THE

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

VOLUME II.

NEW SERIES.

FROM JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 30, 1836.

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Z.

We transfer to our columns, from the last number of the American Quarterly Review, a narrative of the descent of the British army upon Louisiana, and of the attack and defence of New Orleans. It is said, and we believe correctly, to be from the pen of the Secretary of War, and we have reason to know that its statements are confirmed by the opinions of General Jackson. In this point of view, it becomes an interesting detail, and we believe we shall gratify our military readers by placing before them an authentic account of one of the greatest military events in the history of our country.

SIEGE OF NEW ORLEANS.

FROM THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.


We are not about to dissect this work for the benefit of our readers. We have merely appropriated the title to our use, that, agreeably to the approved canons of criticism, we may tell our own story of the eventful inroad which it describes, rather than make our journal a vehicle for the narrative of another. Yet the work is not without interest. The author relates occurrences which passed before his eyes, during a period of active military service in Europe and America, and when "great events were on the gale." Many of his descriptions are spirited. Some of the views are new. His style is at times forcible, though frequently loose, and not always free from affectation. But there is about him a commendable effort at impartiality, for which we may vainly seek in many military journalists, particularly in those who mingled in the adventures they describe; and a spirit of free investigation, which we should suppose would prevent him becoming a fool at the Horse Guards. He criticizes the operations before New Orleans with equal freedom and severity, and with no little ability. And independently of the judgment to be formed of this ill-fated expedition by its results, it is impossible to rise from the perusal of these sketches, without being struck with the amazement and admiration which the subject suggests in every reader. The neglect of the plainest principles of their profession. Still, the disclosure of truths, humbling to national and professional pride, cannot always be looked for, and the higher claim have those, who perform this duty with stern indifference to the consequences.

Our last war with Great Britain was precipitated and accompanied by peculiar circumstances. There were evil propensities abroad, far more than the usual accompaniment of a belligerent attitude. Society was in commotion, and principles were advanced, and practically enforced, which startled the common sense of mankind, and broke down, for a time, the most salutary barriers of international law. The jargon of that day is not, even yet, quite obsolete, and once in a while a writer is found, who talks seriously about the battles of the world being then fought by England, and the ingratitude of her step-children, in acquiescing in her demands; about their duty to surrender every attribute of their own independencia, because England was fighting for hers: as though such was a war, which put it in the power of an nation to assume at pleasure the character of a universal champion; and annihilate all commerce but her own, that that of others may be free. And recent political events have shown that the other doctrine, practically established in that day of lawless aggrandizement, that priority of injury becomes the test of right, is not yet abandoned to the musty shelves of decrees and orders in council; but has found advocates in a French representative chamber. It is said that the ablest and most enlightened nations of the world, in the face of all Christendom, were preying with unbridled license upon the commerce of the United States, and that each was seriously justifying its wanton aggressions, upon the pretext that the other committed the first wrong. What a ground for vindictive retaliation, a ground for that signal of instant resistance and reprisal, if, as Mr. Jefferson beautifully expresses it, the deed does not bring the public sensibility to a crisis, and the forbearance of the government to a necessary pause, we shall deserve to pass sub judice, and merit the contempt of the world.

We are led to these remarks, not from any feeling with regard to the past. That is matter of history only. But we are seeking instruction for the future. The struggle in which England was engaged in Europe, withdrew the attention of her people from the operations here. And satisfied we are, that they are not, to this day, aware of the manner in which the contest was waged. The spectator of occurrences here, be he naval or military, who shall tell, in this day of quietude, the things he saw, and as he saw them, must expect that something worse than incredulity will follow from his narrative. So the author of the "Life of a Sailor," who is understood to be Capt. Chamberlain, has found it. He accompanied the expedition under Admiral Cockburn, which so long desolated the shores of the Chesapeake, and carried plunder and devastation into almost every harbour and river and creek and inlet of that extensive estuary. He tells of the houses that were burned, the stock that was killed, the furniture and valuables that were taken, and of the families that were incorporated. Again, in the author's words, as an eye witness, his patriotism has been impugned, and his statements disgraced; and Captain Scott, of the British Navy, has come forward and publicly contradict ed, under his own name, and as an eye witness also, the truth of the allegations. Verily we may well join in the plaudits which are showered on the author of this story. Here are two officers of high rank, both engaged in a great expedition, affirming and denying the truth of certain general statements, which must have been known to every man and boy on the ship's books, and which were known to the people of a whole continent.

That these repudiations were committed, and are frequent ly under circumstances of much acrimony, is a fact as certain as that war then prevailed between the two countries. They were bruited in every paper on the continent, communicated to Congress by President Madison, made the subject of a special and detailed report in the Senate, accompanied by precise and authenticated statements, and seen and felt by the people.

If Captain Scott, the gallant but indirect champion of Admiral Cockburn, will turn to the Appendix of Le Tour's history of the war in Florida and Louisiana, he will find copies and extracts of letters, written by British officers to their companions, and speaking with equal freedom and levity of these depredations. These documents have been preserved to the present year, and we have never heard that their authenticity has been disputed. They were found on board the British armed schooner St. Lawrence. Lient. James E. Gordon, commander, when that vessel was captured on the 20th February 1813, by the privateer Chasseur, Capt. Eagles. We shall quote a few extracts from them.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE

From Mr. Swainson to Lieut. Douglass of H. M. Brig Sophie—off New Orleans.

"9th February, 1815."

"We had some fine fun at St. Mary's; the bombs were at the town, and had plenty of plunder. How are you off for tables, chests of drawers?&c."

From J. Gallon to J. O. Reilly, Esq., on board his Majesty's Ship Tonnant—off New Orleans.

"Cumberland Island—9th February, 1815."

"We have had fine fun since I saw you. What with the Rappahannock and various other places, we have continued to fetch up a few trifling things, such as mahogany tables, chests of drawers, &c."

Admiral Cockburn himself, in a letter to Captain Evans, dated 23d December, and Island, and such pieces, speaks in the true Dalgetty style of this expedition to St. Mary's, where glory and Rappahorn were gained. He says,—

"We have been more fortunate in our small way. We have taken St. Mary's, a tolerably rich place, &c."

And Sir Thomas Cochrane, in a letter to Sir Thomas Trowbridge, off New Orleans, dated North end of Cumberland Island, February 12, 1815, expresses a pang of disappointment, that he had missed the present of St. Mary's, saying, "just too late to share in the good things going on."

Mr. J. R. Glover, in a letter to Captain Westfall of the Anacosta, dated Cumberland Island, 1st February, 1815, wishes, like Westmoreland, though not like Westmoreland for patriotism, but for profit, that he had more men from England. Not to baptize in blood a new field of Agincourt, but to reap a harvest of plunder, of tables and drawers and geese, &c. "We have established our head quarters here, after RANSACKING St. Mary's," says this frank marauder, "from which we have brought property to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, and had we two thousand troops, we might yet COLLECT A GOOD HARVEST before peace takes place." Harvest indeed! How his feelings must have struggled between a wish for more labourers at the gathering of the crop, lest the hopes of these military husbandmen should fail, and a fear, that in conformity with the principles of political economy, the wages might decrease, as the labourers increased. All this is admirably stated, with his usual learning and the Rittenhour already quoted. "I care for myself," says this RANSACKER in a small way, "never saw twenty dollars of my own all the time I served the invincible Gustavus, unless it was from the chance of a storm, or victory, or the fetching in some town or doory, when a cavalier of fortune, who knows the usage of wars, sells his plunder at some small price."

But we have found one Oasis in this desert, one bright spot for the eye to rest upon. And we cannot resist the temptation of bringing it to the notice of our readers.

A detachment belonging to the British Ship Saracen, commanded by Captain Dixie, landed at St. Inigo's, a religious establishment upon the St. Mary's river in Maryland, belonging to the incorporated Catholic clergy of that state, and plundered the houses of the Religious and the Church. A contemporaneous publication says:—

"On returning to the house it was pitiful to view the different rooms they had ransacked, particularly the chapel; they left the crucifix on the altar, broke the cruets, and scattered the pieces over the floor; they carried off six finer beds, sheets, blankets and some arrow—bed curtains, an alarm clock, silver spoons, knives and forks, glass, the reverend gentleman's watch, the candlesticks belonging to the altar, kitchen furniture, and almost all the clothing belonging to the persons who reside in the house, two trunks with clothing, books and medicine, several pairs of new shoes made for the people, and a quantity of leather; even the linen which was at the wash, and many other articles not yet known."

We have been at the trouble to copy this catalogue raisonne, because it exhibits, we presume, a pretty fair sketch of the plundering upon these occasions. It is more extensive than that furnished by the author of the "Life of a Sailor," but with the exception of the sacred utensils, which may be considered an accidental treasure, it is, in the general character of the articles, essential to the taste and manners of the times.

To the honour of Captain Dixie, he returned this ill-gotten plunder with the following creditable letter:—

"To the Clergyman belonging to the Chapel of St. Inigoes, and the other residences there, to whom this letter refers.

"Gentlemen,"

"An officer and boat's crew belonging to his Britannic Majesty's Ship Saracen, under my command, having landed at St. Inigoes on the 30th ultimo, and taken several articles of furniture and other things from the house and chapel there, and having the property being unauthorized by me, I have taken the earliest opportunity of causing restoration to be made of the property so taken, and now send one of my Lieutenants with this letter and the property above mentioned to you, under a flag of truce, hoping this instance of justice will effect any prejudicial sentiment towards the British from your minds, and that the injured parties will express their satisfaction at our present conduct in this matter.

"I beg you to believe, gentlemen, it is matter of great regret to me, that the proceedings complained of should have been performed by those under my command, and with sentiments of consideration,"

"I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant, ALEXANDER DIXIE, Captain.""His Britannic Majesty's Sloop Saracen—off George's Island."

"11th November, 1814."

It is obvious, however, that no officer would have ventured to collect and carry off such a mass of property, had he not been a system of rapine established in the fleet, which, by its example, would protect him from punishment, as well as secure to him, in his own expectation, his proper share of these acquisitions. In this expectation, however, he was in this instance disappointed.

Whether this restoration took place in consequence of the property being rifled from religious edifices, or from the personal indisposition of Captain Dixie to participate in such a dishonourable mode of warfare, or from whatever other cause, the act is the more creditable to him, as the predaory examples around him would have sanctioned any course of rapine, and as the procedure much better adapted to draw forth the senses, than the commendation of his superior officer, Admiral Cockburn; unless the character of that officer has been greatly misunderstood in the United States. Admiral Cockburn has left behind him a most unenviable fame. Time has, indeed, done its usual office, and mellowed the feelings of that period; but the impression of his unworthy conduct has been as lasting, as it was deep and general. His adventures, or more properly his ventures in the Chesapeake, were, as he himself describes those at St. Mary's in Georgia, in "a small way," if we regard his rank, and the kind of property, belonging inordinately to males and females, adults and infants; but in a small way, if we regard the extent of country where this harvest was collected, the number of persons pillaged, or the misery inflicted upon the exposed, and in too many instances, defenceless inhabitants. That the involuntary and unfavourable emotion, which the name of Admiral Cockburn to this day excites in an honourable and respectable man, is not the result of his vigorous and vigorous execution of his duty to his own country, by carrying on war against this, is shown by the example of General Brock, who inflicted the most serious injury upon the United States by the capture of a territory and an army, and whose memory, notwithstanding, is held in honourable recollection by his enemies, as it is by his own countrymen. We have ourselves, stood upon the monument erected to him by a grateful community upon the spot which he defended and where he fell, and recalled his praiseworthy conduct, of which we were an eye witness, in the hour of his triumph.
How unworthy of honourable warfare is this spirit of expediency! Long may we remain at peace with the land and sea, and let the land and sea eternally be the benefactors to us by so many natural sympathies, by so many proud recollections, by so many bonds of interest and affection. But should it be otherwise, and if the evil day of war must again come, we hope it will be prosecuted in a spirit of honourable emulation, and not be waged against the countries with whose people we have such close connexion in every degree of national felicity and natural antipathy. The war is the war, and the wardrobe is the wardrobe; against the articles which Captain Chamer saw taken, against the geese, the ducks, the pigs, the clocks, the knife and fork case, the books, etc. Will the writer style this a *Swinging warfare*, and reprobate it as "disgraceful." And sure we are that even Englishmen, now the frenzy of those times has passed away, will justify these scenes, or desire their recurrence.

If the spirit of the age cannot miterate the system of maritime plunder, it can at all events, prevent its transference from the ocean to the land. And there is, certainly, in the British army, enough of principle and patriotism, to furnish all the necessary stimulus for exertion, without holding out the hope of plunder, and rendering honourable men mercenary and predatory.

But it is time to proceed to the object we have more directly in view. That object is to present a sketch of the military operations connected with the invasion and defense of Louisiana, particularly in relationship to the invasion of New Orleans. We have been induced, by recent circumstances, to look back with some attention to the stormy events of that anxious period. We found the leading facts recorded by authors who had favourable opportunities for investigating the truth, and who have creditably performed their voluntary tasks. But our purpose has not been forestalled. A sketch of the occurrences, making the great conflict of the 8th of January the prominent object, and presenting such a view of the accessories as is necessary to give interest and proper effect to the whole picture, we cannot ascertain has been properly and sufficiently described; that if it had been properly executed, would not prove unacceptable. Whether this is so, must be left to the judgment of those who may find sufficient interest in our article to lead them to its perusal.

The defense of New Orleans is a prominent object in our military history. It closed, with the most brilliant success, a war undertaken in self defence, and whose progress had been marked by signal disasters, as well as by signal victories. It gave tone to the national feeling, and elevation to the spirit of the nation; and has other results of as political, as well as of more immediate, consequence.

The tale of this defense is the tale of a gallant and heroic place, "Life of a Sailor" will allow us to correct him. The gentleman whose house was thus plundered in the most approved style, was not Bolinbrook, but Bolinbrook, Dr. Cockenbrooke, one of the most respectable of the inhabitants of the country. The gentleman was stripped as completely as Captain Chamer has represented, and that, in the mere wantonness of devastation, the noblest asset of the "poor medico" were broken, and all the ornaments of the mansion carried off.

The account of the battle of Bolinbrook has been pleased to designate Sir George Cockenbrooke's "sailorly to prevent as much as possible, the miseries attendant on war, from falling upon the more harmless portion of the community, and the ready attention and humane consideration he always granted to an aggrieved or injured party."
mous were at that time rife, that Louisiana was to be permanently annexed to the British dominions, and that we were not wanting sufficient reasons to give countenance to this opinion. It is said, that many of the arrangements, connected with the expedition, indicated not a mere conquest or temporary occupation of the country, but its annexation to the British dominions. The London Times, of December 3d, 1814, evidently looked to this ulterior state of things. The permanent occupation of New Orleans would be a source of very great interest to the inhabitants of Louisiana, the most of whom live upon the river, or on the lakes, and are subject to the Spaniards living upon the waters, or subject them, as in the case of the Spanish rule, to vexatious restrictions and interruptions.

A Barbadoes paper, of November 7th, 1814, issued while General Keane, with his troops, was at that island, and spoke, no doubt, the feelings of the expedition, discloses visions of conquest, which were fair and beautiful in the prospect, but, in the retrospect, prove not only their saugine hopes of success, but a lamentable ignorance of the country they came to subdue. After stating the number of troops which were to accompany General Keane, and which were estimated at six thousand, and announcing that this was the largest army which had ever left England, the chronicle continues, "it is but fair to conjecture, that it is the purpose of our ministers to extend the line of military operations along the Mississippi river, and to communicate our forces contiguous to Lakes Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, or Upper Canada—and thus completely encircle the United States."

The coincidence between this "conjecture," and the orders made about this time by the British Commissioners, that an unalterable boundary should be established for the Indians, which, running from Cleaveland, on the line of Wayne's treaty, to Fort Recovery, and thence to the mouth of Kentucky river, and across that state, would have severed forever from the United States all the country north of the Ohio river, except about a moiety of the State of Ohio, and perhaps a tenth of the State of Indiana, short of its connection with the Mississippi. The Yazoo Bill was modified at the conference; but a treaty of limits has been signed. A Montreal paper, of January 14th, 1815, while making known to its readers the arrival of the British fleet upon the coast of Louisiana, ventures still further, this patriotic second night. "It may be of some consequence," the editor says, "that hot work would soon follow, or that the place (New Orleans) would be an easy conquest. We may calculate upon the latter," &c.

After adding that the conquest of New Orleans will be the means of strengthening the British friendship with the people, "whose ruling passion," he says, "is interest," he subjoins: "They will be loyal to the nation which can best protect them, and secure to them the most gain." Thus professing British loyalty, the British were the principal agents in the political and moral obstacles in the way of the success of the expedition, which was to march from New Orleans to the lakes on our north western border, and to find a loyal people ready to receive them with open arms. Instead of twenty degrees on the great circle of the globe, thus traced out for them, their march was limited to three miles. Still however, these extravagant speculations show what was the probable final object of this formidable force. It is a well known fact, that there was a bevy of civil officers, to be employed in the administration of the conquered States, who accompanied the expedition. Some of these were captured and executed, with characteristic sneer, refused to recognise them as entitled to surrender.

It was idle now to speculate on the consequences of this invasion, had the British succeeded in their attempt upon New Orleans, and enslaved an intention to retain permanent possession of the country, which, in the event of the British being driven from the Mississippi, was looked upon as certain. The British government, in 1814, aware of the physical force which even then occupied the valley of the Ohio—a force which, if it had been even moderately supported, would have descended like the pounding of their own rivers and swept before them every opposing obstacle. [To be continued.]

SURVEY OF THE COAST.
FIRST REPORT OF MR. HASSELL.

TO THE HON. LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Washington City, July 1822.

Most Honored Sir:—The President having committed to your department the execution of the laws of the 10th July, 1822, reviving that of 10th February, 1807, to provide for the Survey of the Coast of the United States, I take the liberty to present to you herewith the principles and views of my plan of operation, which, in 1807, was selected from among the thirteen, under the consideration of a committee of gentlemen purposely convened, by the order of the late President Jefferson, under the late Robert Patterson, Esq., Director of the United States at Philadelphia, and which principle that has since elapsd appears to have oblitered the re-collection of its nature and tendency, which then procured for it the preference, as capable of giving the necessary accuracy of results, and as uniting the greatest public usefulness with economy in time and expense. To the minute accuracy with which, if I may say so, I must take the liberty to enter into details, occasioning repetitions of things that I have formerly stated; for which I hope I may be excused.

1. In all the applications of exact sciences to practical purposes, the main aim must always be to obtain the most accurate and easily obtained results, and to obtain the means of proving them to be the principles of the science itself; it is even necessary to aim at a still more minute accuracy than might be considered satisfactory, if that degree of accuracy shall be secured which is absolutely requisite in the ultimate results.

2. As the principles dictate positively for the foundation of the work of the extensive survey, the necessity of a triangulation, made with all the best means that science and its auxilliary arts afford; therefore, also, there is not upon this subject a single dissenting voice among men of science in these branches. The peculiarities of the application of this ground-work according to the means and times in a given case, directs the further use to be made of it; and, in the present state of improvement in practical mathematics, no difference of any consequence could be found in the choice of means and methods to obtain a given aim among professional men of science.

3. Thence came the approbation which my plans and the description of the work received from the most eminent men of science, both of Europe and of this country, when I published them in the Philosophical Transactions of Philadelphia, vol. III., New Series.

4. In the application of these principles to the Survey of the Coast of the United States, it is required to study the shortest route, and therefore by the shortest and most direct lines that the localities of the country may admit of, the whole extent of the coast. This will often compel the work more or less to recede from the outer line of the sea-shore; because a great part of it is a low, level, and uniform line, bordered by forests and marshes presenting no obstacles.

The large inland bays and rivers that empty into the sea, and keep, most generally, at no great distance from the actual sea-shore, for a considerable extent nearly parallel with it, will present the main facilities for this operation: their outlets and remarkable headlands, capes, and thence also the light-houses, will thus be united in the most accurate, and shortest manner, so as to receive their precise determination and relative situation.

5. This triangulation will be grounded upon an appropriate number of base lines, measured with the utmost accuracy, distributed over its whole extent in the most favorable and convenient situations. The apparatus provided for this purpose, as described in my papers on the Survey of the Coast, is peculiarly adapted to accuracy and has been much approved as such.

6. The station points of this main triangulation must be permanently secured for any future use, of extending the work, or applying its data to other surveys; as, for instance, to the determination of the successive changes...
in the soundings and channels, of the entrances of the bays and rivers, the shifting of the shoals, bars, &c., to which they all are more or less subject; insomuch that at a future period it will be found advantageous in some places to determine them anew, at regular intervals of time. A history of these changes which would be thus obtained, must guide in any work that may be undertaken for the improvement of the navigation of these places; and other useful applications will certainly present themselves.

By this precautionary measure, which I took at the time of the interruption of my former work, even one of my triangle-points can now be made available in the future work.

5. To the trigonometrical operations are to be joined all the astronomical determinations that are required to locate the Survey, in respect to its position upon the curved surface of the earth: these must be made with the greatest nicety, and with all the means that the science presents.

They consist chiefly in determinations of latitudes, azimuths, and longitudes, made, as often as time and circumstances will admit, upon all the principal stations; their reference to one another; by means of the trigonometrical determinations, with reference to the mutual verification that they afford, furnish very interesting data for the figure of the earth, that are indispensable for this work itself, on account of their great influence upon our coast, in consequence of its geographical position, under a considerable angle with the meridians and the parallels for it.

It hardly needs mentioning, that a properly qualified operator will observe such momentaneous celestial phenomena as may occur during the time of his work; these will afford data for his purpose, if his otherwise laborious task allows him to take advantage of them. The establishment of an astronomical observatory, as I had proposed in my plan of 1816, would be of great assistance in this part of the work, besides its general utility; it was therefore, in fact, economy in time and money.

7. At each of the principal stations, the magnetic bearings of the compass are to be observed at regular stated times of the day; for this purpose there can be no collection for the Coast Survey, instruments, azimuth compasses, of proper construction, as described in my papers. It will be proper also to provide other apparatus for experiments upon magnetic intensity, dip, &c. &c. I had some of my own, when I was at this work before; but the press of time and circumstances forced me to cast aside these instruments with the proper regularity.

8. The many and varied observations and other works, requiring scientific knowledge and practical skill, that are included in the large triangulation, and the works connected with it, can, evidently, not be the work of a single individual; it is therefore absolutely necessary, that the chief of the work shall, besides his own work, have the assistance of able and, as much as possible, well-instructed men, having real zeal for the science itself, as well as for the object they are engaged in: these qualifications alone can command that constant assiduity, under all circumstances, which is the essential requisite for success. The activity upon the part of the Survey for a large mass of important information, of great and special utility for the navy, the general use of the Government, and those branches of science which touch the public utility so closely as to be indispensable to any government.

9. Of this operation, a full, clear, and minute scientific account must be published, from the very observations up to the final results, with a description of the instruments, means, and methods employed in it, such as has been published of all such surveys in Europe, in East India, &c., by which such an interesting mass of documents is now so hand, that any man of science, or a government, may see upon the field the result of the labour of the operator, and having a particular interest in that, shall know that the proposed work shall take an honorable rank; without such a public and satisfactory account, a work like the Coast Survey could never meet either confidence or approbation; therefore, it would be deprived of all usefulness, and of all credit, in the eyes of the public.

We might, perhaps, even say, that, possibly, some parts of our coast may be laid down in the common sea-charts with sufficient accuracy for common seafaring purposes; but the want of any account of the manner and means by which, if ever, they were surveyed, causes the whole to be considered as of no credit.

10. But only of such a systematic trigonometrical operation, with its accompanying astronomical part, is it possible to render such a satisfactory account: all determinations grounded upon necessary means, as astronomical determinations, needle surveys, and such like, do not admit of it. The laborious and repeated approximations that always leave an uncertainty, inadmissible in a concatenation of determinations, and keep every result in a floating condition, rendering the whole unsatisfactory. While, on the contrary, the accounts of triangulations that are extant, such, for instance, as those of the ancient Ptolemy, of a century old, are such, that they could be, and actually have been, calculated over again, by the newer scientific means, to a satisfactory comparison with the newest works. In fact, such descriptions, and the results of such works, never die for the sciences and for future usefulness; and such must be the aim of the Coast Survey, if it shall deserve the attention of the nation, and the expenses inseparable from it.

11. In point of economy of time and money, it must be at once obvious, that only that method can be economical in both respects, which gives directly accurate and constant unchangeable results, and the most in a given time: this is only by the trigonometrical operations above described, and by no other.

To presume upon stating a precise time within which such a work, undertaken in any way whatsoever, will be fully accomplished, is altogether preposterous, and might be considered as a proof of a want of acquaintance with the real difficulties of the country, which has never yet been closely investigated; the peculiarities of the ground of the soundings; the more or less favorable seasons of circumstances; and the means in operators, instruments, and accessories, that may be disposable, have too great an influence, to allow one to speak upon that otherwise than for giving detail parts. The men in whose trust the work is given must, by their honesty and zeal for the work, deserve the confidence of the Government in this respect, as well as in all others: their honor and credit are too closely enlisted in the task, not to call forth all their exertions towards presenting honorable and satisfactory results: in this, and in their ability, lie the principles of all possible deliberation, as well as of the successful execution of the work.

12. Those parts of the sea-shore that do not admit of being taken up directly in the large triangulation, and which lie intermediate between any two points of the same, will be accessible, from the one or the other of them, by secondary triangles, receiving their determination and verification from the large triangulation. Thus the errors which a close following of the sea-shore, by too small triangles, might introduce, will be avoided, as well as the local difficulties which those localities present; this proceeding will relieve the operators from all these parts to the great advantage of the influence of all those local difficulties upon the great main results of the work; it will therefore greatly accelerate the work, and it will be possible to execute these parts with much less expensive means.

13. Besides this interpolation of the less accessible outer sea-shore, the intermediate parts of the main triangulation will be filled up with similar secondary triangles, receiving their determination from the larger chain, and forming the trigonometrical canvass of the detail surveys of the bays and large rivers, which must be inserted in the general work by their means.

14. These two parts will be the works of able assistants or engineers, to be under the command of an officer from the army, the navy, or civil engineers, who may present sufficient guarantee for accuracy; they shall give a proper scientific account of the part of the work committed to them, proving the accuracy of their results from the very observation up, in a similar manner as in the large triangulation; and these
THE DANISH WARRIOR'S DEATH SONG.

By L. E. L.

Away, away! your care is vain;
No leech could aid me now;
The chill of death is at my heart,
Its damp upon my brow.

WEEP not—I shame to see such tears
Within a warrior's eyes;
Away! how can ye weep for him
Who in the battle dies.

If I had died with idle head
Upon my lady's knee—
Had Fate stood by my silken bed,
Then might ye weep for me.

But I lie on my proud deck
Before the sea and sky;
The sun with sword and sable sails
Will have my latest sigh.

My banner floats among the clouds,
Another drowns below;
Well with my heart's best blood is paid
Such purchase of a foe.

Go ye and seek my halls, there dwells
A fair-haired boy of mine;
Give him my sword blade yet the blood
Darkens that falchion's shine.

Tell him that only other blood
Should wash such stains away;
And if he be his father's child,
There needs no more to say.

Farewell, my bark! farewell, my friends!
Now fling me on the wave;
One cup of wine, and one of blood,
Four on my bounding grave.

THE PHANTOM.

By L. E. L.

From the "Drawing Room Scrap Book."

I come from my home in the depth of the sea,
I come from the bottom of the deep;
Thy dreams may be haunted by me; no
Not as we parted, the rose on my brow,
But shadowy, silent, I visit thee now.

The time of our parting was when the moon shone,
Of all Heaven's daughters the loveliest one;
No cloud in her presence, no star at her side,
She smiled on her mirror and vassal, the tide.

Unbroken its silver, undreamed of its swell,
There was hope, and not fear, in our midnight farewell;
While drooping around were the wings white and wild,
Of the ship that was as sleeping, the numbers a child.

I turned to look from it, to look on the bower,
Which thou hast been training in sunshine or shower—
So thick were the green leaves, the sun and the rain
Sought to pierce through the shelter from summer in vain.

It was not the ash-tree, the home of the wren,
And the haunt of the bee, I was thinking of them;
Nor yet of the violets, sweet on the air,
But I thought of the true love who planted them there.

I come to thee now, my long hair on the gale,
Its white with the red rose, is bound with no veil,
It is dark with the sea dews, yet bright with the spray—
The gold of its amber has long past away.

And dark is the cavern wherein I have slept;—
There the seal and the dolphin their vigil have kept;
And the roof is encrusted with white coral cells,
Wherein the strange insect that buildeth them dwells.

There is fear in the eyes that gleam o'er the sands,
Not filled, but with music, as on our own strands;
Around me are whistling the bones of the dead,
And a star fish hath grown to the rock overhead.

Sometimes a vast shadow goes darkly along,
The shark or the sword-fish, the fearful and strong;
There is life in the eyes that gleam o'er the sands,
As they pass, like the spectres of death without sound:

Over rocks without summer, the dull sea-woods trail,
And the blossoms that spring there are scentless and pale,
Amid their dark garlands the water-snake glides,
And the sponge, like the moss, gathers thick at their sides.
WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1886.

The appearance of the first number of a new volume, or series, of any work, is a suitable occasion for offering to the reader a few general remarks upon the nature and objects of the publication, and the path which the editor has marked out for himself.

According to general practice, it will be expected that we should submit our own views of the peculiar features of the paper under our charge, and of the general principles by which we profess to be guided.

Of all matters purely professional—such as opinions of public measures—suggestions for alteration or improvement—the expediency of changes in any policy or arrangement—evils or inconveniences to be remedied—abuses to be rectified—and the numerous topics that will suggest themselves to active and enquiring minds—we prefer that officers of the Army and Navy should be the expositors; limiting ourselves to matters of fact—to collecting and arranging intelligence—to the selection of interesting articles—and to a controlling supervision of all communications offered for insertion. The officers possess all the requisite practical information and experience, which it cannot be supposed we have had suitable opportunities to acquire.

It is not because we have no opinions of our own, or are unwilling to avow them; but because it will be impossible to express them freely without espousing one or the other side, into which men of all professions and stations in life are divided, upon questions presented for discussion. In every profession, there will be prejudices, partialities, and opposite views. In a service so limited as ours, the support must be general, cordial and spirited, to render it available; and a publication devoted to its interests, in order to be useful, must be neutral, impartial, candid, and accessible to all—"open to all parties, influenced by none." Every reasonable allowance should therefore be made for, and indulgence extended towards an editor thus situated. While granting to all as free a scope for scrutinizing public measures and the official conduct of men in power, as a wholesome discussion will warrant or demand, it cannot be expected of us to espouse the cause of any party that may choose to make the Chronicle a medium for promulgating its own particular views.—With party politics, we have uniformly avowed we have nothing to do, and they will find no place in the columns of the Chronicle.

