming the line of march. The barges and surf-boats were manned and formed opposite to the point selected for the landing, called "the seven palm trees," and near to the third entrenchment of the enemy, which had been a moment before raked by the great guns of the flotilla.

Everything being in readiness, I took the lead with my boat, accompanied by Captain Mayo—a volunteer, and acting as adjutant general—in another boat, and giving the order "to go ahead," the whole force, with three hearty cheers, pushed for the shore, landed and formed in separate columns on the bank, under the direction of Captain Mayo. In the space of ten minutes every officer and man was on shore and in position, with seven pieces of artillery, which were taken from the boats and hauled up a bank of twenty feet in height and nearly perpendicular, by the main strength of the officers and men attached to them. Boats were then sent for the three pieces belonging to the bomb vessels, and in twenty-five minutes the entire column of more than eleven hundred strong, with ten pieces of artillery, was in motion towards the city. Its march, however, was very much retarded by the difficulty of moving through the high prairie grass and the occasional thickets of chapparel; yet in opposition to all obstacles which presented themselves, and the excessive heat of the day, the column moved steadily on, preceded by the pioneers, and driving back with its artillery and advanced guard the outposts of the enemy entrenched by breastworks.

Meanwhile, the steamers had succeeded in crossing the obstructions in the channel, and proceeded gallantly up in face of the fire of the main battery of six guns and a body of infantry lining the entrenchments; and after exchanging a few shots with but slight injury to us, the enemy retired hastily from their defences, a measure undoubtedly precipitated by the proximity of our advancing column. At a little after four in the afternoon, I entered the city with the entire force of infantry and artillery, and took quiet possession of the public quarters.

In this fatiguing march from the landing place to the city, a distance of nine miles, I was struck as I often have been before, with the universal enthusiasm exhibited by the officers and men, and with the extraordinary efforts which they made on this occasion to keep the artillery in line. In the skirmishes with the outposts of the enemy, our advance displayed much order and military

skill, and the entire line conducted in a manner worthy of veteran soldiers.

If I were to undertake to particularize the gallant and judicious conduct of the officers, I should be obliged to name them all; hence I beg to refer to the enclosed papers marked A, B, which contain the names of all who were engaged in the expedition, stating the respective duties assigned to them. I also refer the department to the report of the senior medical officer, C.

From the best information I have been able to obtain from several sources the enemy's force in action, on the 16th, may be estimated at fourteen hundred strong, and their loss about thirty killed, which, compared with the force under my command, and considering the advantages of his fortified position, may render the smallness of our loss remarkable.

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

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron*

The Hon. J. Y. MASON,

*Secretary of the Navy.*

*Washington, D. C.*

PAPERS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING DESPATCH.

A.

The expedition against Tobasco consisted of the following force, all under the command of Commodore Perry, June 16, 1847:

Steamer Scorpion—	Commander	A. Bigelow.
Bomb vessel Stromboli—	"	W. S. Walker.
" " Vesuvius—	"	G. A. Magruder.
" " Etna—	"	G. J. Van Brunt.
Steamer Spitfire—	Lieut. Com'g	S. S. Lee.
" Scourge—	"	S. Lockwood.
" Vixen—	"	W. Smith.
Brig Washington—	"	S. P. Lee.
Schooner Bonita—	"	J. M. Berrien.

*Detachments from vessels.*

	Officers.	Seamen, artillery and marines.	Total.
Mississippi—Commander H. A. Adams.....	26	233	259
Albany—Captain S. L. Breese.....	9	135	144
Raritan—Captain F. Forrest.....	9	233	242
John Adams—Commander W. J. McCluney.	8	133	141
Decatur—Lieutenant W. H. Ball.....	8	104	112
Germantown—Commander F. Buchanan....	10	120	130
Stromboli—Commander W. S. Walker.....	4	22	26
Vesuvius—Commander G. A. Magruder....	3	28	31
Etna—Commander G. J. Van Brunt.....	4	26	30
Washington—Lieut. Commanding S. P. Lee.	6	30	36
Potomac, (at Vera Cruz,) Lieut. Stellwagen.	2	20	22
	<hr/> 89	<hr/> 1,084	<hr/> 1,173
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Artillery from above force, in four divisions, commanded by Commanders Walker, Mackenzie, Magruder, and Van Brunt.

Flag guard—Lieutenant James L. Parker, the seamen; Lieutenant F. G. Mason, marines.

Marines, when concentrated, by Captain Edson.

Pioneers, composed of engineers and seamen—Lieutenant Maynard.

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B.

Forces landed from the flotilla on the 16th June to attack Tobasco—the whole under the command of the commander-in-chief, Commodore M. C. Perry:

*Staff.*

Lieutenant James L. Parker, flag-lieutenant, commanding flag guard of seamen; Purser Nathaniel Wilson; W. H. Kenyon, J. G. Harris; Midshipmen T. S. Fillebrown, J. B. Smith, A. Deslonde. Acting adjutant general, Captain Isaac Mayo.

*Aids.*

Acting Master M. C. Perry, junior; Passed Midshipman A. A. Smith; Midshipman H. H. Key; Clerk, O. Fleason.

*First division infantry—Captain S. L. Breese.*

*Albany's detachment.*—Lieutenants C. R. P. Rodgers, B. F. Gantt; Passed Midshipmen J. W. Bennett, Charles Dyer, junior; Midshipmen and aid G. W. Morris, J. F. Milligan.

*Mississippi's detachment.*—Commander H. H. Adams; Lieutenants James Alden, William May; Passed Midshipman E. R. Calhoun; Midshipmen Jefferson Maury, T. B. Wainwright.

*Brig Washington's detachment.*—Lieutenant Commanding, S. P. Lee; Lieutenants B. F. Sands, J. R. M. Mullany; Acting Master G. V. Fox; Passed Midshipman R. Aulick; Clerk, H. Moses.

*Potomac's detachment.*—Lieutenant H. S. Stellwagen; Midshipman Augustus McLaughlin.

*Second division infantry—Captain French Forrest.*

*Raritan's detachment.*—Lieutenants M. G. L. Claiborne, William A. Parker; Passed Midshipman Francis Gregory; Midshipmen Charles Gray, F. G. Clark; Clerk H. Watson; Boatswain John Monroe.

*Decatur's detachment.*—Lieutenants William H. Ball, E. T. Shubrick, N. Collins; Passed Midshipman Price Crosby; Midshipmen M. Ford, E. T. Carmichael.

*Third division infantry—Commander W. J. McCluney.*

*John Adams's detachment.*—Lieutenant C. F. M. Spottswood; Acting Master G. W. Rodgers; Midshipmen A. W. Habersham, Daniel L. Braine.

*Germantown's detachment.*—Commander F. Buchanan; Lieutenant William Leigh; Acting Master Henry Rolande, (howitzer); Midshipman and aid, J. L. Breese; Midshipmen L. C. Sawyer, T. H. Looker, W. L. Powell, Felix Grundy.

*Pioneers.*—Lieutenant Lafayette Maynard; Midshipmen W. H. Parker, G. S. King; Clerk A. Dorsey; 1st Assistant Engineer, Joshua Follansbee.

