LETTER

FROM

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT, IN PART,

OF

BALANCES ON THE BOOKS OF THE TREASURY,

WHICH

APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN DUE MORE THAN THREE YEARS,

PRIOR

TO THE 30th OF SEPTEMBER, 1817,

OR

TO HAVE REMAINED UNSETTLED ON THAT DAY.

FEBRUARY 12, 1818.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

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1818.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, February 9, 1818.

SIR,

Pursuant to the provisions of the acts of Congress, passed on the 3d March, 1809, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments;" and on the 3d March, 1817, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a partial list rendered to me by the Register of the Treasury, of balances on his books, which appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th September last, or to have remained unsettled on that day.

A list of the residue of similar balances on the books of the Register, is in a state of preparation in his office, and will be shortly completed. As soon as it shall be received, it shall be transmitted to to you for the information of Congress.

With a view of calling the attention of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Auditors of the Treasury to those lists, letters were addressed to them respectively, on the 12th November last.

Copies of the answers which have been received, marked A and B, accompany this communication.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOS. ANDERSON.

The Hon. Henry Clay,
Speaker of the House of Representatives U. S.

A.

Treasury Department,
Second Auditor's Office,
November 15, 1817.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, requiring the annual statement, agreeably to the acts of Congress of 3d March, 1809, and 3d March, 1817, of such accounts as may have remained more than three years unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years.

By an act of Congress of the 29th April, 1816, an Additional Accountant of the War Department was provided for, whose duty it was made to adjust and settle all the accounts of that Department existing at the conclusion of the late war, and remaining unsettled at the date of the law.

In compliance with this law, all the unsettled accounts of the War Department, which originated prior to the first day of July, 1815, together with all charges standing against individuals on the books of the Accountant of the Department of War, and unaccounted for on that day, were transferred to the Additional Accountant; consequently there are no accounts in this office which have remained more than three years unsettled; nor are there any balances on the books, which have been due by individuals for more than that period.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient seavant,

(Signed) WM. LEE.

Joseph Anderson, Esqr.
Comptroller of the Treasury.

B.

Treasury Department,
Third Auditor's Office,
November 26, 1817.

SIR,

I had the honor duly to receive your letter of the 12th instant, requiring a statement of such accounts as may have remained more than three years unsettled, or on which balances sppear to have been due more than three years prior to 30th September last. In reply to which, I have to state that measures have been taken to carry your call into effect as early as possible, but I deem it necesary to inform you that such is the number and extent of the accounts on the books of this office, that it will not be practicable to complete the statement in the form and manner prescribed within the time contemplated by the act of 3d March, 1809, for laying the statement before Congress.

Very respectfully,
I am your obedient servant,

(Signed) PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

The honorable Joseph Anderson,
Comptroller of the Treasury.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES remaining on the books of the Treasury, which have remained unsettled, or appear to have been due three years prior to the 30th of September, 1817; stated in conformity to the second section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," and the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1817, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts."

Debtors, and capacity.	Balances.			Remarks.
	Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	
Allinson, Samuel, late lieutenant in the army	..	$96 75	..	Deceased. Representatives sued.
Alger, James, agent for paying interest, Georgia	$433 13	..	..	Dead The executor, in Dec. 1816, promised payment within a few months afterwards. The district attorney was directed, in case of non-compliance, to advise the Treasury thereof, in order that suit might be instituted. No answer.
Alger, James, agent, for paying invalids, Georgia	353 24	..	..	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
Alexander, Robert, contractor for building customhouse, New Orleans	19,000 00	..	..	Customhouse built, but no accounts rendered.
Alexander, Isaac, agent for board of commissioners of direct tax, S. Carolina	9,553 15	..	..	Informal accounts rendered.
Appleton, John, commercial agent at Calais	523 60	..	..	Accounts rendered to the 5th auditor of the Treasury, but they are in an informal state.
Adams, John, President of the United States, in relation to acts of 2d March, 1797, for the accommodation of his household	12,898 00	..	..	Advanced on account of the President's household. A certificate was forwarded that the money was expended, which was not deemed a sufficient voucher by my predecessors. This is a case in which the interposition of Congress may be necessary.
Armstead, Bartholomew D. captain	..	337 94	..	In suit.
Anderson, Thomas, captain	..	1,600 82	..	Suit ordered. Defendant not to be found.
Alline, Benjamin, late purser in the navy	..	..	$218 08	Dead. Suit brought against his representatives.
Allen, John, late sailing master	..	..	398 98	In suit.
Abrahams, D. Abraham	..	515 [illegible]	..	He has been required to pay this balance.
Attwater, Reuben, secretary of the Michigan territory	100 00	..	..	No account rendered.
Armstrong, John, late minister of the U. States at Paris, in relation to the claims on France	6,641 56	..	..	This account was raised agreeably to the 2d section of the act of Congress of Nov. 10, 1803; and is kept open until a few outstanding bills are presented and paid, when the whole business will be finally closed.
Annin, Samuel, late paymaster and storekeeper, Harper's Ferry	..	15,702 01	..	Suit instituted
Allen, Samuel, midshipman	..	..	19 22	Place of residence not known.
Anderson, Samuel, surgeon of brig Scammel	..	..	40 00	Ditto.
Allison, David, late paymaster of the militia	..	4,236 37	..	
Austin, Benjamin, relative to converted 6 per cent. stock	2,003 69	..	..	325 dollars of this balance paid. The residue will be directed to be paid over to the president of the office of discount and deposite at Boston, to whom the duties of the late loan officer have been transferred, if it be not included in the moneys already paid over.
Buck, Richard, late lieutenant and district paymaster	..	4,975 09	..	In suit. Judgment
Briggs Isaac, late surveyor of lands south of Tennessee	9,217 67	..	..	In suit. Expects relief from Congress, having petitioned for that purpose.
Bowdoin, James, late minister of the U. States at Madrid	128 47	..	..	Dead. Payment promised by his representatives.
Beckley, John, late clerk to House of Representatives, (contingent account)	5,121 60	..	..	Judgment against his executors.
Bowen, Oliver, late marshal for district of Georgia	179 70	..	..	In suit.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and Capacity.	Balances. Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	Remarks.
Barnett, Isaac Cox, late consul U. States at Bordeaux	$7,020 03	..	..	In office. This balance arises principally from disallowances in the settlement of his accounts for want of formal vouchers, which defect will probably be removed on a subsequent settlement.
Brown, Aquilla, Jr. & James Clark, Brown & Hackeman, & Beale Owings, of R. their account of protested bills	10,616 94	..	..	Judgment.
Brown & Hackeman, Beale Owings, of R. and L. Pascault, of Baltimore, their account of protested bills	28,759 94	..	..	Ditto.
Blagge, John, late naval agent at New York	1,480 91	..	..	In suit.
Brush, Nathaniel, late agent for paying invalids, Vermont	171 82	..	..	Ditto.
Blake, Edward, late superintendent of lighthouses, South Carolina	175 55	..	..	Ditto.
Butler, Thomas, late commissioner for aiding persons injured by insurgents of 4 western district of Pennsylvania	1,030 50	..	..	Informal accounts rendered.
Blakely, Josiah, consul U. States at St. Jago de Cuba	5,074 59	..	..	Dead. Accounts rendered for whole amount, but no vouchers. It is believed the money was faithfully applied. Congress will judge of the propriety of their interposition in this case.
Barnett, Oliver, late marshal for the district New Jersey	921 72	..	..	From this balance is to be deducted $ 678 54, due him as supervisor.
Bache, William, physician, New Orleans	250	..	..	Dead. Suit against his representatives.
Bayard, Stephen N. late agent for the board of commissioners, New York	15,000	..	..	Accounts partly consumed by fire in 1801, but having been previously examined by the principal clerk in the auditor's office, from his remarks thereon, (which are in such a state of preservation as to be legible,) there is every reason to believe the money has been expended in the public service. This is a case which appears to require legislative provision.
Barnett, Isaac Cox, late commercial agent as Antwerp	766 62	..	..	Informal accounts rendered.
Butler, Richard, brigadier general, deceased	..	$200	..	It is believed, this money was faithfully applied, although no account has been rendered. This is a case in which the interposition of Congress may be necessary.
Buckner, Harris & Co. contractors for furnishing cannon ball	..	400	..	Judgment obtained.
Barnes, John B. late captain and paymaster	..	2,272 47	..	Judgment. Indulgence given. This debt was originally $ 6,818 41.
Brock, Joseph, late captain of infantry	..	320 80	..	Dead. Suit ordered against his representatives.
Burrows, William W. late lieut. col. commandant marine corps	..	..	$ 9,773 13	Ditto. ditto. Ditto.
Butler, Richard, lieutenant	..	76	..	In suit.
Blount, George, contractor for furnishing cartouch boxes	..	..	660	Judgment. Insolvent.
Boyd, Hanson	..	35	..	In suit.
Blount, J. G. and John Wallace, contractors for furnishing shells at Bacon's Island	..	2,800	..	Judgment.
Buchanan, William, captain of 2d reg. levies	..	300 59	..	Suit ordered. Debtor resides in France.
Bodley, Thomas, ensign	..	500	..	In suit.
Bulkely, John & Son, in relation to Mediterranean powers	3,200	..	..	Paid to them by Nat. Cutting. It is presumed they have disbursed the money, and rendered accounts to col. Humphreys, but they have not yet been presented to the Treasury.
Bent, Lemuel, lieutenant and paymaster, late 8th regiment	..	3,961 13	..	Suit ordered.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and capacity.	Balances.			Remarks.
	Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	
Bourne, Syls. consul U. States at Amsterdam	$1,589 02	..	..	This balance arises from suspensions in the last settlement of his accounts, for informal vouchers; the defects in which will be probably removed.
Bennett, William J. captain	..	$2,176 10	..	In suit.
Byers, David. captain	..	619 20	..	Ditto.
Bayard, Anthony W. W. late a midshipman	..	..	$49 52	Ditto.
Biddle, James, in relation to foreign intercourse	362 45	..	..	No accounts rendered.
Brooks, John, bearer of despatches from Department of State	495	..	..	No accounts rendered. He was killed in the action on Lake Erie. This is a case in which the interposition of Congress may be necessary.
Bronaugh John W. contractor for furnishing timber for the navy	..	..	4,345 12	In suit.
Barlow, Joel, late minister U. States at France	10,913 58	..	..	This arises, in part, from suspensions for irregular vouchers; the defects in which will be probably removed. The balance which will be ultimately be found to be due, will be required to be paid without delay.
Beasley, R. G. consul of the U. States at London	46,562 19	..	..	This balance was found due on a settlement made in March, 1817, when considerable suspensions were made for informal vouchers. He claims further credit.
Beall, Resin, and Benj. Van Cleve, commissioners for marking and surveying roads under treaty of Brownstown	445 50	..	..	
Bates, Moses, midshipman	..	..	100	Place of residence not known.
Carneal, Thomas, late agent for purchasing spirits	1,082 87	..	..	
Cathcart, James L. late consul at Tripoli	1,691 60	..	..	He is now at the seat of government, and will be required to settle this balance. He claims a balance due to him of the same amount.
Cathcart, James L. relative to losses at ditto	933 80	..	..	It is understood that he will probably establish a credit for this amount, having presented his claim to the Secretary of State.
Cutting, John B.	1,233 33	..	..	In suit.
Cooper, Richard T. agent for exploring copper mines on lake Superior	1,500	..	..	No account rendered.
Copperthwaite, Joseph, agent for procuring materials for frigates	19,540 19	..	..	Balance reduced to $5,199 37, per auditor's report No. 21,888.
Clark, George, late charge des affaires at Algiers	11,796 12	..	..	Mr. Montgomery, at Alicant, has been written to respecting Mr. Clark, having formerly employed him in his countinghouse.
Croft, Edward, late commissioner of Direct Tax, South Carolina	5,500	..	..	In suit.
Cutting, Nathaniel, late agent for Barbary powers	432 38	..	..	Written to for payment of this balance, but claims further credits.
Crary, Archibald, late agent for fortifications at Newport, R. I.	..	909 51	..	Judgment obtained. Indulgence granted.
Carson, William, late district paymaster	..	5,958 11	..	In suit.
Campbell, Archibald, late naval agent at Baltimore	..	..	3,030 73	Ditto.
Chisholm John, conductor of Indians	..	926 24	..	Suit ordered. Not to be found.
Crafts, William, late navy agent, Charleston	..	..	374 17	In suit. Balance was originally $ 707 64.
Collins. James	..	1,600	..	Place of residence not known.
Campbell, Charles, late lieutenant, of Westmoreland county	..	3,684 79	..	In suit.
Craig, Philip, midshipman	..	..	10	Ditto.
Craig, Elijah, captain	..	476	..	Ditto.
Clinton, Samuel, lieutenant	..	120	..	Ditto.
Crockett, Joseph, late marshal district Kentucky	614 26	..	..	No account rendered.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and Capacity.	Balances. Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	Remarks.
Claiborne, William C. C. governor, &c. his contingent account	$ 1,228 28	..	..	Written to for additional vouchers.
Claiborne, William C. C. in relation to Department of State	1,572	..	..	He claims further credits.
Cochran, James, contractor for making part of the Cumberland road	3,000	..	..	No accounts rendered.
Cochran, Robert E. marshal, South Carolina, relative to 3d census	3,150	..	..	Advanced for taking 3d census, and on account of manufactures, &c. He has been urged to render an account and vouchers of his disbursements. It is probable that the greater part, if not all of the money, for which he stands charged, has actually been expended.
Cammack, William, lieutenant of marines	..	..	$ 2	Place of residence not known.
Coffin, George W. midshipman	..	..	18 93	Ditto.
Church, Jonathan, lieutenant of marines	..	..	13 72	Ditto.
Conant, Samuel, midshipman	..	..	19 98	Ditto.
Curtenius, Peter, late marshal of the district of New York	463 32	..	..	He has been directed to pay this balance into bank.
Crockett, Robert, marshal for district of Kentucky, 3d census	4,200	..	..	On the 18th Nov last, a settlement of his accounts for the expenses of courts was made, and a balance of $ 1663 58 found to be due to him, on which he claims further credits The balance which may be ultimately due on this account, will not be paid unil he accounts for the money advanced to him for taking the 3d census
Childress, John, marshal for West Tennessee, 3d census	1,775	..	..	He has been directed to render his accounts and vouchers for disbursements for taking the 3d census. It is probable that his expenditures will absorb, or nearly so, the amount advanced.
Christy, William, 2d lieutenant and paymaster of infantry	..	$ 12,423 12	..	In suit.
Campbell, John	..	969 63	..	Ditto.
Donaldson, Joseph, Jr. agent with the Barbary powers	4,083 33	..	..	Ditto.
Davis, William, agent for the merchants of Plymouth	270	..	..	Suit ordered against his representatives.
Decatur, James B. late lieutenant of the navy, deceased	..	..	449 66	He fell before Tripoli. This is a case in which the interposition of Congress may be necessary.
Doherty, George, colonel Tennessee militia	..	130 75	..	In suit.
Dickinson, Joseph, late paymaster	..	360 19	..	Dead. Suit ordered against his representatives.
Darby, John, purser	..	..	244 74	In suit.
Dickinson, Larkin, J. ensign	..	88 67	..	Ditto.
Drake, Samuel, ensign	..	50	..	His place of residence not known.
Davy, William, pr. ass. for the Indian factory	..	394 20	..	In suit. He claims further credits.
Degen, Purviance & Co. navy agents at Leghorn	..	..	79,031 24	In suit.
Dumas, C. W. F. agent for the U. States at the Hague	9,868 15	..	..	Dead. No accounts rendered. He acted as agent of the United States at the Hague, from the commencement of the year 1777. The money for which he stands charged, is for drafts drawn by him from the year 1790 to 1796, on the agents at Amsterdam. From the charge made by these agents for these drafts, there is no doubt but that they were drawn for his salary, and for some small contingent expenses for the last mentioned period, for which he has not received credit. It is, therefore, submitted to Congress to afford relief in this case.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and capacity.	Balances. Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	Remarks.
Dorrance, John, agent for the board of commissioners, R. Island	$ 17 25	..	..	
Dorsey, John, of Baltimore	..	..	$3,000	Advanced on account of anchors to be supplied by him. Suit ordered.
Duforest, John V. ensign	..	$ 100	..	Dead.
Davis, Thomas, contractor for furnishing jack screws	..	300	..	Suit ordered against his representatives.
Dorsey, Lawrence A. commander of a galley	..	..	100	Place of residence not known.
Deblois, Lewis, late agent for furnishing the President's house	793 63	..	..	Balance on settlement.
Edwards, John, late of Bourbon county, lieutenant	..	528 07	..	In suit.
Ellicott, Andrew, late commissioner for running the boundary lines between U. States and the Floridas	462 10	..	..	He is entitled to $ 350 on another account.
Ellis, Solomon, late contractor for state of Georgia	..	11,485 11	..	Judgment obtained District attorney says he has absconded.
Ewing, William, Indian agent	..	51 01	..	Suit ordered. District attorney says he is not to be found.
Erving, George W. consul, &c. relative to American seamen	294	..	..	Balance of settlement of account in December, 1815.
Evans, Owen, contractor for supplying arms	..	3 34	..	
Elsworth, John T. Midshipman	..	..	80	Place of residence not known.
Freneau, Peter, contingent expenses of Department of State	256	..	..	Insolvent.
Fitzimmons, Thomas, chairman of committee for building frigate, Philadelphia	..	..	2,324 38	Dead. Further credits claimed by representatives.
Francis, Tench, late purveyor of public supplies	638,038 21	..	..	The documents relating to his accounts were destroyed by fire in the War Office. This is a case in which the interposition of Congress may be necessary.
Feluchy, Philip, consul of U. States at Leghorn	80	..	..	His present place of residence cannot be ascertained.
Fisher, Jeremiah, late superintendent of the magazine, Philadelphia	400	..	..	In suit.
Frantz, John	..	100	..	Ditto.
Flinn, Robert R. late purser of the ship Warren	..	..	164 84	Ditto.
Farrar, Benjamin, captain	..	200	..	Ditto.
Fleming, William, late a midshipman	..	..	24 80	Ditto.
Freneau, Peter, late agent for paying invalids, South Carolina	750 92	..	..	Insolvent Priority of the U. States decided against by circut court. No appeal lies, the debt being under $ 2,000.
Freneau, Peter, late agent for paying interest, South Carolina	2,399	..	..	In suit. These balances, it is expected, will eventually be recovered from the sureties. The right of priority of the United States to be first paid out of the insolvent's effects, having been decided against by the circuit court, an appeal has been made to the supreme court in this case.
Freneau, Peter, late agent for reimbursing exchanged 6 per cent. stock	3,821 61	..	..	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.
Fortier, John M. late marshal for the territory of Orleans	1,694 56	..	..	He claimed a balance of $ 40 38 on the last settlement of his accounts. Difference arises from suspensions of informal vouchers.
Foote, John, lieutenant	..	..	100	Place of residence not known.
Fitz, Gideon, relative to public lands	162	..	..	Advanced to him for services in attending sales of public lands, in relation to which no account having been rendered, he has not been credited for the amount to which he may be entitled for those services.
Forrest, Richard, in relation to Mediterranean powers	3,607 13	..	..	Payment made in January, 1818, of $1,761 01, which reduces this balance to $ 1,846 12 He claims further credits from the Department of State.
Giles, Aquilla, late marshal for district New York	..	..	94 88	In suit. Judgment.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and Capacity.	Balances.			Remarks.
	Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	
Gregg, Aaron, late lieutenant of infantry	..	$477 49	..	Dead. No administration.
Graves, Rufus, late lieutenant colonel	..	39 90	..	In suit.
Gray, Archibald, late ensign	..	211 69	..	Ditto.
Galloway, John, late midshipman, deceased	..	..	$87 86	Dead. Suit ordered against his representatives.
Granger, Gideon, postmaster general, relative to roads from Georgia to New Orleans	$5,590	..	..	Balance of $2,946 65 found due to him on another account. He claims further credits, and it is expected wil produce the requisite vouchers.
Gregory, Roger, agent for board of commissioners, Virginia	18,961 25	..	..	Dead. Suit brought against his representatives.
Glen, Henry, agent for transporting troops	..	3,350 30	..	No vouchers rendered.
Gibson, George, captain	..	288	..	In suit.
Gobert, Charles, contractor for supplying cannon ball	..	2,850	..	Suit against his surety.
Gavine, John, consul U. States at Gibraltar	4,405 61	..	..	His account not finally settled, but it is ascertained from it that very little will be due from him.
Gantt, Joseph, midshiman	..	..	38	Place of residence not known.
Gantt, Richard, midshipman	..	..	54 80	Lost in the L'Insurgent.
Gurty, Royal, midshipman	..	..	38	Place of residence not known.
Gault, John, midshipman	..	..	44 07	Ditto.
Hamtranck, John F late colonel	..	430 69	..	Dead. Suit against his representatives.
Harmer, Gen. Josiah	250	..	..	Dead. No accounts rendered.
Hagfew, Andrew, late vice consul U. States at St. Jago de Cuba	777 75	..	..	He has been written to for vouchers.
Henley Davis, late agent for the War Department in the state of Tennessee	..	12,790 39	..	In suit. An act of Congress in his favor, which has not yet been definitively acted on, there being some doubt as to the extent of the allowance which it authorizes.
Higginson, Nathaniel C. late agent to the British West Indies	8,833	..	..	Dead. No accounts rendered. It is not known where his representatives reside.
Hoge, David, relative to roads in North West Territory	1,223	..	..	Dead No accounts rendered.
Hall, William, contractor for gun carriages	..	3,000	..	In suit.
Hodgdon, Samuel, late quartermaster general	280 42	..	..	Written to for vouchers.
Hodgdon, Benjamin	..	..	287 78	Place of residence not known.
Hopkins, David, late marshal for district of Maryland, 2d census	943 17	..	..	Judgment against sureties.
Hopkins, Gerrard H.	100	..	..	
Hazard, Josiah, late sailing master	..	..	220 35	In suit.
Hunn, Adrain, ensign and paymaster of militia	..	346 44	..	Dead. Suit against his representatives.
Hook, Moses, captain	..	12,163 91	..	In suit. He claims further credits.
Hall, John, late marshal for the district of Pennsylvania	3,294 17	..	..	Judgment obtained.
Halstead, John, late agent for paying invalids, New Jersey	638 19	..	..	In suit.
Hay, Samuel, agent for the board of commissioners, V.	13,800	..	..	Informal accounts rendered.
Hurley, Daniel, contractor for furnishing timber	..	..	80	In suit.
Hull, William, governor of the Michigan territory, cont. account	86 31	..	..	Written to for the balance.
Hill, Henry, consul U. States at St. Salvador	1,820 55	..	..	Still in office. Accounts rendered, bit no vouchers. It is probable that the compensation to which he is entitled, will be equal, at least, to the amount for which he stands charged.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and Capacity.	Balances.			Remarks
	Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	
Hall, Edward, late lieutenant of marines	..	..	$ 188 14	In suit.
Hamilton, Robert, late marshal for Delaware	..	..	17 54	Ditto.
Henry, John B.	..	..	78 45	Ditto.
Hooker, John W.	..	$ 20 84	..	Ditto.
Harris, Thomas, late lieutenant of 20th infantry	..	587 44	..	
Hammond, Henry, formerly navy agent at St. Domingo	..	..	178 50	Dead.
Hooper, Thomas W. lieutenant of marines	..	..	1,223 78	Ditto.
Hardenburgh, Thomas R. midshipman	..	..	57	Place of residence not known.
Hughes, Daniel, surgeon	..	..	80	Ditto.
Harlegan, William, midshipman	..	..	57	Ditto.
Hunt, James P. sailing master	..	..	60	Dead.
Hanum, James, midshipman	..	..	5 28	Place of residence not known.
Hannah, George W.	..	..	97	Ditto.
Hunt, Thomas, lieutenant, deceased	..	..	440 06	Dead.
Hawley, Daniel, formerly consul at Havanna	..	..	213 37	Place of residence cannot be ascertained.
Haley, Abraham, master's mate on board the Essex	..	..	38 02	Ditto.
Hazard, Alfred, midshipman	..	..	140	Ditto.
Hall, William, B. midshipman	..	..	22	Ditto.
Howell, Matthew A. consul at Chili	$ 700	..	..	No accounts rendered. A Spanish subject, &c. resident of Chili.
Ingraham, Joseph, late charge des affaires at Tripoli	14,436	..	..	This money was advanced to him by the consul general at Algiers, but the fact was not known at the time Mr. Ingraham's accounts were settled. It is not known where he resides.
Jones, Meriwether, late agent for paying interest, Virginia	2,449 34	..	..	Judgment against his surety.
Iznardy, Joseph M. late agent U. States at Havanna	2,000	..	..	No accounts rendered. He is now agent of Spain at Hamburg.
Irvine, Callendar, late agent for the Six Nation of Indians	..	338 57	..	In suit.
Isaac, Ralph, in relation to foreign intercourse	714 14	..	..	Balance due on settlement. Dead. It is not known that he left any effects
Izard, Ralph, lieutenant	..	..	55 55	
Johnson, Seth, midshipman	..	..	22 91	Place of residence not known.
Johnson, Samuel, lieutenant	..	..	80	Ditto.
Jacobs, Wilson, lieutenant	..	..	156 28	Dead.
Jackson, Morton, midshipman	..	..	60	Ditto.
Jenny, Ansell, midshipman	..	..	17	Place of residence unknown.
Jones, Richard B. lieutenant	..	..	141 24	Ditto.
Jenkins, Robert & Co.	..	..	5,200	Advanced by John Bullus, navy agent, New York, for building vessels. No accounts rendered.
Jarvis, Philip, late lieutenant, deceased	..	..	417 83	Dead.
Johnson, Thomas, formerly purser	..	..	9	
Jencks, William, lieutenant colonel	..	..	80 70	Place of residence not known.
Irvin, William N. colonel superintending recruiting, Sunsbury, Pa.	..	5,284 38	..	
Key, James, late purser of the frigate Philadelphia	..	..	30	In suit.
Kennecut, John C. midshipman	..	..	88 50	Place of residence unknown.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and capacity.	Balances. Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	Remarks.
Kiddall, John, midshipman	..	..	$ 3 80	Place of residence unknown.
King, Benjamin, late master blacksmith at the navy yard, Washington	..	..	1,866 80	
Kearney, Archibald K. lieutenant	..	..	100	Ditto.
Kenyon, Henry, lieutenant	..	..	13 88	Ditto.
Kearney, Robert S. surgeon	..	..	130	On board the Franklin. This amount will be directed to be retained out of his pay.
Keane, William, midshipman	..	..	152 76	Place of residence not known.
Lewis, Joel, late marshal for district of Delaware	$ 104 30	..	..	Suit ordered.
Lyman, Cornelius, late captain	..	$ 312 75	..	Suit against his representatives.
Lewis, Howell, late captain of infantry	..	188 03	..	In suit.
Latimer, Bazaliel, late contractor	..	38 97	..	Ditto.
Livingston, John W.	..	350	..	Suit against his representatives.
Lawton, William, surgeon's mate	..	301	..	Suit ordered. District attorney says he cannot be found.
Lamar, Marian, late consul the U. States at Madeira	2,384 61	..	..	Informal accounts rendered. Dead.
Landais, Peter, relative to prize money	4,000	..	..	Considered as a donation. Advanced by authority of Congress, whose interposition to close the account will be necessary.
Lear, Tobias, late commercial agent at St. Domingo	100	..	..	
Lennox, Hugh, agent for seamen at Jamaica	104 21	..	..	Dead. No accounts rendered.
Lewis, William, relative to foreign intercourse	2,136 89	..	..	He was bearer of despatches to France, and England, but has rendered no accounts. He has since been lost at sea in the Epervier. This is a case in which the interposition of Congress may be necessary.
Lewis, Robert, late purser on board the Ganges	..	..	4,047 44	In suit.
Lee, Archibald, late lieutenant and agent for paying troops in Georgia	..	191 66	..	
Lewis, Meriwether, late governor of the Territory of Louisiana, cont. account	571 50	..	..	Dead. No accounts rendered.
Lincoln, Benjamin C. Griffin and David Humphreys, commissioners, account of Indian goods	8,280 14	..	..	No accounts rendered.
Lincoln, Benjamin, C. Griffin, and David Humphreys, commissioners for negotiating with Creek nation	1,901 79	..	..	Ditto.
Lawnes, Caleb, contractor for furnishing copper bolts	..	..	2,000	In suit.
Lane & Salter	..	..	1,801 97	Ditto.
Lyle, Alexander S. late lieutenant	..	960	..	Ditto.
Lyon, Mathew, contractor for supplying provisions for the army	..	28 61	..	
Lear, Tobias, late consul U. States, at Algiers	5,096 03	..	..	This money was advanced by Mr. Lear to the Bashaw of Tripoli, of which $ 1,666 has been recovered from the Bashaw by Mr. Jones, consul at Tripoli, who will be charged therefor and Mr. Lear credited.
Lewis, William D. late acting surgeon's mate at fort Claiborne	..	22 75	..	
La Fayette, major general	4,895 09	..	..	Advanced for his support. To close this account, the interposition of Congress may be necessary.
Lewis, Jesse V. formerly a midshipman	..	..	140	Place of residence unknown.
Love, Augustine C. W. sugeon's mate	..	..	294 45	Ditto.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and Capacity.	Balances.			Remarks.
	Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	
Lovell, John P. sailing master	..	..	$666 41	Dead.
Lyman, William, late consul U. States at London	$24,119 71	..	..	He died at London. It is understood he left not effects.
Miller, Edward, ensign	..	$10 97	..	In suit.
Morrison, James, of Lexington, Ky.	..	1,104	..	He claims further credits.
Melcher, Jacob, late captain of 1st regiment	..	138 92	..	In suit.
M'Kellar, James, late lieutenant	..	569 93	..	Dead. No estate or legal representatives to be found.
Morphy, Michael, consul U. States at Malaga	739 50	..	..	He has rendered imperfect accounts. His present place of residence not being known, the defects cannot be removed.
M'Kewan, Michael, late contractor	..	276 87	..	In suit.
M'Clary, John, late a captain	..	623 94	..	Dead. Suit against his representatives.
Miller, Henry, late quartermaster of militia	19,046 74	..	..	Claims further credits.
Mead, Cowles, secretary of the Mississippi territory	461 47	6,326 40	..	In suit.
Morgan, John T. late superintendent of wood cutters, Georgia	14,837 30	..	..	No accounts rendered.
Mercer, Robert, lieutenant	..	..	73 33	In suit.
M'Gillis, Randolph, superintendent of buoys at St. Mary's, Georgia	130	..	..	
M'Kewan, Michael, and Daniel Harrigan, late contractors for the troops in Virginia and Maryland.	..	623 89	..	Judgment against sureties. Indulgence given.
Montgomery, Robert, in relation to Mediterranean powers	37,953 20	..	..	Reduced to $3,026 by a settlement made on the 20th December, 1817.
Montgomery, Robert, consul U. States at Alicant	10,558 54	..	..	Accounts and vouchers rendered, but not settled.
Maury, James, consul U. States at Liverpool	12,309 84	..	..	He has rendered accounts and vouchers, but an abstract being deficient, he has been written to on the subject.
Mitchill, John, commercial agent at Havre	113 86	..	..	
Mathieu, John, consul U. States at Naples	293 59	..	..	It is not known where he is to be found.
Marschalk, Andrew, printer, at Natchez	19	..	..	
Marks, Jacob, and Nichlas J. Roosevelt, contractors for supplying copper manufactures for public ships	..	..	13,532 12	In suit.
M'Kenzie, James, and A. Glennie, of London	3,645 83	..	..	
Massey, Ebenezer, late captain of artillery and engineers	..	671 41	..	Dead. Suit against his representatives.
M'Dowell, Samuel, late marshal for the district of Kentucky	328 70	..	..	In suit.
Mongrain, Noel, Indian interpreter	..	150	..	Ditto.
Mitchell, Samuel, Indigan agent	..	5,949 39	..	Ditto.
Morgan, Arthur, captain	..	600	..	Ditto.
M'Gee, Malcolm, Indian interpreter	..	180	..	Ditto.
M'Donald, James, captain	..	800	..	Ditto.
Moylan, Stephen, late agent for reimbursing 6 per cent. stock, Pennsylvania	50	..	..	District attorney requested to require payment of this balance, and on refusal to institute suit.
Moylan, Stephen, late agent for paying invalids, Pennsylvania	4,404 57	..	..	Dead. No security given.
M'Pherson, William, late superintendent of Delaware lighthouse	335 77	..	..	Dead.
Moore, Nimrod H. lieutenant and paymaster 17th regiment infantry	..	30,078	..	In suit.
Martin, capt. Wyly, late 3d rifle regiment	..	8,224 36	..	
Magruder, Patrick, late clerk to House of Representatives U. States	18,167 09	..	..	Ditto.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and Capacity.	Balances. Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	Remarks.
Magruder, Patrick, librarian to Congress	$ 803 74	..	..	In suit.
M'Fairlaine, John	..	..	$ 40	Place of residence not known.
Marshall, Thomas, surgeon's mate	..	..	20	Dead.
Marshal, Samuel, gunner	..	..	36 28	Place of residence not known.
M'Fate, John, boatswain	..	..	100	Ditto.
M'Connell, Robert, midshipman	..	..	30	Ditto.
Massury, Samuel, gunner	..	..	40	Ditto.
Martin, Joseph, boatswain	..	..	40	Ditto.
Marcellin, George A. lieutenant	..	..	280	Dead.
M'Kenall, William, commander of a galley	..	..	100	Place of residence not known.
M'Kenzie, Kenneth, midshipman	..	..	30	Ditto.
Morrison, James, Jr. midshipman	..	..	152	
Morris, Charles, formerly midshipman	..	..	237 98	Dead.
M'Knight, John, midshipman	..	..	57	Place of residence not known.
M'Knight, Robert E. midshipman	..	..	38	Ditto.
Mitchell, George, midshipman	..	..	25	Ditto.
Moses, Philip, midshipman	..	..	114 72	Ditto.
M'Rhea, William, lieutenant of marines	..	..	198 55	Ditto.
Maxwell, William, midshipman	..	..	289 74	Ditto.
M'Knight, James, captain of marines	..	..	154 31	Dead.
Mott, John, lieutenant	..	..	254 80	Place of residence not known.
M'Carty, Edward	..	..	100	
M'Gee, William, blacksmith, navy yard, Washington	..	..	150	Ditto.
Moore, Andrew, marshal of Virginia, 3d census	8,400	..	..	No regular accounts rendered. He has charged for expenses on account of taking the census in his accounts, as marshal, which charges have been suspended.
Mitchel, John, relative to prisoners of war	10,000	..	..	Accounts rendered, but not settled.
Mix, Elijah, relative to expenses of foreign intercourse	500	..	..	No accounts rendered.
Matthews, Benjamin, midshipman	..	..	20 26	Place of residence not known.
Nevill, Presley, late paymaster	..	$ 4,280 20	..	In suit.
Nevill. Presley, late lieutenant of Alleghany county	..	46 81	..	Ditto.
Nickols, William, formerly marshal for district of Pennsylvania	1,469 53	..	..	Ditto.
Newman, Daniel, lieutenant	..	149 50	..	Ditto.
Nickols, William, formerly marshal for the district of Pennsylvania, relative to French prisoners	..	..	1,965 39	Ditto.
Nicholson, William, assistant paymaster general	..	1,506 60	..	Ditto.
Neyle, Charles, midshipman	..	..	1 15	Place of residence not known.
Nevitt, John B. lieutenant	..	..	8,598 96	Ditto.
North, George, midshipman	..	..	57	Ditto.
Nicolson, William, sailingmaster	..	..	120	Ditto.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and capacity.	Balances. Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	Remarks.
Noel, John Young, relative to the 6th article of the British treaty	$ 200	..	..	He was special agent of the U. States in the state of Georgia, under the 6th article of the British treaty. The money for which he stands charged, was advanced for paying expenses incident to that treaty. He has rendered no account of his expenditures.
O'Brien, Richard, relative to mediterranean powers	1,460	..	..	Balance due on settlement.
O'Brien, Lewis M. consul U. States at St Andero	203 75	..	..	His present place of residence not known.
Ogden, Oliver W. marshal district New Jersey, 3d census	1,900	..	..	No accounts rendered.
Ogilvie, Peter S. lost in gun boat No. 7	..	..	$ 1,445 81	Lost in gun boat No. 7.
Pooler, John, late agent for paying invalids, Georgia	2,050	..	..	Instructions given to the district attorney in relation to this debt. No answer.
Pooler, John, late agent for paying interest, Georgia	2,602 41	..	..	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
Price, Thomas D. surgeon's mate in the navy	..	..	60	In suit.
Pinkney, Ninian, late district paymaster	..	$ 2,759 73	..	Ditto.
Parkinson, Robert, lieutenant	..	334	..	Ditto.
Paine, John, late ensign 2d regiment levies	..	1,013 15	..	Dead. Suit against his representatives.
Pasteur, Thomas, major	..	661 22	..	In suit.
Peyton, Yelverton, lieutenant	..	45 39	..	Dead.
Pinckney, Charles, late minister of the U. States to the court of Spain	12,508 15	..	..	Balance on settlement. He has been requested to pay it over. Claims further credits, but vouchers are informal.
Parker, Isaac, late marshal for district of Maine	912 88	..	..	Claims further credits.
Philips, Benj. H. late consul at Curracoa	6,133 68	..	..	Dead. It is not known where his representatives reside.
Price, Jonathan, one of the commissioners for surveying the coast of North Carolina.	60	..	..	In suit.
Price, Edward, late contractor of the trade with the Creek nation	..	2,170	..	Dead. No administration. District attorney states that he left very little property.
Pitcairn, Joseph, consul U. States at Hamburg, agent for purchasing arms	2,651 54	..	..	No accounts rendered.
Parker, Daniel & Co. formerly contractors for the army	96,430 70	..	..	Suit ordered against Parker, in France, where he resides.
Price, Benjamin, late captain and paymaster in service U. States	..	3,192 53	..	In suit.
Phelps, Hugh, colonel of Virginia militia	..	934 64	..	Ditto.
Peyton, Robert, ensign	..	50	..	Ditto.
Payne, John, late charge des affaires at Tripoli	5,500	..	..	Informal accounts rendered, but not settled.
Phillips, Samuel, lieutenant	..	..	19	Place of residence not known.
Potter, Seymore, lieutenant	..	..	420	Ditto.
Proctor, Stephen, midshipman	..	..	203 87	Ditto.
Parker, John, purser, deceased	..	..	209 40	Dead.
Pinkney. Thomas, H. lieutenant marines	..	..	88 88	Place of residence not known.
Painter, George, carpenter	..	..	50	Formerly carpenter on board the Hornet. He went to England.
Price, George, contractor for the cutter Gen. Greene	..	..	688 94	Dead.
Patton, Francis, midshipman	..	..	33	Place of residence not known.
Pinkney, William, late minister U. States at London	830 60	..	..	Mr. Pinkney advanced this money to Mr. R. H. Powell, and George Rogers, bearers of despatches, but omitted to take their receipts: when he obtains these, he will be entitled to a credit for the amount for which he now stands charged.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and Capacity.	Balances. Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	Remarks.
Pintard, Lewis, secretary of legation at Brazils	$1,350	..	..	Advanced for his salary. He is entitled to credit for the time he served which is not known.
Rickard, William, late captain in service of the U. States	..	$1,000	..	In suit. Died in 1812. Was insolvent when the present district attorney came into office, and continued so till his death. Nothing paid except the costs.
Ritchie, Robert, late lieutenant and assistant military agent	..	3,622 03	..	In suit.
Radcliff, Jacob, late agent for the board of commissioners, New York	20,871	..	..	Accounts and vouchers rendered, but partly consumed by fire in 1801. No settlement made in consequence thereof. The interposition of Congress may, in this case, be necessary.
Rutledge, Charles, late charge des affaires at Madeira	205 21	..	..	Balance found due on settlement of account in May, 1817. He was requested to pay it into bank.
Robeson, Jonathan, captain	..	54 64	..	In suit.
Randall, Robert	..	270	..	Dead. No accounts rendered, but he is entitled to further credits.
Ross, George T. late lieutenant	..	12	..	In suit.
Randolph, Edmund, formerly Secretary of State	15,618 53	..	..	Judgment. W. C. Nicholas, Esq. is bound for the amount.
Roosevelt, Nicholas J. contractor for supplying the public ships with copper manufactures	..	..	$30,000	In suit The principal has been released from prison by the late Secretary of the Treasury. His sureties claim to be exonerated, by reason, as they allege, of the original contract being varied.
Rogers, William A. contractor, Norfolk	..	77 88	..	In suit.
Richmond, James, captain	..	354	..	Dead Suit against his representatives.
Rucastle, John, late captain	..	460 10	..	He claims further credits.
Ridgeway, Jacob, late consul U. States at Antwerp	275 08	..	..	Place of residence not known.
Ragan, Ralph, captain	..	275	..	In suit.
Rogers, Maurice, consul U. States at St. Jago de Cuba	3,062 36	..	..	Dead Imperfect accounts rendered.
Robinson, David, marshal at Vermont, 3d census	277 30	..	..	Still in office. He has been written to for vouchers.
Rippeto, Thomas, lieutenant of the 20th regiment	..	2,427 36	..	In suit.
Ricaud, John, lieutenant and paymaster of 36th regiment	..	16,800	..	In suit. $2,327 84 recovered from the principal, and $500 from A. Steuart, one of the sureties. The principal was released from imprisonment by act of Congress of 22d January, 1817, and the surety alluded to, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Rosseller, Robert C. midshipman	..	..	108 35	Place of residence not known.
Reagan, Thomas, contractor for building gun boats	..	..	8,000	Advanced on account of building a gun boat, in relation to which, no accounts have been rendered.
Rand, James, purser	..	..	25	Place of residence unknown.
Reeder, Robert D midshipman	..	..	5 07	Ditto.
Randolph, John F. commander of a galley	..	1 00	289 37	Ditto.
Robinson, John H. foreign intercourse	2,461	..	..	Accounts rendered, which are in train for settlement.
Skipwith, Fulwar	2,992 60	..	..	Mr. Skipwith has been written to concerning this balance. He has promised to forward accounts.
Smith, Ballard, late major	..	107 38	..	In suit.
Simmons, Stephen G. late lieutenant of cavalry	..	1,129 13	..	Suit instituted against William Simmons, one of his sureties.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and Capacity.	Balances. Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	Remarks.
Seton, Samuel, quartermaster at fort Massac	..	$ 26 33	..	In suit.
Stille, James, captain of artillery	..	143 06	..	Ditto.
Sergeant, Winthrop, late adjutant general	..	50 55	..	He has been written to for this balance.
Semple, Robert, ensign	..	300	..	Advanced for recruiting. No accounts rendered.
Smith, John, under his contract with the Secretary of War, of June 9, 1806	..	1,892 93	..	Suit against his sureties.
Saunders, John, late captain, relative to fortifications	..	3,877 66	..	Dead. In suit.
Slough, Jacob, late captain of infantry	..	1,522 15	..	Judgment. Execution stayed.
Stewart, John, of Baltimore	..	..	$120	In suit.
Shubrick, Thomas, contractor for live oak timber	..	..	17,000	No account rendered.
Savage, Habijah, midshipman	..	..	44	In suit.
Strong, Joseph, surgeon's mate	..	31 66	..	Ditto.
Scott, Gustavus, William Thornton, and Alexander White, late commissioners of the city of Washington	$100,000	..	..	This money was advanced as a loan in aid of city funds, and, no doubt, has been expended for city purposes, but the expenditure having been blended with other moneys to a large amount received from other sources, and no distinct accounts kept, nor particular vouchers rendered, the amount cannot, according to the rules of the Treasury, be passed to the credit of the commissioners. This is a case in which the interposition of Congress will be necessary.
Sumter, Thomas, Jr. late secretary of legation to the French republic	2,622 26	..	..	As an offset to this, he is entitled to credit for his salary, but for what period is not known, no account having been rendered.
Strother, George, late lieutenant of the 3d infantry	..	180	..	In suit.
Sitgreaves, Samuel, late commissioner under 6th article of British treaty	16,857 20	..	..	Reduced to $ 10,445 56 on a late settlement. He is still entitled to credit for his expenses on a mission to London. The accounts and vouchers for which, he has been requested to furnish.
Sterret, James, late captain and paymaster, New Orleans	..	5,207 36	..	In suit.
Still, James, clerk to the commissioners of eastern district of Orleans, contingent account	400	..	..	Ditto.
Speake, Josias M late lieutenant in the navy	..	..	80 03	Ditto.
Spencer, Jesse, for opening roads in the North Western Territory	26	..	..	No account rendered.
Smith, William, late minister of the U. States, at Lisbon	96 53	..	..	Balance on settlement. His representatives have been requested to pay this balance.
Skipwith, Fulwar, relative to prize causes	675	..	..	He has been written to for a settlement, which he has promised to make as speedily as possible.
Spriggs, John, late lieutenant in the navy	..	..	9 45	In suit.
Sheftall, Levi, late U. States' agent at Savannah	..	5,415 50	..	In suit. Dead. District attorney supposes the estate to be good for the amount of the debt.
Steele, John, lieutenant	..	28 36	..	
Stickney, Benjamin Franklin, relative to foreign intercourse	350	..	..	He has been written to for accounts and vouchers.
Scott, Joseph, late marshal for the district of Virginia	657 94	..	..	Dead. No accounts rendered for this balance.
Swift, Thomas W. lieutenant of marines	..	..	300	Place of residence not known.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and capacity.	Balances. Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	Remarks.
Smith, John, marshal for Pennsylvania, 3d census	$489 69	..	..	He is still in office, and will be required to settle this balance.
Smith, Benjamin, lieutenant, deceased	..	..	$18 81	Dead.
Sturman, Foxhall, midshipman	..	..	59 19	Place of residence not known.
Stewart, Robert, lieutenant, deceased	..	..	415 73	Dead.
Somers, Richard, master commandent, deceased	..	..	413 31	Ditto.
Swearengen, Thomas, midshipman	..	..	193 96	Place of residence not known.
Sewant, Richard B. for building gun boats	..	..	16 54	
Stewart Andrew, midshipman	..	..	91 01	Ditto.
Sisco, John, cook in the navy	..	..	20	Ditto.
Slater, William, gunner	..	..	40	Ditto.
Saunders, Joseph, lieutenant, deceased	..	..	1,048 84	Dead.
Swan, James, lieutenant	..	..	60	Place of residence not known.
Stewart, William G. midshipman	..	..	81 57	Dead.
Stoddard, Alden D. midshipman	..	..	12	Place of residence not known.
Smith, Thomas, boatswain	..	..	120	Ditto.
Sharp, Isaac, midshipman	..	..	50	Ditto.
Sim, Patrick, surgeon, deceased	..	..	328 33	Dead.
Stubbs, Samuel, midshipman	..	..	38	Place of residence not known.
Sears, John D. midshipman	..	..	35 60	Dead.
Sterret Andrew, master commandant	..	..	48 59	Ditto.
Strout, Joseph, lieutenant	..	..	6 25	Place of residence not known.
Smith, John, of Ohio, contractor for supplying the army with provisions	..	$ 23,860 24	..	Suits against his sureties.
Simmons, William, late Accountant of the War Department, contingent account	179 22	..	..	Balance on settlement. He states that he has claims against the government for a much greater amount, for which he will have to apply to Congress for relief.
Smith, John, of Pennsylvania, marshal, relative to prisoners of war	1,785 24	..	..	He has rendered accounts, but the vouchers are informal. He claims a balance of $ 4,000.
Smith, Jonathan, S. of Philadelphia, relative to Mediterranean powers	2,000	..	..	Mr. Smith has a claim exceeding this amount under the late treaty with Algiers.
Trezevant, Peter, late purser of the frigate Adams	..	..	1,874 89	In suit.
Teakle, John, contractor for supplying timber for the navy	..	..	257 85	Ditto.
Tinsley Samuel	..	13	..	Ditto.
Tillinghast, John, late captain	..	34 11	..	Ditto.
Taylor, James, late captain	..	341 50	..	Ditto.
Titcomb, Pearson, late assistant military agent	..	37 01	..	Ditto.
Turner, Edward D. late captain	..	84 44	..	In suit. Dead.
Taylor, Jonathan, late captain	..	120	..	In suit.
Triplett, Thomas, doctor	3,565	..	..	Balance reduced to $ 577 50 on a late settlement.
Taylor, Josiah, lieutenant and agent for purchasing provisions	..	34,425 66	..	Dead. Suit against his legal representatives.
Tittemary, Robert, supercargo of the schr. Jefferson	100	..	..	