For the defence of our seaports and towns on navigable waters, a standing army to a certain extent will always be necessary; and for the protection of our commerce and maintenance of our rights abroad, a navy is indispensable. In the organization, character and operations of these two principal arms of national defence, the people, for whose general benefit they are intended, must always feel a strong and abiding interest. It is not the officer solely, therefore, who will derive information from the columns of the Chronicle; it will form a valuable historical record of the progress of our army and navy, as by means of a copious index any subject can be easily traced.

We have enjoyed an uninteruppted peace of more than twenty years, during which period our population, wealth and resources have multiplied beyond any former precedent; we have acquired and increased the respect of all nations with which we have had intercourse; our flag is respected wherever it floats; and we are now in the full tide of prosperity. But we must not expect to enjoy this calm uninteruptedly. As the interests of our country will be at times opposed to these of other countries, jealousy and ill will may be engendered; misunderstandings may be so fomented by evil disposed minds, as to render a resort to arms for the maintenance of our rights and national honor, unavoidable. In such an event, to be deplored whenever it may occur, and to be shunned as long as it can be shunned without discredit, our army would be disgraced if a foreign foe were allowed to plant a foot upon our territory; and our navy would be shorn of its lustre, if her former exploits were not rivalled. We must keep pace with the progress of military science, and in naval tactics we must not be outstripped by any maritime power in the world. What can tend more effectually to the diffusion of knowledge on these points, to the interchange of ideas, and to the promotion of good fellowship between members of the military profession, than a publication like the Army and Navy Chronicle?

The tokens of confidence and approbation which have been bestowed upon our labors, are sure indications of the propriety of the course we have pursued; and while promising to use all our faculties to render the Chronicle worthy of continued support, we would ask from our friends and the friends of the service their fostering smiles, their cheering aid and influence to extend its circulation.

ARMY PAY.—A memorial having been presented to Congress, asking an increase of the pay of the army, it is probable that efforts will be made to strengthen the claims of the applicants by means of communications through the Chronicle.

We hope it is unnecessary to avow our willingness to grant every facility for such a purpose; but we must express a hope and desire that our correspondents will omit every allusion to, or comparison with the pay of the navy. Forcible arguments can be found, in the inadequacy of the present pay, the long services of a large portion of the officers, and the slow process of promotion, without a reference to the other branch of the service. We have ever been strenuous advocates for harmony and cordiality between the members of the two services, and we believe there is a mutual disposition to cultivate and maintain the kindest feelings.

The officers of the navy, as we have reason to know, will do nothing to impede the progress of the present application through both Houses of Congress; on the contrary, they would rejoice at its success. Nor is it probable that they will take any notice of the communications on this subject which have appeared in the Chroni-
ile; but they cannot do otherwise than feel that any
allusion to their pay and situation will be unkind and
ungenerous.

Looking to the possible contingency of a rupture with
France, every movement of her navy is at this time of
great interest. Operations which, under ordinary cir-
cumstances, would pass without notice, are now scruti-
nized with a vigilance that would penetrate into the very
motives and designs of the French ministry.

We shall omit no opportunity to make our readers ac-
quainted with every thing on this subject that comes
within our observation.

SEMINOLE INDIANS.—As the period stipulated in the
Treaty for the removal of this tribe to the country west
of the Mississippi approached, the repugnance manifest-
ated by a large portion to the removal increased. Some
blight acts of hostility to the white settlements near them,
were only at first committed; but within a very short
period, several bands have collected and committed de-
predations and murders which required the application of
a military force to suppress. The Indians were roving in
parties of from ten to thirty. Volunteers and militia have
been called out and marched to the scene of war, to assist
the regular forces under Gen. Clinch.

We have no doubt that order will shortly be restored.

COAST SURVEY.—The several reports of Mr. Hassler,
the scientific and able superintendent of the coast survey,
have not been very generally before the public. They con-
tain so much information respecting this great national
work, that we have thought we should render an acceptable
service to our readers by their insertion in the Chronicle.
We intended to have published the whole of the first report
in the present number, but our limits forbid. We shall
continue the publication, until the whole are completed.

For the convenience of those who wish the Chronicle in
a more permanent form for preservation, the numbers for
each month will be stitched in a colored cover. Should
any, who receive it weekly, prefer to have it monthly, they
will be pleased to notify the editor.

Our especial thanks are tendered to those subscribers,
who have with becoming promptitude remitted the amount
of their subscriptions for the first year of the new series.
We have not, thus far, heard a single objection to the
union of the Magazine and Chronicle.

A Lieutenant General in the British army is entitled
to only two aides-de-camp; and a commander-in-chief,
when serving abroad, to three.

The valuable essays, signed “Hindman,” (three of
which have already appeared in the Chronicle) contain
so much historical information respecting our own sys-
tems of Infantry Tactics, and a complete exposition of
the new French System, recently incorporated into our
own, that we have concluded to reprint the three first
numbers, for the benefit of those subscribers who com-
mence with the new series. No. IV is in type, but re-
served until the publication of the three previous num-
bers is completed. There will be eight altogether; the
subsequent ones will appear in regular order.

The Chronicle will be forwarded to all subscribers to
the Magazine, who have not requested a discontinuance,
extcept to such as owe one or more years’ subscription.
To those, the first number only will be sent as a specimen.

Aides-de-camp, and adjutants of regiments, are in-
vited to communicate monthly, or as often as convenient,
all such intelligence as may be useful or desirable.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communica-
tions on file, which we have not time to notice at length.
The greater part of them (perhaps all) will be inserted
as fast as our limits will allow.

If “Mack” will continue his “Garrison Chat,” we
shall be glad to hear from him on his own terms. His
No. I has too much allusion to ourselves, and we cannot
overcome our diffidence to being made so conspicuous.

“Alcibiades” must be aware that if we publish that
part of his communication, which expresses his opinion
of a certain distinguished individual, we should be bound
to admit the replies of those who entertain adverse
opinions, and this would lead to a political controversy,
foreign to the design of our paper. We have therefore
omitted that portion.

We must here submit one observation, explanatory of
a general rule: it is unimportant to us, and is equally so
to our readers, whether a communication comes from a
subscriber or a non-subscriber; we would publish as
readily for one as for the other, nor does it affect the
decision in the least, that the insertion of an article will
obtain an additional subscriber, or its rejection cause the
loss of one. We frequently admit communications,
which our own judgment does not approve, and with the
views they contain we do not coincide; because we
are of opinion that a paper to be independent, impartial
and of real utility, should allow persons entertaining dif-
ferent sentiments, to express them in a becoming manner.

Extract of a letter from an officer, on board the U. S.
Ship John Adams, dated

“MAHON, Oct. 30, 1855.

“Having once again returned and cast anchor in this
our foreign home, after having drawn to a close a summer
voyage, which has passed off more like fancy than real-
ity, attended too with so much amusement, pleasure and
gratification, and not without some professional ac-
quirements, I avail myself of the occasion to give you a
hasty sketch of our cruise.

“Our summer has been one of mildness and health,
thanks to the Great Dispenser of all goodness. We have
visited many of the most interesting parts of this beau-
tiful lake, Providence so guarding and directing our
course as to keep us in advance of the dark, fatal, mys-
terious track of that monstrous disease which has ravaged
so many fair portions of the globe. Our cruise, as it
began, continued instructive and deeply interesting. We
have cruised this famed sea from the pillars of Hercules,
along the picturesque coast of beautiful Spain, touching at
several of the cities, and mingling in the charming society
of the glancing, languishing, dark-eyed daughters of this
interesting but troubled region. Thence along the icy,
towering Alps, to proud Genoa, and to Leghorn; thence
down the coast of classical Italy, passing in sight of the
isles of Elba and Corsica, at one and the same time gaz-
ing upon the birth-place and prison-house of the great
Carthagian. After a short visit to Naples, we passed to
the southward, gliding through the Straits of Messina,
having a fine view of noisy, flaming Stromboli during
the night. We passed the dangerous strait, carefully
avoiding the monsters Scylla and Charybdis. Next
morning, we were running along, near the lofty beacon,
Mount Etna, which looked like an "altar of the world."
We passed Syracuse in our track, displaying our flag to
the ramparts.

"We reached Malta, where we found the squadron,
Commodore Patterson. Here we met and exchanged
civilities, with a fine specimen of England's navy. That
way and great power has a Levant fleet of considerable
magnitude, under Admiral Rowley; and which, like a
large sentinel, watches the movements of the fleets of
the Great Northern Bear, Russia, ready to poise its wa-
upon and annihilate them for traversing seas and interfer-
ing in matters which do not concern them.

"After a few days delay, we put forth again to sea,
in company with the Delaware; visited the ruins of the
ancient city of Agrigentum, on the south side of Sicily;
then around the western end of the island to the city of
Palermo, where we spent a week pleasantly.

"We returned to Naples, and soon after all hands were
called—up anchor," when we found our destination
was Rome. We proceeded to Civita Vecchia, entered
the mole, and with glad hearts all set out for the Eternal
City, distant forty miles, where we remained ten days,
visiting the many renowned and remarkable ruins, with
her splendid churches and palaces. While there, we at-
tended a very interesting and solemn procession at one
of the chapels, at which the Papa, presided, attended by
his Cardinals and their glittering, gorgeous retinues. The
Pope moves with excessive pomp and show; his chariot
drawn by eight black horses; the car itself one mass of
rich gilt work, and the Holy Father reclining on a chair
of crimson velvet, and blessing the anxious crowd, all
kneeling in his course to and from the Pontifical pal-
ace.

"We left the land of Romulus and Caesar, and returned
to Civita Vecchia, proceeding without delay to Naples
again, where the squadron still lay moored. Our anchor
was quickly a-weight, when we found ourselves destined
to Marseilles, for intelligence from the United States.
We sailed from Marseilles on the 8th inst, for this place,
where we arrived after a passage of some days, and found
Commodore Elliott had arrived in the favorable barque
"Old Ironsides.""

LETTERS ADVERTISED,
Washington, Jan. 1, 1836.

ARMY.


NAVY.


ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON


COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.

No. I.

This work being now in the hands of the army, a general
exposition of the changes which it proposes on the
book of 1825, together with a defence of those changes,
may not be unacceptable to the profession; and, in order
to a clearer comprehension of the whole subject, a brief
history of our tactical mutations will first be attempted.
The volunteers who, in 1778, hastened to the stand-
ard of Resistance, destined soon to become that of In-
dependence, were drawn up and exercised according to
the then system of the mother country, with which very
many of the colonists had been, either by actual ser-
vice, or with the British army, rendered perfectly familiar.
About the middle of the war, the Baron de Steuben
brought over with him the better system of Prussia,
which, in an abridged form, was adopted by Congress,
March 29, 1779.

Steuben's book being again sanctioned by Congress,
(under the new constitution,) May 8, 1792, continued
in force, in the army, till after the commencement of
the war of 1812; and, in the militia, as will be seen in the
sequel, down to 1820.

In the mean time, and particularly after the augmenta-
tion of the army in 1808, many of our regular officers,
each at his choice and on his own authority, began to in-
struct his company, or battalion, in certain foreign sys-
tems—a few in the French tactics of 1791, and a greater
number according to the official Bureau ordered system by
General Dundas, first published about the year 1786, and
which, though more bulky, methodical and in detail, was,
like the work of Steuben, professedly derived from the
school of the Great Frederick.

This open and general departure from our authorized
system, being tolerated by the loose discipline of that
period, and, in a great degree rendered unavoiadable by
the total neglect of the Government to furnish copies,
the tactics of the revolution had, by 1812, become almost
obsolete in the army.

Early in 1812, Steuben's book having been long out of
print, and not a copy of the French or British tactics to
be found in our booksellers shops, Mr. Alexander
Smyth published his system for infantry, under the san-
cion of the War Department.

This book was but an abridgment of the French tac-
tics of 1791, taken from an English translation (pub-
lished in London) by Macdonald, some few copies of which had, as stated above, found their way into our army.

Any system derived from the French could not fail, in our dearth of books, and at the beginning of an offensive war, to be of some value. Smyth's work was no doubt, marked with blunders, in spite of the unavoidable results of the wretched translation before him, and his own want, not only of field experience, but of all acquaintance with camps of instruction. But, whatever may have been the faults or merits of this abridgment, it was not long permitted to remain in the hands of the army before the House of Representatives (on whose suggestion it was now useless to speculate) passed the following resolution: "That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be prepared and laid before Congress, as soon as practicable, a military system of discipline for the infantry of the army and militia of the United States, March 3, 1815.

The officers capable of executing the resolution were all actively employed in the field. The Hand Book was the result! This, if memory may be trusted, did not even profess to extend beyond the drill of the squad and company. It was printed in 1813, but it is not recollected that it received any sort of sanction either from Congress or the Executive. In short, fell still-born from the press.

The effect of the resolution was, however, to throw back the tactical instruction of the army, in the midst of an arduous war, into all the confusion that existed, in this respect, at the commencement of hostilities. Smyth's book, however, though not formally considered the time, was considered as abrogated, and each officer was left, for the remainder of the war, to find such means for the instruction of his men, as he might.

About this time a man by the name of Lacroix re-published at Boston, without the correction of one material error, Macdonald's translation of the French Tactics. It literally retained the greater number of typographical errors which abounded in the London impression. Macdonald does not appear to have understood either French or tactics, and Lacroix was evidently ignorant of the English language;^ this republication was, it proved, in the paucity of our means of instruction, of some value to the country.

In the month of March, 1814, a camp of instruction was formed at Buffalo, which remained under the command of General Scott, till the return of Gen. Brown, late in the month of May, before the peace. Aided by one copy of Lacroix's book, and one copy in the original language, Gen. Scott thoroughly instructed, in person, the two brigades of which the army was composed, (his own and Ripley's) in that system, and to those exercises may fairly be attributed, in great part, the many glorious victories gained by our arms in the campaign of the Niagara.

This was the first introduction in extenso, of the French tactics, into the American army.

Congress met in the autumn of 1814; and one of the earliest measures of the House of Representatives was, the passage of a resolution requesting the Executive to cause to be printed the rules and regulations for the field exercise and manoeuvres of the French infantry, as translated by Macdonald," to be so modified as to make them correspond with the organization of the army of the United States, with such additions and retracements as might be deemed proper.

This resolution, it is believed, was penned by the distinguished William Lowndes; but whence the restriction to the translation of the French work, is not known.

The subject was referred to a board consisting of Major General Scott, president, with Brig. Gen. Swift, Colonels Fenwick, Cummings, and Drayton, members.

This board met in January, 1815, and was, at first, much hurried, in order that its report might be out in time for the camp which every body believed to be impending. Quickened by this impulse, and in the middle of its labors, the treaty of peace (about the 20th of February,) was received at Washington, and immediately followed by a bill for disbanding the army—a few days only remaining (to the 3d of March) before the dissolution of Congress. The prospect of a speedy disbandment left the board no time for reviewing its labors, which were thus but imperfectly executed. From the necessity of complying with the directions of the President, Macdonald's translation was followed with but few corrections.

The French tactics, so modified, were published by the War Department, and the edition will herein be denominated the American book of 1815.

Steuben's book still continued the guide of the militia till May 12, 1820, when Congress formally repealed the obligation of following those rules (on the supposition it was now useless to speculate) passed the following resolution: "That the system of discipline and field exercise which is, and shall be ordered to be observed by the regular army of the United States, in the different corps of infantry, artillery and riflemen, shall also be observed by the militia, in the exercise and discipline of the said corps, respectively, throughout the United States; and to apply a compendious system of evolutions for light infantry and riflemen.

This board committed the error, not perceived until near the time of closing its session, of attempting, by interfering with the book of 1815, here, there, and everywhere, to correct errors copied from Macdonald; instead of translating the French from left to right, and of modifying the text, to suit our army, in the process. Many important divisions of the system were, however, entirely retranslated and remodelled by the same hand recently employed upon the new tactics; among which, parts may be enumerated to the whole of section (or title) one; diminishing and increasing front by platoons and files; the close column movements, the column in route, &c. &c. &c. The book nevertheless, from the causes mentioned, certainly exhibits rather a patch-work appearance.

It may also be objected that the board, instead of appending, by way of supplement to the schools of the company and battalion, a compendious system for light infantry or rifle, gave a new and duplicate or parallel system of tactics, in which most of the manoeuvres for infantry of the line are reproduced and ordered to be executed as principles, and by entirely different means. This was supererogatory and unnecessary. Both systems could not be the best. The one ought to have been given to the exclusion of the other.

It may be remarked that the French work contained no instruction for firelocks, or skirmishers, and the book of 1815 supplied none.

Such is the history of the American book sanctioned in 1825.

Early in 1834, the question was presented to the War Department—Shall we receive our tactics? No period could have been better chosen for the inquiry. The book of 1825, of which but a small number of copies had been ordered by Government, was out of print; the wants of the service required a new impression; and for the ten preceding years Europe had been teeming, beyond all former example, with works throwing light upon every branch of the military profession. Even the press of Russia had become the rival of that of France, and was, in part, the result of the "Tactiques des principales Combinations de la Guerre," by Jomini, written in Saint Petersburg, and simultaneously published there, and in Paris, in 1830. In this masterly performance almost every question in strategy, grand tactics, and tactics of detail, is discussed and settled by reference to principles, not one of which is likely to be
Far from wishing to increase the "wonder" of a soldier so utterly incensed as to all that may occur in the military world beyond the pale of his immediate post, it nevertheless may be said aside, that, if war begets professional knowledge and science, peace has almost ever been the occasion of its growth, and an end to form, for the farther propagation of knowledge and science. Thus Onsunder, Vegetius, Polybius, Machiavel, Montecuculi, Folard, Puysguer, Lloyd, Saxe, Turpin, Guibert, Jomini, Bulow, Rogniat, Dumas, the Archduke Charles, and a host of others, after serving in the field, published those works with the temple of Janus stood— in all its parts he would have been laid bare to an intelligent student.

Jomini is placed in the above category; for, if some of his volumes on the Grandes Operations Militaires, were published before the final fall of Napoleon, they appeared when France enjoyed a continental peace; and that Duelli were written without which the whole system was in all its parts he would have been laid bare to an intelligent student. The only exceptions to what is asserted above, which occur at the moment, are, The Commentaries of Caesar, and the Essai sur les Etats Major Generaux, by Thieubault; both of which were written in time of war, and in the field.

The head of the War Department entertained an opinion different from that of Clairfait. Believing that in peace, we should prepare for war, and that our intelligent little army ought to be held to that object, it was at his suggestion that the House of Representatives, April 8, 1834, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That an immediate step be taken to strengthen the establishment of the present system of discipline for the army, and the improvements which have taken place in military science, it is expedient to have a revision of said system; and, therefore, that the Secretary of War be directed to cause a revision thereof to be made, and the same to be reported to Congress at its next session."

The next clause reads: "Suppose the revision to be submitted to a single person, or to many? Reasoning a priori, independent of all experience, it might be safely concluded that, in the case of a scientific work, of five individuals of equal qualifications, either may, singly, execute the task better than the five taken together. With many, the hope of reputation and the fear of censure, are always too much diffused to call forth that mental concentration and lively solicitude without which success is not likely to be attained. Besides, if the parts of the work run into, and reciprocally depend on each other, as in the case in question, how they to be brought into a whole is a matter of difficulty. This difficulty overcome, each co-laborer must run to the others at every moment to learn what is the principle, the precise phrase, nay, word, adopted in the numerous corresponding places. The labor would be almost endless, and at last necessarily unsatisfactory. If it be said that a single man might do all the work and reduce the principles and language to an exact uniformity, the ready reply is—then charge at once, that single pen, with the entire labor and the entire responsibility. It is quite a different case, after a work of the character under consideration is digested and fully written out. The subject is one which can well bear the ordeal of criticism, before finally adopted. This, it is well known, was stipulated for in advance, by Maj. Gen. Scott, whom to the resolution of the House of Representatives was solely submitted; and, also, that twice, at his urgent solicitations, as many boards of high and intelligent officers have passed judgment on his recent labors.

Our new tactics being a close translation of the new edition of the French system, changing the latter so far as was necessary to adapt it to the particular constitution of our infantry; and the two books bearing nearly the same relation to each other that existed between the American book of 1825 and that of France of 1791, I shall, in my next number, and without venturing on some foreseen interruptions,) proceed with the exposition and defence promised at the beginning of this article; giving, by the way, such connecting remarks as will serve to render the whole subject perfectly intelligible to any reader tolerably acquainted with either of the books in
force in France or the United States in the last twenty years.

HINDMAN.

A CHAPTER ON CHANGE.

The hope of the "2d," that the end of their probation in the south was at length at hand, seemed doomed to their wonted annual withering. A few weeks since rumors of change were rife, and each mail was anxiously looked for. But the best antidote to relieve us from our durance hot. The weekly post comes trudging in, but away troop our visions of Northern bliss. The dim, land-like cloud which gladden the mariner's heart with the semblance of his long sought home, has risen, and its baseless heights have melted in the deep blue sky.

It must be understood, and a few articles in the Chronicle, in answer to some ungenerous ones against the change, must constitute, we fear, the full fruition of our high-raised expectations.

Can it be so? Are we, who dreamed of some reprieve for our cutaneous nerves, again to gather our mosquito bars around us, and withstand another eight years be-deviling under this southern sun? Are all our fond anticipations of once more enjoying thanksgiving cheer and Christmas good things—things we have almost forgotten the taste of—to be sent back with the sickening power of disappointment to our hearts, and the last "bit" drained from our attenuated purses for a bite of ham and a pie? A side of beef, for heaven's sake! A little of each for the dining crowd, nor peep in the book of mankind's "proper study," but limiting still our speculations to the errant sand crab, wonder that he runs sideways when he might so well go forward. Whilst bright eyes beam, and beauty sighs, and light feet trip to music's swell, witching the hearts of our fortune comradges,—must we bear about but the loon's wild cry and see but the alligator's plash in the dark lagoon?

But seriously, the justice which keeps one regiment continually here, is the justice that would force part of the Army to accept half-pay, half rations, and double privations to be "for foreign service," in all that makes that service disagreeable, and base—equally. The prices, pests and perspiration, are decidedly West Indian. Sandflies sting, ants destroy, cockroaches eat your boots, jiggers make you dance, and a thousand things else annoy, just as they do there, but the comforts and social advantages of the "sunny isles," are wholly wanting here.

Should duty compel us to travel, a month's pay is requisite to meet the expense. Forty dollars have been demanded for transportation for a distance which Government deems three dollars and a half sufficient. Nay, I mistake, that was thought too liberal, one cent per mile more than is required from the beginning to the grand finale are proportionally high. Negro slaves can give their masters thirty dollars per month for their time, and put as much more in their own pockets. Yet the officer who receives about the same sum must keep up the appearance of a gentleman and sport the aforesaid servant! Ordinary mechanics earn three times as much. The means of living are graduated accordingly. Should the Lieutenant have the profitless honor of acting in the Quarter Master and Commissary departments, he will see clerks with as little writing to do getting double his salary, and merchants with less responsibility making them. Young men around him, with not half his scientific attainments, are engrossed in works of practical improvement, engraving their names on the bosoms of their native states in letters more durable than brass, identifying themselves with the interests of a whole people and rapidly rising to fame and honor. But the officer loses all sectional ties,—has no local habitation or name—nothing that makes him an individual,—is uncared for and forgot, or thought of as a worthless drone,—a species of well-fed pauper on the public bounty.

In the rapid whirl of prosperity,—in the railroad march of all around him, he participates not. He alone, of all his countrymen, is stationary. The young subaltern may look down the vista of twenty years, almost a generation, and view himself, under the most favorable circumstances, about where he is now. Shall these yearly disappointments, and a sense of withheld justice, add to the discontent all these occasion?

This new uniform was a result of a deep speculation upon human motion. We were to be the straw to tickle us into good humor with the service. Admitting the profound penetration here displayed, we would suggest that the main and potent spring be not neglected whilst brightening the smaller wheels of man's incentive. Let us sometimes be placed where the wages of our toil is said to be proportionate to our toil, and let those who bear some decent ratio to the value of life's necessities.

ONE OF THE 2d.

ARMY MEMORIAL.

A Memorial has been presented to Congress for the increase of the pay of the officers of the Army, and to make it an annual one. It is hoped this subject will come up during the session, and that it will be fully and impartially examined. It is of very considerable importance to all grades, and we doubt not that it will receive that attention which, from the character and importance of the petitioners, they have a right to expect. They ask to be put upon the same footing with the Navy, grade for grade, and this is all that is required. Aside from any reference to the Navy allowances, (and these are but reasonable and well deserved by our more fortunate brothers,) the comparison with the Army offers nothing to our claims, with a surety of success, if Congress has time and disposition to listen to us. When the present rates of pay and allowances were fixed, they were considered fair and ample; for such was the comparatively rapid promotion then, to what it now is, that the many expenses incident to maturity years and domestic life, were not incurred by the lower grades, so soon were these grades passed through. This is vastly different now; for, by an examination of the Army rolls for the last ten years, the rate of promotion is found to have been despairingly slow,—thirty-seven years required to advance a Captain, which is but a single third in rank, on comparing with a just-made Lieutenant of the Navy. Nor need any reference be had to rolls or registers to learn this; it may be seen in every garrison throughout the United States, if grey headed subalterns be proof—to say nothing of grandfathers of this low rank.—

It follows then, that it is during our subalternship, if ever, that we form domestic relations, consequences upon which are expenses we little thought of, and which can only be met by the utmost frugality.

Again, such has been the general prosperity of all classes of the community in this country for the last ten or twenty years,—increasing so abundantly the means of social enjoyment, that the average man is a Titan in a world of little men. The Army, now but an evidence of ordinary respectability—and not only are the necessities of life (made so by the practice of the respectable world) greatly multiplied, but these very necessities have become much higher in price—a consequence upon the almost incredible index of foreigners, and the comparison of this by the expenses we have, to all this, the officer must yield to a certain extent, or he (and his family if he has one) must fall in the scale of what the world calls respectability—a despotism more absolute, because of its unrestricted republican growth.

By looking around upon those of our own age and class, who were not, in their boyhood, dazzled by the gilded prospect of conquest, or the dream that Napoleon's laurel crowning, but who have chosen other occupations than ours, we find them, in almost every instance where ordinary industry and talents have been exercised, respectable, and many of them distinguished, citizens, enjoying "the glorious privilege of being independent," accumulating enough of this world's goods to support them when in the "sear and yellow leaf," and leaving behind where-with to stop the cravings of hunger, both mentally and physically, of those they loved when born to them, and blessed when dying. These are considerations that weigh heavily with the old soldier when he nears his three score and ten, and sees his children depending upon his monthly pittance for a support, which, limited
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

POLITICS AND OFFICERS.

Mr. Editor:—I have this moment perused a very sensible article in your paper of the 3rd inst., with the caption of "Politics and Officers," and signed "Aristides."

A more egregious error never took possession of the mind of an American than the notion that a military officer, not even a general, has the right to comment on a political affair. I am an officer of the Army, and although I am perfectly aware that honor and honesty require of me the faithful execution of every duty imposed upon me by my office; yet, am I equally convinced that I should be fostering the spirit of an abject hireling, if I did not fearlessly and freely speak and act, in reference to my political rights, as became an American citizen. The love of country should take precedence of the love of glory; and history has abundantly shown that an officer may distinguish himself as much in the forum as in the field. Many of the most distinguished officers of the American Revolution and of the late war, were politicians, actively engaged, in council and at the polls, to preserve the freedom of the very institutions for which they subsequently poured out their heart's best blood on the crimsoned battle-field. The feeling and the opinion that an officer should take no part in politics are conceived in the most servile spirit, and inculcated by heartless military aristocrats, whose interest it is to hold the minds of their subordinates in entire subjection to their domineering propensities. If a military officer feels no interest in the important political struggles of the day, he cannot of course care for the results which they produce; he acknowledges himself at once to be a mere machine, an automaton, a Sénat, a hirpling, a "servant in office," a man who is up for the highest bidder, who would serve the Russian Autocrat, the British King, or even Louis Philippe, provided the pay and the rank were sufficient temptations.

Nearly every officer of any distinction, at the commencement of the American Revolution, was a politician. Politics formed the war of Independence, and glorious have been its results. Politics filled our early councils with those who had so successfully wielded the sword against the enemies of liberty. Washington was a politician of the first order; and so was Lafayette. Look to the late war with England! Were not many of the most distinguished officers of the most prominent politicians, most of whom still live to prove the truth of the assertion? * * * * *

I am glad, Mr. Editor, that "Aristides" has broken ground on this interesting subject, and I trust that his able pen will continue to portray it in its true colors.

What is this strange notion, about officers having nothing to do with politics to be ascended? Where had it its origin, and how is it to be answered? Please, Aristides, give us "more light."

ALCIABIAD.

A "Subscriber" notices an error in the "Schedule" of pay of the Army and Navy, as published in the "Chronicle" of 22d Oct. No. 43. In the Naval grade made to correspond with a "Brigadier General," it should have read as follows—

"Senior Captain, $4,500.
"Leave of absence, or waiting orders, $3,500."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.—We are glad to perceive that the Secretary of the Navy has called the attention of Congress to the erection of a National Observatory—and we sincerely trust his suggestion will not be lost sight of. For the honor of the country we hope Congress will lend a favorable ear to the proposal, and take immediate measures to accomplish so desirable an object. Looking, as a large portion of this great nation does, to navigation for defence in time of peace, with a powerful and increasing navy and a commerce almost unlimited, it is strange that we have to depend on a foreign nation for astronomical calculations and nautical Almanacks. There are twenty millions of surplus money in the Treasury, and no National Observatory, in a nation which claims to be more than any nation under the sun, Great Britain excepted. We hope this want will soon be remedied.

BANGOR ABO.

We regret to learn from the Wilmington Del. Gazette, that a fatal rencontre took place on the evening of the 30th ult. between James H. M. Clayton, Esq. brother of the Hon. John M. Clayton of the U. S. Senate, and Mid. John P. B. Adams of the U. S. Navy, in which the latter was shot in his own office by Mr. Adams, with whom he had had a quarrel, and a personal combat on the night before, shot, and died of the wound a short time after. It appears the Coroner’s Inquest pronounced it an accident rather than a homicide. The pistol of Mr. Clayton was found to have been found loaded within six inches from the left side of Adams’ head, near the temple. About seven eights of the ball was buried in the scull, which caused inflammation to take place, and he died of the wound. The Ball, in about thirty hours afterwards, was very much lamented by all who knew him. Both parties were of high standing in society, and had formerly been intimate friends.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—We learn that the forts below the city and on the Lakes have assumed a most warlike attitude. Heavy ordnance has been mounted, and such preparations made as would indicate that the Government is at last ready for war. We understand that all the fortifications on the Gulf and the seaboard have been placed in the same state.