*First division artillery.*

Commander W. S. Walker; Lieutenants Guert Gansevoort, J. R. Tucker, J. S. Biddle; Midshipmen John Gale, J. McL. Murphy; Gunner G. J. Marshall; Boatswain W. Colson; Master's Mate J. M. Ballard.

*Second division artillery.*

Commander A. S. Mackenzie; Lieutenant and aid H. C. Flagg; Lieutenants O. H. Perry, S. F. Blunt; Acting Masters T. M. Crosson, Henry Rodgers; Passed Midshipman William Nelson; Midshipman D. H. Lynch; Gunner Samuel Allen.

*Third division artillery.*

Commander G. A. Magruder; Lieutenants T. A. Jenkins, A. S. Case; Acting Master F. Key Murray; Midshipman D. P. McCorkle.

*Fourth division artillery.*

Commander G. J. Van Brunt; Lieutenant B. F. Shattuck; Acting Master C. W. Place; Midshipman J. Rochelle.

*Surgeons.*

Surgeons Samuel Barrington, Solomon Sharp, L. W. Minor, Ninian Pinckney; Passed Assistant Surgeons John Hastings, L. J. Williams, J. H. Wright; Assistant T. B. Steele.

*Marine department.*

Captain Alvin Edson; Lieutenants W. B. Slack, W. L. Shuttleworth, M. R. Kintzing, George Adams, F. G. Mason, (commanding flag guard of marines,) W. F. Perry.

J. MAYO, *Captain U. S. N.*,

*Acting adjutant general for the time.*

To Commodore M. C. PERRY,

*Commander-in-chief of the force attacking Tobasco.*

Approved:

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

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C.

U. S. SHIP JOHN ADAMS,  
*Off Tobasco river, June 24, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the wounded, &c., in the recent expedition to Tobasco.

Lieutenant May, of the Mississippi, severe gunshot wound near right elbow; Patrick Roneke, seaman, Mississippi, slight gunshot wound near right scapula; Danl. Foley, ordinary seaman, Mississippi, slight gunshot wound of left arm; Passed Midshipman Hudson, of Scorpion, slight wound of hand and abdomen, supposed by grape; Walter Jefferson, ordinary seaman, Vesuvius, severe gunshot wound of left leg.

The body of a seaman not recognized at the time was found floating down the river a day or two after the capture of the place with marks of injury on the head, as I have been informed.

From the place of landing at the Palms to the town many men, especially those at the field pieces, fell from exhaustion, but with a little assistance were soon enabled to proceed. Some of the men received injuries in quarrels among themselves in Tobasco, others suffered temporary illness from the combined influences of intemperance, heat, and exposure. A few cases of intermittent fever made their appearance, but none of a severe character came under my notice.

The medical officers who accompanied me in this expedition were Surgeons Sharpe, Minor, Pinckney, Passed Assistant Surgeons Wright, Hastings, Williams, Assistant Surgeon Steele, and it gives me pleasure to bear witness to the zeal displayed by them

in the performance of their duties and in seeking opportunities to render assistance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. BARRINGTON,  
Surgeon U. S. navy, and senior surgeon  
of the expedition.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
Commanding home squadron.

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General Order, No. 8.

The commander in-chief on returning to his ship from the expedition undertaken to capture and occupy the city of Tobasco, seizes upon the earliest moment to offer his warmest thanks to the officers, seamen, and marines composing the force engaged in the attack, for the gratifying proofs of zeal and courage manifested by them on the occasion.

Notwithstanding the extensive and judicious arrangements made by the Mexicans for defence, they exhibited little gallantry in maintaining their well chosen positions, and the only disappointment, evinced by the brave officers and men of the squadron proceeded from the fact that the enemy did not stand more firmly to their arms.

M. C. PERRY,  
Commanding home squadron.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
Off Tobasco river, June 25, 1847.

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U. S. SHIP JOHN ADAMS,  
Off Tobasco river, June 26, 1847.

SIR: The following is an abstract of the wounded and missing in the recent expedition to Tobasco.

*From the Mississippi.*—Lieut. Wm. May, wounded severely; Patrick Boneke, seaman, wounded slightly; Daniel Foley, ordinary seaman, wounded slightly; Hugh Higgins, marine, missing.

*From the Scorpion.*—Passed Midshipman W. H. Hudson, wounded slightly.

*From the Vesuvius.*—Walter Jefferson, ordinary seaman, wounded severely.

*From the Germantown.*—Charles Stevens, ordinary seaman, wounded slightly.

*From the Decatur.*—John Bell, captain of main-top, missing; Chas. Huntingdon, seaman, missing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. BARRINGTON,  
Surgeon, U. S. navy.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
Commanding home squadron.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
Off *Tobasco river*, June 25, 1847.

SIR: Referring to my report of the capture and occupation of the city of *Tobasco*, I have now the honor to inform the department that I immediately employed the officers and men in securing and destroying all articles contraband of war found in the city, in removing the guns from the fort to the flotilla, in blowing up the powder magazine, and in utterly demolishing the fortified works in and about the city.

The enclosed report of the ordnance officer of the squadron will furnish the particulars.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
C. PERRY,  
Commanding home squadron.

The honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

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REPORT OF COMMANDER MACKENZIE.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, TOBASCO,  
June 20, 1847.

SIR: In reporting on the fortifications and armament of the enemy, encountered by the force under your command in its approach to this place, I am unable, from our not having landed at *Santa Teresa*, twelve miles from *Tobasco*, where the advanced division of the flotilla was attacked on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock, by an infantry force of one hundred and fifty men, under Colonel Miguel Bruns, to state whether a breastwork existed at that place.

But, from the invariable habit of Mexicans never to expose themselves without the protection of secure works, I am convinced that they must have had defences of some sort at this point. From inquiries instituted at *Tobasco*, I learned that the enemy had ten killed at *Santa Teresa*. Without a breastwork, or protection of fallen trees, their loss, from the crushing fire of the division, must have been greater.

In ascending the *Tobasco* river, the next defence of the enemy was opposite the artificial obstructions of the river, four hundred yards above the *Seven Palm Trees*, at the position called the *Colmura* or *Bee-hive*.

It was a very neatly constructed work, with a hurdle revetment inside and out, seventy-five yards in extent from the river to the chapparel or thicket, and curving upwards on the side of the river, so as to facilitate firing in the direction of the obstructions, and at the same time to protect the force in the ditch behind the breastwork from a fire from the river immediately opposite to it. This breastwork had a banquette and a ditch in the rear to protect the infantry who manned it.

The ditch was continued beyond the point in the thicket at which the breastwork terminated, so as to allow the Mexicans to escape to the chapparel and reach the path leading to the interior defences. There were one hundred and fifty Mexicans in this work. A number of them are said to have been killed or wounded, by the fire of the steamers, at the time Lieutenant May was wounded, and previous to the debarkation.

At the distance of a mile further up than the Colmina was the principal breastwork of Acachapan, overlooking, for a considerable distance, the approach by land, and that by the river for a range of nearly two miles.