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and Capacity.	Balances. Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	Remarks.
Thomson, John, clerk to land commissioners at Opelousas	$579 84	..	..	
Templeman, George, late captain of 36th regiment	952 40	..	..	In suit.
Travis, William L. midshipman	..	..	$110	Place of residence not known.
Town, John, sailing master	..	..	70	Ditto.
Turner, William, deceased, late surgeon	..	..	60 92	Dead.
Trippe, John, lieutenant, deceased	..	..	1,040	Ditto.
Truxton, Thomas, Jr. midshipman	..	..	16 86	Ditto.
Turner, Benjamin, lieutenant, deceased	..	..	737 43	Ditto.
Taylor, Persifor, carpenter	..	..	6 42	Place of residence not known.
Templeman, John and Edward M'Carty	..	..	5,889 73	No accounts rendered.
Turner, Thomas, late accountant of the navy, contingent account	1,368 51	..	..	Dead. His representatives have been requested to make a settlement.
Turner, Samuel, contingent expenses of the Senate.	1,000	..	..	Advanced on account of contingent expenses of the Senate. No accounts or vouchers rendered. He states that the whole amount has been disbursed.
Vanderhorst, E. consul at Bristol	309 07	..	..	Dead. No accounts rendered.
Van Pradelles, Benedict, register of the land office, New Orleans	1,020 21	..	..	In suit.
Van Dyke, Thomas J. captain	..	$872 64	..	Ditto.
Van Renseller, William, lieutenant, deceased	..	..	181 57	Dead.
Van Chaick, Sybrant, lieutenant, deceased	..	..	86 40	Ditto.
Van Dyke, Henry, deceased, formerly lieutenant	..	..	238 46	Ditto.
Wilson, Thomas, under contract of 3d August, 1803	..	6,755 13	..	In suit. Act of Congress for his relief, in virtue of which, the accounting officers of the Treasury have allowed as much as they conceived themselves authorized to allow. If any further allowance can be made, it will remain with the Secretary of War to decide.
Wilson, Thomas, under contract of 4th August, 1803	..	549 79	..	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
Wilcox, Joseph, marshal for district of Connecticut	460 82	..	..	In suit. Judgment for $517 40 in September, 1814. Execution issued in April, 1815.
Williams, Robert, governor of Mississippi territory, contingent account	570	..	..	He has been required to make a settlement.
Williams, Robert, governor of Mississippi territory, contingent expenses of government	990	..	..	Ditto, ditto.
West, Cato, secretary of the Mississippi territory	406 53	..	..	He has been written to for this balance.
Wall, Job, consul U. States at St. Bartholomews	1,800	..	..	This consul drew bills on the Department of State improperly, for which he was dismissed from office. He has rendered accounts of a dubious character, in which he claims credit for much more than he stands charged with.
Wilkinson, Robert, acting consul of U. States at Smyrna	411 05	..	..	Accounts rendered, but one voucher being deficient, he has been written to on the subject.
Wright, Charles, late lieutenant of 3d regiment infantry	..	13,706 18	..	In suit.
Wilkins, Charles, late contractor	..	1,982 87	..	Ditto.
Wells, James, late captain, deceased	..	293 60	..	Ditto.
Williams, Thomas, late captain in the navy	..	..	81 70	Ditto.
Williams, Joseph, agent for supplying militia, Chestertown	17 56	..	..	Dead.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Debtors, and Capacity.	Balances. Originating with and settled at the Treasury.	Transmitted from the War Department.	Transmitted from the Navy Department.	Remarks.
Williams, Benjamin, captain	..	$2,515 56	..	In suit.
Webb, John, cornet	..	1,539 99	..	Ditto.
Wooldridge, William H.	..	140	..	
Willard, John, late agent for paying invalids, Vermont	$160 44	..	..	Directed to be paid over to his successor.
Warden, David B. relative to foreign intercourse	734 67	..	..	
Whittlesey, Samuel, paymaster 13th brigade New York militia	..	4,113 54	..	Reduced from $14,298 75 to this sum, on a settlement made in October, 1816.
Willis, Elias, midshipman, deceased	..	..	$ 54	Dead.
Weaver, James, lieutenant of marines	..	..	63	Place of residence not known.
Wells, Robert, sailing master	..	..	152 30	Ditto.
Witmer, Abraham, Jr. midshipman	..	..	71 67	Ditto.
Wood, Bazil, formerly clerk to Pennsylvania jail, relative to French prisoners.	..	..	116 81	Dead It is understood that he left no property.
Wyre, Edward, lieutenant	..	..	160	Consul at Hamburg.
Willet, Samuel E surgeon's mate	..	..	240	Place of residence not known.
Wood, Godfrey, lieutenant	..	..	145	Ditto.
Ward, Samuel C. purser of the frigate Essex	..	..	26 76	Ditto.
Winn, Minor, midshipman	..	..	40	Ditto.
Wurts, Daniel, midshipman	..	..	75	Ditto.
Watts, Thomas, sailing master, deceased	..	..	267 47	Dead.
Walsh, Keyran, midshipman	..	..	103	Place of residence not known.
Wark, David, midshipman, deceased	..	..	40	Dead.
Warner, John, lieutenant	..	..	300	Place of residence not known.
Williams, William H. midshipman, deceased	..	..	76	Dead.
Welman, James, gunner	..	..	50	Place of residence not known.
Webb, James P. midshipman	..	..	50	Ditto.
Woodyear, William R. midshipman	..	..	1 03	Ditto.
Wheelock, Clarke, purser, deceased	..	..	9,923 46	Lost in the brig Pickering. No accounts rendered.
Wyer, Edward, consul U. States at Riga	997 44	..	..	Advanced to him as bearer of despatches to Russia. No account rendered.
Willard, John, late marshal for district of Vermont	820	..	..	Directed to be paid to his successor.
Yates, William, late lieutenant	..	555	..	In suit.
Young, William P. late quartermaster of 35th regiment of infantry	..	27 68	..	
Yancey, Benjamin, midshipman	..	..	27 40	Dead.
Yznardie, Jos. M. de, late consul at Havannah	5,039 93	..	..	He has rendered informal accounts. It is understood that he now holds a diplomatic appointment under the king of Spain, at Hamburg.
Zantzinger, Paul, late agent for the board of commissioners, Pennsylvania	45,010 58	..	..	Vouchers to his accounts consumed by fire in 1801. This is a case in which the interposition of Congress will be necessary.

LETTERS

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TO THE

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS,

RELATIVE TO THE

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS

FOR THE

SUPPORT OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR 1818.

FEBRUARY 13, 1818.

Laid before the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY E. DE KRAFFT.

1818.

Navy Department,
December 15, 1817.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to your note of the 11th instant, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in relation to the disbursements made by this department of the appropriations of Congress for the current year, with an estimate of the amount of each appropriation which will not be required for the service of 1817, which may be transferred by the Legislature to other objects of public service.

In preparing the estimates for the service of the year 1818, it was found that several balances of former appropriations remained unexpended, and were applicable to the further demands under the same head of appropriation, of course there was no estimate made under the head of ordnance and saltpetre, &c. and a reduced sum for the repairs of navy yards, in consequence of the contemplated docks, &c. not having been commenced in the years 1816 and 1817. There now remains in the Treasury of the former appropriations, viz.

Navy yards, (not transferable to any other object,) $150,000, and which will probably be wanted in the course of the year 1818.

Ordnance which is calculated to meet the demands of the year 1818, $50,000.

Pay, &c. of the marine corps, a surplusage not wanted, $100,000.

Saltpetre and sulphur not wanted, $20,000.

Increase of the navy, which cannot be applied to any other object, but which will be wanted to pay for timber, and contracts for other materials, $1,000,000.

Which is respectfully rubmitted.

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Hon. Wm. Lowndes, &c. &c.

Navy Department,
January 3, 1818.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to your note of the 30th ultimo, and to inform you, that the estimates for the naval service of the current year, are predicated upon the data of the last year, with a small increase for pay and provisions, rendered necessary by the employment of a number of ships and small vessels on extra service, such as, one ship to the Pacific Ocean, the frigate Congress to the Brazils, a squadron for the protection of our commerce and revenue in the Gulf of Mexico, and a number of small vessels upon the surveys of the coasts of the United States. The estimates under every other head are reduced, and those for ordnance, saltpetre, and sulphur, are omitted. All the estimates are made for expenditures fixed by law, and to which is added the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to pay for medals and swords to officers of the navy, in conformity with the several resolutions of Congress for these objects.

The appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy, being already fixed by law, is not brought into view with the current expenses of the year.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Hon. Wm. Lowndes,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCOUNTS

OF

GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

FEBRUARY 13, 1818.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY E. DE KRAFFT.

1818.

Treasury Department,

February 12th, 1818.

SIR,

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d inst. directing "the Secretary of this Department to lay before the House a statement of the accounts of general Arthur St. Clair with the general government, both before and since the adoption of the federal constitution, to be found in their offices respectively; and if the same have been settled and balanced, showing in what manner, and at what dates, the same were settled and balanced," I have the honor to submit the enclosed statements of his accounts, and a letter of the Comptroller of the Treasury, directing the balance of one thousand and fifty dollars, standing to his debit, upon the books of the Treasury, to be transferred to the books of the Accountant of the War Department. Besides this balance, there appears to have been a balence of two hundred and eighty-three dollars and five cents standing to his debit, and that he is entitled to a credit of eighty-one dollars and fifty-two cents, which reduces the latter balance still standing upon the books of the Treasury, to two hundred and one dollars and fifty-three cents.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient

And very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. Henry Clay,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Dr. The Hon. Arthur St. Clair, (under the old Government,) in account with the United States. Cr.

1787.		To Treasury Warrants,			1789.	By Treasury Warrants.	
November	6.	For No. 797, drawn this day, agreeably to resolution of Congress, dated 22d October last,		$ 300	June 15.	For No. 1159, this day cancelled by the Board of Treasury, and filed on record,	$2,000
1788.						By this sum admitted to his credit, agreeably to the report of Oliver Wolcott, jun. late Auditor, No. 480, dated June 25, 1790, and admitted by Nicholas Eveleigh, late Comptroller, the 3d July, 1790, viz:	
February	4.	851, drawn this day, being to enable him to hold a treaty with the Indians, per act of Congress of 22d October last,		10,333		Accounts settled at the Treasury under the present government, for the following expenditures, on account of treaties held with the Indians in the northern department, in the latter end of the year 1788, and beginning of 1789, viz:	
	5.	852, drawn this day, being for same account,		1,000		For goods, furniture, and stores purchased, including commissions, amounting to	10,614 57½
December	9.	1032, drawn this day, being on account of expenses attending the aforesaid treaties,		500		Packing the goods and for transportation	3,021 77¾
1789.						For the pay of messengers, interpreters, and a clerk, with sundry contingent expenses, amounting to	1,573 97¾
May	23.	1158, to be applied agreeably to act of Congress of 22d October, 1787,	1,867				15,210 33
		1159, for extinguishing Indian claims, agreeably to act of Congress of 2d July, 1788,	2,000			By this amount admitted to his credit, on the settlement of his account, as per Auditor's report, No. 2252, dated April 11, 1792, and admitted by the Comptroller the 8th April, 1793.	
		1160, for same account,	2,000			Accounts settled at the Treasury, under the present government, for various expenditures disbursed in the Indian department, from July, 1789, to December, 1791,	4,374 69
		1161, for do.	2,068 07			A payment to Robert Buntin, for his services as store keeper of Indian goods, which was rejected in the settlement of his last account, for want of a voucher, which he now produces,	200
				7,935 07			4,574 69
June	15.	1172, being in part of the sum of $20,000 appropriated for extinguishing Indian claims, agreeably to the act of Congress of the 2d July, 1788,	779 15/90			By balance due the United States,	283 05
		1173, being for do.	1,220 75/95				
				2,000			
			Dollars	22,068 07		Dollars	22 068 07
		To balance due the United States,		283 05			

Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 6, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 17778.

Treasury Department,
Auditor's Office, March 11, 1806.

I hereby certify that I have examined and adjusted an account between the United States and Arthur St. Clair, late governor of the Northwestern Territory, commencing on the thirtieth day of November, and ending on the 14th day of December, 1802, and find that the sum of eighty-one dollars and fifty-two cents is due from the United States unto the said Arthnr St. Clair, being for his salary for the aforesaid period, as appears from the statement and vouchers herewith transmitted, for the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury thereon. $ 81 52.

R. HARRISON, *Auditor.*

To Gabriel Duvall, esquire,
Camptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

Comptroller's Office,

I admit and certify the above balance, this 12th day of March, 1806.

G. DUVALL.

To Joseph Nourse, esq. Register.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, Feb. 6, 1818.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register,*

STATEMENT,

Showing the quantity of manufactured Iron, in bars and bolts, imported into the United States in American and foreign vessels, from the 1st of July, 1816, to the 30th of June, 1817.

Whence Imported.	From the 1st of July, to the 31st December, 1816.		From the 1st January, to the 30th June, 1817.	
	Iron in bars and bolts.			
	Manufactured by rolling.	Manufactured otherwise.	Manufactured by rolling.	Manufactured otherwise.
	Hundred weight.			
Russia	-	110,478	-	3,471
Sweden	-	194,701	200	7,412
Swedish West Indies	-	318	-	5,860
Denmark and Norway	-	5,911	-	5,945
Danish West Indies	-	530	-	-
Holland	-	2,749	-	341
Dutch West Indies	-	-	200	173
England	28,771	54,411	8,486	21,576
Scotland	2,379	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-
British West indies	-	-	20	87
Do. American colonies	14	731	309	397
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	1,398	28,917	-	6,325
France on the Atlantic	14	5,400	-	2
Spain on the Mediterranean	-	230	-	-
Floridas	4	-	-	41
Spanish West Indies	389	-	-	546
Portugal	-	-	-	1,397
Madeira	128	2,244	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores	-	-	-	398
Cape De Verd Islands	-	-	-	959
Italy	-	365	-	-
Triest and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	-
All other places	-	79	-	199
Total Cwt.	33,097	407,064	9,215	55,129

Previous to the 1st July, 1816, iron in bars and bolts being subject to an ad valorem duty, the quantity imported can only be ascertained subsequent to that period.

Treasury Department,

Register's Office, February 21, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

The United States to Arthur St. Clair *Dr.*

To his salary, as governor of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio, from 29th November, [*say 30th,*] 1802, to the 18th December, [*say the 14th,*] in the same year $ 111 15

[*Say*] *salary from the 30th November, to 14th December, 1802, being fifteen days, at $ 2,000 per annum* - $ 81 52

Governor St. Clair received his dismissal on the 14th December, 1802, on which day his office ceased

J. WAGNER, *Chief Clk. Dept. State.*

March 10, 1806.

Comptroller's Office. March 12, 1806,
ANDREW ROSS,

Auditor's Office, March 11, 1806,
P. FERRALL.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, Feb. 6, 1818.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, 12th Feb. 1818.

The sum of eighty-one dollars fifty-two cents, on this report, is due to general St. Clair, and would, on being passed to his credit, reduce the balance due by him to the United States, on the books of the old government, to two hundred and one dollars fifty-three cents.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Treasury Department,

Register's Office, Feb. 6, 1818.

I certify that the account of Arthur St. Clair, late major general, hath been closed on the books of the Treasury, on the 30th March, 1812, by transferring the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars from these books to the books of the Accountant of the War Department, as per account herewith, and that the same hath been accounted for on the books of said Department.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

DR. *Arthur St. Clair, late Major General, in account with the United States* CR.

1806.			1812.		
March 31	To this sum, being the amount of sundry advances made him, from the 18th June, 1794, to the 9th May, 1800, (by the Department of War,) for the Indian Department, per report, No. 17136 - Dollars	1,050	March 30	By this sum being the amount standing to his debit, now transferred to the books of the Accountant of the War Department, in virtue of the Comptroller's letter of this date - - Dollars	1,050

Treasury Department,

Register's Office, February, 1818.

Extracted from the records of the Treasury,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Treasury Department,

Comptroller's Office, 30th March, 1812.

SIR,

You are hereby requested to close, on the books of your office, the account of Arthur St. Clair, late a major-general, for the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars, by transferring the same to the books of the Accountant of the War Department. When the requisite entries shall have been made, be pleased to furnish me with on official certificate thereof.

I am, &c.

RICHARD RUSH.

To Joseph Nourse, Esq. Register.

Register's Office, February 6, 1818.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

For the Register.

JOSEPH STRETCH.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Claims in the case of Madame Poidevin, with a bill for her relief.

FEBRUARY 16, 1818.

Read, and with the bill, committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the claim of madam Poidevin, offer to the House the following

REPORT:

This claim was by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th January, referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, for him to report thereon to the House. In obedience to said resolution, the Secretary, on the 26th January, made a report, which as it brings the subject of the claim distinctly into view, the committee beg to adopt as a part of their report, in the following words:

Treasury Department, 26th January, 1818.

SIR,

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th instant, referring the petition of madam Poidevin to this Department, I have the honor to submit the enclosed statement of the account of A. Vail, Esq. late consul of the United States at L'Orient, and a letter from the honorable Jonathan Russel, dated the 1st day of November, 1810.

By the former it appears that on the 10th of October there was due the consulate for expenditures made for the relief of destitute American seamen, £22,261 71; of this sum there has been paid by Mr Russel £10,000. The balance of the account was referred by him to the decision of the government. It does not appear that this balance has ever been paid. The original account of the petitioner, as liquidated by the consul, commences on the 20th September, 1810, with a balance of £22,223 10, being nearly of the same amount with the balance then claimed by the consul from the United States. On the 11th of July, 1815, the account of the petitioner was liquidated by Mrs. Vail, the widow of the consul, when the sum of £10,319 were admitted to be due by the consulate.

From the letter of Mr. Russel it appears that the want of vouchers, the lapse of time, and the amount of the account were the grounds upon which he determined to refer the balance of the account to the government. It is presumed however, that there was not a total want of vouchers, as that circumstance alone ought to have prevented his paying any part of the account. If any vouchers were transmitted with the account, they have, in the frequent removals of the records and papers belonging to the public offices during the last three years, been lost or destroyed. The vouchers upon which Mr. Russel's account for payments to consuls was settled, are known to be lost.

It is probable from the coincidence which there is between the account of the petitioner, which has been liquidated by the consul, and subsequently by his widow, and the account of the consul transmitted by Mr. Russel, that the balance claimed by the consul was really due; but it is highly improbable that vouchers can, at this or at any future period, be obtained, which will justify the accounting officers of the Treasury, in making any allowances upon the account.

That the sum claimed by the petitioner is due to her from the consulate, is clearly established, and it is probable that a larger sum is due from the government to the consulate. It may be proper to observe, that the estate of the consul is understood to be wholly insolvent, and that the only prospect which the petitioner has of remuneration, for the expenditures which she has made for the relief of destitute American seamen, depends upon the decision of Congress upon her petition.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

It appears from the foregoing report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is clearly established that the sum claimed by the petitioner is due to her from the consulate, and that it is probable a much larger sum is due from the government to the consulate. It would therefore, in the opinion of the committee, be nothing more than the dictate of common justice, that she should be paid. But when it is known that she incurred this debt for the interesting, the charitable purpose of relieving destitute American seamen in a foreign land, her claim seems to merit additional consideration. The committee would, therefore, respectfully report a bill for her relief.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Claims, on the petition of B. and P. Jourdan, brothers, accompanied with a bill for their relief.

JANUARY 16, 1818.

Read, and with the bill committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of B. & P. Jordan, brothers,

REPORT:

That the claimants ask payment for sundry property destroyed, and damage done to their sugar plantation, on the right bank of the Mississippi, below New Orleans, during the invasion of the British army in the years 1814 and 1815, to the amount of $40,917 80. Among the items of their account making this aggregate, are, a mansion house and saw mill, estimated at the sum of $8,000, which, by the evidence, appears to have been wantonly burned and destroyed by the enemy, contrary to the rules of warfare among civilized nations; there are also sundry other items in said account—say two negro slaves, stated to have been taken off by the enemy and not since recovered; sugar moulds, empty sugar hogsheads, sundry farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, the value of which is stated by the claimants at $4,274. Whatever propriety there might be, in paying for some part of the property last mentioned, a want of sufficient evidence of its loss or destruction, forbids it, no other evidence being offered in support of this part of the claim, but the oath of one of the claimants; nor is it stated whether said property was destroyed by the enemy or the United States' troops. One other charge in said account is, for damage done to said plantation, by digging and throwing up the earth for works of defence, stated at $600. Although several witnesses state, that works of defence were thrown up on said plantation; yet no one testifies to the amount of damage done to the farm thereby, except one of the claimants.

The balance of this claim, amounting to $28,043 80, is for the destruction of the following houses and buildings, with the property therein contained, and fencing of the plantation, to wit:

One sugar house, valued by commissions	- -	$12,000
A refining house	do. - - - -	150
A barn and stable	do. - - - -	400

A magazine with apparts. valued by commissions			$1,800
A coach house	do.	- - -	100
Two poultry houses	do.	- - -	140
A kitchen	do.	- - -	500
Two pidgeon houses	do.	- - -	200
Ten negro cabins	do.	- - -	1,500
A grainery	do.	- - -	150
A rice mill	do.	- - -	400
Fences of the plantation	do.	- - -	1,449
56,880 lbs. sugar, at 8 1-2 cts. burned in said sugarhouse,			4,834 80
120 bbs. molasses, 50 galls. each, burned as aforesaid, $15,			1,800
Corn and hay, in part used by U. States troops, and the balance burned, - - - - - - - -			1,200
Sugar cane plants, used and destroyed by U. States troops,			1,400
		Amounting to	$28,043 80

For this latter sum the claimants appear to have a just demand on the government, it being satisfactory proven, that said houses and buildings, as also the other property last enumerated, was burned and destroyed by order of Gen. Morgan, acting under an order from major general Jackson, thereby the better to enable said Morgan to defend the post of which he had command.

Your committee are of opinion, that the said sum of $28,043 80 ought to be paid the claimants, and for that purpose they report a bill.

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MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

COPIES OF COMMUNICATIONS

FROM

THE MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN,

RELATING TO THE

DUTIES UPON IRON IN BARS AND BOLTS,

IMPORTED

FROM THAT KINGDOM,

INTO THE

UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 17, 1818.

Read, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY E. DE KRAFFT.

1818.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I lay before the House of Representatives copies of two communications received at the Department of State, from the minister of Great Britain, and submit to their consideration the propriety of making such legislative provisions as may be necessary for a compliance with the representations contained in them.

By the express terms of that compact, it was, when ratified by the two governments, to be in force for the term of four years *from the day of its signature.* The revocation of all the discriminating duties, became therefore, the obligation of both governments *from that day*, and it is conceived that every individual who has been required to pay, and has paid, any of the extra duties revoked by the convention, has a just and lawful claim upon the respective governments for its return. From various accidents, it has happened, that both here and in Great Britain, the cessation of the extra duties has been fixed to commence at different times. It is desirable that Congress should pass an act providing for the return of *all* the extra duties *incompatible with the terms of the convention* which have been levied upon British vessels or merchandise after the 3d of July, 1815. The British parliament have already set the example of fixing that day for the cessation of the extra duties of export, by their act of 30th of June last, and the minister of the United States in London, is instructed to require the extension of the same principle to *all* the extra duties levied on vessels and merchandise of the United States, in the ports of Great Britain since that day. It is not doubted that the British government will comply with this requisition, and that the act suggested may be passed by Congress with full confidence that the reciprocal measure will receive the sanction of the British parliament.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, February 12, 1818.

Mr. Bagot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State.

Washington, November 18th, 1816.

SIR,

I have the honor to call your attention to one of the provisions of an act of the United States' Congress, passed on the 27th of April last, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on import and tonnage," which appears to have originated in some misapprehension of the real nature of one of the principal manufactories of Great Britain, and which has had an operation, not only very prejudicial to the British manufacturer, but contrary, as it should seem, to the spirit and intent of the 2d article of the commercial treaty.

By the 2d article of the commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United States, it is stipulated "that no higher duties shall be imposed on the importation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, than are, or shall be, payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign countries."

By the act of the United States to which I have referred, it is, among other things, enacted in the 6th section, that upon importation into the United States, iron in bars and bolts, except iron manufactured by rolling, shall pay a duty of 45 cents per cwt.; and that in bars and bolts, when manufactured by rolliug, and anchors, it shall pay a duty of 150 cents per cwt.

It was probably not known that the bar and bolt iron, manufactured in Great Britain is, in the last process, rolled; whereas, the same article, both in Sweden and in Russia, instead of being rolled, is, in the same process, hammered; but when the iron is manufactured into bar or bolt, whether by rolling or hammering, it is in precisely the *same* process of manufacture, and is, in every respect, applicable to the same purposes of use, and ulterior manufacture, and consequently is, to all intents, a "like article." But by the inequality of the duties which have been imposed, it seems to have been imagined, that rolled bar and bolt iron is in a stage of manufacture beyond that of hammered iron, and you will observe, that this supposition is strengthened by the circumstance of its being classed with anchors, which are in a state of complete and finished manufacture, and are worth 35*l.* per ton in the British market, whilst bar and bolt iron is only worth 11*l.* per ton.

It is to be assumed, that whenever duties are imposed on any foreign article in a graduated scale proportioned to its manufactured state, it is intended that the duty should be regulated by that state

alone, and not by the process by which it is brought to that state. Iron in a certain state of manufacture is to be charged with a certain duty—the means of bringing it to that state, whether by hammering or rolling, is not to be had in consideration; for if it were, the effect would be to force each nation to use exactly the same process, and, what certainly never could have been intended, to check and punish the application of ingenuity and improvement.

Considering, therefore, that the bar and bolt iron manufactured in Great Britain, is, according to the true spirit and intent of the 2d article of the treaty of commerce, in every respect, a "like article" with that manufactured in Sweden and Russia, it is hoped that such measures will be taken by the government of the United States, as will allow of its admission to importation at the same rate of duty, and will place the British manufacturer in that state of equality, in respect to foreign nations, as may accord with the undoubted intention of the late treaty of commerce between the two countries.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration,

Sir,

Your most obdt. humble servt.

(Signed) CHARLES BAGOT.

Mr. Bagot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Mr. Adams, Secretary of State.

Washington, December 8th, 1817.

SIR,

In my letter to the Secretary of the Department of State, of the 9th of July, 1816, I had the honor to point out the difference of the periods at which effect had been given in the two countries, to the convention of the 3d of July, 1815, and to request that all discriminating duties of a nature similar to those described in his royal highness the prince regent's order in council, of the 17th of August, 1815, which might have been levied between the date of that order, and the 22d of the following December, upon goods imported into the United States in British built ships might be refunded.

No mention having been made in his royal highness's order in council of alien tonnage duties, they were not adverted to in the application which I had then the honor to make; but as it was known that they had in fact been remitted by Great Britain, the American legislature, in strict observance of the spirit and intention of the con-

vention, included them in the act passed on the 3d of last March' authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause repayments to be made of certain alien duties. By this act, however, it was only provided that the alien tonnage duties levied upon British ships in American ports subsequently to the 17th of August, 1815, should be refunded, whereas, the same duties levied upon American ships in British ports, were remitted from the date of the signature of the convention.

In order, therefore, that his majesty's subjects may partake of the full benefit of the reciprocity intended by the convention, I have the honor to request, that remission may also be made of the amount of the alien tonnage duties which may have been levied upon British ships in the ports of the United States, between the 3d of July and the 17th of August, 1815.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration,

Sir,

Your most obdt. humble servt.

(Signed) CHARLES BAGOT.

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MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING THE

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN,

UPON

THE SUBJECT OF THE BLOCKADE

OF THE

PORTS OF SANTA FE, &c.

PREPARED IN OBEDIENCE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SIXTH INST.

FEBRUARY 17, 1818.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY E. DE KRAFFT.

1818.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Conformably with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th of this month, I now lay before that House, a report received from the Secretary of State, with the copy of the correspondence referred to, and requested by that resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, February 12th 1818.

(Translation.)

The Chevalier Don Luis de Onis, to the Secretary of State.

SIR,

Under the date of 30th June, I am advised by lieutenant general Don Pablo Morillo, captain general of Caraccas, and commander of the expedition which his majesty has destined to re-establish tranquillity at Carthagena, that, with a view to accellerate this important object, he is about to establish the most rigorous blockade of the ports of the vice royalty of Santa Fe, including Carthagena, and that, in consequence, every neutral vessel which shall be found, not only in those ports, but on those coasts, shall be made prize of, in order to prevent those who have revolted from his majesty's authority, receiving succors of any kind.

I have thought it proper to communicate this to you for the information of the President, that the injuries may be avoided which would result to the citizens of this republic, if they continue as heretofore, to trade with the rebels against the authority of my sovereign.

I renew to you, sir, the assurances of my respect, and pray God to preserve you many years.

(Signed) LUIS DE ONIS.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1815.

(Translation.)

Don Luis de Onis, to the Secretary of State.

SIR,

Don Pablo Morillo, commander in chief of the forces destined by the king, my master, for the pacification of the vice-royalty of Santa-Fe, says to me, under date of the 19th of December last, that after having compelled Carthagena to surrender at discretion, he had found it expedient, for the complete re-establishment of the tranquillity of the vice royalty, to continue the blockade from Santa Marta to the river Atrato inclusive, and to give orders, that if any vessel be met with, further south than the mouths of the Magdalena, or further north than the parallel of Cape Tiburon on the Mosquito Shore, and between the meridians of these points, she would be declared a good prize, whatever documents or destination she might

have. But that he had left open to the commerce of neutrals, the two ports of Santa Marta and Puerto-Bello.

I have the honor to give you this notice, as it may be interesting to the merchants of the United States, and to renew the assurances, &c.

(Signed) LUIS DE ONIS.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1816.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Chevalier de Onis, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary, &c.

Department of State, March 20th, 1816.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of March 2d, announcing the continuance of a blockade of the Spanish coast in South America, from Santa Marta, to the river Atrato, inclusive of the latter, by the commander in chief of his Catholic majesty's forces, and that if any vessel is met south of the mouths of the Magdalena, or north of the parallel of Cape Tiburon, on the Mosquito coast, and between the meridian of those points, she shall be seized and condemned as prize, whatever may be her documents or destination. You state also, that the ports of Santa Marta and Porto-Bello, are left open to neutrals.

I have to state that this proclamation of general Morillo, is evidently repugnant to the law of nations, for several reasons, particularly the following: that it declares a coast of several hundred miles to be in a state of blockade, and because it authorizes the seizure of neutral vessels at an unjustifiable distance from the coast. No maxim of the law of nations is better established, than that a blockade shall be confined to particular ports, and that an adequate force shall be stationed at each to support it. The force should be stationary, and not a cruizing squadron, and placed so near the entrance of the harbor or mouth of the river, as to make it evidently dangerous for a vessel to enter. I have to add, that a vessel entering the port ought not to be seized, except in returning to it, after being warned off by the blockading squadron stationed near it.

I am instructed by the President, to state to you these objections to the blockade, which has been announced in your letter, that you may communicate them to your government, and in confidence that you will, in the mean time, interpose your good offices, and prevail on general Morillo to alter his proclamation, and practise under it in such a manner, as to conform in both respects to the law of nations.

In stating to you these well founded objections to the blockade of general Morillo, I have the honor to observe, that your motive for communicating it. is duly appreciated.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

(Translation.)

Don Luis de Onis, to the Secretary of State.

SIR,

I have received your official letter of the 20th of this month. in which you state that the proclamation of general Morillo is repugnant to the laws of nations, as well because it declares a coast of several hundred miles in a state of blockade, authorizing the capture of every neutral vessel at an unlimited distance from the coast, as that it is an established maxim among nations that a blockade should be limited to the ports where there may be a stationary and not a cruizing force sufficient to make the entrance of the harbor or river where it may be placed dangerous, and finally, even in this case, a vessel ought not to be captured when she is about to enter a port, save only, when, after having received notice of the blockade, she attempts to infringe it. You are pleased to state to me, that the President desires that I will communicate these observations to my government, and that I would use my good offices, confidentially with general Morillo, so to modify his blockade, as to make it conform to the laws of nations.

I will communicate to his majesty in compliance with the wishes of the President, what you have stated to me in your note, and I will with pleasure avail myself of the departure of Mr. Hughes, to write to general Morillo, inviting him, in the execution of his blockade, to avoid the injurious effects resulting therefrom, to the citizens of this republic, so far as may be compatible with the security and tranquillity of his majesty's dominions under his commad.

I must, however, observe to you, sir, that general Morillo has a naval force disposable and competent, as I conceive, to the object in view. That on the 3d of February there sailed from Cadiz, a squadron of a ship of the line, two frigates, and several smaller vessels as a reinforcement: that on the coast intended to be blockaded by the said general, there are no other ports of entry for merchant vessels than those of Carthagena, Santa Marta, and Porto Bello; and finally, that the measure taken by him, not being directed against an enemy's country, is not, as stated in your esteemed note, contrary to the laws of public rights. The object of the general's proclamation is to notify

the traders of foreign nations, that he will maintain the laws for the regulation of the Indias in their full force; the observance of which had been relaxed in the latter times, by the effect of circumstances, though modified, however, in favor of neutrals, by leaving two ports open to their commerce. You are aware, that, agreeably to those laws, no foreign vessel was allowed to trade with the dominions of his majesty, on that continent, without a special license, and that vessels found near, or evidently shaping a course towards, them, were liable to confiscation as interlopers. Not only that part of the coast, lying between Santa Marta, and the river Atrato, but the whole coast eastward and southard of those points, from the Oronoco to the territory of this republic, belongs to the Spanish monarchy, and, consequently, any vessel whatever found near it, or standing towards it, can have no other object than to carry on smuggling, or stir up a civil war in the king's dominions; in either case, the laws of nations recommend the seizure of the vessels so employed. Actuated by a constant desire to prevent the misfortunes which such injuries might occasion to the citizens of this republic, I have, on other occasions, suggested a very simple mode of putting an end to them, namely; that the President would be pleased to issue orders, that no vessel should be cleared at the custom houses, save for a specified port, according to the general practice of nations: the practice of clearing many vessels, for the *West Indies* generally, carries with it, a suspicion of a design to carry on a contraband trade, or to disturb the public tranquillity in the dominions of the king, my master, and therefore, the owner who clears out his vessel in this way, and without the certificates of the Spanish consuls, cannot complain if it be detained as suspicious. In fact, what difficulty can a merchant, acting fairly, have, to specify the port of Havanna, Kingston, Santa Marta, Guayra, Porto Bello, Rio Janeiro, or any other of an independent nation? None, unquestionably; since, in case of not finding a good market at one place, he proceeds to another, with a declaration made at the port he touched at, of the motives which obliged him to alter his destination. The wisdom and humanity which eminently distinguish the President and the administration, cannot fail to perceive the solidity of these observations, nor to approve the policy of his majesty in taking the most suitable and effectual measures to secure his subjects from the civil war which a number of adventurers are endeavoring to kindle in his dominions; and I therefore flatter myself that he will be pleased to take into consideration, the expediency of adopting the measure I have had the honor to suggest to you, by preventing the collectors of the customs from clearing out vessels, except for specified ports, and notifying merchants trading with the possessions of the king, to conform to the established rules and orders, regulating, not only neutrals, but Spanish vessels also, that they may avoid the consequences of their nonobservance, notwithstanding his majesty's desire to afford them within his dominions, all the benefits and advantages compatible with the public safety and his royal interests.

I hope that the explanation which I have thus taken the liberty to make, until I have received the answer of the king, my master, will quiet the anxiety of the President, as to the proclamation of general Morillo, and that it will be viewed by him as a continuation of my earnest desire to reinstate the commerce of the two nations, reciprocally, on the most liberal and favorable footing.

I renew my respects to you, sir, and pray God to preserve you many years.

(Signed) LUIS DE ONIS.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1816.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Erving, daied

Department of State, July 20th, 1816.

"You have been apprized already of a similar measure, which was taken in regard to the vessels which had been seized at Carthagena, and the citizens of the United States, who, under various pretexts, had been arrested and imprisoned there. I have the pleasure to state that the application succeeded, as to our citizens, though it failed as to the vessels. You will interpose directly with the Spanish government in favor of the latter, documents respecting which shall be forwarded to you, either by the present or some other early opportunity."

Mr. Erving to his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, first Minister of State, &c. &c. &c.

Madrid, 26th September, 1816.

SIR,

I am ordered by my government to apply to his majesty through your excellency, for the restitution of sundry American vessels and cargoes which have been seized and brought into Carthagena, or other places within that command or vice royalty, under pretext of a pretended blockade, issued by Don Pablo Morillo, in December, 1815.

When that blockade was communicated to the American government, Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, in a note of March 20th, 1816, addressed to his majesty's minister at Washington, formally protested against it; and it was hoped that on proper representations being made by that minister to general Morillo, he would retract his measure, or if not, that his majesty, being made acquainted with the remonstrance of the American government, would immediately send out orders which might produce the same effect, and assure for the future, due liberty to the American commerce in those seas.

But it now appears, that as late as the month of June no alteration had taken place in the measures of Morillo, no attention had been paid to the interference of Don Luis de Onis, and finally the commissioner, Mr. Hughes, who was sent by the government of the United States to Carthagena, for the purpose, amongst others, of reclaiming the property seized, was obliged to return to the United States, on that point altogether unsatisfied. Indeed the viceroy of Santa Fe, Don Francisco de Montalvo, gives this commissioner to understand, by a letter of June 9th, whereof the enclosed is a translated copy, that he, the viceroy, does not pretend to be acquainted with the law of nations, and, and at the same time that he goes on executing the arbitrary and illegal decrees of general Morillo, devastating the commerce of the United States, he refers the American government to his majesty for redress.

It is therefore that I now find it necessary to write to your excellency upon this disagreeable subject.

It is in vain, sir, to hope that the United States will ever consent to blockades upon the principles of general Morillo; they will acknowledge none to be valid, which are not strictly conformable to the well known principles of public law, principles most clearly defined and quite indisputable, to which the United States have always adhered in their own practice, and to the infringement of which, in any form, in any degree, or under whatever pretext, they have always opposed themselves.

The blockade of general Morillo is repugnant to the law, because it extends over several hundred miles of coast, and to an indefinite distance from the shores, of course cannot be enforced as a blockade, but remains a bare pretext for spoliation. A blockade by sea, to be acknowledged as valid by the United States, must be confined to particular ports, each having a force *stationed* before it, sufficient to intercept the entry of vessels, and no vessel shall be seized, even in attempting to enter a port so blockaded, till she has been previously warned away from that port.

I may be excused from dilating on rules so perfectly established, so consonant to justice and to reason, in writing to a person of your excellency's knowledge and experience.

His majesty, who does not fail, through his minister, Mr. Onis, to assure the United States of his constant disposition to cultivate relations of friendship with them, and to that end to satisfy all their just reclamations, will certainly be sensible to the violent proceedings of which my government now complains, and I persuade myself will not hesitate in ordering that the proclamation of embargo issued by genera Marillo, be declared null, and that all the American property which may have been taken under it be immediately restored to its owners.

In this confidence I annex hereto a list of the vessels already known to have been captured.

Renewing to your excellency assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE W. IRVING.

Schooner Adeline, of Baltimore, at Carthagena.
Friend's Hope, of Baltimore, at Carthagena.
Schooner Count, of Baltimore, at Carthagena.
Charles Stewart, of New Orleans, at Santa Martha.
Edward Graham, at Santa Margarita.
Ghent, of Norfolk, at Puerto Cavallo.

N. B. It is believed that the cargoes of several of these vessels have been confiscated without even the form of trial.

(Translation.)

Don Pedro Cevallos to George W. Irving, minister plenipotentiary of the United States.

SIR,

Having communicated to the king your note of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the seizure of several American vessels in the port of Carthagena, (S. A.) in consequence of the blockade established on those coasts by general Morillo, and your demand of their restitution, his majesty has been pleased to determine that information shall be requested (se pida informe) of the court of admiralty on this business.

I renew to you the assurances, &c.

(Signed) PEDRO CEVALLOS.

October 17, 1816.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Irving, to the Secretary of State, dated Madrid, December 15th, 1816.

"I had the honor, by my letter No. 23, (of October 27,) to communicate to you the continuation of my correspondence with Mr. Cevallos on various subjects, and by that of October 31st, (No.

24,) to inform you that he had been dismissed from his employments, and succeeded in them by Don José Pizarro.

"I herewith submit to you copies of my correspondence with this new minister."

"He has not replied to my note of 25th October, respecting Morillo's blockade proclamation."

(Translation.)

Don Luis de Onis, to the Secretary of State.

SIR,

His excellency, the viceroy of the kingdom of New Grenada, communicates to me, under date of the 2d of September last, that tranquillity being restored throughout the whole kingdom of Santa Fé, and all its provinces having submitted to his majesty's government, the commander in chief, Don Pablo Morillo, has thought fit to raise the blockade which he had established on those coasts, the causes having ceased which obliged him to impose it; and that in consequence of this determination, the beforementioned viceroy has been pleased to open the provinces of that kingdom, and particularly the port of Carthagena, to the commerce of the powers in amity with his majesty, under the regulations specified in the printed papers, which I have the honor to transmit herewith.

I hope, sir, that you will be pleased to bring this to the knowledge of the President, that he may see the disposition of his majesty to favor the commerce of this republic in every thing that may be compatible with the security of his dominions, and that comports with his interests.

I renew my respects, &c. and pray God to preserve you many years.

(Signed) LUIS DE ONIS.

Philadelphia, 26 October, 1816.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Erving to the Secretary of State, dated

Madrid, March 10th, 1817.

(PROCLAMATION OF MORILLO.)

"On this affair I wrote on the 26th September 1816, and was answered October 17th, that an "*informe*" should be taken of the admiraltazgo, I wrote again on the 25th *October*, and remain *without any answer*."

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A STATEMENT OF MONEYS

PAID

AT THE TREASURY FOR DEFRAYING THE EXPENSES

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE 4th, 6th, and 7th ARTICLES

OF THE

TREATY OF GHENT.

FEBRUARY 19, 1818.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY E. DE KRAFFT.

1818.

Treasury Department,

18th February, 1818.

SIR,

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 12th inst. I have the honor to submit the enclosed statement of the moneys paid for defraying the expenses of the commissioners under the fourth, sixth and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent; specifying, as far as practicable, the items of expenditure, the persons to whom, and the time when paid.

This department is not in possession of the claims which have been presented for payment up to the present time.

These claims are presented to the State Department, which directs their payment at the Treasury. In the course of the last autumn, several requisitions were made upon the Treasury, for an amount considerably above the sum remaining applicable to that object, which were returned to the State Department, with information that the appropriation had been exhausted.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient,

And very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Honorable Henry Clay,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT of the moneys paid at the Treasury for defraying the expenses of the Commissioners, under the 4th, 6th, and 7th Articles of the Treaty of Ghent.

Date of Warrants.	In favor of the following persons:							Remarks.
	Samuel Hawkins.	James T. Austin.	John Holmes.	C. P. Van Ness.	Isaac Roberdeau.	William C. Bradley.	Peter B. Porter.	
1816.								
April 26	1,000							Samuel Hawkins settled an account in March, 1817, on which he obtained a credit of $3,258 12, being the amount of his own and Major Isaac Roberdeau's, topographical engineer, expenses in surveying the lakes, under the direction of the Department of State, including also, the expenses of chain and flagmen, - - - - - - $3,258 12
July 23	1,000							Amount advanced him per statement herewith 11,481
October 11	-	2,000						Balance, - - $8,222 88
- -	-	-	2,000					
- 15	-	-	-	1,500				
December 2	500							
- 26	500							
1817.								
January 14	500							
February 10	1,054							
- 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	Isaac Roberdeau has accounted for the sum of $428, in a settlement at the Treasury, in March, 1817, being for his extra services performed with Col. Samuel Hawkins, from the 9th July, 1816, to the 14th February, 1817.
- 21	300							
March 14	800							
- 24	-	-	-	-	428			
- 26	2,100							James T. Austin, in a settlement made at the Treasury in December, 1817, he has the following credits, leaving a balance of $2,406 84 due to him from the United States, which remains unpaid.
April 19	-	-	-	-	-	1,500		
May 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
- 7	-	-	-	4,944				For his compensation as agent, under the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent, from 11th April, 1816, to 11th of December, 1817, one year and eight months, at $4,444 44 per annum $7,407 40
- 28	-	4,000						
- 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	For amount of the United States' proportion of contingent expenses of the commissions, under the 4th article of said treaty, - - - - - 2,998 64
June 12	-	-	2,500					
September 3	-	-	-	-	-	500		Amount advanced him per statement herewith, $8,000
- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,815 95	Balance due to him, - - - - 2,406 04
- 6	-	-	-	6,000				$10,406 04 $10,406 04
October 10	750							
- 11	1,000							
- 22	300							John Holmes—no settlement, - - - $4,5000
- 29	227							
November 4	-	2,000						C. P. Van Ness—no settlement, - - - $12,444
- 10	500							
- -	500							William C. Bradley—no settlement, - - $2,000
- 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
- -	450							Peter B. Porter—no settlement, - - - 16,315 95
- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
- 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	
	$11,481	$ 8,000	$ 4,500	$12,444	$ 428	$ 2,000	$16,315 95	

Total amount drawn on this appropriation to 15th February, 1818, - - - - - - - - - - - - - $55,168 95

Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 17, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

STATEMENTS OF THE EXPENDITURE AND APPLICATION

OF

SUCH SUMS OF MONEY

AS

HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE LATE OFFICES

OF

The Accountant, and Additional Accountant, of the War Department, and at the offices of the Second and Third Auditors of the Treasury, for the Military Establishment for the year 1817.

FEBRUARY 19, 1818.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY E. DE KRAFFT.

1818.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

February 18th, 1818.

SIR,

Conformably to the "Act further to amend the several acts for the establishment of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," passed March 3d, 1809, I have the honor to transmit to Congress, statements of the expenditure and application of such sums of money as have been made at the late offices of the Accountant, and additional Accountant, of the War Department, and at the offices of the Second and Third Auditors of the Treasury Department, appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment, from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December, 1817.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

STATEMENT of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment, from the 1st day of January, to the 3d day of March, 1817, the day on which the office of Accountant of the War Department was abolished; exhibited in pursuance of the 5th section, of the act of the 3d March, 1809, entitled, "An Act to amend the several acts, for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
January 3	Theo. F. Bradford . .	For publishing in the Tennessee Herald, in 1816, notice relative to the supply of rations	19 25
	Lieut. Felix Ansart, of artillery	For disbursements at Fort Washington, in the 4th quarter of 1816 - - - -	9 53
4	Darius Clark . . .	For publishing at Bennington, Vt. sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816	25 50
	Eli Hudson . .	For publishing in the Connecticut Journal, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 - - - -	25
	John M. Hepburn . .	For his salary as clerk in the office of adjutant and inspector general, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1816 - - -	300
	Brooke Williams . .	Ditto ditto	275

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
January 6	S. Douglas & Co.	For publishing in the Commonwealth at Pittsburg, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 - - -	29 25
	Munroe and Norvell	For publishing in the Baltimore Patriot, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 - - - - -	54
10	Lewis Edwards	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - -	300
11	Lieut. G. W. Gardner, of artillery	On account of transportation of baggage from Portsmouth, N. H. to Nashville, Ten. for which he is accountable - - -	76 62
	Dr. M. H. Elliott, Post Surgeon	On account of stage fare, and transportation of baggage from Portsmouth, N. H. to Nashville, Ten. for which sum he is accountable - - - - -	87 19

Statement—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
January 13	Col. Dec. Wadsworth, of U. S. Ordnance . . .	Due him on adjustment of his account for contingencies, up to 10th instant -	236 36
	William Cooper . .	For four reams of cap paper, furnished the office of the adjutant and inspector general, in December, 1816 - - - -	16
	R. C. Weightman . .	For stationery, printing, &c. for the office of the adjutant and inspector general, in December, 1816, including October and November - - - - - -	730 52
15	George Wilson . .	For publishing in the Knoxville Gazette, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 - - - - -	46
16	Jonathan Allen, A. D. Q. M. G.	For amount expended by him, at Pittsfield Mass. in the 2d and 3d quarters of 1816, for transportation of officer's baggage	84 02
17	James Calhoun, late Dep. Com.	For a commission of 2½ per cent. on his disbursements, to 31st December, 1816	70 56

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
January 17	Issac Hill	For publishing in the New Hampshire Patriot, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 - - -	22 30
	J. Cochran . . .	For publishing in the Vermont Republican, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 - - - -	45 07
	Henry Rogers . . .	For publishing at Worcestor, Mass. sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 - - - - - -	26 92
	Lieut. R. M. Sands, late Qr. Master 4th infantry .	For sundry payments made by him, between 20th July, and 14th October, 1816, for apprehending deserters, and transportation of baggage - - - - -	152 55
	Lieut. Josa. B. Brant Qr. Master 2d infantry . .	For disbursements at Sackett's Harbor, in the 4th quarter of 1816 - - - -	51 62

Statement—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
January 21	Joseph Milligan . .	For binding three folio volumes of army registers, for the office of the adjutant and inspector general, in November, 1816	21
24	John Miller & Son . .	For publishing at Pendleton, S. C. sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1815 and 1816	57 50
25	William Linnard . .	Balance of his account for disbursements at Philadelphia, and at Fort-M'Henry, Baltimore, in the 4th quarter of 1816 .	768 77
29	James Saunders, citizen .	For his attendance on a general court martial, at Norfolk, for the trial of post surgeon Clarke, in September, 1816 . .	15
	Jones & Wheeler . .	For publishing in the Providence Patriot, sundry advertisements for the War Department, from the 15th December, 1815, to 12th October, 1816, inclusive . .	60 25

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
January 29	D. Fitzrandolph . .	For publishing in the Fredonian, at New Brunswick, N. J. sundry advertisements for the War Department, from 27th June, to 3d October, 1816, inclusive .	31 75
	Giles B. Cooke, Assistant Deputy Qr. Master General	For payment made for public postage, in the 4th quarter of 1816	6 38
	Thomas A. Smith Brevet Brigadier General . .	For so much paid for lawyer's fees, for defending an action brought against him by Wm. Shaw, while said Smith was acting in his official capacity	50
	Samuel Washburn, Lieutenant and Qr. Master . .	For amount expended by him at Fort Independence, during the 4th quarter of 1816	103 59

Statement—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
January 30	Thomas Easten . .	For publishing at Fort St. Stephen's, in the Halcyon, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 . . .	49
	John L. Gardner, Lieutenant and Battalion Qr. Master.	For disbursements at Norfolk, in the 4th quarter of 1816	266 22
31	D. Fitzrandolph . .	For publishing in the Fredonian, at New Brunswick, N. J. an advertisement relative to bounty lands, in February, 1816	10
	Lieutenant R. B. Hyde, 8th Infantry	For disbursements at Belle Fontaine, between 1st October, and 13th November, 1816	40
February 3	Cooke and Blackwell.	For publishing in the Western Intelligencer, at Kaskaskia, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 . .	43 37

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
February 3	Lieutenant Nath. Clarke, of Artillery	For payment made for the passage of Lieut. Neill, from Charleston to Savannah, in 1816, and for transportation of baggage and extra services, between 11th October, 1815, and 19th March, 1816, collecting and selling public stores, by order of General Gaines	147
	Edward B. Randolph, Paymaster 4th Infantry . .	For disbursements made for stationery, transportation of baggage, stage fare &c. &c. in 1816 and 1817	538 87
4	Peter Hagner, Additional Accountant . . .	On account of the contingencies of his office, for which sum he is accountable .	300

Statement—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
February 4	Thomas Wright, Paymaster 8th Infantry . . .	For disbursements for stationery, stamps, transportation of baggage, &c. in the third quarter of 1816	233 62
6	William Duane . . .	For printing and binding 2,016 inspection returns, for the office of the adjutant and inspector general, in January, 1817, and for advertising for same office, in 1816 .	520 34
7	Lieutenant Louis Laval, R. R.	For stage fare from Charleston, S. C. to the seat of government, in December, 1816, on the orders of the adjutant and inspector general	53
8	Col. John Miller, 8th Infantry	For transportation of baggage from Franklinton, Ohio, via Chilicothe, to the seat of government, on the order of General Brown, of 25th July, 1816 . . .	80 70

Statement—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
February 8	B. Gardiner, Assistant Deputy Qr. Master General .	For disbursements at Franklinton, Ohio, in the fourth quarter of 1816 - -	91 31
11	Capt. J. D. Hayden, of Ordnance	For transportation of baggage, from the U. S. arsenal, on James' River, to Richmond, and returning, at various times, between 16th July, and 31st December, 1816, for the purchase of materials, &c. - -	79 04
	James R. Mullany, Qr. Master General . . .	For disbursements at New York, and Albany, in the third and fourth quarters of 1816	1,646 51
12	Capt. William Gates, of Artillery	For payment made for his public postage, from 1st November, 1815, to 1st July, 1816	36 25

Statement—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
February 13	M. Bradford . . .	For publishing in the Delaware Gazette, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1815 and 1816 - - -	66 37
14	Lieutenant Trueman Cross, Qr. Master 1st Infantry .	For disbursements at Baton Rouge, in the fourth quarter of 1816 - - -	245 02
15	Capt. George Bender, 5th Infantry	For extra duty in the office of the adjutant and inspector general, from 1st October, 1816, to 31st January, 1817 - -	184 50
17	Gales and Seaton . .	For printing done for the War Department, relative to bounty lands and pensions, from 23d November, 1816, to 10th February, 1817 - - - - -	139 50

Statement—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
February 18	William Simons . .	For publishing at New port, R. I. sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816	36 25
19	Bg. Genl. Simon Bernard.	For transportation of baggage from New York, to Washington City, via New Castle, Del. with a per diem allowance from 4th December, 1816, to 19th February, 1817, while engaged exploring the country, to fix on cites necessary to be fortified -	179 40
	Brevt. Capt. D. B. Douglass, of engineers - - -	Being an extra per diem allowance from 14th April, to 24th June, 1815, on special duties, in Rhode Island and Connecticut, by order of General Swift, and for his stage fare, from Philadelphia to Washington City, in company with General Bernard, per order - - - - - -	106

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
February 20	D. and J. J. Faust . .	For publishing at Columbia, S. C. sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1814 and 1816 - . - -	29 78
21	John Davidson . . .	For rent of his house, occupied as the Office of the Accountant of the War Department from 7th March, to 6th June, 1816, and for damages done to the building while so occupied - - - - - -	191 67
	William Duane . .	For publishing in the Aurora, sundry advertisements for the War Department, between 1809, and 1816 - - -	173 72
	Fielding Bradford, Jr. .	For publishing in the Kentucky Gazette, at Lexington, sundry advertisements for the War Department, from October, 1815, to October, 1816 - - - - -	60

Statement—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
February 21	Worsley and Smith . .	For publishing in the Reporter, at Lexington, Kv. sundry advertisements for the War Department, from March, to November, 1816 - - - - - -	34 50
25	Capt. R. D. Richardson .	For payments made by him, at the U. S. arsenal, Newport, Ky. for postage on public letters, between 1st October, and 31st December, 1816, for advertising, &c. &c.	33 09
	Lieut. J. M'Gunnegle, rifle regiment . . .	For disbursements at Belle Fontaine, in the third and fourth quarters of 1816, including an advance made S. H. Long, top. engr. on account of expenses exploring the country, from Belle Fontaine, to Fort Wayne, &c. - - - -	1,576 20

Statement—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
March 1	Lieut. Chas. Betts, 7th infantry	On account of transportation of baggage, from Washington City, to Fort Montgomery, M. T. for which sum he is accountable.	63
	Peter Hay . . .	For publishing in the Washington Whig, at Bridgetown, N. J. sundry advertisements for the War Department, between June and October, 1816 - - - -	24
	Jesse Buel . . .	For publishing in the Albany Argus, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in July and August, 1816 - - -	23 25
3	Lieut. Henry Taylor, 6th infantry	On account of transportation of baggage from Washington City, to Plattsburg, for which sum he is accountable - - -	32 76

Statement—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
March 3	Theo. F. Bradford . .	For publishing in the Tennessee Herald, notices from the War Department, in September and November, 1816 - -	12
	Hon. Jas. J. Wilson . .	For publishing in the Trenton True American, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 . - - -	26 25
	Wm. D. Lawrence Batt. Paymr.	For disbursements made by him for stationery, &c. in the third quarter of 1816 - -	230 70
			11,400 69
		From which, deduct this sum, being the amount of moneys refunded out of advances made for contingencies, from 1st January, to 3d March, 1817 - - - - -	244 72
			$ 11 155 97

Department of War, Accountant's Office, March 3d, 1817.