Capt. Baxley, who was despatched from this place some weeks since to apprehend the Indian murderers, has returned, after having effected his object. The Indians were left at Green Bay.

Capt. J. B. F. Russell, who left here some weeks since in charge of the emigrating Indians, has returned. —Chicago American, Dec. 19.

In order to insert the proceedings of Congress entire in the new series of the Chronicle, and as very little is generally done, prior to the holidays, we have postponed our notice until the present number. The proceedings are completed to the last day of December, and will hereafter be regularly reported.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,

IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1835.

The Vice President of the United States took the chair at 12 o’clock. The little business transacted was altogether preliminary. A committee was appointed to join a committee on the part of the House, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that Congress is in session, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

The message from the President of the United States was received and read. Mr. TOWLING announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. NATHAN SMITH, of Connecticut, whereupon the usual orders respecting the funeral were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the War Department, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, and enclosing a report from the Chief Engineer, concerning a bridge over the Wabash river.


Mr. ROBINSON announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. E. K. KANE, of Illinois, whereupon the usual orders were passed respecting the funeral.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.
The Senate proceeded to ballot for the Chairmen of the several Standing Committees, and on Thursday for the other members; the following were elected—those first named are the Chairmen:
On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Southard, Tallmadge, Black, Biddle, and Cuthbert.
On the Militia.—Messrs. Robinson, Hendricks, McKean, Swift, and Wall.

MONDAY, Dec. 21.
On motion of the Chairmen of the several Standing Committees, those portions of the President’s Message relating to the Army, Navy, and Militia, were appropriately referred.

TUESDAY, Dec. 22.
A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, transmitting a communication of the War Department, on the condition of the Cumberland Road in Illinois and Indiana; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The Chair presented the petition of sundry officers of the army of the United States in relation to their pay; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Chair also presented the petition of Edmund Fanning, praying that an appropriation may be made by Congress for an expedition to the Bahama Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LINN submitted the following resolutions, which he declared were adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of constructing a military road from the county of Des Moines to cantonment Leavenworth, and to report the result to the Senate.

At 12 o’clock the House was called to order by the Speaker, who proceeded to the election of a Speaker. On the first ballot, JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, was elected. A committee was appointed, to join the committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President of the U. S., and then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 22.
Mr. GOLDHORSE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of constructing a military road from the county of Des Moines to cantonment Leavenworth, and to report the result to the Senate.

Mr. BENTON, pursuant to notice, asked leave to introduce a bill, providing for the increase of the corps of Engineers. Read, and ordered to a second reading.

THURSDAY, Dec. 24.
Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorise the enlistment of boys in the United States Navy; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

THURSDAY, Dec. 25.
Mr. LINN presented the following petitions and memorial.

The petition of William Beaumont, praying remuneration for his expense of time, labor, and money, in procuring a series of experiments on the gastric juice, on the person of Alexis San Martin. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of the claim of Captain Long’s company of Mounted Volunteers, for military services, rendered in 1832. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. NAUDAIN, the petitions and papers of Doctor Boyd Riley, praying Congress to purchase the right to use his improvement for the manufacture of vinegar to the public use, the subject last session, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. NAUDAIN, KENT, LINN, GRUNDY and BROWNING.

The Chair announced a communication from the War Department, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Pensions, made in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, of the 29th May, 1830; and on motion of Mr. TOMLINSON, it was referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which the subject had been referred, reported the following bills; which were read, and ordered to a second reading:

A bill for the benefit of Henry B. Tyler, executor of Col. Richard Smith, deceased;

A bill for the settlement of the accounts of Michael Hogan, deceased;

A bill to fix the compensation of certain clerks in the Navy Department;

A bill to fix the compensation of Commodore Isaac Hull.

Mr. HENDRICKS submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate the report of a survey recently made under the direction of the War Department, on the route of a road from the Maumes Bay through the Northern counties of Indiana, to near the Rapids of Illinois River, and thence to the Mississippi River to some point between Rock Island and Quincy.

Mr. BENTON gave notice that he would move, that a bill was introduced in the form of a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to proceed to the making of certain surveys, and to leave to the House the consideration of the same.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to increase the Corps of Topographical Engineers; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

A bill to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service was taken up as in Committee of the Whole, when the motion of Mr. SOUTHARD, was laid on the table, as he desired to propose some amendments.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31.
The bill for the better regulation of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.
At 12 o’clock the House was called to order by the Speaker, and the call having been made, proceeded to the election of a Speaker. On the first ballot, JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, was elected. A committee was appointed, to join the committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President of the U. S., and then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.
A message, written, from the President of the U. S., was received and read, and 20,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

The standing committees were appointed, among which were the following:


On Expenditures, in the Department of War.—Messrs. Jones of Ohio, Bovee, Johnson of Va., Love, and Healey.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Hall of Maine, Sisam, Seymour, Pettigrew, and Mason of N. Y.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17.
Mr. BEARDSLEY offered resolutions, referring to the different subjects contained in the President’s message, to the appropriate committees, which were agreed to.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.
Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the enlistment of boys for the Naval Service, was read a report; read twice and committed.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to regulate the compensation of certain Officers of the Revenue Cutters; which was committed.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29.
Mr. CAMBRELINE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported bills making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year 1836—for certain fortifications—and for the support of the army for the year 1836—which were twice read and committed.

Mr. CAMBRELINE, from the same committee, reported the following resolutions, which were agreed to:

Resolved, That so much of the letter of the Navy Com-
II.—The proceedings and opinion in the foregoing case are approved. In examining the proceedings, however, the President has observed certain departures from the rules of service on the part of Gen. Armistead, which he considers, consistently with a sense of duty, unfit to notice with his decided disapprobation. Among these are the practice by commanders of companies of retaining and applying to their own use clothing, blankets, and other public property, to a large amount, to remain exposed in a blacksmith's shop not under the protection of any responsible person; and of causing work to be done at the public shops for the private accommodation of an officer. Although these acts, upon which the President feels it proper to animadvert, were not probably the result of any unworthy motive, and may be regarded, in themselves, as of no great importance, yet, as they are directly contrary to the regulations, and must of necessity, if passed over, lead to abuses more injurious to the Army, it is expected that they will be avoided in the future, and that all officers will see the necessity of a rigid adherence to regulations established for the government of the forces in Army, in every particular.

III.—There is another matter disclosed by the testimony, which reflects no credit on those whose service has been with it. It appears that officers have been in the practice of some of the officers stationed at Fort Monroe, to employ themselves in caricaturing their superiors; a practice in the highest degree injurious to military discipline, to the character of the army, and to that harmony and respect which should subsist among military men. If these attempts serve the purpose of casting ridicule on a superior, it should also be remembered that they cannot be made without injury to the whole force in the public estimation. This practice, to a large extent, regardless of the character of that service as to be solicitous of gratifying his private feelings at its expense.

IV.—Upon a close examination of matters connected with the proceedings of the Court, it is perceived, with regret, that the whole of this investigation appears to have arisen from the unfortunate controversy which recently occurred between Lieut. Col. Bankhead and Brevet Capt. Lee, continuing a political controversy among officers which had been assigned them,—a controversy which has been submitted to a General Court Martial.

Without reviving that controversy, the President cannot refrain from expressing his surprise in learning from the testimony, in that case, that the opinion is entertained that a superior has a right, on his own authority, to interfere with, or appropriate to his own use the privileges or appurtenances belonging to the Quarters of a junior. After Quartermaster officers have been assigned thereto or have been assigned to any superior officer, he ought neither to be dispossessed of them, nor his privileges interfered with, by a superior, except through an assignment by the Quartermaster, under the authority of the commanding officer. In such a case, the commanding officer should exercise his power with the greatest discretion, keeping always in view the regulations of the Army. But, in the case alluded to, it would seem that the convenience of a superior officer was deemed a sufficient reason for an interference with such privileges, without any other sanction whatever. Such opinions are contrary to the usages and interests of the service, and inconsistent with the regulations. The question is, in which case, in which a nice regard for the convenience of others should induce an officer to waive his rights to a superior or even to an inferior officer; of which, however, he must judge. Of these two questions in the case now under consideration, the advice given by Gen. Armistead to Capt. Lee, as to the manner of righting himself in the controversy alluded to, as it is exhibited in the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, was not such as should have been given by a competent officer; and that, in order to reconcile differences by pacific means alone; those recommended to Capt. Lee were not of this character, and are therefore disapproved.

BY ORDER OF ALEXANDER MACOMBER,
Major General, Commanding in Chief,
R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Lt. D. P. Whiting, 7th Infy., assigned temporarily to duty in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance.
ARMSY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

RESIGNATIONS.
Captain J. L. Dawson, 7th Infantry, 31 Dec. 1855.
1st Lt. J. S. Gallagher, 3d dr. 30 Sept. 1856.

NAVY.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, from Commodore Alexander J. Dallas, dated

"U. S. S. FRIGATE CONSTELLATION, Puerto Cabello, 30th November, 1855.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you, that I sailed from the Port of St. Thomas on the 30th last, arrived at Fredericksbad, St. Croix, on the 15th, where I was joined on the 18th by the St. Louis, (Master Commandant Rousseau,) from Penascola, via St. Bartholomew. She sailed from the former port on the 5th October.

"After taking in some water at St. Croix, sailed 20th, with the St. Louis in company, for La Guayra, where we arrived on the 24th, communicated with our Consul Mr. Reanhaw, and learning that everything was quiet, and our countrymen at that place not requiring protection, sailed the same day for Puerto Cabello, where we arrived 25th instant.

"The fort and town are in possession of a party calling themselves Reformers, under the command of General Caravaca, Civil and Military Commander.

"The Constitutional party has been driven out, and the larger portion of the town depopulated. General Pace, General-in-chief of the Constitutional forces, is said to be in Valencia, about 37 miles distant, with more than 3,000 men, waiting for further reenforcements, preparatory to making an attack upon the insurgents.

"The standing here, has given me an assurance; that under all and any circumstances, which may grow out of the present struggle, so long as he may have charge of the town, the persons and property of American citizens will be respected.

"I write in haste by a Dutch brig of war, about to sail for Curaçao, and being now in correspondence with the authorities here, and our Consul, I shall communicate more at length in my next.

"As it is quite uncertain when affairs may be brought to a crisis here, and I have little more than a supply of provisions to last me to Pensacola, I purpose sailing in two or three days for St. Jago de Cuba.

"The U. S. S. Vandalia, Captain Webb, arrived at Havana, on the 4th ult. from a cruise of nearly sixty days at sea. Captain W. writes to the Secretary of the Navy, that the officers and crew still continue to enjoy uninterrupted health.

"List of officers on board the Vandalia.

THOMAS T. WEBB, Esq., Commander.
Acting Master, Wm. M. Walker.
Lieutenant of Marines, A. Ross.
Acting Surgeon, C. Hasler.
Purser, J. Brooks.
Captain's Clerk, J. E. Cooks.
Boatswain, John Mills.
Carpenter, Joseph Fox.
Sailmaker, J. Wheedon.
Gunner, Green.

The U. S. S. Ship Warren, Capt. Taylor, was towed down to Hampton Roads, Monday, 23d ult., by the steamboats Thomas Jefferson, whence she proceeded to sea, bound to the West India station.

On the passage from the Delaware to the Chesapeake, the crew of the Warren suffered very much from the cold weather; several of them were so severely frost bitten as to be rendered unfit for duty.

The U. S. S. Ship Adams, Capt. Stingham, sailed from Mobile on the 1st November, for a cruise of four or five months, which it was expected she would visit Malaga, Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Madeira, and the Cape de Verd and Canary Islands. All well on board. The J. A. would return to Mobile in March, and it is probable will return to the United States next fall, by way of the coast of Florida and the West Indies. On the 1st Nov. she parted company with the Constitution, Potomac and Shark, all steaming east. The Constitution destined to the Levant.

"GANGPORT, Va., Nov. 18.

"The North Carolina, 74, was taken out of dock the week before last, without the slightest accident; her lower masts and bowspire have been got on board. Her masts weigh upwards of 26 tons. The old crow's nest is set at the North Carolina (a bust of Sir Walter Raleigh) was partly decayed, and has been replaced by a billet head."

Lieut. John Pope, late of the U. S. Ship Erie, has returned to the United States, on Physician's certificate, in consequence of ill health.

Lieut. E. Ppck has been detached from the Receiving ship at Newport, and Lt. T. J. Manning ordered to supply his place.


RESIGNATION.

Lieutenant E. O. Blanchard, 31 Dec. 1855.

MARRIAGES.

In Baltimore, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Henshaw Mr. W. M. McCORKIN, of Howard town, to Miss LOUISE A., daughter of Commodore M. Corbin, of the Navy.

At Shelly, Gloucester county, Va., on the 23 Dec, ALBERTO GRIFFITH, of the U. S. Navy, to CORNELIA M., youngest daughter of the late MANN PAGE, Esq., of that county.

DEATHS.

At Fort Smith, (A. T.), on the 12th Nov., Mr. S. B. LEGATE, late a second Lieut. 3d Regiment U. S. Infantry.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on the 1st ult., BUNNEL P. BERRY, a soldier of the 6th regiment U. S. Infantry, a native of White Hall, N. Y.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on the morning of the 6th ult., Mr. REBECCA KIRCHNER, aged 47 years, a private of the relief of Maj. DANIEL KIRCHNER of the 6th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, deceased.

Of scarlet fever, at Detroit, M. T., Oct. 20th, WALTER C., aged 14 months; and at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 27th, HAWAY R., aged 7 years 2 months and 2 days, sons of Lieut. J. B. Kingbery, U. S. Army.

In Washington, 20th ult., CARY S., 6 months, son of Lieut. JOHN GRAHAM, of the Navy.

E. OWEN,

MERCHANT TAILOR, near the green Buildings, and also a few doors south of Fuller's Hotel, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Begs leave most respectfully to inform his NAVAL and MILITARY friends, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has just received a very large supply of fashionable WINTER GOODS, consisting of WOOLLEN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTMENTS, &c.

Which for quality and lowness of prices, he feels confident, will be found to be equal to any in the Union. E. O. would respectfully solicit the attention of gentlemen belonging to the ARMY AND NAVY, to his superior mode of fitting uniforms, which, for material and workmanship, cannot be surpassed in the Union. He is constantly on hand a large assortment of articles, as used in the dress of both services, and which it is determined to sell at a lower rate than the same articles can be procured for, in any of the principal cities in the South. He has also just received a quantity of GREEN CLOTH, peculiarly adapted to the dress of the Marine Corps, (a very rare article,) to which he would invite the particular attention of such gentlemen, who belong to that corps, as it will be found to be a very superior article in that respect.

All orders received from distant parts of the country (containing a draft or suitable reference) will be as punctually attended to, as though the party ordering were present, a wire being made and attended with the strictest care.

E. O. embraces the present opportunity, of tendering his sincere acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have already favored him with their commands, and humbly solicit a continuation of such favors, for which he will ever feel grateful.

Jan. 7th.
SIEGE OF NEW ORLEANS.

(Continued.)

The geographical features of Louisianians are peculiar and interesting, and if the nature of the country present some serious difficulties to an invading foe, it offers other advantages to a defensive operation. A river, traversed by the lower Mississippi, has been gained from the ocean by the deposits borne down by the current of that river. During its annual inundations, its surface, when it is not considerably higher than the natural banks; and these, in their turn, are higher than the bed in the rear. Therefore, contrary to the usual fluvial formations, there is an inclined plane, highest at the river and extending to the swamps, which serve as a reservoir for the water that occupies in the period of the inundation. Mansions, labour and industry have counteracted the operations of nature, and a dike or levee has been formed along the river for a great distance or channel of this Mississippi and Chef Menteur. Lake Borgne itself is an indentation of the Gulf of Mexico. An enemy, approaching in this quarter, and being the command of Lake Borgne, sees before him the whole of the interior of the country, and above and below him, the waters of these lakes, or by swamps and marshes overflow with high reeds and thick cypress timber, and intersected in every direction by channels of communication, all lakes. These channels, as they approach gradually shoaling in their course, they multiply in number, and extend their numerous ramifications towards the Mississippi. This marshy waste is inaccessible to human footsteps, except upon the banks of the two largest bayous, or in a season of extremely dry weather.

One of the most remarkable of these bayous, which is traversed by Lake Borgne, is the Bayou Bienvenue, entering on its western side, and extending its branches towards the world of marsh in various directions towards the Mississippi, below the City of New Orleans. A guard was stationed at the outlet of this channel, and its observation was increased by interposing about the mouth a division of the Louisiana militia, and who then his long residence below the city, was well acquainted with the topography of this whole region. South of the bay, to the west of the British army, was the British place at Jamaica, on the 29th of November, 1814, and the next day the fleet sailed, and gained the American coast on the 9th of December. From this time, and until the final catastrophe and retreat of the British army, several reinforcements were received by them; and it would be satisfactory to ascertain the precise necessity of both parties in the various engagements which decided the fate of the country. The scattered state, which are appealed to this narrative, furnish all the information necessary on the part of the American troops, except upon the 31st of December, the report of which day was not received, and which was, therefore, subjoined to the statement of Eustis, founded on information furnished to him by the Adjutant General. But our inquiries have not been so satisfactory in relation to the British army. & The British whole force at about fourteen thousand men, and give them the elements on which the calculation is made. We have seen no accounts, resting on British official authority, which contain the number of the British army. But the naval strength of this expedition. General Jackson's force at the lines upon the left bank of the Mississippi, on the morning of the 9th of January, including all the public and private vessels, is 4504, as the authentic returns show.

During the summer and a part of the autumn of 1814, General Jackson had been engaged in the necessary measures for the defence of the military district instructed to
him, which included the south-western part of the United States. Florida, at that time an appendage of the Spanish province, was rendered with relations to interrupt his communications, and to embarrass his operations. It had proved itself a place of refuge, where his enemies, both white and red, had sought safety, and where they had issued to overcome and devastate the country.

The neutral duties of the Spanish local authorities were openly neglected. They had certainly not the inclination, power, or desire, to contain the reach of his power and their influence to respect their territory. The consequences already felt, and those anticipated, led General Jackson to the adoption of one of those decisive measures which have characterized his public life. He determined upon the responsibility, to enter Florida, and in expelling the British, to teach the local government a salutary lesson. This design he executed with equal promptitude and success. Pensacola was taken, the hostile expedition driven from the province, and the fortifications, upon which they had relied for defence, demolished.

This proceeding, equally wise and just in its conception and vigorous in its execution, was the eye to the nose of the region committed to General Jackson. Had this concentration of British troops and Indians been permitted to continue with impunity, his whole left flank would have been unoverlooked and exposed, Mobile must have fallen, and St. Augustine, associated with it, have been destroyed by the Indians. 10 had, in fact, waved over all the prostrate settlements in that exposed region. We have no taste for pulling sentimentalities, nor have we a wish to revive the embittered feelings of the past. We feel that the British have been, and are, very many noble traits of character in the British nation. And we sincerely believe, that had their government and people been aware of the dreadful nature of the warfare conducted by the North American Indians, they would have rejected with horror any proposition for their employment. The lessons of history, however, are always salutary, and may be read for improvement when the promptitude has passed. It cannot be doubted, but that if the usual routine of diplomatic reparation had been resorted to, and the action of the Spanish authorities, colonial or imperial, awaited, an issue which would have been between the British troops and all the disaffected southern Indians, and their mutual co-operation secured. It has been our fortune to witness the untold horrors of such a warfare. Well may it be said, that eye has not seen; ear has not heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the atrocities of these incursions. Before them, is all that constitutes human happiness. Behind them a ruined country and a murdered people; or a caviary of the most hideous description established. All are at times insalubrious to the health, and at all times insalubrious to the morals. This terrible experience is in the public mind, and the consequences are felt in all parts of the community.

General Jackson, having secured his left flank by the expedition of the British, and prevented any co-operation between them and the Indians, and having conducted a series of decisive operations, which could not but produce a powerful moral effect on the southern tribes, prepared to assume the immediate personal command of the troops collected in the vicinity of New Orleans.

The public indications, which gave warning of the danger to others, were not unheeded by him, and there were some, which reached him confidently, confirming the belief, that a serious attempt against that part of the country was meditated by the British Cabinet. These he had communicated to the government, and he now felt that the promptitude of action, when promptitude was necessary, must meet the impending danger. After making all the necessary arrangements in his power for the defence of Mobile, and for the security of that part of the country, he started on his journey to New Orleans, and reached that city on the 1st of December, 1814.

At this period Louisiana was as defenceless as it was exposed. Both in the person and material, there was an apparent danger of the menace of the safety of the country. He had under his command the skeletons of two regiments of new raised regular troops, but the rest of his force was militia, drawn from the invaded district, from Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Of arms and of ordinance stores generally, the supply was wholly inadequate.

A few days before he arrived at New Orleans, his enemy, General Carroll, in transshipping into his boats a part of these equipments which he accidentally possessed, the whole Kentucky reinforcement would have been sent for service. Instead of these units, there were more than from twelve to fifteen hundred of them were mere spectators of the combat, not being able to mingle in it for the want of arms. As another example of the defective state of our military service, in this case, General Jackson, in a report to the Secretary of War, of February 15th, 1815, informs that functionary, that when the army landed he had not a flat except what was procured from the Barbadians.

The works upon the Mississippi below the city, and which were intended to secure the line of communication by the river, were in an unfinished or dilapidated condition, and as a general sketch of the state of the whole community, so far as regards his permanent military defences, it may be remarked, that there was not a respectable fortification in the state; that the bayons were unobstructed; important points left without the defences of batteries; and the City of New Orleans was largely exposed to the enemy. The interior country, the seat of the State government, and the immediate object of the British invasion, was destitute of the slightest entrenchments. But there was a state of moral警务 which would have been unexampled in the West, but for the difficulties arising from the want of the necessary preparations. The tone of public sentiment was depressed. There was an evident want of some central authority; some master-hand to direct them to the combat of the common community. In this he was successful. Order was restored. Discipline was re-established. The fort upon the Mississippi was inspected and repaired. Those upon the passes of the lakes were strengthened. The bayons were obstructed by falls impenetrable. Fortifications were saved. Peace and security pervaded every department of the public service.

In the meantime the British expedition had reached Cat Island, upon the coast of the Gulf, and a powerful division of their fleet had captured the forts of the Gulf, destined for the defence of the lake. Lieutenant Jones and his command fought with great gallantry, but were overpowered by numbers. This result placed it in the power of the British general. Even the most opposed and observed, to any point of debarkation he might select. The sea is here so shallow, that large vessels cannot be employed in the service of transportation, and the boats of the fleet and the captured gun boats finished the only means of conveyance within the power of the enemy. The distance from the fleet to the mouth of Bayou Bienvenue, is about sixty miles, and a small swan could travel in a few hours. The enemy decided on the morning of the 23rd of December, and sailed the mouth of the Bayou, muscle six miles, and landed six miles above. They had been stationed for the security of this communication, but they were surprised, and the pass was thus opened to the British. They availed themselves of their good fortune, that was not necessary for their own improvement, but against the opposition, and it is believed, that it was a great credit to the commander of the British army for this well concerted plan of operations, and to his troops for their exemplary conduct in the circumstances to which they were placed. They had captured all the boats, and exposed to all the dangers and inconveniences of a voyage at an insalubrious season, and upon a dangerous and unknown coast; and it is said that some of them did not leave their boats for general. In the subsequent operations of the campaign been conducted with as much
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General Jackson received information of the approach of the enemy between one and two o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d. His troops were scattered into the city. It was possible that this movement was but a feint, designed to attract the attention of the Americans, and that the real effort was to be made in some other quarter. Of the small force, there was no semblance in the vicinity of this exposed city, it was impossible, with any just regard to military principles, to concentrate the whole upon a particular point, till the designs of the enemy were more fully unfolding.

The successful and well-concerted movement of the British, brought the affairs of this interesting region to a close. There was no obstruction to the advance of the enemy. Neither any of his troops were discovered, nor did he appear to expect to offer his march to the city, and a level road upon the bank of the river invited his approach. But he did not avail himself of the opportunity within his reach. He left unattended the fruits of his own enterprise. The British troops halted at the river's bank, and the enemy continued to yield to all those impulses which belong to the life of a soldier, and which led him to enjoy the present, regardless of the future. It is the recklessness of habit—the which occasioned the injudicious order to "hold out at those alternations of safety and danger, that are the inseparable companions of active military operations, and the God's provide," from the face of the Macedonian conqueror to the vigil of Waterloo.

"The most of reve'ry by night
And Belgium's capital has gathered them
Her beauty and her chivalry."

But where too
"there was mounting in hot haste,"

And then:—
"rider and horse—friend, foe—
in one rude burial bent."

By a rapid march the invaders would have reached New Orleans before any other notice of their arrival, and the city might have fallen by a coup de main. There were not wasted enterprising officers in the British camp, who estimated at their full value the advantages of a prompt and decided movement. But more cautious were the Americans, more guarded, and the opportunity thus offered, passed away, no more to return. The British commander found, as all inductive generals will find, the truth of the remark of Plutarch, to seeking more applicable than to unnecessary military delays:

"Elapsum semel
Non ipsa posset Jupiter reprehendere
Occasionem rerum significant brevem."

Happily for himself and his country, the measure adopted by General Jackson, at this juncture, was dictated by another spirit. He might have concentrated his forces in some position below the town with as much promise as possible, and, strengthened by such defiance at the approach of the enemy, might permit him to make, surmounted his appraisal. Had he done so, he would have lost the country. All the moral effect of a vigorous attack, both in elevating the feelings of his own troops and in demoralizing those of his opponents, would have been lost. The enemy not having learned the strength of the American General nor the efficiency of his troops, would have advanced with full confidence, and without sufficient time for any of those preparations which soon began to be prepared, and finally produced the unexpected development. When General Jackson received intelligence that the British had reached the Mississippi, he instantly determined to hold them in check by the movement of the troops. The Inspector General, Col. Hayne, was directed to proceed down the river with such force as could be immediately collected, and if he met the enemy advancing, to attack them and retard their march as much as possible. If, however, he found them encamped at the position where the latest information left them, he was directed to take post in the Orange grove on Larond's plantation, and there await other orders; and he was assured, that he should be supported without delay by the commanding general, and such strength as he could bring into the field.

Hayne moved out within an hour after receiving these decisive orders, and he was assured, that he had about three hundred and fifty men, most of whom were mounted.

General Jackson remained in the city to facilitate, by his presence and directions, the assemblage and movement of the 44th Regiment. The 4th Regiment was on the opposite side of the river. It was brought over with the utmost dispatch. General Coffee, with his command, was four miles above New Orleans. No time was lost in communicating to him, and to the corps of Planche and Daquin, the necessary orders, and requiring their immediate presence. General Carroll and Governor Claiborne, with the militia force under their orders, were stationed upon the Gentilly road in the rear of the city, as it was not yet known where the actual point of approach and attack would be.

The necessary dispositions having been made, and all the disposable force in motion, General Jackson left the city about sunset. The whole force which marched out of New Orleans on this occasion, as was as follows, agreeable to the return furnished to Eaton by the Adjutant General, Colonel Butler.

The 4th Regiment, 468
The 7th and 44th Regiments, 763
Marines and artillery, 82
Planche's and Daquin's battalions, 498
Mississippi Dragoons under Hinds, 186

12167

From which are to be deducted:
Hind's command, not in action, 186
Two companies of Coffee's brigade, left to hold the horses, estimated at 100
286
1881

Making, probably, about eighteen hundred men, rank and file. Of this force, two of the regiments were regular troops. One had been actually at war for two years, the other was composed of new men, levied the preceding year. The residue were militia. Some belonging to Louisiana and others to Tennessee, who had voluntarily tendered their service, to which they had been induced by a desire of being employed in the service, to that General Coffee's command, having been informed that the enemy were hourly expected in force before New Orleans, and having been urged to hasten their movement, marched, in the last two days, one hundred and twenty miles, in an inclement season, and through a country almost inundated by the annual rains.

This force, about to place itself between the enemy and the object of his campaign, was, in a great measure, the ornament of the rudiments of discipline. Many of them had never seen an opposing weapon; and scarcely one of them had ever been brought into contact with civilized troops. They were now following their leader in a daring and desperate attack upon soldiers, who had fought in many a well contested field, and who were led by officers whose reputation had been acquired in the great schools of war in Portugal and Spain. Of the strength of the enemy at this time, we have no exact statement. Eaton and Tour estimate it between four and five thousand men. Captain Cooke states that the first division consisted of sixteen hundred, and that this was reinforced during the action, so that at its close not less than the number of the British was two thousand, after deducting their loss. But there is an evident mistake in this computation, which is easily shown by a comparison of the accounts.

The whole number of men embarked in this fleet with General Keane is stated by Captain Cooke to have been four thousand seven hundred. But the author of the " Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans," B.C., who was an officer in the expedition, estimates the strength of the army at this time, as follows:

Ch. Guzzi.
The 93d regiment.
Six companies of the 95th.
Two squadrons of dismounted dragoons.
Detachments of artillery, rockets, sappers and engineers, and recruits for the different corps in this part of the world.

The force brought from England and collected in the West Indies, amounting to 3500.
The 4th regiment.
The 44th regiment.
The 85th, which three had been serving in the Chesapeake.
The 21st, which joined at Bermuda.
The whole of these he estimates at 2600.

Making the total amount of force, bayonets we presume, as this is evident from his allusion in the case of the Highlanders, 6000.

Admiral Cochrane, in his despatch of Jan’y. 15th, 1815, reports, that by the 51st all the troops, except the greater part of the two black regiments and the dragoons, were embarked in the boats. The author of the "Narrative," estimates the two black regiments at eight hundred each, making 1800.

Two squadrons of dragoons, say 1700.

We suppose that one thousand may be safely assumed as coming within the fair meaning of the "greater part," and we shall thus have five thousand as the number actually embarked at this time in the boats.

It is impossible to say how many of these were delayed till the action was over. But as it is known that heavy detachments arrived during its continuance, and took part in it, and it is expressly stated that the "sound of the reached them and routed the rowers from its indolence," we may fairly take the estimates of Eaton and La Tour as exhibiting the probable number of the British troops, who took part in this contest during its progress.

Thus, the British upon the Mississippi and their immediate designs were unknown. As soon as General Jackson arrived in their vicinity, he proceeded forward to make a reconnaissance of their position, and to arrange his plan of attack. The light of their fires enabled him to ascertain where they were stationed, and to perceive that they extended from the river into the plain, and that strong picket guards were posted at intervals between their right flank and the river, a distance of about a mile and a half from the Mississippi. Although the usual routine of military duties was observed in the general disposition of the troops, and in the arrangement of the guards, there was still an evident impression among the British troops that they were not in a manner of determining the place of a vessel at sea, or the simple geographical determinations of latitude and longitude, by astronomical observations, which are too well known to need a detailed mention, except that it must be observed, that the chronometric determinations of time on board must always be compared with compass observations. At the nearest well-determined places, and that even without removing the chronometer from the vessel to the shore, or inversely, as the alteration they might undergo by it might easily be more than all the errors of the observations might be. For these observations out of sight of land, the repeating reflecting instrument will be particularly advantageous; the navigator may compare, by different observers and under various circumstances, have given the fullest satisfaction.