It was at this point that the enemy had his three heavy guns established, in October last, at the period of the former attack.

It was still one of his principal works, as was evident from the extensive barracks for the accommodation of the troops. Three hundred infantry are said to have been concentrated at this place, under the orders of Colonel Claro Hidalgo, and with him was a force of some three hundred irregular cavalry.

The parties who attacked us at Santa Teresa, and at Colmina, were detachments from this garrison.

From the breastwork our advanced guard was fired on with musketry, which was returned by a fire from the field pieces of the second division, which is said to have killed and wounded a number of the Mexicans and to have decided their retreat. They had also two field pieces stationed at Acachapan, which they did not fire, and which, falling back upon their main defences, were subsequently posted in the fort of Iturbide.

Advancing towards the city, and when within one and a half miles from it, the next fortification was the breastwork of La Independencia. It was seventy-five yards long from the river bank to the chapparel, and four and a half feet high, with a hurdle revetment within, and without a banquette and a kneeling place for delivering the fire with greater accuracy; and at the rear there was a ditch four feet deep for the shelter of the troops, having an outlet for escape into the chapparel, and a road or path within the chapparel leading to the main fort.

This breastwork curved toward the upward course of the stream, and was intended to defend both the road and the river. It is said to have been commanded by Colonel Nicholas Oropesa, with a force of one hundred and fifty musketry.

A quarter of a mile nearer the city was an abattis, consisting of a deep trench across the road filled with trees, with the branches partly lapped and sharpened.

A quarter of a mile further, and at a distance of a mile from the city, was the main defence, called Fort Iturbide.

It consisted of an exterior ditch six feet deep, and a breastwork four and a half feet high and six feet across, with hurdle revetments. This breastwork extended from the chapparel to the river bank, with a gradual curve, a distance of seventy-five yards, and thence seventy-five yards along the river in its upward course.

To command the road there were embrasures for two six-pounder



field pieces, which were found limbered up, but had been abandoned on the arrival of the steamers.

These embrasures, seven feet wide outside and two within, containing heavy twenty-eight pounders of about fifty cwt., pointed in the direction of the downward course of the stream, and commanded it for a distance of one and a half mile. One eighteen pounder carronade was pointed across the river, to annoy with grape vessels that had passed the range of the heavy guns, and which would then be within three hundred yards.

A banquette ran around the whole work, for infantry; and, further to protect them, sand bags were laid transversely and longitudinally, so as to form loop holes.

A seventh gun, a nine-pounder carronade, was found dismounted.

The commanding general, Domingo Eckegaray, was present in this fort at the time it was attacked by the steamers. He had under his orders Colonels Alexander Garcia and Miguel Bruno, and a force of four hundred artillery and infantry.

The remaining defence was a breastwork in front of the house of the commanding general, which occupied an eminence overlooking the city, and which faced in the same direction as the other defences.

I have the honor to report that the three twenty-eight pounders, the two brass field pieces and the iron nine-pounder have been shipped for transmission to the United States. The eighteen-pounder carronade has been destroyed; two iron six-pounder field pieces, found dismounted in the city, have been destroyed.

There was found in the fort ten boxes of fixed ammunition for the field pieces, three hundred and seventy-five round shot, twenty-eight pounds, a few of which were taken on board the United States steamer Scourge, being found to fit one of her carronades—the rest were destroyed. There were, also, a large number of filled cylinders, two hundred and sixty stand of grape, (chiefly copper shot,) two hundred and fifty pounds of leaden, and three hundred and eighty pounds of pressed copper balls. The whole of this ordnance was either shipped or destroyed.

The timber of the platforms, embrasures and revetments was removed to the river bank for the use of the flotilla, and the breastworks destroyed.

The accompanying reports of Lieutenants Thornton A. Jenkins and W. L. Blanton contain lists of numerous articles in the ordnance department, the principal of which were five hundred and sixty stand of fire-arms, and a considerable quantity of powder, together with an account of the disposition made of them, in fulfilment of your orders. The magazine has been blown up.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

ALEX. SLIDELL MACKENZIE,

*Commander and ass't inspector of ordnance,  
United States navy.*

Commodore M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron,*

*United States ship Mississippi.*

TOBASCO, June 19, 1847.

SIR: The following is a list of the munitions of war removed under my direction from the main barracks, officers' quarters, civic guard-house, and a work-shop adjacent to the main barracks in this city, viz:

- 554 muskets and musket barrels.
- 7 fowling pieces.
- A large number of gun-makers' and gunners' implements.
- 60 rockets.
- 1,000 ball cartridges.
- 73 soldiers' uniform coats.
- 75 soldiers' uniform caps:
- 27 pairs of pantaloons.
- 71 knapsacks.
- 12 pairs of wings.
- 10 escopettes.
- 3 markers and stocks for muskets.
- 7 lances.
- 79 bayonets.
- 4 large square boxes of copper grape shot.
- A large lot of musket balls, (loose.)
- From 500 to 700 iron cannon balls of different calibre, varying from 6 to 18 pounders.
- 460 cannister copper shot.
- 8 iron mauls.
- 46 tools for sappers' and miners' use.
- 7 spades and shovels.
- 468 round shot, with tin straps to sabots.
- 27 wad guages.
- 3 gun carriages.
- 4 6-pounder passing boxes.
- 45 cap squares.
- 264 stand of copper grape.
- 3 bags Indian corn.
- 1 bag rice.
- 4 bags beans.
- 47 rammers; 25 worms.
- 48 sponges; 7 scoops.
- 11 gun carriage wheels for field pieces.
- 1 small iron cable; a large quantity of bar iron.
- 1 large sister hook block.
- 1 fish tackle block.
- A quantity of blacksmiths' tools.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**THORNTON A. JENKINS,**  
*Lieutenant, United States navy.*

Commander ALEX. SLIDELL MCKENZIE,  
*U. S. navy ordnance office, &c., &c., home squadron.*

TOBASCO, June 19, 1847.

Sir: The following is a list of munitions of war destroyed under my directions, in obedience to your orders, viz:

- 534 muskets and musket barrels.
- 7 fowling pieces.
- Implements for gunners and gun-makers.
- 3,000 ball cartridges.
- 73 soldiers' uniform coats.
- 75 soldiers' uniform caps.
- 27 pairs pantaloons.
- 71 knapsacks; 12 pairs wings.
- 10 escopettes; 8 stocks for muskets.
- 3 markers; 7 lance staves.
- 79 bayonets.
- Handles to all the sappers' and miners' tools.
- Maul handles, spade and shovel handles, &c.
- 27 wad gauges.
- 3 gun carriages and 4 six-pounder passing boxes.
- 95 rammers and sponges.
- 27 worm handles and 7 scoop handles.
- 11 gun carriage wheels for field pices.
- 500 to 700 round shot thrown into the river.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THORNTON A. JENKINS,

*Lieutenant, United States navy.*

Commander ALEX. SLIDELL McKENZIE,

*U. S. navy ordnance office, &c., home squadron.*

*Inventory of articles found in the magazine at Tobasco.*

- 25 half-barrels common powder, damaged and destroyed.
- 12 kegs common powder, finer grain, damaged and destroyed.
- 103 24-pounder cylinders, and whole bags preserved powder destroyed, averaging 20 to the box preserved.
- 8 boxes of 6 and 8-pounder cylinders, with ball, averaging 20 to the box, powder destroyed.
- 1 box 8-pounder cylinders, with canister, powder destroyed.
- 13 boxes 6 and 8-pounder cylinders, blank, destroyed.
- 13 boxes musket cartridges, damaged and destroyed.
- 1 keg musket cartridges, damaged and destroyed.
- 1 box partly full of copper and musket balls?
- 1 bag powder, containing about 24 pounds, employed to blow up the magazine.
- 109 6 and 8-pounder shot, preserved.
- 90 6 and 8-pounder canister shot, preserved.
- 24 quart bottles filled with powder, preserved.
- 7 boxes musket cartridges, preserved.