WM. LEE.

NOTE.—The expenditures made in the late Office of Additional Accountant of the War Department, are not included in this statement.

STATEMENT of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment, between the 4th day of March, 1817, (the day on which the office of Second Auditor of the Treasury Department was established,) and the 31st of December following; exhibited in pursuance of the 5th section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several Acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
March 14.	Major Charles Gratiot, of engineers	For his per diem allowance and transportation to and from sundry places as agent of fortifications for the 5th military department, from 22d July, 1816, to 13th March, 1817	624 10
	Lt. Christopher Kieser, of ordnance	For amount expended by him at Fort Hawkins for postage of letters on public service in 1817	3 85

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 14.	Major A. R. Woo'ley, of ordnance	For disbursements made by him, and his agents, at Pittsburg and Detroit, in the 4th quarter of 1816	301 14
15.	Col. Decius Wadsworth, of ordnance	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	500
	Colonel John Miller, 3d infantry	Balance of his account for disbursements made between 18th September, 1815, and 31st December, 1816	96 23
	Capt. John Morton, of ordnance	Balance of his account for disbursements in the ordnance office, between 1st July, 1815, and 28th February, 1817 . .	87 81

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 18.	Capt. William T. Poussin, A. T. engineers . . .	On account of transportation of baggage from Washington city to New Orleans, for which sum he is accountable . . .	98 48
19.	Major Gen. E. W. Ripley,	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	1,000
	Colonel Jacob Hindman, of artillery	Ditto, ditto . .	500
	Lt. Col. James House, of artillery	Ditto, ditto . .	500
	Major John Sproule, 2d infantry	Ditto, ditto . .	400
	Major Benjamin Birdsall, R. R.	Ditto, ditto . .	300
	Major James Bankhead, artillery	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	250

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 20.	Estate of Hosea Blood, late post surgeon . . .	For transportation of his baggage from Washington city to St. Louis	58 98
	Major Charles Larrabee, 3d infantry	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	250
	Lt. John H. Mallory, paymaster 7th infantry . .	For payments made by him for printing blank pay, and receipt rolls	106
21.	Major S. H. Long, top. engineer	Balance of his account for transportation of baggage and travelling expenses in 1816 and 1817	1 75
	Lt. Samuel Washburn, Q. M. light artillery . . .	For expenses incurred by him in pursuing, and apprehending, a deserter from the light artillery	75 61

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 22.	Lt. John Hollingsworth, Q. M. R. R. . . .	For disbursements made by him between the 9th July, 1815, and 8th December, 1816.	433 99
24.	Gen. Robert Swartwout, late Q. M. G. . . .	For a loss on the sale of Treasury notes, remitted to him as cash, for which sum he is accountable	3,180
	Ditto	Balance of his account for disbursements at New York and Albany, between June, 1815, and July, 1816, for stage fare, and transportation of officer's baggage, interest on money borrowed from banks, &c. .	10,595 82
	Alphonso Wetmore, paymaster 6th infantry . . .	For payments made by him between 7th December, 1815, and 31st December, 1816, for blank receipt and company rolls, stationery, postage, &c.	345 18

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 25.	Lt. John Hollingsworth, Q. M. R. R. . . .	For sundry payments made for pursuing deserters, admitted on the order of the Secretary of War	118 50
26.	Major Isaac Roberdeau, topographical engineer . .	For transportation of baggage from New York to Washington city, under the order of the War Department of 24th May, 1816.	23 30
	Gideon Davis . . .	For stationery, &c. furnished the office of the adjutant and inspector general, in January, February, and March, 1817 . .	55 93
28.	Joseph Gales . . .	For publishing the proceedings of the court martial in the case of major general Gaines, in the Raleigh Register, admitted by the Secretary of War	43

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 28.	M. Huntington . . .	For publishing at Newbern, North Carolina, sundry advertisements for the War Department to the 10th March, 1817 . .	52 75
31.	Joseph Milligan . . .	For sundry books furnished the War Department relative to bounty lands, in August, 1816, and March, 1817	300 50
April 2.	Gales & Seaton . . .	For publishing in the National Intelligencer sundry advertisements for the office of the adjutant and inspector general, in November, 1816, and January and March, 1817	67 62
4.	Lieut. Gabriel J. Floyd . .	On account of transportation of baggage from Washington city to Fort Harrison, Indiana, for which sum he is accountable.	50 94
	William Cooper . . .	For printing done for the office of the adjutant and inspector general, in the first quarter of 1817	22

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
April 7.	Lieut. Thomas V. Earle, artillery	On account of transportation of baggage from New York city to Nashville, for which sum he is accountable	58 98
	Captain Samuel Spotts, artillery	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	300
	Captain Jonathan L. Eastman, light artillery . . .	Ditto, ditto . .	300
9.	Lieutenant Col. D. L. Clinch, 4th infantry . . .	Ditto, ditto . .	500
10.	Christopher Van De Venter, B. Q. M.	For disbursements made by him at New York and Augusta, Georgia, in the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1816 . .	453 78

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
April 10.	Lieutenant James Livingston, of ordnance . . .	Balance of his account for his per diem allowance while on extra duty in 1816 in Virginia, inspecting powder, &c. . .	96 12
	Owen Ransom, late paymaster 2d infantry . . .	For payments made by him in 1816, for receipt rolls, abstracts, stationery, &c. .	230 55
12.	William A. Davis . . .	For Congressional Papers of 14th Congress for the office of the adjutant and inspector general	45
15.	Major M. Marston, 5th infantry	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	250
16.	William O. Butler, brigade major 1st infantry . .	For transportation of baggage from Nashville to Washington city, in 1817 . . .	60 8

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
April 19.	Major Perrin Willis, assistant adjutant general . .	On account of transportation of baggage from Washington city to Detroit, for which sum he is accountable	56 60
21.	E. Stout	For publishing at Vincennes, in 1816, sundry advertisements for the War Department.	25 25
23.	Thomas Munroe, postmaster .	For postage on letters and packets addressed to George Graham, chief clerk, and to N. Cutting, clerk in the War Office, between 10th October, 1816, and 31st March, 1817	61 60
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, addressed to general Jacob Brown and suite, while at the seat of government, in the 1st quarter of 1817.	23 64
	Robert Wilson, M. S. K. .	For his travelling expenses from Charleston to Columbia and back, in December 1816, for the inspection of clothing, &c. . .	19 20

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
April. 25.	Lieutenant John Wright, of engineers	For expenditures while recruiting at Norwich, Vermont, in 1816	59 93
26.	D. S. Townsend, battalion P. M.	For disbursements made by him in the 4th quarter of 1816, for transportation of baggage, stationery, postage, &c. . . .	711 51
May 1.	Lieutenant John C. De Hart, A. D. C.	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	40
2.	Lieutenant Jacob Brown, Q. M. 6th infantry . .	For amount expended at Plattsburg, in the 4th quarter of 1816, in pursuing deserters, postage of letters, &c. &c.	614 57
3.	Bt. Colonel Thomas S. Jesup,	For amount paid in March, 1817, while superintending the recruiting service, for blank accounts, public postage, &c. . . .	55 37

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
May 5.	Major Thomas Biddle, of artillery	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	500
	Lieutenant William C. Lyman, of ordnance . . .	For transportation of baggage and stage fare and postage of letters in 1816 and 1817.	101 73
6.	William Linnard, D. Q. M. General	For payments made by him at Philadelphia, and his agents at Baltimore and Annapolis, in the 1st quarter of 1817 . . .	259 10
8.	Joseph Milligan . . .	For binding descriptive army rolls, and files of the National Intelligencer, for the office of the adjutant and inspector general .	40
	J. W. Albright, paymaster 2d infantry	For disbursements made by him at Utica, New York, in the first quarter of 1817 .	255 54

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
May 12.	Lieutenant William Bee, late B. Q. M. - - -	For amount disbursed by him at Fort Hawkins, between 1st April and 31st December, 1816, on account of contingencies -	500 22
14.	Capt. R. D. Richardson, of ordnance - - - -	For payments made by him for advertising, postage, transportation of baggage, &c.	85 66
	Lieutenant Colonel William Lawrence, 8th infantry -	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to Washington city, under the order of General Ripley, of 25th February, 1817.	123 10
15	Lieutenant Abraham Wendell, 3d infantry - - -	For amount paid by him while on the recruiting service at Nashville, for quarters, from 28th September, 1816, to 23d April, 1817, and for stage fare from Nashville to Washington city, on the order of adjutant general Butler - - - - -	113 50

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
May 16.	Captain George Bender, 5th infantry - - - -	For extra duty in the office of the adjutant and inspector general, from 1st February, to 30th of April, 1817 - - - -	133 50
	Reverend Robert Elliot, chaplain - - - - -	For transportation of baggage to and from sundry places in 1817 - - - -	12 10
20.	Pr. Sailly and Ls. Ransom,	For their services in appraising the damages done to the property of J. J. Green, and Caleb Nichols, at Plattsburg - - -	20
21.	James Wilson - - -	For publishing in the American Watchman at Wilmington, Delaware, sundry advertisements for the War Department, from 13th July, 1815, to 23d April, 1817 - -	137 70

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
May 21.	Le Roy Opie, battalion paymaster - - - -	For disbursements made by him at Norfolk, between 31st August, 1816, and 15th of March, 1817 - - - - - - -	18 31
22.	William Linnard, deputy quarter master general - -	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - - -	3,000
23.	Lieutenant George Dearborn, of artillery - - -	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - - -	400
26.	Captain John M. O'Connor -	For transportation of baggage from West Point to Washington city, in May, 1817.	23 36
30.	Captain John H. Margart, of ordnance - - - -	For transportation of baggage while travelling on public service, between December, 1814, and 31st of March, 1817; and for public postage paid - - - -	162 60

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
June 3.	T. G. Bradford - - -	For publishing in the "Clarion," Tennessee, an advertisement relative to the bounty lands, and a notice from the Third Auditor, in April, 1817 - - - -	13
5.	Major James Dalaby, of ordnance - - - -	For payments made by him at Rome, Gibbonsville, and Vergennes, Vermont, in the first quarter of 1817, for printing, stationery, postage on public letters, &c.	63 57
7.	John Bailhache - - -	For publishing in the Sciota Gazette, advertisements for the War Department, and a notice from the Third Auditor, in 1816 and 1817 - - - - - -	7

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
June 10.	Captain J. D. Hayden, of ordnance - - - -	On account of stage fare and travelling allowance from Richmond to New York, and back, as a witness on the trial of Captain Campbell, for which sum he is accountable - - - - - - - -	91 25
	Lieutenant James Gadsden, of engineers - - -	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - - -	500
	Reverend Robert Elliot, chaplain U. S. army - -	For transportation of baggage from Fort Washington to Baltimore, and returning, in May and June, 1817 - - - -	12
	Lieutenant Philip Wager, Q. M. 4th infantry - -	For amount expended by him at Fort Hawkins, in the 4th quarter of 1816 - -	348 98

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
June 11.	John A. Stevens - - -	For publishing at Canandaigua, New York, sundry advertisements for the War Department, from 15th August, 1815, to 6th May, 1817 - - - - -	73
12.	Thomas Wright, paymaster 8th infantry - - - -	For payments made by him for stationery, printing, transportation, &c. in the quarter ending 31st December, 1816 - - -	110 50
13.	William O. Butler, late B. major 1st infantry - - -	For transportation of baggage from the seat of government to Port William, Kentucky	46 24
14.	Lieut. Thomas T. Stephenson, of ordnance - -	For transportation of baggage and per diem allowance travelling on duty, by order of Colonel Bomford, in 1816 and 1817 -	43 58

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
June 14.	Lieutenant Lewis Lawshe, Q. M. 7th infantry - -	For payments made by him for transportation, &c. at Fort Montgomery, during the 4th quarter of 1816 - - - -	87 28
19.	Lieutenant Colonel William Lindsay, of artillery - -	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - - -	600
	Major Charles Larrabee, 3d infantry - - - -	Ditto, ditto - - -	200
	Major Gad Humphreys, 6th infantry - - - -	Ditto, ditto - - -	400
	Major M. Marston, 5th infantry - - - -	Ditto, ditto - - -	200
	Major J. B. Hogan - -	Ditto, ditto - - -	500
24.	Lieutenant John Clark, R. R.	On account of transportation of baggage from Washington city to Albany, for which sum he is accountable - - - -	21 36

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
June 25.	Lieut. G. N. Morris, light artillery - - - -	For payments made by him in February and March, 1817, while recruiting, for rent of rendezvous, stationery, postage, &c. &c.	225 71
27.	James T. Alexander - -	For three days' services as jude advocate to a court martial held at Greenleaf's Point, whereof Major Kearney was president -	3 75
28.	Abijah Smith, a citizen - -	For his attendance, 4th instant, as a witness on a general court martial at Greenleaf's Point, of which Major Kearney was president - - - - - - - -	2 50
30.	Thomas P. Smith - - -	For publishing in the Republican Star, at Easton, Maryland, sundry advertisements for the War Department, from July, 1815, to June, 1817 - - - - - -	74 25
July 1.	Andrew Ramsay - - -	For 250 bushels of coal delivered the adjutant and inspector general, for the use of his office - - - - - - -	100

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
July 1.	Dr. Robert C. Lane, S. M. 4th infantry - - - -	For transportation of baggage from Carlisle, Penn. to Centreville, Virginia, and payments made for public postage, &c. -	18 25
2.	Gideon Davis - - -	For stationery, &c. for the office of the adjutant and inspector general - - -	40 6
3.	Peter Hagner - - -	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - - -	500
	William Cooper - - -	For printing done for the office of adjutant and inspector general, in the quarter ending 30th June, 1817 - - - -	16 50
	Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, hospital surgeon - - -	For transportation of baggage, on an order of 24th October, 1815, to visit the different hospitals in department, No. 2. - -	11 90

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
July 7.	Jacob Eustis, acting dep. quar. mast. gen. - - -	For disbursements made by him between 5th October, 1815, and 30th September, 1816, for transportation of baggage, attendance on courts martial, postage on public letters, &c. &c. - - - - - -	3,517 42
8.	Lieutenant William H. Chase, of engineers - - -	For a per diem allowance for services between 2d April and 11th September, 1816, exploring the country, and making topographical surveys - - - - -	232 50
9.	Edward De Krafft, - -	For printing 300 copies of company muster rolls in March last, for the office of the adjutant and inspector general - -	133 75

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
July 11.	Lieutenant J. W. Phillips, of ordnance - - - -	On account of transportation of baggage from Troy, to Richmond, Virginia, and attending as a witness to a court martial, held at the former place, for which sum he is sccountable - - - - - - -	62 96
	Gales and Seaton - - -	Due to S. and F. Grantland, for publishing in the Georgia Journal, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 and 1817 - - - - - -	30 12
12.	Thomas Munroe, postmaster -	For postage on public letters addressed to Nathaniel Cutting, clerk in the War Office, in the 2d quarter of 1817 - -	69 97
16.	Jonathan Foster -	For publishing at Winchester, Virginia, advertisements for the War Department, in April, 1817 - - - - - - -	5 50

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
July 17.	United States' factory, at Green Bay - - - - -	For 100 lbs. tobacco furnished for Indian presents, to be delivered to the Winebago and Falsavoin tribes, in April, 1817 -	50
	Captain J. D. Hayden, of ordnance - - - - -	For his stage fare from Washington city to Richmond, Virginia, and for postage on public letters, in 1817 - - - - -	22 37
	Satterlee Clark, battalion paymaster - - - -	For disbursements made by him in the quarter ending 31st March, 1817, for printing, postage, &c. &c. - - - - - -	300 87
18.	Wm. D. Lawrence, battalion paymaster - - -	For payments made by him for sundry blanks, between 1st January and 30th April, 1817 - - - - - - - -	110 50

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
July 18.	Captain John Biddle, of artillery - - - -	For amount expended by him while on the recruiting service at Philadelphia, in 1817 - - - - - - - - -	100
	James Ward, late A. D. Q. M. G. - - - -	For amount disbursed by him at Wilmington, North Carolina, and its vicinity, between 1st July, 1815, and 31st December, 1816.	156 51
23.	James C. Dunn and Co. -	For publishing in the Georgetown Messenger, a notice from the Third Auditor, in May, 1817 - - - - - - - -	4 75
24.	Lieut. E. B. Randolph, paymaster 4th infantry - -	For payment made by him for stationery, in the quarter ending 31st March, 1817 -	3 75
28.	Lieut. J. Hollingsworth, Q. M. R. R. - - - -	For postage paid on public letters between 31st October, 1816, and 15th May, 1817.	1 37

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
July 28.	Edward S. Gantt, acting Q. M. light artillery - - -	For amount disbursed by him at Newport, Rhode Island, in the year 1816 - -	48 69
	Asher Philips, P. M. 3d infantry - - - -	For payment made by him for stationery for his office, in 1817 - - - - -	5 25
31.	Captain J. H. Ballard, R. R.	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - - -	300
August 1.	Le Roy Opie, battalion paymaster - - - -	For payments made for blanks, postage, stationery, &c. between 1st January and 30th April, 1817 - - - - - -	286 95
	Lieutenant Otis Fisher, acting D. Q. M. G. - - -	Balance of his account for expenditures made by him at Detroit, in the 3d and 4th quarters of 1816 - - - - - -	669 99

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
August 4.	Isaac Munroe - - -	For publishing in the Baltimore Patriot, sundry advertisements for the War Department, in March and April, 1817 - -	11 50
5.	Lieutenant H. Berryman, of artillery - - - -	On account of transportation of baggage from West Point to Nashville, for which sum he is accountable - - - - -	63
	Lieutenant James Hall, of ordnance - - - -	For stage fare from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and for payment of postage on public letters, between 19th April, and 29th September, 1816 - - - - -	35 40
	Lieutenant Richard B. Lee -	For transportation of baggage from West Point to Washington city, on the order of the adjutant and inspector general, dated 17th July, 1817 - - - - -	17 52

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
August 5.	Captain Adrian Niel, of artillery - - - -	For amount disbursed by him at Savannah, while recruiting, in April and May, 1817.	26
	William Linnard, D. Q. M. G.	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - - - -	103 78
7.	Lieutenant George W. Boyd, of artillery - - -	Balance of his account for transportation of baggage from New Orleans to Washington city, on the order of General Ripley -	62 36
	Darby Noon, deputy commissary - - - -	For disbursements made by him in the quarter ending 30th June, 1817 - - -	617 77
8.	Major Henry Chotard - -	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - - - -	250
9.	Captain John R. Bell, light artillery - - - -	For payments made in 1816 and 1817 for attesting recruits, and for public postage	2

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
August. 11.	Lieutenant John Culbertson, 3d infantry - - -	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to Washington city, under an order of General Ripley, of 13th June, 1817 -	77 46
13.	Lieutenant Angus M'Donald, of artillery - - -	On account of transportation of baggage from West Point to Nashville, for which sum he is accountable - - - - -	63
14.	Benjamin Gardiner, late A. D. Q. M. G. - - - -	For amount disbursed by him at Franklinton, in the 1st and 2d quarters of 1817 - -	116 62
	Lieutenant Josiah B. Brant, Q. M. 2d infantry - -	For transportstion of baggage, and postage of letters on public service, in 2d quarter of 1817 - - - - - - - -	42 96

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
August 15.	Lieutenant J. M. Washington, of artillery - - -	On account of transportation of baggage from West Point to Charleston, South Carolina, for which sum he is accountable - -	50 16
	Lieut. Frederick L. Griffith -	Ditto, ditto - - - - -	50 16
	Lieutenant Henry Saunders, light artillery - - -	For disbursements made by him in 1816 and 1817, at Providence, while recruiting, for wood, rent of quarters, &c. &c. - -	216 91
16.	Major M. Marston - -	For disbursements while recruiting at Carlisle, between October, 1816, and August, 1817 - - - - - - - -	36 32
18.	Robert Wilson, military storekeeper - - - -	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - - -	595

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
August 18.	Dr. Samuel Shaw, hospital surgeon	On account of transportation of baggage from Albany to Norfolk, Virginia, for which sum he is accountable	102 75
19.	Lieutenant James Spencer, of artillery	On account of transportation of baggage from West point to Nashville, for which sum he is accountable	63
	Lieutenant James D. Graham, of artillery . . .	For transportation of baggage from West Point to Washington city . . .	17 52
	Lieutenant William M. Graham, of artillery . . .	Ditto, ditto . .	17 52
	Lieutenant Trueman Cross, Q. M.	For amount disbursed by him at Baton Rouge, in the 1st and 2d quarters of 1817 . .	833 60

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
August 21.	Capt. Robert C. Nicholas, 8th infantry	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	500
	Captain James Pratt, 5th infantry	Ditto, ditto . .	100
	Lieutenant William M. Graham, of artillery . . .	On account of transportation of baggage from Washington city to Nashville, for which sum he is accountable	45 06
	Lieutenant John L. Gardiner, Q. M.	For amount of his disbursements at Norfolk, Virginia, in the 2d quarter of 1817 . .	243 24
23.	Captain William Wilson, of artillery	For payment made at Fort Johnson, North Carolina, for public postage, between 11th May, 1816, and 19th July, 1817 . .	38 70

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
August 25.	Samuel Brown, late D. Q. M. G.	For amount disbursed by him on account of contingencies, in the 3d and 4th quarters of 1815	4,198 88
27.	Lieutenant Edward J. Lambert, of artillery . . .	For stage fare from Newark, New Jersey, to the seat of government, under an order of Major Abert, topographical engineer, of 21st August, 1817	19
	Captain J. W. Holding, 5th infantry	For disbursements made by him at Baltimore, while recruiting, between October, 1816, and April, 1817	339
28.	Lieutenant Edward J. Lambert, of artillery . . .	On account of transportation of baggage from Washington city to Nashville, for which sum he is accountable	45 06

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
August 28.	Lieutenant Isaac E. Craig, of artillery	For a per diem allowance, and for travelling, admitted by the Secretary of War, while under the direction of Lieut. Col. Totten, fixing on sites for fortifications, between 10th April and 24th October, 1816 . .	204 6
	Francis Le Baron, apothecary general	Amount of his account admitted by the Secretary of War, for his expenses travelling from Albany to Philadelphia and back, in February and May, 1816, as a witness in a suit brought by the district attorney, C. J. Ingersoll, at the instance of the United States, against Robert Harris, Druggist	149 50

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
September 3.	Lieutenant Joseph M'Gavock, 4th infantry . . .	For transportation of his baggage from Fort Montgomery, via New Orleans and New York, to Washington city, on the order of Major General Gaines, of 6th July, 1817	109 47
	Ditto	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	249 85
	Lieutenant Samuel Washburn, Q. M. light artillery . .	For amount disbursed by him at Boston, in the 1st and 2d quarters of 1817 . .	279 59
5.	Lieutenant James M'Gunnegle	For payments made by him at Belle Fontaine, in the 1st and 2d quarters of 1817 . .	301 72
	Otis Fisher, acting A. D. Q. M. G.	Balance of his account for disbursements at Detroit, in the first quarter of 1817 .	444 39

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
September 8.	C. Van De Venter, D. Q. M. G.	For payments made by him in the 2d quarter of 1817, for transportation of Officers' baggage, and postage on public letters -	109 12
	Satterlee Clarke, battalion paymaster	For disbursements made by him for stationery, postage, blank forms, and transportation of his baggage, in the quarter ending 30th June, 1817	438 15
24.	Lieut Col. William Lawrence	For a per diem allowance while attending a court martial, convened on 10th September, 1817, for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Wharton of the marine corps -	32
25.	Dr. Robert Carr Lane, S. M. 4th infantry . . .	For transportation of baggage from Philadelphia to Fort Montgomery, Mississippi, on the order of the adjutant and inspector general, 24th February, 1817 - . .	72

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
September 25.	Isaac Hill	For publishing in the New Hampshire Patriot, sundry advertisements for the War Department, and notice from the Third Auditor	25
	Rev. Robert Elliot, chaplain U. S. army . . .	For transportation of baggage from Fort Washington to Baltimore, and back, in August, 1817	12 20
	Captain Mark Harden, A. D. Q. M. G.	Amount expended by him at Fort Montgomery, between 1st January, and 13th September, 1817	637 60
26.	Lieutenant James D. Graham	On account of transportation of baggage from Washington city to West Point, for which sum he is accountable	18

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
September 26.	John Davis	For quarters furnished sundry officers, members of a general court martial, convened for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Wharton, of Marines	177
27.	Lieutenant L. H. Osgood, late B. Q. M. . . .	For amount paid by him to Lieutenant Lyon, for transportation of his baggage from Plattsburg to Whitehall, in 1815 . .	12
29.	Lieutenant Colonel James V. Ball	On account of transportation of baggage from Plattsburg to Baton Rouge, La. for which sum he is accountable	224 52
	Ditto	For transportation of baggage from Buckland to Washington city, and back, and for attendance on a general court martial for the trial of Col. Wharton . . .	29 60

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
September 30.	Samuel B. T. Caldwell . .	For publishing at Leesburg, Virginia, sundry advertisements for the War Department, and a notice from the Third Auditor, in 1817	43 50
	Corse and Rounsavell . .	For publishing sundry advertisements for the War Department, and Third Auditor, in 1816 and 1817	41 50
	Thomas Martin, military storekeeper	For his bill of exchange, drawn in favor of Colonel Elie Williams, on account of contingencies, for which he is accountable .	24 16
	Alphonso Wetmore, paymaster 6th infantry . . .	For payments made by him for postage on public letters, stationery and printing, in the 2d quarter of 1817	38 11

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid,	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
October 3.	Gideon Davis . . .	For stationery furnished the office of the adjutant and inspector general, in the quarter ending 30th September, 1817 . .	25 81
4.	Crumbaugh and Rhea . .	For publishing in the Weekly Messenger, at Russelville, Kentucky, sundry advertisements for the War Department, and notices from the Third Auditor, in 1815, 1816, and 1817	100 50
6.	Jehu Chandler . . .	For publishing in the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, an advertisement relative to the supply of rations, and a notice from the Third Auditor, in 1817 . . .	46
	Captain James H. Hook, 4th infantry	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	100

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
October 6.	Jonathan Foster . . .	For publishing at Winchester, Virginia, an advertisement in 1817, relative to the supply of rations	28 25
	John Bailhache . . .	For publishing in the Sciota Gazette, an advertisement, in 1817, relative to the supply of rations	29
	James Wilson . . .	For publishing at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1817, an advertisement relative to supply of rations	38 40
	Edward De Krafft . .	For printing five reams of muster rolls, for the office of the adjutant and inspector general	100
8.	Major John B. Hogan . .	For his travelling expenses from Washington to Philadelphia, and back, on public business, by order of the Secretary of War, of 27th September, 1817	39 69

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
October 8.	William Cooper . . .	For printing for the office of the adjutant and inspector general in 3d quarter of 1817 .	35 25
	Lieutenant Henry Saunders, light artillery . . .	For disbursements made while on the recruiting service, in June, 1817 . . .	29 36
9.	Major Gad Humphreys, 6th infantry	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	200
	Captain James Pratt, 5th infantry	Ditto, ditto . . .	200
	Captain J. H. Grosvenor, 3d infantry	Ditto, ditto . . .	100
	Gales and Seaton . . .	For publishing an advertisement relative to the supply of rations, daily, 16 weeks, ending 1st October, 1817	100

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
October 9.	Gales and Seaton . . .	For publishing an advertisement relative to the army, by order of the adjutant and inspector general	7
10.	Lieutenant R. H. Hammond, 5th infantry . . .	For amount disbursed at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, while recruiting, between 2d July and 6th August, 1817	38 81
11.	James C. Dunn and Co. .	For advertising in the Messenger, at Georgetown, D. C. an advertisement relative to the supply of rations	37 75
	Lieutenant R. A. M'Cabe, 5th infantry	For disbursements made at Pittsburg, in June, July, and August, 1817, while on the recruiting service	93 50
14.	Lieutenant A. L. Sands, artillery	For disbursements made by him at Lexington, while on the recruiting service, between 1st January and 31st August, 1817	251 86

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
October 17.	Lieutenant Robert Lyman, Q. M.	For amount disbursed by him at Charleston, South Carolina, from July, 1816, to September 1816, for advertising and apprehending deserters, postage on public letters, transportation of baggage, &c.	567 74
20.	Colonel William M'Ree, of engineers	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	500
21.	Lieutenant Philip Wager, Q. M. 4th infantry . .	For amount disbursed by him at Fort Montgomery, in 1817	89 75
22.	Dr. Jonathan S. Cool, late S. M.	For transportation of baggage from Pittsburg to Newport, Kentucky, in November, 1815	18

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
October 22.	Captain George Bender, 5th infantry	For extra duty in the office of the adjutant and inspector general, from 1st May, to 30th September, 1817	86 50
	David S. Townsend, battalion paymaster . . .	For amount disbursed by him for transportation, printing, postage, &c. from 1st June, to 31st July, 1817	522 11
	Lieutenant French S. Gray, 7th infantry	Amount expended by him at Fort Montgomery, in 1816, for transportation of officers' baggage	148 68
23.	Thomas Munroe, postmaster	Amount of his account admitted by the Secretary of War, for postage on letters addressed to N. Cutting, and J. L. Edwards, on public business, in the 3d quarter of 1817	68 71

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
October 23.	Captain J. D. Hayden, of artillery	Amount paid by him for postage of letters on public service, in the quarter ending 30th September, 1817	16 8
	Thomas C. Legate, B. Q. M.	For disbursements made by him at Sackett's Harbour, between 1st January and 30th September, 1817, for postage of public letters	17 14
24.	Bt. Major S. B. Archer, artillery	For disbursements made by him for stage fare from Paris to Havre, and passage from Havre to New York . . .	104 69
25.	Francis Douglas	For publishing sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 . . .	17 49
	Jesse Buel	For ditto, ditto for War Department, and Third Auditor, in 1816 and 1817 . .	36 25

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
October 25.	Adams and Rhoades . .	For publishing sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1816 and 1817 .	12
	N. Phillips	Ditto, ditto	71 50
	Pechin, Dobbin, and Co.	Ditto, ditto, in 1815, 1816, and 1817	96 75
27.	Lieutenant Colonel William Lindsay, artillery . .	Balance of his account for payment made for team hire, and for moneys advanced to sundry officers, in July and August, 1817	75
	Callender Irvine, commissary general	For disbursements made by him in the 3d quarter of 1817	138 34
	Captain William Wilson, of artillery	For amount paid for his passage to and from Charleston, in July and August, 1816 .	28

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
October 28.	John L. Gardner, battalion paymaster . . .	For amount expended by him at Norfolk, in the 2d quarter of 1817, for transportation of officers' baggage, &c. &c. . . .	145 4
30.	Joseph Hopkinson . . .	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	400
	Lieutenant T. F. Thomas .	For amount expended at Mackinac, in 1816, on account of contingencies . . .	57 72
31.	Lieutenant Hugh K. Meade, artillery	For disbursements made while recruiting at Natchez, between 1st January and 31st March, 1817	114 67
November 1.	Dr. Arthur Nelson, S. M. .	On account of transportation of baggage from Washington city to Lexington, Kentucky, for which sum he is accountable . .	33 12

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
November 5.	Lieutenant J. W. Thompson, of ordnance . . .	For sundry extra services rendered under orders of the Ordnance Department, between 30th August, 1816, and 25th September, 1817	56 25
6.	T. F. Thomas, Q. M. 3d infantry	For disbursements made by him at Michilimackinac, in the 2d and 3d quarters of 1817	111 50
	John M'Kinney, deputy commissary	For amount paid for clerk hire, from 1st April, to 30th September, 1817 . .	250
	Captain Adrian Niel, of artillery	For amount advanced by him to Lieut. K. M'Kenzie, on account of contingencies .	70

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
November 8.	Lieutenant Col. D. L. Clinch, 4th infantry - - -	Balance of his account for disbursements made by him at Raleigh, North Carolina, in August, September, and October, 1817, on account of contingent expenses attending the recruiting service , . .	624 83
	Lieutenant Jacob Brown, Q. M. 6th infantry - - -	Balance of his account for disbursements at Plattsburg, in the first and second quarters of 1817	607 80
11.	Colonel Robert Butler, adjutant general - - -	For amount of his disbursements at Nashville, Tennessee, in the year 1816, and first and second quarters of 1817 . .	5,328 87

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
November 12.	Jones and Wheeler . .	For publishing at Providence, Rhode Island, sundry advertisements for the War Department, and a notice from the Third Auditor	41 25
	Captain John R. Bell, light artillery	For amount paid for attesting nine recruits enlisted between July and October, 1817 .	2 25
	Doctor Jabez Heustis, post surgeon	On account of transportation of baggage from Washington city to Nashville, for which he is accountable	60 8
	John B. Strong . . .	For his services as a clerk in the War Department, "Section of bounty lands," from 28th September, to 12th November, 1817	75

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
November 12.	Lieutenant H. R. Dulaney -	Balance of his account for expenditures made by him while on the recruiting service at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1817 - -	1 16
	Ditto - - - - - -	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - - - -	18 84
14.	Captain George N. Morris, light artillery - - -	For amount paid in March, 1817, for transporting recruits - - - - - -	6 50
17	Lieutenant John C. Kirk, artillery - - - -	For stage fare from New York to Washington city, under an order of the adjutant general of the northern division - -	18
	Bt. Major Charles Larrabee, 3d infantry - - -	Balance of his account for disbursements at Chillicothe, Ohio, while superintending the recruiting service, between 31st October, 1816, and 23d September, 1817 -	973 92

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts*
November 18.	Brevet Major S. Thayer, engineers	For amount paid for his passage from Europe to the United States, in May 1817	100 71
19.	Captain G. H. Grosvenor, 3d infantry	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable	100
21.	James R. Mullany, quart. mast. gen.	For amount disbursed at New York, in the 2d and 3d quarters of 1817	1,444 28
22.	Dr. J. Ponte C. M'Mahon, S. M. 3d infantry	On account of transportation of baggage from Washington city to Detroit	33 96
	Colonel Simeon Knight, Q. M. G.	For amount disbursed by him in the 4th quarter of 1815, and first quarter of 1816	1,448 27
	Otis Fisher, A. D. Q. M. G.	For amount disbursed by him at Detroit, in the 2d quarter of 1817	422 17

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
November 24.	William Jones, acting quarter-master - - - -	For payments made by him at Vincennes, I. T. for apprehending deserters, and transportation of officers' baggage, in 1816	76 20
	Michael Dickson - - -	For 24 days services in 1816 as a commissioner superintending the making a road from Reynoldsburg, Tennessee, to the Natchez Road, in the Chickasaw nation - -	144
25.	Darby Noon, dep. com. - -	For amount paid by him in the quarter ending 30th September, 1817, for postage, stationery, house rent, and clerk hire - -	271 53
26.	Major James Dalaby, ordnance	For amount expended by him at Watervliet, New York, in the 3d quarter of 1817, for pursuing and advertising a deserter -	9 78
	Colonel James R. Mullany, Q. M. G. - - - -	For amount expended by him in the 2d quarter of 1817, on account of contingencies -	1,367 95

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
November 27.	Lieutenant James Hall, of ordnance - - - -	For transportation of baggage from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, under an order of General Porter, of 25th August, 1817 -	19 50
December 1.	Lieutenant Colonel William Lindsay, of artillery - -	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - - -	400
	Lieutenant George Blaney, acting Q. M. engineers - -	For amount disbursed by him between 1st December, 1816, and 31st March, 1817, for transportation of officers' baggage, &c. including a commission of 2½ per cent. allowed by by the Secretary of War	438 42
2.	Darius Clark - - -	For publishing in the Vermont Gazette, sundry advertisements for the War Department, and a notice from the 3d Auditor	46

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
December 2.	Lieutenant James Livingston, of ordnance - - -	For travelling allowance, and payments for public postage, at Norfolk, Virginia, between 1st January and 21st November, 1817 - - - - - - - -	116 21
3.	Captain James Ward, late A. D. Q. M. G. - - -	For sundry disbursements at Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1816 and 1817, for transportation of baggage - - -	143 68
	Lieutenant Isaac A. Adams, of artillery - - - -	For attending a court of inquiry at West Point, from 7th to 18th November, 1817, and for stage fare from New York to Washington city - - - - -	36
	Lieutenant W. G. M'Niell, of artillery - - - -	Ditto, ditto - - -	36

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
December 6.	Kean and Duyckinck [- -	For publishing sundry advertisements for the War Department, in the Chronicle of Augusta, Georgia, in 1816 and 1817 - -	73 12
	Lieutenant Jacob Brown, Q. M. 6th infantry - -	For amount expended by him, in the 3d quarter of 1817 - - - - - - -	608 48
	Major Abraham R. Woolley, of ordnance - - -	Amount disbursed by him at Pittsburg, in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1817, for advertising and apprehending deserters, postage on letters, &c. - - - - -	733 50
8.	Major Abraham R. Woolley, of ordnance - - -	On account of contingencies, for which sum he is accountable - - - - - -	475
	Callender Irvine, com. gen. -	On account of taxes on the U. S. arsenal, near Philadelphia, for which sum he is accountable - - - - - - - -	460

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
December 8.	Satterlee Clark, battalion paymaster - - - -	For payments made by him for postage on public letters and packages, and transportation of baggage, in July and August, 1817 - - - - - - - -	208 91
	Lieutenant John Symington, of ordnance - - - -	Amount paid by him for postage on public letters, from 1st March to 30th June, 1817	6 97
10.	Dr. Hanson Catlett, post surgeon - - - - -	For payments of postage on public letters, between 1st June, 1816, and 1st August, 1817 - - - - - - - -	6 50
12.	Jacob W. Albright, paymaster 2d infantry - - -	For payments made by him for stationery, blanks, postage, &c. &c. in the quarter ending 30th June, 1817 - - - -	361 56

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
December 13.	Gideon Davis - - -	For stationery furnished the Ordnance Department at Greenleaf's Point, in August and October, 1817 - - - -	14
23.	Christopher Vandeventer, D. Q. M. G. - - -	Amount disbursed by him between 27th January and 30th June, 1817, for postage of letters, transportation of officers' baggage, &c. &c. - - - - - - -	1,446 20
30.	Lieutenant Milo Johnson, of artillery - - - -	For disbursements made by him in 1816 and 1817, at York Court House, South Carolina, while on the recruiting service -	77 87
	Lieutenant William Downey -	Balance of his account for expenditures at Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, to 30th September, 1817 - - - -	323 20
		Carried forward	$78,078 37

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.		Amount brought forward	78,078 37
		FROM WHICH DEDUCT	
		This sum, being the amount of moneys refunded out of advances made for contingencies, between the 4th March and 31st December, 1817 - - - - -	4,444 6
			$73,634 31

Treasury Department, 2d Aditor's Office, Feb. 17, 1818,

WM. LEE.

***STATEMENT** of expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment, from the 1st day of January, to the 3d day of March, 1817, the day on which the office of Additional Accountant of the War Department was abolished; exhibited in pursuance of the 5th section of the act of the 3d March, 1809, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts, for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."*

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
January 1	Amos Boyd	For transportation of the baggage of a detachment 22d infantry, under the command of Lt. E. Childs, in January, 1814	56
	Cornet Grigoby, Virginia militia	For transportation of baggage, from the place of his discharge, to that of original rendezvous	14 40
	Thomas Taylor, Major 10th	On account of contingencies	500
	Richd. C. Talbott, Captain 19th	Do. do.	214 25
2.	James Welbourn, Colonel 10th	Do. do.	841 29
3.	Wm. Runkell, Captain	For fourteen days attendance on a court martial, in October, 1814	17 50

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
January 3	David Chiles, General Kentucky militia . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous, and back to the place of discharge - - - - - -	180
	Paul D. Butler . . .	For his services as aid-de-camp, to the governor of the state of Ohio, between 5th May, and 6th June, 1813 - - -	85 60
	Henry C. Brush . .	For his services as aid-de camp to the governor, between 1st and 14th May, and 4th and 25th August, 1813 - -	88 98
	Jeremiah Edes, Capt. 34th	For contingencies - - - - -	12 09
	Moses Clough, Lieut. .	Do. do. - - - -	169 76
	William Taylor, Capt. .	Do. do. - - - -	322 71
6	John Koontz, Lieut. Colonel and Thomas Hopkin, Capt.	For transportation of their baggage, while on duty in the United States' service -	72 80

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
January 6.	William Taylor, captain, -	For balance of his account for contingencies while recruiting from 1812 to 1815, -	387 38
8.	Andrew Burns, - -	For his travelling allowances, - -	3 00
	Robert C. Barton, -	For his services as aid-de camp to the Governor of Ohio, in 1813, - - -	167 68
	Joseph Cilley, lieut. 21st -	For balance due him on settlement of his contingent account, - - -	489 00
10.	Captains Moore and Boon	For transportation of baggage from the place of their discharge to the place of original rendezvous, - - - -	60 40
	Jonathan Casto, - -	For his services as a private in captain Warmsley's company Virginia militia, in 1814, allowed by an act of Congress, passed 6th April, 1816, - - - -	30 00
	Winfield Jones, lieut. 35th	On account of contingencies, - -	145 17

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
January 11.	Moody R. Freeman, -	For his services as a member of a general court martial for the trial of delinquents and deserters from the New York volunteers and militia, in United States' service, from 1st November, 1814, to 31st May, 1815,	202 50
	William H. Bates, lieut. 38th,	On account of contingencies, - -	255 52
13.	Henry Ryan, - -	For sundry repairs to that part of the building occupied by the Additional Accountant of War Department, per report on file,	101 14
	Sundry officers Virginia militia,	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to the original rendezvous, - -	66 00
	Allen M'Lane, - -	For amount of his account allowed by the Acting Secretary of War, for his services while acting under the order of the War Department, and of the officers commanding 4th United States' military district, from 15th May, 1813, to 15th Feb. 1815,	1,730 79

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
January 14.	Robert Johnson, - -	For his services as a private in captain Wamsley's company Virginia militia, late in United States' service, allowed by an act of Congress, - - - -	15 62
15.	Lemuel Stockton, - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of original rendezvous to the river Thames, Upper Canada, - - -	54 00
	Cotton Ward, lieutenant 34th,	On account of contingencies, - -	80 45
16.	Sundry officers Kentucky militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to sundry places, and back to the place of discharge, - -	228 00
	James Birth, - -	For sundry repairs to the office of Additional Accountant of the War Department,	43 70
	Charles L. Mitchell, surgeon's mate, - -	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to the place of original rendezvous,	16 80

Date of settlement	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
January 17.	Sundry officers Kentucky militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to sundry places to which they were marched, and back to the place of discharge, - - - -	1,714 06
18	W. Stephenson, captain, & John Bealle, ensign, Ohio militia,	For transportation of baggage from Detroit to the place of original rendezvous, -	57 60
20.	Joseph H. Venable, surgeon, Tennessee volunteers, and Hugh M'Kee, lieutenant, Kentucky volunteers, -	For transportation of baggage, from their original rendezvous to the several places to which they were marched, and back to the place of discharge, - - -	225 64
21.	Thomas Harrison, major,	For balance in his favor on settlement of his contingent account, - - -	129 58

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
January 21.	John Bright, lieut. Virginia militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	9 60
	Sundry officers Virginia militia,	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous,	265 00
	Isaac Smith & Nicholas Fosdick,	For apprehending a deserter from the light artillery, - - - -	50 00
22.	Henry I. Gamble, - -	For his services as judge advocate to a general court martial, for the trial of delinquents of the 58th regiment Virginia militia, and for the amount of sergeant John Brush's account, a provost marshal, -	36 00
23.	Gabriel Winter, captain, 44th,	For payment made by him for qualifying recruits, and for the hire of a skiff to pursue deserters, suspended on settlement, 19th January, 1816, for want of proper vouchers now produced, - -	25 75

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
January 23.	John Holmes, - -	For apprehending two deserters from the 4th and 45th infantry, in November, 1814.	40 00
	John Williams, late col. 29th,	For transportation of baggage from Knoxville to the seat of government and back, in 1814	164 10
24.	Sundry officers Virginia militia,	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous	91 20
	William Millwee, lieut. R. R.	On account of contingencies, - -	2 50
25.	James Calhoun, jun. -	For a commission of 2½ per cent. allowed him by the Secretary of War, on payment made to sundry individuals for damages sustained in consequence of erecting fortifications on their lands, for the defence of Baltimore - - - -	347 52
	Sundry officers and non-commissioned officers N. York militia, - - -	For allowance on court martials for the trial of delinquents of said militia, -	1,132 00

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
January 27.	Charles Stewart, lieut. 29th,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, - -	1 50
28.	James R. Hill, lieut. 10th,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, - -	10 00
	Sundry officers Virginia militia,	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous	192 00
	John H. Plummer, - -	On account of contingencies, - -	4,776 77
29.	Estate Nathaniel Towns, capt. and to Allen Stewart, lieut. Virginia militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous,	58 40
30.	Christopher Perkins, -	For his services at Fort Meigs in the issuing commissary's department, in March and April, 1813, - - -	5 75
	Abraham Longaker, surgeon,	For transportation of baggage from his place of discharge to his place of residence,	10 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
January 30.	W. S. Gray, lieut. rifle regiment	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, - - -	46 50
31.	Es. Lewis L. Taylor, lieut. col.	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, - - -	21
	Joseph Johnson, major Kentucky militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to the place of original rendezvous	90 00
	Herman Greathouse, captain Virginia militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of residence, -	12 00
February 1.	Jacob Paul, lieut. Virginia militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from Fort Meigs to Morgantown, - - -	24 84
	James L. Brandon, ensign Virginia militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of his residence, -	30 00

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 1.	P. M'Cormick, captain, N. Burwell, lieut. and S. B. Jackson, ensign, - -	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk, Va. to the place of original rendezvous,	60 00
4.	G. W. Martin, lieut. Tennessee militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which his regiment marched, and back to his place of discharge, - - -	110 70
	W. M. Rice, captain, E. George, lieut. and J. Thomas, ensign, Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they were marched, and back to the place of discharge, - - -	83 00
	Nathaniel S. Benton, lieut.	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent acco unt, - - -	13 90

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 4.	David Rowland, captain, Virginia militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous,	24 00
	Nathaniel S. Benton, lieut.	On account of contingencies, - -	3 91
5.	Eppa Hunter, lieut. Virginia militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to the place of original rendezvous,	13 80
	A. Lange, captain, and Thomas Baldett, lieut. Virginia militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous,	28 00
	R. P. B. Caldwell, lieut. Kentucky militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which his regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, - - -	54 [illegible]

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
February 5.	A. C. Lamar, major Ohio militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to Fort Meigs, and back to the place of discharge, - -	27 60
6.	Sundry officers Kentucky militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous, to the place of discharge,	197 60
	Samuel Caldwell, brigadier general Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which his troops marched, and back to the place of discharge, - - -	254 40
	John Fasoute, lieut. Pennsylvania militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous,	24 00
8	Thomas Dinsmore, capt. 32d,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, - - -	43 34

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 8.	Peter Otman, of Kentucky militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to the place of original rendezvous,	60 00
	W. Ewing, captain, and James Hendley, lieut. Kentucky militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to sundry places, and back to the place of discharge, - -	169 36
	Benjamin Dunn, capt. 33d, -	On account of contingencies, - -	225 25
10.	Thomas Wilson, major, Virginia militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous, - - - - - -	28 00
	Moses Demmitt, captain, Virginia militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which his regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, - - -	72 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 10.	Hanson Talbot, ensign, Kentucky militia - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which his regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, - -	50 40
11.	Lieutenants Newton & Thompson, and ensign Moseley, of Kentucky militia, -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which their regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, - -	132 00
	James H. Campbell, capt. 24th,	On account of contingencies, - -	79 06
12.	Thomas Dunn, lieut. Ohio militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from Fort Meigs to his place of residence, -	16 80
	Josiah Massie, lieut. Virginia militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to the place of original rendezvous, -	18 00

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 12.	Sundry officers of Virginia militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of their discharge to that of original rendezvous, - - - -	78 00
	G. Sloughter, colonel, and Samuel Maccoam, lieut. Kentucky militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to their place of residence, -	176 40
	Wm. M. Davies, lieut. 7th,	On account of contingencies, - -	59 50
13.	James Hite, captain, Kentucky volunteers, - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to sundry places, and back to the place of discharge, - -	72 00
	Noah T. Terry, captain, 37th,	For payment made by him for the hire of a musician, suspended on a settlement 7th December, 1814, for want of proper vouchers now produced, - -	22 50