Though it might be attempted to try the determination of soundings out of sight of land, by the rate of going of vessels from well-determined points, either with steam or current, there is too much uncertainty, in respect to the steadiness of this rate of going, to allow the expectation of greater, or perhaps even the same, accuracy from such a method, than from the mere geographical determinations just quoted.

22. Otherwise than in the manner and in the case dealt with here, the method is too uncertain, and cannot be used for any determination of distances in an actual survey; though they will be used as the most convenient instrument for the determinations of smaller intervals of time for the astronomical observations connected with.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

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astronomical observatory, no doubt, with the view to provide, in a more adequate manner, for such an establishment as the state of civilization of the country, and the needs of the science, as well as for the preservation of the public interest, as is so necessary. But, when New Holland and the Cape of Good Hope have such observatories, that they have yielded permanently useful results; and Russia, a country that rose out of complete darkness, at the same epoch when our country received the first impression of civilized footsteps, | the twenty well-endowed public observatories, that we can no longer delay such an establishment. The amount paid annually by the navy, for ascertaining the rates of chronometers, to watch-makers ill provided for accurate determinations, and which ought to be done in such an observatory, would provide a considerable part of the expenses of some observatories. The instruments needed are still in the collection made for the Survey of the Coast. The absence of the assistance of such an establishment for the Coast Survey, must necessarily be supplied, in the mean time, by temporary arrangements, such as I had already begun preliminary to my former operations.

27. Of the mechanical organization of the work it will not be necessary to speak much in detail. It is necessary that the general direction be under a man of proper scientific acquirements in that branch of applied mathematics, in the same manner as all the great works of art of the nature have been in Europe: all originated first and at the head of some one person; and the men of the philosophical societies. For the assistants, the secondary triangulation, and the details, men of sufficient capacity and knowledge in each kind of work must be selected and placed under the direction of the chief, to enable him to accelerate the work gradually more and more, as at first, to further their employment; and the work very properly provides, that naval and military officers, and citizens, should be employed indiscriminately, according to the peculiar direction of their knowledge and the fitness to the different works. A chief to whom the work can be entrusted will know how to make the division of labour, how to combine the different works, and take the best advantage of this disposition of the law, and of the men in the three classes, who undoubtedly will present themselves, to tender their assistance in a work that will be considered as an occasion for useful and honorable employment of their endowments and acquirements.

28. It is, of course, necessary that the assistants be all directed to follow the directions of the chief, who will give them written instructions as to their functions, and the principles most proper to follow in their works; that they deliver all their works, journals, &c. to the chief, and to no other person; that there be no centre of management, until ready for delivery to the Treasury Department, without whose orders or direction, no part of it shall be communicated to any other person. The chief must, by his own work and the organization of the whole, have provided himself with proper means to verify the works of the assistants in each branch.

29. As the results of the works must present, not only the delineation of the shore, the soundings, and what may appertain to the safety of navigation, but also all that can in any way be useful for the direction of the defence of the coast, in any given case or place, it is evident that the entire mass of the results of the work is for the Government of the country alone, and only the part useful for general naval purposes is published in the charts. Thus the works of this nature are always treated in Europe, and this very reason is alone the cause why they are not generally known.

As many of the instructions in this work were already made with all these views, and in conformity to this plan of operation—as the instruments procured by me in time for this work are calculated for such a plan, there are in general more on hand to execute the same than there would be for any other plan; my work of 1817 becomes immediately available for the purpose. It is a plan to present, at a much earlier period and at much less expense of outlay, valuable results. The preliminaries
of such works are, by their nature, always long, and very tedious; these are, in part, made by my former works, and, therefore, so much of time and expense is directly saved; besides that, the approbation which this plan of operation has received from every competent judge; and the public in general, appears to stamp it as the only one that can be adopted with credit and success. I might quote, as additional support, more particular details of the numerous works that have been executed, all invariably upon the same principles; but they may be considered as sufficiently known by the extensive public accounts of them that are printed. I consider it therefore proper to refrain from extending this letter over indelicate particulars, as not properly appertaining to an official paper.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect and esteem, Most honored Sir, Your obedient servant, F. R. HASSLER.

Hon. Louis M'LANE, Sec. of the Treasury of the U. S. Washington City.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from on board the U.S. ship Constellation, dated at
PORTO CABELO, 30th Nov. 1835.

The frigate stopped at Santa Cruz for a short time, the wind having set in against our course to Laguira. Nothing can be imagined more beautiful than the Island of Santa Cruz—it is in appearance a perfect paradise. As we approached, it seemed more like a dream than like the real world. We saw the green cliffs of the mountains, rich valleys, and universal cultivation. Governor Von Schloten, during our short stay, gave over to the inhabitants of our cabin passengers were specially invited guests. We sailed thence on the 20th November, and reached Laguira on the fifth day afterwards. The object in coming here was to protect the many Indians who are the property of the frigate, while a sudden and recent revolution continued to rage. The seat of conflict has shifted to where we now are. Porto Cabello, distant from us about half a mile, is in the hands of the insurgents, while the Castle, being well fortified and commandingly situated, holds out against those who are termed the rebels. Our ship lies as it were in some degree between the frost of the town and the Castle, and as they interchange their bomb shells, though safely out of their range, we can hear the reports of these missiles. Yesterday our Commodore was visited by the Insurgent Chief, who explained the origin and grounds of the rebellion—and did the donkeys the right of the regular Government to land.

Last evening I went, with a few others, rowing along the front of the town; it is near by the devasated; many of the houses burnt, and others battered down; a chapel which we visited was stained with the blood of hundreds, killed within its walls, about ten days ago. The rebel fleet, consisting of three schooners, is stationed near us, and a more horrible scene of slaughter looking wretches than their crew I never beheld. They hoisted the piratical flag at half mast, but soon lowered it. We feel entirely safe, though deeply interested. General Pasco is said to be approaching the rebellious town with a large body of troops; he will probably reach it to-morrow. If it comes from our present position we shall overlook the battle, which is expected to be desperate and bloody, though short. This will enable us to quit here very soon; for as soon as the struggle is over, the Ashley, Consul, and persons and property of our citizens esteemed to be agreeably out of the Commodore will sail for Trinidad de Cuba. I long to be moving a little northward—for the heats are intolerable. Such admirable care and spirit prevail, however, throughout our vessel, that we are all in excellent health.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

WEST END ST. CROIX, Nov. 18.

A duel was fought in this place this morning soon after sunup, between midshipmen Baldwin, of New Jersey, and Mc. of Columbia, and the former fought it out seconds, and each one holding the opposite corner of a silk handkerchief. May's ball did a little mischief, it is said, among the short ribs of his adversary, though nothing serious: while Baldwin's grounded so near as to have given the toes of May a mere hair breadth escape. I should have sooner said that they are attached to the frigate Constellation, which has been now four or five days in this port. The Governor gave the officers a dinner and ball yesterday afternoon, and to-morrow a ball is to be given on board the frigate.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

This is the season of the year when this class of vessels have it in their power to render important aid to merchant vessels approaching the coast, and we are happy to perceive that several of them have thus actively engaged.

The Brig Good Return, (of Baltimore,) Parker, Rio Grande, 96 days, with hides, wool, horses, &c., bound New-York to Norfolk, 14 July, distressed, leaky. The G. R. has experienced very severe weather, and has been blown off from New-York three times—once of her crew was frozen to death, and three others so badly frozen that they were useless to contend with. One of the crew died that morning. The Captain and Mr. McElroy, a passenger, are also badly frostbitten. During the severe weather (for the space of two weeks) the pumps have been constantly going, night and day. Captain Parker takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to Capt. J. A. Webster, of the Revenue Cutter Tammy, for his prompt assistance in sending a part of his crew on board the Good Return, B. R., who worked like good fellows at the pumps until their arrival at Norfolk. To Capt. Derry of Steam Boat Champion, who fell in with off Carrick on Tuesday last, and to the passengers on board, Capt. P. is under many obligations, for their politeness in furnishing him with supplies.

Captain H. D. Hunter, of the Revenue Cutter Jackson, at Baltimore, tends the service of that vessel, and crew to any other which may be in distress, or require assistance during the winter, as long as the Cutter remains on the station, and which may not interfere with other duties. In making this tender, Captain Hunter disclaims all interested motives, and on the contrary, he wishes it is to be understood that every one taken will be given within his reach without reward of any kind.

A CARD.

The subscriber returns his acknowledgments to Jos. Sturgis, Esq., L.C. Consul, of the U.S. Revenue Cutter McLane, on the New Bedford station, and those under his command, for the effective and gratuitous service rendered him in saving his property from the wreck of the brig Hunshingham, which was brought to land, and the gentlemanly treatment he received on board the McLane.

Providence, Dec. 11, 1835.

JOHN OLDFIELD.

NAVAL.—A letter from an Officer of the U.S. ship Ontario, Capt. Salter, to his friend in this city, dated Pernambuco, Nov. 9th, states the arrival of that vessel from St. Thomas, coast of Africa, whither she proceeded from Rio, in August last, to obtain restitution of money, said to have been given by the Piraees, who were executed at Boston, to the Governor of that place, as a bribe. The effort was unattended with success, the Governor denying any knowledge of the facts alleged, or participation in the plunder of the pirate. Shortly after the Ontario left Rio, the Small Fox made its appearance, and captured her, and carried off the property in ten days sail of St. Thomas, when there were about 40 cases on the Surgeon's report. After sustaining a severe gale of wind, the disease became milder, the number of cases diminished, and finally, on the arrival of the ship at St. Thomas, had nearly ceased, but one or two cases remaining. No deaths mentioned. The Ontario was immediately to have sailed from Pernambuco for Bahia and Rio—Courier.

LARGE SHIPS.—The following appears in one of our exchange papers:

It is stated, in the London United Service Journal, that a ship of 110 guns, called the Royal Sovereign, is building at Portsmouth, tonnage 3099, and that the frames of two others to be called Victoria and Algiers, of the same size and model, are preparing at Plymouth.
These ships are to be the commencement of a new class of first rates of tremendous power, to be armed on the lower decks with long 68 pounders."

Hitherto the 32 pounder gun has been the heaviest used in the British navy. In fact, a gun of that size requires as many men to handle as can easily get it round. Forty-two pounder guns have been cast and intended for use in the largest ships of the American line, but the opinions of intelligent officers have been expressed against them. A 42 pound shot has a diameter of only about twice that of an inch greater than that of a 22 pound ball, whilst the shot of course proportionately heavier and more unwieldy. It is therefore probable that the 68 pounder cannon spoken of in the United Service Journal, are upon the plan of M. Paixhans—a sort of long mortars on trunnions, intended to project hollow shot and shells. Cannon on this principle are in experimental use both in the marine and field service of France.

Philadelphia Gaz.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO LONDON.—We have been furnished with a copy of the prospectus of an Association in London, for establishing the “First Line of Steam Ships to run between London and New York.” The capital of the Company is £500,000, in 5000 shares of £100 each. A letter from London of the 6th November, says,—“The prospectus has been out only three days, and already 4700 shares (within 250 of the whole) are already applied for in lots of 3 to 90 shares each.”—New York Mercantile Advertiser.

The conduct of the marines on the morning of the fire and during the night of Thursday, merits all praise. They were called early in the morning of Wednesday to protect the property of our citizens. They were on duty during the whole of that day, and we are informed that it was not until evening that they received the slightest refreshment. The soldiers from Governor’s Island also deserve great credit for their deportment in protecting the property of our citizens. Their orderly but firm demeanour, their strict charge of the property left under their protection and their respectful to all, were the themes of general approval.—New York Times.

WASHINGTON GUARDS.—Frederick Wilkinson Esq. late of the U. S. Army, was on Monday night last unanimously elected first Lieutenant of this new and beautiful Corps. This selection, made by the members of the guard, shows another part of a determination to be commanded by officers in every respect worthy and capable of commanding them. A more efficient drill officer than Lieut. Wilkinson, it would be difficult to have found, nor one who more unites those qualities to endear him to his fellow soldiers, and command their respect.—New Orleans True American, Dec. 9.

MOUNT VERNON.—A fire broke out in the Green House at Mount Vernon on Thursday night, the seventeenth inst. which destroyed part of that building, besides part of the quarters. It was discovered and extinguished before the flames reached the venerable mansion—which escaped wholly uninjured. The destruction of property was not very great, and the whole damage to the Green House and other out buildings can be shortly repaired.

COMMERCIAL AND NAVIGATION.

Collector’s Office, | District of Apalachicola, Nov. 18, 1835.

To Masters of Vessels.—The subscriber takes this method of informing masters of vessels, that he has, since the loss or wreck of the brig Edwin, on the bar at the west cape of the Island of Key West, and has ascertained that the channel has materially altered, so that the bearings as given in Blunt’s Coast Pilot, do not serve, owing to the washing away of Flag Island, and that he has placed a large black buoy (which may be easily seen at the distance of five miles) immediately opposite the entrance over the bar, where the best of the water will be found, keeping the buoy close aboard on either side. The course is due north, which brings the three tall trees on St. Vincent’s Island to bear, and must be run for.—

When the survey was made, the tide was unusually low, and at which time there was 11 feet of water on the outer bar, 40 that in ordinary tides 13 feet may be found, if the above instructions are followed.

GAL. J. FLOYD, Collector.

Captain Hammond, of the ship Amethyst, arrived at New Bedford on the 22d ult. from the Pacific, reports that in passing Kelpia and Boscawen Islands, saw two reefs, one bearing N. E. distance 23 miles, the other S. W. the same distance—was informed by Capt. Wm. Swain, of ship Sarah and Elizabeth, that a rock, bearing from Boscawen’s Island, N. by E. half E. distance 27 miles, is just above water, which is not laid down in any chart.

SELECTED POETRY.

COLUMBIA’S BIRTH-DAY.

BY MISS H. F. COPE.

Air—“O, give me but my Arab steed!”

We hail Columbia’s Nat’l day, And see its glories shine. To light the votive gifts we lay At Freedom’s holy shrine!

This hallowed day our fathers gave The birth of “LIBERTY,” And, by their spirits and the glance, Avowed their country free!

They fearless then, the battle braved, And stood the haughty foe. Where light and high their banner waved, They laid Oppression low.

But, warm the noble hearts that bled, Where Freedom’s vot’ries knelt! Her Altar’s flame with life was fed Their foreign chains to melt.

In blood and death our laurels grew, With verude ne’er to cease: They shone impared with sorrow’s dew, Beside the branch of peace!

On piercing thorns our fathers trod, In this bright land of ours, To soften for their sons, the sods Now strewed with fruits and flowers.

Then, sacred be our Liberty! And may its glory beam On every wave, that man shall see, Of Time’s resistless stream!

We bid the children keep in sight The spirit of the sire— To hold the watch-tower, and to light Beside the beacon fire.

We bid the millions, who shall rise When we have passed away, With joy to hail, and ever prize Columbia’s Nat’l Day!

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

SONG OF THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Our hearts are with our native land, Our song is for her glory! Her warrior’s wish is in our hand, Our lips breathe out her story. Her lofty hills and valleys green Are smiling bright before us; And, like a rainbow sign is seen Her proud flag waving o’er us.

And there are smiles upon our lips For those who meet her foesmen, For Glory’s star knows no eclipse When sung upon by her friends. For those who brave the mighty deep, And scorn the threat of danger, We’ve smiles to cheer—and tears to weep For every ocean ranger.

Our hearts are with our native land, Our song is for her freedom; Our prayers are for the gallant band Who strike where honor leads them.
We love the taintless air we breathe,  
'Tis Freedom's endless dower,  
Who scorns a tyrant's power.

They tell of France's beauties rare,  
Of Italy's proud daughters,  
Of Scotland's lassies—England's fair,  
And nymphs of Shakspeare's vision.  
We heed not all their boasted charms,  
Though lords around them hover—  
Our glory lies in Freedom's arms,—  
A Freeman for a lover.

J. H. H.

WASHINGTON CITY;  
THURSDAY,..........................JANUARY 14, 1836.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES IN FLORIDA.—The threatening attitude of the Seminole Indians produced so much consternation among the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity, that public meetings were called in Charleston, S. C. and at Savannah, Geo. to raise volunteers to aid their fellow citizens in Florida. A requisition was also made on Gen. Eustis, the commanding officer of U. S. troops in Charleston harbor, for arms and ammunition, which were shipped in the schooner George and Mary and steamer Champion.

Gen. Clinch was at Mecincopy on the 21st Dec. with a few regulars; Gen. Call was there also and had about 500 mounted militia and volunteers. Captains Thruston and Lee, and Lieuts. Clark and Jones, of the U. S. army, were to have left Jacksonville on the 31st ult. on horseback for Fort King. Major Dade, of the 4th Infty. had been ordered to Tampa, where five companies of U. S. troops would be assembled, of which, being the senior officer, he would have the command.

The importance attached to a name is often times of more weight than the most forcible arguments from unknown or unheeded sources. The opinions of Washington will ever be held in veneration and received with deference by his countrymen. It was his decided belief, as expressed in a letter to Congress in 1776, (from which an extract will be found below,) that a train of field artillery was highly essential to the success of military operations in the field. The same opinion has been held by many officers of our army, from that day to this; but whether from motives of economy, or from the absence of apparent necessity, the recommendation has never been carried into effect. Perhaps, now that the aspect of our foreign affairs is rather unsettled, the attention of Congress may be brought to this important subject.

[EXTRACT.]  
GENERAL GREENE'S QUARTERS,  
14th NOVEMBER, 1776.

"I would therefore, with the concurrence of all the officers, whom I have spoken to upon the subject, submit to the consideration of Congress, whether immediate measures ought not to be taken for procuring a respectable train. It is agreed on all hands, that each battalion should be furnished at least with two pieces, and that a smaller number than a hundred of three pounds, fifty of six pounds, and fifty of twelve pounds, should not be provided, in addition to those we now have. Besides these, if some eighteen and twenty-four pounders are ordered, the train will be more serviceable and complete. The whole should be of brass, for the most obvious reasons; they will be much more portable, and not half so liable to burst; and when they do, no damage is occasioned by it, and they may be cast over again. The size before described should be particularly attended to; if they are not, there will be great reason to expect mistakes and confusion in the charges in time of action, as it has frequently happened in the best regulated armies. The disparity between those I have mentioned, and such as are of an intermediate size, is difficult to discern."

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

We understand, that, in consequence of some remarks contained in the finding of the Court Martial, held in Baltimore in July last, for the trial of Purser W. P. Zantzinger, Lieut. S. W. Downing has again urged his application to the Navy Department (first presented soon after the adjournment of the said Court) for a Court of Enquiry, or a Court Martial, to investigate the allegations injurious to his character, which, it is understood, were set forth in the finding above referred to.

We regret that we cannot supply several of the back numbers of the Chronicle, which have been applied for. Nos. 40 to 46 are entirely exhausted. Perhaps some subscribers who have these deficient numbers, and do not care to preserve their file, will return them to the editor. Some have already done so.

Remittances by mail will be acknowledged on the cover, to be furnished with the last number of each month.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Bvt. Capt. A. Lowd, 2d Art. at. Fuller's.
Lt. J. B. Magrudor, 1st "

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31.—Per steampacket William Gibbons, from New York, Lieut. C. J. Whiting of the 2d Artillery, and H. Prince, of the 4th Infantry, U. S. A.
Jan. 4.—per steamboat Champsion, from Alexandria, D.C., Col. W. Lindsay, Major J. D. Graham, and Lieut. J. F. Kennedy, of the army.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31—per steamboat Marion, from Pittsburgh, Lieut. G. Morris, of the army.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE—NEW YEAR'S DAY.

As usual, on the first day of the year, the President opened his drawing rooms, and held a levee from 13 until 2 o'clock. Among the first who arrived were the members of the Cabinet and their Ladies; next the Diplomatique Corps; then the Senators with their families, the Members of the House of Representatives with their Ladies, and the other officers of the Government, together with the Officers of the Army and Navy, and respectable citizens and strangers. The number of carriages and handsome equipages exceeded any former occasion; and although the rooms were thronged, still there reigned that order and regularity which gave to every one an opportunity of enjoying himself on the day, and of offering to the venerable Chief Magistrate those courtesies and salutations, which suit the season, and which are reciprocated so cordially by friends and acquaintances on the return of the new year.

The President stood in the centre of the Circular Drawing Room, and there received the visi tors. His appearance was much better, as to health, than usual. Perhaps, having thrown off, for the day, the cares of State, and yielded himself to the gratification of his numerous friends, he was enlivened by the joy which his presence spread around; for although President Jackson is thoughtful, while engaged in his important duties, he is
over alive to the regards of his fellow citizens, and charmed by the courteous attentions which they and all others so willingly yielded to him.

Having stated the position of the President, we will give some account of the stations taken by his interesting family, and the Members of the Cabinet.

A little removed from the position of the President, and near the fire place, were Mrs. Jackson, the President's daughter-in-law, and Mrs. Donelson his niece, both ladies remarkable for their beauty and amiable manners; they never appeared to more advantage than on this morning. Their dresses were so appropriate to the occasion, and becoming in their colors and arrangement, that one could not see these ladies without admiring them; and it was a difficult matter to say which of the two was the most engaging. They are both good spec-
cimens of American Ladies.

The Vice President stood near the President's family. He was dressed in a plain suit of black; his countenance and demeanor were conspicuous. He received no small share of the attentions of those who were present.

The next person in consequence and in consideration is the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He also took his post near the President's family, attended by his staff. Mr. Forsyth was a man of very bland manners, dignified in his carriage, without any of that hauteur, which sometimes accompanies men lately raised to high stations. He seemed to engage much attention, and reciprocated the courtesies proffered with kindness.

Mr. Secretary Forsyth, Mr. Sec. Woodbury, Mr. Sec. Cass, Mr. Sec. Dickerson, and the Post Master General, stood in the order here mentioned in a line, or rather segment of a circle, in the rear of the President.

Mr. Forsyth is a remarkably graceful man; his manner is that of a finished gentleman.

Mr. Sec. Cass has the air of a man of thought, strongly marked features, with strong evidence of talent.

Mr. Woodbury is a man of much firmness of character, exhibiting great perseverance; he is not more esteemed for his amiable qualities as a man than for his unerring industry as an officer.

Mr. Dickerson is the very personification of goodness, tempered with justice. His sound sense and amiability carry him smoothly along and have gained for him many friends.

We did not see the Attorney General, last though not least of the members of the Cabinet; he was probably absent from the seat of Government. Mr. Butler possesses the air of a man of thought, something so intelligent and intellectual in his countenance, he is so easy in his deportment, that every person is at once taken in by his unsophisticated manner and delighted with his acquaintance.

We did not observe any but Mrs. Polk, the Lady of the house, and Mr. Woodbury. Mrs. Polk possesses a next person and is of the ordinary height; her air is graceful and her countenance indicative of mildness, ex-
cellence and intelligence.

Mrs. Woodbury is perhaps a little taller than Mrs. Polk; has a remarkably youthful appearance, with all the grace which usually accompanies a good northern constitution. Her dress was becoming and her manner attractive.

The absence of Mrs. Cass was owing to the fatigues of a large party, given at her house the evening before, taking leave of the old year and welcoming the new. A party which for numbers and brilliancy has not been surpassed in this city, ladies and ladies were dressed in a style becoming such a party, and were highly gratified in part-
taking of the gayety of that evening. A more dignified and lovely person could not be mentioned than Mrs. Cass; a perfect example of that lady-like deportment so consistent piety, which so adorn the sex; nor is there any qualification which are so highly prized by the softer sex and admired by the other.

Mrs. Forsyth, whose health is delicate, was probably detained at home by that cause. With a fine command-
ing figure, easy and graceful carriage, Mrs. F. combines many excellencies of person and mind, and shines pre-
eminently for her piety. We, however, noticed the interesting daughters of these Ladies, especially the two Misses Cass, who took their proper places, and were sur-
rrounded by some elegant young officers of the army.

The Foreign Ministers were in full costume. Among them we were glad to see Baron Krueger, whose health had been delicate, but now, by the mild climate of Wash-
ington, seems to be quite restored.

The darkness of the rooms, and the immense assem-
blage, prevented us from particularizing many interesting and beautiful Ladies, who graced the drawing room on the 1st January.

The members of Congress with their ladies, being in some degree strangers, it was difficult to ascertain the names of all; but they certainly gave by their presence a dignity to the general assemblage and added much to its brilliancy.

Among the foreigners, we noticed the Earl of Selkirk, son of the late Lord Selkirk, who visited this country some sixteen years ago, and who had so much difficulty with the Canada Fur Company, which about that time invaded his territory on the Red river. The young Earl is an unassuming and intelligent gentleman, and we were happy to meet him at the President's.

The Officers of the Army and Navy, mostly appeared in their respective uniforms. The military dress is much improved and more becoming than that heretofore worn by the line. The Commander-in-Chief of the army, attended by his aids, Majors Cooper and Van Bur-
ren, was quite conspicuous; he seems in good health, and able to stand a good number of campaigns yet.

Major Gen. Scott was also looking in fine health; as well as Generals Gibson, Jones, Wool, Gratiot and Tow-
son, and many Colonels, Majors and Captains.

We were gratified to see Commodore Rodgers out; we had understood that his health was delicate. Com. Chauncey appeared in fine spirits, as did Com. Woolsey, and several other Navy Officers. The Officers of the Marine Corps have a very splendid dress; it is a green and buff; the shape and distinctions like those of the army officers.

On the whole, the Officers of the Army and Navy gave quite an effect to the general appearance of the Levee.

The French Legation was not present, which we may suppose is indicative of some feeling on its part.

In the great Hall was exhibited the large cheese, lately presented to the President. It was put up in a case, ornamented with paintings and some inscriptions, which it was difficult to read on account of the vast number of persons it attracted.

The Marine Band played during the continuance of the Levée; the ladies and gentlemen promenaded through the several apartments, which were opened on the occasion, and the whole seemed a gala very appropriate, and went off with eclat.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NAVY.

Stations.

Captains. Commanders.

12 Ships of the line 12
17 Frigates 17 4
15 Sloops of war 00 15
7 Schooners 0 7
3 Navy Commissioners 3 0
9 Naval Stations 9 9
1 Ordnance 1 0
6 Rendezvous 0 6
5 Receiving Ships 0 5

* Frigates bearing flags.

We enumerate the commands of the Navy and the officers necessary to fill them. Many of the ships, though in a situation to be launched, remain yet on the stocks,— others decaying and decayed at the dock yards, and but a small proportion of the whole afloat. Hence the impres-
sion that the present number of the two higher grades of the service are adequate to all its ends; and in the which we are not provided, as the Navy is to be con-
tinued in its present disposition, and there be nothing of consideration intended to the officer who has long and faithfully served his country. But were the vessels of war belonging to the United States completed, and being under construction, called for,—and such contingencies may not be admitted as being outside of our list? Worse than deficient, and the 38 Captains and 40 Commanders, without considering relief or disability from whatsoever cause,—and for the both we must estimate,—would be found wholly unequal to its equipment. There are 51 vessels of war, exclusive of the frigates; for the squadron required 29 post Captains and 38 Commanders; beside there are 21 stations attaching to the Navy, calling for 18 Captains and 20 Commanders—making an aggregate of 101 commands: to command which there are of the grades entitling commands 78; leaving a deficit of 6 Caps and 19 Commanders, and this allowing every officer equal to his duty; which we must not suppose possible, and it is not necessary that further reasons should be given than that the Navy with other associations is equally liable to casualties. A nation whose mercantile interests rank as do those of the United States, whose bearing, whose prosperity, which depends on the protection of its commerce, its defence, should boast a Navy somewhat beyond the nar-
row limit which distinguishes ours, and which for a lengthened period has embarrassed its efficiency and once high distinction. There are ‘in extenso’ admitted to the Navy, 40 Captains and 40 Commanders,—of which the grade of Captains there are 2 vacancies for its en-
tire appointment; and for the purposes of a country hold-
ing 2000 miles of sea coast, innumerable rivers, bays, and
inlets; 15 millions of population; a trade $240-
000,000, bearing its flag to the remotest regions; more
money in the treasury than we know how possibly to distribute, have no reason to be confined in any way.
With all the which we are told: you need not promotion in the Navy,—you need not higher grades. So do we not, if it be the purpose of the nation to trample under foot, the gallant spirits who have won distinction to their flag, consideration to their country, and further to render the miserable limit both as to grades and numbers the derision of the world. Of ourselves, if we are to repre-
sent our country, which we pray to do, well and truly, let it not be upon shadow—upon pretence. Lay us up al-
together or give position correspondent to the services, with which we are daily contacting; give us the first rank can be given you will; to the very highest grades of other services; we are not less deserving. This is essential: neglect it, and lament after-
ward, the consequences. We have generals in the Ar-
my, why not admirals in the Navy? If the term Admiral be obnoxious, give us too the title of General. General of Marine would not be inappropriate; it signifies what the Navy want—rank as a naval designation: distinction, which the inferior grade of Captain does not convey. It may be said that as the rank of Captain is the highest recognised to the Navy of the United States, so must it range with the first grade of any other navy. And so with us, and at home, it may; it will not do though abroad, and it must be seen more than by ourselves, more than our own, know this to be the case, and have felt many and oftentimes the mortification and annoyance of the inferior grade so long continued to the Navy. We take, as we have a right to do, the Senior Captain of our Navy,—we have no Commodores,—than whom no naval rank so far superior; he has acquired by 37 years service in that grade and still is a—Captain. Is the nation satisfied that this officer, with others in turn following him, and whose names are associated with the brightest incidents of its glorious history, should re-
main longer as Captains? We must not—we do not be-
lieve the present system of promotion. The Navy is a melancholy truth; it needs a something stir-
ing; its officers are worn out upon expectancies; their once high esprit du corps passed and gone. If we
would call back that which of right belongs to the Navy—
if we would fill its offices with the spirit and pride es-
cessary to the protection of our shores, and keep the Navy to grades and numbers. Send afloat the fine ships, which for years have remained to rot at our wharves. Our own
situation, the condition of the world forces upon us the
firmest conviction, that we shall have to do with as much
in this way, as under any circumstances we can hope to
defend our country. How then, considering the new and
earlier state of our lists? Worse than deficient, and the 38 Captains and 40 Commanders, without considering relief or disability from whatsoever cause,—and for the both we must estimate,—would be found wholly unequal to its equipment. There are 51 vessels of war, exclusive of the frigates; for the squadron required 29 post Captains and 38 Commanders; beside there are 21 stations attaching to the Navy, calling for 18 Captains and 20 Commanders—making an aggregate of 101 commands: to command which there are of the grades entitling commands 78; leaving a deficit of 6 Caps and 19 Commanders, and this allowing every officer equal to his duty; which we must not suppose possible, and it is not necessary that further reasons should be given than that the Navy with other associations is equally liable to casualties. A nation whose mercantile interests rank as do those of the United States, whose bearing, whose prosperity, which depends on the protection of its commerce, its defence, should boast a Navy somewhat beyond the nar-
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ing; its officers are worn out upon expectancies; their once high esprit du corps passed and gone. If we

new infantry tactics.