These were turned into 7 cedar boxes, and one ships' powder tank.

5 boxes flints, preserved:

Three of these were turned into two cedar boxes.

A box of empty cylinders.

4 kegs and 2 boxes of the damaged powder was left in the magazine to blow it up.

Very respectfully,

WM. L. BLANTON,

*Lieutenant, United States Navy.*

Commander A. BIGELOW,  
*United States ship Scorpion.*

No. 34.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
*Off Tobasco river, 4, a. m., June 28, 1847.*

SIR: Since closing my despatch of yesterday, I have received communications from Tabasco of which the enclosed are copies, by which it will appear that the enemy have already commenced their attack upon the suburbs of the city; with the object, doubtless, more to have an excuse for plunder than to prosecute an honorable warfare.

They know that the city is at the mercy of the flotilla, the guns of which can demolish it at any time, and they know also that the inhabitants are all desirous of returning to their houses and to remain at peace.

The responsibility of any consequences that may grow out of these night attacks will belong to them, and, though they may, by their stealthy attacks in the dark, drive in our out sentinels, the guns of the vessels cover, as I have before remarked, the main guard, and if it comes to the worst, our men are perfectly safe by retiring to their vessels; hence I have no apprehensions of any serious loss of life, though I should regret that it should become necessary to fire on the city.

The position is a most important one in a military point of view, especially if the war is to continue, and I beg to renew my request that a strong reinforcement of marines and a few more small vessels be sent out.

If the Fulton were here now she would be invaluable, as from her light draft she could cross all the principal bars.

I shall despatch to-day the last steamer I have at disposal, the Vixen, up the river with a reinforcement of forty-four marines, all that can be spared, and fifty seamen, with another piece of artillery, provisions, &c., which number, with the advantages of position which the vessels afford them, is enough to hold their position, at least in the port, against any force the enemy can possibly oppose to them. In truth, I am inclined to think that after a few unsuccessful attacks the enemy will disperse, as the government, in this quarter, have no means of supporting a large force.

As this and the other large vessels are out of provisions, it will

be necessary that they go to Anton Lizardo for a supply, but I shall return here immediately, and, if necessary, go again myself to Tobasco, having no idea of giving up so important a point until I learn the wishes of the government on the subject.

Four hundred men, with four small vessels, would be sufficient to garrison it.

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

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

The Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

P. S.—The force I shall leave at Tabasco will be the Scorpion, 60 men; the Etna, 65 men; the Spitfire, 60; the Scourge, 60; 115 marines, and 60 additional seamen as artillerists; in all 420 effective officers, seamen, and marines, well armed and drilled.

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REPORT OF COMMANDER VAN BRUNT.

U. S. BOMB VESSEL ETNA,  
*Off Tobasco, June 26, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, that after your departure on the morning of the 22d, all remained quiet with the exception of the people's leaving the place almost in a body, and now few remain except the foreign residents.

On the night of the 25th, an attack was made by about 150 Mexicans upon the guard stationed in the plaza, which was repulsed without injury to any of our force. Yesterday, (25th,) the small arm men of the "Spitfire," under Lieutenant Commanding Porter, consisting of about 20 men, who were on shore, (as also were the men of the other vessels, for the purpose of drill and exercise,) were attacked by about 70 Mexicans, who were concealed near the church on the hill. One man was wounded, a ball passing through both his legs; he is doing well. Of the enemy, by their own account, one was killed and six wounded.

It is rumored, from reliable sources, that great exertions are being made to collect a force for the purpose of re-taking the city; the troops are commanded by Commander Garcia. Report says that an attempt is to be made to night by from 500 to 800 men; there is no question of their intention to do so very soon. They have cut off all communication with the city, both by the river and and by the roads leading to the different villages in the vicinity, and are now within a mile of the suburbs, their head-quarters being at Tamulsa. Had I a force sufficient to drive them from this position, from whence they can annoy us continually, I am under the impression that the people would regain confidence and return to the city; but situated as we now are, should we be driven out by

a superior force, I should be compelled to fire upon the city, of which they are aware.

After consulting with the commanding officers, we are of opinion that a larger force is indispensable for holding possession of the city. My force is quite sufficient to demolish it, which I must do if I am compelled to withdraw, in which event it will be immediately occupied by the Mexican troops, who will commit excesses on persons and property, and annoy us with their fire from the buildings.

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

G. J. VAN BRUNT, *Commander.*

Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron.*

27th, 3 p. m., no attack has been made to night, owing, probably, to the unfavorable state of the weather.

V. B.

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REPORT OF COMMANDER BIGELOW.

U. S. STEAMER SCORPION,  
*Tobasco, 1 o'clock, a. m., June 27, 1847.*

SIR: I arrived here at midnight, nine hours from Frontera. I hear from Captain Van Brunt that there is a force in this neighborhood which is increasing, and an attack on the town is threatened. The enemy have already entered the outskirts of the city, and two of our men have been wounded by them. Under these circumstances, I consider it my duty to remain here till further orders, and I shall despatch a whale boat with a double crew to convey this and Captain Van Brunt's report to you. He informs me that he has already sent a letter to Lieutenant Shaduck at Frontera, giving information which he wished communicated to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BIGELOW,  
*Commander.*

Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding U. S. home squadron, Gulf of Mexico.*

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No. 38.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
*Anton Lizardo, July 4, 1847.*

SIR: Since the receipt of your despatch of the 21st of May, received on the 1st instant, I have had an interview with Brigadier

General Pierce, whose brigade the marines ordered to be detached from the squadron are to join.

General Pierce has fully agreed with me that the small force of marines in the squadron—about one hundred and ninety effective men—will be of little advantage to him, and that the consequences of withdrawing them, and the necessity of the immediate evacuation of Tobasco, and of weakening other posts in our possession, (measures that will be rendered indispensable by the detachment of the marines from the squadron,) will produce a most pernicious influence with the enemy, who always claim, as a triumph, any retrograde movement of ours.