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 13.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage to the places to which their regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, - -	1,623 55
14.	James W. Taylor, lieut. Kentucky militia - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which his regiment was marched, and back to the place of discharge, - -	54 00
	Horace Nys, major, Ohio militia	For transportation of baggage from Fort Meigs to Chillicothe, the original rendezvous, - - - - - - -	14 00
	M. Bradford, - - -	For publishing in the Delaware Gazette, orders from the adjutant and inspector general, in 1815, - - - -	32 98

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 14.	John H. Dye, ensign, Virginia militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous, - - - - - -	16 02
	Lemuel Bradford, captain, 9th,	On account of contingencies, - -	174 99
15.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which their regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, . .	431 44
	Patrick M'Keon, lieut. 27th,	For his expenses in pursuit of deserters in June and July, 1814, per order of colonel Denniston, ...	22 80
	Dr. Robert O. Grayson, of Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to the place of original rendezvous, .	24 00

Date of settlement.	To whom paid. .	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
February 17.	Nathan Ashley, captain, Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous, ...	25 12
	R. Harrison, major, and George Negley, ensign, Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to the place of original rendezvous,	121 60
	Philip Barbour, lieut. col. Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to Upper Canada, and back to place of discharge, . .	108 00
	Joseph D. Thompson, capt. 26th	On account of contingencies, . .	35 00
	Chapman Johnson, captain Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous	14 80

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 18.	Es. Thomas Davenport, capt. Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to the original rendezvous, . .	24 00
	Sundry officers Pennsylvania militia, . . .	For their allowance as members of general courts martial for the trial of delinquents and deserters, from 9th January to 22d May, 1815, as appears from the muster rolls in the office of the paymaster general,	2,201 50
19.	James Morrison, contractor,	On account of contingencies . . .	134 16
20.	Joseph B. Underwood, lieut. Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from the place of original rendezvous to the several places to which his regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, .	24 00

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 21.	Joseph M'Dowell, adjutant general Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage from Newport, Kentucky, to Upper Canada, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	135 00
	Geo. Hartman, captain, .	For his allowance as a member of a general court martial for the trial of delinquents in Pennsylvania militia, in 1814, . .	88 75
	Nathaniel Brooke, major, Pennsylvania militia . .	For his services as judge advocate to a general court martial for the trial of delinquents of Pennsylvania militia, in 1814, .	158 75
22.	D. Rodman, lieut. and Thomas M'Intire, ensign, Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to New Orleans, and back to the place of discharge, . .	240 00

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 22.	John Hall, lieut. and Robert Douglass, ensign, Virginia militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous	28 80
	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which their regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, . .	737 72
	John Calloway, lieut. col. Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage in 1812 and 1813, from the original rendezvous to the places to which he marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	155 60
	Edward Sherman, captain, Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	24 00

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 24.	Jonathan Allen, . .	For amount of his account, allowed by the Secretary of War, for cost and other expenses in the cases of captain Samuel D. Harris vs. sundry persons, for endeavoring to seduce men from the United States' service, in 1814, ...	102 96
	John A. Lapsley, lieut. Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the places to which his regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	91 80
	Benjamin Warfield, captain, Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the places to which his regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	131 68

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 24.	John Green, major, Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the places to which he marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	56 00
	John Thompson, . .	For amount of his account, allowed by the Secretary of War, for storing, repairing, and delivering arms to volunteers and militia in United States' service, at Lewistown, in 1813 and 1814, ...	147 00
	Hugh May, ensign, 19th, .	On account of contingencies, . . .	6 00
	Henry Daniel, captain, 28th,	Do. do. do. . . .	287 97
	Daniel Connor, lieut. .	Do. do. do. . . .	20 37
25.	Sundry officers Virginia militia,	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	114 00

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
February 26.	Thomas Hunter, major, Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to the original rendezvous, . . .	22 00
27.	J. C. Kouns, lieut. 27th, .	On account of contingencies, . .	36 85
28.	Doctor Thomas Pollard, .	For transportation of baggage, as a surgeon in the United States' service, in 1812 and 1813, ...	108 80
	Thomas Towne, lieut. New Hampshire militia, .	For transportation of baggage, while in the United States' service, . . .	6 36
	Joseph Bryant, lieut. 33d,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	27 65
	John Bayley, lieut. col. 24th,	On account of contingencies, . .	54 60
	Jeremiah Greenleaf, lieut. 31st,	Do. do. do. . . .	754 95
	James Curry, captain, 33d,	Do. do. do. . . .	92 44
	John Armstrong, lieut. 22d,	Do. do. do. . . .	129 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 1.	John M. Holland, captain, Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	24 00
	George Hannah, captain, Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	14 40
	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the places to which they marched, and back to the place of dis harge, ...	260 00
	Roland Bark and James Wilson, officers of Kentucky militia,	For transportation of their baggage in 1813,	76 00
	John V. Barron, lieut. 11th,	On account of contingencies, . .	76 16
3.	Henry Crawford, lieut. Virginia militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to the place of rendezvous, . .	18 00

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 3.	Michael Hornbuck, ensign, Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage, in 1812, .	26 40
	Robert M'Connell, surgeon, Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage, . .	18 40
	William L. Morton, major,	For transportation of baggage from Ellicott's Mills to Charlotte Court House, Virginia,	26 60
	Willoughby Ashley and others, officers of Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage, as officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	308 40
	Thomas Roberts, captain, Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to Winchester, Va.	24 00
	John M'Donald, major, Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage into Upper Canada, under Governor Shelby, in 1813,	90 00

STATEMENT—Continued

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 3.	Angus O. Fraser, . .	For amount of his account, allowed by the Secretary of War, for his services as pilot and sailing master to a party of volunteers at New Orleans, from 2d April to 2d May, 1813, ...	262 53
	S. J. Wait, captain, . .	For his services as judge advocate to a general court martial, convened at Norfolk, 16th January, 1815, ...	18 75
	James Taylor, district paymaster, ...	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	1,033 78
			$ 29,536 91
From which deduct amount refunded, out of advances made for contingencies, from 1st day of January to 3d day of March, 1817, ...			4,075 64
		Balance,	$ 25,461 27

Department of War, Additional Accountant's Office,

PETER HAGNER, *late Additional Accountant.*

STATEMENT of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Military Establishment, between the 4th day of March, 1817, the day on which the office of the Third Auditor was established, and the 31st day of December following, exhibited in pursuance of the fifth section of the act of 3d March, 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several acts, for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 7.	Daniel Conner, lieutenant 28th infantry . . .	On account of contingencies . . .	41 22
	Carey Nicholas, captain 7th	Do. do. . . .	48 42
	Wm. O. Butler, captain	Do. do. . . .	53 05
8	John Hollingsworth, lieut.	Do. do. . . .	727 70
10	Nehemiah Noble, captain 31st	Do. do. . . .	8 58
11	Milo Mason, assistant deputy quarter master general	Do. do. . for which sum he is to be held accountable .	2,000

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 11.	Sundry officers of Pennsylvania militia . . .	For their allowance, as members of a general court martial, for the trial of delinquents and deserters	2,590 25
	Joseph C. De Hart, lieut. 15th	For payment made by him in April, 1814, while on the recruiting service for the hire of a musician	27 86
12.	Francis Preston, colonel, and James White maj. Va. ma.	For transportation of their baggage per certificate of second comptroller . .	187
	Henry Conway, lieutenant 2d infantry . . .	On account of contingencies . . .	8
14.	Allen Hamilton, lieutenant	For transportation of baggage . .	131
15.	William Ellis . . .	For apprehending deserters from the 10th infantry	100

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
March 15.	Jacob Visgar . . .	For damages sustained by him, by Colonel R. M. Johnson's volunteers, encamping on his land in 1814	620 75
17.	Sundry Persons . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of dicharge, to that of original rendezvous	107 28
	J. W. Mathews, major, and E. Brown, ensign . .	For transportation of baggage in March, 1813	72 50
18.	John Witcher . . .	For transportation of his baggage as a captain of North Carolina militia, in 1815	27 20
	Jacob Harroll, lieutenant	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk, to the original rendezvous . .	24 00
	Leonard Hoare, lieutenant 21st	For transportation of baggage from Buffalo, to Canandaigua, in September, 1814	5 40
20.	Samuel Smith . . .	For transportation of baggage in 1813 .	10 80

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 20,	J. Marshall, cashier P.B. Geo.	For one year, nine months, and eight days' interest on $ 100,000 loaned to general Thomas Pinckney, on account of the United States, in March, 1815, admitted by the Acting Secretary of War .	12,402 17
	John Wilson, major . .	For his services as a member of a general court martial, for the trial of delinquents of Pennsylvania militia, in 1814 .	71
24	Robert Scott, major Pennsylvania militia . .	For transportation of baggage in the United States' service, in 1812 and 1813 .	32
	Isaac Hodsdon, captain 33d	On account of contingencies . . .	41 47
26.	John B. Taylor, lieutenant 5th	Do. do.	207 17
	Elias Bealle, captain 43d	Do. do.	12 15
28.	Eli Ferry, ensign 25th .	For disbursements made by him for rent of barracks, &c. between 30th April, and 31st October, 1812	29

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
March 29.	Ralph Steele, lieutenant .	On account of contingencies . . .	28
April 3.	William Walker, captain 39th	On account of contingencies . . .	40 66
	Charles West, lieutenant 27th	For disbursements made by him, while on the recruiting service, in November, 1814, and February, 1815	260
4.	James Read A. D. Q. M. G.	On account of contingencies . . .	352 58
	Paul G. Hoit, ensign 11th	Do. do.	15 01
5.	Doctor Wm. Thomas .	For costs of a suit against him, for punishing a disorderly soldier in the hospital at Williamsville, in 1815, allowed by the Secretary of War	18 23
	Jacob Gans, lieut. Pa. militia	For transportation of baggage, from the place of discharge to his residence . .	10 20
	Almarin Smith, lieutenant 31st	For disbursements made by him, while recruiting, from 11th May, 1813, to 2d March, 1815, suspended on a former settlement, now admitted the objections to the vouchers having been removed	59 75

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
April 5.	Derrick Van Veighton, major,	For transportation of baggage, allowed by the Secretary of War, ...	89 80
7.	John Leonard, captain, 40th,	For disbursements made by him in 1814 and 1815, suspended on former settlement for want of the necessary vouchers, .	36
	John Dicks, ensign, Virginia militia, . . .	For transportation of his baggage from Fort Meigs to the original rendezvous, .	21
	David E. Twiggs, captain, 8th,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	12
	Sundry officers Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which the regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	224
8.	H. B. Armstrong, major, rifle regiment, . .	On account of contingencies, . .	5 50

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
April 10.	Benjamin Marshall, ensign, Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to the original rendezvous, . .	13 20
	Robert Swartwout, quartermaster general, . .	On account of contingencies, . .	150
	Morgan A. Heard, ensign, 2d rifle regiment, .	Do. do. do. . . .	70 95
	James Reed, captain, artillery,	Do. do. do. . . .	72 55
16.	W. Cutts, lieut. 33d, .	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	28 90
	Joseph Snow, lieut. 33d, .	On account of contingencies, . .	129 36
17.	Jesse Ice, captain, Virginia militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage, . .	33 12
	John Deloney, lieut. col. Ohio militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from Lower Sandusky and St. Clairsville, . .	33 60

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
April 18.	Neville Lindsay, lieut. Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to Upper Canada, and back to the place of discharge, .	54
	George Croghan, lieut. col. rifle regiment, . .	On account of contingencies, . .	50
22.	W. Booth, captain, Virginia militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from Fort Meigs to Randolph county, Virginia,	32 80
23.	E. B. Randolph, lieut. 20th,	On account of contingencies, . .	8 20
	William Findlay, treasurer of Pennsylvania, . .	For amount due to said state for interest paid to sundry banks, on a loan of 300,000 dollars, made to the United States in 1815,	33,670 97
	John G. Munn, lieut. 2d infantry, . . .	For expenses of a suit brought against him by the guardians of Nathaniel Cook, a minor, enlisted by him, for false imprisonment, allowed by the Secretary of War, .	26 81

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
April 24.	William M'Hatton, lieut. Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which his regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	114
25.	James Livingston, .	For amount allowed by the President of the United States for secret services, performed under the orders of general Wilkinson, in March and April, 1814, . .	166 60
	Jacob Mauzy, capt. Virginia militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to Harrisonburg, the place of original rendezvous, . . .	20
	Thomas Delano, captain, 23d,	On account of contingencies, . .	39 60
26.	Joseph Baldwin, lieut. 32d,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	148 88
	Do. Do. Do.	On account of contingencies, . .	162

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
April 26.	Amasa J. Brown, captain, 30th,	On account of contingencies, . .	39 50
	W. A. Tannehill, A. D. Q. M. G.	Do. do. do. . . .	123 80
28.	Robert M. Ewing, surgeon, Kentucky militia, .	For the balance of his transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which his regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge,	21
	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which their regiment marched, and back to the places of discharge, including the pay of one of said officers for four days attendance on a court martial, .	227 55
	Joseph C. Adams, captain, 34th,	On account of contingencies, . .	21 40
30.	Robert Davis and others, .	For transportation of baggage, . .	18

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			Dolls. Cts.
April 30.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which their regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, . .	126
	Francis Baldridge, lieut. 24th,	On account of contingencies, . .	44 27
	James Walker, lieut. 33d,	On account of contingencies, . .	4
May 3.	W. H. Bates, lieut. 38th, .	For disbursements made by him in 1813 and 1814, and transportation of baggage, suspended on settlement of 11th January, 1817, for want of vouchers, now produced,	73 20
5.	Wm. Linn and Green B. Palmer, officers of Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to the original rendezvous, . .	35 20

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
May 7.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which their regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, . .	150
8.	Levi Rollins, . . .	For apprehending a deserter from the United States' service, in January, 1815, .	50
9.	James M'Donald, major, .	On account of contingencies, . .	52 96
	John B. Hogan, do. .	Do. do. do. . . .	2,680 54
	Wade Hampton, major general,	Do. do. do. . . .	308
10.	Alexander Brownlow, captain 2d infantry, . .	Do. do. do. . . .	93 33
	Thomas L. Butler, capt. 28th,	Do. do. do. . . .	16 28
12.	Doctor Thomas Hampton, surgeon, Virginia militia,	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to the place of original rendezvous, .	18

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
May 13.	Jona. Been, captain,	For transportation of baggage while on a tour of duty from Salisbury to Portsmouth, New Hampshire	10 40
	John Kingsbury, .	For four months' services as a hired musician	60
	John Downer, lieut. 21st,	On account of contingencies, . .	83 28
	John Langdon, jun. deputy commissary, .	Do. do. do. . . .	978 30
14.	Thomas Gist, lieut. Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous	19 74
	Samuel Coleman, lieut. 19th,	On account of contingencies, . .	185 10
15.	Benj'n Poland, capt. 34th,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	47 25
	Lieutenant Ailshite and ensign Cauffman, Virginia militia,	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	14 40

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
May 15.	Captain Bowen and ensign Gale, of Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which their regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, . .	123 30
	John G. Howard, lieut. New York militia. . .	For transportation of baggage . .	10 20
22.	Sundry officers Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which their regiment marched, and back to the place of discharge, . .	240 59
	Le Roy Opie, 5th infantry,	On account of contingencies, . .	15 10
23.	Nathan Clarke, lieut. 37th,	Do. do. do. . .	56 76
24.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	254

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
May 24.	Ebenezer Dunning and Joseph Herrick, - -	For boarding and nursing a sick soldier, and for apprehending a deserter from 12th infantry, 1814, - - - -	27
	Sundry officers of Virginia militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	28
	Henry Beatty, lieut. col. Virginia militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to Winchester, in 1813, - -	36
	Thomas Bamford, lieut. 1st infantry, - -	On account of contingencies, - -	17 56
26.	John Gilkison, capt. Virginia militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to Winchester, in 1814, - -	24
	Norft Dorch, lieut. 39th, -	On account of contingencies, - -	6 91

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
May 30.	A. Henry, cashier State Bank South Carolina, -	For interest on a loan of 40,000 dollars, made to major general Pinckney, from 25th February, 1815, to 3d October, 1816,	3,853 33
	Zachariah Terrill, capt. Kentucky militia, -	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to Shelbyville, - -	80
June 2.	Abraham Depue, lieut. Kentucky militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which he marched, and back to the place of discharge, - - - -	84
4.	Henry Welch, captain, Virginia militia, - - -	For transportalion of baggage from Norfolk to Harrisonburg, - - - -	20
5.	George R. Gilmore, lieut. 43d,	On account of contingencies, - - -	87 69

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
June 6.	Es. Uriah Ingram, of Virginia militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	27 60
	Thomas Wyatt, lieut. 3d infantry, - -	For transportation of baggage from Louisville, Georgia, to New Orleans, per general orders of 29th December, 1814, -	40 14
7.	Return J. Meigs, Gov. Ohio,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his account as major general, - -	153 61
9.	James Stotts, ensign, Kentucky militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which he marched, and back to the place of discharge, - - - -	115 44
	Harry Toulman, -	On account of outstanding claims in the vicinity of Mobile, for which sum he is accountable, - - - -	371

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
June 9.	Sundry officers of Virginia militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	23 92
10.	S. S. Smith, lieut. 22d infantry,	On account of contingencies, - -	35 90
11.	Do. do. do.	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, - -	33 77
	Lieuts. Ferguson & Leftwitch, of Virginia militia, .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	34 80
	Joseph Snow's estate, lieut. 33d	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	18
14.	Ensigns Henderson and Ballinger, of Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage from Lexington to Fort Meigs and Herron river, .	68
	John Oliver, ensign, Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Richmond to Franklin county, . .	12

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
June 17.	John R. Bell, lieut. Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Fort Meigs to the original rendezvous,	24 60
	Eli Ferry, ensign, 25th,	For disbursements made by him between 30th April, 1812, and 7th December, 1812, for fuel, quarters, and transportation of bag gage, suspended on settlement of 26th March, 1817, for want of proper vouchers now produced, . . .	72
	Majors Palmer and M'Donald,	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	130
18.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	190 20

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
June 18.	John Goldthwaite, ensign, 31st	On account of contingencies, . .	60 88
21.	John A. Stevens, . .	For publishing sundry advertisements for the War Department, in 1814 and 1815,	21 50
24.	Samuel R. Coombs, captain Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which he marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	152
	John Hughey, lieut. Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which he marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	114
	Wm. Jones, captain, 8th,	On account of contingencies, . .	103 88
	T. Reynolds, lieut. 18th, .	Do. do. . . .	13 50

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
June 26.	Edward Worthington, B. Q. M. Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which he marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	30 30
	Benj'n Davenport, lieut. Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous	21 78
	Thomas Hyde, captain 43d,	On account of contingencies, . .	181 25
28.	John M'Kee, Indian agent,	On account of contingencies, for which he is accountable, ...	285 10
	Sundry officers of Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to original rendezvous, .	191 52
	James P. Hulse, lieut. R. R.	On account of contingencies, . .	17 05

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
June 30.	Sundry officers Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	241
	Thomas P. Smith, . .	For publishing in the Republican Star, at Easton, Md. sundry advertisements for the War Department, in the years 1814 and 1815, ...	88
July 3.	Wm. M. Davis, lieut. 7th infantry, . .	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	3 95
	Thomas M. Read, capt. 25th,	On account of contingencies, . .	10 12
3.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	369 20

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
July 7.	Captain Hairston and lieutenant Wade of Virginia militia,	For transportation of baggage from Richmond to Franklin county, Virginia, . .	28
9.	Daniel Lane, major 33d,	On account of contingencies	107 76
10.	Es. Thomas Johnson, major Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which he marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	68
	John B. Bibb, major Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which he marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	72
	James Goodhue, lieut. 10th,	On account of contingencies, . .	13 64
11.	Theodore L. Gourdine, capt. 43d	Do. do. do. : . .	155 17

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
July 14.	G. Caldwell, ensign Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from French town to Upper Canada, thence to the place of original rendezvous, . . .	54 12
	James Allen, brigadier general Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which he marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	243
15.	Thomas Delano, captain 23d,	On account of contingencies, . .	20 40
16.	William H. Gates, captain artillery, . . .	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	14 78
18.	Jeremiah Strode, major Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to sundry places, and back to the place of discharge, .	71 50

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
July 18.	Talbott Chambers, lieut. col. R. R.	On account of contingencies . . .	1,508 07
	Oliver Vance, lieut. 27th, .	Do. do. do. . . .	47 86
19.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	715 30
	James Ward. Ass't. D. Q. M. G.	On account of contingencies, .	1,236 96
21.	Lieut. Bruner & ensign Clarke, of Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from Urbana, Ohio, to sundry places, and back to Winchester, Kentucky, . .	136 08
	James H. Dearing, lieut. artillery, . . .	On account of contingencies, . .	35
22.	Benj'n B. Smith, Ass't. Q. M. Dept. . .	Do. do. do. . . .	107 58

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
July 23.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	283 44
25.	John C. Straughan, captain Virginia militia, .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to Northumberland Court House, Virginia,	13 36
28.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of dicharge, . . .	248
	William Glenn, .	For apprehending a deserter from 22d infantry, in 1814, . . .	50

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
July 30.	C. C. Acoff, of Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which he marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	54
31.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to Moravian Town, Upper Canada, and back to the place of discharge,	180
August 1.	Anthony Olney, lieut. New York militia, . .	For transportation of baggage, . .	9 60
2.	Horatio D. Gwatkin, lieut. Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to Moravian Town, and back to the place of discharge, .	54
4.	R. Patterson, lieut. col. and J. Taylor, lieut. Pennsylvania militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	57 60

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
August 4.	Isaac Forbes, of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from Louisville to Fort Harrison, and back, . .	25 20
6.	John V. Barron, lieut. 11th,	For transportation of baggage in 1813 and 1814, suspended on a former settlement for want of the orders, which are now produced, ...	19 98
	Geo. W. Boyd, lieut. 4th infantry, ...	On account of contingencies, . .	66 48
	James Walker, lieut. 33d,	Do. do. do. . . .	40
7.	Elias Libby, deputy marshal,	For amount of his account, allowed by the Secretary of War, for horse hire and expenses, including pay and services rendered in serving sundry subpoenas, in the case of brigadier general William Hull, in February, 1813, . . .	52 60

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
August 8.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	150 9½
	B. W. Ballard, captain Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which he marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	87 44
12.	Peter Matts, captain Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to Fort Harrison, and back to the place of discharge, .	33 60
	Elisha Smith, lieut. 30th infantry, . .	On account of contingencies, . .	38 87

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
August 13.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	1,216 20
	Sundry officers Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	337 96
	Barth'w Shaumburg, D. Q. M. G.	On account of contingencies, . .	435
	Joseph C. Belt, captain, 28th,	Do. do. do. . . .	33 63
14.	John D. Golt, ensign Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to Shelbyville, Kentucky, .	60
16.	Joseph C. Belt, captain, 28th,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	38 37

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
August 16.	Thomas Mellville, superintendant public buildings at Pittsfield, , . .	On account of contingencies, . .	25 18
18.	Sundry officers of Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous	122 64
	James Gibson, colonel rifle regiment, . . .	On account of contingencies, . .	3,585 94
19.	Andrew Johnson, lieut. R. R.	Do. do. do. . . .	7 50
25.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	497 02
	Elisha Hall, captain, 45th,	On account of contingencies, . .	134 14
	Benjamin Desha, captain R. R.	Do. do. do. . . .	94 02

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
August 25.	Giles B. Cooke, Asst. D. Q. M. G.	On account of contingencies,	120 88
	Parker Greenough, lieut. 4th infantry,	Do. do. do.	47 92
27.	John V. Barron, lieut. 11th,	For transportation of baggage from Sackett's Harbor to Rutland, Vermont, in 1814, suspended on a former settlement for want of vouchers, now produced,	17 16
	James Munday, lieut. 17th,	On account of contingencies,	131 25
	Henry Lee, major, 36th	Do. do. do.	1,104 74
	Aaron M'Intire, ensign, 23d,	Do. do. do.	76 67
	Jno. Sproul, captain, 13th,	Do. do. do.	5 68
28.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge,	400

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
August 29.	John Dunn, lieut. 33d infantry,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	28
30.	Joseph M'Gavock, lieut. 12th,	On account of contingencies, - -	98
September 1.	John Hamilton, captain Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Fort Harrison to the original rendezvous, and back,	33 60
	Daniel Berry, lieutenant,	For transportation of baggage from Detroit to St. Clairsville, . .	20 40
	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the Moravian towns, and back to the place of discharge, .	243 10
2.	John G. Meaux, major Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Louisville, Kentucky, to New Orleans, and back,	200
	Hanson Hays, lieut. 33d,	On account of contingencies, . .	134 81

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
September 3.	Edward Wilborn, captain Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to Russelville, Kentucky, .	64
8.	Jared Ingersoll, captain 9th,	On account of contingencies . . .	74
9.	James W. Bryson, A. D. Q. M. G. . . .	Do. do. do. . . .	24 88
11.	George G. Ross, .	For transportation of baggage, as lieutenant and brigade major of Kentucky militia, in 1813, ...	47 20
	Mathew D. Danvers, capt. 29th	On account of contingencies . . .	36 97
	Isaac B. Barber, 9th	Do. do. do. . . .	4 25
12.	Peter Dudley, major Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage, . .	240
	Chauncey Bestor, lieut. 1st infantry, . .	On account of contingencies . . .	266 98
18.	Reubin Chamberlain, capt. 2d,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	15

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
September 19.	Return Strong, lieut. 30th,	On account of contingencies, . .	26 77
22.	Jno. Goldthwaite, ensign 31st,	Do. do. do. . . .	31 12
23.	Calmes Catlett, lieut. Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to Winchester, in 1814, . .	19 50
	Samuel M'Cormick, captain rangers, . .	For transportation of baggage from Washington City to Lawrence county, Ohio, under an order of the Secretary of War, 9th August, 1813, . . .	50 96
	Lewis Riddle, lieut. of Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage to Newport, Kentucky, in 1813, . .	73 80
24.	John Hatch, lieutenant 31st,	On account of contingencies, . .	63 90

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
September 27.	Major Holt and quartermaster Coleman, of Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from their places of discharge to their original rendezvous, . . .	142
	Sundry officers of Pennsylvania militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	136 60
	George Miller, lieut. Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to the original rendezvous,	22 50
	James Ewing, lieut. and Jacob Killer, ensign Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from and to sundry places, on a tour of duty at Norfolk, in 1814, ...	60

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
September 27.	John Goldthwaite, ensign 31st,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, ...	8 98
	J. Woodbridge, cashier Bank of Chilicothe, Ohio, .	For interest on 100,000 dollars, advanced by said bank, on two bills drawn by A. Kingsley, district paymaster, in September, 1814, and paid by the paymaster general in February, 1815, allowed by the Secretary of War, . . .	2,466 66
	Benjamin Watson, major 25th,	On account of contingencies, . .	226 30
	John B. Hogan, major,	Do. do. do. . . .	16 25
	Thomas I. Robeson, lieut. 4th R. R. . .	Do. do. do. . . .	204 47
29.	Wm. P. Hall, lieut. Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to the original rendezvous, . .	31 20

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
September 29.	Sundry officers of Virginia militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	352 12
30.	John W Sproat, ensign, 16th,	On account of contingencies, . .	170 43
October 1.	James Parker, lieut. Ohio militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Fort Meigs to Zanesville, in 1813, . .	12
	David Long, captain, .	For transportation of baggage . .	28 80
	Sundry officers of Virginia militia, - - -	For transportation of baggage, on a tour of duty, in 1814, ...	109 60
2.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places of discharge, . . .	204

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
October 2.	David Adams, lieut. Kentucky militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to the original rendezvous, .	60
	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places of discharge, - - - -	310
3.	V. Prewit, ensign Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which he marched, and back to Lexington, . - - - -	44 40
	Crambaugh & Rhea, .	For publishing orders from the adjutant and inspector general and ordnance department, in 1814 and 1815, . .	39

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
October 4.	James M'Dowell, major Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which he marched, and back, .	39
6.	Crambaugh and Rhea, .	For publishing a proclamation of the President, granting pardon to deserters, in June, 1814, ...	13 50
	Sundry officers of Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage, whilst in the United States' service, in 1814 and 1815,	59 24
7.	John Phillips, P. M. Pennsylvania militia, .	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	19 32
	Thomas M. Vincent, lieut. col. 34th, . .	On account of contingencies, . .	263 52
	Joseph Hopkins, lieut. 11th,	Do. do. do. . . .	40 35

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
October 13.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	843 36
14.	Philip Allensworth, lieut. Virginia militia, .	For transportation of baggage from Richmond to the original rendezvous, .	8 40
15.	Francis P. Woolsey, lieut. artillery, . .	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . .	78
17.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	125

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
October 18.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, - -	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	1,445 20
20.	Sundry officers of Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to Orange Court House, Virginia, .	108 80
	John B. Byrn, lieutenant Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to Harrison county, . . .	30
	Joseph Botts, lieut. Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to Woodville, Virginia, . .	15
	Jacob T. Fishback, capt. & Samuel Granam, captain Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to Wythe county, Virginia, . .	64

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
October 22.	Jona. S. Cool, surgeon's mate,	For transportation of baggage from Belle Fontaine to Fort Osage, in July, 1814,	18
	Thomas Gregg, captain Virginia militia, . .	For amount of his account for transportation of baggage, in 1813 and 1814, from the places of discharge to the original rendezvous, ...	26 40
	Robert Stewart, lieut. 2d artillery, . .	On account of contingencies, . .	46 05
23.	Robt. Turner, lieut. 2d infantry,	For transportation of baggage from Washington to New Orleans, and back, in 1814 and 1815, ...	147 72
27.	William Rhodes, lieut. Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to the original rendezvous, .	60
28.	James Stewart, ensign, Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage, .	36

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
October 29.	Richard Davenport, colonel of Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage, in 1813, from Newport, Kentucky, to Upper Canada, and back to Danville, . .	135
	Joshua Barbee, lieut. col. and Benjamin H. Perkins, major of Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	91 20
30.	John Poague, lieut. Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Newport, Kentucky, to Upper Canada, and back to Maysville, . . .	108
31.	John Bradey, lieut. 22d infantry	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	4 75

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
October 30.	William A. Coleman,	For publishing advertisements for the adjutant and inspector general, in March and May, 1815,	6 08
November 3.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge,	362 22
	Es. Andrew Burke, ensign Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage from Newport, Kentucky, to Upper Canada, and back to Limestone,	54
5.	Robert Courtney and John Saunders, lieutenants Virginia militia,	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to Morgantown, in 1814,	55 80

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
November 5.	John O. Fallon, captain 2d infantry, . . .	On account of contingencies, . .	134 17
7.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, . . .	95 20
10.	Eleazer Williams, . .	For services rendered by him during the late war, from 26th October, 1813, to 18th February, 1815, admitted by the Secretary of War, ...	859 40
11.	Daniel George, lieut. 45th,	On account of contingencies, . .	5 96
	Thomas Joyce, captain Kentucky militia, .	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to Louisville, . . .	80

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
November 12.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of discharge, ...	84 72
	John A. Burd, captain light dragoons, ...	On account of contingencies	693 35
14.	Daniel C. Bryant, captain 31st,	Do. do. do.	161 24
15.	John Langdon, jun. .	For amount of his account, allowed by the Secretary of War, as a commission on his disbursements, while acting assistant deputy quartermaster general, 9th December, 1813, to 19th June, 1816, . . .	773 75
20.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, ...	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places of discharge, ...	132 60

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
November 20.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the several places to which they marched, and back to the place of dicharge, . . .	164
21.	John Roberts, captain Pennsylvania volunteers, .	For transportation of baggage from Salem, Mass. to Cumberland, Pennsylvania,	26
	Alex. C. W. Fanning, major,	On account of contingencies, . .	339 22
	E. B. Randolph, lieut. 26th,	Do. do. do. . . .	28
25.	Jacob Downer, and Edward Gilchrist, lieutenants Pennsylvania militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of discharge to that of original rendezvous	22 80
26.	Wm. G. Mills, lieut. 14th,	On account of contingencies, . . .	57 15
27.	Richard Whartenby, capt. 5th,	Do. do. do. . . .	130 53

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
November 28.	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to their several places of discharge, . . .	182 26
December 2.	James Moore, ensign, Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Richmond to the original rendezvous, .	8 40
3.	David Huston, lieut. Kentucky militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to Bardstown, Kentucky, .	60
	Jesse Henkle, captain, and John Henkle, lieut. of Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from Norfolk to Pendleton Court House, . .	49
4.	J. S. Ball, colonel Virginia militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the place of rendezvous to that of discharge, .	11 52

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls. Cts.*
December 4.	David Robinson, marshal district Vermont,	For summoning witnesses to attend a general court martial, at Philadelphia, in 1813, for the trial of general Wm. Hull,	55 50
	Sundry officers of Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage from Newport to Maysville, in 1813,	172
5.	Johnson Dysart, P. M. Kentucky militia,	On account of contingencies,	3
6.	Robert Barrett, major Kentucky militia,	For transportation of baggage from Newport to Maysville,	90
	Daniel Lane, major,	On account of contingencies,	75 16
8.	Jacob Brown, lieutenant,	Do. do. do.	608 48
9.	Florant Medine, lieut. 15th,	Do. do. do.	52 12

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes	Amount.
1817.			*Dolls.* *Cts.*
December 10.	Two officers Kentucky and Illinois militia, . .	For transportation of baggage from the original rendezvous to the place of discharge,	98
	Loring Palmer, captain 9th,	On account of contingencies, . .	161 82
	Rice L. Stewart, . .	Do. do. do. . . .	1 04
11.	Martin Scott, lieut. 26th, .	Do. do. do. . . .	73 54
13.	Benjamin White, lieut. 45th,	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	13 50
15.	David C. Hibbitts, lieut. R. R.	On account of contingencies, . .	8 73
16.	Thomas M. Read, capt. 25th,	Do. do. do. . . .	60 77
17.	David C. Hibbitts, lieut. R. R.	For balance in his favor, on settlement of his contingent account, . . .	59 17
22.	Samuel G. Earle, capt. 43d,	On account of contingencies, . .	218 06
23.	Cotton Ward, lieut. 24th,	Do. do. do. . . .	29 20
24.	Amasa J. Brown, capt. 30th,	Do. do. do. . . .	1 10
			$ 101,101 05

Amount brought forward, ...	$ 101,101 05
From which deduct amount refunded out of advances made for contingencies, from 4th day of March to 31st day of December, 1817, inclusive, . . .	38,399 54
Balance, .	$ 62,701 51

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, January 26, 1818.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

REPORTS

Of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, upon the subject of domestic manufactures, made to the House of Representatives of the United States, at the First Session of the Fourteenth Congress.

FEBRUARY 13, 1818.

Ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives.

Report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to which was referred the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of cotton wool. February 13, 1816. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to which was referred the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of cotton wool, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The committee were conscious, that they had no ordinary duty, to perform, when the House of Representatives referred, to their consideration, the memorials and petitions, of the manufacturers of cotton wool. In obedience to the instructions of the House, they have given great attention to the subject, and beg leave to present the result, of their deliberations.

They are not a little apprehensive, that they have not succeeded, in doing justice, to a subject so intimately connected, with the advancement and prosperity, of agriculture and commerce—a subject which enlightened statesmen and philosophers have deemed not unworthy, of their attention and consideration.

It is not the intention of the committee, to offer any theoretical opinions of their own, or of others. They are persuaded that a display, of speculative opinions would not meet with approbation. From these views, the committee are disposed to state facts, and to make such observations only, as shall be intimately connected with, and warranted by, them.

Prior to the years 1806 and 1807 establishments. for manufacturing cotton wool had not been attempted, but in a few instances, and on a limited scale. Their rise and progress are attributable, to embarrassments, to which commerce was subjected; which embarrassments originated, in causes not within the control of human prudence.

While commerce flourished; the trade which had been carried on with the continent of Europe, with the East Indies, and with the colonies of Spain, and France, enriched our enterprizing merchants, the benefits of which were sensibly felt, by the agriculturalists, whose wealth and industry were increased and extended. When external commerce was suspended the capitalists, throughout the Union became solicitous, to give activity to their capital. A portion of it, it is believed, was directed, to the improvement of agriculture, and not an inconsiderable portion of it, as it appears, was likewise employed, in erecting establishments, for manufacturing, cotton wool. To make this statement as satisfactory as possible—to give it all the certainty, that it is susceptible of attaining, the following facts are respectfully submitted, to the consideration of the House. They show the rapid progress, which has been made, in a few years, and evidently, the ability to carry them on, with certainty, of success, should a just and liberal policy regard them as objects deserving encouragement.

IN THE YEAR	Bales of cotton manufactured in manufacturing establishments.
1800	500
1805	1,000
1810	10,000
1815	90,000

This statement, the committee have no reason to doubt; nor have they any to question the truth, of the following succinct statement, of the capital, which is employed, of the labor, which it commands, and of the products, of that labor:

Capital - - - - - - - - - -	$40,000,000
Males employed. from the age of seventeen and upwards	10,000
Women and female children - - - - - -	66,000
Boys, under seventeen years of age - - - -	24,000
Wages of one hundred thousand persons, averging $150 each - - - - - - - -	$15,000,000

Cotton wool manufactured, ninety thousand bales amounting to - - - - - -	lb. 27,000,000
Number of yards of cotton, of various kinds	yds. 81,000,000
Cost, per yard, averaging 30 cents - -	$ 24,300,000

The rise and progress, of such establishments can excite, no wonder. The inducements to industry, in a free government are numerous and inviting. Effects are always, in unison, with their causes. The inducements consist, in the certainty and security, which every citizen enjoys, of exercising exclusive dominion, over the creations, of his genius, and the products, of his labor; in procuring, from his native soil, at all times, with facility, the raw materials, that are required, and in the liberal encouragement, that will be accorded, by agriculturalists to those, who, by their labor, keep up a constant, and increasing demand, for the produce of agriculture.

Every state will participate, in those advantages. The resources of each will be explored, opened, and enlarged. Different sections, of the Union will, according to their position, the climate, the population, the habits of the people, and the nature, of the soil, strike into that line, of industry, which is best adapted, to their interest and the good of the whole; an active and free intercourse, promoted and facilitated, by roads and canals, will ensue; prejudices, which are generated by distance, and the want of inducements, to approach each other, and reciprocate benefits, will be removed; information will be extended; the Union will acquire strength and solidity, and the constitution of the United States, and that of each state, will be regarded as fountains, from which flow numerous streams of public and private prosperity.

Each government, moving in its appropriate orbit, performing with ability, its separate functions, will be endeared, to the hearts of a good and grateful people.

The states that are most disposed, to manufactures, as regular occupations, will draw from the agricultural states, all the raw materials, which they want, and not an inconsiderable portion also, of the necessaries of life; while the latter will, in addition to the benefits, which they, at present, enjoy, always command, in peace or in war, at moderate prices, every species of manufacture, that their wants may require. Should they be inclined to manufacture for themselves, they can do so, with success, because they have all the means, in their power to erect and to extend at pleasure, manufacturing establishments. Our wants being supplied, by our own ingenuity, and industry, exportation of specie to pay, for foreign manufactures, will cease.

The value of American produce, at this time exported, will not enable the importers, to pay for the foreign manufactures imported. Whenever the two accounts shall be fairly stated, the balance against the United States will be found, to be many millions of dollars. Such is the state of things, that the change must be, to the advantage of the United States. The precious metals will be attracted, to them,

the diffusion of which, in a regular and uniform current, through the great arteries and veins, of the body politic, will give to each member health and vigor.

In proportion as the commerce, of the United States depends, on agriculture and manufactures, as a common basis, will it increase and become independent, of those revolutions and fluctuations, which the ambition and jealousy, of foreign governments are too apt to produce. Our navigation will be quickened; and supported as it will be, by internal resources, never before, at the command of any nation, will advance to the extent, of those resources.

New channels of trade, to enterprize, no less important, than productive, are opening, which can be secured only by a wise, and prudent policy, appreciating their advantage.

If want, of foresight should neglect the cultivation and improvement of them, the opportune moment may be lost, perhaps for centuries, and the energies, of this nation be thereby prevented, from developing themselves, and from making the boon, which is proferred, our own.

By trading, on our own capital, collisions, with other nations, if they be not entirely done away, will be greatly diminished.

This natural order, of things exhibits, the commencement of a new epoch, which promises peace, security, and repose, by a firm and steady reliance on the produce, of agriculture, on the treasures, that are embosomed, in the earth, on the genius, and ingenuity, of our manufacturers and mechanics, and on the intelligence, and enterprize of our merchants.

The government, possessing the intelligence, and the art of improving the resources, of the nation, will increase its efficient powers, and enjoying the confidence, of those, whom it has made happy, will oppose to the assailant of the nation's rights, the true, the only invincible Ægis, the unity of will, and strength. Causes producing war, will be few. Should war take place, its calamitous consequences will be mitigated, and the expenses and burdens, of such a state of things, will fall with a weight less oppressive, and injurious on the nation. The expenditures of the last war, were greatly increased, by a dependence on foreign supplies. The prices incident, to such a dependence, will always be high.

Had not our nascent manufacturing establishments increased, the quantity of commodities, at that time in demand, the expenditures would have been much greater, and consequences the most fatal, and disastrous, alarming even in contemplation, would have been the fate, of this nation. The experience, of the past, teaches a lesson, never to be forgotten, and points emphatically to the remedy. A wise government, should heed its admonitions, or the independence, of this nation will be exposed to " the shafts of fortune."

The committee, keeping in view, the interest of the nation, cannot refrain from stating, that cotton fabrics imported, from India, interfere not less, with that encouragement, to which agriculture is

justly entitled, than they do with that, which ought reasonably to be accorded, to the manufacturers of cotton wool. The raw material, of which, they are made, is the growth of India, and of a quality, inferior to our own.

The fabrics themselves, in point of duration, and use, are likewise inferior, to the substantial fabrics of American manufacture. Although the India cotton fabrics, can be sold for a lower price, than the American, yet the difference in the texture is so much, in favor of the American, that the latter may be safely considered as the cheapest.

The distance of most of the western states, from the ocean, the exuberant richness, of the soil, and the variety of its products, forcibly impress the mind, of the committee with a belief, that all these causes conspire, to encourage manufactures, and to give an impetus and direction, to such a disposition. Although the western states, may be said to be in the gristle, in contemplation, of that destiny, to which they are hastening, yet the products of mnnufactures, in those states are beyond every calculation, that could reasonably be made; contrary to the opinion, of many enlightened, and virtuous men, who have supposed, that the inducements to agriculture, and the superior advantages of that life, would suppress any disposition, to that sort of industry. But theories, how ingeniously soever, they may be constructed, how much soever, they may be made, to conform to the laws, of symmetry and beauty, are no sooner brought, into conflict with facts, than they fall into ruins. In viewing their fragments, the mind is irresistibly led, to render the homage due, to the genius and taste of the architects; but cannot refrain, from regretting the waste, to no purpose, of superior intellects. The western states, prove, the fallacy, of such theories; they appear in their growth, and expansion, to be in advance of thought; while the political economist is drawing their portraits, their features change, and enlarge, with such rapidity, that his pencil, in vain endeavors to catch their expression, and to fix their physiognomy.

It is to their advantage, to manufacture, because, by decreasing the bulk, of the articles, they at the same time, increase their value, by labor, bring them to market, with less expense, and with the certainty, of obtaining the best prices.

Those states understanding their interest, will not be diverted, from its pursuit. In the encouragement, of manufactures, they find a stimulus, for agriculture.

The manufacturers of cotton, in making application, to the national government, for encouragement, have been induced to do so, for many reasons. They know, that their establishments are new, and in their infancy, and that they have, to encounter a competition, with foreign establishments, that have arrived at maturity, that are supported, by a large capital, and that have from the government, every protection, that can be required.

The American manufacturers expect, to meet with all the em-

barrassments, which a jealous, and monopolizing policy, can suggest. The committee are sensible, of the force, of such considerations. They are convinced, that old practices and maxims will not be abandoned, to favor the United States. The foreign manufacturers, and merchants will put in requisition, all the powers, of inginuity; will practise, whatever art can devise, and capital can accomplish, to prevent the American manufacturing establishments, from striking root and flourishing, in their rich and native soil. By the allowance of bounties and drawbacks, the foreign manufacturers, and merchants will be furnished, with additional means of carrying on the conflict, and of ensuring success.

The American manufacturers, have good reason for their apprehensions; they have much at stake. They have a large capital employed, and are feelingly alive, for its fate. Should the national government, not afford them protection, the dangers which invest and threaten them, will destroy, all their hopes, and will close their prospects of utility to their country. A reasonable encouragement, will sustain and keep them erect; but if they fall, they fall never to rise again.

The foreign manufacturers, and merchants know this, and will redouble with renovated zeal, the stroke to prostrate them. They also know, that should the American manufacturing establishments fall, their mouldering piles—the visible ruins, of a legislative breath, will warn all, who shall tread, in the same footsteps, of the doom, the inevitable destiny, of their establishments.

The national government, in viewing, the disastrous effects, of a short-sighted policy, may relent; but, what can relenting avail? Can it raise the dead to life? Can it give, for injuries inflicted, the reparation that is due? Industry, in every ramification, of society, will feel the shock, and generations, will, as they succeed each other, feel the effects of its undulations. Dissatisfaction will be visible every where, and the lost confidence, and affections of the citizens, will not be, the least, of the evils, the government will have, to deplore. But should the national government, pursuing an enlightened and liberal policy, sustain and foster the manufacturing establishments, a few years would place them, in a condition to bid defiance, to foreign competition, and would enable them, to increase the industry, wealth, and prospertity, of the nation; and to afford, to the government, in times of difficulty and distress, whatever it may require, to support public credit, while maintaining the rights of the nation.

Providence, in bountifully placing, within our reach, whatever can minister, to happiness and comfort, indicates plainly to us, our duty—and what we owe, to ourselves. Our resources are abundant, and inexhautible.

The stand, that Archimedes wanted, is given to the national, and state governments—and labor-saving machinery tenders the lever—the power, of bringing those resorces, into use.

This power imparts, incalculable advantages, to a nation whose

population is not full. The United States require, the use of this power, because they do not abound, in population. The diminution of manual labor, by means of machinery, in the cotton manufacture, in Great Britain, was, in the year 1810, as two hundred to one.

Our manufactures, have already availed, themselves of this power, and have profited by it. A little more experience, in making machines, and in managing them, with skill, will enable our manufacturers, to supply more fabrics, than are necessary, for the home demand.

Competition will make the prices, of the articles low, and the extension, of the cotton manufactories, will produce, that competition.

One striking an important advantage, which labor-saving machines bestow, in this, that in all their operations, they require few men, as a reference, to another part, of this report will show. No apprehensions can then be seriously entertained, that agriculture will be, in danger of having, its efficient labourers, withdrawn from its service.

On the contrary, the manufacturing establishments, increasing the demand, for raw materials, will give to agriculture new life, and expansion.

The committee after having, with great deference, and respect, presented to the House, this important subject, in various points, of view, feel themselves constraind, before concluding, this report, to offer a few more observations, which they consider as being immediately connected, with it, and not less so, with the present, and futnre prosperity of this nation.

The prospects, of an enlarged commerce, are not flattering.

Every nation, in times of peace will supply, its own wants, from its own resources, or from those, of other nations.

When supplies are drawn, from foreign countries, the intercourse, which will ensue, will furnish employment, to the navigation only, of the countries connected, by their reciprocal wants.

Our concern does not arise from, nor can it be increased by, the limitation, which our navigation and trade will have prescribed, to them, by the peace and apparent repose, of Europe.

Our apprehensions arise, from causes, that cannot animate, by their effects. Look wheresoever, the eye can glance, and what are the objects, that strike the vision. On the continent, of Europe, industry, deprived, of its motive and incitement, is paralized; the accumulated wealth, of ages, seized by the hand, of military despotism, is appropriated to, and squandered on objects, of ambition; the order of things unsettled, and confidence, between man and man annihilated. Every moment is looked for, with tremulous, anxious, and increased solicitude; hope languishes; and commercial enterprise, stiffens with fear. The political horizon appears, to be calm, but many, of no ordinary sagacity, think they behold signs portentous,

of a change, the indications, of a violent tempest, which, will again rage, and desolate, that devoted region.

Should this prediction fail, no change, for the better, under existing circumstances, can take place. Where despotism—military despotism reigns—silence and fearful stillness, must prevail.

Such is the prospect, which continental Europe, exhibits, to the enterprize of American merchants.

Can it be possible, for them to find, in that region, sources which will supply them, with more than seventeen millions, of dollars, the balance due, for British manufactures imported; this balance, being over and above, the value, of all the exports, to foreign countries, from the United States. The view, which is given of the dreary prospect of commercial advantages accruing, to the United States, by an intercourse, with continental Europe, is believed to be just. The statement made, of the great balance, in favor of Great Britain due, from the United States, is founded, on matter, of fact.

In the hands, of Great Britain, are gathered together, and held many powers, which, they have not been accustomed hitherto, to feel and to exercise.

No improper motives are intended, to be imputed, to that government. But does not experience teach a lesson, that should never be forgotten, that governments, like individuals, are apt "to feel power and forget right." It is not inconsistent, with national decorum, to become circumspect and prudent. May not the government, of Great Britain be inclined, in analysing the basis, of her political power, to consider and regard the United States, as her rival, and to indulge an improper jealousy, the enemy of peace and repose?

Can it be politic, in any point of view, to make the United States dependant, on any nation, for supplies absolutely necessary, for defence, for comfort, and for accommodation?

Will not the strength, the political energies of this nation be materially impaired, at any time, but fatally so, in those of difficulty and distress, by such dependance?

Do not the suggestions of wisdom plainly show, that the security, the peace and the happiness, of this nation depend on opening and enlarging all our resources, and drawing from them, whatever shall be required, for public use or private accommodation?

The committee, from the views, which they have taken, consider the situation, of the manufacturing establishments, to be perilous. Some have decreased, and others have suspended business. A liberal encouragement will put them, again into operation with increased powers; but should it be withheld, they will be prostrated. Thousands will be reduced to want, and wretchedness. A capital, of near sixty millions of dollars will become inactive, the greater part, of which will be a dead loss, to the manufacturers. Our improvidence, may lead, to fatal consequences: the powers, jealous, of our growth, and prosperity, will acquire the resources and strength, which, this government neglects, to improve. It requires no prophet,

to foretel the use, that foreign powers will make, of them. The committee, from all the considerations, which they have given, to this subject, are deeply impressed, with a conviction, that the manufacturing establishments, of cotton wool are, of real utility, to the agricultural interest, and that they contribute, much to the prosperity, of the Union. Under the influence, of this conviction, the committee beg leave, to tender, respectfully, with this report, the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after the 30th day, of June next, in lieu of the duties now authorized, by law, there be laid, levied, and collected, on cotton goods, imported into the United States, and territories thereof, from any foreign country whatever,
per centum ad valorem, being not less cents per yard.