No. II.

In my last number, the history of American tactics was brought down to the present year, and the last resolution of the House of Representatives on the subject, which was that our system should be made to embrace "the recent improvements," in this branch of military science.

It was then made a point of inquiry, that a similar labor had, but a short time before, been executed in France with infinite care and admirable success, and this, too, on the precise basis already long familiar to our army. To preserve to us all the benefits of this old experience, the French book—even if it had not been known to be the original from which the preferable model. It has accordingly been selected, that was written in another language, with such alterations in the text as were indispensable to adapt it to the particular constitution of our infantry.

I shall now proceed to give the reasons for the revision in France, of 1831, as they are methodically developed in the Report addressed to Marshal Soult by the Commission (or Board) under the eye of which the work was, by its able author, digested and finished. The same reasons will be found equally to apply to nearly all the points of difference between our book of the present year, and that of 1825. The Report is rather long, but I hope to compress it, with some current remarks, into a convenient compass.

"The Commission, charged with the revision of the ordinance of August 1, 1791, concerning the exercises and maneuvers of infantry, being in accord with the whole army on the merits of the system, saw, from the beginning, that there was nothing to change in its plan and substitution, and could not supped to give a little more extension to some of the maneuvers generally regarded as incomplete; to suppress others, long acknowledged as impracticable in the field; and to replace the latter with such as our last wars had caused us to feel the want of.

"Such are the grounds on which the Commission established its labor. It had thought that it was not sufficient that troops should be able to move in all directions; but, moreover, that the movements should be made by means the most certain and prompt; provided that such means were neither forced nor complicated; and all the changes which have been made tend solely to this end.

"TITLE I. ARTICLE I.—Formation of Infantry, &c.

"The Commission, without adopting exclusively, the three-rank formation, has thought it necessary to preserve it as the habitual order of depth, because it is infinitely (infinitely) more solid than that of two ranks, and for this reason inspires the soldier with greater confidence: besides, it throws more lead from a given front, and the men of the third rank are always at hand to replace those of the second and first. Nevertheless, as the formation in two ranks gives the means of extending an arm, and consequently of attacking at the side of the enemy, the Commission has prescribed rules for passing from three to two ranks, and reciprocally, to the end that, in all cases, a commander may take that of the two formations which he may believe to be the most advantageous.

"Such the Report, which is supposed to be fully carried out by this short and single provision in the body of the French book: "Each company shall be habitually formed into three ranks;" and not another word is said of the other formation, except where the manner is prescribed of passing from three to two, and from two to three ranks, and also under the head of stacking arms.

Now if a company be at liberty, at all times, under the French text (I do not include the case of these men into two ranks, so may he take the same formation under a similar provision, No. (paragraph) 15, of our new tactics. In the latter, a bare preference is intimated for the one or other formation according to the strength of companies; but such preference is no barrier against special views and reasons, or the particular circumstances of the case which he may always justifiably plead under a rule so designedly framed. The matter, in all cases, is, therefore, by the American book, almost entirely left to the full discretion of the commander.

In peace, the French book of 1791 permitted the two-rank formation, in 1811, and said that exercises shall be frequent in the order of three deep," and prescribed the manner of forming a company in that order; but the first book had no details for two, and the second not one, beyond what is mentioned, for the three-rank formation. The French tactics of 1831 is, as we have noticed, equally barren in respect to two ranks, whereas our new book, by a skilful contrivance, and with infinite labor of precision, throughout supplies the omissions, and this too, without augmenting the number of pages beyond three or four. That labor, however, is nothing to the reader. He sees at once, in every place, and without confusion, whatever is peculiar to the one or other formation.

And where is the vice of an arrangement at once so simple and complete? Or why shall a commander, in presence of the enemy, not be allowed, under a sound discretion, to increase the solidity of his line by a slight
diminution of its front, seeing that victory depends on the measure. To deny him the option would be as mischievous absurd as to prescribe that attacks shall always be made in line, and never in column. Yet this discretionary depth of three-ranks has excited much prejudice against the front, of which the battalion in front are nearer the enemy, and is, as it seems, accursed with more or less of bigotry, and the military has certainly its portion, ever ready to direct itself against changes in general. I speak, of course, of the weaker brethren—of those who are "rather of the profession, than of the science of arms."

The question then is, whether the advantage of the long firing, and the greater depth of the line, is sufficient to overcome the disadvantages of the three-ranks. This is the subject of the controversy between l'ordre mince et l'ordre profond, which, commencing about the year 1740, agitated every army in Europe. Follard, Maizery, Mesnil-Durand, and a host of others of the same school, hotly contended for the habitual order of masses, after the manner of the Macedonians and Romans. Ho Lloyd urged four ranks. At length Guibert, by a decisive work—Defence du Systeme de Guerre Moderne—settled in 1779, the question in favour of three, as previously established in several armies, and which depth has maintained its ground, throughout the continent of Europe, down to the present day.

The objection, in the United States, to a discretionary third rank, can only be referred to a want of experience. The lamented General Pike, and others, in the late war, occasionally drew up their troops in the greater depth. Their example is forgotten; yet a little reflection, it would seem, might supply the want of actual experience.

There is no mystery—"art untaught and unteachable,"—in one formation more than in the other. Instruction in the greater depth includes instruction in the smaller. The former being well established, a single exercise in two ranks will generally be sufficient. Not a lesson, therefore, given to three ranks, would be thrown away, although the depth of the enemy was no greater than that of the third rank. In short, the main difficulty, in both formations, is with the front rank. The men in the other ranks have the easier task of conforming themselves to that. This is equally true whether it be a perpendicular or oblique march by the front; whether it be a march by the flank, a wheel or a turn. In all, the third rank has rather an easier part than even the second; because it is better to have two objects to regulate one's self upon than a single object.

The ranks in the rear, however, have one small difficulty entirely to themselves: each is expected, in the main, whether in line or column, to lock up with the rank immediately preceding; but this difficulty is precisely the same with the second, as with the third rank. And if an entire battalion be required and expected, as in all the books—French, English, American, &c.,—to march by the flank in the lock-step, why not also do the same thing to the rear, where the same kind of levies formed two deep, and to the same extent. The only remedy is, that suggested above—keep both regulars and militia out of battle till they shall at least be a little instructed. But it is time to return to the Report of the French Commission.

The formation of three ranks prescribed by the ordinance of 1791 is unfavorable to the fire of two ranks, [or by file, that principally used in battle.] The Commission, to avoid that inconvenience, has established, [the following]: the three tallest men form the first file, the three next in height the second file, and so on to the left, [of the company] which is closed with the three shortest men. This mode of forming companies, followed in the new American book, is objected to by Clairfait, because, when the battalion is drawn up in line of battle, the line of heads will resemble the teeth of a saw—the left flank of the right company, consisting of its shortest men, being in contact with the right flank of the next, consist-
of its tallest, and so on, at the junction of every two companies, towards the left. And who cares for this appearance, if important advantages are obtained by the formation? The principal of these will be found in the friction and the charge of the bayonet. Each file, consisting of the same height, may be used with greater ease and effect. And with a view to the same objects a slight change from the French book is made, so as to form the company (from one rank) by a movement to the left instead of the right. In this way, the little difference in height, in the same file, is, always in favor of the man on the extreme left rank over the front rank man, and the same between the rear and centre ranks, in the case of three. Another reason for having the men of the same file as nearly of the same height as practicable, is this: In the school of the Kinnicutt and evolutions of the line, all movements may be made with the first or third rank, leading, indifferently. Clairfait objects, also, to the formation of the company by a movement to the left; because it throws any broken file on the right. Refer to Nos. 425 and 487, of the book, for shifting corporals, (not to mention No. 424,) and the objection vanishes. In going on with the part of the subject, Clairfait cannot, for the soul of him, find out why the ranks are placed just thirteen inches—no more, no less, from each other! The fool in Leer profoundly remarks—"The reason why the seven stars are not more than seven, is a petty reason:" an enigma which, probably, but for the reply given, the writer critic never will be solved. Now they (the ranks, and not the stars) would, we doubt, have been brought into contact with each other, but for the absolute necessity of leaving sufficient space for the use of "those vile things, called guns," which some vile person invented and brought into use, not only to destroy, but, it seems, to puzzle "in every tall fellow," whose life and brains might otherwise have been preserved from harm.

A plainer statement of the whole matter, is this: The French, upon the experience of more than fifty years, had perfectly satisfied themselves that an interval was a sufficient interval to allow a rear rank the free use of their firelocks, and as (for other reasons) it was important not to increase that distance beyond the absolute necessity of the case, the translator, who perhaps has a contempt for the decimals of an inch, boldly rendered the two words into thirteen inches American.

Another point, to try the patience of the reader. The distances, between ranks, should be measured from heel to heel; but as it is a most awkward thing to compel men in the ranks to stoop down to find that part of their own feet, the American book has followed the French, and takes distances from breasts to knuckles.

HINDMAN.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,
IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY &c.

IN SENATE.

MARCH 4, 1836.

The CHAIR communicated a report from the Navy Department, containing, in compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1809, an abstract of Expenditures, under the contingent head of said Department for the last year.

Mr. LEIGH presented the petition of the representatives of the late Commodore Thompson, praying for certain allowances in his accounts, which were disallowed him at the Navy Department, on the ground of his having made certain diplomatic services rendered by the deceased. 

Resolved, that the first prayer of the memorial to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the second prayer to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

Mr. RUTHERFORD submitted the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

A proposition of War to be requested to the Senate, the survey and plan of West Torrens harbor, in Maine, together with the estimated expenses of contemplated improvements therein, made pursuant to a resolution of the last Congress.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

Mr. BENTON presented a communication from Col. Rankhead, Captain Washington, and Lieut. Vinton, a committee of one of the States, on the subject of the uniform scarlet dragoon's coat, and the attention of Congress, in order to effect the uniform system of uniform for the Army and Navy of the United States.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.

The bill from the House, making appropriations for suppressing hostilities, commenced by the Seminole, was read twice and referred.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.

The Chair announced a communication from the War Department, covering a report from the Second Auditor on the contingent expenses of the military establishment for last year.

Mr. WSHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, to which it had been referred the bill making appropriations to suppress hostilities commenced by the Seminole, reported the same with an amendment, which was read, and the bill was, by general consent, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. BENTON submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed—

1. The probable amount that would be necessary for fortifying the lake, the gulf, and gulf of the United States, and such points of the land frontier as may require permanent fortifications.

2. The probable amount that would be necessary to construct the adequate number of armories, arsenals in the United States, and to supply the States with field artillery, especially brass field pieces, for their militia, and with side arms and pistols for their cavalry.

3. The probable amount that would be necessary to supply the United States with the ordnance, arms, and munitions of war, which a proper regard to self-defense would require to be always on hand.

4. The probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defense of the United States (including the increase of the navy yards, dock yards, and steam or floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and to the welfare of the Union.

Mr. SOUTHWORTH read the following resolutions, which lie on the table one day.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate the report of the Engineer on the subject of deepening the bar at Pensacola bay, with the opinion of the Department as to its utility and practicability.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expedience of the establishment of a station for deepening the bar at the entrance to Pensacola bay, so as to admit vessels of war of the largest class—and further to inquire into the expedience of constructing a dry dock or marine railway for the repair of vessels of war at the navy yard at Pensacola.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1836.

Mr. CAMBRELLING, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following bill, which was read twice, and committed:

A bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, and for Indian annuities and other similar objects for 1836.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bills, which were read twice and committed:

A bill concerning pensions payable out of the Navy Pension Fund; and

A bill for the relief of Samuel W. Ruff, as a seaman, by the Select Committee raised on the subject, reported a bill to carry into effect a resolution of the Congress of 1776, to erect a marble column at Yorktown, in Virginia; which was read twice and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communications:

A report from the Secretary of the Navy, in pursuance of the act of the 3d March, 1809, embracing an abstract of the expenditures under the departmental head of said Department, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed;

A communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to the condition of ordnance and ordnance stores—laid on the table and ordered to be printed.
Mr. Thomson, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize a compromise and settlement of the controversy between the United States and the Seminole Indians, in the State of Delaware; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the Quartermaster General to employ additional clerks and a messenger in his office; which was read twice and committed.

The following bills from the Senate were read twice and committed:

A bill for the relief of Henry B. Tyler, executor of Col. Richard Smith;

A bill to extend two patents to James Barrett.

Mr. Sutherland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making an appropriation for the erection of a Marine Hospital in the city of Baltimore, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making an appropriation for a Marine Hospital at Portland, in the State of Maine, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Young, from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Coventry, in the State of Connecticut, praying for the appointment of Capt. Nathan Hale, of the revolutionary army. Mr. W. stated that the committee were of opinion that they possessed no jurisdiction of the matter referred.

Mr. Young moved that the petition of the citizens of Coventry be committed to a select committee, and in support of that motion proceeded to remark, that this petition came from nearly five hundred of his fellow-citizens, who were, therefore, interested in the character of the man referred to; and that he had heretofore referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and that Committee had come to the result, that the subject of the memorial did not necessarily fall within their jurisdiction. The motion was now made to refer the matter to a select committee, upon the idea that there was no standing committee organized by the House, to whom the same could be appropriately referred.

It was indeed matter of surprise to a request so reasonable, should there be one objection heard: when the question should be understood, he was sure that all such objections would be withdrawn.

Capt. Nathan Hale, of the State of Connecticut, a brave officer, of marked abilities, was admitted by his ardent patriotism, entered the army, and was entrusted with a Captain's Commission, and during that glorious struggle, General Washington requested the service of some officers to ascertain the movements of invading armies; when the movements of that army were essential to the existence of the American Army. No officer could be found to perform this delicate and hazardous service, until Captain Hale had become a volunteer in the cause. He died a hero in the cause.

No notice had ever been taken of that event by the Government. It was due to the honor of the Nation, that it should now be done, and this was the object of the petitioner. The Congress had ordered a monument to be erected over the remains of the lamented General Brown, at the expense of the United States. Every American approved the course, and it might now be asked, was not this a case of equal moment?

Should the reference be made, it would be competent for the Committee to report on the special prayer, or they might refuse it on the ground of incorrelation to their care, the continuance of the quarrel of his Father's, the remains of Capt'n Hale—or to extend to his heirs at law, the benefits of the resolution of 1789.

The house should not be now detained further on the merits of the question, but when the Committee should have reported, it should then be his business, to show to this House, that these petitions must not be sent away unheeded.

The following resolution, hereof offered by Mr. Mason, of Ohio, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to communicate to the House of Representatives, the report of the joint examination made by the order of Congress, approved March 3d, 1835, by Captains Canfield, under the direction of the War Department, of the line of the National road between Springfield, in the State of Ohio, and Richmond, in the State of Indiana; and that he further report whether the President of the United States has approved or disapproved of the same.

The Cmrs laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting 278 copies of the Navy Register for the year 1836, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. Camblin, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Conklin in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Camblin, the Committee proceed to consider the following bill:

A bill making appropriation for suppressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

Be it enacted, That the sum of $1,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses attending the repression of hostilities, commenced by the Seminole Indians in Florida.

A communication from the Secretary of War on the subject was read, when

Mr. Camblin briefly adverted to the deprivations committed by the Seminoles—their having laid waste and desolated the country for eighteen years.

Mr. Vinton inquired whether the gentlemen from New York was in possession of any information as to the cause of this war, or who commenced it?

Mr. Camblin said that the Seminole Indians had never received a package of documents containing the desired information. The disturbance had grown out of a treaty with the Seminoles, the execution of which had been postponed, from time to time, until the tribe had determined to remove, two of their own chiefs had been murdered by themselves, &c. The gentleman from Ohio could examine the correspondence in his possession, and more accurately to satisfy himself on that subject.

Mr. Vinton inquired when the treaty alluded to was made? He did not wish to delay the passage of the bill, but if it was the treaty of 1825, or 1834, it was his intention to move for information on the Union and States to carry that treaty into effect.

Mr. Camblin adverted to the necessity of speedy action upon this subject. The war was progressing. Florida had been invaded by several thousands in the late move, and only opposed by about two hundred troops. Unless speedily repressed, they would probably make inroads upon the State of Georgia. If the gentleman from Ohio desired to raise a question or a debate upon the treaty, he could select another opportunity, without embarrassing the present measure.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the bill by providing that the sum appropriated should be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. The bill he considered rather indefinite in its terms. The appropriation in this bill was the same in principle with that of the $3,000,000 appropriation of the last session. He would ask the House if it had been yet expended? Was it for the purpose of raising an army?—Congress alone had that power. It was intended to confer upon the President a power which the constitution had reserved exclusively to Congress? If that was the intention of the present bill, he should be constrained reluctantly to vote against it. He adverted to the fortification bill of the last session, in which was contained an appropriation of $3,000,000. He had voted for the bill upon the principle which has always prevailed and about which there was not doubt, that however indefinite might be its terms, there was no authority to expend a single dollar of it unless Congress itself saw fit to command it. The Seminole war was an extraordinary and a temporary one, to an appropriation on the ground, as he understood, that it had placed at the discretion of the President $3,000,000 without prescribing by law the manner in which it should be expended. If that was the intention of the Committee of Commerce, he would support a compromise—a compromise was agreed upon—the appropriation was reduced and its terms were not so indefinite, thereby strengthening the belief that the object of the Senate was that which he had stated, if on the subject.

In conclusion, he trusted that the amendment which he had uttered should be adopted.

Mr. Camblin briefly replied to some of the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts. He had no objection to the amendment which had been proposed.
The amendment was then agreed to, and the bill passed.

The committee then rose and reported to the House the bill making partial appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1856, and the bill making appropriations for suppressing insurrections on the part of the Seminole Indians.

The amendment to the latter bill was concurred in, and the two bills were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida, the House took up the bill making appropriations for roads and canals, and the bill making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river, which was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Toucey, it was Resolved, That the report of the Secretary of War on the claims of citizens for services of militia and disbursments, made during the late war with Great Britain, made in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives of the 6th January, 1832, and the letter of the Secretary transmitting the same, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to inquire whether any and what further legislation may be necessary for the adjustment and settlement of said claims.

The resolution was then submitted to the House and passed.

Challenger, That the resolutions of the House transmitting the same, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to inquire whether any and what further legislation may be necessary for the adjustment and settlement of said claims. Mr. Challenger moved the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That a select committee of nine be appointed to inquire into what amendments, if any, are expedient to be made to the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river, at St. Louis, the State of New York, and also, in the expenditure of modifying the organization of said institution, and whether it would not comport with the public interest, to abolish the same, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Michigan, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Des Moines river, in the Territory of Michigan, to Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, in said Territory. And that the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations in money and in land for the opening and constructing a macadamized or other road from the Mississippi river, through the United States Lead Mines, in the Territory of Michigan Territory, to Milwaukee Bay, on Lake Michigan.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Michigan, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to exclude light vessels on navigable waters at the mouth of Detroit river, and the mouth of Saginaw river, at Lake Huron, at Chippewa, or Fox Point, or the Straits of Michilimackinac, and for landing at Kalamazoo and Milan rivers of Lake Michigan.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Michigan, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a dry dock at or near the Navy Yard at Mobile, Alabama, and the recommendation in the report of Captain Chase of the Engineer Department, so as to admit the passage of vessels of war of the largest class.

On motion of Mr. Jones, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Public Works be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the construction of a military road from Fort Grant to the mouth of the St. Joseph river, and for the protection of the commerce on the lakes.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.

Mr. Gunter Lee said it was well known by a very large number of the House that the works on the fortifications had been stopped during the last year for want of appropriations to carry them on. It was also known that early appropriations were necessary to enable the War Department to proceed with the works. The bills of Ways and Means have laid on the table bills appropriating moneys for those purposes, which may be taken up at any time. He would, therefore, suggest to the Chairman of that Committee the propriety of taking up these bills at an early day.

Mr. Cammell said he rose at the same moment his colleague did, to announce to the House, under instructions from the Committee of Ways and Means, that he should with permission of the House, call up the bills making appropriations for the army and navy, to-morrow, at one o'clock. The committee would have called up these bills to day, but some further communications were expected from the Department.

As regarded the other bill about which his colleague had inquired, Mr. C. hoped the presentation of petitions would not take up the whole day; and if it did not, the bill, in its present shape, would not, he was quite sure, encounter any opposition, and there was time, he should call it up to day, and he trusted it would be passed.

Mr. Lee, of New York, said he was perfectly satisfied. He only wished to call the attention of the House to matters of more importance than any other before it.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked the consent of the House to present a resolution.

Object being made, Mr. Jarvis moved to suspend the rule, which was agreed to.

Mr. Jarvis then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the naval force in early years.

The resolution was discussed by Messrs. Wise, Jarvis, Glasscock, Hammond, Hawes, McKeon, Reed, Miller, Greenwell, Everett, Lane, and Peirce of R. I., and adopted—Years 1856–58.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bills, which were committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and, together with the reports and documents accompanying the same, ordered to be printed:—

A bill making an appropriation for collecting materials preparatory to the commencement of certain fortifications; and,

A bill for the better organization of the corps of Topographical Engineers; and,

A bill authorizing the Chief Engineer to employ clerks and a messenger.

Mr. Johnson gave notice that he would call up the first named bill on Thursday next.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish rations for the Navy, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1856.

On motion of Mr. Zane, of Ohio, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Depot in Charleston Harbor.

On motion of Mr. Jack, of Rhode Island, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the survey and estimate of Lieutenant T. S. Brown, of the Corps of Engineers, of the work proposed to be constructed at the eastern termination of Lake Erie, for the protection of the commerce on the lakes.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Second Auditor on the contingent expenses of the Military Academy for 1856, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE ARMY.

Jan. 6.—1st. Lieut. J. R. Irwin relieved from duty in the Engineer Department, and ordered to join his company.

Jan. 8.—Lieut. S. Barber, 1st. Infy., assigned to duty at the Military Academy. 

Jan. 9.—Lt. Col. J. Bankhead, 2d Arty., ordered to proceed to Fort King and report to Brig. Gen. Cleish, for field duty with the troops serving in Florida. 

Jan. 11.—Bvt. Capt. A. Lord, 2d Arty., assigned to duty in the Ordnance Department. 

Bvt. Capt. C. Ward, 4th Arty., will be relieved on the 1st March from duty in the Ordnance Department, when he will join his company.

NAVY.

Passed Asst. Surgeon Geo. Blackman has been relieved from duty at the Naval Hospital near Norfolk, Va., and Asst. Surgeon J. C. Mercer ordered to supply his place.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Purser T. Winn relieved from duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, at his own request, on account of ill health, and Purser G. C. Cooper ordered to supply his place.

REIGNATION.


MARRIAGE.

On the 8th ult., at Berea, Prizer William county Va., Lieut. JAMES S. DAVIS, of the 4th Arty. U. S. Army, to Miss FRANCES A. T. daughter of the late Dr. BERRY, of Frederick County, Va.

DEATHS.

In Washington, on the 7th inst., Captain JOSEPH L. KUHN, aged 43 years, formerly Paymaster of the Marine Corps.

On the 13th inst., Captain RICHARD BACHE, of the Ordnance Corps, Commandant of the U. S. Arsenal at Greencastle's Point.

Seldom have we to commit to the pages of obituary a name more earning than that of Lieut. AUGUSTINE F. SEATON, 7th Regiment U. S. Infantry, who departed this life at Fort Gibson on the evening of Friday Nover. 20th, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

"When o'er the buds of youth the death-wind blows And blight the fairest, when our brightest tears Stream as the eyes of those who love us close, We think on what they were with many fears, Lost goodness die with them and leave the coming years."

Thus has perished amongst the young—"the beautiful"—the brave, ere his buds of hope had blossomed, and his flowers full time ripened to full maturity.

Liet. SEATON obtained the germs of the affection from which he died, during the last summer, whilst in the discharge of his duty in a most ardent service. About the middle of June he was sent to proportion the Dragoons, then 180 miles S. West from Fort Gibson; and at the same time to make a road to their camp. The weather during the greater part of the Expedition was rainy, and the streams in consequence so much up that the whole command might be said to have had scarcely a dry garment for nearly a month. It was detained eleven days on the left bank of Little River, on a ridge, not more than one hundred yards by fifty, completely surrounded by water. Here numbers fell sick, and among them the lamented object of our notice. On his return to Fort Gibson, our friend, yet scarcely convalescent from fever, was again detailed for the Prairies. After an effort to accompany the forces he found himself unfit and obtained leave to return. The bow had been sprung, and the barb of Death was now ranking in his vitals! If for a moment Health would let him, he would go to her respose, it would be transient—the weariness of the officers and the insuburability of Fort Gibson, precluded the possibility of his recovery. After suffering repeated attacks of disease he gradually fled away into the regions of eternal reposse.

Farewell beloved one! The muffled drum has told the last that remained of mortality in AUGUSTINE F. SEATON. Beloved whilst living, thou hast been respected in death. Thy companions in arms mingle their sorrows with those of thy bereaved relatives—thy memory remains in their recollections; though thou art passed over the valley and shadow of death never to return. Beloved one, farewell!

M.

In Newburyport, Mass. JOHN THURSTON, M. D., aged 47, late of the army.

At the Marine Barracks, near Portsmouth, N. H., on the 20th ult., MARY QUINCY WATSON, of typhus fever, aged 18 years and 11 months, 3d daughter of Col. S. E. WATSON, M. C.

At the Portsmouth Navy Yard, LEONARD, son of Lieut. J. R. JARVIS, of the navy.

At Morses Cottage, the residence of his father, near Fred. Pauling, Mass., the 20th ult., ROSEBY, the eldest son of Lieutenant R. D. THOMAS, of the U. S. Navy, in the fifth year of his age.

At Fort Trumpull, New London, Conn., on the 30th ult., MARY MORRIS, aged 15 months, daughter of L. W. MORRIS, U. S. A.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

In Woburn, Mass. 8th ult., Mrs. DAVIS, aged 85. She dropped down and died instantly, while returning to bed; and on the 11th ult. NATHANIEL DAVIS, her husband, 76, a revolutionary pensioner. On the 19th April, 1776, he resided at Concord, Mass., with his parents, and though a boy and forbidden by them, he stole away, with an old gun, and went to carry his portion of the British at the North Bridge, and followed them towards Cambridge, and thereafter served several terms in the artillery in the revolutionary war.

In Gardner, Me., Mr. HUGH COX.

In Columbus, W. Va., Capt. SAMUEL ODORNE.

In Holliston, Mass., 14th Feb., MRS. L. L. LELAND.

In Lebanon, Me., MR. GEORGE FALL.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Purchases of the U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, for making Army Clothing for the year 1856, as hereafter enumerated, viz.:

Costs of all kinds for the several Regiments.

Woolen Jackets, with sleeves, for Artillery, Infantry, &c.

Woolen Overalls, for Art. Inf. and Dragoons, for sergeants and privates.

Cotton Overalls, with sleeves, for sergeants and privates.

Cotton and Flannel Shirts, for sergeants and privates.

Drawers of Canton Flannel, &c.

Great Coat for Artillery, Infantry and Dragoons.

The Garments will be delivered at the Arsenal, near Philadelphia, cut out, with the necessary trimmings, and are to be returned there, when made up, for acceptance and payment.

Patterns of all the garments may be examined at the Commissary General's Office. On these pattern garments exhibited the contracts will be founded and inspected made, and no garment will be received and paid for that do not correspond in workmanship, and in every other respect, to the pattern on which a contract shall be founded. The garments are to be delivered in equal quantities monthly, and in equal proportions of sizes to be designated, and all contracts are to be signed in the Commissary General's Office, on or before the first day of July, 1856.

Those who propose may offer for a given number of each garment. No advances will be made. Security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of contracts both as to size and workmanship, including the risk of injury to garments delivered.

The proposals must be in writing, sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for Making Army Clothing," and must be received on or before the first day of February, 1856. Commissary General's Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1855.

E. OWEN, Commissary General of Purchases.

E. OWEN, Merchant Tailor, near the Seven Buildings, and also a door west of Fuller's Hall, WASHINGTON CITY.

Begn leave most respectfully to inform his NAVAL and MILITARY friends, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has just received a very large supply of fashionable WINTER GOODS, consisting of

WOOLLEN CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c.

Which for quality and lowness of prices, he feels confident, will be found to be equal to any in the United States. E. O. would respectfully solicit the attention of gentlemen belonging to the ARMY AND NAVY, to his superior mode of fitting uniforms, which, for material and workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any house in the Union. He is constantly on the watch for the publication of articles, as used in the dresser of both services, and which he is determined to sell at a lower rate than the same articles can be procured for, in any of the Atlantic cities. He has also just received a quantity of GREEN FELT, particularly adapted to the dress of the Marine Corps, (as a very rare article,) to which he would invite the particular attention of such gentlemen, who belong to that corps, as it will be found to be a very superior material.

All orders received from distant parts of the country (containing a draft or suitable reference) will be as punctually attended to, as though the party ordering were present, and will be forwarded with the strictest confidence.

E. O. embraces the present opportunity of tendering his sincere acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have already favored him with their commands, and humbly solicits a continuation of those favors, for which he will ever feel grateful.

Jan. 7th.
SIEGE OF NEW ORLEANS.

[CONTINUED.]

It is, at all times, difficult graphically to describe the operations of a battle—to trace the combination of the movements, to present to the reader distinctly the prominent and subordinate parts of the action. But we cannot forbear expressing our sentiments and approval of the mode which the officers used in attacking Fort Jackson. With their usual sagacity, and above all to avoid the confusion so closely connected with an attempt to narrate, in succession, circumstances occurring simultaneously. And the task is still more discouraging, when the confusing officers mingled in the mêlée, instead of carrying on their operations agreeably to the principles of scientific warfare. We shall merely give the features of this irregular but spirited conflict, and pass on to the results of the campaign.