The withdrawal of so small a force to join the main army, will justify an opinion of weakness on our part, which does not exist, and give the enemy greater confidence and encouragement to persist in hostilities. Such are my notions of the propriety of implicit obedience to orders, that I at first, as intimated in my letter of the 2d instant, determined to carry your instructions fully and immediately into effect; but, after more deliberate reflection, I have come to the conclusion of executing the order only in part, until you are fully apprised of existing circumstances, and I can receive further instructions from you—that is, by detaching all the marines remaining in the ships to the command of Colonel Watson, and retaining those stationed at posts held by us, at which there has been implied offer of protection to the foreign residents, and the Mexican citizens who ardently desire peace, and who stand infinitely more in fear of the excesses of their own soldiery than they do from any coercive measures we may impose upon them.

I have been strengthened in the opinion of the most proper course for me to pursue under the circumstances, by the receipt this morning of communications from Commanders Bigelow and Van Brunt, (copies of which are enclosed,) by which the department will perceive that the threatened attacks of the enemy upon the city have not only been gallantly repulsed, but a large force of five hundred men have been pursued several miles into the country and dispersed by an inferior number of sailors and marines. Much credit is due to Commander Bigelow, and the officers, seamen, and marines, under his command, for the zeal and courage which they have manifested in these attacks. To withdraw the force from Tobasco at this moment, would be highly mortifying to the officers and men of the squadron, and the enemy would, according to their custom, assign as a reason for the evacuation of the place the impracticability of our holding it longer.

It is by similar deceptions of the people of Mexico by the military, whose only means of subsistence is by the plunder they derive from war, that they have hitherto been able to keep any force on foot; and I have strong hopes that the series of reverses they have recently met with will cause them to desist from all further annoyances of the garrison.

Another consideration has had great weight with me in influen-

cing my course, and that is the certainty that when your order of the 21st of May was issued Tobasco had not been captured, and you could not have known of its occupation. I trust the department will duly appreciate the embarrassing position in which I am placed, and my strong desire to act in perfect accordance with its wishes. There are times when it becomes necessary for a commanding officer to assume responsibility, and so long as he is influenced according to his best judgment by the purest motives of duty and expediency, he may be excused even if he makes a false step; but I beg to be understood, that the order of the 21st of May will be obeyed in part immediately, however it may inconvenience the ships of the squadron; and the withdrawal of the marines from Tobasco, Laguna and Frontera and Alvarado, will be postponed only till I can receive a reply to this communication, or hear sooner from the department on the subject. This arrangement can produce very little delay, as it will require considerable time to collect together the marines, dispersed as they are along the coast, at points, the extremes of which embrace a distance of nearly six hundred miles in extent.

Should Colonel Watson have left Vera Cruz, the detachments of marines, as they come in, can be sent on with the small bodies of recruits for the army, constantly arriving and moving as escorts to wagon trains communicating with the army.

The only apprehension I can entertain as to the consequences to the detachments of the squadron stationed at Tobasco, may arise from serious sickness among the forces. In such event I shall probably withdraw from the place, having the power to re-occupy it at any moment after the rainy season shall have passed.

From the last report of Commander Van Brunt, it appears that the health of the men is better than was expected, considering the harrassing duty to which they have been subjected and the heat of the weather.

The importance of this despatch to me, as assuming a great responsibility, and to the department in being apprized of the consequences which it relates, has induced me to send a special messenger to Washington, to land at Mobile or the most convenient point near the southern mail route.

Lieutenant C. K. P. Rogers, bearer of the despatch, will take passage in the United States brig Washington, Lieutenant Commandant T. P. Lee, which vessel was to have sailed to-day in the prosecution of the duties of the coast survey; and I am informed by Lieutenant Lee that the touching at Mobile will not interfere with his instructions from the chief superintendent of the survey.

I shall send the Flirt to Pensacola, in time to be in readiness there to bring to Vera Cruz your reply to this communication, or to receive any other orders you may have for her commander. May I again suggest that duplicates of important despatches be sent by way of New Orleans, to the care of the governor or collector of Vera Cruz.

I shall wait with much interest your communications, and hope



that you will not only soon be able to replace the marines withdrawn from the squadron, but add to their number.

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

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

P. S. It will be seen, by reference to Commander Bigelow's communication to General Eckegury, that he had given assurances of the intention of holding the place.

To the honorable JOHN Y. MASON;

*Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*

*Substance of a conversation between Commodore Perry and Brigadier General Pierce, at Vera Cruz, July 2, 1847.*

Commodore Perry expressed his regret that he had just been ordered by the Navy Department to detach from the home squadron, under his command, the United States marines, with a view to their joining the army of the interior. He spoke of their great usefulness in enabling him to hold the important places which the navy had captured on the coast, and added, that if the marine force should be taken from him he would be compelled to evacuate those places, and all the moral and political effect of their capture and occupancy would be lost.

General Pierce fully concurred with the commodore as touching the abandonment of his captured places, and said he clearly saw that the comparatively small advantage which the army might derive from the accession of a force so small, would but poorly compensate for the great disadvantage to the navy. And he further said, that as the marines, if detached, were to become a part of his command, he would not hesitate to say that, under the circumstances, he did not need them. In his judgment they should not *now* be detached from the navy and attached to the army; and if it were possible at this moment to apprise the department of all the facts in the case, he was well satisfied the order would be countermanded at once.

Commodore Perry said he had patiently reflected upon the order, and while as an officer he felt it to be his duty to execute it, he was more than ever inclined, since the commencement of this conversation, to exercise a little discretion in the premises.

General Pierce said he thought it to be the duty of the commodore to exercise his discretion in this case. A liberal discretion, in all matters appertaining to the squadron, had been given him as its commander-in-chief, with a view to similar emergencies, and the general thought the commodore should take the responsibility of retaining enough of his marines to garrison the places which he most desired to hold.

In the course of the conversation, Commodore Perry expressed great satisfaction that the opinions and sentiments of General

Pierce so nearly coincided with his own; and remarked that the high position which the general had occupied before his country as United States Senator for many years, as well as his intimate personal and political relations with the President and heads of the departments, entitled his advice upon this subject to the highest consideration.

General Pierce respectfully urged the commodore to "take the responsibility" of retaining his marines and holding his captured places, and offered a letter expressive of his conclusion and judgment to this end, which the commodore said was unnecessary.

T. MAYO, *Captain, U. S. navy.*

U. S. HOME SQUADRON,  
*Anton Lizardo, July 3, 1847.*

General Pierce said, in a subsequent conversation held with Commodore Perry in the office of General Wilson, that he would write to the President, explaining the necessity and perfect propriety of retaining the marines.

T. MAYO, *Captain, U. S. navy.*

No. 6.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP MISSISSIPPI,  
*Anton Lizardo, July 28, 1847.*

SIR: In transmitting the accompanying correspondence, I feel myself called upon to invite the attention of the department to the zeal and gallantry with which Commander Bigelow, Commander Van Brunt, and all the officers, seamen and marines of the detachment left by me at Tabasco, performed their arduous duties in defending the city against a most active enemy.

Subjoined is a list of the officers referred to.