Report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, on the memorials and petitions of the manufacturers of wool. March 6, 1816. Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The Committee, of Commerce and Manufactures, to which, was referred the memorials, and petitions, of the manufacturers, of wool, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The committee having given this subject, all the consideration, that its importance merits, beg leave to present, with due respect, to the House, the result, of their investigations.

The correctness, of the following estimate the committee are nowise disposed, to question:

Amount of capital supposed, to be invested in buildings, machinery, &c. - - - - -		$ 12,000,000
Value of raw material consumed annually	$ 7,000,000	
Increase of value by manufacturing	12,000,000	
Value of woolen goods manufactured annually		$ 19,000,000
Number of persons employed — Constantly -	50,0000	
Occasionally	50,000	
		100,000

The committee having, in a report presented, to the House on the 13th, of February last, on the memorials and petitions, of the manufacturers of cotton, expressed their opinion, on the policy, of fostering manufacturing establishments, consider themselves relieved, from the necessity of repeating, the same arguments. Every reason then urged, for sustaining the cotton manufacturing establishments apply, with equal force, in favor of the woolen. The committee influenced, by the same reasons, feel themselves bound, to accord the same jnstice, to the manufacturers of wool.

The following resolution is, therefore, with due respect, submitted to the House:

Resolved, That from and after the 30th day of June next, in lieu of the duties now authorized by law, there be laid, levied, and collected, on woolen goods imported, into the United States and territories thereof, from any foreign country whatever
per centum ad valorem.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A RETURN OF THE ARMS AND MILITARY STORES

FURNISHED TO

THE RESPECTIVE STATES,

UNDER

THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWELVE.

FEBRUARY 20, 1818.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY E. DE KRAFFT.

1818.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

February 19, 1818.

SIR,

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, directing the Secretary of War to lay before that House "a return of the arms and military stores furnished to the respective states, under the provisions of the law of 1808, appropriating, anuually, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for the furnishing arms and military equipments to the whole body of the militia of the United States, and also, to inform the House on what principle the distribution hath been made," I have the honor to transmit the statements marked A and B, accompanied by a letter from the Ordnance Department.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

The Speaker of the House of
Representatives of the United States.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

February 14, 1818.

SIR,

In answer to the call of the honorable the House of Representatives of 31st Dec. ultimo, as communicated from your department, for "a return of the arms and military stores furnished to the respective states, under the provisions of the law of 1808," I have the honor, in obedience to your directions, to submit the following report:

An account was made out in the Department of War, from the vouchers transmitted to this office, and that of the late Superintendent General of Military Supplies, of the whole number of arms which appeared to have been delivered under the law of 1808, amounting, as per statement accompanying this report, and marked A, to 62,606.

Taking that account as a basis, an apportionment was made of the number, or part thereof, which each state was entitled to, according to its effective militia; the respective numbers of which will appear in the statement marked B, and annexed thereto.

The document marked A, will also exhibit wherein some states have received more, and others less, than their respective proportions of arms.

The apportionment and adjustment thus made, was considered by the Depa.tment of War, as bringing them up to the 1st January, 1816; and the final settlement, and future arrangements for deliveries, were referred to the Department of Ordnance.

In obedience to that reference, circular letters were addressed on the 18th September, 1816, and 15th April, 1817, to the executive authorities of the several states, by the Department of Ordnance, announcing that it would take measures for a general settlement of the accounts of arms (in whatever way delivered) between them and the United States; that it would be prepared to make further deliveries where they should be due; and that where balances appeared against any particular state, the amount would be included in the next quota which should be assigned to it. Intimation was also given that where artillery should be preferred, in lieu of arms, this department would furnish it accordingly.

The officers of the Ordnance Department have, since those communications, attended to the service which devolved upon them, as far as has been found practicable, as will more fully appear under the head of "*Remarks*," which are attached to the statement marked A.

Considerable embarrassment and delay occurred in the performance of that service, from the difficulty of obtaining regular and correct vouchers for the deliveries of arms, as directed by the law of

1808, in distinction from those delivered to the militia, whilst in the service of the United States, during the late war—a difficulty perhaps unavoidable, from the extensive scenes of military operations, and the consequent loose or incorrect manner in which accounts of the deliveries of arms, and other munitions of war, were made and recorded.

It will be perceived from the exhibit, marked B, that the returns of the effective militia in the respective states is very deficient; some of them being of a very remote date. Partial returns have been received for 1816 and 1817, at the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General of United States' army, but it will be necessary, and it is respectfully recommended, that measures be taken for obtaining more complete returns to that office, agreeably to laws of 8th May, 1792, and 2d March, 1803, before another apportionment of arms be assigned to the respective states.

This department is continuing its exertions to effect a settlement up to the 1st January, 1816, as speedily as possible; greater delay has been hitherto experienced than was originally anticipated.

With much respect, I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD,
Lt. Col. of Ordnance.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun,
Department of War.

B.

STATEMENT of the Militia of the United States, taken from the latest Returns of States and Territories, and upon which was predicated the apportionment of Arms to the different States, under the law of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, a statement of which accompanies this return.

States and Territories.	*Date of return.*	*Aggregate.*
New Hampshire	1813	24,902
Massachusetts	1815	69,175
Vermont	1809	20,259
Rhode Island	1814	8,255
Connecticut	1815	18,309
New York	1814	95,026
New Jersey	1815	36,966
Pennsylvania	1812	99,414
Delaware	1813	7,448
Maryland	1811	32,189
Virginia	1815	83,847
North Carolina	1815	43,217
South Carolina	1815	32,202
Georgia	1815	27,480
Kentucky	1815	49,719
Tennessee	1812	29,193
Ohio	1814	36,771
Louisiana. (No return)	—	—
District of Columbia	1812	2,252
Mississippi Territory	1812	5,291
Indiana Territory	1814	5,010
Illinois Territory. (No return)	—	—
Missouri Territory	1814	2,812
Michigan Territory. (No return)	—	—
		729,737

Ordnance Department, February 19, 1818.

G. BOMFORD, Lt. Col. of Ordnance.

A.

STATEMENT of Small Arms, to which the several States and Territories are entitled, according to the last returns of the Militia; the number received by the Executive authorities, with the deficit and overplus of the respective proportions.

States and Territories.	Proportion of 62,606 muskets, according to returns.	Received by the executives.	Less than the proportion.	More.	Settlements have been made with the following states.	Remarks.
New Hampshire	2,136	1,400	736	-	New Hampshire.	Settlement effected with the state of New Hampshire, up to the 1st January, 1816, and a balance of 736 stands of arms delivered to said state, agreeably to the foregoing apportionment.
Massachusetts	5,935	3,100	2,835	-	Massachusetts.	Settlement is also made with the state of Massachusetts, up to the 1st January, 1816, and a balance of 2,835 stands of arms was delivered that state, conformably to the foregoing apportionment.
Vermont	1,738	2,500	-	762	Vermont.	Settlement was made with the state of Vermont, and it was ascertained that said state had received 762 stands of arms more than its quota, up to the 1st January, 1816.
Rhode Island	708	2,000	-	1,292	-	It is expected a settlement will speedily be effected with the state of Rhode Island.
Connecticut	1,571	2,000	-	429	-	No report from the executive of this state.
New York	8,153	16,012	-	7,859	New York.	Settlement effected with the state of New York, up to the 1st January, 1816, and said state had received 1,359 stands of arms more than its apportionment.
New Jersey	3,171	3,155	16	-	-	In train of settlement.
Pennsylvania	8,529	4,258	4,271	-	-	An officer of this department has been directed and instructed to make as speedy a settlement of arms with the state of Pennsylvania, as the nature of the business will permit.
Delaware	639	1,650	-	1,011	-	
Maryland	2,762	4,000	-	1,238	-	No report from the executive of the state of Maryland of arms delivered that state.
Virginia	7,193	3,244	3,949	-	-	Difficulties have occurred in settling the account with Virginia; but the executive has been informed, that in the interval, arms, if required, will be furnished by the Department of Ordnance.
North Carolina	3,708	2,180	1,528	-	-	A settlement, it is expected, has ere this, been made with North Carolina.
South Carolina	2,763	2,000	763	-	-	It is also presumed a settlement has been effected with the state of South Carolina.
Georgia	2,358	3,000	-	642	-	A division of artillery is preparing for the state of Georgia, to be charged to its general account.
Kentucky	4,266	1,500	2,766	-	-	The state of Kentucky has received 1,200 stands of arms since the foregoing apportionment was struck. A number of military stores have been delivered to the state of Kentucky since the foregoing apportionment, but no final settlement of arms has been effected.
Tennessee	2,504	1,500	1,004	-	-	No report from the executive of this state.
Ohio	3,155	3,000	155	-	-	In a train of settlement.
Louisiana, (no return of militia)	-	3,250	-	3,250	-	No report from the executive of Louisiana.
District of Columbia	192	2,200	-	2,008	-	
Mississippi Territory	454	-	454	-	-	No report from the Mississippi Territory.
Indiana Territory	430	-	430	-	-	No report from the Indiana Territory.
Illinois Territory, (no return of militia)	-	657	-	657	-	No report from the Illinois Territory.
Missouri Territory	241	-	241	-	-	It is expected a settlement will be effected with this Territory shortly.
Michigan Territory, (no return of militia)	-	-	-	-	-	No report from the executive of this Territory.

It is necessary to observe, that the several states have received arms and military stores generally, previous to the 1st January, 1816, the receipts for which, do not express under what law delivered.

Where a state has received more than its proportion, under the law of 1808, it is intended to carry the balance to the quota which may be assigned to it subsequent to the 1st January, 1816.

Ordnance Department, February 19, 1818.

G. BOMFORD, *Lt. Col. of Ordnance.*

PETITION

Of Clamorgan's representatives.

JANUARY 15, 1818.

Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

FEBRUARY 11, 1818.

Bill reported, No. 83.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

The petition of Risdon H. Price and Charles Frimon Delauriere, both inhabitants of the town of St. Louis, and citizens of the United States, respectfully shows:

That in consideration of great and eminent services rendered to the crown of Spain, by the late Don Jaque Clamorgan, there was granted to him, a large tract of land, in the then province of Upper Louisiana, now territory of Missouri; the nature and importance of which services were fully set forth by the said Don Jaque Clamorgan, in a petition to his excellency Don Zenon Trudeau, lieutenant governor of the province, drawn up in the French language, and of which, the following is an exact translation:

Petition.

"To Don Zenon Trudeau, lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana. Nothing was more glorious to the petitioner than the encouragement you were pleased to give to his industrious exertions for exploring the Indian nations as far as the Pacific Ocean, when he was charged with that mission by the general government. You did him the honor to authorize a hope of your protection and support. You did more: you solicited from the general government, the auxiliary means claimed by the petitioner, for the active prosecution of an undertaking, on which his majesty seemed to have bestowed a thought. In fact, his majesty granted to the petitioner, the exclusive privilege of trade for the space of ten years, with the nations of the Upper Missouri, with a view not only to open a new branch in the fur trade,

but also to acquire information, and procure a local knowledge of the immense tracts of country which were to be explored, objects which could not be attained without great sacrifices amidst the nations of Indians, whose favorable disposition it was necessary to conciliate towards us. Through your recommendation his excellency the Baron de Carondelet laid before his majesty, a statement of the excessive expenses which the petitioner had to sustain in that arduous enterprise, in order to facilitate a remote communication, whereby his majesty was induced to allow the annual payment of ten thousand dollars, towards defraying the expenses of the nations and territories of the Upper Missouri; and at the same time, keeping off the foreign traders of Hudson's Bay and Lake Superior, who introduce their commerce into those parts, and estrange the affections of the native tribes.

"His excellency the Baron de Carondelet, as well as yourself, did forthwith communicate by official letters, the generosity of his majesty in behalf of the petitioner; but the result proved ineffectual, owing to the difficulties interposed by the intendant, Mr. Morales, who pretended to have at that time in the royal treasury, no funds appropriated to that use.

"Thus placed between two conflicting authorities, the petitioner remained the victim of his zeal, and endeavors to promote the wishes of the general government, and the instructions of his majesty.

"Under these unfortunate circumstances, the petitioner has recourse to your goodness, and prays that you will please to grant to him, on the west side of the Mississippi, at the distance of a few leagues above the mouth of the Missouri river, the tract of land which lies, and is bounded on one side by the creek named Charette or Dardenne, and on the other by the little river named *Riviere au Cuivre*, (Copper river,) both of which empty into the Mississippi, which is to be the eastern boundary of the tract applied for; the two streams abovenamed, Charette or Dardenne, and Cuivre, one to the south and the other to the north, are to be the lateral boundaries.

"The petitioner prays, moreover, that you will be pleased to grant him sixty arpens of land in front on the Mississippi, beginning at the mouth of the little river first abovenamed, Charette or Dardenne, and descending the Mississippi.

"Also sixty arpens in front on the Mississippi, beginning above the mouth of the second river abovenamed, *Rivière au Cuivre*, and running up the Mississippi.

"The depth of the three several tracts of land aforesaid, to be extended and determined by two lines which are to begin on the margin of the Mississippi, one at the southern, the other at the northern extremity, and to run parallel on each side, progressing towards the west until they have both reached the inland hills, continuing in a straight line still westwardly to the distance of about two hundred arpens from the foot of the said hills, and the two extreme points of said side lines thus established, are to be joined by another straight line

to be run as the fourth side of the three contiguous tracts as aforesaid, so as to include within the compass of the said extended lines, all the waters of the said rivers Charette and Cuivre; to the end that the petitioner may in the end. erect saw mills and grist mills thereon, and also keep there a stock of cattle and other animals, out of which he may export salt provisions to the capital. And the petitioner will render thanks to your goodness.

(Signed) JAQUE CLAMORGAN.

St. Louis, 1st March, 1797."

Which petition was duly presented to his excellency Don Zenon Trudeau, who examined the same, and on the third day of March, in the year 1797, made his decree thereupon, which was signed by himself, and is in the following words:

"*Decree of concession.*

"Don Zenon Trudeau, captain in the Louisiana regiment, lieutenant colonel by brevet, and lieutenant governor of the western part of the Illinois.

"Having seen the foregoing statement of Don Jaque Clamorgan, and adverting to the special recommendation made to me by the governor general the Baron de Carondelet, to facilitate and protect the discovery and trade of the Upper Missouri, in which, at my solicitation, the said Don Jaque Clamorgan has been actively employed; taking into consideration the laborious exertions which such undertaking have necessitated, the additional expenses which he has incurred in pursuit of those objects, and the importance of encouraging and favoring the discoveries aforesaid, consistent with the fiscal interest of his majesty, and the prosperity of these settlements, which will be promoted by an increase of population: for these considerations, and that of said Clamorgan having well deserved the government, and rendered himself worthy of its favor, the surveyor of this jurisdiction, (when the occupation of his office will permit,) will survey for the applicant aforesaid, the tract of land which he solicits in the same mode and manner by him designated in the present memorial; which, together with the certificate, (proees verbal,) of the survey and of the boundaries established, will form the title of concession, which he is in due time to present to the governor general of the province for his approbation and record.

(Signed) ZENON TRUDEAU.

St. Louis of the Illinois, 3d of March, 1797."

Your petitioners show to your honorable body, that the said lieutenant governor Don Zenon Trudeau, in consequence of the

largeness of the grant which he had just made to the said Don Jaque Clamorgan, deemed it his duty to communicate the circumstance, and his reasons in detail, to his military and civil superior at New Orleans, his excellency the governor general, the Baron de Carondelet; to which effect he addressed to the said governor general an official letter, bearing date the 11th day of March, in the year 1797, that is to say, within eight days after the date of the concession, which was the subject of communication. To which letter the Baron de Carondelet replied on the 5th day of April following, approving and confirming the grant which the lieutenant governor had made to Clamorgan; and on the 3d day of July following, the decree of confirmation was communicated to Don Jaque Clamorgan by the lieutenant governor Don Zenon Trudeau, by an official letter of that date, of the following is a translation:

"DECREE OF CONFIRMATION.

"*Governor Trudeau, to Don J. Clamorgan.*

"SIR,

"Under date the 5th of April of the present year, governor general the Baron de Carondelet writes to me as follows:

"'I have received your letter of office of the 11th of March last, in which you state the motives which have induced you to concede to Don Santiago Clamorgan the tract of land, situated between the two rivers *Charette* and *au Cuivre*, emptying into the Mississippi, together with sixty arpens to the north, and sixty arpens further to the south of said two rivers, which are to be assumed for the points of departure, and the Mississippi for the front side; two lines to be drawn parallel, extending in depth as far as two hundred arpens beyond the foot of the first hills, and in the manner which you say the applicant has required. All which meets my approbation, as Clamorgan has merited that favor from government.'

"The which I transcribe to you for your intelligence and government.

"God preserve you many years.

(Signed) "ZENON TRUDEAU.

"*St. Louis, 3d July*, 1797."

Your petitioners now show to your honorable body, that the said petition of Don Jaque Clamorgan, and the said decree of concession, made by Don Zenon Trudeau, and the said decree of confirmation, made by his excellency the Baron de Carondelet, have been duly recorded by the recorder of land titles for Upper Louisiana, on the 27th day of June, in the year 1808, in book D, pages 314 and 315, in conformity with the provisions of an act of Congress of 28th

February, 1806, requiring to be filed and recorded the evidences of land claims, which had been conceded, but not surveyed, during the continuance of the Spanish government in Upper Louisiana.

Your petitioners further show, that the claim of Don J. Clamorgan was laid before the commissioners appointed for the adjustment of land titles in Upper Louisiana; and the confirmation thereof was solicited by him under the laws of the United States, during his life time. But no decision or report was made upon the claim, to the knowledge of the said Don James Clamorgan, or of your petitioners.

Under these circumstances, your petitioners have been induced to bring the claim before your honorable body, for examination and final adjustment by you.

In doing so, they deem it requisite to satisfy your honorable body of the authenticity of the claim, and of the just ground upon which it is founded, and for that purpose, they will undertake to establish by proof, the following points:

1. That the petition above set forth is the genuine petition of Don Jaque Clamorgan.

2. That the decree of concession is the genuine act of the lieutenant governor Don Z. Trudeau.

3. That the decree of confirmation is the genuine act of the governor general the Baron de Carondelet.

4. That the grant was made in consideration of valuable services, and of a large debt due from the crown of Spain to Mr. Clamorgan.

PROOF.

1. That the petition is the genuine petition of Don J. Clamorgan,

They exhibit—

First, The original petition.

Second, The affidavit of Antoine Soulard, late surveyor general of Upper Louisiana.

Third, The affidavit of colonel Augusto Choteau, of the town of St. Louis, and late commissioner in the service of the United States.

Fourth, The affidavit of captain James M'Cay, formerly a deputy surgeon and local commandant under the Spanish government in Upper Louisiana.

2. That the decree of concession is the genuine act of lieutenant governor Trudeau,

They present—

First, The original decree.

Second, The affidavits of Mr. Soulard, colonel Choteau, and captain M'Kay, which prove the decree of concession to be signed by the true signature of the said lieutenant governor Trudeau.

3. That the decree of confimation is the genuine act of the governor general the Baron de Carondelet,

They exhibit—

First, The original official letter of Don Zenon Trudeau, dated 3d July, 1797, addressed to Don J. Clamorgan, in which is transcribed the letter of the Baron de Carondelet, of the 5th of April, 1797, approving and confirming the grant to Clamorgan.

Second, The affidavits of Mr. Soulard, colonel Choteau, and captain James M'Kay, which prove the said letter to be the genuine hand writing and signature of lieutenant governor Trudeau.

Finally, your petitioners appeal to the knowledge of all persons who may be acquainted with the hand writing of the said lieutenant governor Trudeau and Don James Clamorgan, to verify and prove the same fact.

Upon which it is respectfully submitted, that the authenticity of Mr. Clamorgan's petition, of governor Trudeau's decree of concession, and of the Baron de Carondelet's confirmation, is established by judicial and convincing proofs.

4. That the grant was made to Mr. Clamorgan in consideration of valuable services, and of a large debt due to him from the crown of Spain,

Your petitioners will present—

First, An original letter in the Spanish language, from his excellency the Baron de Carondelet, dated from New Orleans, 18th September, 1796, addressed to Don J. Clamorgan. This letter will show, that a Spanish company was formed under the auspices of the Baron de Carondelet, and approved by the king of Spain, to explore the Missouri to its source, and to make discoveries to the South Sea, to conciliate the good will of the Indians, expel the British traders, to build forts and to man them at the expense of the king; and that Don Jaque Clamorgan was placed at the head of this company.

Here follows a translation of the said letter.

Letter from the Baron de Carondelet, to Don J. Clamorgan.

"SIR,

"I have just now received the agreeable intelligence of the approbation by the king of the Spanish company (these are the very words of the *cedule royale* issued in the council of state, held the 27th May last) as formed in 1794, to make discoveries to the west of the Missouri, together with regulations and instructions according to which you have permitted the same, and granted to it the exclusive privilege of the trade with all the Indian nations of said river Missouri residing beyond the Poncas nation, offering a recompense of three thousand dollars to the first person who shall arrive at the South

Sea. Secondly, the permission granted to said company of equiping and maintaining, in the forts which it has and may have hereafter, the one hundred armed men, which are judged necessary, at the expense of his majesty; all under your orders, and for the purposes contemplated, which you will attend to with the greatest care, &c.

"I hope, sir, that after these favors and privileges the company will resume a new vigor, and use the greatest exertions to answer the intention of his majesty, and exclude the British from these parts. The house of Todd is likewise approved by his majesty, who has added to all these favors the reduction of the imposts from fifteen to six per centum throughout the colony.

"We shall see whether L'Eglise will get the three thousand dollars.

"I have the honor to be, with the most perfect consideration, sir, your very humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed) "LE BARON DE CARONDELET.

"*New Orleans, 13th September*, 1796.

"*Don J. Clamorgan.*"

Second. Your petitioners present another letter of the Baron de Carondelet to Don J. Clamorgan, dated the 8th November, 1796, acknowledging the justice of his claim for ten thousand dollars, due from the crown of Spain. The original in the Spanish language, of which an English translation here follows:

Second Letter form the Baron de Carondelet, to Don J. Clamorgan.

" SIR,

There appears to me no objection to your raising in the country of the Illinois, the one hundred militia men allowed by his majesty for the forts of the company of Missouri; but I cannot answer for the reimbursement of the ten thousand dollars, which rests on the decision of his majesty, although I am firmly of opinion that he will ordain it in consequence of my representations in support of your claim.

This is what I ought to answer to your official letter of this date on the subject.

God preserve you many years.

(Signed) LE BARON DE CARONDELET.

Don Santiago Clamorgan.

New Orleans, 8th Nov. 1796."

3. Your petitioners present for the same purpose a letter of Don John Ventura Morales, intendant of the finances, addressed to Mr. Clamorgan in answer to the demand made by him upon the royal treasury. The said letter written in the Spanish language, and of which the following is a translation into the English language:

Letter from the intendant Morales to Clamorgan.

"SIR,

I have received your letter directed to me under date of the 15th ultimo. The claim which you set forth is supported by the best reasons, and would meet with no objections, were it not from the obligation I am under from the responsibility of my situation to take all requisite sureties in order to justify, in the most explicit manner, any extraordinary apprpriation of the funds confided to me by his majesty. I have, therefore, written on the subject to Mr. Delaseus, and on the categorical answer he will give me, I will ordain what will appear to me most advisable."

I have the honor to be, perfectly,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

(Signed) JUAN VENTURA MORALES.

New Orleans, 24th May, 1797.

Morris Clamorgan."

Your petitioners respectfully submit that the meritorious services set forth by Don J. Clamorgan in his petition, and the debt due to him from the crown of Spain, are fully and explicitly acknowledged in these letters. And they believe it only remains to prove the authenticity of these letters, to give to their contents the weight and character of judicial proof. This they are ready to do by the most satisfactory evidence, and for that purpose they herewith present and show to your honorable body,

1. The original letters.

2. Affidavits of colonel Choteau, Antoine Soulard, and captain Mackay, in which they make oath that the said letters are in the hand writing of the Baron de Carondelet and the intendant Morales, and that the signatures attached to them are the true and genuine signatures of those officers.

Your petitioners further show that the said three letters have been duly recorded by the recorder of land titles for Upper Louisiana, in book D, pages 314 and 315, as evidences of the claim of said Clamorgan, in virtue of the law of Congress for recording the evidences of land claims in Upper Louisiana.

Your petitioners believe that they might now safely conclude the proofs intended to support the consideration on which the grant to Clamorgan was founded. They will adduce but one piece of evidence further, the affidavit of captain James Mackay, which may be confirmed by a multitude of others, as the matters stated therein were subjects of general notoriety throughout the province.

Here follows the affidavit:

"I, James Mackay, do hereby certify that I have perused deliberately certain documents in the hands of the trustees of the late Jaque Clamorgan, and compared them with the extracts or copies of the same, from the commissioners of land titles in the hands of Messrs. Risdon H. Price and Frimon de Lauriere, concerning a grant of land granted by the late Spanish authorities, to a certain Jaques Clamorgan of the town of St. Louis, in Upper Louisiana, comprising a distance of sixty arpens below the river Charette (or Dardenne,) the ancient name of said water course, and sixty arpens above the river Cuivre, the Mississippi being the front of said land, the said instrument bearing date 1st of March, 1797, and the decree thereto affixed, dated 3d of March, same year, the signatures to each of which I am well acquainted with, and declare them to be the genuine signatures of the said Clamorgan and governor Trudeau. Also a copy of a letter from the Baron de Carondelet to governor Trudeau, and transmitted by the said Trudeau under his signature to the aforesaid Jaque Clamorgan, dated 3d July, 1797, which signatures are genuine.

"Also two signatures of the Baron de Carondelet to two communications to the said Clamorgan, dated 18th September and 8th November, 1796, is the hand writing of the said Baron de Carondelet.

"Also a communication from the intendant Don Juan Ventura Morales, dated 24th May, 1797, is the true signature and hand writing of the said Morales.

"Having been myself for many years a Spanish officer, also a member of the Missouri Fur Company at the period alluded to, as well as in the habit of corresponding with the said officers, and personally and intimately acquainted with them and their signatures, do therefore feel myself in point of knowledge of the facts contained in the said instruments, competent to say the whole of the said signatures are in the hand writing of those persons whose act they purport to be.

"Mr. Clamorgan was the principal director and representative of the Missouri Fur Company, as recognised in the king's royal schedule, and the services and expenditures as stated in his petition, were truly and faithfully performed by himself and said association, being myself the principal explorer and director of said company's affairs in the Indian country, and through my hands were distributed principally the presents of merchandise necessary to secure the friendship of the Indians, and to estrange them from the influence and trafic of the British, northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies; to effect which,

very considerable sums were expended by and out of the funds of said company.

"According to the stipulations contained in the Baron de Carondelet's letter of the 18th September, 1796, *those militiamen were actually raised and distributed in the forts and establishments of said company*, under a full expectation of receiving the promised compensation of *ten thousand dollars* therefor yearly; but the said sum although demanded, was never paid by his majesty or his representatives to the said company; in consequence of which, the company was unable to support the aforesaid heavy annual expenditure, and was compelled to abandon their privilege before the term of ten years had expired. Mr. Jaques Clamorgan was, on the dissolution of the Missouri Fur Company, fully authorized to solicit and obtain any remuneration which might be granted him by his majesty, for the aforesaid services and expenditures, and as such, it was always conceived he had obtained the aforesaid grant, which was supposed by the parties themselves, and others to contain four hundred and forty-seven thousand arpens or thereabouts, according to the exhibited conjectural plot.

(Signed) JAMES MACKAY.

St. Louis, 7th March, 1817."

Your petitioners having now stated to your honorable body, the facts and the proofs in support of Clamorgan's grant, they would most respectfully remark that it has been the misfortune of Louisiana to be transferred by secret treaties.

The treaty made at Fontainbleau, the 3d of November, 1762, by which the province was transferred from France to Spain, has never been published. The only official document promulgated upon that subject, is the letter of Louis the fifteenth to Monsieur D'Abadie, his director general in Louisiana, instructing him to deliver the province to the commissioners of his catholic majesty the king of Spain. That letter contains a declaration in favor of the rights of the inhabitants. It directs that,

"They be maintained in their possessions; that they be confirmed in their estates according to the grants which have been made by the governor and directors of the colony; and that all the grants be holden and taken as confirmed by his catholic majesty, even though not as yet confirmed by himself."

This declaration was supposed to be bottomed upon an article in the secret treaty. It was considered as a part of the treaty, and that it was thus made known for their benefit. The Spanish authorities respected it. No inquiries were instituted to test the validity of the French concessions, and none were lost for want of formalities.

The treaty of St. Ildefonso, made the 1st October, 1800, retroceding the province of Louisiana from Spain to the French Republic,

(or rather promising to retrocede it,) has not been published. The only official act promulgated by the king of Spain, and evidencing the retrocession of the province, is the proclamation of the 18th of May, 1803, made in the name of his catholic majesty, by the governor general Salcedo, and the Marquis de Casa Calvo, commissioners for delivering the province to the French general of division, Victor, or such other officer as might be appointed by the first consul of France, to receive it. The fourth article of that proclamation concerns the rights of the inhabitants of Louisiana. It declares—

"That they shall be maintained and protected in the peaceable possession of their property; that all the concessions or grants of every description, made by the governors of these provinces, shall be confirmed to the inhabitants, although they have not been confirmed by his majesty."

This declaration may fairly be presumed to be bottomed upon an article of the secret treaty of St. Ildefonso: and until the treaty shall be published, it will doubtless be received as *prima facie* evidence of its contents in all our courts. It was intended to secure the property of the inhabitants, and was thus published for their benefit. It was done in the spirit, and almost in the words, of the letter of Louis the 15th to Mons. D'Abadie. Both the letter and the proclamation were evidently intended to effect the same object, that of communicating to the inhabitants so much of the secret treaties, as was necessary to be known for the security of their property.

The treaty of Paris of the 30th April, 1803, has been published. It contains the last transfer of the province of Louisiana, the sale of it from the French Republic to the United States. The third article of that treaty stipulates for the rights of the inhabitants. It proceeds, among other things—

"That they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their property."

Your petitioners respectfully insist, that by the and the proclamation in the name of the king of Spain, by governor Salcedo and the Marquis de Casa Calvo, the right of property is secured to the inhabitants of Louisiana.

They further insist, that a right of property had vested in Clamorgan to the tract of land conceded to him by the lieutenant governor, and confirmed by the governor general.

The concession was made on the 3d March, 1797, that is to say, it was made three years before Louisiana was ceded to France, and six years before it was ceded to the United States.

It was confirmed to him by the governor general, the Baron de Carondelet, on the 5th day of April, 1797, that is, within little more than a month after the date of the concession.

The power of confimation was vested in the governor general at that time. It was not until the 17th July, 1799, more than two years after the act of confirmation, that the right to confirm was transferred from the governor general to the tribunal of finance.

Documents in the General Land Office at Washington city, will verify the statement made of these important facts.

In making to Clamorgan a grant of land for the important services which he had rendered to his country, the lieutenant governor and the governor general acted upon the established principles of their government.

"The Spanish government never gave any salaries to its provincial officers, nor any gratuities in money to those who, amid dangers and at a great expense, explored unknown regions, and made useful discoveries; but when compensations were solicited, it was usual to bestow tracts of land, instead of money." See Sketches of Louisiana, page 257, by Major Stoddart, first civil commandant of Upper Louisiana, under the authority of the United States.

Your petitioners will briefly answer the objections, which might be suggested against the claim of Clamorgan, and which they believe are reducible to three heads, to wit:

1. The want of a survey.
2. The inadequacy of the consideration.
3. The excessiveness of the grant.

Answer to first objection.

By the terms of the concession, no time was fixed within which the survey should be made; and by no law of Spain was the survey of conceded land required to be made within any given time. It was left to the convenience of the grantee, who posponed it without apprehension of danger, either from inability to defray the enormous expense of making a survey, or through inadvertence.

When the American government went into operation, more than half the conceded lands in Upper Louisiana remained unsurveyed.

One object to be effected in making a survey was to identify the land granted; but in the case of the grant to Clamorgan, the natural boundaries called for sufficiently identified it.

A second object was to lay it before the governor general, as the foundation for receiving a complete title; but in the case of large grants, the individuals interested always solicited the confirmation, before they hazarded the great expense of a survey. And this was the course followed by Clamorgan. He applied directly to the governor general, and obtained a confirmation before a survey was made.

It is admitted, that lands in some instances reverted to the crown for nonfulfilment of the conditions, on which they were granted; but it is believed, that there is no instance in which a grant has been forfeited for want of a survey.

The grant to Clamorgan has never been annulled for the nonfulfilment of any conditions, and could not be annulled, except by a formal and judicial decree. The annexation to the domain of forfeited estates was regulated by an ordinance of Louis the 15th, in 1743, and was conducted with the same formality and solemnity, which were requisite in making a concession. The cause of forfeiture was judicially examined before a competent tribunal, and the decree entered

upon the judicial records for the information of all concerned. This ordinance issued by Louis the 15th, continued in force after the province was ceded to Spain. See the sketches of Louisiana by Major Stoddart, page 247. The survey added nothing to the validity of the claim, which depended upon the concession and the confirmation. The government took no interest in it, except upon the application of an individual who wished a concession near the same place; in such cases, the lieutenant governor would order the survey to be accelerated, that the vacant adjoining lands might be known with precision. But this rarely happened; because the quantity of vacant land was immense, and the number of applicants very few. Under the Spanish government, and under the laws of the United States, the unsurveyed claims were considered as the property of the claimant, and subjected to the operation of the laws. They descended by inheritance, were transferred by private contract, and, when requisite, seized by judicial authority, and sold for the payment of debts. See printed documents in the Department of State, relative to Louisiana, pages 29, 30, of the appendix. The laws of Congress have required such claims to be recorded, and the claim of Clamorgan has been accordingly recorded, as hereinbefore set forth. The territorial laws have subjected them to taxation, and the claim of Clamorgan has paid its dues to the territorial governments. In the year 1816, it paid the sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents. See the receipt of Uriah I. Devoce, Esq. sheriff and collector of St. Charles County.

Answer to the second objection.

2. That the consideration was inadequate.

Protesting against the right of the American government to inquire into the consideration upon which was founded the Spanish grants in Louisiana, the petitioners, nevertheless, will freely lay open the foundations of their claim, and submit its merit to the scrutiny of any examination which your honorable body shall be pleased to institute. The consideration was too honorable to the memory of Clamorgan to need concealment.

To explore the sources of the Missouri, and to arrive at the South Sea, by crossing the Shining Mountains, was a project honorable to those who formed it, and interesting to the human race. It was a scheme of discovery calculated to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge, to open new sources of national wealth, to carry the light of civilization among unlettered barbarians; and, in time, to revive, upon the western coast of America, the fame of the ancient cities which rose successively upon the different channels of eastern commerce, and fell with its loss. It was an enterprize full of peril, of difficulty, and of glory. It was conceived under the enlightened administration of the governor general of Louisiana, the Baron de Carondelet; and was executed under the auspicious patronage of our own immortal Jefferson. The names of Lewis and Clark live in the recollection of this grand event. Their precursor in the path of peril,

but not of renown, was Don James Clamorgan. He was the chosen instrument of the Baron de Carondelet. He embarked his fortune to make discoveries, to found a commercial company, to conciliate barbarians, to make head against British influence, and to maintain for his king the advantages he acquired by the establishment of forts and garrisons. He was promised the payment of ten thousand dollars from the royal treasury. It was not paid. The intendant Morales was at the head of the treasury, and was independent of the governor general. He deferred the payment of the money under frivolous pretexts, and the private fortune of Clamorgan was ruined in the support of an enterprize which could no longer be maintained. It was to reward these services, and to pay this debt, that the grant was made to Clamorgan. The officers of the Spanish government who had seen his zeal, and knew his losses, conceded to him 448,000 arpens of land; a compensation great in name, but small in reality, since it could be sold for nothing, or next to nothing, under the Spanish government. Who was there to *buy* from Clamorgan, when the Spanish government *presented* to all who asked?

Answer to the third objection.

3. That the quantity granted was excessive.

Protesting also, that it does not belong to the American government to condemn the grants of Spain for excess of quantity, your petitioners, nevertheless, respectfully urge to your honorable body, that the grant to Clamorgan was much smaller than many grants made by the Spanish authorities to other individuals, upon considerations inferior, or not existing at all. The concessions to the Winters were for a million and a half of arpens. In fact, there was no limitation upon the powers of the governor general. Small tracts were given gratuitously to those who solicited them; and grants of great extent were bestowed upon those who had rendered important services to the crown.

But the limits do not embrace the quantity specified; and that quantity was still further reduced by a few small concessions not amounting to two thousand arpens, made before the date of Clamorgan's grant, and by a few made afterwards. Some head-rights and pre-emptions have also set up pretensions under the laws of the United States. The amount of all these and the exact extent of the grant can be seen on the connected map of the surveys in the Missouri territory, on file in the General Land Office.

Respectfully weighing the necessity of a decision on Clamorgan's claim before the opening of the office for the sale of public lands in the Missouri territory, your petitioners pray your honorable body to take it into your consideration, and to make an equitable and final adjustment of the claim upon its merits.

To which effect they pray your honorable body to confirm by law to the legal representatives of the said Don James Clamorgan the quantity of four hundred and forty-eight thousand arpens of land, in pursuance of, and compliance with, his original petition, and

the original concession from the late proper Spanish authorities in Louisiana.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

RISDON H. PRICE,
For CHARLES FRIMON DELOURIER,
RISDON H. PRICE.

St. Louis, November 10th, 1817.

(Translation.)

To Don Zenon Trudeau,

Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana:

Nothing was more glorious to the petitioner, than the encouragement you were pleased to give to his industrious exertions, for exploring the Indian nations as far as the Pacific Ocean. When he was charged with that mission by the general government, you did him the honor to authorize a hope of your protection and support. You did more: You solicited from the general government, the auxiliary means claimed by the petitioner, for the active prosecution of an undertaking, on which, even his majesty seemed to have bestowed a thought. In fact, his majesty granted to the petitioner, the exclusive privilege of trade for the space of ten years, with the nations of the Upper Missouri, with a view, not only to open a new branch in the fur trade, but also to acquire information, and procure a local knowledge of the immense tracts of country which were to be explored; which objects could not be obtained, without great sacrifices amidst the nations of Indians, in order to conciliate their favorable dispositions towards us.

Through your recommendation, sir, his excellency the baron de Carondelet laid before his majesty, a statement of the excessive expenses which the petitioner had to sustain in that arduous enterprise, in order to facilitate a remoter communication, whereby his majesty was induced to allow the annual payment to him, of ten thousand dollars per annum, towards defraying the expenses of the discovery of the nations and territories of the Upper Missiouri, and at the same time keeping off the foreign traders of Hudson's Bay and lake Superior, who introduced their commerce into those parts, and estrange the affections of the native tribes.

His excellency, the baron de Carondelet, as well as yourself, sir, did forthwith communicate by official letters, the generosity of his majesty in behalf of the petitioner, but the result proved ineffectual, owing to the difficulties interposed by the intendant Mr. Morales, who pretended to have at that time in the royal treasury, no funds appropriated to that use. Thus placed between two conflicting authorities, the petitioner remained the victim of his zeal and endeavors to promote the wishes of the general government, and the intentions of his majesty.

Under these unfortunate circumstances, the petitioner has recourse to your goodness, and prays that you will please to grant to him, on the west side of the river Mississippi, at the distance of a few leagues above the mouth of Missouri river, the tract of land which lies, and is bounded on one side by the creek, named Charette or Dardenne, and on the other side by the little river, named river *au Cuivre* (Copper river) both of which empty into the Mississippi,

which is to be the eastern boundary of the tract applied for; the two streams above named, viz: Charette or Dardenne, and Cuivre, one to the south, and the other to the north, are to be the lateral boundaries.

The petitioner prays, moreover, that you be pleased to grant to him, six arpens of land in front on the Mississippi, beginning at the mouth of the little river first abovementioned, named, Charette, and descending the Mississippi; and sixty other arpens of land, in front, likewise on the Mississippi, beginning above the mouth of the second river above named, river *au Cuivre*, and running up the Mississippi; the depth of the three several tracts aforesaid, to be extended and determined by two lines, which are to begin on the margin of the Mississippi, one at the southern, and the other at the northern extremity, and to run parallel on each side, progressing towards the west until they have both reached the inland hills, continuing in a strait line, still westwardly, to the distance of about two hundred arpens from the foot of said hills; and the two extreme points of said side lines, thus established, are to be joined by another strait line, to be run as the fourth side of the three contiguous tracts aforesaid, so as to include, within the compass of the said extended lines, all the waters of the said rivers Charette or Dardenne, and *Cuivre*, to the end that the petitioner may, in the future, erect saw mills and grist mills thereon, and also keep there a stock of cattle and other animals, out of which he may export salt provisions to the capital; and the petitioner will render thanks to your goodness.

(Signed) J. CLAMORGAN.

St. Louis, the 1st March, 1789.

Don Zenon Trudeau, captain in the Louisiana regiment, lieutenant colonel by brevet, and lieutenant governor of the western part of the Illinois:

Having seen the foregoing statement of Don Jacques Clamorgan, and adverting to the special recommendations made to me by the governor general, the baron de Carondebt, to facilitate and protect the discovery and the trade of the Upper Missouri, in which, at my solicitation, the said J. Clamorgan has been actively employed. Taking into consideration the laborious exertions which such undertaking have necessitated, the additional expenses which he has incurred in the pursuit of those objects, and the importance of encouraging and favoring the discoveries aforesaid, consistent with the fiscal interests of his majesty, and the prosperity of these settlements, which will be promoted by an increase of population; from these considerations, and that of said J. Clamorgan having well deserved of government, and rendered himself worthy of its favors, the surveyor of this jurisdiction (when the occupations of his office will permit)

will survey for the applicant aforesaid, the tract of land which he solicits, in the same mode and manner by him designated in the present memorial, which, together with the certificate *(procis verbal)* of the survey, and the boundaries established, will form the title of concession, which he is in due time to present to the governor general of the province, for his approbation and for record.

(Signed) ZENON TRUDEAU.

St. Louis, of the Illinois, 3d March, 1797.

Record book, D. page 314, 315, office of land titles.

Territory of Missouri,
County of St. Louis, } ss.
Township of St. Louis.

Before me, the undersigned, F. M. Guyol, one of the justices of the peace, within and for the county and township aforesaid, personally appeared Auguste Chouteau and Antoine Soulard, who, being duly sworn according to law, made oath, that to the best of their belief the signatures of Jacques Clamorgan, which is to be seen at the end or below a petition addressed by the same to Don Zenon Trudeau, bearing date the 1st of March, 1797, for the concession of a certain land or tract of land, upon *river au Cuivre*, &c. as well as the signature of the Sr. Trudeau attached to the decree, bearing date the 3d day of March, 1797, are the true signatures of the said Clamorgan and of the governor Trudeau.

The signature of the said governor Trudeau, which is attached to an official letter addressed to the said Clamorgan, bearing date the 3d of July, 1797, is the true signature of the said Trudeau.

The signatures attached to the two letters of the Baron de Carondelet of the 18th of September and the 8th of November, 1796, addressed to the said Clamorgan, is the signature of the said Baron de Carondelet, as well as the signature of Juan Ventura Morales, in a letter addressed to the said Clamorgan, bearing date the 24th of May, 1797, is the true signature of the said Morales. St. Louis this first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the forty-second.

AUGUSTE CHATEAU,
ANTOINE SOULARD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace, in and for the county and township aforesaid, date above written.

F. M. GUYOL, [L. S.]
Justice of the Peace.

William Clark governor of the territory of Missouri, commander in chief of the militia, and superintendent of Indian affairs to all whom it may concern.

Be it known that F. M. Guyol is and was on first instant a justice of the peace within and for the county of St. Louis, in the territory of Missouri, regularly commissioned. In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the territory to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, the 12th day of November,
[L. S.] A. D. 1817, and of the independence of the United States, the forty-second.

WM. CLARK.

By the governor,
Frederick Bates,
secretary of Missouri territory.

REPORT

Of the Committee on the Public Lands, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Illinois Territory, accompanied with a bill confirming certain claims to lands in the Illinois Territory.

Made 24th February, 1818, and with the Bill committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Illinois territory praying for the confirmation of certain lands heretofore confirmed by the governors of the North Western and Indiana Territories,

REPORT:

That by the resolutions of Congress of 1788, and act of 1791, claims to land at Vincennes and in the Illinois country, founded on ancient grants made by the French or British governments, were recognised, and donations were made to heads of families, in 1783, of four hundred acres; to those who had improved lands, not more than four hundred acres; and to those who did militia duty in August, 1790, one hundred acres. The governor of the Northwestern Territory was empowered to allot and confirm to the inhabitants the lands they might be entitled to, under the provisions of said resolutions and act of Congress. The governor of the Northwestern Territory proceeded to perform that duty, and continued from time to time to make grants and confirmations, until the power was transferred to the governor of the Indiana territory, who also made grants and confirmations, until the power was transferred to boards of commissioners, established about the year 1804. On the 20th of February, 1812, Congress organised a board of commissioners to revise the grants and confirmations of the governors. This board, in January, 1813, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, four lists of claims that had not been supported by sufficient evidence laid before them. Upon the claims thus reported, no proceedings have been had in Congress.

As no control was reserved by Congress over the acts of the governors, (no report even being required to be made of their proceedings,) the petitioners insist, that it was not competent to Congress to reverse their decisions, either directly or indirectly. The committee are not disposed either to deny or acquiesce in this position, because other grounds appear to the committee conclusive in favor of the petitioners.

By recurrence to the resolutions of 1788, and the law of 1791, it appears that the right to "Donations to heads of families" accrued twenty-nine years before the passage of the law of 1812; the same remark applies to the *improvement* rights and the claims derived from militia services accrued twenty-two years before the sitting of the board of commissioners under the act of 1812. The petitioners complain, and with great appearance of truth, that as their claims depended entirely on parol testimony, it was unreasonable to call on them at so distant a period, after the death or removal of their witnesses, to prove again their claims. The petitioners also complain, with equal appearance of truth, that, admitting the power of Congress to revise the acts of the governors, their confirmations ought to have been taken as evidence of right, until the presumption in favor of the acts of a public officer was destroyed by clear testimony. It seems indeed that the board of commissioners, under the law of 1812, did not allow to the acts of the governors any respect at all; but where the witnesses called by that board had no knowledge of the claim it was condemned. The committee cannot hesitate to admit, that many changes of property took place between the confirmations made by the governors and their reversal in 1813, by the Board of Revision, and that these revisions have operated prejudicially to innocent purchasers. The committee have not been convinced that any such hardship exists in that class of cases that depended on ancient grants. They depended on written testimony, and it does not appear that such documents have been lost.

The committee therefore recommend the rejection of so much of the petition as relates to the class of cases dependent upon grants of the governors founded on "Ancient grants," and report a bill for the confirmation of the three other classes of cases dependent on parol testimony.

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A STATEMENT

OF THE

QUANTITY OF IRON IN BARS, BOLTS, PIGS, &c. &c.

ANNUALLY

IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES,

FROM

FIRST MAY, 1812, TO THE FIRST MAY, 1817, AND THE COUNTRY FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.

FEBRUARY 24, 1818.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY E. DE KRAFFT.

1818.

Treasury Department, 23d February, 1818.

SIR,

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, directing the Secretary of this Department to lay before that House a statement of the number of tons of bar iron, iron in pigs, cast and rolled iron, that has been imported into the United States annually; and from what countries the same may have been imported from the first of May, 1812, until the first of May, 1817; and if any, what quantity has been exported during the same period, I have the honor to submit two statements from the office of the Register of the Treasury. It may be proper to observe, that iron in pigs and cast iron, paying ad valorem duties, the quantity imported or exported cannot be ascertained. The other articles enumerated in the resolution, previous to the 1st of July, 1816, were subject also to ad valorem duties, the statements furnished, therefore, embrace only the time which has elapsed since that date.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient,

And very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The honorable Henry Clay,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of Rolled and Hammered Iron, of foreign manufacture, exported from the United States during the year, ending on the 30th September, 1817.

Whither Exported.		Iron.	
		Rolled.	Hammered.
Dutch East Indies		3,997	
Gibraltar		50	207
British East Indies		952	614
Do. West Indies		200	
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.		1,490	
France, on the Atlantic		99	
Spain, do. do.			440
Teneriffe and the other Canaries		7	500
Floridas		6	
Spanish West Indies and American colonies		6,276	2,547
Cape De Verd Islands		598	
Carried forward,	Cwt.	13,675	4,308

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Whither Exported.	Iron.	
	Rolled.	Hammered.
Brought forward	13,675	4,308
Morocco and Barbary states	50	
China	743	1,194
Asia (generally)	6,934	3,081
West Indies do.	554	
Africa do.	969	122
Northwest coast of America	1,505	497
Total Cwt.	24,430	9,202

During the year 1816, there was only 199 cwt. of bar iron exported, and that to the Spanish West Indies.

Treasury Department,

Register's Office, February 21, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

REPORT

Of the Select Committee, to which was referred the Message from the President of the United States, at the present Session, in relation to the claim of the Representative of the late Caron de Beaumarchais, and containing sundry Letters and Documents upon the subject of the said claim, together with a Report of the Committee of Claims of the 10th March, 1806, and a Report of a Select Committee of the 15th March, 1814, upon the same claim.

FEBRUARY 24, 1818.

Read, and together with a Bill for the relief of the said Representative, committed to a Committee of the whole, to morrow.