The armed brig was within musket shot of the bank, and her guns swept the whole plain. The British forces were gathered round their fires, reposing on ground, and as shortly as possible to advance from the fire. These forces were at length extinguished and order restored; but probably after the loss of one hundred men, killed and wounded by this extraordinary naval effort. Captain Cooke says, in his spirited account of the battle after half a mile was gained, driving the troops into the most dire confusion, which caused a tenfold panic during the darkness, and the confusion beggered all description. No man could be in a condition to form a line when sufficiently advanced, as it is well known that an alignment is preserved with much difficulty by new troops. By a misapprehension, however, of one of the principal officers, this was attempted to be formed on the river side, but that part of the troops beyond the immediate observation of General Jackson, attacked a forward movement with an extended front. At this place the river encroached upon the plain, and the consequence was that the army became curved, and in fact so far broken, that detachments were forced to come to the front, and slide between their friends, and enemies, and exposed to the fire of both. The effect of the most important operations; and the darkness of the night prevented the application of the proper remedy.

Still, however, both parties were soon warmly engaged, and the British fell back before their assailants. The scene was, no doubt, an extraordinary one. It was at this time between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, and the last rays of twilight had disappeared. A dump fog was advancing and enveloping the ground, but, and extending over the plain, through the objects, as it approached, in almost impenetrable darkness. The opposing forces had met, and were contending in a mortal struggle, guided in the attack by the sound of their adversaries' guns. General Keane says, in his official dispatch—"A more extraordinary conflagration, perhaps never occurred; absolutely hand to hand, both officers and men. The field was intersected by many marshes, fordable, to the front of the British army, but not to the rear of the American, the operations were continually affected by the interruptions which those occasioned. The combustible smoke the same language, and during this eventful night friends and foes were intermingled, without discernible character of each other till it was made known by actual contact, and announced by the death stroke. Under these circumstances, and with the occurrence of every variety of incident which a small collection of men has, which we have not time to describe, the British were driven from their positions, and gradually yielded a mile of ground.

While these operations were in progress, General Coffee and Captain Schaw, with the pickets under Captain Hallen and Captain Schaw, and that those officers and their respective pickets conducted themselves with firmness, and checked the enemy for a considerable time; but renewing their attack with a large
force, and pressing at these points, Colonel Thornton justly observed that "we move upon the whole corps," namely, the 95th and 85th regiments. That the outpost of Captain Hallen was not maintained by that officer, is also admitted by General Keane. He says that the enemy made a last effort, and for his army to retire in line, and we in all the advanced posts. He then proceeds to describe how, by the exactions of Colonel Thornton, the Americans were finally repulsed.

There is little, by this system of rhodomantade—by exciting ourselves and depressing our adversaries. If eighty men of the British army could cut General Jackson and his whole force, what censure is strong enough for a commander, and for his army to retire in line, and we in all the advanced posts. This panegyric upon a portion of the force, at the expense of the residue, is akin to the fortunate solution, by which our English conquerors accounted, during the late war, for the advance upon the river, and the retreat of Sir Henry Clinton's army from New York. That the British were victorious over those wooden bulwarks whose thunders had so long "quelled the floods below," they said, and no doubt believed, that the crews of the American ships were composed of Englishmen; thus complacently claiming the credit of the victory, which side sover brought it, without reflecting, that if a crew composed of Englishmen, in an American ship, could conquer a similar crew in an English ship, the result would have been different, efficient, and decisive, and experience of the officers; and as these were native Americans, their character and services must be a treasure of which we have a right to be proud.

Tellers of this kind allow us to know, and we do upon the best information, that the poquet in question was stationed at the intersection of the main road running along the bank of the Mississippi, and one of the numerous ditches, which exist, and used to save the water, would otherwise destroy the hopes of the planter upon this fertile plain. The principal part of the guard were in the ditch, and protected by them and by a slight post and rail fence. Some of them, however, were probably advanced in front in a manner to see the movements of the approaching enemy. When that part of the American army under the immediate personal direction of General Jackson, amounting to about three hundred men, instead of three thousand, who was in the rear, and on whose approach, the British observed an approach of the enemy, the poquet opened its fire upon the advancing soldiers, and immediately fell back to the next ditch, about one hundred and fifty yards in the rear of the former. The Americans then charged, and they did very Creditable service. The fire was almost harmless, and the order to charge was immediately given and obeyed. When, however, the advancing column gained the second ditch, where the poquet was not so efficient, it was met by five killed and wounded several men, and disabled two of the artillerist horses employed in drawing the guns. This circumstance occasioned a pause. The two guns were闺蜜ed, and another column upon the enemy, who again yielded their position, and sought safety in retreat. It was at this moment that Colonel Thornton reinforced the discomfited guard, as described by General Keane, with the 85th and 95th regiments, and assisted the British in the van of the British operations at this point. And here then succeeded one of the sharpest conflicts which marked this eventful night. Here it was that the combatants were intimidated, assailed, and defeated; and the principal disposition of the American forces was taken up by the American army, and the British did not take, but in the early periods of history, and many a deed of valor abjured by the darkness of the night and by the grave.

But we are concerned here about that moment, when the British gave way, and occupied the position we have before described, where they were protected, as in a redoubt, by a double bank or levee.

The tidings, when they had been sent on the first intelligence of the approach of the enemy to the Chef Mentour, to ascertain whether they probably contemplated any operations upon that line of communication, returned during the engagement, but it was so late that no demonstration was in contemplation. General Carroll was immediately ordered to move down his troops from the position he occupied, and General Jackson determined to renew the attack with vigour. In the morning, he opened a communication with General Coffee, that considerable reinforcements had been received by the enemy during the night, and that he had probably their whole army before him, of whose actual strength he was ignorant. He was informed by the British that the prospects of guarding the great artery of more than half the Union, could best be executed by assuming a defensive position, and putting nothing more to hazard than the progress of circuses might require. The enemy had received a salutary lesson, and his own troops had been taught, that they might successfully contend with those disciplined warriors, the prestige of whose glory was now destroyed. He gave an order to distribute, moral and physical, to him. To them it was fraught with the most disastrous consequences.

The next morning, therefore, at dawn, he fell back unmoled to a position about two miles higher up the Mississippi, near the place the army and the river approached nearest to each other and where it was thought the approach would be the shortest and most tenable. General Hinds, with about three hundred militia, dragoons and infantry, was left near the field of battle, and possession of a place where the Mississippi, about six hundred feet wide, where they remained unobstructed till the morning of the 25th, when they retired before General Packham, who moved out with his whole force. And yet Captain Cooke was not a victory, what would have been a defeat? We suppose nothing short of the annihilation of their whole army, would have effectuated the purposes of the British army.

Not by its necessary effects upon the series of military operations, but by its moral influence upon the invaders and invading. It is evident, in taking a retrospective view of the disposition of American forces with published accounts of the descent on Louisiana with a high, perhaps not too high, confidence in its own prowess; but with a thorough contempt for its adversaries. They forgot the cautious maxim, use the force of the enemy, as a deterrent to the opposite nation, and that we allow them to feel the weight of our forces.

The British army, so far as our occupation, remarked, that as the Americans had never yet dared to attack, there is no great probability of their doing so on the present occasion. And in the course of his narrative, this remark, of which he thinks the result of the campaign furnished a practical illustration, that this winter was near to be decided, and left to be captured at the will and pleasure of the dilatory. The American army shut themselves up in New Orleans, or taken a position below the city, and the British army, in the interval of their movements, events, skill, discipline, and experience must have done their work, and sealed the fate of the country. The great object, therefore, of the American General, was to teach the British army the value of象棋, while his own troops might gradually acquire confidence in themselves, and their leader. That the plan was successful, is evident from the fact, that during four precious hours, by the British, the army was kept within their lines, and were employed in the necessary communications with their fleet, whence heavy guns were brought, to destroy or drive off the little brig which continued to resist them with its iron messenger.

This action cost the Americans two hundred and thirteen in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and La Tour states that the British official report acknowledges a loss of three hundred and five. The return we have not seen.

The battle was engaged immediately behind the race or flame of a mill, which was supplied with water from the Mississippi. The river, at this time, though falling, was fortunately higher than the natural, and was swollen by the rains, so that the town was overflowed by which the swamp was inundated, and the front and left of the American position partially secured. In about a week, however, this advantage was lost by the subsidence of the water.

Every effort of the American General and his army was now directed to the construction of such defences as time and their position allowed. The troops were indefatigable in their labours, and the destruction of the bridge gave them confidence. A rampart of earth was thrown up on the northern bank of the mill race, and this was strengthened from day to day. The pressure of circumstances led to the execution of an extraordinary expedient. The plain was a dead level, saturated with water, and it was almost impossible to procure earth with sufficient facility. Bales of cotton were brought from New Orleans, and placed upon
Survey of the Coast.
SECOND REPORT OF MR. HASSLER.

Report upon the Works executed for the Survey of the Coast of the United States, upon the Laws of 1832, and their junction with the War of 1812, in 1817, by and under the direction of F. R. Hassler.

1. That great part of the work for the Survey of the Coast which has been executed since the renewed law of 1832, is grounded upon the work done in 1817, under the first original law of 1807. Therefore, in this first public report, of a more full and general character, which I have the occasion to render, it is necessary to go back to that earlier period, in order to give a proper view of the state of the work, its systematic connection, and its bearings in every respect, so much the more as the circumstances of the interruption, in 1818, precluded me from the presentation of the full report, which was just then in preparation.

2. I may be allowed to suppose the principles upon which the work is to be executed as sufficiently known; as well from the mathematical elements that must guide such a work in general, as by the plans that have been so repeatedly discussed and approved, upon all the occasions that circumstances have presented for their full consideration, and the test of the public approbation, that they have passed.

3. It is, therefore, rather my task here to show how these plans have hitherto been followed, to state the results that have been obtained, up to the present time, and to show their consequences.

4. The first distribution of a country into regular geometrical figures, that will approach its form the nearest, and under the most advantageous circumstances, to procure accuracy in the survey of it, requires the union of a detail knowledge of localities and theoretical principles, which is in general foreign to the habitual knowledge of the country, in respect to its civil connections; the surveyor or geographer, who are employed by no other but his personal inspection of the localities.

5. The general outline of the Coast of the United States presents, in the neighborhood of New York, a considerable angle between the main directions, easterly and southerly, and in some measure a basin, over which lines may be laid and determined, between the surrounding elevations fronting these two main directions, and thereby furnishing proper base-lines for the continuance of the works; though, therefore, I extended my first reconnoitring as far south as the Chesapeake Bay, I was ultimately, for the beginning of my work, arrested particularly by the decided advantages of that locality.

6. Guided by the idea, that behind the straight ridge of the Palisades, in New Jersey, bordering the Hudson river, above New York, a straight valley was likely to be found, that would present the necessary first element of any survey, namely, a nearly level base-line, of sufficient length to serve as ground to the triangulation, I directed my attention to the same view; in the valley called English Neighborhood, of which I made a detailed survey in the spring of 1817, in order to give it the best location that the ground would admit of, and actually measured the distance between Vreeland's and Cherry Hill, as more favorable than any locality that I had visited before the same time.

7. As habitual for such kind of works, under the expectation of taking the best advantage of the nearer investigation of the country, and not to make, at the very outset, expenses that might be more advantageously put upon a better line, this base was measured in a preliminary manner, with a chain of twenty links, of one metre each, constructed under my direction, by which it was
OUND TO BE 9448.15 METRES, CORRESPONDING TO ABOUT 30,999.6 FEET. I ALSO MEASURED


10. THOUGH IN EXTENSIVE SURVEYS IT IS HABITUAL TO MEASURE A VERIFICATION BASE ONLY AT A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE FROM THE FIRST BASE, I CONSIDERED IT, ON THE CONTRARY, OF IMPORTANCE IN MY CASE TO HAVE A VERIFICATION AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE. THIS CONSIDERATION TOGETHER WITH THE EASINESS WITH WHICH THE BASE-LINES MEASURED IN ENGLISH NEIGHBOURHOOD, WHICH FORMED THEM, AND FORMS AS YET, THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF THE WHOLE TRIANGULATION. THEREFORE, A SECOND OR VERIFICATION BASE WAS MEASURED IN DECEMBER, 1817, UPON THE SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND, BETWEEN A POINT NEAR THE NARRAGANS, AND ANOTHER NEAR GRAVESEND BEACH.

11. THE LENGTH OF THIS LINE WAS FOUND 7755 METRES, OR 25443½ FEET ENGLISH. THE RESULTS OF THREE DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS OF THE TRIANGLES, CARRIED OUT UPON IT, FALLING ALL WITHIN TWENTY FEET OF A TEN-METRE BASE (OR LESS THAN EIGHT INCHES) OF THE DISTANCE MEASURED.

12. BECAUSE OF THE FRESHNESS OF THE BASE-LINES, I HAD NOT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WORK SUCH SATISFACTION, AS TO ALLOW MYSELF TO SUFFICIENTLY AUTHORIZED TO USE MY BASE-LINES OF ENGLISH NEIGHBOURHOOD AS A PRELIMINARY STANDARD FOR MY WORK.

AS THIS COINCIDENCE IS GREATER THAN USUAL IN COMMON GEOGRAPHICAL OPERATIONS, I CONSIDERED MYSELF ALSO ALLOWED TO PROCEED UPON THE WORK AS SOAR OBTAINED THE DETAIL SURVEY OF NEW YORK HARBOR FOR THE NEXT SUMMER, AS I PROPOSED IN MY LETTER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1817. THE GREAT COINCIDENCE OF SUMS OF THE ANGLES OF THE TRIANGLES WITH THAT REQUIRED BY THEORY, CAME EQUALLY IN SUPPORT OF THIS SATISFACTORY RESULT.

13. THE WHOLE OF THE OBSERVATIONS COLLECTED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1817, I HAD, OF COURSE, TO SUBMIT TO THE NECESSARY REDUCTIONS, CALCULATIONS, AND CLEARING UP OF THE RESULTS, DURING THE ENDING WINTER.


14. WHILE I WAS ENGAGED IN THESE CALCULATIONS, THE LAW OF 1818 PUT AN END TO MY FURTHER AFFAIR IN THE WORK; ONLY IN MARCH, I WOULD HAVE SENT A REPORT UPON MY WORK, THAT WOULD CERTAINLY HAVE BEEN SATISFACTORY; AS I STATED IN MY LETTER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF 9TH APRIL, 1818, WRITTEN IN ANSWER TO THAT ANNOUNCING TO ME THE DISPOSITIONS THAT LED TO THE BREAKING UP OF THE WORK. IN CONSEQUENCE OF WHICH, I WOULD HAVE CONTINUED THE WORK IN ALL THE JOURNALS, BOOKS, INSTRUMENTS, AND OTHER APPURTenANCES OF THE SURVEY, TOGETHER WITH AN UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATION UPWARDS OF $80,000.

15. IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE STATIONS OF A WORK OF THE NATURE OF THE COAST SURVEY SHOULD BE USED THREE TIMES, AND IN MANY OTHERS TO WHICH THE DETERMINATIONS MADE BY IT WILL SERVE AS FUNDAMENTAL UNITS. THEREFORE I HAD CAUSED HOLLOW TRUNCATED CONES OF STONE TO BE MADE, WHICH WERE SUNK UNDERGROUND AT THE STATION-POINTS, DEEP ENOUGH TO BE SHELTERED FROM ANY INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL ELEVATION OR DEPRESSION; THEY WERE WELL CENTERED TO THE STATIONS, SO THAT ONE HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW, EACH POLE CAN BE PLACED IN THEM, TO SERVE AT ANY TIME EQUALLY AS AT FIRST, AS, BY THEIR NATURE, THEY WILL REMAIN UNDEFEATED FOR CENTURIES. WHERE THE STATION-POLE FELL UPON A SOLID ROCK, I CAUSED A HOLE, OF ABOUT TWO INCHES IN DIAMETER, SEVEN OR EIGHT INCHES DEEP, TO BE DRILLED AT THE STATION-POINT, AND THE POLE INSERTED WITH SUCH TIGHTNESS AS TO EQUALLY SERVE TO INDICATE THE EXACT POINT OF THE STATION. AN EXACT DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCALITY OF THE STATION MUST, OF COURSE, FORM A PORTION OF THE JOURNAL OF EACH STATION, TO GUIDE IN THE DISCOVERY OF THE POINT AT ANY FUTURE TIME.


17. THIS PECULIARITY OF THE LAW OF 1832 I HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED, AS StATED ALREADY IN ONE OF MY LETTERS TO THE DEPARTMENT, AS INTENDED TO PREVAIL A MORE DIRECT AND SEPARATE PROPOSITION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROPER NATIONAL SURVEY, THAN THE ONE DIRECTED TO THE COAST SURVEY, AND PROPERLY ADAPTED TO THE STANDING AS WELL AS TO THE PROPOSED NAVIGATION NATIONS THAT HAVE A NAVY, FOR WHICH SUCH AN ESTABLISHMENT IS AN ABSOLUTE REQUISITE.

18. IN TAKING UP THE WORK AGAIN IN 1832, IT WAS OF COURSE PROPER TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF WHAT HAD BEEN DONE IN 1817, AS BASE OF THE OPERATIONS TO BE MADE UNDER THE NEW LAW, ITS FOUNDATION BEING GOOD, AND ITS PRINCIPAL POINTS ASCERTAINABLE, BY THE PRECAUTION TAKEN, AS STATED ABOVE; THE PROPER ACCRETION AND ECONOMY OF THE WORK, AND GOOD PRINCIPLES, EQUALLY INDICATED THAT COURSE, IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER.

19. THE FIRST OPERATION WAS THEREFORE TO UNCOVER AGAIN THE STATION-POINTS OF THE WORK OF 1817, AND TO REPLACE SIGNALS UPON ALL THE ESSENTIAL POINTS; THESE WERE EASILY DISCOVERED, AND SIGNALS PLACED UNON THEM THE SAME KIND AS FORMERLY USED, NAMELY, TRUNCATED CONES OF SKEET-FIN, ELEVATED UPON POLES; ONLY TWO OF THEM, NEEDED ONLY AT SOME FUTURE PERIOD FOR THE SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF THE SURVEY, AND NOT NEEDED BY THE ASSOCIATES WHO VISITED THE PLACES, BUT WILL CERTAINLY BE FOUND WHEN MORE SPECIALLY NEEDED.

20. THE LINE BETWEEN WEST MOUNTAIN, NEAR PATTERSON, NEW JERSEY, TO THE BAY, AS FAR AS THE SITE OF BRONX HARBOR, UPON LONG ISLAND, HAD BEEN DETERMINED IN 1817 TO SERVE FOR THIS PURPOSE; THEREFORE I RECONNOITRED IN THE FALL OF 1832, AND EVEN IN THE WINTER, THROUGH A PART OF THE LONG ISLAND HILLS, AND OVER THE ELEVATIONS OF CONNECTICUT, THAT HAVE THOSE OF LONG ISLAND CONSTANTLY IN VIEW; AND THOUGH IN THE VARIOUS INTERVALS WHERE THEY PRESENT, ALL THE INFORMATION THAT I RECEIVED FROM THE INHABITANTS APPEARED CONTRARY TO SUCCESS, I WAS SO FORTUNATE AS TO FIND A SERIES OF FIVE TO SEVEN HILLS CONNECTED....
domestic intelligence.

the naval annual, for 1836.—this, we believe, is a new competitor for the public favor. there is only one qualified to challenge the highest admiration. it contains two nautical stories; the first, having the general title of "the pirate," is divided into seventeen chapters, each, in fact, constituting a distinct tale; the other is called "the three cutters," and is in like manner divided into distinct chapters; and all these are written by capt. marryatt, the editor of the day, whose pet simple, jacob faithful, and japhet in search of his father, have gone through more editions, probably, than any modern work of fiction, not excepting even the novels of bulwer. the illustrations, in number, are from designs by the famous stanfield, and worthy of his great name. they are all, of course, nautical subjects, unless we may except the frontispiece, which is a full length portrait of capt. marryatt himself; and a very decent looking gentleman he is, too. we beg leave to commend the naval annual to the lovers of excellent reading and superb engravings. in subject and production it surprised and delighted the publishers and original of all the annuals. it is published by the longmans in london, and by desilver, thomas & co. in philadelphia.—new york com. ade.

our interests in the pacific.—we find by referring to correct data, that there are at the present time, not far from two hundred ships, measuring about 800 tons, whose crews consist of 2,500 men, and the aggregate of whose cargoes to say nothing of cost of ships and outfits is, at least 200,000 barrels of sperm oil, worth nearly six millions of dollars. more than one half of this property is in the hands of new bedford merchant princes, in charge of our own immediate relatives and friends, either on the bosom of the pacific, or on its way home.

under these circumstances it is not surprising that the citizens of this town, of nantucket, new london, beg harbor, &c., feel a deep and trembling interest in relation to the result of the difficulties which now exist between this country and france. this immense property on the pacific ocean imperiously demands the careful protection of our navy, and while we entertain no doubt that a fair proportion of the naval force is assigned to this important post, we cannot but regret its insufficiency in case a serious rupture should take place. the increase of the navy of this country has long been a favorite measure in congress; but from some cause, to us not apparent, has been stumped over from time to time, for the purpose of reaching other matters which seemed to be of less importance to the country.—new bedford gazette.

the military fancy ball of tuesday night was a brilliant affair—indeed, it might with propriety be said, the most brilliant that has ever been witnessed in this city. the whole extent of the stage, as well as the large space comprised within the circle of the boxes, was converted into a grand dancing saloon, elegantly and appropriately decorated. it is supposed that the number of ladies and gentlemen present was from two to three thousand, the larger portion of whom were generally on the floor at one time, while the remainder occupied the tiers of box-
en. Rich and tasteful fancy dresses were worn by a considerable number, but among the gentlemen the gay and gorgeous uniforms of the military greatly predominated. The spectacle presented to the eye when ranging from the entrance of the ball room across its entire extent, and taking in a single view some fifteen hundred or two thousand persons in the most splendid attire of both sexes, was truly splendid. The Managers deserve no little praise for the happy manner in which all their arrangements were planned and carried out. Among the visitors were Major General Macomber, of the U.S. Army, Major Van Buren, Col. Boothe, of the Marine Corps, and Earl Belkire.—Baltimore American, Jan. 7.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MILITARY AND NAVAL EVENTS.—We published yesterday, the list of officers of this praiseworthy association, recently elected. We alluded several weeks ago to its objects. They are excepted to intrain and associations of a similar character, where is as follows:—"The objects of this Society shall be, the collection, preservation and publication, from time to time (under the authority of the Society,) of documents, historical reminiscences, biographies, anecdotes, and other matters illustrating or calculated to illustrate the history of the United States, North America, and more especially of events connected with the war of the revolution and of the late war with Great Britain; with a view to hand down to posterity the memorable events of said wars, to award to its active friends and their coadjutors the honor and credit to which their devotion and services to their country entitle them; to preserve, in a form the history of the merits and achievements of distinguished American patriots, statesmen, officers, soldiers and seamen of the army and navy of the United States." All persons of full age and good character who shall subscribe to the constitution of the Society within six months after its adoption, contribute the sum of two dollars, and agree to pay the same amount annually, may be considered original members. The members are clas sified in "resident members," "corresponding members," to be admitted after they have contributed to the objects of the society by the communication of original papers and documents, and "honorary members," to consist only of those who have either distinguished themselves in the military or naval service of the country, or who from official station or public consideration, shall be deemed worthy of the honor. It is but justice to state, that this excellent association owes its existence to the exertions of the Hon. Thomas Hertell of this city. He was, we believe, the originator of the plan for its formation, and it is to be attributed to his exertions, more than to any other man, that the Society has been organized. It is formed on the most liberal principles. The spirit of exclusiveness—a spirit too often inadmissible in military circles—is excluded from its councils. Every man of reputable character and intelligence may become a member.—Seeking as it does, to collect information from every quarter where it may possibly be found, it acts on the just principle of admitting among its members all who can contribute to the information of the important subjects to which it is devoted. We trust that the proposing respectable men in its transactions will soon be published.—N. Y. Times.

WHOLE-HEARTEDNESS OF A SAILOR.—During the delivery of a sermon by Rev. Baron Stow, before the Fatherless and Widows' Society, in Boston, on Sabbath evening last, an incident occurred which illustrated the whole-heartedness that is so characteristic of the mariner. We were not a little amused, in witnessing the effect which this discourse had upon the minds of these men of a warm-hearted, but weather beaten son of old Neptune, who happened to be seated near us. When the box was approaching, he pulled out an old rusty purse, containing a two dollar bill and some odd change, and prepared to deposit his air; remarking rather roughly, that he was very poor; but the nonchalant pleased to have a sailor had as much feeling as the best of "m. "Besides," said he, "who knows but my Kate will one day need a lift!"—American Traveller.

The New Bedford Gazette learns from the master of a ship just from the Pacific, that three French Whalemen (one of them the John Jack) are cruising about in the South Seas in pursuit of whales, having on board a crew of sixty men, including eighteen guns on board, of which there is a surgeon, a chaplain, &c. &c. and that they are making boast of the islands, that as soon as they hear that war is declared, they will whip the oil out of our Yankee whale ships, and are in the fullest confidence of being so far at least, right. It is said that they have been openly told, and may be true. No one, however, believes that these French vessels were fitted out for the purpose of which they boast. Nothing is more common, says the Gazette, for the French and English vessels—whale ships—to carry a number of guns and their necessary tackle in the hold, to be drawn out for use at any moment.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Paris, November 18.

The Constitutionel sees with much pleasure the equipment of a fleet of 17 ships of the line and 18 frigates ordered by the Government, because, although a war is wanted, it may be for another object than the extension of the French navy, or the proposed invasion of the United States. It is right that France should know that she is not unprepared for whatever may happen. The people of the two countries will not plunge rashly into war, and the slow forms of constitutional governments are a sure prevention of the vanity of their leaders involving the countries in the perils of war. The Constitutionel believes that when a country is prepared in every sea, to demand reparation for any outrage that may be committed on her dignity, and the force above mentioned will be considered as a sufficient indication of her intention. At the same time, France must not forget that in the American navy she would find a formidable antagonist, and that she obtained many successes in the last war even against England.

From Galigalini's Messenger, 10th Nov.

The Courrier Francais says that the fleet fitting out at Brest is intended for the event of a war with America, and that the representations of French diplomacy will have much more force when backed by such preparations as these. It seems, as affairs now stand, that war is the only possible solution of the question. The French Ministers have been in the wrong for subscribing to a disad vantageous treaty, and for not preparing the incident addressed to the nation till it was felt by the Chambers. The American President, on the other side, has left nothing undone towards inflaming the pride of his country, speculating on the chances of a war for the continuance of a military party in America. The two people have no interest in another war, and are equally happy with it. The independence of the United States is the result, no doubt, of a great national resolution firmly maintained; but without the assistance of France, the rising freedom of the Union would never have been supported. It is ungrateful therefore, in the Americans, within fifty years from the glorious compact made between the two nations to attack France. When this country sided in the settlement of a new country, both for commerce and for liberty, on the other side of the Atlantic, it was a work, not only of generosity, but also of profound policy; it was the forming a reserve against all monopolies of power, either in peace or in war. To give the United States the means of increasing its power without the sanction of the French court would therefore be to oppose the principle of this policy: it would be to weaken France while under the fire of Russia and Prussia. On the one hand, the Minister cannot ask the payment of the money from the Chambers without having obtained the explanations required, and, on the other, France should not be too difficult as to the terms of the treaty, which have not yet been decided. But if, notwithstanding the conciliatory but firm disposition of France, hostilities should break out, the twenty-five millions in question will become the pledge upon which French commerce will have to depend for the losses it may sustain.

The Constitutionel says that looking at the existing relations of the various Powers, it is impossible to say exactly what is the destination of the armaments of France. The Russian Autocrat seems to be trying to prevent
western Europe, and applies the rod to it on the back of the Municipality of Warsaw. The language of the statesmen of England becomes every day more and more hostile towards the dangerous enemy who holds the keys of the Danzicellis.

The debates reverberates its attacks, and a squadron in the Baltic is talked of. These are terrible uncertainties in the air! The political tribune will open in the presence of facts of immense importance! Political indifference will be a want of patriotism! The same journal also reminds its readers that, in the case of a war with America, twenty-five millions will form a sufficient guaranty against the want of which commercial existence in this country.

The Messenger contains an article on Algiers, quoting a letter received from there, in which, however, no intelligence of importance is to be found. It merely contains claims of the military character of the colony, at which the indigenous inhabitants are displeased; and those who came from France with the intention and means of settling up useful establishments in the colony are disheartened. The projected expedition against Abd-el-Kader, though so much applauded by everybody, will be useful in its results to nobody except the arms contractors and the purveyors; and, although there is no doubt of the success of the expedition, if they are not a means of compelling an enemy to action, yet the easiest way of overcoming Abd-el-Kader would have been by using against him methods similar to those employed by him against France, and by leading to rival chiefs the execution of a vengeance that is below the dignity of this country.

The Constitution of 19th November in an able article introduces the following observations:—The American affair which has remained so long a time in a kind of diplomatic confusion, now assumes a more serious aspect. The respective representatives of the two States have withdrawn. The official relations have ceased. Attempts made by England to bring the armed and equipped, in six commissioned in ports; 7 frigates of 44 guns, of which two are armed and equipped and five commissioned in ports or under repair; 8 frigates of 35 guns, all armed and equipped; 10 sloops of from 15 to 24 guns, of which five are armed and equipped; and some armed and equipped, and 9 schooners, all armed and equipped. This makes a total of 35 ships; and we have reason to believe that this amount is incorrect, and that at this moment the United States have at least 65 armed vessels in the rest of the Mediterranean. But, as we shall immediately show, even this number is insufficient to contend with the naval force of France.

Neither can we admit that in a battle, frigate to frigate, of equal force, the advantage must necessarily be with the American. What rendered us inferior to the English at Aboukir and Trafalgar, in a great measure, was the brilliant tactics of Nelson, the Napoleon of the seas; and the comradeship of the Commanders of the British Fleet on these occasions. We have always been victorious in engagements ship to ship of equal force, and this will not be the case in future. This point established, let us compare our naval force with those of the United States.

We have at this moment in the Mediterranean, 1 first rate ship of 120 guns, 3 third rates of 80 or 90 guns, 5 fourth rates of 74 guns; total, 8 ships of the line.

We have also in the same seas, 6 frigates, namely, 1 of 60 guns, 4 of 44 guns, 1 of 28 guns, 8 sloops of 14 guns, 12 schooners of 6 guns, 1 cutter, 1 gun boat, 7 other ships, 8 transports, and 11 steam vessels; making a total of 151 guns; and 1 first rate, 1 second rate, 1 third rate, and 1 eighth rate in the core, 2 first rate ships of the line, 1 second rate, 2 second rates, and 1 third rate frigate, in all 7; 5 sloops, and 1 schooner as advice boat; 2 brigs of 20 guns, 4 of 18 guns, and 1 drak 6 guns; 1 timber bark, 4 schooner in port, and 12 steam vessels. These make the total of 50 ships in the core, and carrying the general total to 119.