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

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding home squadron.*

The honorable JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the navy, Washington.*

*List of officers at Tabasco.*

*Steamer Scorpion.*—Commander A. Bigelow, Lieutenants W. Gwathmey and W. L. Blanton, Master J. Briceland, Passed Midshipman A. C. Rhind, Midshipman S. J. Bliss, Assistant Surgeon F. M. Potter, Captain's Clerk — Hudson, Second Assistant Engineers N. C. Davis and George Sewell, Third Assistant Engineer J. D. Alexander.

*Etna.*—Commander G. J. Van Brunt, Lieutenant G. R. Gray, Master W. H. Hudson, Passed Midshipman William Nelson, Passed

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Messersmith, Captain's Clerk ——— Wilkins,  
Gunner ———.

*Scourge*.—Lieutenant Commanding Lockwood, Lieutenant William Bleecker, Master J. P. Bankhead, Passed Midshipmen J. J. Pringle and W. G. Temple, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Hastings, Second Assistant Engineers D. Murphy and R. M. Johnston.

*Spitfire*.—Lieutenant Commanding D. D. Porter, Acting Master L. Gibbon, Passed Midshipmen G. C. Stile, R. A. Marr and J. M. Bradford, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Smith, Second Assistant Engineer B. F. Isherwood, Third Assistant Engineers William Tagert and L. Caldwell.

*Mississippi*.—Lieutenant J. H. Alden, Midshipman T. B. Wainwright.

*Potomac*.—Lieutenant H. S. Stellwagen, Midshipman Aug. McLaughlin.

#### MARINES.

*Albany*.—First Lieutenant W. B. Slack, commanding.

*Mississippi*.—First Lieutenant W. L. Shuttleworth, Second Lieutenant W. F. Perry.

*Germantown*.—Second Lieutenant M. R. Kintzing.

*Raritan*.—Second Lieutenant George Adams.

*John Adams*.—F. G. Mason.

#### REPORT OF COMMANDER BIGELOW.

##### UNITED STATES STEAMER SCORPION,

*Tobasco, July 1, 1847.*

SIR: In my communication of the 27th ultimo, accompanied by the report of Commander Van Brunt, I informed you of the state of affairs existing here at that time.

Small parties of the enemy occupied the outskirts of the city every night, threatening an attack, and I was obliged to keep a large portion of the forces constantly on duty to prevent being surprised. Finding that the enemy sheltered himself in the ranchos in the outskirts of the city, I gave orders to burn all the unoccupied ones. This duty was executed by Lieutenant Commanding Porter, with a detachment of one hundred men. About two hundred ranchos were destroyed, most of them of but little value. Having learned that the enemy had occupied the outer barrack near the church the night previous, I ordered it to be destroyed also, and it was accordingly blown up. This, and the explosion of a few shells fired over the city in the evening, probably prevented the contemplated attack by the enemy the ensuing night.

I had also planned for the 30th an expedition to the village of Tamulitay, situated about three miles from this, which was reported to be the head-quarters of General Echegaray, to consist of a steamer, the *Seourge*, to ascend the river and cut off the enemy's

retreat, while I crossed over by land with a hundred and fifty men and a piece of artillery to dislodge him.

The arrival of the steamer *Vixen* with a reinforcement, and your very liberal and judicious instructions, enabled me to increase the land party to two hundred and forty, with two pieces of artillery; and I also directed the *Vixen* to ascend the river in company with the *Scourge*, to assist one another in case of grounding.

In conformity with these arrangements, I started at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, (yesterday,) and at the same time the steamer got under way to ascend the river. At 9 o'clock, when within about a quarter of a mile of the village, the enemy opened a fire of musketry from the bushes on both sides of the road, where he had posted himself in ambush. This was promptly returned by the marines and small-arm men until the artillery was brought into position, when, after a few discharges, the enemy broke and fled to the woods, pursued by our men, but not being acquainted with the by-paths we were not able to overtake them, and, consequently, made no prisoners, except a few stragglers found in the village.

A small quantity of ammunition, and some muskets of no value, were found in the church and destroyed.

At one o'clock, p. m., after having refreshed my men, seeing nothing of the steamers, I took up the line of march and returned to the city.

The steamers, after getting aground several times for want of pilots, which were not to be obtained, reached the village about half an hour after we had left, and returned here this morning. I forward herewith the report of Lieutenant Commandant Lockwood, of the *Scourge*, who was in command.

The party we encountered at the village of Tamultay consisted of about 500 men, under the command of General Echegaray, being the whole force of the enemy in the vicinity. They had received information of our movement, and were posted in the most judicious manner to receive us. During the action we lost two men killed and two wounded; one severely and the other slightly. Lieutenant Rentzing was also slightly wounded by a spent ball, and two men badly burned by the accidental explosion of powder in a building. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained, but two killed were found in the bushes near the road.

The officers and men behaved in a manner creditable to themselves and their country. I have addressed a communication to General Echegaray, a copy of which I send you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BIGELOW, *Commander.*

To Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron.*

UNITED STATES STEAMER SPITFIRE,  
July 1, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following statement of the killed and wounded in the action of yesterday:

*Killed.*

James White, seaman, Spitfire.

*Wounded.*

James Mitchell, ordinary seaman, Potomac, mortally, since dead.

Wm. Treat, ordinary seaman, Potomac, dangerously.

James Hoy, ordinary seaman, Mississippi, severely.

— Crosby, Etna, severely, from an explosion of gun powder.

George Brown, ordinary seaman, Etna, severely, from an explosion of gun powder.

George Johnson, Potomac, slightly, from an explosion of gun powder.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HARVARD SMITH,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon.*

Commander ABRAHAM BIGELOW,

*United States steamer Scorpion.*

UNITED STATES STEAMER SCOURGE,  
*Off Tobasco, July 1, 1847.*

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order of yesterday, I proceeded with the the United States steamers Scourge and Vixen to the village of Tamultay, (distant from this by the river about eight miles,) which, owing to the want of knowledge of the channel of the river, together with the many short bends and a strong current, we did not reach until 1.45 p. m., and landed from the two vessels sixty-seven small-armed men and officers, and marched to the village, on reaching which we learned that the American forces had been there and gone. The object of the expedition being accomplished, we embarked again with the intention of returning last evening, but after dropping down the river a mile or so, the Scourge grounded, and we remained there until daylight, when by the aid of the United States steamer Vixen we succeeded in getting her off without injury, and reached our anchorage here at 7, a. m. After getting off, the least water we had down was eleven feet. Lieutenant Commanding Smith informed me that the least water up or down was eight feet, that the Vixen had. The river is rising, and at its present stage there is abundant water for a vessel drawing eight feet.

Permit me to commend the good conduct and zeal of those under my command during the expedition.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**SAMUEL LOCKWOOD,**  
*Lieutenant Commanding United States steamer Scourge.*

To Commander A. BIGELOW,  
*Commanding United States steamer Scorpion,*  
*and senior officer at Tobasco.*

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REPORT OF COMMANDER VAN BRUNT.

U. S. BOMB-VESSEL ETNA,  
*Off. Tobasco, July 1, 1847.*

SIR: I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th ult. on the 29th, and was gratified to find that you had sent a reinforcement. My force, prior to the arrival of Captain Bigelow, was sufficient to have enabled me to hold command of the city, always subject, however, to the annoyance of the enemy.