The Committee to whom was referred the President's Message in relation to the heirs of Caron de Beaumarchais, beg leave to

REPORT:

That on the settlement of the account of the late Caron de Beaumarchais with the United States, he was charged with one million of livres, received by him from the French government, on the 10th June, 1776, and for which, as was alleged by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, he had never accounted to ours. The receipt of this sum is admitted, but it has uniformly been denied by Mr. De Beaumarchais that it was received under any accountability to the United States, but solely to the French government, from whom he received it, to whom he did account, and by whom he was discharged. Before the treaty of 1778, the king of France had furnished for the use of the United States three millions of livres, two millions paid to our banker in Paris, in four equal instalments, in January, April, July and October, 1777, and one million paid to Mr. De Beaumarchais 10th June, 1776. These were all the pecuniary supplies which preceded the treaty. During the years 1776 and 1777, Mr. Beaumarchais had furnished to the United States, supplies of arms, and military stores, and goods amounting, with charges, to near five millions of livres. They consisted of eight cargoes shipped from France, and received at the following places: four at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, two at Martinique, by Mr. Bingham, and two at Cape Francois, by Mr. Carobasse; from the latter ports they were shipped to the United States. Most of the arms and military

stores were taken from the king's arsenals in different fortresses; other articles were purchased by Mr. Beaumarchais from individuals, and all were charged by him in his account to the United States. The accounts were mostly examined and certified by Mr. Silas Deane, who had by an appointment from the secret committee, repaired to Europe in 1776, to purchase goods for the Indians, and arms and other supplies for our troops. The receipt and the amount of these supplies was never questioned; but there were various opinions about the source from which they were furnished. By some they were said to have been furnished by the king of France gratuitously, and to have been sent to us through the agency of Beaumarchais, to give the appearance of an individual and commercial transaction; by others, that they were really furnished by the latter on his own account; that he was charged and held accountable to the French government for the articles taken from the public stores, and thus become a debtor to France and a creditor to the United States; and purchased the other articles on his own credit and resources. This question seems not to have been settled until in the year 1779, when, after a formal application to the French government, and a very tedious examination of the transactions, accounts, and correspondence of our public agents, Congress by various resolutions, admitted, that the supplies were not furnished by the government, but that they were indebted to Mr. Beaumarchais for them. Since that time there has been no act or resolution of Congress questioning the source of these supples, and although many years elapsed before the accounts were finally settled, the question of liability in the first instance seems to have been at rest, though the account has been very differently stated at different times by the public officers appointed to settle it, yet all have concurred in giving Mr. Beaumarchais credit for the supplies furnished. In 1785, Mr. Thomas Barclay was appointed a special commissioner to proceed to Europe, to settle this and our other public accounts in France. After a very laborious examination, he stated and settled the account of Mr. Beaumarchais, and reported the United States in debt to him upwards of fifteen hundred thousand livres, not including any interest. This settlement it seems was not satisfactory, and the accounts were referred to the treasury board, who, in 1788, reported a balance due by Beaumarchais of more than seventeen hundred thousand livres. It was discovered that very great errors had crept into this latter account, and it was revised in 1791 and 1793, and finally settled in 1805 on the principles detailed by the Auditor and Comptroller in their reports. The committee do not deem it necessary to go into an examination of this or any of the other statements of this account, or to notice any of the items except the one million received from the king in June, 1776, which was conditionally placed to the debit of Mr. Beaumarchais, by the board of the treasury in 1788, and finally ordered to be charged to him in the final settlement in 1805. The committee considering the question of original indebtedness, as settled by the va-

rious resolutions of Congress, and the settlement of the accounts by the authorized officers of the government, find but one question presented for their consideration.

Whether this million was justly chargeable to Mr. Beaumarchais as a payment on account, or as an offset to a debt otherwise admitted to be due?

The application of this million does not seem to have been known to any of our agents in France during the revolution, and though Dr. Franklin, in the contract of 1783, acknowledges the receipt of it, yet no account was demanded of its expenditure until in 1786, when there was much said about the lost million, and a formal demand made of the French court in relation to it, when it was declared by the Count De Vergennes, then, and in 1776, minister for foreign affairs, that it was paid by the king's order on the 10th June, 1776, for a secret political purpose, of which the king reserved to himself the exclusive cognizance. All further explanation was refused, and none other has ever been given. It was then supposed to have been received by Beaumarchais, and his account was conditionally charged with it in 1788. The application of this sum was thenceforth considered as a mystery of the cabinet, and was not further inquired into until in 1794, when on the application of Mr. Morris, then our minister in France, the original receipt of Mr. Beaumarchais was procured, it being for one million of livres, received by him on the 10th June, 1776, for which he was to account to Mr. De Vergennes. It was on the faith of this receipt, that this sum was finally charged in the account of Mr. Beaumarchais. At this time, it does not appear that any other of the secret papers of the French court, in relation to this transaction, were examined. But in 1806 that government declares, that they had examined the archives, and had discovered conclusive evidence, that Beaumarchais had accounted to the king for this sum; that it had been disbursed for a secret political purpose, and not for the purchase of supplies for the United States. The present government has renewed in a more explicit manner, these declarations, and furnished a document, which seems to the committee to be entitled to full credence, by which it satisfactorily appears, that this million had been, before December, 1776, applied to the purposes intended by the king, who approved of it in the manner in which he usually signified his approbation.* The committee are of opinion, that Mr. Beaumarchais thus became discharged from all further accountability to the government, from whom he received the money, and to whose minister, by the tenor of his receipt, he engaged to render an account. The tenor of this receipt creates no accountability to the United States;—which can only arise by its satisfactorily appearing, that the secret political purpose, for which the money was advanced, was the purchase of

* Document 28.

these supplies for them; of this the committee have discovered no evidence. It was well known to our agents in France, that the supplies of a military nature were procured from the king's stores; it was so stated on the face of the accounts; they bore the king's mark. This was well known to Congress, and was never attempted to be concealed. It, therefore, could not have been necessary to ascertain this fact to make a formal demand of the French court; this could not have been the mystery of the cabinet and the important state secret, which the king refused to disclose, even on the formal application of the United States; in 1786 there could exist no possible motive for concealing the supply of arms more than of money, for it was disclosed to the world by the treaty and the contract of 1783. But there might be very cogent reasons for concealing forever the knowledge of the application of money for secret political purposes, as it might involve the safety of individuals, and the reputation of their families. As the advance was gratuitous, and the insertion of it in the contract made, not for the purpose of creating a charge, but merely as an evidence of friendship, it might, as the committee conceive, very properly have been alleged by the French government, who made the present, that ours ought to be satisfied with any application which the donor might choose to make. If this million was not applied for our benefit, we lost nothing, because we paid nothing. If the donor declared it was for our use, it was all we had a right to ask; if he was mistaken in his application of it, and we derived no benefit from it, the king could derive none, and at the most, it was a mistake in judgment. This surely could not make that government accountable to ours for this sum, and whether disbursed by the king, his ministers, or his or their agents, would not vary the question, as they must be accountable to those, and to those only, from whom it was received, unless the tenor of the receipt imported an accountability to others. A donor has an undoubted right to direct the application of his bounties. This money was set apart by the orders of the king in May, 1776, for an object of which he reserved to himself the exclusive knowledge. It was paid in June to Beaumarchais.

The United States had then no agent in France. The money was applied, the account rendered, approved, and closed in the same year. The accountability of Mr. Beaumarchais had then ceased as to the French government. He had complied with the condition of his receipt. He did not know the United States, in the transaction, for the money was not put into his hands for their general use or account; but for a special and definite object, which the king thought would result beneficially to them. If he had refused to account to the king, alleging his accountability to the United States, he would not have complied with the terms of his receipt, and at all events, it is to be presumed, that the king would not have admitted it as a compliance. Had Beaumarchais dared to disclose a state secret which the king had forbade his minister to publish, it is not to be doubted that the disclosure would have cost the liberty if not the life of Beau-

marchais. It was his duty as the subject and a secret agent of the king to keep the secret; and it could not have been expected that he would or dare betray such a trust. The payment of this million to Beaumarchais was not even suspected until in 1786, for until that time it had been considered as the million advanced by the farmars general. This was ten years after he had rendered his account to the king. The discovery of this fact could not transfer the accountability of Beaumarchais to our government, without the consent of the French, and divest the latter of its control over its subjects or agents. It could create no new liability, or revive one which had been discharged ten years before by the parties concerned. The receipt of the money made him a debtor to the king, until he accounted for it; when the account was received and approved, he ceased to be a debtor. He did not know and could not be accountable for any arrangements between the two governments; he was no party to the contract of 1783, and it could not affect him; it could not make him accountable to both, and no circumstances could make it his duty to disclose to the United States the application of this money, in violation of the orders of his sovereign. It is certainly dealing harshly with him to charge him in his account with this million, because he would not account to us for the manner in which he had applied it. The dilemma is a cruel one. The refusal to disclose costs him his fortune, a disclosure may cost him his life. It was a rigorous mode of extorting from the necessities of Beaumarchais, a secret which could not be obtained from the government. Had the contract of 1783, recited the gratuitous advance of only two millions for the use of the United States, there could have been no question about this million. In consequence of this Mr. Beaumarchais is held accountable for this million, because it appears by his receipts to have passed through his hands. If this recital is sufficient evidence to create a liability, and we attach this weight to this declaration of the French government in our favor, may not Mr. Beaumarchais attach the same weight to their uniform declarations? That he had accounted to them for this sum, that it was not applied in the purchase of supplies, and that we are not entitled to a credit for it in our account with him. It is admitted that there is no evidence that this money was applied to the purchase of supplies, but what has been furnished by the French government: it is then but fair and consistent with the principles of justice, that all their declarations on the same subject should be taken together and considered as one; they are all consistent, and it is believed that all the difficulty in the settlement of this account has been in giving credence to that one which gives a color for charging the million to Beaumarchais, and giving none to those which declare the charge an improper one. The committee have devoted much time, and made a laborious examination of the merits of this case; they have been able to discover no reason why the uniform declarations of the French government should not be credited; there is no fact to contradict them; there is no evidence that this

million was applied in the purchase of the supplies charged by Beaumarchais to the United States. If the French government now or at any time claimed repayment of the three million of gratuities; if there were any facts clearly proved, contradicting their assertions, then we might properly exact a strict accountability from their agents, and be justified in so far departing from the respect due to a friendly government, as to contradict its solemn asseverations. But the committee do not think this should be done to a government, which, in trying times, evinced its friendship to ours, when the sum in question was a present and not a charge, and when, after an investigation of near forty years, no evidence has been found to oppugn their declarations. It is not to be supposed that the French government would advance this sum to Mr. Beaumarchais, to purchase supplies from itself, or that he would, in less than six weeks after the receipt of this money, and under their eye, make a contract with Mr. Deane for payment by the United States, and thus be permitted to deceive one government and defraud another. Indeed the accounting officers of the Treasury do not allege that the charge was made against Beaumarchais on any evidence of the misapplication of the million by him, or of the falsity of the declarations of the French government, or collusion between them and Beaumarchais; but on the ground of his accountability to the United States, and not to the king. The committee do not think that this conclusion is justified by the evidence before them, and can discern no reason, founded on any legal or equitable principles in support of this charge, and are unanimously of opinion that the million in question has been improperly passed to the credit of the United States.

The committee would have felt that their duty would have ended with the expression of their opinion on this part of the case submitted to them, had it been one of a common cast. If any debt is due to Mr. Beaumarchais, it is a very large one. It was contracted more than forty years ago, and under circumstances which make its payment an imperious duty. The claim has been made and persisted in, by every possible means, since 1777. No act of limitation has attached to it, and it has been made the subject of the especial and repeated interposition of the French government; and it is equally due to them and ours that it should be fully investigated and finally settled.

In a common case it would be deemed sufficient evidence of the validity of a claim on a government, that its agents, accounting officers, and legislature, had uniformly admitted its justice; had promised payment, when it was unable to do more, and have made remittances when it was able; that the account had been closed for twenty-five years, except as to one item, which two executive magistrates, and two attorneys general, had decided was not sustainable as a credit. Yet as this subject has been heretofore referred to committees, who have reported unfavorably to the heirs of Mr. Beaumarchais, and whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect, the committee

have felt it their duty to inquire, not only into the propriety of the charge of the one million, but for the source of the supplies, which form the charge against the United States, and to ascertain whether any were furnished gratuitously by the government of France, or purchased by Mr. Beaumarchais, on his own credit, and from his own resources. The committee have examined every document submitted or accessible, and are fully of opinion that they are properly chargeable to the United States. It has never been denied that they were furnished by him, that he procured and shipped them, and that payment must be made to him, if the government of France did not employ him as their agent, and intend these supplies as gratuitous aids; for they never were attributed to any other than the two sources.

The government of France never pretended that they had furnished more than three millions before the treaty of February, 1778, and this was in money. These supplies amounted to more than four millions, and if they were gratuitous, then the government must have furnished seven millions before the treaty. It is not credible, that Dr. Franklin and the Count De Vergennes, in the contract of 1783, should have committed so great a mistake, as the omission of four millions. There was then no motive for concealing supplies of arms more than of money, and as these gratuitous aids were inserted in the contract merely to remind us of our obligations, it is to be presumed, that their extent would not have been unknown or unacknowledged. The French government have uniformly declared, that they furnished no supplies of arms or military stores; have disclaimed all connection with the commercial transactions of Mr. Beaumarchais; that the United States must pay him; that the king furnished nothing, but simply permitted him to provide himself from the arsenals, on condition of replacing the articles he took; and that the king never intended to make a present of any of the military stores taken from his arsenals; that they were furnished by Beaumarchais in the way of trade, and that by furnishing them he became a debtor to France and a creditor to the United States. These declarations have been the same from the year 1778 to the present time. In January, 1779, Congress, by a solemn and unanimous resolution,* declared that these supplies were not a present from the king, and that he did not prefface his alliance with any supplies sent to America. In the same month,† they order a remittance of three thousand hogsheads of tobacco to Beaumarchais, in part payment of his debt, and recognise as valid a contract made with his agent in April, 1778.‡ The president, Mr. Jay, was directed to write him a letter, acknowledging the debt, promising payment, and assuring him that he will receive the merited applause of a new world.

* 5 Journal, 15, 19.

† 5 Journal 9, 10,

‡ 5 Journal, 19.

The committee are not aware that there can be stronger evidence, as to the source of these supplies, than the concurring declarations of both governments, simultaneously made, and uniformly persisted in. Peculiar force will be found due to them, when a recurrence is had to some facts, which show the situation of Congress at that time, and afford a history of this transaction, in relation to the accounts of Beaumarchais.

In January, 1776,* Congress resolved that a quantity of arms and other stores should be imported for the use of the United States, and forty thousand pounds worth of goods for the Indians. The secret committee† were directed to pursue the most effectual measures for procuring them. They appointed Mr. Silas Deane for this purpose, and he repaired to Europe. He arrived at Bordeaux 6th June, 1776; the exact time of his arrival in Paris, is not known, but in July, after various letters had passed between him and Mr. Beaumarchais, an agreement was made for the supply of the artices required, not by a formal contract, but by the letters referred to.‡ The prices were not definitively settled, but it was agreed that the United States at their option should pay for the articles their current value when delivered in America, or their cost in France with the addition of transportation to the seaports, freight, commission, and insurence. A separate contract‖ was sometime afterwards made for freight, between Mr. Monthieu Deane and Beaumarchais, which was reduced to writing. In pursuance of this agreement, the articles were furnished and received in the United States. It was not then supposed that these supplies were gratuitous aids from the king, for in November, 1776, Mr. Deane writes§ to the committee, that the United States were largely indebted to Beaumarchais for them, and presses for remittances to be made to him. In August, 1777,¶ Congress ordered that the correspondence between the secret committee and Mr. Deane be laid before them; and in September and October of that year, remittances of tobacco were received by Mr. Beaumarchais on account. In that year he sent Mr. Francis, his agent, to the United States' in order to receive payment of his account. In March, 1778,** Congress paid him twenty thousand dollars; and in April following, by a committee, made a contract, stipulating for payment of principal and interest, for what had been then furnished, and for the supply of twenty-four millions of livres.†† If the contract was ratified by Mr.

* 2 Journal, 8.

† 2 Journal, 41.

‡ Documents, No. 16, 17, 18, 19.

‖ Document No. 20.

§ Document No. 27.

¶ 3 Journal, 249.

** 4 Journal, 122, 3.

†† Document No. 25.

Beaumarchais and our commissioners in France; this was not done, and that sum was not furnished. In the latter part of 1776, Dr. Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, were appointed joint commissioners at the court of France. They did not long act in harmony, and dissentions arose among them, which Congress* resolved were highly injurious to the honor and interest of the United States. Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane appear to have been on friendly terms, but both otherwise as to Mr. Lee. Mutual complaints seem to have been made. Mr. Deane was recalled in November, 1777,† and in December ordered home, and to attend Congress with all convenient despatch, in order to give an account of our affairs in Europe.‡ He returned from France 11th July, 1778, and appeared before Congress on the 15th August, when he was ordered to give a detailed account of his proceedings,‖ and especially of his transactions with Beaumarchais. This was the more necessary, as on the 2d May preceding, a letter had been received from Mr. Lee, dated in October preceding, in which he stated, that the supplies for which Beaumarchais charged the United States,§ were gratuitously furnished by the king, and that the agreement for furnishing them had been made in London, in April, 1776, between Mr. Lee and Beaumarchais, who assumed the name of Hortales & Co. Congress¶ having made a contract in April, by which they had assumed payment for those supplies, it became all important to ascertain their source. They wrote to our ministers in Paris, enclosing a copy of the contract made with Mr. De Francis, and instructed them to call on the French court, to know whether they had furnished any, and what supplies. A letter was addressed the Count De Vergennes;** he informed them that the king had furnished nothing,†† and Mr. Gerard, the minister here, was ordered to make the same assurances to Congress, which he did. In the mean time the inquiry proceeded before that body. All the correspondence of our foreign agents were laid before them.‡‡ Mr. Deane was examined in person; he was so ordered, and presented a statement in writing. In September a committee made a report‖‖ on the letters of Mr. Lee and Dr. Franklin. In December Mr. Deane was again heard, and presented a long detail in writing. In January, Congress passed the resolutions, and directed the letter before

* 5 Journal, 125.

† 3 Journal, 411.

‡ 3 Journal, 439.

‖ 4 Journal, 339, 41.

§ Document No. 7.

¶ Documents No. 9, 10, 11, 12.

** Document No. 83.

†† Document No. 24.

‡‡ 4 Journals, 391.

‖‖ 4 Journal, 395.

noticed to be written. In april, 1779, the committee reported on the conduct of our commissioners in France, and the accounts of Mr. Deane were ordered to be settled by a committee; this was never done. In August* Mr. Deane was discharged from further attendance, and ten thousand five hundred dollars were ordered to be paid to him for his expenses in attending on Congress. During this investigation of more than twelve months, the inquiry was not confined to the conduct and accounts of Mr. Deane; the accounts of Beaumarchais necessarily formed an important part of the matters they acted on. Congress must have been fully informed in relation to them, and therefore possessed better means of judging correctly, than possibly could have existed at any subsequent time. The transactions were then recent, the witnesses were alive, and all the papers tending to elucidate the transactions, were fully considered. Under such circumstances, the resolutions of January, 1779, ought to have conclusive force, more especially, when in June following, Congress† agreed to a report of a committee, appointed to settle the accounts of Beaumarchais, in which they state, but do not settle, his account—acknowledge the United States to be largely indebted to him, order bills of exchange to be drawn in his favor for two millions four hundred thousand livres, and direct all the tobacco which the United States then had, to be paid to him. The committee cannot feel themselves justified in considering the account as open for discussion, after all these solemn recognitions of its justice. It is worthy of remark, that all the evidence which is now to be procured, was then fully considered; nothing new has been discovered. The former examinations were minute, and the result was satisfactory. The bills were paid to Beaumarchais, and various remittances were made to him in 1777, 78, 79, 81, and 1783. The debt was never questioned, but its amount could not be ascertained here; it was in 178 , ordered by Congress‡ to be settled in Europe, and it was settled by Mr. Barclay, the special agent of the United States for that purpose.

Before the committee would feel themselves authorized to reject a claim thus sanctioned, they would feel it indispensible that the most clear and explicit proof should be produced, such indeed as would not leave remaining a reasonable doubt. A due respect for the old Congress of 1778—9, to public credit, and the often plighted faith of the government, would seem to make this a duty imperious, not only on the committee, but on Congress. Such evidence has been sought for in vain, and, it is believed, does not exist. The committee have attentively examined the correspondence of our commissioners in Europe, and can discern in that no evidence that the supplies were furnished by the French court. If indeed the statement of one of them was alone to be believed, there might have been reason to

* 5 Journal, 234, 235.

† 5 Journal, 183, 4.

‡ 8 Journal, 13, 16.

doubt on the subject, and it certainly afforded fair grounds for inquiry when the statement was received in 1778; but the committee do not know any reason why greater credit should now be given, than it seemed entitled to then. It was at most but the declaration of an agent, and the principal has disavowed it, and admitted a liability which the agent denied. It is thought not consistent with good faith for this government to rely solely on the declarations of one of its agents, when it happens to be in their favor, and to disregard the assertions of others, when they operate against it. If our agents in Europe dispute about the source of these supplies, the solemn and repeated declarations of both governments would seem sufficient to turn the scale If our government denied its liability, it might not be deemed so important as it was interested in proving the supplies to be gratuitous; but when it admits its liability, and that too when it was so extremely hard pressed for money, as in the year 1779, it ought to be conclusive It is not now a sufficient allegation to reject and disprove the justice of this debt, to say that one of our agents in 1777 and 78, declared, that the supplies were gratuitous; that at sometimes another doubted, and at other times admitted, the justice of the claim. If the United States had ever paid for these supplies, and were now repelling an attempt to exact payment a second time, there would be more reason for taking advantage of slight circumstances. But the present is a far different case; we admit the receipt of the supplies; they were of infinite importance; payment has never been made by the United States, and is now resisted on no other ground, than that they were intended as presents. Such intention is solemnly contradicted, and no proof offered that it existed. Congress has already repeatedly decided on the statements produced, and the committee think that their decision cannot be disturbed consistently with good faith. They fully agree with our great revolutionary financier,* "that if any thing is due Mr. Beaumarchais, the reputation of the country will be compromised, until it is paid; that the payment of debts may be expensive, but that it is infinitely more expensive to withhold the payment. The former is an expense of money, when money may be commanded to defray it; but the latter involves the destruction of that source from which money can be derived, when all other sources fail. That source abundant, nay almost inexhaustible, is public credit. The country in which it may with greatest ease be established and preserved, is America. And America is the country which most stands in need of it." In conclusion, the committee will remark, that in every point in which the case can be viewed by them, they are fully of opinion, that the heirs of Mr. Beaumarchais are creditors of the United States, and beg leave to report a bill for their relief.

* Robert Morris.

No. 1.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Franklin and Silas Deane, commissioners of the United States at Paris, to the select committee of Congress, dated at Paris, the 8th of September, 1777.

It gave us great joy to hear of the arrival of the Mercury, Amphitrite, and other vessels carrying supplies. Another ship with a similar cargo which had long been detained at Marseilles, we hope will soon arrive with you. We hope also that you will receive between twenty and thirty thousand suits of clothes before winter, and from time to time, quantities of new and good arms, which we are purchasing in different parts of Europe. But we must desire you to remember that we are hitherto disappointed in your promises of remittance, either by the difficulties you find in shipping, or by captures; and that though far short of completing your orders, we are in danger of being greatly embarrassed by debts, and failing in performance of our contracts, and losing our credit with that of the Congress."

No. 2.

Passy, near Paris, 7th October, 1777.

GENTLEMEN,

We received duly your despatches by Mr. M'Creery and captain Young, dated May 2d, and 30th, June 13th, 18th, and 26th, and July 2d: the intelligence they contain is very particular and satisfactory. It rejoices us to be informed that unanimity continues to reign among the states, and that you have so good an opinion of your affairs, in which we join with you. We understand that you have also written to us of later dates by captain Holm. He is arrived at port L'Orient, but being chased and nearly taken, he sunk his despatches.

We are also of your sentiments with regard to the interests of France and Spain respecting our independence, which interests, we are persuaded, they see as well as we, though particular present circumstances induce them to postpone the measures that are proper to secure those interests. They continue to hold the same conduct described in our last which went by Wickes and Johnson, a copy whereof we send herewith, as Johnson is unfortunately taken.

We have lately presented an earnest memorial to both courts,

stating the difficulties of our situation, and requesting that if they cannot immediately make a diversion in our favor, they would give a subsidy sufficient to enable us to continue the war without them, or afford the states their advice and influence in making a good peace.

Our present demand, to enable us to fulfil your orders, is for about eight million of livres. Couriers we understand are despatched with this memorial to Madrid, by both the ambassador of Spain and the minister here; and we are desired to wait with patience the answer, as the two courts must act together. In the mean time they give us fresh assurances of their good will to our cause, and we have just received a fourth sum of five hundred thousand livres. But we are continually charged to keep the aids that are or may be afforded us, a dead secret, even from the Congress, where they suppose England has some intelligence; and they wish she may have no certain proofs to produce against them with the other powers of Europe. The apparent necessity of your being informed of the true state of your affairs, obliges us to dispense with this injunction. But we entreat that the greatest care may be taken that no part of it shall transpire; nor of the assurances we have received that no repayment will ever be required from us of what has been already given us either in money or military stores. The great desire here seems to be, that England should strike first, and not be able to give her allies a good reason.

The total failure of remittances from you for a long time past, has embarrassed us exceedingly. The contracts we entered into for clothing and arms, in expectation of those remittances, and which are now beginning to call for payment, distress us much, and we are in imminent danger of bankruptcy, for all your agents are in the same situation, and they all recur to us to save their and your credit. We were obliged to discharge a debt of Myrtle's, at Bordeaux, amounting to about five thousand livres, to get that vessel away; and he now duns us every post for between four and five thousand pounds sterling, to disengage him in Holland, where he has purchased arms for you. With the same view of saving your credit, Mr. Ross was furnished with twenty thousand pound sterling, to disentangle him. All the captains of your armed vessels come to us for their supplies, and we have not received a farthing of the produce of their prizes, as they are ordered into other hands. Mr. Hodge has had large sums of us. But to give you some idea for the present, till a more perfect account can be rendered of the demands upon us that we have paid, we enclose a sketch for your perusal, and shall only observe, that we have refused no application in which your credit appeared to be concerned, except one from the creditors of a Mr. Ceronio, said to be your agent in Hispaniola, but of whom we had no knowledge; and we had reason to hope that you would have been equally ready to support our credit, as we have been of yours, and from the same motives, the good of the public, for whom we are all acting, the success of our business depending considerably upon it.

We are sorry therefore to find all the world acquainted here, that the commissioners from Congress have not so much of your regard as to obtain the change of a single agent who disgraces us all. We say no more of this at present, contenting ourselves with the consciousness that we recommend that change from the purest motives, and that the necessity of it and our uprightness in proposing it, will soon fully appear.

Messrs. Gardoqui at Bilboa have sent several cargoes of naval stores, cordage, sail cloth, anchors, &c. for the public use, consigned to Elbridge Gerry, Esquire. They complain that they have no acknowledgment from that gentleman of the goods being received though they know the vessels arrived. We have excused it to them, on the supposition of his being absent at Congress. We wish such acknowldgment may be made, accompanied with some expressions of gratitude towards those from whom the supplies came, without mentioning who they are supposed to be. You mention the arrival of the Amphitrite and Mercury, but say nothing of the cargoes.

Mr. Hodge is discharged from his imprisonment on our solicitation, and his papers restored to him; he was well treated while in the Bastile. The charge against him was, deceiving the government in fitting out Cunningham from Dunkirk, who was represented as going on some trading voyage, but as soon as he was out began a cruize on the British coast and took six sail. He is got safe into Ferrol.

We have received and delivered the commissions to Mr. William Lee and Mr. Izard. No letters came with them for those gentlemen with information how they are to be supported on their stations. We suppose they write to you and will acquaint you with their intentions.

Some propositions are privately communicated to us, said to be on the part of Prussia, for forming a commercial company at Embden. We shall put them into the hands of Mr. Lee.

We do not see a probability of our obtaining a loan of the two million sterling, from any of the money holders in Europe, till our affairs are in their opinion more firmly established. What may be obtained from the two crowns either as loan or subsidy, we shall probably know on the return of the couriers, and we hope we shall be able to write more satisfactory on those heads by captain Young, who will by that time be ready to return.

With the greatest respect we have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
SILAS DEANE,
ARTHUR LEE.

(Supplementary to No. 2.)

Extract of a letter from Arthur Lee to the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, (vide letters of A. Lee, Vol. 1, page 57, letter 14.)

A letter was received from Monsieur Guardoqui at Bilboa, intimating an expectation of returns from you for what was transmitted to you through their house; but upon application to his court, I am again authorized to assure you, that for the supplies already sent, no return was expected.

No. 3.

From the same to the same, dated

Paris, 18th December, 1777.

(Extract.)

"We have accepted five bills drawn on us by the President, in favor of some returned officers, and shall pay them punctually. But as we receive no remittances for our support, and the cargo* of the Amphitrite is claimed from us by Mr. Beaumarchais, and we are not certain that we can keep it; we hope Congress will be sparing in their drafts, except for the interest mentioned in our former letters, of which we now repeat the assurances of payment, otherwise we may be much embarrassed, and our situation rendered very uncomfortable."

No. 4.

Extract of a letter from Drs. Franklin and Lee, and S. Deane, to the Secret Committee of Congress, dated

Paris, 16th February, 1778.

"We have, to avoid disputes at a particular time, delivered up the cargo *** brought by the Amphitrite to Mr. Beaumarchais.

* Of rice and indigo from the United States.

We hear that he has sent over a person to demand a great sum of you on account of arms, ammunition, &c. &c. We think it will be best for you to leave that demand to be settled by us here, as there is a mixture in it of public and private concern, which you cannot so well develop."

No. 5.

Extract of a letter from Doctors Franklin and Lee, and Mr. Adams, to the Secret Committee of Congress, dated

Passy, 29th of July, 1778.

"We have not yet seen Mr. Beaumarchais, but the important concern with him shall be attended to as soon as may be."

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated at

Passy, the 7th November, 1778.

"We are very unhappy that we are not able to send to Congress those supplies of arms, ammunition, and clothing, which they have ordered; but it is absolutely impossible for want of funds, and Mr. Beaumarchais has not yet informed us whether he will execute the agreement made for him with you, or not."

No. 6.

Copy of a letter of American Commissioners to Messrs. Berard Freres, at port L'Orient.

Passy, December 24th, 1777.

GENTLEMEN,

Mr. De Beaumarchais having satisfied us that he had a prior claim upon the cargo of the Amphitrite, according to an agreement between him and Mr. Deane. We desire you to deliver the cargo or the produce into his hands or into those of his agent, at his disposi-

tion, without any deduction for the advances you may have made on account of the frigates.

We are

(Signed) B. FRANKLIN,
SILAS LEE,
ARTHUR LEE.

No. 7.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lee to the Secret Committee of Congress, dated

Paris, 6th October, 1777.

"Upon this subject of returns, I think it my duty to state to you some facts, relative to the demands of this kind from Hortales. The gentleman who used this name, came to me about a year and an half ago, in London, as an agent from this court, and wishing to communicate something to Congress. At our first interview, he informed me, that the court of France wished to send an aid to America of 200,000 louis in specie, arms and ammunition, and that all they wanted was to know through which island it was best to make the remittance, and that Congress should be apprised of it. We settled the Cape as the place, and he urged me by no means to omit giving the earliest intelligence of it, with information that it would be remitted in the name of Hortales. At our next meeting, he desired me to request that a small quantity of tobacco, or some other production, might be sent to the Cape, to give it the air of a mercantile transaction, repeating over and over again, that it was for a cover only, and not for payment, as the remittance was gratuitous. Of all this, I informed Dr. Franklin, chairman of the committee, by sundry opportunities, at the same time I stated to Mons. Hortales, that if his court would despatch eight or ten ships of the line to our aid, it would enable us to destroy all the British fleet, and decide the war at one stroke. I repeated this to him in a letter after his return to Paris; to which the answer was, that there was not spirit enough in his court for such an exertion, but that he was hastening the promised succours. Upon Mr. Deane's arrival, the business went into his hands, and the aids were at length embarked in the Amphitrite, Mercury, and Seine. The minister has repeatedly assured us, and that in the most explicit terms, that no returns is expected for these subsidies."

Copy of Count Lauragais' Testimonial.

(Translation.)

I was present in Mr. Arthur Lee's chambers in the Temple, London, some time in the spring of the year 1776, when Mr. Caron de Beaumarchais made offers to Mr. Lee to send supplies of money and stores through the Blands to the Americans, to the amount of two hundred thousand louis d'or, and he said he was authorized to (prour faire,) those proposals by the French court.

(Signed) B. C. D. LAURAGAIS.

Paris, 8th February, 1778.

No. 8.

From Doctor Lee to the secret Committee of Congress, dated Paris 15th February, 1778.

"I have before written to you the reason I had to conceive that Mr. de Beaumarchais' demands of payment for the supplies furnished in the Amphitrite, Mercury, and Flomand are unjust. The above testimonial from count Lauragais will corroborate what I informed you relative to his having himself proposed the supplies to me as a subsidy from the court. Mr. Wilkes knows it more accurately, but his situation prevents him from giving it under his hand. The ministry, as you will see by your joint letter, have often given us to understand that we were not to pay for them; yet still Mr. Beaumarchais, with the perseverance of such adventurers, persists in his demand. He alleges some promise or agreement made with Mr. Deane. I should suppose Mr. Deane would have appprised you of it, if any such exists; but certainly doctor Franklin and myself are kept so much in the dark about the existence of such agreement, as to expose us to much unnecessary plague, from this Mr. Beaumarchais, who I cannot think has any right to make the demand in question. A copy of the above declaration has been given to count Maurepas, but I have not heard his sentiments upon it."

From the same to the same, dated at Paris 5th January, 1779.

(Extract.)

"We wrote to Mr. Beaumarchais upon our receiving your letter, and the agreement with his supposed company, that we were ready to settle accounts with him whenever he chose. He has made no answer."

From the same to the same, dated Paris, 25th February, 1779.

(Extract.)

Mr. Deane is entirely at a loss to understand what I mean by saying, almost every thing remained to be paid for. I will tell him some gross sums which may satisfy him without descending to a multitude of lesser.

Mr. Beaumarchais' demand - - - - -	6,000,000
Mr. Monthieus - - - - - - -	674,000
Mr. Williams - - - - - - -	300,000
	6,974,000

No. 9.

The first letter of Mr. Arthur Lee, under the name of Mary Johnston, to Mr. Beaumarchais, under the name of Roderique Hortales and Co.

London, May 23, 1776.

M. HORTALES,

Be persuaded that M. Le Comte de * * * cannot in any manner embarrass you. I pray you to consider in your arrangements at the Cape, that the want of tobacco ought not to hinder your sending out your supplies to the Americans, for tobacco is so weighty an article that it will greatly impede the sailing of the ships, and the essential object is to maintain the war.

No. 10.

Mr. Beaumarchais' answer to the above.

Paris, June the 6th, 1776.

M. JOHNSTON,

I received your letter of the 23d May; I will perform my promises in the way I pointed out. I am about to send to Cape Francois, in the island of St. Domingo, a ship loaded with merchandise to the value of 25,000 pounds sterling, besides cannon, powder, and stores; but this last article will arrive but in small parcels, on account of the risk. On your part, do not fail to send a ship loaded with good Virginia tobacco, and let your friend send in the ship an intelligent, discreet, and faithful person, with powers to receive the money or merchandise and powder, and to make the remittances in tobacco, which I can no more do without, than your friend can without what I send to him; in a word, let him give his notes to my house for what he shall not be able to pay in tobacco, and make certain and solid arrangements with my agent at the Cape for the future.

The captain, on his arrival at the Cape, must inquire of the first magistrate, who is the merchant entrusted with the affairs of Roderique Hortales & Co. and he will introduce him to the correspondent of your humble servant.

No. 11.

The second letter of M. Lee to M. De Beaumarchais.

London, 14th June, 1776.

SIR,

I have but one moment to thank you in for your letter of the 6th June, which I received safe this moment. I will do my utmost to answer your wishes; but I advise you as I advise my friends, to consider always that the communication of sentiments is difficult, and for that reason we ought to do all in our power, without insisting on a certain and immediate return.

(In cyphers.)

Consider, above all things, that we are not transacting a mere mercantile business, but that politics is greatly concerned in this affair.

(In letters.)

I have written on your account to our friend Grayman.

No. 12.

The second letter of M. Beaumarchais to M. A. Lee.

(In cyphers.)

Paris, June 26th, 1776.

I refer you to my former letter of the 6th of June, of which I pray you to follow the disposition.

The difficulties which I have met with in my negotiation with the minister, have made me take the resolution of forming a company, which shall send out the supplies of powder and stores to your friend, depending, in the mean time, on remittances in tobacco, at Cape Francois, and always under the name of your servant,

(Signed) RODERIQUE HORTALES & CO.

No. 13.

Extract from a letter of M. De Beaumarchais, under the name of Roderique Hortales & Co. to the honorable the members of the Secret Committee.

Paris, August 18, 1776.

GENTLEMEN,

My respectful esteem for the nation, who, under your conduct, defend so well their liberties, has made me think of contributing to that great work in establishing a house of commerce, designed for the only purpose of serving you in Europe, supplying your wants of every kind, and sending you, in the speediest manner, clothing, powder, ammunition, muskets, cannons, in a word, every thing that may be necessary to help you in carrying on the glorious war, you have so nobly undertaken.

Your deputies, gentlemen, shall always find a trusty friend in me, an asylum in my house, and money in my chests. I will secure them every facility for their private as well as public operations. I will remove, if possible, all the obstacles which the politics of Europe may oppose to your desires.

At this very moment, and without waiting for any answer from you, I am preparing to send you, by the very first opportunity, about two hundred field pieces of brass four pounders, two hundred thousands pounds of gunpowder, twenty thousand excellent muskets, some brass mortars, bombshells, and musket balls.

No. 14.

Extract from the letter of M. De Beaumarchais to Congress.

Paris, December 1, 1776.

GENTLEMEN,

With regard to me, gentlemen, my sincere attachment to your cause, and my respectful esteem for you persons, has not suffered me to hesitate, and to wait till vessels loaded by you should arrive in this country with the produce of your own, in exchange for our merchandise; but the faith of the powers of your commissioner, (a duplicate of which he has left into the hands of our ministry,) I have procured from our manufactories, all what I have thought might be useful to you in your present situation; and I have begun to send supplies to you by the ship that carries this letter, with a brief account of what it contains for your use, as I expect to send you my invoices, in good order, attested and signed by M. Deane, by another ship that will carry you a fresh supply of ammunition, and the invoices of which I shall send by a third ship, and so for all the others.

But, gentlemen, however warm may be the zeal that animates me, my friends will never be sufficient to double and treble my advances, if, on your side, you do not send me on my ships, and on your own remittances in country produce, in proportion as you receive my supplies.

What I call my ships, gentlemen, is some French vessels hired for freight, according to a bargain agreed to between a merchant and myself, in presence of M. Deane, for want of your own vessels, which we had been long expecting, but did not arrive. Here enclosed you have copy of the agreement.

Now, gentlemen, I beg you will send me my remittances, either in excellent Virginia tobacco, or in indigo, rice, &c. My advances in this expedition must be soon followed by a second as considerable. It amounts to about one million tournois.

No. 15.

Extract from the letter of M. De Beaumarchais to Congress.

Paris, February 28, 1777.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to fit out, for the service of the Congress, by the way of Hispaniola, the ship Amelia, loaded with field and ord-

nance pieces, powder, and leaden pigs. As the season is too far advanced, that the ship might go straightway to your ports, I have charged M. Carabane, my correspondent at Cape Francois, to reverse the whole cargo on Bermudian or even on American ships, if he finds any at her arrival in that port, and to transmit to you as soon as possible.

This is the fourth ship I have addressed to you since December last; the other three have steered their course towards your eastern ports.

The first is the Amphitrite of 480 tons, captain Sautrel, loaded with cannons, muskets, tents, entrenching tools, tin, powder, clothing, &c. Left Havre de Grace on the 14th of December, 1776.

The secoud is the Seine from the same port, captain Morin, of 350 tons, loaded with muskets, tents, mortars, powder, tin, cannons, musket balls, &c.

The third is the Mercury, of 317 tons, captain Herand, from Nantz, loaded with one hundred thousands of powder, 12,000 muskets; the remainder in cloth, linen, caps, shoes, stockings, blankets, and other necessary articles for the clothing of the troops.

In my letters of August, September, and December last, the duplicates of which have been delivered to you by the chief officer of those that went over to your service in the Amphitrite, I have requested you to order, that my ships might not expect long for remittances; I ask for, in the same letters, my design being to send you uninterrupted supplies, and such as may be of the greatcst use to you. I hope on your side, you will as quick as possible, load again, and send me back my vessels.

No. 16.

From Mr. de Beaumarchais to Mr. Deane, 18th July, 1776.

I don't know, sir, if you have any body with you, whom you may trust for translating the French letters, which treat on important affairs. On my part I shall not be able to treat with security in English, till after the return of a person whom I expect at this moment from London, and who will be an interpreter between us, meanwhile I have the honor to inform you, that I had for some time past, the desire of helping the brave Americans to shake off the English yoke. I have already tried several means to open a secret and sure correspondence between the general Congress and a house which I am about to establish on that occasion; I shall exert my endeavors to provide the continent either by the way of our West Indies or straight from here if possible, all such articles which the Americans shall be in need of,

and which they cannot any more get from England. I have already mentioned my plan to a gentleman in London, who pretends to be much attached to America, but our correspondence, since I left England, having been carried on with difficulty and in cyphers, I have received no answer to my last, in which I have tried to fix some terms for that great and important affair.

But since you are vested with a character which permits me to have confidence in you, I shall be very glad to begin anew, in a manner more certain and more regular, a negotiation which was before but touched on. My means are not very considerable, but they may be much increased if we can establish together, a treaty of which the conditions shall be honorable and advantageous, and the execution of the same shall be exact.

I cannot grant either to Mr. Dubourg or to any body else, the confidence of speaking freely of my plan; but when you will have compared the nature of the offers which shall be made to you from every quarter, to the disinterested zeal which attaches me to the cause of America, you will perceive what difference there is between treating with common merchants and on the hardest terms, and the good fortune of meeting with a generous friend who shall think himself happy in proving to your nation and to you, its secret representative, how truly he is devoted to them.

I am sir,

Your, &c. &c.

(Signed) CARON DE BEAUMARCHAIS.

No. 17.

From Mr. Deane to Mr. Beaumarchais, July 20th, 1776.

SIR,

In compliance with your request at our interview of yesterday, I send you enclosed copies of my commission, and an extract from my instructions which will fully satisfy you of my being authorized to make the purchases I have applied to you for. To understand this extract, it is necessary to inform you that I was ordered to make my first application to the ministers and to procure the supplies wanted of them, by way of purchase or loan; and in case the credit or influence of Congress should not be such under the present circumstances to obtain them from that quarter, I was instructed then to apply elsewhere. My application to the minister and his answer I have already

acquainted you with. With respect to the credit which will be required for the goods and stores which I propose to engage of you, I hope that a long one will not be necessary. Twelve months has been the longest credit my countrymen have ever been accustomed to, and Congress having engaged large quantities of tobacco in Virginia and Maryland, as well as other articles in other parts, which they will ship as fast as vessels can be provided; I have no doubt but very considerable remittances will be made within six months from this time, and for the whole within a year; this I shall in my letters urge Congress to do. But the events of war are uncertain, and our commerce is exposed to be affected thereby: I hope, however, that at least such remittances will be made you, that you will be able to wait for whatever sum may remain due after the credit we shall agree on is expired, having the usual interest allowed you

I send you also an invoice of the clothing and of many articles of the furniture and stores necessary for our army, in which I cannot be so particular at present, as it will be necessary to be hereafter in case you undertake it, but as the articles for the uniforms can at this time be ascertained as well as ever, I have made out a detail of them; though my instructions speak of but 100 brass cannon, and of arms and clothing for 25,000 men, yet considering the importance of the articles to America, I shall, (if to be obtained,) venture in a larger quantity, the probability of some part being taken, with other circumstances, will, I think, fully justify me therein. But it is improper to add on this subject until you resolve whether you will undertake, and on the terms which I presume you will do. As soon as you shall have obtained a translation of this and the enclosed, I will do myself the honor of waiting on you; in the mean time, I am with the utmost respect and attachment,

Sir,

Yours, &c.

(Signed) SILAS DEANE.

No. 18.

From Mr. Deane, to Mr. de Beaumarchais.

Paris, 24th July, 1776.

SIR,

I have considered the letter you honored me with the 22d, and am of the opinion, that your proposals for regulating the prices of

goods and stores, are just and equitable. The generous confidence you place in the virtue and justice of my constituents, affords me the greatest pleasure, and gives me the most flattering prospect of success in the undertaking to their, as well as your, satisfaction, and permit me to assure you, the United Colonies will take the most effectual measures to make you remittances, and to justify in every respect, the sentiments you entertain of them; but, at the same time, as the invoice for clothing only, and without the incident charges, amounts to about two and three millions of livres, and as the cannons, arms, and stores will raise the sum much higher, I cannot, considering the uncertainty of the arrival of vessels during the war, venture to assure you, that remittances will be made for the whole within the time proposed; but in that case, as I wrote you before, I hope that the interest on the balance will be satisfactory. With respect to cargoes sent from America, either to France or the West Indies, designed as remittances for your advances, I think there can be no objection to their being sent to the address of a house in France, or to your agents where they may arrive.

I find that cannons, arms, and other military stores are prohibited, and cannot be exported but in a private manner; this circumstance gives me many apprehensions, for as I cannot have those things shipped publickly, I cannot have them purchased openly, without giving alarms, perhaps fatal to our operations; in this case, various deceptions and impositions may be practised. You know that the ambassador of England is attentive to every thing done by me, and that his spies watch every motion of mine, and will probably watch the motions of those, with whom I am known to be connected. In this situation, and being a stranger in a great measure to your language, I foresee many embarrassments, which I know not how to obviate, and such as I fear may greatly perplex even yourself, notwithstanding your superior knowledge and address. Two things, you will agree with me, are as essential, as even the procuring of the cannon, arms, &c. First, that they are good and well laid in, and that they be embarked without being stopped and detained. The fate of my country depends, in a great measure, on the arrival of these supplies. I cannot, therefore, be too anxious on the subject; nor is there any danger or expense so great, but what must be hazarded if necessary, to effect so capital and important an object. I pray you to consider this subject, and to give me your thoughts upon it. I called on you this morning with doctor Bancroft, to have conversed with you on this subject, but found that you was gone to Versailles. Permit me to urge your early attention to this subject, and to assure you, that I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed) SILAS DEANE.

No. 19.

From Mr. Deane to Mr de Beaumarchais, Paris, August 19th 1776.

SIR,

Since the stores and goods have been engaged and getting ready, I have made inquiry of several merchants respecting the charter of vessels for America generally, without mentioning what their cargoes should consist of, and have written in the same way to some of my correspondents; and in the whole, I find I shall not be able to provide them so early as is necessary at any rate, and I fear not without making their destination and object too public. You will recollect that I mentioned my apprehensions on this subject to you some days since, and now propose, (if consistent with your other engagements,) that you would take the procuring of the vessels necessary on you, at least, so far as to be security for the payment of their charter. It gives me pain to put this additional trouble and expense on you, but I know that you think nothing within your power is too great to be undertaken for the service of the United Colonies of America, whose grateful acknowledgments must equal, though they can never exceed your generous exertions in their favor at this critical and important period of their affairs. These vessels will return with cargoes on your account, which, with what will probably arrive from other remittances, will enable you to proceed to the greatest extent in executing the great and liberal plan you have proposed. I shall do myself the honor of waiting on you to-morrow morning on this and other affairs; mean time I am with the utmost respect and attachment,

Sir,

Yours, &c.

(Signed) SILAS DEANE.

No. 20.

Extract of a letter from Silas Deane, Esq. to the Secret Committee of Congress, dated Paris, 29th November, 1776.

"The several letters you will receive with this, will give you some idea of the situation I have been in for some months past, though after all, must refer you to Mr. Rogers to be particular on

some subjects. I should never have completed what I have, but for the generous, the indefatigable and spirited exertions of Monsieur Beaumarchais, to whom the United States are on every account greatly indebted; more so than to any other person on this side of the water. He is greatly in advance for stores, clothing, and the like, and therefore am confident you will make him the earliest and most ample remittances. He wrote you by Mr. M'Crery and will write you again by this conveyance."

"I cannot in a letter do full justice to Monsieur Beaumarchais for his great address and assiduity in our cause. I can only say he appears to have undertaken it on great and liberal principles, and has in the pursuit made it his own. His interest and influence, which are great, have been exerted to the utmost in the cause of the United States, and I hope the consequences will equal his wishes."

From the same to the same, dated Paris, September 20th, 1777.

"This will be handed you by Mr. Francis, who is agent for Roderique and Co. you will see by the bills of lading, the quantity of stores shipped by that house, and make some judgment of their considerable amount. The vessel in which Mr. Francis comes, is loaded with stores which were long since engaged, I still hope they will come in safety, and in season to be of service."

"Messrs. Rodrique, Hortales and Co. have other vessels which will follow this in a short time, which they want to have despatched with tobacco agreeable to what they formerly wrote you, and Mr. Francis comes partly on that account; must therefore pray you to furnish him with the means of procuring the quantity he will want for them in season."

"As the vessels of Messrs. Hortales and Co. will arrive at a time when despatch will be of the utmost consequence, they are desirous to have their cargoes ready on their arrival."

Extract from Mr. Deane's observations (in a communication to Congress) "on Mr. A. Lee's letter."

"I recollect that Mr. Lee has mentioned Conut Lauragais in his correspondence with Monsieur Beaumarchais, and am informed that this gentleman has in his letters been referred to. Count Lauragais is a nobleman, who was born to an immense estate, the chief of which he has long since dissipated in a wild, and, I may say, in such an eccentrick course of life, as hardly has a parallel in France. He has set up at times for a philosopher, a wit, a poet; then as suddenly flew off,

and engaged in building, planting, or politics; he was one month for engaging in trade; the next a country gentleman on his farm; the third blazing in the beau monde at Paris; and France being insufficient to afford a variety of scenes equal to the restlestness of his genius, he has constantly been shifting them from Paris to London, and from London to Paris. In London he set up for a patriot, and engaged seriously in the disputes and parties of the day, and what was very diverting, set down for a few weeks to study the laws of England, in order to confute Blackstone. His rank, to which his birth entitles him, gives him admittance to court, and the extravagance of his wit and humor serves to divert and please men in high office, and he consequently at times fancies himself in their secrets. This gentleman knew Mr. Lee in London, before I arrived in France, and was afterwards often with him at Paris. His character was given me soon after my arrival, and I was put on my guard, and warned by the minister, not that he supposed him to have designs unfriendly either to France or America, but on account of his imprudence, and of his being frequently in London, and with those in the opposition in England, of whom the court of France were more jealous, and against whom they were equally on their guard, as with the British ministry themselves. As this nobleman's name may be made use of, I cannot dispense with touching lightly on the outlines of a character, extremely well known in France and England, and to which some gentlemen in America are no strangers."

Agreement for the affreightment of ships mentioned in a letter from Silas Deane, of December 6th, 1776, to the Secret Committee of Congress.

Articles of affreightment of armed vessels and merchandise entered in and agreed to between Messrs. de Monthieu and Rodrique Hortales and Company, and Mr. Silas Deane. We, the subscribers, John Joseph de Monthieu, and Rodrique Hortales and Company, are agreed with Mr. Silas Deane, agent of the United Colonies, upon the subsequent arrangements:

That I, de Monthieu, do engage to furnish, on account of the Thirteen United Colonies of North America, a certain number of vessels to carry arms and merchandise, to the burden of sixteen hundred tons, or as many vessels as are deemed sufficient to transport to some harbor of North America, belonging to the Thirteen United Colonies, all the ammunition and appurtenances, agreeably to the estimate signed and left in my possession, and which we esteem would require the abovementioned quantities of vessels to carry sixteen hundred tons burden, which are to be paid for at the rate of two hundred livres the ton; and that I will hold said vessels at the disposal of said Messrs. Hortales and Company, ready to sail at the ports

of Havre, Nantz, and Marseilles, viz: The vessels which are to carry the articles and passengers mentioned in the aforementioned list, and are to depart from Havre, as well as those that are to go from Nantz, to be ready in the course of November next, and the others in the course of December following, on condition that one-half of the aforementioned freight of 200 livres per ton, both for the voyage to America and back to France, laden equally on account of the Congress of the Thirteen United Colonies, and Messrs. Hortales & Co. aforesaid, who are responsible for them, shall be advanced and paid immediately in money, bills of exchange, or other good merchandise or effects, and the other half, said Messrs. Hortales & Co. do agree to furnish me with in proportion as the vessels are fitting out, in the same money or other effects as above: over and above this, they are to pay me for the passage of each officer not belonging to the ship's crew, the sum of 550 livres tournois, and for every soldier or servant, 250 livres, and for every sailor who goes as passenger, 150 livres. It is expressly covenanted and agreed between us, that all risks of the sea, either in said vessels being chased, run on shore, or taken, shall be on account of the Congress of the United Colonies, and shall be paid agreeably to the estimation which may be made of each of these vessels, agreeably to the bills of sale of each, which I promise to deliver to Messrs. Hortales & Co. before the departure of any of the said vessels from any of the ports of France mentioned above.