The Electeur of Toulon of November 25th contains the following article:

If we are well informed, a telegraphic express has brought orders to the electeur to attack Algiers immediately on war establishment, the ships of the line Algeria, 84 guns, Scipion, 82, and the frigate Arteumet, 52.

The express further states that these ships are destined to form part of the squadron of observation. According to all appearances, this squadron is going to be sent on the ocean, and to hold itself ready to act against the Americans.

We approve with all our hearts, this measure, to which our wishes have long pointed, and which we have recommended at least eight months ago. It will arouse all our maritime population, and give them to understand, that, from this day forth, every man must hold himself prepared to go to war. Let us then survey the consequences this war will cost her. Our claims to redress are as clear as day—our demands are perfectly just and reasonable; and if the war be conducted with all the vigor that may be expected from such a leader as Admiral Duperré, success is certain. At all events, we cannot prepare ourselves too seriously, or too soon. It is on this account that we approve the measure which has just been determined on, and that we hope to see it extended to the whole fleet.

From the London Courier of Nov. 11.

We have quoted from Galigambi an account of the naval preparations at Toulon, which are there ascribed wholly to the necessity for being prepared for the utmost resistance at Algiers; but some of the Paris papers connect these preparations with the state of the American question, and indicate that the French fleet is preparing to meet the Americans. The Messenger even hints that a project is entertained of occupying the Balearic Islands, in order to deprive the squadrons of the United States of all refuge in the Mediterranean. This is one of the moonshine projects ascribed to the French Ministry by its opponents, in the hope of exciting the jealousy and ill will of the United States. The Balearic Islands belong to Spain, and France would no more think of occupying them than of occupying Cudiz.

Extract of a letter of Nov. 4th from Toulon. "Our maritime arsenal is in a high state. Several ships are being repaired with activity, and the Galatea, which has already received a part of her guns, will shortly put to sea. No more is said of dismantling the Nestor and Triton, which remain in the harbor. The fifth, sixth, and seventh companies of the first regiment of Engineers are still in town. We have just received a half battery of artillery, and two companies of African Chasseurs are expected. All that we hear to-day is that the Government is aiming to have in readiness vessels and troops to reinforce, in case of need, the expeditionary army of Africa, for we must not dissemble the fact that although Marshal Clausel has spies among the tribes of Algiers, yet it is impossible for him to have any certain data relative to the number of the enemy, a fact the Emperor of Austria is well aware of, and to which his minister has not divided his partisans into different corps, in order to compel us to disband our forces.

Post's script.—I learn this instant that the Triton and some other ships have received orders to prepare for their departure, and will, it is said, sail to-morrow morning. Their destination is not known; but it is observed that the Government is going to employ the company to come to America, since the Emir of Morocco has not divided his partisans into different corps, in order to compel us to disband our forces.

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PARTS, NOV. 19.

Vice Admiral de Mackau is appointed to the command of a squadron now being fitted out at Brest for the protection of French commerce in the Antilles and the American Seas.

The Paris Moniteur of December 1st, contains under its official head:

Two ordinances of November 29th. One of which nominates Mons. the Vice-Admiral Mackau Governor of Martinique.

Article 1st. Mons. the Vice-Admiral Baron Mackau, Governor of Martinique, will take the command of the squadron of observation, which is under orders to rendezvous at the West Indies.
From Gallipoli's Messenger.


The Journal du Havre, of Saturday, has the following:

"An extensive promotion was to have taken place in the North Sea on the 1st of January next, Governor King has manifested the desire not to sign the promotion unless a war with the United States should arise to give a greater degree of interest to the measure."

The French Army.—Under the Empire the General Officers of the French army wore coats of two kinds; one a full dress richly embroidered, and the other only slightly so. After the Revolution of July, the full dress uniform was discontinued at the request of the general officers, and military taste became more simple. At the present time, being desirous of surrounding the service with more pomp, it has been ordered that the general officer shall have four different uniforms, viz.:—a full dress coat for court, varying for boots, pantaloons, or silk stockings. Their undress uniform is reserved for review, a costume formerly worn on day parades, and an Austrian great coat for the morning and the field. The waist belt and feathered cocked hat are strictly worn with all the four uniforms.

The London Chronicle earnestly proposes that the naval force of Great Britain should be augmented, if the probability of a war between France and the United States should increase.

Whale Fishery Statistics.—Our hardy countrymen, who braved the Arctic regions, and the war against the monsters of the deep on the very confines of Chaos and Old Night, have again, we regret to say, been unsuccessful in their exertions. Up to the date of the most recent advices, few vessels had captured more than one fish; others were entirely clean, and worse than all, two of the seventy ships on the station, the Lee and Isabella, were lost early in the season, while endeavoring to push through some lane in the ice to the east or west, in which was always a chance of some vessel having made a voyage to the far North since the time she was commanded by captain (now Sir John) Ross; and the public will recollect, not without interest, that it was her late commander, that young navigator, with his nephew and party, while escaping their weary way in open boats, after escaping from the horrors of Boothia Felix. As whales are generally from 260 to 400 tons burden, the loss of property, is, of course, considerable; but the crews of both vessels escaped, as generally happens in regions where it is much easier to find refuge on continents of ice than to range the solid land.

While about to commit these remarks to paper, an intelligent friend called, who has a deep stake in the Whaling company, and from whom we learned the following particulars: the whole of the whaling ships generally reach the barrier ice about the middle of May; at which time it is firm in many directions as the rocks themselves; but there are also so many masses floating about, that all the masters can do is to keep cruising in clear water awaiting some specially favorable occasion. Their footing is materially rugged and slippery; but their shoes are adapted to furbies so herculean, and they do not much complain of the service provided they find continuous water way. But herein consists the great danger; for if the wind blow strongly from the sea, fields embracing miles on miles of ice are put in motion, which, as they approach and touch the narrow gap, seize the helpless vessel with all the force of a thousand vies, and crush her oaken ribs with as much ease as the human hand crushes an egg shell. That the Lee and Isabella perished in this manner, we have no doubt whatever; and, amidst a whole host of other dangers, this, we believe, is the most terrible. Why, in the words of the Boer of Greenland, and in still higher latitudes. But occasionally careful observation enables experienced seamen to meet the coming crisis, by cutting a temporary dock out of solid ice, which protects them from the wind and the rash, and renders them secure until some contrary change in the elements throws their prison door open; and as this operation must be repeated wherever circumstances demand the exertion, the reader may form some idea of the labors of those who annually Glasses towards the great Northern deep; and looking to the great rigours of the climate, the occasional fury of the whales, the upsetting of boats, and other mishaps, well may they exclaim,

"Ye gentlemen of England, who live at home in ease, little, little do ye know the dangers of the seas."

With some exceptions in favor of individuals, and even companies, very little money has been made by whaling during the last six or seven years; nor is the trade prosecuted in any thing like the former extent. During the war, 500 vessels visited the North, by far the greater part of which were not under commission, but the whaling fleet this year has been reduced to 70 sail, and is likely to dwindle still further unless the profits of the trade increase.

—Dunroyle Courier.

Traces of Ancient Civilization among the South Sea Islands.—Amongst the Caroline Islands, only six weeks sail from Sydney, is Ascencio (about 11 deg. north latitude) discovered very lately by his Majesty's sloop of war Venus. Mr. Ong, now a resident of this colony, some years back remained there for several months, and we have our information from a friend, who conversed frequently with Mr. Ong on the subject.

On the above named island of Ascencio, the language of the inhabitants is more harmonious than in the other islands of the South Seas, a great many words ending with vowels. There are at the north-east end of the island, at a place called Tamen, ruins of a town, now only accessible by boats, the walls reaching to the steps of the houses. The walls are overgrown with bread, cocoa-nut and other ancient trees, and the ruins occupy a space of two miles and a half. The stones of these edifices are laid bed and quoin, exhibiting irrefutable traces of art far beyond the means of the present inhabitants. Some of the walls are twenty feet in length, by three to five each way, and no remains of cement appear. The walls have door and window places. The ruins are built of stone, which is different from that occurring in the immediate neighborhood. There is a mountain in the island, the rocks of which supplies with figures, and there are far greater mines of eight miles in the interior. The habits of these islands exhibit traces of a different social system; the women do not work exclusively, as is the custom in the other islands. After the meals, water is carried about by servants for washing hands, &c. Asked about the origin of these buildings, the inhabitants say, that they were built by a man who ascended from Heaven. —Hobart-town Courier.

Exploring Expedition—New South Wales.—Major Mitchell's exploring party, splendidly equipped, has left Bathurst, on the banks of the Murray, with the supplies, and, after resting three days, proceeded on their journey to a central spot, in the Boree country, from whence they will pursue a south-westward course to the Darling, Murrumbidgee, and other streams. This, and the depot, will form the first division of the work, when it is understood that the whole body will move off in a north-westward direction, where view of transversely intersecting the mountain barrier, is the residue of the great waters which are supposed to have their source amongst the interior mountains. The party are prepared for a year's absence, and for all the vicissitudes of weather and climate incidental to that protracted period. The men started in high spirits; most of them have been tried servants in the field service of the survey department, and

THE DARDANELLES.—A LATE LONDON PAPER GIVES THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION OF THE CELEBRATED FORTRESS WHICH GUARD THE ENTRANCE TO THE BLACK SEA:


LOSS OF A RUSSIAN 74.—ADVICE FROM PALAN, SHOWING THAT ON OCT. 25, THE RUSSIAN 74-GUN SHIP "CERNY" WAS CAST ON SHORE NEAR BORE, AND THAT THERE WERE NO HOPE OF GETTING HER OFF AGAIN. THE CREW AND THE SOLDIERS, WHO WERE TAKEN ON BOARD AT DUNKSTEAD, SUCCEEDED IN GETTING SAFE TO LAND.

WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1886.

THE LATE CAPTAIN J. SCHMUCH, U. S. A.—AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND, A RESOLUTION WAS PASSED, AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNOR TO PROCURE A SWORD, WITH SUITABLE DEVICES, TO BE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN J. SCHMUCH, OF THE ARMY, A NATIVE OF THAT STATE, FOR HIS GALANTRY AND SERVICES DURING THE LAST WAR.

SOON AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THAT RESOLUTION, AND BEFORE INTELLIGENCE OF IT COULD HAVE REACHED HIM, CAPTAIN SCHMUCH DIED AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FL., AFTER A LINGERING ILLNESS, HAVING SUFFERED MUCH FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN DEFENCE OF HIS COUNTRY.

AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, MR. ELY, CHAIRMAN OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE, DELIVERED A REPORT IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, STATING THAT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN SCHMUCH, IT WAS NOT THOUGHT NECESSARY TO PROCURE THE SWORD; AND UNDERSTANDING THAT HE HAD LEFT A WIDOW AND ONLY DAUGHTER, THEY SUGGEST AN APPROPRIATION BETTER SUITTED TO THE PRESENT CONDITION AND SITUATION OF THE FAMILY OF THE DECEASED.

THE REPORT CONCLUDES WITH A RESOLUTION WHICH WAS ADOPTED AND SENT TO THE SENATE FOR CONCURRENCE THAT THE GOVERNOR BE REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN THE VALUE OF THE SWORD, WHICH WAS DIRECTED TO BE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN S., AND TO DRAW UPON THE TREASURER OF THE WESTERN SHORE FOR THE AMOUNT THEREOF, AND PRESENT THE SAME TO ELLEN SCHMUCH, THE WIDOW, FOR THE USE AND EDUCATION OF CATHERINE SCHMUCH, HIS DAUGHTER AND ONLY CHILD.

FORT GIBSON.—A REFERENCE TO OUR OBITUARY HEAD WILL SHOW THAT ANOTHER OFFICER HAS SUFFERED A VICTIM TO THE INSULARITY OF THE CLIMATE AT FORT GIBSON; AND THE FACTS STATED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT, "THRU MUST SATISFY ALL REFLECTING MEN, THAT SUCH A SACRIFICE OF LIFE AS HAS BEEN MADE SINCE THAT POST WAS ESTABLISHED, CANNOT BE DEMANDED, UNLESS THE PARAMOUNT INTEREST OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY WOULD BE JEOPARDIZED BY A REMOVAL.

THERE IS NOTHING IN THE CONDITION OF OUR AFFAIRS ON THAT FRONTIER, WHICH CALLS FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF FORT GIBSON AT ITS PRESENT SITE, LONGER THAN ANOTHER, MORE SUITABLE, CAN BE SELECTED AND THE NECESSARY BUILDINGS PUT UP FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

EVEN WERE IT ADMITTED THAT THE LOCATION IS THE BEST THAT COULD BE FOUND, THE HEALTH AND LIVES OF THE ARMY SHOULD HAVE WEIGHT IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION OF REMOVAL OR CONTINUANCE; BUT MILITARY MEN CONSIDER THAT THE LOCATION OF FORT GIBSON WAS NEVER THE MOST APPROPRIATE.

OUR INDIAN RELATIONS HAVE UNDERGONE A MATERIAL CHANGE DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS, AND THE REMOVAL OF NEARLY ALL THE RED MEN BEYOND THE LIMITS OF THE WHITE SETTLEMENTS WILL LESSEN THE NECESSITY FOR MILITARY POSTS WITHIN THE FORMER INDIAN RESERVOIRS.

THREE REVENUE CUTTERS, HERETOFORE UNDER THE ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, HAVE BEEN PLACED BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, FOR A FEW WEEKS, TO COOPERATE WITH VESSELS OF WAR, NEAR THE SCENE OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN FLORIDA.

FIRST LIEUTENANT R. P. PARROTT, OF THE 3D ARTILLERY, HAS BEEN NOMINATED TO THE SENATE AS CAPTAIN OF ORDNANCE, TO SUPPLY THE VACANCY OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN B. BACHE.
ICE BREAKER.—Captain Seward Porter, of Boston, has invented the plan of a steam-boat for breaking the ice and keeping open a harbor.

Col. Loammi Baldwin, one of the most able and scientific engineers in the country, thinks the plan an excellent one, and deserving the encouragement of all merchants and ship owners. Col. Baldwin adds, in a letter to Captain Porter:

"It is made a great objection to the Navy-Yard at Charlestown, that the ice prevents ships coming in when the harbor is closed five or six weeks. As there is a permanent commercial interest in Boston to keep the port open for merchant vessels, the experiment will show whether the ice shall serve to block up our Navy-Yard for five or six weeks every winter. Strong objections, I know, exist against this harbor, for ships of war, on account of the ice, and the experiment is worth a trial. I believe your scheme a good and cheap one, and I hope the trial will be made."

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTERS.

In order to form some idea whether we shall be justified in continuing the annual publication of the Army and Navy Registers, early orders are respectfully solicited from those who desire copies.

The Registers printed last year were by no means as complete as it was intended they should be, owing to the short time allowed for their preparation.

The Army Register for the present year will contain, in addition to what the last contained, the Brevet rank of all officers—the Academic staff of the Military Academy at West Point, and a list of the Cadets—the names of the military posts and the officers at each.

The Navy Register will contain (additional) a list of the vessels of war, and their condition—the vessels of the different squadrons, and the officers on board—and the names of all officers at the several Navy Yards.

The price will be—for single copies, 25 cents each; five copies for one dollar; or two dollars per dozen.

Payments may be made to any Paymaster of the Army, or Pursuant of the Navy.

The Registers will be corrected to the 1st July, and be ready for delivery (if possible) by the 1st August.

We find it wholly impossible, to keep pace with the debates in Congress, on matters touching the interests of the Army and Navy. We shall give a faithful abstract, and as extensively as our limits will allow.

We have on file for early insertion a large mass of foreign miscellany, from our files of London papers, which we are compelled to throw aside to make room for matter, more immediately interesting.

The frigate Columbia, it is believed, will be launched from the Navy Yard in this city in the course of a few days.

We presume that due notice will be given of the appointed time, that all who desire to witness so imposing a spectacle, may not be disappointed.

We are informed that Major General Scott, accompanied by several subaltern Officers of the Army, will leave Washington this morning, or to-morrow, for the south, to join the U.S. troops in Florida.

The Norfolk Beacon of the 16th inst. says that Col. Bankhead will proceed to Florida in a few days to assume the command of the artillery in that quarter.

Extract of a letter from a Passed Midshipman in the Navy to his friend in Washington.

"Permit me to make the enquiry—what are the prospects of promotion this session? May I entertain a hope of being one of the number? It seems to me a long time—nearly five years—since I passed for promotion. This delay is very disheartening—life wasted—HOPES BLASTED!"

We have no doubt that the feeling expressed in the above quotation, is entertained by the whole of the meritorious and valuable class of officers to which the writer belongs. The letter was not intended for publication, and the writer may not be pleased with the free use we have made of his enquiry; but it is time something should be done to raise the "blasted hopes" and encourage the patience of the officers of the Navy.

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS—WAR IN FLORIDA.

The accounts from Florida are of a distressing nature. The Indians have laid waste many of the houses and plantations, and the former inhabitants fled to St. Augustine for protection. No official information had been received at the Adjutant General's office on Tuesday, probably owing to the regular communication with the interior being cut off.

We gather the following particulars from the Charleston, S. C. papers:

A great battle was fought on the 31st ult., in which many on both sides were slain and wounded. The battle ground was on the Withlacoochee River, about 35 miles from Camp Lang Syne, and within a few miles of the Indian Warrior Powell's town, where it is supposed, the Indian women and children are assembled.

The officers and men engaged on the 31st, we are happy to learn, behaved with great bravery. In fact, such was the disposition of the Indian forces, their boldness and desperate fighting, that nothing but the determined spirit with which the men fought and charged into the swamp, put the Indians to flight and silenced their firing.

The engagement lasted one hour and five minutes. At the first onset, the Indians on one flank leaped from their hiding places, and in front of the thickest formed boldly into the line with Powell at their head. At this moment, the fire of the whites did execution; the Indians broke, taking to their covert again. It is thought Powell is wounded in the hand.

Return of killed and wounded in the battle of Withlacoochee, Dec. 31st, 1835.

Regular troops—2 artificers and 2 privates, killed—1 captain, 1 1st lieutenant, 1 2d lieutenant, 2 sergents, 2 privates, 4 privates wounded—1 killed, 25 wounded.


Leon troops, 2 privates wounded slightly.

Militia, total 7 wounded.

Aggregate, 4 killed, 59 wounded, out of 227 men in battle.

Many were shot through their clothes, and some horses killed and wounded, Col. Warren is wounded. General Clinch, had one ball through his cap and one through his jacket sleeve. The firing was heavy, and the bushes literally cut up around us, how it was that more were not shot I cannot tell.

Capt. W. M. Graham of the Army, was badly wounded in the shoulder and leg. Lieut. C. Graham was very severely wounded in the chin and leg. Lieutenant Ridgely received a wound in the arm. Lieut. C. Graham had command of his company, and after he fell, the c-
ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Gadsby's.

14.—Lt. W. Mayaudier, 1st Art'y.  
Mr. Evelinde's.

17.—Lt. R. P. Farroti, 3d Art'y.  
Mrs. McPherson's.

COMUNICATIONS.

THE SECOND ARTILLERY.

Mr. Editor:—I have observed in your paper, several articles in relation to the change of the 2d regt. of Artillery from their present stations. I believe it is generally understood throughout the Army, that the justice of such a change was fully admitted by the proper authorities; it is therefore, no longer a debatable question.—

I have since heard that it is reported that the Secretary of War was reported to have received the sanction of the Secretary of War, and assurances given that it should be done? What good or sufficient reason has prevented it? None, I imagine, that will bear exhibition. I strongly suspect that the true reason why this measure was not carried into effect, (at least in part) was owing to the opposition made to it by some of the Bureau at Washington. That they could not give an opinion on such a question with propriety, without being required to do so is evident; yet there are various ways of exhibiting hostility to any measure without an open declaration of it. One department stated the great expense this movement would produce; the QM at the Quarters General stated he had ample funds for this item of expenditure; and if the principle was correct, should the claims of right and justice be sacrificed for a few dollars? Has not the nation ample means to do justice to all who are in their service? or perhaps it was forgotten that this money was appropriated for the expedition to Florida (and although a proper economy should be observed in all expenditures) yet they had no desire to see large balances remain on hand to the credit of any Department.

Besides, the estimates made were entirely too high, as it was well ascertained from the best authority, that four companies of this regiment might have been exchanged last November for less than five thousand dollars. (That is, if any judgment and economy was used) and the remainder could have been sent north next spring without any additional expense to the Government, as it is most probable some of the companies must be removed from Florida at that period, and it would be immaterial as regards expense, whether it was those of the 2d or the 3d regiment.

As to the opposition of some other Departments, I shall forbear at present to make any comments on them; but to the discerning they can be easily seen through,—Unfortunately the Secretary of War listened to them, and gave up a measure, which it is believed he had fully intended to carry into execution, and at once crushing all hopes that this regiment could have any expectations of redress from the War Department.

It now appears certain that no exchange of regiments will take place, unless the officers of the 2d regiment come forward and make a full and just statement of the pledge given them when they were sent south to have the 4th regiment, and that too with a spirit becoming soldiers and citizens of this free country. It is fully believed that if the subject is placed properly before the President of the United States, that his high sense of justice and military propriety, will induce him to order the exchange to be carried into execution, for this source alone, have the regiment any thing to hope; for they may rely upon it, if they sink down into supineness and apathy, their just claims will be unheeded and forgotten, and they may calculate to vegetate the remainder of their days among the sand bars of Florida, and the marshes! Louisiana, no comfort or protection what is worse, the finger of scorn may be pointed at them for their want of independence and spirit to claim what is due to them. Such, however, is not the character of the officers of the 2d Artillery; they will come forward, and respectfully claim from those in authority, all which is justly due to them, without wishing to infringe upon the rights of others. All they will ask, will be for...
justice, and to be placed on an equality as regards stations, with the other regiments of Artillery, and that one regiment shall not be compelled to perform more than their equal share of the drudgery in service.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Mr. Editor:—It will be perceived by the Surgeon General's report in the Secretary of War's documents, page 99, that out of 121 physicians who had been recommended for examination and appointment in the army, 50 had declined that honor.

Being one of this number, perhaps my reasons for backing out will not be out of order in your interesting and useful Chronicle, whose columns will, I hope, be the means of correcting all injustice to the different corps whose interests it advocates.

I had supposed that medical education and skill were valued as highly in the army as in civil life, and that they received appropriate rank and pay; but on carefully ascertaining the facts, I was dissatisfied with both.

Although I had, at my own expense, obtained through a course of eight years study and attendance on medical lectures, the degrees of A. M. and M. D., and added five or six years' experience in private practice, I found, that after expending some $400 in prerequisites, and joining the army, I would receive only $30 per month pay, and $24 for subsistence. For the allowances for forage and servant, turn upon a condition that at once deprives the officer of any benefit therefrom, and even subjects him to much loss if he keeps his horse and servant at any Atlantic or southern station.

Respectable board, lodging and washing cannot be obtained at any southern station, which are the only ones with which I am acquainted, for less than $25 or $30 per month; leaving $24 for clothing, incidental expenses, and the laying up for a wet day.

I confess, too, I did not like to see my class-mate, whose of whom I had graduated at college, and my young friend the Methodist exhorter, who despising the roundabout way of the colleges to arrive at distinction, had taken the short cut of "the laying on of hands," enjoying, through the appointments of Professor and Chaplain, the rank and pay of Majors. And the teachers and storekeepers getting the pay of Captains, while I, having the extra degree of Doctor of Medicine, must be thrust down with the school master of the third grade, (see Art. 2d. Army Regulations) to the rank and pay of a Subaltern, who had been educated and qualified at the public expense.

If the medical gentlemen already caught, are tame enough to endure all this, for myself, I have concluded not to share the honor.

B. A. L.

FORT GIBSON.

Mr. Editor:—As a good deal of interest has recently been expressed and felt for the 7th Regiment of Infantry, and as some individuals have endeavored to produce an impression abroad that Fort Gibson is not quite the channel house of the Army,—I have procured from the public records of the post, an accurate statement of the number of deaths which have occurred among the Troops since the establishment of this post to the present time; which I think will put to rest the opinion of the most skeptical on this subject.

I have not the means of ascertaining the whole number of deaths throughout the Army for any particular period, but I will venture to assert that more soldiers have died of the fevers at Fort Gibson in the same length of time, than all the Army besides! Is it to be wondered, then, that the 7th Regiment of Infantry which has been stationed on the western frontier more than thirteen years, should feel and express so much anxiety to be removed from this enemy?

For the information of our friends at a distance, I send you the annexed accurate statement for publication in your chronicle:

From 1824 to the 8th December, 1835, (11 years and a half) 361 men, and nine officers, died.

For the last two years, from this date, 283 men, and 6 officers, died.

During the 3d quarter of the present year, the Surgeon reported 601 distinct cases of disease among the Infantry, exclusively.

Dec. 8, 1835.

TRUTH.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1836.

The Chair announced a communication from the War Department, transmitting a report from the Topographical Bureau, made in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 6th inst., in regard to the improvement of the harbor of East Thomaston, Maine; and

On motion of Mr. Ruggles, it was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wall presented the petition of William P. Rathbone, of New Jersey, late a paymaster in the army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill referred to him by the order of the late General William Eaton, reported a bill for their relief; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clayton submitted the following resolution, which was read on the same day:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the erection of a fortification for the defence of the Delaware and Schuylkill.

The resolutions submitted yesterday by Messrs. Webster and Southard, were considered and adopted.

The resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. Benton, were taken up for consideration and discussed by Messrs. Webster and Preston, and Clayton.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, and without taking the question on the resolution, The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, January 13.

On motion of Mr. Webster, The bill making appropriations to suppress hostilities commenced by the Seminoles, was taken up, read the third time, and ordered to pass.

Mr. Tallmadge presented the petition of William A. Weaver, praying Congress to authorize the construction of certain steam-fire ships; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Southard from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which it had been referred the petition of the heirs of Henry Eckford, deceased, reported a bill for their relief, which was referred to a second reading.

Mr. Wall, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which it had been referred the bill for the better organization of the corps of Topographical Engineers, reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Southard submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing such defences for Cape Sable West as shall render it a safe rendezvous and depot for the navy.

Mr. Robinsons submitted the following resolutions, which lie on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval depot and port of expedition and rendezvous within the waters of Narragansett Bay.

Resolved, That so much of the report of the Board of Navy Commissioners, made October 19th, 1839, and of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, made December 6th, 1840, as relates to the establishment of a depot within the said bay, communicated to the Senate, December 19th, 1842, with the several charts relating to the same, be referred to the said Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 13, 1836.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill allowing rations to Brigadier General John E. Wool, Inspector General of the United States Army, which was read twice and committed.
The amendment of the Senate to the bill from the House making an appropriation to repress Indian hostilities, was taken up and the bill and amendment committed.

Mr. C. AMBLERSON moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up certain appropriation bills.

The motion was agreed to, and the House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. CONGER in the Chair.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The Committee took up the bill returned to the House from the Senate with amendment, for the purpose of taking up certain appropriation bills to repress the hostilities of the Seminole Indians in Florida.

Mr. C. AMBLERSON moved that the Committee concur in the amendments of the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. C. AMBLERSON took up the bill, making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

Mr. C. AMBLERSON moved to insert an item of $15,000 to defray the extra services for surveying the coasts and harbors of the United States from 1830, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. C. AMBLERSON also moved to strike out the proposed appropriation of $200,000 for the purchase of sites, and erection of marine barracks, at a place in Massachusetts, New York, Norfolk, and Pensacola.

Mr. C. briefly advocated the propriety of striking out the item, on the ground of its being, in itself, an innovation, and dangerous in its tendency to break the navy down to the rank of a mere guard service, and armed officers, that the corps itself was an unnecessary appendage to the navy, and only requisite to keep up subordination, where the system of impressment prevailed.

The money was also required for the repair of fortifications.

Mr. WARD and Mr. SUTHERLAND briefly defended the character and utility of the Marine Corps.

Mr. VANDERPOEL said, if a vote in favor of striking out were taken, he would vote against the proposition of an opinion on his part, that the Marine Corps was unnecessary and ought to be dispensed with, he would vote against the motion to strike out the item in the bill, for the building of Marine barracks, because he had much greater lights than he now possessed, to give a vote, from which it might be inferred, that he considered the Marine Corps useless. His honorable colleague had represented these barracks as a sort of amplification of that substitute described as the horse jockey, of the same class, a gentleman, or a Jew selling a piece of calico and that the discussions of the French Chamber and proceedings of the French Ministry; in all of which the contrast he drew was highly and in every respect to the advantage of the conduct of France, quoting the minority report and speeches of the French Chamber. Mr. T. now sincerely and solemnly believed that war was inevitable. He feared not a more signal blow to the Federal system and the whole nation, and that the whole nation, he said, understood the question very well; the American people, who were a more reading people than any other, understood this question as well as the members of that House. Mr. T. would not add one of the most important matters, which was our ancient ally, but he would also be one of the last to suffer our national honor to be insulted. He should be false to his country, if he failed to give his vote to put the country in a proper state of defence, under the present state of our foreign relations. Mr. S. fully advocated the amendment, he wished to see the country prepared to meet any attack that may be made upon her.

Mr. THOMAS explained that instead of the term "aggressors," he desired to substitute that of "indirectest teareth."
steps to defend the country, when she was threatened; to carry out the maxim of the Father of his Country, "in peace to be prepared for war." He spoke not as a party man. He maintained, that instead of being the aggressors, we had acted with every species of forbearance. Mr. B. then referred to the report of Mr. Rives, who defended his motives, which had been so bitterly assailed and misrepresented by the gentleman from South Carolina; and Mr. B. paid a high compliment to Mr. R. for his integrity, honesty, and patriotism. The Committee on Military Affairs then reported the bill, which had been said by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Hawks,) that, in consequence of the number of the committee of the last session, it was almost impossible to get them to perform their duty. This was by no means a flattering to shift off responsibility. It had been evident for a long time past, and the course pursued by the Senate last year of the $7,919,311 dollars application, proved it. It had been attempted, he said, to argue, that this report was adopted because it was with the House of Representatives. Mr. B. pronounced it wholly untrue, let it be said where it might. After some farther remarks, Mr. B. gave way, without concluding, to be moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to.

The committee then rose, and reported the Seminole appropriation bill to the House, and its progress on the Senate, on the presentation bill, and asked leave to sit again on the latter bill.