We were surrounded by a force of four or five hundred men, constantly increasing in number, and all communication with the interior cut off. It therefore appeared to me to be very desirable that we should have a sufficient force to drive the enemy off—the consequence of which will be to inspire the people who have fled from the city with confidence, and that they will therefore return to their homes and occupations.

This I have invited them to do by proclamation.

Captain Bigelow had a skirmish with the enemy yesterday, of which his report will give you the particulars.

I have the honor to enclose the report of Lieutenant Commanding Porter, respecting a skirmish with the enemy, mentioned in my last communication.

I have on board \$2,442 75, said to belong to Peter N. Paillet, who calls himself an American citizen. This money was found buried back of the store which adjoins the "government house," and the information of its being there was communicated to Captain Bigelow by Captain Taylor, who was present with three of his men when it was found. It was taken up in the presence and under the direction of Lieutenant Wm. S. Blanton, who delivered it to me by order of Captain Bigelow.

You may feel assured, sir, that no foolish feeling of envy or jealousy will prevent my giving Captain Bigelow, at times, my cordial support and assistance.

I have, by proclamation, closed all liquor shops and coffee-houses.

The health of the men is better than was expected, considering

the harrassing duty to which they have been subjected, and the heat of the weather.

Hoping soon to have the pleasure of seeing you again,  
I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

G. J. VAN BRUNT,  
*Commander.*

Commodore M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron.*

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U. S. STEAMER SPITFIRE,  
*June 26, 1847.*

SIR: Agreeably to your order that I should furnish you with a report of the skirmish between a detachment of seamen from this vessel and a party of Mexicans, yesterday evening, I have to state that after the exercise of small arms and field artillery in the plaza, I marched my men back of the Spanish consul's house, intending to take them through the different streets, for the purpose of giving confidence to the inhabitants. At the back of the consul's house, my attention was very much attracted by the facilities with which an enemy of ordinary capacity could approach directly to the plaza without fear of detection, as no sentries could perceive them, and followed the path, seeking the marks of those persons who fired on the sentries the night previous. We had sufficient evidence that this path had been used by the Mexicans; we tracked them to a house not a musket-shot from the square, where they had evidently left their horses, which we supposed to have been twelve or fourteen, by the appearances. This path brought us into the main street, and I was about to return to the plaza, when muskets were fired by an officer and three men whom I had sent in advance to give the alarm, if necessary. I went to the spot, and found that they had fired on the mounted picket guard of the Mexicans, who immediately retreated. Here, it appears, the Mexicans had rendezvoused for some days, (judging from their fires being still lighted, and the marks of soldiers,) and after reconnoitring the place, I marched about again with the intention of returning to the plaza, not thinking it prudent to go any farther. We had not returned twenty yards before we were attacked, in the rear, by a large body of men, (I should say over a hundred, judging from their heavy fire,) and I ordered the men immediately to attack them, which they did with great spirit, and followed them up from bush to bush and house to house. At this time I had with me only twenty men and four officers; but our carbineers, consisting of twenty-five men, came up when they heard the firing, and took position on the right side of the road, where they kept up a galling fire upon every man who showed himself until the fire of the Mexicans ceased entirely, and they had left their position.

The damage we did the enemy I am unable to state, as I only saw two men fall myself, not knowing what force the enemy

might be in. I made no search, but marched my men into town, bringing in the wounded; one severely hurt, and one other slightly. These are the facts connected with the case. No men could have behaved better than the officers and seamen, while under a heavy fire, and opposed to an invisible enemy, who was shooting at them from every bush. They showed an admirable adaptation to this species of fighting; and, but for the imprudence of one or two, we should not have had a man hurt.

Much to my surprise, the Mexicans behaved with great spirit, and yielded their ground apparently with great reluctance. This convinces me that they were in much greater force than I had at first estimated.

I do not think any danger whatever is to be apprehended from an attack on the town from the class of men we encountered. They were what is termed regulars; but their firing was so bad that it was completely thrown away.

I have since learned, that they retreated that night to the nearest village.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. PORTER,  
*Lieutenant Commanding.*

Commander G. J. VAN BRUNT,  
*Governor of Tobasco.*

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No. 9.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP GERMANTOWN,  
*Anton Lizardo, August 16, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, directing me to send a small vessel of the squadron to Tampico to assist in the defences of that place, and to serve as a depository of the public money, &c., and suggesting that a bomb vessel would be preferable.

In a former letter I mentioned having ordered the gun-boat Petrel there, a class of small vessel preferred, as I learn from Lieutenant Commandant H. Moor, by Colonel Gates, military commander at Tampico. I shall, in obedience to orders, continue one on that station, though the small force which I have at command is, in my opinion, much more needed elsewhere. By last accounts from Tampico, (see enclosed letter A,) everything is quiet there.

It will be recollected that east of the Rio Bravo the army holds possession of two ports only (Tampico and Vera Cruz,) which are well garrisoned; while the gulf squadron holds by blockade Tusan, and by occupation, Alvarado, Goatzacoalcas, Frontera and Laguna, the last mentioned place being the only point not threatened by attacks from the enemy. The day before yesterday I received intelligence that a night attack was contemplated by the enemy upon our flotilla at Alvarado, when I immediately des-



patched for that place the Hecla, Lieutenant Commandant Fairfax, (which vessel had been destined for other service,) and the next morning the Scorpion, Vixen, and Spitfire were also sent, under command of Commander Bigelow, to reconnoitre the river as far up as Tlacotalpam, in view of intimidating the enemy. On approaching the bar of the river, they discovered that the Hecla, in attempting to cross in the night, had got ashore. Immediately two of the steamers went to her assistance, and the Vixen was sent back to report to me. I forthwith ordered a detachment of men, with three launches, to be despatched by the Vixen, by means of which, if the vessel cannot be got afloat, the armament and stores will be saved. From all accounts there is little chance of saving her, though I still entertain strong hopes. From extreme debility occasioned by an attack of fever, I am unable to go myself to the Hecla, but I have every confidence in the zeal and judgment of Commander Bigelow and those with him, and feel assured that Lieutenant Commandant Fairfax, his officers and men, will leave no means untried of extricating their vessel. She had the head pilot of Alvarado on board when she went ashore.

At the moment of hearing of the threatened attack upon the flotilla at Alvarado, a rumor reached me that the bomb vessel Stromboli, stationed in the Goatzacoalcas, had been attacked by the enemy, who were beaten off with considerable loss. As this was mere rumor, I thought it better to see to Alvarado first, after which I intended to have sent two of the steamers to the Goatzacoalcas, but the unfortunate accident of the Hecla has detained them all to assist her.

The guerillas are reported to be in considerable force near Frontera, keeping that place in constant alarm, and causing the inhabitants again to remove. In truth, as the army advances into the interior, the guerillas in its rear become more numerous and daring. Thus it will be seen that so far from its being advisable to detach any part of my small force to assist the garrisons of the army, I have not enough, (considering the state of health of the officers and men of the squadron,) to hold, without extraordinary efforts, all the places at which custom-houses have been established, and where there are no garrisons, and no other means of defence against the enemy than two or three poorly armed and half-manned small vessels.