Finally, it is agreed, that if the Americans detain these vessels longer than two months in their ports, without shipping on board them the returns they are to carry to France, all demurage, wages or expenses on them from the day of their arrival, to that of their departure, these two months excepted shall be at their charge, and paid by them or by Messrs. Hortales & Co. in our own name, as answerable for the Congress of the United Colonies. We accept the above conditions, as far as they respect us, and promise faithfully to fulfil them, and in consequence we have signed this instrument of writing, one to the other at Paris, 15th October, 1776.

(Signed) MONTHIEU.

RODRIQUE HORTALES & Co.

SILAS DEANE,
Agent for the United Colonies of North America.

Extract of a contract concluded on the 25th of February, 1783, between his most christian majesty and the United States of North America, signed by Count Vergennes and Benjamin Franklin.

ARTICLE 2.

For better understanding the fixing the periods for the reimbursement of the six millions at the royal treasury, and to prevent all ambiguity on this head, it has been found proper to recapitulate here the amount of the preceding aids, granted by the king to the United States, and to distinguish them according to their different classes:

In the third class, are comprehended, the aids and subsidies furnished to the Congress of the United States, under the title of gratuitous assistance from the pure generosity of the king; three millions of which were granted before the treaty of February, 1778, and six millions in 1781, which aids and subsidies amount in the whole to nine millions livres tournois. His majesty here confirms, in case of need, the gratuitous gift to the Congress of the said Thirteen United States.

Extract of a letter from B. Franklin, to Mr. Grand, banker at Paris, dated Philadelphia, July 11th, 1786.

I send you enclosed some letters that have passed between the secretary of Congress and me, respecting three millions of livres, acknowledged to have been received before the treaty of February 17, 1778, as *don gratuit* from the king, of which only two millions are found in your account, unless the million from the farmers general be one of the three; I have assured that all the money received from the king, whether as loan or gift, went through your hands; and as I always looked on the million we had of the farmers general, to be distinct from what we had of the crown, I wonder how I came to sign the contract acknowledging three millions of gift, when in reality there was only two, exclusive of that from the farmers. And both as you and I examined the project of the contract before I signed it, I am surprised that neither of us took notice of the error. It is possible that the million furnished ostensibly by the farmers, was in fact a gift of the crown; in which case, as Mr. Thomson observes, they owe us for the two ship loads of tobacco, they received on account of it. I must earnestly request of you to get this matter explained, that it may stand clear before I die, lest some enemy should afterwards accuse me of having received a million not accounted for.

Copies of sundry papers relative to the lost million.

DEAR SIR,

The letter you honored me with, covered the copies of three letters, which Mr. Thomson wrote you to obtain an explanation of a million, which is not to be found in my accounts. I should have been very much embarrassed in satisfying him, and proving that I had not put that million in my pocket, had I not applied to Mr. Durival, who, as you will see by the answer enclosed, informs me, that there was a million paid by the royal treasury, on the 10th of June, 1776. This is the very million about which Mr. Tompson inquires, as I have kept an account of the other two millions, which were also furnished by the royal treasury, viz: the million in June and April, 1777; the other in July and October of the same year, as well as that furnished by the farmers general in June, 1777.

Here then are the three millions exactly, which were given by the king before the treaty of 1778, and that furnished by the farmers general. Nothing then remains to be known but who received the first million in June, 1776. It could not be by me, who was not charged with the business of Congress, until January, 1777. I therefore requested of Mr. Durival, the copy of the receipt for the one million. You have the answer which he returned to me. I wrote to him again, renewing my request, but as the carrier is just setting off, I cannot wait to give you his answer; but you will receive it in my next, if I receive one. In the meanwhile, I beg you will receive the assurance of the sentiments of respect, with which I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) GRAND.

Paris, 9th September, 1786.

(No. 4.)

Letter from Mr. Du Rival to Mr. Grand, Versailles, August 30th, 1786.

SIR,

I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write the 28th of this month, touching the advance of a million which you say was made by the general farm to the United States of America, the 3d of June, 1777. I have no knowledge of that advance; what I have verified is, that the king by the contract of the 25th February, 1783, has confirmed the gratuitous gift which his majesty has previously made of the three millions hereafter mentioned, viz:

One million delivered by the royal treasury the 10th of June, 1776, and two other millions advanced also by the royal treasury in 1777, on four receipts of the deputies of Congress of the 17th Jan-

uary, 3d April, 10th June, and 15th October of the same year. This explanation will, sir, I hope resolve your doubt touching the advance of the 3d of June, 1777. I further recommend to you, sir, to confer on this subject with Mr. Girard, who ought to be better informed than us, who have no knowledge of any advances but those made by the royal treasury.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) DURIVAL.

(Copy.)

Postscript from Mr. Grand.

I hazard a letter in hopes it may be able to join that of the 9th at L'Orient, in order to forward to you, sir, the answer I have just received from Mr. Durival. You will therefore see, sir, that notwithstanding my entreaty, the minister himself refuses to give me the copy of the receipt which I asked for. I cannot conceive the reason for this reserve, more especially since, if there has been a million paid, he who received it has kept the account, and must in time be known.

I shall hear with pleasure that you have been more fortunate in this respect in America than I have been in France, and repeat to you the assurance of the sentiments of regard with which

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) GRAND.

Paris, 12th September, 1786.

Versailles, September 5th, 1786.

I laid before the Count de Vergennes the two letters which you did me the honor to write, touching the three millions, the free gift of which, the king has confirmed in favor of the United States of America.

The minister, sir, observed that this gift has nothing to do with the million which the Congress may have received from the general farm in 1777, consequently he thinks that the receipt which you de-

sire may be communicated to you, cannot satisfy the object of your view, and that it would be useless to give you the copy which you desire.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) DURIVAL.

Versailles, 10th September, 1786.

I have laid before M. the Count de Vergennes, as you, sir, seem to desire, the letter which you did me the honor to write yesterday. The minister persists in the opinion that the receipt, the copy of which you request, has no relation with the business with which you was entrusted on behalf of Congress, and that this piece would be useless in the new point of view in which you have placed it. Indeed, sir, it is easy for you to prove that the money in question was not delivered by the royal treasury into your hands, as you did not begin to be charged with the business of Congress until January 1777, and the receipt is of the date of 10th June, 1776.

I have the honor to be,

With particular attachment, &c.

(Signed) DURIVAL.

(Translation.)

Sainport, June 21st, 1794, 3d Messidor.

The minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic, to the commissary of exterior relations.

During the last war there were furnished by France to the United States of America, sundry sums of money, either as loans or gratuities.

The first of these advances was one million. It appears to have been made on the 10th of June, 1776, and is charged as part of the gratuitous; but it is not known to whom it was paid, or for what pur-

pose expended. Doctor Franklin, in adjusting the accounts of the United States with the French minister, neglected to demand information on this subject, and afterwards when the banker of the United States applied in the months of August and September 1786, to Mr. Durival, he was answered that his demand had been communicated to the Count de Vergennes, and that this minister persisted in believing that the receipt in question could be of no use to the banker, since he was not charged with the pecuniary affairs of the United States before the month of January, 1777, and that this payment had been made on the 10th of June, 1776. Our ministers were also told that it was unnecessary to insist on information regarding a payment which did not form a part of the sums to be reimbursed by the United States. Doctor Franklin concluded that this advance had been placed in the hands of the Sieur Beaumarchais, and that it was a mystery of the cabinet, an explanation of which, ought to be a matter of indifference to us, unless it should be necessary to oppose this sum against the claims of the Sieur Beaumarchais for supplies shipped by him to the United States.

This casualty has occurred; but independent of it, you will perceive that the payment of it having been acknowledged by the United States, the receiver, whoever he be, ought to render to them an account of its expenditure. Besides mysteries serve too often no other purpose than to hide delapidations, of which the people are the victims.

It is therefore given me in charge, to solicit a communication of the documents which relate to the free gift of one million made by France to the United States on the 10th of June, 1776. I believe they may be found amongst the papers of the Sieur Durival, then principal of the office of foreign affairs; and I address myself to you on this occasion with the more confidence, as I am fully persuaded of the good will of the French government towards the United States.

(Signed) GOUV. MORRIS.

(Translation.)

At Paris 19th Messidor, of the 2d year of the republic, one and indivisible.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY, OR DEATH.

The Commissary of Exterior Relations, to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

By your letter of the third of this month, you requested a communication of the documents, which relate to the employ of a million advanced to the United States on the 10th June, 1776.

I communicated this request to the committee of public safety, which has found it to be due from its justice to give the satisfaction to the United States, which had been refused to them by the ministers under the old regimen. In consequence of which I have caused the necessary search to be made, and I enclose herewith a copy of a receipt, dated June 10th, 1776, which appears to be the one necessary to the United States, in adjusting their accounts.

Mystery, as you very well remark, does not suit two people united by all the ties of friendship and a common interest.

(Signed) BUCHOT.

(Translation.)

1776.

I have, received from Monseiur Du Vergier, agreeably to the orders transmitted to him, of Monsieur the Count of Vergennes, dated 5th current, the sum of one million, for which I will account to my said Sieur Count De Vergennes.

At Paris, 10th June, 1776.

(Signed) CARON DE BEAUMARCHAIS.

Good for one million of livres tournois.

(True copy.) (Signed) BUCHOT.

(Translation.)

Paris, 24th Fructedor, 8th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The Minister of Finances, to Citizen Dela Rue.

I have communicated, citizen, to the treasury and to the national accountant office, the petition by which you ask, as being heir to Caron de Beaumarchais' estate, that a certificate be deliveredto you, in order to prove that the payment of a million, said to have been made the 10th June, 1776, to Beaumarchais by the *cidevant* royal treasury for the United States of America was never effected.

It results from the information received by the director of the public treasury, that the account of the year 1776 was rendered by citizen Lavalette, senior ancient guard of the treasury, to the *cidevant* chamber of accounts, where it was judged; and that the books and journals of that year, and of the subsequent years, have not been deposited at the treasury, but have remained in the custody of that an-

cient guard; therefore, the director has not in his power to undertake the verification by you demanded. He declares, nevertheless, that if the payment of one million has been made the 10th June, 1776, it must have been carried as expenses with the vouchers, in the accounts of that year.

As to the commissioners of the national account office, they have announced by their letter of 12th instant, that they have ordered the most exact research to be made in the accounts of the *cidevant* royal treasury of the year 1776, rendered by citizen Lavalette, ancient guard of the treasury, of the million, which is thought to have been paid on the 10th of June, for account of the United States of America; but that not a single article relative to that payment, has been found in the said accounts. and in those subsequent.

Such is, citizen, the result of the researches which have been made on the subject of your petition. These informations must answer instead of the declaration which you wish for.

The minister of finances,

(Signed) GAUDIER.

The minister of exterior relations certify true, the signature of the minister of finance abovementioned.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

By the minister,

(Signed) D. HERMARA.

[L. S.]

Paris, 8th Vendemiaire, 8th year.

The undersigned, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States of America, certify that the above signature of Ch. Mau. Talleyrand, is that of the minister of exterior relations of the French Republic.

(Signed) OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
WILLIAM R. DAVIE.

Paris, 2d October, 1800.

A Paris le 19 Messidor, de l'an 2d de la Republique, une et indivisible.

LIBERTE EGALITE, FRATERNITE OU LA MORT.

Le Commissaire des Relations exterieures, au Ministere Plenipotentiaire des Etats Unis.

Par votre lettre du 3 de ce mois vous me demandez communication des pièces, qui constatent, l'emploi d'un million avancé aux Etats Unis le 10 Juin 1776.

J'ai communiqué cette demande au comité de salut Public qui a trouvé qu'il etoit de sa justice de donner, à cet egard, aux Etats Unis, la satisfaction qui leur avoit ètè refuseè par les ministres de l'ancien regime. J'ai fait faire, en consequence, les recherches necessaires, et Je joins ici copie d'une quittance daté du 10 Juin 1776, qui paroit etre celle dont le gouvernement des Etats Unis a besoin pour regler ses comptes.

Comme vous l'avez très bien observé, le mystère ne convient aucunement à deux peuples unis par tous lesliens dè l'amitié et d'un interet commun.

(Signé) BUCHOT.

True copy.

(Copie.)

1776.

Jai recu de Monsieur du Vergier conformement aux ordres de Monsieur le Compte de Vergennes en date du 5 courant, que je lui ai remis. laSomme d'un million, dont je rendrai compte à mon dit Sieur Comte de Vergennes.

A Paris ce 10 *Juin* 1776.

(Signé) CARON DE BEAUMARCHAIS.

Bon pour une million de livres tournois.

Pour copie conforme; Le commissaire des relations exterieures.

(Signé) BUCHOT.

True copy.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

No. 22.

(Copie.)

Du 7. *Decembre* 1776 *Versailles.*

Remboursement d'une avance de fonds pour un object de dépuise secréte.

Il ya environ six mois que le Roi jugea á propos d'ordonner l'avance *d'un million de livres tournois* pour un object secret relatif

au service politique de sa majesté et réservé à sa connoissance. Le Sr. de Harvelay garde du trésor Royal a fait cette avance de ses propres fonds et *l'application en a été faite suivant les intentions du Roi.* Il me reste à prendre les ordres de sa majesté pour le remboursement de l'imprunt et des intérêts. Pour cet effect, jai l'honneur de proposer au Roi de vouloir bien approuver qu'il en soit-aquitte *cinq cent mille livres* avec les intérêts des fonds du service politique que je prévois pouvoir rester libres à la fin de l'exercice courant et le surplus sur ceux de 1777. Si le Roi a la bontè d'agrèer cet arrangement, je supplie sa majestè de le confirmer par sa décision et d'autoriser l'expédition des ordonnance necessaries en conséquence.

BON.

DEUX PIECES.

Avance ordonnée d'un million en 1776 pour le service politique du Roi.

Ordre pour tenir prêt ledit million et mandat pour l'acquitter.

1ere. Piéce.

Monsieur D'Harvelay tiendra a sa disposition un million de livres pour ne sén dessaisée que sur l'ordre particulier que je lui en adresserai. Ledit million est pour affaires du Roi. A Versailles le samedi 4 mai 1776.

(Signé) **DE VERGENNES.**

2e. Piéce.

Monsieur d'Harvelay payera au Porteur de ce mandat la somme d'un million de livres en conformitè de l'ordre du 4 mai de la prèsente annèe et il en rapportera quittance—il fera etat de ce million et de l'interêt de cette avance dans le compte qu'il rendra à la fin de cette annee de sa gestion des fonds des affaires etrangéres—à Versailles le cinq juin mil sept cent soixante sèize.

(Signè) **DE VERGENNES.**

Bon pour un million de livres.

(No. 22.)

(Translation.)

Versailles, December 7, 1776.

Reimbursement of funds advanced for secret services.

It is nearly six months since the king deemed it expedient to order the amount of *one million of livres tournois* to be advanced appli. cable to secret political services of his administration, exclusively under his congnizance.

M. de Harvelay, keeper of the royal treasury, has made the advance out of his own funds, and the *amount has been applied to the purposes intended by the king*. It now remains for me to procure the king's orders for the reimbursement of the loan with the accruing interest; with this view, I have the honor to propose to the king that 500,000 livres be refunded from the interest of public moneys, which I conceive may be disposable at the close of the receipts for the present year, and the remainder from that of those for 1777. Should the king accede to this arrangement, I solicit his majesty to give it sanction by his act, and to authorize the issue of such orders as may be necessary for its consummation.

" Good."

TWO ARTICLES.

1st. A loan of one millicn ordered to be made in 1776, for secret political purposes of his majesty.

2d. An order to hold disposable the aforesaid one million, and to see that it be duly paid.

First article.

M. de Harvelay will hold, subject to my orders, one million of livres, the which he shall not suffer to be taken out of his hands, but on the reeeipt of the particular order which I shall send him in relation to it; the aforesaid million is for matters pertaining to the king's government.

(Signed) DE VERGENNES.

Versailles, Saturday, May 4th, 1776.

Second article.

M. de Harvelay will pay the bearer of this order, one million of livres, agreeably to the decree of the 4th of May of the present year; and he will deposit the proper acknowledgment. He will account for this advance and interest thereon, in the statement which he will render at the close of this year, of the dispositions he shall have made of the moneys appropriated to foreign affairs.

(Signed) DE VERGENNES.

Versailles, June 5, 1776.

Good for one million of livres.

(Translation.)

Copy of the marquis De La Fayette's certificate.

I do hereby certify, that the original papers, of which the above are exact copies, have been entrusted to me from the department of foreign affairs with permission to have them copied; that the word *Bon*, at the bottom of the first piece has been written by the king, Lewis the 16th himself; and that the two pieces signed *De Vergennes*, are totally written by that minister, both hands being well known to me.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE.

Paris, 8th March, 1815.

I certify, that being well acquainted with the hand writing of the Marquis De La Fayette, from whom I have repeatedly received letters, the above signature is in his proper hand writing. I further certify, that the Marquis showed me the original papers in Paris, of which the above is a copy, and then stated to me, as he has certified, that the word "Bon," was in the proper hand writing of the late king of France, Louis the sixteenth.

H. CLAY.

Washington City, 30th January, 1818.

No. 23.

Paris, September 10th, 1778.

His excellency Count de Vergennes.

SIR,

By some of the last ships from America, we received from Congress certain powers and instructions, which we think it necessary to lay before your excellency, which we have the honor to do in this letter.

On the 13th of April last, Congress resolved "that the commissioners of the United States in France, be authorized to determine and settle with the house of Roderique Hortales and Co. the compensation, if any, which, by them, for the use of the United States, previous to the 14th day of April, 1778, over and above the commission allowed them in the 6th article of the proposed contract between William Ellery, James Forbes, W. H. Drayton, and William Duer, Esqs. committee of Congress, and John Baptist Lazarus Thereneaut de Francis."

In the letter of the committee of commerce to us, in which the foregoing resolution was enclosed, the committee express themselves thus: "this will be accompanied by a contract entered into between John Baptist Lazarus de Thereneau de Francis, agent of Peter Augustine Caron de Beaumarchais, representative of the house of Roderique Hortales and Co. and the committee of commerce. You will observe that their accounts are to be fairly settled, and what is justly due, paid for us as on the one hand, Congress would be unwilling to evidence a disregard for, and contemptuous refusal of the spontaneous friendship of his most Christian majesty, so, on the other, they are unwilling to put into the private pockets of individuals, what was graciously designed for the public benefit. You will be pleased to have their accounts liquidated, and directed in the liquidation thereof, that particular care be taken to distinguish the property of the crown of France from the private property of Hortales and Co. and transmit to us the accounts so stated and distinguished. This will also be accompanied by an invoice of articles to be imported from France, and resolves of Congress relative thereto. You will appoint, if you should judge proper, an agent or agents to inspect the quality of such goods as you may apply for to the house of Roderique Hortales and Co. before they are shipped, to prevent any impositions."

On the 16th of May last, Congress resolved, "that the invoice of articles to be imported from France, together with the list of medicines approved by Congress, be signed by the committee of commerce and transmitted to the commissioners of the United States

at Paris, who are authorized and directed to apply to the house of Roderique Hortales and Co. for such of the said articles as they shall have previously purchased or contracted for. That copies of the invoice be delivered to Monsieur de Francis, agent for Roderique Hortales and Co. together with a copy of the foregoing resolution, and that the articles to be supplied by the house of Roderique Hortales and Co. be not insured but that notice be given to the commissioners in France that they may endeavor to obtain a convoy for the protection thereof."

We have the honor to enclose to your excellency a copy of the contract made between the committee and Mr. Franis, a copy of Mr. Franis's powers, and a copy of the list of articles to be furnished according to that contract, that your excellency may have before you all the papers relative to this subject. We are under the necessity of applying to your excellency upon this occasion, and of requesting your advice.

With regard to what is passed, we know not who the persons are who constitute the house of Roderique Hortales and Co. but we have understood and Congress has ever understood, and so have the people in America in general, that they were under obligations to his majesty's good will for the greatest part of the merchandise and warlike stores heretofore furnished under the firm of Roderique Hortales and Co. We cannot discover that any written contract was ever made between Congress or any agent of theirs and the house of Roderique Hortales and Co. nor do we know of any living witness or any other evidence whose testimony can ascertain to us, who the persons are that constitute the house of Roderique Hortales and Co. or what were the terms upon which the merchandise and munitions of war were supplied, neither as to the price, nor the time or conditions of payment.

As we said before, we apprehend that the United States hold themselves under obligations to his majesty for all these supplies, and we are sure it is their wish and their determination to discharge the obligation to his majesty, as soon as Providence shall put it in their power. In the mean time we are ready to settle and liquidate the accounts according to our instructions at any time and in any manner, which his majesty and your excellency shall point out to us.

As the contract for future supplies is to be ratified or not ratified by us, as we shall judge expedient, we must request your excellency's advice as a favor upon this head, and whether it would be safe or prudent in us to ratify it, and in Congress to depend upon supplies from this quarter. Because, if we should depend upon this resource for supplies and be disappointed, the consequences would be fatal to our country.

(Signed) B. FRANKLIN,
ARTHUR LEE,
JOHN ADAMS.

No. 24.

Extract of a letter from the Count de Vergennes, to Mr. Gerard.

The plenipotentiaries (Dr. Franklin and his colleagues) have just addressed to me an official note, which embraces two objects; the first concerning the settlement of the account of M. de Beaumarchais, under the name of the house of Rodrique Hortales & Co. and the second concerning the ratification of the contract which Congress, or rather the committee of commerce, in their name, have formed with the Sieur Thereneau de Francis, agent of the Sieur Caron de Beaumarchais. Dr. Franklin and his colleagues wished to know the articles which have been furnished by the king, and those furnished by M. de Beaumarchais on his own account; and they intimate that Congress are persuaded, that all, or at least, a great part of what has been sent forward, is on account of his majesty. In reply, I have informed them, that the king has furnished nothing; that he simply permitted Mr. De Beaumarchais to provide himself from his arsenals, on condition of replacing the articles: and further, that I would with pleasure interpose to prevent them from being pressed for the reimbursement of the articles of a military nature.

With respect to the contract formed with the Sieur Francis, the commissioners have the power of ratifying or rejecting it; and they apply for my advice as to what they should do. As I do not know the house of Roderique Hortales & Co. and cannot undertake for them, it is impossible for me to form an opinion of their solidity or punctuality in fulfilling their engagements. You will be pleased, sir to communicate these two replies to Congress; I am persuaded that they will feel the justice of them.

No. 25.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Whereas, Rodrique Hortales & Co. of Paris, have shipped, or caused to be shipped, or laden on board sundry ships or vessels, considerable quantities of cannon, arms, ammunition, clothing, and other stores, most of which have been safely landed in America, and delivered to the agents of the United States, for the use and service thereof: and whereas the said Roderique Hortales & Co. are willing and desirous to continue supplying these states with cannon, mortars,

bombs, arms, ammunition, clothing, and every sort of stores that may be wanted or required, and also with specie, provided satisfactory assumption be made, and assurance given for the payment in France of the just cost, charges and freight of the cargoes already shipped, as well as those to be hereafter shipped, and of specie to be advanced.

And, whereas, some cargoes of American produce have already been shipped to the address of Roderique Hortales & Co. or their assigns, for sale on account of the United States of America, the net proceeds whereof are to be applied in part discharge of their claims.

Now, know ye, that John Baiptist Lazarous Theveneau de Francis, agent of Mr. Peter Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, as representative of the house of said Roderique Hortales & Co. by him especially appointed and empowered to act fully and effectually in all things on his behalf, as appears by a certain letter of attorney or instrument of writing, bearing date the tenth day of September, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, copy whereof is hereunto annexed, doth for and on behalf of the said Hortales & Co. represented by Mr. Beaumarchais as aforesaid, in virtue of the powers in him vested, contract, agree, and engage to and with the Hon. William Ellery, James Forbes, William Henry Drayton, and William Duer, Esquire, a committee of commerce, properly appointed and authorized by the delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled, to enter into, execute, ratify, and confirm this contract for and on behalf of the said United States, as follows:—

First, That the costs and charges of the several cargoes already shipped by the said Roderique Hortales & Co. shall be fairly stated at the current prices and usual mercantile charges in France, of the dates at which they were shipped.

Second, That the freight of the said cargoes shall be charged agreeable to the contract made by and between Mr. Beaumarchais, Mr. Silas Deane, and Mr. Montieur.

Third, That all orders for cannon, mortars, bombs, arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores, which may hereafter be transmitted to Messrs. Roderique Hortales & Co. or delivered to their agents in America, by the said committee, or any other persons properly authorized by Congress, to transmit or deliver such lists or orders, shall be executed and shipped with all possible despatch.

Fourth, That all articles to be hereafter shipped to America in virtue of this contract, shall be provided as nearly to the orders as possible, at not higher than the current prices, and attended with the most moderate charges, not higher than the usual mercantile charges of the place from whence they are exported.

Fifth, That good ships shall be chartered or bought on the most moderate terms for transporting the stores to America, and carrying back such cargoes as the committee shall choose to ship in them.

Sixth, That agents appointed under the authority of Congress, shall have free liberty to inspect the quality and require the prices of all articles to be shipped for the account of the United States, with power to reject such as they judge unfit or too high charged; they shall also be party in the charters and purchases of ships to be employed in this service.

Seventh, That bills on the house of Roderique Hortales and Co. aforesaid, for twenty-four millions of livres tournois annually, shall be duly honored and paid, the bills to be drawn at double usance, and at the following periods, viz: in the months of May, July, September, November, January, and March, for four millions each two months.

In consideration whereof, the said William Ellery, James Forbes, William Henry Drayton, and William Duer, Esqrs. commercial committee of Congress, by virtue of the powers and authorities delegated to them by the Congress, do, for and on behalf of the said United States, covenant, agree, and engage with the said Roderique Hortales and Co. by their said agent as follows:

First, That remittances shall be made by exports of American produce and otherwise to the said Roderique Hortales and Co. or their agent for the express purpose of discharging the debt already justly due or hereafter to become justly due, in consequence of this agreement.

Second, That all cargoes of merchandise shipped on account of the United States for France and appropriated towards the discharge of the said debt, shall be addressed to the house of Roderique Hortales and Co. or their assigns for sale, subject, however, to the inspection and control of an agent appointed under the authority of Congress, who shall have liberty to inspect the quality of such merchandise, assent to, or reject the prices offered, postpone the sales, and do every thing for the interest of his constituents.

Third, That the customary interest of France not exceeding six per cent. per annum, shall be allowed on the debt already due, or that from time to time may be due to the said Roderique Hortales and Co. in virtue of this agreement, computing the interest on money from the time of its being paid, and on goods by them exported from the usual periods of commercial credits on such goods.

Fourth, That any payments of continental currency in America required by the said Roderique Hortales and Co. or their agents, and agreed to by Congress, shall be computed at the current or equitable course of exchange at the date of the payment, and interest be discounted on the amount from that date.

Fifth, That the remittances to be made for the purpose of extinguishing the debt now due, or to become due to the said Roderique Hortales and Co. shall be made at such times and seasons as shall be most safe and convenient for the American interest, but are to continue until the entire debt, principal, and interest, shall be fully and fairly discharged.

Sixth, That a commission of two and an half per centum shall be allowed to the said Roderique Hortales and Co. on the amount of the invoices, freight, or other charges and moneys paid and disbursed by them for account of the United States.

Seventh, That the customary commissions in France shall be also allowed the said Roderique Hortales and Co. on the amount of all payments made to them on account of the United States.

Provided always, that the seventh article of this agreement respecting the annual supply of twenty four millions of livres, shall not be considered as absolutely binding upon either of the parties to this contract, unless the same shall be ratified by Roderique Hortales and Co. and the commissioners of the United States at Paris, for which purpose it is agreed to be submitted to them, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

But it is nevertheless to be understood, that the United States may and shall have liberty to draw in the course of five or six months from the date hereof, upon the said Rodrique Hortales & Co. for the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, equal to two millions and three hundred thousand livres tournois, which shall be duly paid.

In witness whereof, the contracting parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

J. B. L. THEVENEAU DE FRANCIS.
WILLIAM ELLERY,
JAMES FORBES,
WM. HENRY DRAYTON,
WILLIAM DUER.

Signed, sealed, and delivered
in presence of
CHARLES THOMSON,
Secretary of Congress.

Copy of the powers given to John Baptiste Lazarus Theveneau De Francis.

Before the counsellors of the king, the notaries of the court house of Paris, undersigned, was present Mr. Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, representing in France the house of Roderique Hortales & Co. living in the city of Paris, in Old Temple-streeet, and parish of St. Gervais, who, by these presents, did make and constitute his procurator, general Mr. John Baptist Lazarus Thevenean de Francis, just about to embark for America, to whom he gives power for and in the name of the said house of Roderique Hortales & Co. to manage and administer all the affairs of the said house and

company, as well, actively, as passively, and consequently to solicit and recover all debts, relative to all the cargoes past, present, and future, sent by the said house to America, to receive all moneys and make all purchases relative to the returns of the said cargoes, and to pay all expenses relative to them; to settle all accounts with correspondents of the said house of Roderique Hortales & Co. whether upon invoices or otherwise; to call, if necessary, for the reciprocal correspondence, registries, and accounts current; to debate the interests of the said constituents and company; to allow the articles in the said accounts, to close and settle them and by receipts of every kind; to give by the said constituted procurator, all quittances, discharges, and valid liquidations, either for specie, merchandise, or produce; and to except all bills and orders drawn by him; in default or refusal of settlement, and after settlement made, to do in the name of the said constituent and company all conservatory acts, pursuits, and necessary works; to appear before all judges who may be concerned to present demands, and to pursue them effectually to final judgment; to treat, compose, and transact at the prices, charges, clauses, and conditions, which the said constituted procurator shall judge most useful to the interests of the said constituent and company; to make all oppositions and arrests, that shall be necessary in case of bodily restraint, to carry it into execution; to give discharges, to consent to all things, to stop processes, to constitute procurators and lawyers in any cause; to propose and agree to arbitrations and arbiters; to chuse his residence; and in general to manage for the greatest interest of the said constituent and his house, whatever circumstances shall require not provided for in these presents, and without having need of more special power, the aforesaid constituent promising to acknowledge all agreeable, until revocation of this power, to which also shall be submitted all treaties, made or to be made with the said constituted procurator, whether anterior or posterior to these presents; and the said constituted procurator being obliged, as is just, to render accounts of his mission the most exactly, faithfully, and legally, that may be.

Made and passed at Paris at the Studies, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, the tenth day of September; and a minute of these presents lodged with M. M. Mornet, one of the undersigned notaries hath been signed.

[L. S.] Sealed the same day.

DE MAUFORT, MORNET.

[L S.] The above instrument was executed by a public officer in my presence.

Attest, S. DEANE.

No. 26.

B. Franklin to Robert Morris, Esq.

Dated Passy, August 12, 1782.

"The plan you intimate for discharging the bills in favor of Beaumarchais, though well imagined was impracticable. I had accepted them, and he had discounted them, or paid them away, or divided them among his creditors. They were therefore in different hands with whom I could not manage the transactions proposed. Besides, I had paid them punctually when they became due, which was before the receipt of your letter on that subject. That he was furnished with his funds by the government here, is a supposition of which no foundation appears. He says it was by a company he had formed; and when he solicited me to give up a cargo in part of payment, he urged, with tears in his eyes, the distress himself and associates were reduced to by our delay of remittances. I am glad to see that it is intended to appoint a commissioner to settle all our public accounts in Europe. I hope he will have better success with M. Beaumarchais than I have had. He has often promised solemnly to render me an account in two or three days. Years have since elapsed and he has not yet done it. Indeed I doubt whether his books have been so well kept as to make it possible." Vol. 1, p. 288.

No. 27.

(Copy.)

Doctor Arthur Lee to the Secret Committee of Congress.

Paris, 6th October, 1777.

GENTLEMEN,

From Berlin on the 11th of June, and from this place the 29th of July, I had the honor of informing you at large of my proceedings in Prussia. Not having received an answer from that court, relative to the reception of our privateers and their prizes in Prussian ports, I have written lately to press for one, which I hope will be favorable, as I left so friendly a disposition there that I was desired to communicate his majesty's warmest wishes for our success. I men-

tioned too, the improbability of our enemy's receiving assistance from Russia for the next campaign, and how much their resources were exhausted in Germany.

By captain Young I received the commands of Congress, in their commission to me for the court of Spain, as doctor Franklin had announced his appointment, with an assurance of his readin ss to repair to Madrid as soon as that court thought proper to receive him, it seemed unnecessary immediately to apprise them of the new appointment. During my absence in Germany, a letter was received from Monsieur Gardoqui at Bilboa, intimating an expectation of returns from you, for what was transmitted to you through their house. But upon application to his court, I am again authorized to assure you, that for the supplies already sent no return was expected but in future that remittances of American produce was expected for supplies through the house of Gardoqui. It is impracticable to bring them to such an explanation as to know with certainty whether they mean this in earnest or only as a cover. Should the transaction transpire, I am inclined to think the latter. However, I wrote to Mr. Gardoqui in consequence as follows: " we are now to begin on a new footing, and I shall take care that my constituents be informed, that for all the aids they receive hereafter from your quarter, they are to make returns in tobacco, pitch, tar, &c. to your house. I beg to know by your next, whether the same arrangement is to take place for the future, with regard to the deposits at the Havanna and New Orleans, or whether nothing further is to be transmitted through those channels; that if so, the trouble of sending thither and the disappointment, may be prevented. As the winter's campaign is approaching fast, in which blankets are of the greatest utility, I wish you to send as many of them as possible."

Upon this subject of returns, I think it my duty to state to you some facts relative to the demands of this kind from Hortales. The gentleman who uses this name came to me about a year and an half ago in London, as an agent from this court, and wishing to communicate something to Congress. At our first interview he informed me that the court of France wished to send an aid to America of 200.000*l.* in specie, arms, and ammunition, and that all they wanted was to know through which island it was best to make the remittance, and that Congress should be apprised of it. We settled the Cape as the place, and he urged me by no means to omit giving the earliest intelligence of it, with information that it would be remitted in the name of Hortales. At our next meeting, he desired me to request that a small quantity of tobacco or some other production might be sent to the Cape to give it the air of a mercantile transaction, repeating over and over again that it was for a cover only and not for payment, as the remittance was gratuitous. Of all this I informed Dr. Franklin, chairman of the committee, by sundry opportunities. At the same time I stated to Monsieur Hortales, that if his court would despatch eight or ten ships of the line to our aid, it would enable us

to destroy all the British fleet and decide the question at one stroke. I repeated this to him in a letter after his return to Paris, to which the answer was, that there was not spirit enough in his court for such an exertion, but that he was hastening the promised succors. Upon Mr. Deane's arrival the business went into his hands, and the aids were at length embarked in the Amphitrite, Mercury, and Seine. The minister has repeatedly assured us, and that in the most explicit terms, that no return is expected for these subsidies.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR LEE.

To the secret committee of Congress.

REPORT

[MADE MARCH 10, 1806.]

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Amelie Eugenie Beaumarchais, representative of Caron de Beaumarchais, deceased, by J. A. Chevallie, her attorney, submit the following

REPORT:

The accounts between the United States and the late Caron de Beaumarchais, have undergone a long and laborious investigation at the Treasury. On mature consideration, a balance has been found due from the United States to the estate of Mr. Beaumarchais, of $41,119 75: which sum is included in the estimates, and will be covered by the general appropriation for the current year. The petitioner feeling herself grieved by this result, (as her demand exceeded half a million of dollars,) makes the present application to Congress, as an appeal to their justice from the decision of the accounting officers.

From the importance of the case, as well to the United States as to the petitioner, your committee have given it their most deliberate attention; they have duly examined the numerous documents furnished them by the Secretary of the Treasury; they have patiently listened to the arguments and representations of the petitioner's agent, and they have sought information from whatever source it might be obtained, calculated in any degree to explain the mystery, in which no inconsiderable part of the claim is involved.

Of the several articles of complaint stated in the petition, one only, in the opinion of your committee, merits consideration; the other items of the demand have been adjusted on principles long established at the Treasury, and repeatedly sanctioned by the house. It is alleged by the petitioner, "that the Comptroller, without any sufficient reason, deducted from her demand one million of livres, on pretence that the same was paid to Caron de Beaumarchais by the government of France, for account of the United States, although there is no proof of any such payment."

Amongst the documents transmitted to the committee, is a copy of a letter, dated 20th November, 1802, from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State, in justification of the decision already mentioned; which it appears had become the subject of remonstrance to the Department of State, on the part of Mr. Pichon, the accredited agent of the French government. This letter contains so clear and correct a view of the case, that your committee cannot present the subject to the house more advantageously, than by incorporating it with their report. It is as follows:

"The claims of Mr. Beaumarchais against the United States, were partly on account of some money advances in Europe; but principally for field artillery, military stores, and clothing, shipped in 1776 and 1777. Although the artillery and the greater part of the military stores, appeared to have been taken from the king's stores and arsenals, the French government gave an official notification in 1779, to Congress, that the United States must account with Mr. Beaumarchais for those supplies.

"The accounts have been examined, and stated by the Auditor of the Treasury in 1791, on equitable and liberal principles, leaving an apparent balance in favor of Mr. Beaumarchais, but with the reservation of a question, relative to a sum of one million of livres tournois, which the comptroller, after due examination, has considered as a just charge against Mr. Beaumarchais. In order to enable you fully to understand the reasons on which that decision (in which I concurred) was grounded, I do myself the honor to enclose copies of the following documents:

[The same documents are now submitted.]

"From those documents the following facts appear, and are not disputed by the parties:

"1st. The French government furnished to the United States as aids and subsidies, nine millions of livres tournois, viz: three millions before the treaty of February, 1778, and six millions in 1781, which nine millions were a gratuitous assistance, confirmed as such by the contract of the 25th February, 1783.

"2d. Of the three millions abovementioned furnished before the treaty of February, 1778, two millions were paid to Mr. Grand, banker of the United States, and the other million was paid by the French government, on the 10th day of June, 1776, to some person for the use of the United States, but neither to Mr. Grand, nor to any other agent of the United States.

"3d. The payment of the last mentioned million, and the date when furnished, were, as well as the name of the person to whom paid, known to the count de Vergennes, as minister of foreign affairs. The fact itself, and the date were communicated by him, although he did not think proper to disclose the name of the individual, who had received the money.

"4th. On the 10th June, 1776, the same day on which the million was, with the knowledge, and probably through Mr. Vergennes' department, furnished by the government of France to some person for the use of the United States, one million was, by order of count Vergennes, paid to Mr. Beaumarchais, for which sum he was to be accountable to that minister.

"5th. When the American government applied, through its proper organ, to the French government, for the name of the person to whom the million had been advanced, for their use, the minister of exterior relations gave it as the result of his inquiries, that Mr.

Beaumarchais was the man, and accordingly furnished the minister of the United States with a copy of Mr. Beaumarchais' receipt for that sum.

"Such is the evidence which impressed a conviction, that the advance of one million, made by the French government on the 10th June, 1776, for the use of the United States, and the payment of one million made by order of the minister of foreign affairs to Mr. Beaumarchais, on the same day, were but one and the same transaction, and that the million, having been by a solemn contract declared and acknowledged a gratuitous gift to the United States, was justly chargeable by them to Mr. Beaumarchais, who had received it.

"On Mr. Beaumarchais' part, the receipt of the million is acknowledged, but a declaration made, that he accounted for it to the French government. Of this, however, no proof is given; no official copy of that supposed settlement, has been produced. Mr. Beaumarchais' own declarations on that transaction do not tend to elucidate the mystery, and the letter of the minister of finance, deposited by Mr. Beaumarchais' agent so far as it proves any thing, corroborates the identity of the payment to Mr. Beaumarchais, as being the advance made for the use of the United States, by showing that no other payment was made by the royal treasury, to the United States during the year 1776.

"As the application, which has rendered this communication necessary, comes recommended by the French government, permit me to observe, that the whole evidence on which the Treasury's decision is grounded, has been furnished to us, by that goverument. In 1783 the minister of foreign affairs announced the existence of that gratuitous gift. In 1786 he declared it was made on the 10th June, 1776. In 1793 his successor informed us that it was paid on that day to Mr. Beaumarchais. If, for want of a proper, or complete information, we have been led into an erroneous decision, it is to that government we must apply for the means of rectifying it. We well know that they cannot wish us to pay a sum, received twenty-six years ago, which by solemn agreement they have declared, and we have acknowledged to be a gratuitous subsidy. But if on the 10th June, 1776, another million besides that paid to Mr. Beaumarchais, was advanced to any person for the use of the United States, either by the royal treasury, by the minister of foreign affairs, or by any other department of the government of France, it is only in the records of that government, that the evidence of that fact can be found; and if it shall be produced, we shall not hesitate to discharge Mr. Beaumarchais, and to debit the proper person; but until such documents shall be furnished, as will ascertain such improbable fact, the officers of the Treasury are bound to consider the letter of the minister of exterior relations, as conclusive evidence in support of their decision."

No farther communications seem to have been received from the French government upon this subject, until after the petition, now under consideration, was presented to the house, referred to the committee of claims, and by them transmitted to the Secretary of the

Treasury. To him the French minister addressed a letter under date of 1st January, 1806, copy of which is herewith communicated, and from which the following is a translated extract:

"In consequence of the report made by Mr. Pichon, of the steps he had, by directions of his government, taken in favor of the heirs of Beaumarchais, and on the representation of that family on the subject of the said million, which was still charged to them, notwithstanding the constant denials made by Mr. de Beaumarchais of his having ever received any thing from the government of France; the minister of exterior relations ordered that the most exact researches should be made in the records of his department in order to obtain some elucidations respecting the abovementioned million, to enlighten his judgment, and to determine how far goverument ought to interest itself in that transaction and in favor of the Beaumarchais family. It has resulted, that in a file, entitled "United States," a receipt of Mr. Beaumarchais has been found under the date of the 10th of June, 1776, (* for a million) which was given to him by orders of the king, *for an object of secret poltical service of which he reserved the knowledge to himself:* (these are the identical words inserted in the said order;) also, the account rendered in the same year by Mr. de Vergennes to his majesty, of the application of that sum in conformity with his intentions; and also, several letters proving that the same minister solicited by the commissioners and agents of the United States to give some elucidations on the object to which the said million had been applied, and on the name of the person who had received it, had uniformly refused it, and *when giving a new order to refuse it, had even caused it to be declared in* 1786, *that it would be inconvenient to grant the requested communication.*

"In consequence thereof, the undersigned, minister plenipotentiary, has been authorized:

"1st. To renew the declarations made since 1778, to the commissioners of the United States, and in 1779, by his predecessor, Mr. Gerard, to Congress, that the French government† had ever been unconnected with any of the commercial transactions of Mr. de Beaumarchais with the United States.

"2d. And to declare that *the million given the 10th June, 1776, was given for an object of secret political service, of which the king had reserved the knowledge to himself; that it was immediately applied in conformity with his intentions; and the said application approved by him, as appears by the account rendered by Mr. de Vergennes at the end of the year* 1776; that it does not therefore appear either just or reasonable to confound that *political object* with the *commercial operations* of the same individual with Congress; and consequently, that no induction can be drawn against the said Beaumarchais as a personal creditor of the United States, for supplies furnished by him to

* These words omitted in the original.

† Est res é constamment étranger à toutes les transactions, &c.

them, from the voucher communicated by the ex-commissary of external relations, Bouchot, to the American minister, since it so evidently appears that the million in question had a secret destination.

"The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary, will observe, that by the forms used in France in every secret operation, all the vouchers in support of the account are destroyed as soon as the competent authority has approved the expense; that the knowledge of the object to which the sums thus disbursed has been applied, remains only in the memory of the authority who gave the order, and of those who concurred in its execution, and that it cannot reasonably be supposed that Mr. de Vergennes should, even so late as 1786, have persisted in covering with the veil of mystery, the application of the million in question, had it been given on account of the supplies furnished by Mr. de Beaumarchais."

A satisfactory reply to the foregoing remarks, will be found in the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the committee and herewith presented. As this contains a summary statement of M. Beaumarchais' account and a copy of his receipt already mentioned, the following extract is deemed necessary to be given:

"The balance reported by the Auditor in favor of Mr. Beaumarchais, was, 1st January, 1791, for principal, - - - - - - -		*Livres.* 771.703.15.7
And interest, - *Livres*,	1.508.528.02.1	
From which deducting the deductions made by the Comptroller, those which relate to the million only excepted, viz:	79.965.12.5	104.552.19.9
Would leave for the balance on the 1st January, 1791, principal, - - -		667.250.15.10
And interest, - - -	1.428.562.9.8	
To which adding for interest on the principal, 1st January, 1791, to 3d February, 1806.	604.186.14.6	2.032.749.4.2
		2.700.000

Would make an aggregate of 2.700.000 livres, equal to five hundred thousand dollars.

"In a contract concluded on the 25th of February, 1783, between his most Christian majesty and the United States of North America, signed by count Vergennes and Benjamin Franklin, which may be found in the appendix to the 12th volume of the printed journals of the old Congress, it was thought proper to recapitulate the amount of the preceding aids granted by the king to the United States, and to distinguish them according to their different classes, and after stating the several loans obtained from or guaranteed by France, the last class was designated in the following words:

"In the third class are comprehended the aids and subsidies furnished to the Congress of the United States, under the title of gratuitous assistance, from the pure generosity of the king; three millions of which were granted before the treaty of February, 1778, and six millions in 1781; which aids and subsidies amount in the whole to nine millions livres tournois. His majesty hereby confirms in case of need, the gratuitous gift to the Congress of the said thirteen United States."

'It was afterwards discovered that only two millions had been thus received by the United States, before the treaty of February, 1778; and, to an application made to count Vergennes, in 1786, for the purpose of ascertaining when, and to whom the other million had been paid, an answer was returned, that the said million was paid on the 10th day of June, 1776; (a date prior to the arrival of any of the commissioners of the United States in France,) but a copy of the receipt was refused, and the minister did not think proper to disclose the name of the person who had received the money. On a subsequent application made in 1794, to the French government, the minister of exterior relations gave it as the result of his inquiries, that Mr. Beaumarchais was the person to whom the said million had been advanced, and accordingly furnished the minister of the United States with a copy of Mr. Beamarchais' receipt for that sum, and in the following words: "*I have received from Monsieur Du Vergier, agreeably to the orders transmitted to him, of Monsieur the count de Vergennes, dated the 5th current, the sum of one million, for which I will account to my said Sieur de Vergennes. At Paris, this 10th June,* 1776.

(Signed) CARON DE BEAUMARCHAIS.

Good for one million of livres tournois."

'No doubt remains that the advance of one million, made by the French government on the 10th of June, 1776, for the use of the United States, and the payment of one million on the same day, by order of the minister of foreign affairs to Mr Beaumarchais, were but one and the same transaction. For it appears by the letter of the minister of finance, a copy of which is annexed to the document (C), that no other payment was made by the royal treasury to the United States, during the year 1776; and, by the French minister's note, (D) that Mr Beaumarchais' receipt, and the settlement of his account, together with the correspondence abovementioned with count Vergennes on that subject, were found in the same file of papers, (*dossier.*) and that file was entitled "*United States.*" The million being thus identified, and having by a solemn contract, been declared and acknowledged a gratuitous gift of France to the United States,

has been considered as justly chargeable by them to Mr. Beaumarchais, who had received it."

To these copious details, it would seem almost superfluous to add a single remark further than to refer the house to the numerous documents accompanying this report. It may not, however, be improper to observe, that two points only present themselves for examination. *Did Mr. Beaumarchais on the 10th of June, 1776, receive from the French government, one million of livres, in behalf or for account of the United States? If so, has he or his representatives at any time accounted* WITH THE UNITED STATES *for its expenditure?*

The affirmative of the first question is irresistably proved, not only by the evidence already referred to, but even by the admission of the petitioner's agent; notwithstanding the allegation in the petition, that no proof existed of any such fact.

In the second place, it is not pretended that any account of the expenditure has been rendered in form to the United States. But to silence all claim on their part, it is averred, that the money was received for *a secret political purpose*, (acknowledged to be beneficial to the United States,) and that the *French government* was, and still is, satisfied that the whole sum was duly applied to the object.

Admitting an agent or trustee might thus acquit himself of accountability to the party alone interested in his operations, a supposition directly opposed to the clearest and best established rules of justice as applicable to individuals, still what is the evidence that a regular account of the disposition of this sum has ever been given even to the government of France? Was the receipt either taken up or cancelled by Mr. Beaumarchais? or did he procure from the proper organ of the government, a release or any other document purporting his discharge from the liability created by the original instrument? Is it to be believed "the forms used in France" require, that in such cases, "all the vouchers in support of the account, as soon as the competent authority has approved the expense, are destroyed," whilst the original receipt for the money is carefully preserved? and that a secret agent, when once made accountable, can never afterwards be discharged?

The declarations of count De Vergennes, on which so much reliance is placed, are rather enigmatical than otherwise. Nor do the declarations of the minister in his note of the 1st January last, afford a satisfactory solution of the question; especially when to these declarations is opposed the undisguised disclosure of the responsibility of Mr. Beaumarchais to the United States, which was made in form by the French government in 1794.

That the services rendered by Mr. B. to the United States during their revolution, were highly meritorious, is readily admitted. Whether these services entitle the petioner to the bounty of Congress, is not now submitted to the consideration of the committee. They are restricted to the inquiry whether she has a rightful demand upon

their justice. And from every view they have been enabled to take of the subject, the claim does not appear to them to rest upon a solid basis.

Your committee are of opinion, that the petitioner have leave to withdraw her petition.