Nothing can exceed the zeal and spirit which animate the officers and men of the vessels, but it will be impossible that the health and strength of those who have escaped sickness can hold out against this extraordinary wear and tear, unless they are occasionally relieved. In taking possession of these places, and establishing custom-houses under the regulation of the war tariff, I took for granted that I should be furnished with the means of permanently holding them, and of protecting those interests which have been compromised by our acts. The withdrawal of this protection for want of adequate means would reflect great discredit on the United States, and throw many worthy persons, depending upon our good faith, into imminent peril of life and fortune.

I shall continue to exert every possible effort to hold on with the force I have, and have no apprehension of the results, though I do not hesitate to say, and I feel myself called upon to make this declaration, that the means left at my disposal are inadequate, under the present state of health of the officers and men, to the full accomplishment of the services expected of the squadron.

The unfortunate departure of the *Mississippi*, at this moment, is deeply to be regretted. I interposed every objection I could to the measure, but was overruled by the unanimous recommendation of the medical officers. I shall get her back as soon as possible, especially as I know not when the *Cumberland* will arrive out. Enclosed is a paper showing the distribution of the squadron at this time.

It may be well to observe that most of the vessels of the squadron are short of their complement of officers and men.

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

M. C. PERRY,

Commanding home squadron.

HON. JOHN Y. MASON,  
Secretary of the Navy.

*Distribution of Gulf squadron, August 16, 1847.*

*Mississippi*—Gone to Pensacola; may be expected back in October, if her complement of officers and crew is completed by that time.

*Germantown*—Flag ship, Anton Lizardo; preparing to sail for the eastward, to carry provisions and stores to the detachments along the coast.

*Decatur*—Tuspan; watching that port, not being able to cross the bar.

*Saratoga*—Off the city of Vera Cruz, to keep up communication with the army, and watch the police of that port.

*John Adams*—Returning from Tuspan, having been relieved by the *Decatur*; the former hourly expected. She will be sent immediately, if she arrives in time, to the Goatzacoalcas.

Steamers *Scorpion* and *Vixen*—Kept for any urgent service, former having no medical officer.

Steamer *Spitfire*—Engine injured; commander deceased; half her crew sick. Kept, for the present, at Lizardo, until her men at the hospital recover; her medical officer in charge of the hospital.

Steamer *Petrita*—Prize vessel; under repairs of engine.

Gun-boat *Petrel*—At Tampico.

Gun-boats *Reefers*, *Tampico*, and *Falcon*—At Alvarado.

Bomb vessel *Stromboli*—In the Goatzacoalcas.

Bomb vessel *Etna*,

Steamer *Scourge*,

Gun-boat *Bonita*,

} At Frontera, in the Tobasco river.

Bomb vessel *Vesuvius*, } At Laguna.  
 Gun-boat *Mahonese*, }  
 Bomb vessel *Hecla*—Ashore on Alvarado bar.

M. C. PERRY,  
 Commanding home squadron.

No. 44.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP GERMANTOWN,  
*Vera Cruz, September 30, 1847, 5, p. m.*

SIR: The British courier has this moment arrived from the city of Mexico, and I have received a private letter from Lieutenant R. Semmes, of the navy, from which I make the following extracts:

“When on the eve of leaving Puebla, being anxious to do all I could for my corps, I volunteered my services to General Worth, as his aid-de-camp. He kindly accepted them; and I have, in consequence, been fortunate enough to have been present with him in all the great battles, he having borne the brunt of them all. The San Augustine road, leading to the city of Mexico, formed our first line of operations. On the 19th August, some desultory fighting, without results, took place at Contreras, between General Pillow's division and the Mexican advance under General Valencia. Early the next morning General Smith stormed and carried the fortification at this place, which opened a road collateral to that of San Augustine, for this portion of our forces to Churubusco. On the same morning General Smith carried the enemy's first work on the San Augustine road, a strongly entrenched battery, called San Antonio. Without halting here longer than to secure prisoners and captured ammunition, he moved forward briskly upon the second strong work, known as Churubusco. Pillow and Twiggs were moving upon the same point at the same time, from Contreras. The enemy, who was posted here in all his strength, 22,000 men, with Santa Anna commanding in person, opened their artillery upon us (sweeping the road and flanks) as soon as we came within range, and soon after the action became general, General Worth's division charging, with the greatest gallantry, the principal point of defence, a *tete de pont* commanding the road, which it succeeded in carrying, after a fierce resistance and with great loss. The carrying this work cut off the enemy's retreat, and gave us the command of his other defences. By this time Generals Pillow and Twiggs had come upon the Contreras road, and the enemy, seeing further resistance useless, surrendered. We took a thousand prisoners—several generals among the number—and seven pieces of artillery. The battle was well contested and bloody—our loss in killed and wounded, 1,100. The South Carolina regiment was terribly cut up, under the gallant lead of Colonel Butler, who was killed. Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson was also mortally wounded—since dead.

"The armistice was ended on the 6th September, and on the 8th General Worth fought by far the bloodiest battle of the war, at Molino del Rey, an outwork of Chapultepec. He stormed and carried works by the bayonet which, in the hands of any other people, would have been impregnable. His whole force engaged was 3,100 men; the enemy's, (again under Santa Anna,) 14,000. Our loss was 700, or nearly one-fourth, in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was nearly 2,000. We took 800 prisoners and four pieces of cannon.

"Five days afterwards, Chapultepec was stormed and carried by Generals Pillow and Worth. Here the marines had their first battle, and behaved very well. Major Twigg was killed. Your nephew, Lieutenant Rodgers of the 4th infantry, also fell nobly at the head of the storming party in advance. This point being carried, it opened to us two causeways with the city; General Worth took one, and General Quitman the other. After fighting on these causeways, inch by inch, and carrying several batteries, we entered the city gates just at nightfall. After dark, we opened mortars upon the city, when the whole Mexican army evacuated it. We entered the next day.

"We lost on the last day, that of entering the city, 13th instant, 500 men, making our total loss, 2,300, thus reducing our force, which was 10,800 strong when we left Puebla, to 8,500 men. With this number we drove 12,000, and took possession of a city of 200,000 inhabitants.

"Among the killed are Colonel Butler, Colonel Dickinson, Colonel Scott, Colonel Graham, Colonel Ransom, Major Mills, and some thirty captains and lieutenants. Among the wounded are Generals Worth, Shields and Pillow, all slightly, (Colonel McIntosh is thought mortally,) and some 150 other officers.

"Passed Midshipman Rodgers, as I informed you in a previous letter, made his escape in August last. He has also been in all the fighting, as aid to General Pillow."

The above extracts show that our glorious army has exhibited the most extraordinary skill and prowess; and as an officer of the navy, I feel a just pride in the expression of my admiration of its achievements.

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

M. C. PERRY,  
*Commanding home squadron.*

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*