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the memorial of J. A. Chevalle, attorney to the heiress of the late Caron de Beaumarchais,

REPORT:

That the circumstances under which shipments of goods and advances of money to the United States, were made by Mr. de Beaumarchais during our revolution, were such as necessarily produced much difficulty in the settlement of his accounts. There was no contract by which the obligations and rights of the two parties were defined; and it appears from many letters of Dr. Franklin and of Arthur Lee, that both those gentlemen considered Mr. de Beaumarchais as supplied with funds by the French government, to encourage the resistance of America, and to give to this political transaction the appearance of a mercantile speculation. Mr. Lee represents Mr. de Beaumarchais, when first introduced to him, as declaring that he was authorized by the French government to offer two hundred thousand louis for the use of the revolted colonies. In a letter signed by B. Franklin, Arthur Lee, and Silas Deane, they express the wish that Mr. de Beaumarchais' accounts might be left to them for settlement, "as there was a mixture of public and private concerns, which Congress could not so well develop." Letters from Mr. Gerard, a former minister from France to the United States, written in support of the claim of Mr. de Beaumarchais, state, "that only military stores were advanced to him by the French government for the use of the United States, which he was to return to the royal arsenals:" and Mr. de Vergennes says that "for the payment of the military stores the government" of this country "should not be pressed." In these letters, indeed, (as in those of Mr. Turreau, since,) all connexion on the part of the French government, with Mr. de Beaumarchais' speculations, is denied, and the transaction represented as a mere commercial adventure. Yet it could not have been meant that the government of France did not furnish a part of the cargoes, for this is proved by the statement of Dr. Franklin, of Mr. Gerard, and of Mr. de Vergennes, himself. It could not have been meant that the government of France had not some power over the debt, which the delivery of these stores produced; for Mr. de Vergennes himself promises that for this our government should not be pressed. It could have been intended only to say that the French government was to have no profit from the transaction, and this may readily be admitted.

The committee have adverted to this apparent "mixture of public and private concerns," in the subject of M. de Beaumarchais' accounts, for the purpose of explaining that delay in their liquidation, which could not otherwise be reconciled to the habitual fidelity of this government to all its engagements. The principles on which those accounts were finally settled at the comptroller's office in 1805, are fully explained and supported by the report of the committee of claims, of the 10th March, 1806, which the committee, to which the same business is now referred, beg to be allowed to adopt as a part of this report. The balance, which under that settlement appeared due to the estate of Beaumarchais, was paid to the memorialist in ——— 1806. This committee have not minutely examined the charges brought by Mr. de Beaumarchais against the United States, because they have been settled at the Treasury on principles which the memorialist does not indeed represent himself as approving, but in which he seems disposed to acquiesce. The only question relating to the account, which it appears necessary to bring distinctly to the view of the house, refers to a million of livres, which, at the treasury, have been considered as paid in 1776, by the French government to Mr. de Beaumarchais, for the service of the United States, and for which credit has been accordingly taken. This question is so fully explained, and in the opinion of the committee so justly decided, in the letter of the former Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Gallatin,) included in the report before referred to, that they will add a very few observations to the perspicuous statement which it contains. If the opinion expressed in that letter be correct, the just claim of the heiress of Caron de Beaumarchais has been fully satisfied.

With respect to the claim of the United States to this credit of a million, (which is denied by the memoralist,) the committee submit to the house, that it must be supposed either—

1. That this million was paid to Mr. Beaumarchais for the use of the United States, to which he was bound to account for its expenditure; or,

2. That this million was not paid to Mr. de Beaumarchais for the use of the United States; or,

3. That if it were paid for the use of the United States, it was expended on "objects of secret political service," connected with the interests of the United States, but different from the supplies which are charged in Mr. Beaumarchais' accounts: that it was satisfactorily accounted for to the French government; and that it was to that government only, that he was bound to account.

1. On the first supposition there can exist no claim on the part of the estate of Mr. de Beaumarchais against the United States, and it is therefore only necessary to examine the others. It may be supposed,

2. That this million was not paid to Mr. de Beaumarchais for the use of the United States. This supposition is contradicted by the

evidence of facts, and by the declaration of the French government in 1794, as is shown in the letter of Mr Gallatin, before referred to. But if it be admitted, the obligation of the United States to pay this million now will not be implied. It will be recollected, that by the contract of February 25, 1783, three millions of livres advanced by France, before the treaty of 1778, as well as six millions afterwards granted, were declared to be a gratuitous assistance. If there were not a million paid to Mr. de Beaumarchais for the use of the United States, the million advanced in 1777 by the farmers general, (which was entered in our foreign account under the the title of subsides) must be considered as having been a gratuitous aid, and should have been deducted from the amount which France claimed to be due by America. In a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, to Mr. Bournonville, dated February 8, 1794, he refuses to admit to the credit of France the balance due to the farmers general, until it should be shown, that the million received from them formed no part of the gratuitous aid, specified in the contract of 1783. The French government, by the receipt of Mr. de Beaumarchais, and by the opinion which it expressed, satisfied the Comptroller, that the deduction of the million was to be made from Mr. de Baumarchais' account, and not from his own. If the French government were mistaken in this opinion, it follows that we overpaid it in 1794, by an amount equal to that which by its mistake was withheld from Mr. de Beaumarchais. But the evidence which should ascertain the real creditor, could only have been obtained from France. The acknowledged debtors, as we at that time were, of the French government, as well as of Mr. de Beaumarchais, we had no interest in making this deduction rather from the one debt than the other: and if France, in deciding a question in which her government and one of its subjects were alone interested, and of the evidence of which her government was the only depository, have erroneously decided, it is not against the government of the United States, that complaints can properly be directed. It may be supposed,

3. That if the million in question were paid to Mr. de Beaumarchais for the use of the United States, it was expended on objects of a political nature, connected indeed with the American government, but different from the supplies which are charged in Mr. de Beaumarchais' accounts: that it was satisfactorily accounted for to the French government, and that to it only he was bound to account. It appears to the committee that these suppositions cannot be admitted. The French government advanced money to Mr. de Beaumarchais to be employed for our service. Mr. de Beaumarchais purchased articles most essential to our service, and sent them to this country; shall we *presume* that this advance has been invested in these articles, or been used in some other way for our benefit, of which no evidence appears? A receipt is indeed produced showing that the French minister was satisfied with the application of a million "to an object of secret political service;" but this by no means contradicts the opinion

that it may have been employed for the purchase of the articles which Mr. de Beaumarchais sent to America, and that therefore it ought to be deducted from his account.

But besides other difficulties, are we to presume that Dr. Franklin, who negotiated this contract of 1783, would not have been informed that the gratuitous aid, which he was called upon formally to acknowledge, was made so mysteriously, that neither he nor his government were to know the objects to which it was applied, nor the services which it accomplished?

The objection, however, to a reversal of the judgment of the Comptroller of the Treasury, appears to the committee not to result alone from an examination of the case which he has decided. The government of the United States in constituting a department by which all claims upon it are to be impartially examined, and in consigning the direction of this department to men of judgment and integrity, has adopted the only method of securing justice to its creditors, which the institutions of any society can provide. Mr. de Beaumarchais was himself anxious that the question in which he was interested should be decided by arbitration. Mr. Chevallie (the attorney of his heiress) would wish that it should be referred to judicial decision. But neither arbitrators nor judges could be more impartial than the officers of the government, who have no interest to induce a wrong decision, and whose reputation in some degree must depend upon their making a right one. If the rules of a court of law be different, they cannot be supposed to be more liberal, or in general more satisfactory to a foreign claimant, than those adopted by the Treasury in the settlement of their accounts. But if the officers of the Treasury have erred in their decision, shall not Congress correct the error? The committee believe that in this case they have not erred, and the voluminous documents, which the reference of this question has obliged them to examine, were not necessary to convince them, that want of time must of itself disqualify the legislature for the task of rejudging the sentences of its officers of finance.

The committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the memorialist have leave to withdraw his memorial.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Claims, made 26th of February, 1807; read, considered, and resolution agreed to.

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the message from the President of the United States, transmitting a memorial of the French minister, on the subject of the claim of Amelia Eugenie de Beaumarchais, heir and representative of the late Caron de Beaumarchais,

REPORT:

This claim was presented to Congress at their last session, by the agent of the representative of the late Caron de Beaumarchais, and a report was made thereon by the committee of claims, which was not finally acted upon by the House. The documents presented with that report, and the memorial of the French minister, transmitted with the President's message, contain a full statement of all the material facts and principles involved in the consideration of the case. As these papers accompany the present report, your committee do not deem it necessary to detail particular the circumstances attending the charge of one million of livres, made of the United States, in their account with the Caron de Beaumarchais, (which is the foundation of the present application.) The claimants have uniformly contested the correctness of this charge, declaring that Mr. Beaumarchais had settled with the French government for the same, conformably to the tenor of his receipt. The substance of this declaration is now confirmed by the French government, through their minister, in the following words: " that the million given on the 10th of June, 1776, to M. de Beaumarchais, was employed in a secret service; that an account of it has been rendered to the king, and approved by him, and that it was not given on account of supplies furnished by the said Beaumarchais to the United States." The source from whence this declaration comes, renders it unnecessary to allude to any corroborative circumstances in support of the fact; but as questions of law may arise, in investigating the case, your committee think the course most consistent with the principles of justice, to which the United States have always adhered, would be to submit the claim generally to the consideration of the Secretary of State, with instructions to report to Congress at their next session; that he might consult the attorney general, upon any questions of law, arising in the course of the investigation, and furnish Congress with any other information that would tend to elucidate the subject. They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message of the President of the United States, transmitting a memorial of the French minister, on the subject of the claim of Amelia Eugenie de Beaumarchais, legal representative of the late Caron de Beaumarchais, be referred to the Secretary of State, and that he be directed to report thereon to Congress at their next session.

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TO THE

CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE,

ACCOMPANYING

A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF WM. B. LEWIS.

FEBRUARY 24, 1818.

Printed by order of the House of Representatives of the United States.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY E. DE KRAFFT.

1818.

LETTER

FROM

JOHN Q. ADAMS, SECRETARY OF STATE,

TO

THOMAS NEWTON,

ACCOMPANYING

A Bill to authorize the apprehension of foreign seamen, deserting the vessel to which they belong.

FEBRUARY 24, 1818.

Printed by order of the House of Representatives of the United States.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY E. DE KRAFFT.

1818.

Thomas Newton, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 3d January, 1818.

SIR,

In answer to the inquiries in your letter of the 25th ultimo, with reference to the subject of the resolution enclosed in it, I have the honor to state, that in all the maritime states of Europe, with which I have been personally conversant, there are magistrates invested with authority to arrest seamen, deserters from foreign merchant vessels in their ports, and to restore them to the masters of the vessels to which they belong, conformably to their contracts in the shipping papers. The process in such cases is, as by their nature it must be, to prove efficacious, immediate and summary; and the masters of American vessels have the benefit of it in common with others. In the city of London, the authority is vested in the Lord Mayor; and at other places in Great Britain, in the ordinary police magistrates. I do not recollect having ever known an instance in which masters of American vessels were denied the benefit of such processes, unless in cases, when by the laws of the country, the deserting seaman was on other accounts, liable to be detained. The practise is, so far as I have known, the same in every part of the European continent.

I am, with great respect,

Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

REPORT

Of the committee of Claims, on the petition of John Haile.

FEBRUARY 24, 1818.

Read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The commmittee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of John Haile, collector of the district of Tappahannock, in Virginia,

REPORT—

The petitioner states, that in the month of December, 1814, the enemy entered the town of Tappahannock, and in consequence of his house being used and occupied as a custom house in which the public records were kept, set fire to and destroyed the same with its contents. The petitioner begs leave further to state, that although the house was his own property, it was evident the enemy destroyed it in consequence of its being used as a public office, and he therefore prays Congress to grant him remuneration.

The committee think, that the petitioner cannot, under the law of April 1816, or under any other law with which they are acquainted, be entitled to relief. They therefore recommend that his prayer be rejected.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Claims, in the case of Lawrence Muse and William Gordan.

FEBRUARY 25, 1818.

Read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the report of the commissioner of claims, in the case of Lawrence Muse and William Gordan,

REPORT:

That the former claims six thousand three hundred and twenty dollars, the alleged value of a tobacco warehouse, and sundry articles contained therein, situate at Tappahannock, in Virginia, and burned by the enemy, on the second of December, 1814, at Tappahannock, in Virginia, on account of its being used by the United States as a place of military deposite; and the latter claims compensation for 33,567 lbs. of tobacco, destroyed in said warehouse.

The only evidence of a pretended military occupation of the said warehouse, is to be found in the affidavits of Buller Cooke and Robert Weir. The former states, that about the 8th of August, 1814, he was engaged, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, in the transportation of a quantity of provisions from Washington to Norfolk, and that he found it necessary to engage Lawrence Muse to receive the same, at Tappahannock, and superintend their transportation to Walhestown. The latter, Robert Weir, states, that in the month of August or September, 1814, Buller Cooke did engage the claimant to receive said provisions and other naval stores, " which were at different times sent by the said Cooke, and were received by the said Lawrence Muse, in his warehouse, which was destroyed by the British, when they entered and took possession of the town of Tappahannock."

It is in proof that the warehouse was destroyed on the second day of December, 1814, but there is no evidence of there having been any public property in, or near, the said warehouse, subsequent to the months of August or September of the same year. The committee, therefore, submit the following resolution:

That the claims of Lawrence Muse and William Gordan, ought not to be allowed.

REPORT

Of the committee of Ways and Means on the petition of Benjamin Poole, accompanied with a bill for his relief.

FEBRUARY 25, 1818.

Read, and with the bill committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom has been referred the petition of Benjamin Poole,

REPORT:

That the petitioner, as assistant assessor in the third collection district of New Hampshire, assessed the property of a clergyman, the tax on which was subsequently levied by the collector. In consequence of this assessment a suit was instituted, and a judgment in the supreme court of New Hampshire given against him, reversing a judgment of the district court, which had been given in his favor. In considering the real property of clergymen liable to the direct tax, he adopted an opinion which the attorney of the United States, the district court, and the attorney general have all believed to be correct. The supreme court of New Hampshire have decided differently, and the committee do not doubt the correctness of their decision. But as they think that the petitioner, with the information which was before him, was obliged to act as he did, they consider him entitled to indemnity, and report a bill for his relief.

REPORT

Of the committee on the Public Lands, on the petition of the inhabitants of the village of Prairie du Chien, accompanied with "A bill for the relief of the inhabitants of Prairie du Chien."

FEBRUARY 25, 1818.

Made, and with the Bill, committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of the village of Prairie du Chien,

REPORT:

That in the year 1755, the government of France established a military post near the mouth of the Onisconsin; that many French families settled themselves in the neighborhood, and established the village of Prairie du Chien. That by the treaty of Versailles, in the year 1763, the village and the post, following the condition of the Canadas and the Illinois country, passed to the crown of England. That in the year 1783, the events of the American revolution again changed their condition, and on the first of June, 1796, the village and the post were formally surrendered by the British to the United States. That many of the petitioners continued their residence, and enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity till the capture of the fort by the enemy during the last war. The inhabitants, protected in their possessions, appear to have neglected, under the successive governments of France, England, and the United States, to secure to themselves the fields which they cultivated, by formal titles.

The petitioners now pray that a commissioner may be appointed to examine their claims, and confirm or report them to Congress for future consideration; and to this effect the committee respectfully submit a bill.

REPORT

Of the committee on the Public Lands on petitions of Irish Emigrant Associations of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg.

FEBRUARY 25, 1818.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of the Irish emigrant associations of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, have had the same under consideration, and

REPORT—

That the petitioners ask that a portion of the public land lying in the Illinois territory, may be set apart for the purpose of being settled by emigrants from Ireland, to whom it is requested the lands may be sold on an extended credit. For the reasons urged in favor of this application, the committee refer the House to the petitions themselves.

The following specific propositions were also submitted to the consideration of the committee by the agents of the petitioners, viz.

1. That the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to designate and set apart ——— townships, each of six miles square, in the Illinois territory, east of the military bounty lands, each alternate section thereof to be settled by emigrants from Ireland, and sold to them at two dollars per acre, on a credit of four years for one-third, eight years for one-third, and twelve years for the last instalment, with interest upon the several sums.

2. That the Secretary of the Treasury should be at liberty to reject applications, unless the applicant emigrants should be satisfactorily recommended by some of the Irish Emigrant Associations, as moral and industrious men.

3. That no contract should be made with any emigrant, unless he would engage to improve at least twenty of each one hundred acres, and erect a tenement suitable for his abode.

4. That no contract should be binding upon the United States, nor title vest in any emigrant settler, unless he had made the improvement and settlement abovementioned, and fully paid for the land contracted for.

5. That no contract should be made, or patent issued, to any settler, or his heirs, for more than six hundred and forty acres.

6. That in every instance in which the conditions of improvement, settlement, and payment should not be complied with at the expiration of the term of twelve years, the Secretary of the Treasury should cause the lands so forfeited to be sold, for the benefit of the United States: provided, that in every case in which payment in part had been made, the sum or sums paid, should be refunded to the emigrant settler, or his heirs.

The committee refer to their reports on several analogous cases, some of which have been sanctioned by the House, and others which still lie on the table, for the reasons that induce them to recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

OF

BALANCES ON THE BOOKS

OF

THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY,

WHICH

APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN DUE MORE THAN THREE YEARS

PRIOR

TO THE THIRTIETH OF SEPTEMBER LAST,

OR REMAINED UNSETTLED THAT DAY.

FEBRUARY 25, 1818.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the Table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY E. DE KRAFFT.

1818.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, February 24, 1818.

SIR,

IN conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress, passed on the 3d March, 1809, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments;" and of the act passed on the 3d March, 1817, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a list recently rendered to me by the Register of the Treasury, of balances on his books which appear to have been due more than three years, prior to the 30th September last, or to have remained unsettled on that day, which completes his returns of this description for the present session of Congress.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,

JOS. ANDERSON.

The Hon. Henry Clay,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
of the United States.

A STATEMENT of balances remaining on the Books of the Revenue, which appear to have been due more than three years, prior to the 1st of January, 1817.

FIRST—*By the Late Collectors of the Customs.*

Collectors.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
Samuel Buel . .	Vermont	9,441 87	In suit. Balance due on last settlement. He has petitioned Congress for relief.
Edward Wigglesworth	Newburyport	1,948 43	All his property has been sold, and the nett proceeds placed to his credit, leaving this balance. No security given.
Ralph Cross . . .	Ditto	2,016 87	In suit. Judgment.
Samuel R. Gerry . .	Marblehead	6,792 21	Do. Dead. Insolvent. Judgment against surety.
John Pease . . .	Edgartown	1,270 79	He claims further credits.
William Otis . .	Barnstable	20,083 77	In suit. He is now at the seat of government, and has rendered accounts in which he claims further credits to the amount of $ 16,000.
Jeremiah Clark . .	York	31,552 27	In suit. He has absconded.

STATEMENT——Continued.

Collectors.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
Alexander M'Intire .	York	14,695 03	In suit. Recovered in 1816 and 1817, $5,200 which reduces the balance to $9,495 3.
Nathaniel F. Fosdick .	Portland	13,436 44	Judgment. Released from prison by act of Congress.
John Hobby, late marshal	Ditto	5,310 41	He was sued and imprisoned for this debt.
Waterman Thomas .	Waldoborough	2,588 55	In suit. A small part of the balance recovered.
Lewis F. Delesdernier .	Passamaquody	7,175 86	In suit.
Nathaniel Brush, late agent for S. Russell . .	Ditto	300	Ditto.
Joseph Wilcox, late marshal	Fairfield	1,389 44	Ditto.
George Philips . .	Middletown	9,450 10	Absconded. The penalty of his bond recovered.
John Lamb . . .	New York	24,032 72	Dead. All his property has been sold. Judgment against his sureties.
Joel Burt . . .	Oswego	392 80	In suit.
Phineas Manning . .	Perth Amboy	255 81	Dead. Evidence has recently been exhibited upon which the estate will be credited for $236 6 which will reduce the balance to $19 75.

STATEMENT——Continued.

Collectors.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
John Heard . . .	Perth Amboy	3,549 30	
Constant Somers . .	G. Egg Harbor	554 01	In suit.
Joseph Winner . .	Ditto	1,232 75	Ditto.
Sharp Delany . .	Philadelphia	44,858 49	Judgment. District attorney repeatedly urged to have the property of principal and sureties sold.
George Bush . .	Delaware	3,219 56	Judgment. Part of the debt recovered.
John Muir . . .	Vienna	5,648 89	In suit.
James Frazier . .	Ditto	3,924 86	Ditto.
William Selby . .	Snow Hill	140 93	Ditto.
John Fitzgerald . .	Alexandria	45,831 35	Judgment. The surety paid $10,000, the amount of official bond. The sum of $1,541 11 was lately recovered from the estate of the principal.
Otway Byrd . . .	Norfolk	28,946 88	In suit.
Wilson C. Nicholas .	Ditto	285 66	He claims further credits.
Larkin Smith . .	Ditto	6,796 35	Balance due on last settlement.

STATEMENT——Continued.

Collectors.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
Thomas Archer . .	Yorktown	1,004 61	In suit.
John Shore . . .	Petersburg	448 65	Will be accounted for. The balance arises from a suspension from the collector's credit, on account of some informality in bonds transferred to his successor.
Francis Armistead .	East River	7 29	
Laurence Muse . .	Tappahannock	35,421 71	In suit.
James Read . . .	Wilmington, N.C	4,458 08	Judgment. Property sold to general B. Smith, who has not yet paid the money, but against whom suit has been brought, judgment obtained, and execution levied.
Griffith I. M'Ree . .	Ditto	7,567 19	Judgment.
Timothy Bloodworth .	Ditto	22,527 38	In suit.
Isaac Holmes . .	Charleston	156,360 77	Judgment. The surety has paid $30,000, the amount of the official bond. The residue is lost.

STATEMENT——Continued.

Collectors.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
James Simons . .	Charleston	15,216 22	In suit. Payments are occasionally made on accont of this debt.
Charles Brown . .	Geo. Town, S.C.	4,686 38	In suit. Judgment.
John Grayson . .	Beaufort, S. C.	353 10	In suit.
Thomas D. M. Johnson .	Savannah	11,166 32	In suit. Principal dead and insolvent. Sureties liable for only $5,000, amount of bond; part of which has been recovered.
Edwin Mounger . .	Ditto	17,924 36	In suit. Penalty of his bond $5,000, received from his sureties. Principal insolvent.
Richard Wall . .	Ditto	331,709 16	Dead and insolvent. District attorney considers one or two of the sureties solvent.
Christopher Hillary .	Brunswick	7 59	
Thomas Collier . .	Hardwick	6 80	
Venable Bond . .	Ditto	5,479 07	Balance due on last settlement. He has been urged to render his closing accounts.

STATEMENT——Continued.

Collectors.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
Dennison Darling . .	Mobile	20 37	
William Brown . .	New Orleans	144,772 56	Judgment. The sum of $36,792 82, on account of this balance recovered, by retaining it out of the claim of Ignace C. Delino, &c. allowed by act of Congress of 1st March, 1817; he having purchased a farm which formerly belonged to Brown.
John F. Carmichael .	Mississsippi	1,713 33	In suit.
Hore B. Trist . .	Ditto	6,630 85	In suit. He is dead.
Alexander Bailie . .	Natchez	6,305 38	Judgment. He has petitioned Congress for relief.
Jonathan Davis . .	Ditto	2 55	Dead.
William Cribbs . .	Ditto	1,995 43	In suit. He claims further credits.
Gideon D. Cobb . .	Ditto	227 08	
Morgan Brown . .	Tennessee	56 28	Nominal balance for want of vouchers.
James Macconel . .	Kentucky	758 69	In suit.

STATEMENT——Continued.

Collectors.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
Matthew Ernest . .	Detroit	5,457 77	Judgment. Property sold and part of the money paid.
David Duncan . .	Michilimackinac	30,680 98	Judgment against his sureties. Principal absconded.
	Total, Dolls.	1,125,870 21	

STATEMENT of balances remaining on the books of the Revenue—Continued.

SECOND—*Balances due by supervisors and collectors of internal revenue, per act of 5th June, 1795, &c. and direct tax of 2,000,000 dollars per act of 14th July, 1798.*

Late officers.	Offices.	Districts.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Remarks.
Joshua Wentworth	Supervisor	N. Hampshire	7,414 51	-	Judgment.
Nathaniel Rogers	Ditto.	Ditto	-	592 36	In suit.
John Willard	Act'g. Superv.	Vermont	-	2,364	As an offset to this, there is a balance $2,151 40 due to him on account internal duties.
Timothy Osgood	Collector	Massachusetts	55 18	-	
John S. Dexter	Supervisor	Rhode Island	73 96	14 45	He claims further credits.
William Peck	Ditto	Ditto	4,468 50	2,528 47	Released from prison by act of Congress.
James Linn	Ditto	New Jersey	-	817 22	He claims further credits.
George Clymer	Ditto	Pennsylvania	2,017 32	-	In suit. Will probably establish further credits, per recent information.
Henry Miller	Ditto	Ditto	5,037 44	2,292 23	Judgment.
Tench Coxe	Ditto	Ditto	112,889 16	2,318 91	Accounts not finally settled. Balance consists of outstanding duties.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES—Continued.

Late officers.	Offices.	Districts.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Remarks.
Daniel Delosier	Act'g Collect'r	Maryland	559 80	423 58	Outstanding duties.
Edward Warsham	Collector	Virginia	468 74	-	Suit against his sureties.
Elias Stilwell	Ditto	Ditto	413 22	20 2[illegible]	
Alex. Hawthorn	Ditto	Ditto	27 26	266 76	
James Morrison	Supervisor	Kentucky	2,105 02	1,774 23	
Joseph Crockett	Acting do.	Ditto	82,238 22	11,820 58	Collection not completed.
John Overton	Late do.	Tennessee	-	46 10	
William Polk	Ditto	N. Carolina	-	870 04	As an offset to this, there is a balance of $853 58 due to him on account internal duties.
Beverly Daniel	Late acting do.	Ditto	-	71 04	Balance of $71 4 due to him on do.
Daniel Stephens	Ditto	S. Carolina	-	10,333 58	Do. $5,609 48 do. do.
John Armstrong	Collector	N. Carolina	-	495 90	In suit.
		Total, Dolls.	220,610 14	41,944 65	

BALANCES due by Officers of Internal Revenue—Continued.

Officers.	Office.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
Daniel S. Dexter .	Collector	Rhode Island	1,252 94	Discharged from prison by an act of Congres.
Paul Allen . .	Ditto	Ditto	46 11	
Nathaniel Cushing .	Ditto	Ditto	4,049 52	Dead and insolvent.
Abel Sherman . .	Ditto	New York	115	
Edward Livingston .	Late Dist. Atty.	Ditto	3,619 72	In suit.
James Hedden .	Late Collector	New Jersey	128 74	
Peter Smith . .	Ditto	Ditto	4,349 65	
Richard Marshall .	Ditto	Maryland	1,902 37	
George Magruder .	Ditto	Ditto	4,722 08	Judgment.
Evans Willing .	Ditto	Ditto	1,114 36	
Robert J. H. Handy	Ditto	Ditto	54 79	
John Bennett . .	Ditto	Ditto	15 11	
Joseph Forman .	Ditto	Ditto	229 01	
Samuel Hanson .	Ditto	Ditto	18 72	
Samuel Selby . .	Ditto	Ditto	1,654 24	
Levin Ballard .	Ditto	Ditto	155 51	

BALANCES—Continued.

Officers.	Office.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
Levin Pollet . .	Late Collector	Maryland	15 06	
John Dickinson .	Ditto	Ditto	122 69	
John Thomas . .	Ditto	Ditto	71 10	
Jeremiah Nichols .	Ditto	Ditto	4 13	
William Richardson	Ditto	Ditto	20 75	
James Wallace .	Stamp Agent.	Ditto	95 15	
Richard D. Hardestry	Ditto	Ditto	17 18	
Enoch Dailey . .	Collector	North Carolina	155 81	
Thomas Williams .	Ditto	Ditto	52 25	
George Alexander .	Ditto	Ditto	20 73	
William Reynolds .	Ditto	Ditto	33 82	
Lambert Clayton .	Ditto	Ditto	47 50	
Benjamin Cudworth	Late Inspector	South Carolina	398	
Etheldred Williams	Late Collector	Tennessee	441 15	
Thomas Brown .	Ditto	Ditto	533 24	
Reuben Sanders .	Ditto	Ditto	2,313 79	
Thomas Gray . .	Late Dist. Atty.	Ditto	140	

BALANCES—Continued.

Officers.	Office.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
Edward Scott .	Late Dist. Atty.	Tennessee	113	
James Smith . .	Late Collector	North West Dist.	2,117 91	
Robert Morrison .	Ditto	Ditto	126 21	
Griffin Green . .	Ditto	Ditto	458 62	
John G. Macan .	Ditto	Ditto	90 24	
Elisha Firdale .	Ditto	Ditto	61 91	
Ebenezer Sproat .	Ditto	Ditto	25 66	
		Total.....Dollars	30,903 77	

BALANCES due by Collectors of Direct Tax.

Collectors.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
Thomas Potter	Rhode Island	4 80	
John A. Collins	Ditto	109 52	
John Allen	Ditto	10 97	
Nicholas A. Durfee	Ditto	26 43	
Thomas Palmer	Ditto	05	
John Remington	Ditto	1 97	
Joseph Thurston	Ditto	6 30	
George James	Ditto	1 39	
Francis W. Gardner	Ditto	6 70	
William H. Davis	Ditto	1 53	
Henry Niles	Ditto	5 61	
Peleg Rhodes	Ditto	67 93	
Daniel S. Dexter	Ditto	601 30	
John Rogers	Ditto	4	
James Paine	Ditto	58 45	
Duty Smith	Ditto	4 22	
Nehemiah Knight	Ditto	76	

BALANCES—Continued.

Collectors.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
Thomas Wilbour . .	Rhode Island	15 63	
Fleet Brown . . .	Ditto	11 18	
John Gorton . .	Ditto	196 62	
Benjamin Goldsmith .	New York	5 94	
Jesse Hulse . . .	Ditto	5 76	
Eliphalet Chichester .	Ditto	39	
Joseph Latting . .	Ditto	40 56	
Joseph Perrine . .	Ditto	6 20	
George Harsen . .	Ditto	28 77	
Frederick Weisenfells .	Ditto	124 28	
William Brown . .	Ditto	76 02	
Daniel Hitchcock . .	Ditto	63 44	
Carlise Pollock . .	Ditto	194 09	
John P. Groshen . .	Ditto	35 90	
Elijah Ward . . .	Ditto	33 58	
Evert Hogenkamp . .	Ditto	1 82	
Samuel Moffert . .	Ditto	44 03	

BALANCES—Continued.

Collectors.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
John Morrell . .	New York	28 16	
James Dill . . .	Ditto	99	
Nathan Halsey . .	Ditto	2 37	
William Knickerbacher .	Ditto	20	
Wrent Vosburg . .	Ditto	13 02	
William D. Houghtailing	Ditto	14 97	
Storm A. Becker . .	Ditto	34 58	
Jesse Shepherd . .	Ditto	34	
Robert Mitchell . .	Ditto	26 69	
George Marsh . .	Ditto	5 80	
Abraham Wells . .	Ditto	4 85	
Abraham Coyne . .	Ditto	40	
Stephen Cromwell .	Ditto	50 91	
Cornelius C. Beekman .	Ditto	36 85	
John Huskey . . .	Ditto	24 29	
Abraham Camp . .	Ditto	16 20	
Moses Wright . .	Ditto	53 70	

BALANCES—Continued.

Collectors.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
Jamos A. Chappel . .	New York	226 31	
Ricketson Burlingham .	Ditto	54 49	
Joseph Ford . . .	Maryland	264 34	
William Alexander .	Ditto	3 49	
James Arthur . .	Ditto	262 36	
John Bennett . .	Ditto	2 55	
John Green . . .	Ditto	25 16	
	Total.....Dollars	3,023 42	

BALANCES due by Receivers of Public Money, on account of sales of public lands, who are out of office, and which have been due more that three years prior to the 30th of September, last.

Receivers.	Districts.	Amount.	Remarks.
Elijah Backus . .	Marietta	77 20	
Benjamin Tupper . .	Ditto	373 58	
Zacheus Biggs . .	Steubenville	6,107 19	
Lemuel Henry . .	St. Stephen's, M. T.	11,104 15	In suit.
John Henderson . .	West Pearl River	639 62½	
Thomas Van Swearenger	Zanesville	6 95	
	Total.....Dollars	18,308 69½	

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, February 17th, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

REPORT

Of the Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, on the Petition of Henry King.

JANUARY 23, 1818.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

The Committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to whom was referred the petition of Henry King,

REPORT:

The petitioner states, that having a just account against the United States, he, in the year 179 , presented a petition to Congress to have it allowed, to a copy of which he refers—and the committee have referred thereto, and find that it is dated in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, in the month of March of that year, and is presumed to have been presented in that year to Congress (and reported on by a committee) in which he states, that in the spring of the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, he entered a sergeant in the service of the United States; that he continued as such until some time in October, when he was employed as a clerk in the commissary's department; that he afterwards served as an assistant commissary of issues from the tenth of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, until the first of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one; for all which services, he states, he has not received more than one-fourth of his monthly pay. He also states, that he advanced money to his clerk; that he was entitled to clothing that he never received; that at Gates's defeat, near Cambden, he lost all his baggage, amounts of issue, &c.—that colonel Tarleton, with his troop of horse, came to Prince Edward Court House, where the petitioner's stores were deposited, and plundered him of every thing, and destroyed his accounts of issues; that he had laid his claim before the proper offices, but was informed that it was barred by the statute of limitations; that he prayed that his case might be taken into consideration, and such relief granted to him as shall seem right. The petitioner also refers to the report of the committee to whom the petition was referred—reference has been made to a copy of said

report, and it appears by it, that the committee to whom the case was referred, did report, that the petitioner, not having made a timely presentation of it, (that is, of his claim) the act of Congress of July twenty-third, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, is a bar to its admission; that the petitioner now, after a lapse of more than twenty-three years, since the time of the presentation of his first petition, and after, as he states, "that sundry vouchers and documents accompanying his said petition, all of which, together with the said petition, were destroyed when the British visited this city," again comes and presents his said petition referred to the committee, and prays that his country will not withhold from him his just due.

The committee further report, that they have maturely considered the said claim of the petitioner, and are of opinion, that there is not sufficient evidence to authorize it to be allowed, even if the statute of limitation did not bar it; and therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the United States of America, in Congress now assembled, the Petition of Henry King, late Assistant Commissary of Issues, for the first Maryland Brigade, respectfully showeth:

That your petitioner is a native of St. Mary's county, in the state of Maryland; that in the spring of the year 1778, he entered a sergeant in the service of the United States; that he continued as such until some time in October, when he was promoted to the commissary's department, and served as clerk to John Else, assistant commissary of issues, at Fishkill Landing, from the aforesaid time until the 19th of April, 1779, as will appear by a certificate from John Else, assistant commissary of issues, and John Fitch, deputy commissary general of issues. Your petitioner was then solicited to go to the southward, as commissary to the first Maryland brigade, which he did, and in many cases had more than double duty to do, collecting provisions from the country people, &c.; that your petitioner served as assistant commissary of issues for the first Maryland brigade, or at some detached post of the southern army, from the 10th of May, 1780, until the 1st of September, 1781, when he left the service, with the consent of the deputy commissary general of issues for the southern army; for all which services your petitioner received no more than what he has given credit for in his account, which is not one-fourth of his monthly pay, agreeably to resolutions of Congress relative to the commissary's department.

Your petitioner begs leave further to represent, that he advanced money to his clerk, and on other occasions, as will appear by receipts accompanying his account; and that, by some resolutions of Congress, he was entitled to clothing that he never got, &c.; also, that your petitioner left all his baggage, accounts of issues, &c. at Gates's defeat, near Cambden, as will appear by a certificate from the deputy commissary general of the southern army, and brigade quartermaster. That some time in July, 1781, while your petitioner was gone to North Carolina, on public business, colonel Tarleton, with his troop of horse came to Prince Edward Court House, where your petitioner's stores were deposited, and plundered him of every thing, destroyed his accounts of issues, &c. Your petitioner has laid his claim before the proper officers, with full assurance of receiving payment, but am informed it is barred by act of limitation, which your petitioner humbly conceives the most unjust bar that can be made against a just claim.

Your petitioner prays that your honors will take his case into consideration, and grant him such relief in the premises as to your honors shall seem right; and your petitioner as in duty bound shall pray, &c.

H. KING,
Late A. C. of Issues.

Washington County,
March 5th, 1794.

Dr. *The United States,*

To my pay as qr. master sergeant, in the 3d Maryland regiment, from 30th May to the 20th of October, 1778, at 10 dollars per month, - - -	17*l.*	10*s.*	0*d.*
To my pay as commissary's clerk at Fishkill Landing, from the 21st October to the 31st December, 1778, at 35 dollars per month, - - -	30	12	6
To one retained ration, same time, at 10 dollars, -	8	15	0
To my pay as commissary's clerk at Fishkill Landing, from the 1st of January, 1779, to the 19th of April, 1780, at 50 dollars per month, - -	293	15	0
To my pay as assistant commissary of issues in the southern army, from May 10th, 1780, to the 10th September, 1781, at 75 dollars per month, -	511	17	6
To one retained ration same time, at 10 dollars per month, - - - - - - - - -	60	00	0
	862*l.*	10*s.*	0*d.*

in Account with Henry King, Asst. Commis. of Issues. *Cr.*

1778.				
Sept. & October,	By continental money, 17*l.* 10*s.* at 5 for 1, is - - - -	3*l.*	10*s.*	0*d.*
December.	By continental money, 30*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at 6 for 1, is - - - - -	5	2	1
1779.				
June.	By continental money, 112*l.* 10*s.* at 20 for 1, is - - - - - -	5	12	6
December.	By continental money, 112*l.* 10*s*, at 41½ for 1, is - - - - -	2	14	2
1780.				
April 19th.	By continental money, 68*l.* 15*s.* at 61½ for 1, is - - - - -	1	2	5
	By the state of Maryland, as per account,	162	18	6½
		180	18	8½
	Balance principal due, -	680	4	0½
		860*l.*	12*s.*	6½.

Guilford Court House, Feb. 7th, 1781.

SIR,

The army is just arrived at this place, but find but little to eat or drink. I send the bearer express to you, and beg that if you have any liquor you'll send it to this place with all possible expedition, as we shall have none till it arrives. You must apply to Mr. Thomas for wagons, who, I dare say, will do every thing in his power to furnish you. Let me know by the return of the express, the state of your stores, and what supplies we may expect from you. If you have any salt, we shall want some. The liquor must come on at all events. I hope you are very well.

Yours,

ADAM JAMISON,

Dep. Com. Gen. of Issues.

Please inform Dr. Armstrong that I brought with me some part of his baggage. If there are any cattle at Hillsborough, I wish they could be sent this way. Salted provisions would be very acceptable.

A. JAMISON.

Mr. H. King,
Asst. Com. of Issues.

Halifax Court House, Virginia,
February 19th, 1781.

SIR,

I received yours this evening, and am glad to learn you have such supplies. I have consulted the general as to the disposal of them. The rum, brandy, and hogs, you will send to the mouth of Stanton river as soon as possible, where they will remain till further orders. The wine and sugar, you will send to the hospital near Charlotte Court House, or where it may be moved to, which you can learn by enquiring. The doing of this will not admit of much delay, as the army are about moving.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

ADAM JAMISON,

Dep. Com. Gen. of Issues.

You will receive this by express.

Mr. Henry King, A. C. I.

Halifax County, February 23, 1781.

SIR,

I have just received your's by Capt. Newberry. I have consulted Col. Carrington. You are to take charge of the post of Prince Edward Court House, till further orders. I have not time to write at large, but will write you again in a few days.—Farewell.

ADAM JAMISON, D. C. G. I.

Mr. Henry King, A. C. I.
Prince Edw. C. House.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Henry King, late commissary of provisions, in the southern department,

REPORT:

That they find on examination, that the petitioner has an authentic and well attested claim upon the United States; but not having made a timely presentation of it, the act of Congress of July 23, 1787, is a bar to its admission. The committee lament that any obstacle should arise to prevent the immediate adjustment of a claim which appears to be sanctioned by every equitable and just principle; but as the payment of the one referred to their examination, would be an act of partial justice, they hesitate to recommend it, unless a provison for all demands similarly a situated should be deemed an act of propriety.

A true copy.

THOS. SPRIGG.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1794.

DEAR SIR,

After several meetings of the committee to whom your petition was referred, and a full examination of the vouchers, we were unanimously of opinion, that your claim was just. They requested me to write the report, and to express in strong terms, the sense of the committee. The enclosed copy will show you what their opinions were. It is handed in and been read, but not taken up, nor do I expect it will be this session; there are such numbers under similar circum-

stances that will take much time to decide on them. The embargo is continued till the 25th May. News from the W. Islands has a more favorable appearance than some time ago. Mr. Jay is oppointed envoy extraordinary to court of Britain, to demand restitution. It is impossible to say when Congress will rise. I intend home in a few days. Make my compliments to your good lady and family.

I am, Sir,

Your most obdt. servt.

TH. SPRIGG.

To the Hon. the House of Representatives of the United States.

The petition of Henry King humbly showeth: That having a just account against the United States, your petitioner, in the year 179 , presented a petition to Congress to have it allowed, to a copy of which preserved by him and hereto annexed, he refers: that it was referred to the Committee of Claims, who made a favorable report, as to the justice of his demand, to which he also begs leave to refer: that sundry vouchers and documents accompanied his said petition, all of which, together with the petition, were destroyed when the British visited this city: that thes tatute of limitations was the sole obstacle to the admission of your petitioner's claim, when formerly presented: that owing to the distance of your petitioner's residence from the seat of government, his age, and the condition of the country, he has foreborne to press his claim since the period above mentioned; but he would now hope, from the prosperous state of the county, the justness of his demand, the early period when he presented it, his services and his infirmities, that his country would not withhold from him his just due.

And he will, as in duty bound, &c.

H. KING.

December 24, 1817.

Department of War,
December 30th, 1817.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that there is no evidence in this department that Adam

Jamison was a deputy commissary general of issues in the revolutionary war. In fact, all the documents that were in this office, in relation to the revolutionary services of officers and soldiers, were burnt in 1800.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

The Honorable John Rhea,
Chairman of the
Committee of Pensions, &c.

The honorable Committee of Revolutionary Claims, will be good enough to examine a resolution of Congress of May 11th, 1779, by which they will discover I was allowed three dollars per day for travelling expenses, in certain cases, which is not made a part of my account. But believe I could safely say one hundred days. Also, five years whole pay, or half-pay for life, is not included. Neither the several sums of paper money I advanced, receipts for which accompanied my first petition in 1794.

I also wish to suggest my belief, that I can establish my services by respectable gentlemen of the revolution now living.

Respectfully yours,

H. KING.

Enclosed is a note to me in general Smallwood's own hand writing.

October 7th, 1780.

SIR,

I shall want a butcher with me in the infantry, you will order Jacob Fleury now with you, to join this corps immediately.

I am,

Your humble servant,

W. SMALLWOOD.

To Commissary King.

REPORT

Of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the petition of Noah Brown and others.

FEBRUARY 28, 1818.

Read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The Commtttee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of Noah Brown and others,

REPORT:

That the petitioners state that they were the owners of the private armed American brig, the Warrior, and during the late war between the United States and Great Britain, captured a British vessel called the Dundee, and carried the same into the port of New York and there filed in the district court for the said district of New York, a libel against said vessel the Dundee, and another against fifty packages, bales, &c. of merchandise, the cargo on board said vessel. That a decree of condemnation was had in the premises, and the proceeds of the sale of said vessel and cargo were paid by the marshal into said court, and a decree rendered directing the same to be paid to the petitioners. That they have applied for the same, and were informed that the court was not possessed of the said funds, but that they had been taken away by some person or other. That they had not received the same or any part thereof; and therefore pray that the amount of said decree may be paid to them by the United States. Upon the foregoing facts, your committee are of opinion, that the United States, having used due precaution in the appointment, and selections of its officers, cannot, and ought not to be responsible for their misconduct in office, and am at a loss to see upon what principle of justice the petitioners can claim indemnity for the injury of which they complain. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

That the prayer of the petitioners is unreasonable, and ought not to be granted.

Which is submitted.

PETITION

Of Noah Brown Frederick Jenkins, Rensselaer Havens, in behalf of officers and crew of brig Warrior.

JANUARY 27, 1818.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

FEBRUARY 19, 1818.

Committee of Ways and Means discharged, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

FEBRUARY 28, 1818.

Report against, and committeed to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The petition of Noah Brown, and Frederick Jenkins, and Rensselaer Havens, of the city of New York, on behalf of themselves and others, the owners, officers, and crew of the private armed American brig, called the Warrior, respectfully showith: That this vessel was, during the late war, between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, commissioned as an American cruiser, and in such character, under the command of Guy R. Champlin, on the 13th of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, captured a certain British brig, or vessel, called the Dundee, having a considerable cargo on board. That this capture was made in latitude 13 degrees south, and longitude 39 degrees west, from the meridian of Greenwich. That when captured, she was na-

vigated by a crew of British seamen, sailing under the British flag, and documented by British papers.

That at the time of her capture, not being within the provisions or limitations of the second article ofthe treaty of peace, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, signed at Ghent, on the 24th of December, in the year 1814, she became, in consequence, good and lawful prize to the captors.

And your petitioners further show, that after the said capture, the said vessel and her cargo were brought for adjudication, into the port of New York. That a libel was then filed in the district court of the United States, for the southern district of New York, on behalf of the owners, officers, and crew of the brig Warrior, against the Dundee, and another against fifty packages, bales, and cases of merchandise, being cargo on board. That the vessel and cargo were by the said court ordered to be sold, and the moneys, being the proceeds of such sales, on the seventeenth of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, were paid by the marshal of the district of New York, into the said court. That by a decree of condemnation of the said court, the said brig Dundee and cargo, (with the exception of a certain part thereof, for which claims were interposed,) were condemned to the captors as prize of war, and the proceeds of such condemned part, were, at different times, paid to your petitioners. That the proceeds of the part of said cargo, thus claimed, and which were retained in the said court, amounted to about twenty thousand dollars. That the said claimants of this residue of the cargo, had time given them to substantiate their claims by farther proof, until the twenty sixth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen; when the court decreed, that having failed to produce further proof in support of their claims, the said claims are rejected and disallowed, and that the merchandise thus claimed, be condemned as good and lawful prize to the capters: from this judgment, no appeal has been entered, and the same is, therefore, final and conclusive.

And your petitioners further states, that after such final decree in their favor, they applied to the then clerk of the said court, for the proceeds thereof, and which had been paid into the said court, on the seventeenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, before mentioned; that your petitioners were then informed, that the court was not possessed of those funds, but that the same had been taken away, but by whom, or in what manner, your petitioners are ignorant, except that neither themselves, nor any whom they represent, have had any part of those funds.

And your petitioners would most respectfully represent, that in the fitting out, equipping, and manning, their said brig, they expended much money, and in the various cruises undertaken by them, they exposed their lives, with a view of injuring the public enemy, and, with the expectation that the captures they should make, would, in some measure, repay them for their enterprize and danger.

Your petitioners rely, that the proceeds of those captures thus lawfully made, and condemned to them as prize, will be guaranteed unto them, and therefore, humbly pray, that their case may be taken into consideration, and that the amount of this captured property, may be granted unto them, and those they represent.

And, with all respect, they submit their petition.

NOAH BROWN.
FRED. JENKINS.
RENSSELAER HAVENS.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Claims, in the case of Capt. Archibald W. Hamilton.

MARCH 2, 1818.

Read, and committed to a committee of the whole House on Friday next.

The Committe of Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of captain Archibald W. Hamilton,

REPORT:

The petitioner represents, "that he is a native of the state of New York, and entered the service of his Britanic majesty, as an ensign, in the year 1809; that he continued to act in various stations in the West Indies, until the regiment to which he belonged, received orders to embark; that he did not know, and was unable to ascertain the destination of the troops; that as soon as he understood they were destined for the United States, he immediately tendered his resignation, and refused from that moment to perform a tour of duty; that when the British forces were landing for the purpose of invading New Orleans, he positively refused to accompany them, representing to the commanding officer, that he was an American by birth, and in sentiment; that he stated his sole object in entering the British service, was to acquire a knowledge of his profession, and again tendered his resignation, which was rejected; that being resolute in his determination, not to serve against his country, he was confined, and from that time to the day of his release, he suffered hardships and indignities which devotion to country alone could have supported."

The petitioner further represents, that through the solicitation of his remaining friends, his resignation was finally accepted, and that his pay was discontinued from the 24th day of February, 1815; that his pay previous to that time was twelve shillings and eight pence sterling per day; that he had as his arrears of pay in the hands of the British government, the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven pounds five shillings and six pence sterling, which upon due application, he was unable to obtain, in consequence of the facts above stated; that as soon as he returned to this country, he made application for an appointment in the army of the United States, but the reduction consequent on peace, has hitherto prevented his obtaining employment. He therefore prays Congress, to take his case into consideration, and grant him such relief, as in their judgement he may merit.

In support of these allegations, the petitioner adverts to some *recommendatory* and some *complimentory* letters, which, whatever may be the credit of the source from whence they come, cannot be received as evidence by the committee.

But putting the evidence entirely out of view, the committee feel no hesitation in saying that his claim is utterly inadmissible upon principle. That the Congress of the United States should be called upon to compensate for the loss complained of by the petitioner, who was actually in the ranks of the enemy throughout the late war, appears to be a pretension as extravagant as it is unprecedented. It is believed, no nation was ever required to pay its enemies for their hostility. Although serving in "various stations in the West Indies," he must be considered as aiding and abetting the enemy, as identified with them, as supplying, while on that service, the place of some officer who was pressing that instant in hostile aggression upon his native land; who, but for his substitution, might have been ordered to that service, and thus have relieved his country from one of her enemies.

The petitioner did not pretend to assert his right to quit the enemy's service at the commencement of hostilities. He continued patiently, (as it must be presumed,) in their service, till ordered to New Orleans, or on the voyage thither. The fact of his having thus remained in the enemy's service, would, to use a modern phrase, denationalize him, and well might they have supposed from it, that he preferred to be a British subject, rather than a citizen of the United States. That his resignation was not accepted under such circumstances, can be readily imagined. No government, although generally permitting officers to retire when they please, would accept a resignation in the hour of battle, or at the moment of undertaking a hazardous enterprize.

The petitioner, anxious to maintain the character of an American citizen, should have tendered his resignation the instant hostilities commenced. If it had been accepted, he should have returned home, and joined the standard of his country; if not accepted, he should have surrendered himself a prisoner of war. Instead of this, we find him remaining in service; enjoying all the honors and emoluments of a British officer, till the embarkation for New Orleans, or when on the voyage to that place. Then, and not till then, we find the petitioner entertaining scruples—then, and not till then, we find him tendering his resignation, lest he should imbrew his hands in a brother's blood. However much the committee might respect the motive alleged, they must still think the time for the indication of that motive most unfortunately selected.

The first object of the petitioner, when he had returned to the United States, seems, from his memorial, to have been an appointment in the army. In this, the committee are informed, he has already succeeded. The only object then for which his petition could have been referred to them, was to obtain from the United States

that pay to which, as a British officer, he was entitled from the British government. The committee think it is not *altogether reasonable*, that the United States should pay for services rendered unto their enemies. If the state of things in 1809 was so *profoundly pacific*, as to justify an American citizen in leaving his country, and entering the service of the very nation with whom, of all others, we were most likely to be at war. If the petitioner has been deceived by that government to which he so *auspiciously* attached himself, the committee have only to recommend, that he should, by *expostulation*, not by *prayer*, endeavor to reinduce its sense of justice, and obtain from it a compliance with its contracts. For this purpose, they offer a resolution, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petitition and documents.