The amendment of the Senate to the Seminole bill was then concurred in by the House, and the bill as amended was passed.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, P. M. adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Hales, of Kentucky, on the 7th instant, was taken up:

RESOLVED, That a select committee of nine be appointed to investigate the various charges of lawless exactions, of individuals, made by the laws relating to the Military Academy at West Point, in the state of New York, and also, into the expediency of modifying the organization of said institution, and, also, whether it would not comport with the public interest to abolish the same; with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hales said it would be recollected, that at the last session of Congress, a committee, consisting of one member from each of the States, had been appointed, and that committee went into an investigation of the affairs of that institution. That committee performed the duty assigned them, but their report was made at so late a period of the session, that it was impossible for the House to act upon it. The resolution which he now submitted, varied in but one particular, from the one adopted, raising the committee of last year; and that was in reducing the number of the committee of last year, impossible to get them collected for business. The number was entirely too great. As this was a mere resolution of inquiry, he would say nothing of the abuses which existed in that department of the government, because they might be adopted without debate, so that the committee might proceed to the duty assigned them.

Mr. Wardwell said he thought that this subject ought to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. He believed that the committee of twenty-four which was appointed last session, had investigated the subject fully. Their report was brought into the House, and it set forth all the facts which we ascertained to know. He would therefore refer my resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Smith wished the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wardwell) would give some substantial reasons why the subject ought to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It seemed to him that a special committee ought to be raised, but if the friends of the institution thought that a special committee would not do them the same justice which the House of Representatives did, and would offer that as a reason, he would withdraw his objection. As there were doubts about the organization of this Academy, it was desirable that a committee should be raised, which could devote to a Committee on Military Affairs, not having time, although they might have the disposition to do the subject justice. He believed a special committee would do ample justice. He hoped the gentleman from New York would withdraw his motion, or it would not prevail. Mr. Baines thought the subject had already been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, by the general resolutions referring the different items of the President's Message to committees, and therefore inquired whether the present resolution was in order?

The Speaker said that the present resolution was one of importance, and he considered the reference of the President's Message as not applying to the case.

Mr. Bates then said he would vote for the amendment of the gentleman from New York, because he thought the honor had been repented of in that matter. He thought the President had been so repented of in that matter. That committee had a meeting early in the session, and appointed a sub-committee to investigate the whole matter, and that committee went industriously to work. Mr. Bates then said, the facts must be thoroughly investigated, and that committee was thoroughly investigated, and that there was no necessity for further investigation. He would vote for the amendment of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, remarked that the people he had the honor to represent in the state of Illinois, took a deep interest in this subject, and were he to remain silent on the occasion, they would consider him derelict in his duty. They expected him, on all occasions, to advocate such measures as would tend to reform this institution, or to abolish it entirely.

This was the reason which induced him to rise on this occasion.

It was astonishing to him, Mr. R. that gentlemen, friends to this institution, were so strenuous and so much opposed to an investigation of this subject. If it be an institution founded on a proper basis, and conducted in sound principles, the great dread of an investigation would be if it be of this character, an investigation will not injure it, neither time nor talents can prevail against it. But the great dread of an investigation, was almost positive proof, that there was something wrong in this institution. Mr. R. said, his honorable friend Mr. Briggs (Mr. Briggs,) tried to stifle this investigation, by his attempt to satisfy the Speaker, that the subject was already referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. This was strong circumstantial proof, that there was in it something not right. The other gentleman (Mr. Wardwell of New York) wished to have the subject referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. R. said he had the highest respect for that gentleman, but he supposed he would not have the same wish to investigate it, if he had already expressed an opinion on the subject, in a report favorable to that institution; and from that consideration, were not so impartial a select committee, raised express for that purpose, it was not satisfied that it was wholly right.

Mr. R. remarked, that an official investigation, and that made known to the people, would cause the institution at West Point to wither and die. Under its present organization for ten years, the gentleman who represented the exclusive individuals that were educated in it; and what was still worse, it was made a kind of monopoly. The Cadets educated there were the exclusive officers in our army, right or wrong; they were the officers who were to be the future soldiers, and in that character of antiquity did, who slew Goliath, he still could not rise one foot in the army.

He would appeal to the House, if every individual did not expect to be rewarded for their meritorious conduct. His friend (Mr. Briggs) from Massachusetts, no doubt would be rewarded for his services, but would it be in the regular course of conduct in Congress, and his assiduity to business. The same would apply to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wardwell.) The principle was correct to reward meritorious conduct as an institution, but the one principle that exposed this principle, was in itself wrong. Any person that would look at the report made at the last Congress on this subject, would be satisfied that there was something not right in the institution. If the President of the Academy would let that report be printed, and officially presented to the people, that would be satisfactory.

Mr. R. said, he hoped under all the circumstances, the
notion of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Wardwell) would not prevail; but that the subject would be submitted to Congress, under the resolution of the gentlemen from Kentucky.

Mr. Wardwell did not wish to take up the time of the House in discussing a preliminary question, but his friend from New Jersey (Mr. Reynolds) had made a speech on Military Affairs had expressed an opinion on the matter. It was not the committee of the last session which expressed that opinion, but the one preceding that, which was a different committee entirely. The committee of the present session had expressed no opinion on the subject. It was very probable that some of those who would be on the select committee, had expressed opinions adverse to the institute. The last Congress had refused to print the report. It was voted against having so many select committees on this subject which ought to go to standing committees. He was willing to have the institution examined—yes, proved the case—but let it be done by the proper committee. He would say a few words in reply to the gentleman from Illinois. Why was it that all this objection came from the western States? It was, he thought, because all persons in those States, who had any topographical knowledge, might expect some offices for the young gentlemen of the western counties of the western country. No wonder that certain gentlemen's constituents were in favor of abolishing that institution.

Mr. Bennet had a few remarks to make on the subject. He was a member of the select committee of the last session, and would say that it was not in the power of the Committee on Military Affairs to give the subject the attention it required. The committee of the last session made their report to the House, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wardwell) tells us that the House refused to print that report. Why did the House refuse? Because it required two thirds to make the motion to print, and three fourths of the House were opposed. He hoped and trusted that the resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky would be adopted, and that a thorough investigation might be had. Mr. Mann said he could not see what possible objection there was to the Bill. It was not the Bill of Mrs. Clipstead from Kentucky. On the one hand it was contended that it was one of the most aristocratic, and on the other that it was one of the best institutions that ever was established. Why, there was a method of conducting men to an office, so that we may be compelled to make an impartial judgment on the subject? A large portion of the people of the country brieve that the institution ought to be abolished; then let an investigation of the subject be made, and Mr. H. Reynolds say a word to the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Wardwell). He is mistaken; the people of the West are governed by so many means as those returned to them by that gentleman. That gentleman, having a large amount of men are sent out to fill up all the important offices, men who are the friends and relatives of those who are in high stations, and who have political influence. The men of high office are educated at that institution, and these men are sent out to fill all the high offices in the Western States. He thinks the people of the Mississippi Valley educate their sons at their own expense, why should they be appointed to those offices? If they are capable, let them have the offices. He objected, and his constituency objected to the existence of the institution in its present form. He therefore hoped there would be no objection to an investigation.

Mr. Mann, of New York, desired to make a few remarks upon the subject both in the House, but as the morning hour had expired, he called for the orders of the day. The motion was agreed to.

ARMY.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GEN. MACOM. ROGER JONES, Adjutant General.

Jan. 15.—1st Lt. S. P. Heintzelman, 2d Inf., assigned to temporary duty in the Qr. Mr. Gen.'s Department.

Jan. 16.—2d Lt. S. T. Tibbatts, 2d Luy, transferred at his own request, to the 4th Infantry, and will take place below Bvt. 2d Lt. H. Prince.

Lieu. S. B. Dunseb, 4th Arty., ordered from Fort Severn to Charleston, S. C., to report to Gen. Eustis for duty in the Qr. Mr. Gen.'s department, in connection with the movement of troops in Florida.

Lieu. C. Dimmock, 1st Arty., ordered from Fort Monroe to Savannah, Geo., for duty in the Qr. Mr. Gen.'s department.

NAVY.

The U. S. Frigate Potomac, Capt. J. J. Nicholson, arrived at Lisbon on the 26th Nov. from Naples, Port Mahon and Gibraltar. We learn that the Mediterranean Squadron (with the exception of the Delaware, 74, bound home) would cruize during the Winter, in the neighborhood of Cadiz, Teneriff, and Madeira.

The U. S. ship Delaware 74, Commodore Patterson, was at Gibraltar on the 13th Dec.

The Vandalia, Captain Webb, arrived at Pensacola on the 27th ult. all well. The Y. arrived at St. Barts one or two days after the Constellation, Com. Dallas, left that port.

List of Officers attached to the vessels of the Mediterranean Squadron, 1 Nov. 1835.

FRIGATE POMAC—Flag Ship.

J. D. Elliott, Esq., Commander of the Squadron.


T. J. Boyd, Surgeon of the Fleet.

Commodore's Secretary, J. E. Dow.

Aid to the Commodore, W. W. Wolcott, W. L. Godden.


FRIGATE POTOMAC.

J. J. Nicholson, Captain.


George Minor, Acting Master.

Passed Midshipmen.—J. F. Green, B. M. Dore, A. M. Pennoke.


SHIPS JOHN ADAMS.

S. H. STINGLEY, Commander.

DEATHS.

In Philadelphia, on the 13th instant, Mrs. MARTHA W. BROOK, consort of Lieutenant B. E. BROOK, of the U. S. Marine corps, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Esq. of that city.

At Fort Gibson, Dec. 3, 1833, 1st Lieutenant SAMUEL KINNEY, of the 7th Regt. U. S. Infantry, aged 30 years—a son of the late Lieut. Governor of the Schuylkill.

At Monterey, in the province of California, Capt. JOSIAH HOBAN, of the late Hawaiian Line, was drowned in his present command. Lieut. KINNEY contracted his fatal illness, in the performance of the duties incident to it. While yet unrecovered from a disease contracted on a former command, he did not shrink from exposing himself to the fatigue and exposure of a prairie expedition, and returned to this post from it, but to languish and die.

His character contained some of the finest elements of the human mind: thoughtful and considerate in forming his opinions—he was firm and unyielding in maintaining them, and in carrying them when necessary, into practice: mild and courteous in his demeanor, he neither neglected to perform his duties, nor extort from his subordinate the slightest hint of his authority; in the temporary tribulations of his fate—he had all the lofty pride and chivalry which should belong to the military character. It may be emphatically said of him, that he was one who

"In honor's field advancing his firm foot Plants it upon the line which justice draws, And will prevail, or perish in the cause."

Fort Gibson, Dec. 8, 1833.

At Sumner, Pa., on the 29th Nov. last, Mrs. HANNAH GRAH, widow of the late Lieut. ROBERT GRAY, of the U. S. A., and sister of Brig. Gen. HUGH BRADY.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

At Woburn, Mass., 13th ult. Mr. ELIJAH LEATH, aged 89. He fell dead in his house. He was in the battles at Bunker Hill and Bemis' Heights, and at the capture of New York.

Of the soldiers of the Revolution who were among the first who carried shoes, in saddle bags, to market in Boston, there being then no shoe stores. He peddled them out from a bench, north side Faneuil Hall, where gentlemen and ladies, of all classes, resorted to buy.

In East Medway, Mr. STEPHEN HARDING, aged 85.

In Cohasset, Mass., Capt. PETER NICHOLS, aged 81-2. He was a Captain in the revolutionary war.

In Woburn, Vers. 29th Nov. Mr. PHINEHAS BOND, in his 80th year of age.

At his residence, in Rockland county, N. Y., on the 16th ult., Maj. PETER TAULMAN, in the 79th year of his age, was shot by a miscreant of New York, a sergeant, and closed the service in 1783, at the general discharge of the troops, a captain on the continental establishment. He was at the battles of Monmouth and Springfield, was wounded at the first of these, and was at the siege and surrender of York, Va., in 1781.

In Loudoun county, Va., on the 17th ult., JOHN WEST, in his 54th year.

In Newton, Mass., Dec. 8th, at his residence on Annunciation square, Col. B. SHAUMBURGH, aged 76 years, a revolutionary patriot. He was interred with military honors by the United States troops stationed in that city, and the services were conducted as an escort, followed by a large concourse of citizens.

In Alfred, Me., 28th Nov. Mr. LEVI HUTCHINGS, aged 87; and on the 30th, his wife, aged 83. Both were buried in one grave.

In Scarborough, Me., 6th Dec. Capt. ZEHULON LIBBY, 76.

In Portland, Va., on the 29th ult., Major SPIVEY WYATT, aged 76 years, and for twenty years one of the most respectable inhabitants of that place. He was one of the few remaining worthies who lived and toiled in "the times that tried men's souls."

At the age of seventeen, inspired with the love of country, he tore himself from his paternal roof to enter into the revolutionary army.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Purchases, in Philadelphia, for making up Clothing for the year 1836, as hereinafter enumerated, viz.:—

Coats of all kinds for the several Regiments.

Woolen Jackets, with sleeves, for Artillery, Infantry, &c.

Woolen Overalls, for Art. Inf. and Draagons, for sergeants and privates.

Cotton Jackets, with sleeves, for sergeants and privates.

Cotton and Flannel Shirts, for sergeants and privates.

Drawers of Canton Flannel, &c.

Great Coats, for Artillery, Infantry and Draagons.

The garments will be distributed at the United States Arsenal, near Philadelphia, cut out, with the necessary trimmings, and are to be returned there, when made up, for inspection.

Patterns of all the garments may be examined at the Commissary General's Office. On these pattern garments exhibited the contracts will be formed and inspections made, and no garment will be received and paid for that does not correspond in workmanship, and in every other respect, to the pattern on which a contract has been founded. The garments are to be delivered in equal quantities monthly, at so much per equal proportions of sizes to be designated, and all contracts are to be fulfilled on or before the first day of July, 1836. Those who desire a contract may apply to the Secretary of State.

No advances will be made. Security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of contracts both as to time and workmanship, including the risk of injury to persons and property.

The proposals must be in writing, sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for Making Army Clothing," and must be received at the Office of the Commissary General, on or before the 1st of February, 1836.


C. IRVINE,

Commissary General of Purchases.

Jan. 14—St.

E. OWEN,

MERCHANT TAILOR, near the Seven Buildings, and also a few doors west of Stoller's Hotel, WASHINGTON CITY.

Begs leave most respectfully to inform his NAVAL and MILITARY friends, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has just received a very large supply of fashionable WOOLEN GOODS, consisting of

WOOLEN CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c.

Which for quality and lowness of prices, he feels confident, will be found to be equal to any in the United States. E. O. would respectfully solicit the attention of gentlemen belonging to the ARMY AND NAVY, to his superior mode of fitting uniforms, which, for material and workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any house in the Union. He has constantly on hand a large assortment of articles, as used in the dress of both services, and which he is determined to sell at a lower rate than the same articles can be procured for, in any of the Atlantic cities. He has also just received a new and elegant CLOTH, peculiarly adapted to the dress of the Marine Corps, and which is a very rare article, to which he would invite the particular attention of such gentlemen, who belong to that corps, as it will be found to be a very superior article.

All of which is delivered from different parts of the country (containing a draft—suitable reference) will be as punctually attended to, as though the party ordering were present, and will be forwarded with the strictest care.

On the 30th ultimo, he received the universal acknowledgments of those gentlemen who have already favored him with their commands, and he humbly solicits a continuation of those favors, for which he will ever feel grateful.

Jan. 7—St.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

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SIEGE OF NEW ORLEANS.

[Continued.]

If the British general expected to terrify his enemy by the discharge of rockets and bombs, and thus to throw him into confusion, and then mount the works, he was assuredly deceived without his host. These missiles proved almost harmless, and the American backwoodsmen, who, if they had ever heard of a bomb or a rocket, were probably pictured to themselves some terrific instrument of destruction, soon learned, that like another army, they were more formidable in appearance than in reality.

Captain Cooke says that this affair, "to soften it off, was called a reconnoissance." "Words," Mirabeau told the French Convention, "are things." Still it is difficult to reconcile to common sense the idea, that a sight of General Jackson's works, standing directly in front of the British troops upon a naked plain, was properly purchased by a loss of one hundred and twenty killed and wounded, and by the far more serious loss of moral strength, produced by a display made of so few hours, and by the sheltered position and inactive state of the British troops. Captain Cooke says, "Indeed, the Americans, seeing the backs of the red coats, were elated accordingly, and were almost inclined to make a sortie. Not almost, but altogether; for Colonel Henderson was actually ordered to attack a party of the light troops, which had advanced near the American lines, and marched out for that purpose; but missing the nature of his orders, placed himself in a false position, and lost his own life with five of his men."

The British general seemed to consider heavy batteries artillery essential to his success, and the army was therefore zealously engaged in transporting from the rear the proper ordnance. Their supplies, too, and not a fact all their beef, were on board the vessels, some sixty miles from them, and separated by a swift stream of the river, navigable only for boats of light draft. It may well be supposed, that the necessary intelligence was transmitted. Their batteries were soon joined by the fire of the British, and gradually gaining the ascendency, they rapidly mounted the guns, killed and disabled the artillery men, and almost demolished the works which had been thrown up. About three o'clock the fire of the British was silenced, and their army retired to their camp. During this severe engagement, the whole of the enemy's force was drawn out and stationed in the ditches in the rear of their batteries, ready to advance to the storm of the American entrenchments, as soon as a serious impression should be made upon them. Independently of the loss occasioned to the British by the direct fire from the lines, many casualties were caused by the enemy's ships and batteries, which enfiladed and seriously annoyed them. Certainly the immediate theatre of this struggle must have presented a singular spectacle to these troops, many of whom had followed the standard of Wellington in his victorious career from Lisbon to Toulouse. Thence, the strongest fortresses, constructed with all the skill of modern military art, were assaulted and rudely opened by these weak troops, or had seen them scale the ramparts in the face of the most terrible opposition, and attended with circumstances of horrible atrocity, the details of which no historian can record. But here was a body of undisciplined men, collected suddenly from all the time of civil skill or experience, and whose officers were chosen from themselves, and with no higher qualifications than native courage, smart intellect and genuine patriotism can confer. And these farmers and artisans and merchants and lawyers, amounting to less than one half of the British force, were now posted behind a line of cotton bags partially covered with earth, while the confident invaders...
ers were "asinine," as General Lambert expresses it, or "lying down," as the Journal of Operations says, in the planters' ditches, waiting for a propitious moment to rally forth, and disperse what Captain Cooke calls General Jackson's "posse comitatus." "Was not this," inquires our author significantly, "enough to sicken the best troops in the world?"

However, there was an excitement in the enemy's lines, a note of preparation for the coming onset, whose issue, had it taken place, is beyond our ken. Two caissons were blown up by a rocket, and the accident itself, and the momentary confusion attending it, probably led the British to suppose that some serious disaster was at hand. Their preparations were suspended for a brief space, and a movement in their ranks was visible. They also manifested their emotion by three cheers. These were instantly sent back in startling shouts from the American lines, and were accompanied by a general salvo from the artillery. The besiegers resumed their former position, apparently satisfied that no favorable effect had yet been produced by their fire.

During the progress of these efforts, an attempt was made to turn the left flank of the Americans. A detachment was ordered to penetrate the swamp, and passing the extreme left of the position, to attain, if practicable, the rear. Had this plan succeeded, it is possible, in the absence of a reserve, the British columns might have surrounded the entrenchments, and destroyed the American army. But such a maneuver was too obvious not to engage the attention of General Jackson. He was well aware of the exposed condition of his left flank, and he had therefore adopted every practicable expedient to place it in safety. The breach in the levee had raised the water in the swamp, and had thus diminished the extent of the line of operations. Its defense was committed to General Coffee, and if unharnessed honor, chivalrous courage, and the most devoted patriotism give any claims to confidence, this lamented soldier well merited the toreador. He enjoyed it, and proved himself worthy of it.

This station required the most vigilant and severe attention. It was to be guarded day and night. From the depth of the water, it became necessary to erect a sort of scaffolding of logs and brush, upon which the troops could rest. This was pushed as far into the swamp as practicable, and the underwood cut down for some distance in front, that the riflemen might have timely notice of any advancing foe. The labor and exposure of this particular service were excessive, but they were cheerfully borne by men inured to hardships, and identified with the cause in which they engaged. The British columns undertook to penetrate into this morass, and endeavor to discover some way, by which the position might be turned. While wading through the water, they suddenly came upon the station of three of the practised marksmen, who were scattered through the marsh. They were seated behind a log, and each taking deliberate aim at one of the officers, these were instantly killed.

For a few days subsequent to this period, both parties were busily engaged in their respective preparations for attack and defense, as it was obvious that some decisive event would soon bring the campaign to a close. Reinforcements were received by both the combatants. Without entering into numerical details, little satisfactory to the general reader, we content ourselves with stating, as the best estimate we have been able to make from the data within our reach, that the British army was finally swollen to about nine thousand men on the left bank of the Potomac, and that the number of copies who served in the American army, was, as before stated, four thousand two hundred and sixty-four. The official returns which are annexed to this article, furnish all necessary information on the subject of the defensive force. But the actual strength of the British army has never been publicly made known. The English writers who have recorded events of the expedition, and whose works we have met with, deal in vague generalities, and present no credible estimate of the final strength of their army. The different corps which composed it are named below, as given in La Tour's memoir, together with his estimate of the numbers of each, and of the general aggregate. In Bissett's history of the reign of George III., the American force, collected for the defense of New Orleans, is stated at thirty thousand!!! The author of the Narrative of the Campaigns of the British army at Washington, Baltimore and New Orleans, himself a participator in the scene, as he describes it, after mentioning conflicting estimates of the American force, varying, as he says, from twenty-three thousand to thirty thousand, chooses "a middle course," and supposes "their whole force to be about twenty-five thousand."

In Baines' History of the Wars of the French Revolution, these estimates are reduced nearer to the standard of truth. This writer says, that the force on each side, at the battle of the 6th, was about ten thousand men.

From the official returns it will be perceived, that the lowest of these estimates more than doubles the actual number of armed men, who defended the American lines at the final repulse of the British.

Objects, which were thus exaggerated, must have been seen through a magnifying medium. Indeed, no clearer evidence is necessary, that the issue was equally mortifying and unexpected, than these attempts thus to increase the force of the Americans, and proportionately to diminish that of the enemy.

The British force, however, was perfectly armed and supplied, with much labor, it is true, but still well supplied, with all the necessary material which they required. Their magazines, with the fleet, were filled with whatever was wanted, and these were freely opened to the demands of the army. The expedition had been abundantly prepared from the English arsenals.

On the 3d of January, General Jackson informed the Secretary of War, that no arms had then arrived. They were yet upon the river, having left Liverpool the preceding autumn. He adds, "hardly one-third of the Kentucky troops, so long expected, are armed, and the arms they have are not fit for use."

It was lamentable that at this juncture some defect of inferior administration should have left unarmed a large portion of the force assembled at this point from so great a distance, and required by such imperious circumstances. But so it was, and the anxiously expected arms did not arrive till the British were driven disinclined from the attack.

List of the several corps of the British army employed in the operations near New Orleans, as given in the Appendix to La Tour's History of the Campaigns in America:

1st do. West India, Lieut. Col. C. W. Whitty, 700.
A detachment from the 92nd regiment.
Rockets, Grenadiers, Artillery, dragoons, engineers, sappers and miners.
Royal Marines, 800.
Sailors from the Fleet, 14,400.
We shall not stop to dwell upon the other defective arrangements for supplies, particularly of proper clothing, of which the distant militia were almost destitute. Harassing, indeed, were these circumstances to the troops, and perplexing to their leader; but they did not, for this was an army, vitally affect the operations. Without arms the troops could not fight; but suffering and privation they could endure and overcome. And they did so. This duty came down to them like an inheritance from their revolutionary fathers, and well was it performed.

We are zealous, however, of not being misunderstood. Far from us to cast the slightest imputation upon the venerable and patriotic man who then presided over the councils of our country, or upon his associates in this momentous struggle. Nobly, indeed, did they sustain the honor of the country, and rich should be their reward in the public gratitude. But their surveillance could not be confined to every portion of every region of this vast confederacy, and arrangements in the execution of the best concerted plans are every where the necessary consequence of extensive operations.

As we have already stated, the American lines were constructed on the upper bank of an old mill race, with a deep and broad glen, and was left untouched. The forces in the neighborhood were taken and planted upon the bank, to support the earth, and prevent it from falling into the race. Thus rudely constructed was the parapet. As different portions of the line were committed to different corps, and as the weather was remarkably inclement, there was little symmetry in the work. It was very unequal both in height and thickness, penetrable in some places by the enemy's balls on the 1st of January, and in others twenty feet broad.

With a commendable precaution, two other lines of defense were constructed, one about two miles in rear of the principal line, and the third still more remote, to the city. The work upon these was vigorously prosecuted, and they soon assumed a respectable appearance. It was the intention of General Jackson, if compelled to retreat, to fall back in succession to these positions, and then renew the contest. It was a noble resolution, but it determined on transferring their standard from parade to parade, yielding, if compelled to yield, to superior numbers and discipline, but still resisting while resistance should be within their power. If executed, it would have been a beautiful illustration of the command of Tydies to the Grecian troops, when compelled to fall back before the Trojan army.

"A ως ηος Τξας μας στοιχειονεται ακοινωνων ξενων Ερυθρων Εγρατων." Their banner would have then continued a signal of confidence to the troops of the city, which now, within plain view, was stimulating one party to exertion by its "rich merchandise," and the other, by all those sympathies and feelings which its precarious condition was so well calculated to awaken.

Should the enemy succeed in gaining his works by assault, it was the impression of the American General that he would deliver the whole force into the rear of the city, so as to be enabled to retire in safety, and place his troops in the rear of the second entrenched line in time for a vigorous defence.

Behind the second line were stationed all the troops, and they unfortunately amounted to between twelve and fifteen thousand. Thus arranged, they gave the position an appearance of strength, and every such appearance, which could impose upon the enemy, was now, more than ever, necessary to a successful resistance.

There was, indeed, but little opportunity for strategic combinations during the progress of the campaign. The theatre of operations was, from physical causes, necessarily bounded by the visible horizon. The dark nights and dense fogs, it is true, allowed the work of the space and the axe to go on with less danger and interruption; but from dawn till twilight, the parties stood before, each other, watching every movement, and equally exposed to observation.

We would not, if we could, cast the slightest unmerited reproach upon the memory of the brave but unfortunate soldier, who conducted this invading expedition. He had many enemies, it is true, at home and abroad, from the face of the country, and from the distance between his line of operations and his naval depots. It is obvious that he had not read, or did not heed, the maxim of the great master of modern military science: "Il ne faut," says Napoleon, "point faire une guerre facile." Our circle is a narrative, not a criticism. And it must necessarily be so. The professional reader would not come here for technical details, nor would the general one find any interest in their perusal. We have besides not the time, and we may add, in all sincerity, that we do not feel ourselves able to enter into an analytical investigation of this ill-starred irruption. But it is open to the slightest glance, that while the British General was unimpeachably brave, his movements were slow, cautious, and "timides." The vigour of his adversary had produced an impression, that his means of resistance were far greater than in fact they were.

But on the other hand, Sir Edward Pakenham had great advantages in his situation. He was independent of his command, and from the quality of his troops. He led none but regular forces, in a high state of discipline. His means, both of subsistence and annoyance, required nothing more than laborious transportation, and his cares and exertions were limited to his military duties. He had only one to thwart, to impede, to arrange it.

For different was the situation of the American commander. He had the same military labors and responsibilities as his rival. But he had others, not less perplexing, and which that rival knew not of. The civil history of this campaign is perhaps not less interesting, certainly not less instructive than the military. At some points we may endeavour to present it to our readers. To attempt it now, would be to tax our patience beyond any reasonable limits of forbearance. But it is essential to a just appreciation of the true state of affairs, to record at the outset the composition of the American army as not favorable to strict subordination—that they were not disciplined, partially unofficiated, collected from very different races, hastily brought together, and almost all voluntary militia. The population of Louisiana was principally of French descent, and though they behaved nobly during the whole contest, still, in looking back upon circumstances as they were, it is easy to see that the elements of discord were present, and that this fairness and precision were necessary in combining such materials into one mass.

There were other difficulties, peculiar to that time, and some of them to that place. DISAVERSION was there, not among many, but still among enough to make the public mind envious. The imminence of the danger rendered the measures necessary. The theatre of operations and the vicinity of the army converted a large and populous city into a beleaguered camp. Anxiety and alarm were everywhere prevalent, and each day produced its ten thousand rumours, ever varying, but still upholding the feverish excitement. The operations of our army were familiar to all, and in their nature and operations suited to a state of peace, and not to all the exigencies of a defensive warfare.

We do not recognise the principle, that the laws are ever silent among arms, nor in the darkest day of the republic, should its darkest day approach, could we, by any means, leave to the future care that decree: "submit perpetenti capiat respublica," which was heard in Rome when the Capitol was in danger; nor authorise any magistrate to perform the functions of a dictator. Once, in the most portentous period of the revolution, and while the Articles of Confederation loosely prescribed the powers and duties of the general government, an authority approaching that decree did obtain; but it never exercised any power except for his country's benefit. What might have been unsafe in any other hands, was, from habit, from principle, from temperament, safe in the hands of Washington.
SURVEY OF THE COAST.
SECOND REPORT OF MR. HASSLER.
[Continued.]

27. The operations before described having lasted until December, at which time we were upon the West Hills station, and the winter setting fully in, with the consequent intransparency of the atmosphere of the seashore, I was forced to abandon my plan, to visit the stations of Wesel and Harrow myselves. To offset this, I endeavoured to have a number of the stations occupied, either by one of the assistants, or by an officer, or a volunteer. I directed these two stations to be occupied preliminarily by some of my assistants, though with inferior instruments: that will, therefore, not dispense my observing there in proper time myself. So, Mr. Blunt observed the angles upon Harrow, and Mr. Ferguson those upon Wesel; and upon their returns, when the weather permitted me to reach the Hills, the present preliminary determinations are grounded, as far as they are dependent on this part.

28. When I had executed the station of Mount Carmel, the extreme eastern one to which I had intended to extend my observations that year, I considered myself authorized to form two parties, to carry on secondary triangulations within the limits of country that my main triangulation embraced, as the triangles could all be sufficiently determined to allow the verifications required in future: keeping, therefore, only two of my assistants, Captain Swift and Lieutenant Bell, with me, Mr. Ferguson was to take the station of Troughton, to fill up with secondary triangles all the parts included between the main northern triangle-points and Long Island Sound; and Mr. Blunt, with another second, would direct in a similar manner for all that related to both shores of Long Island; both equally proceeding from the eastern extremity of our work towards New York.

29. The secondary points thus determined must be sufficiently numerous, and placed in such a manner, as to enable from them to fill up all the details by plane-table operations on land, and by observations for the soundings upon the water. Considerable advance was made in those plane-table parts already in the latter part of last fall; and the works have been taken up again this spring early, though the weather of that neighborhood has again proved very unfavorable.

30. Upon Buttermilk and Toshua regular series of azimuth observations with the sun were made, with the two-foot theodolite, by myself; and the latitudes of the most essential stations were observed by my assistants, partly with the eighteen-inch repeating circle, partly with the ten-inch repeating reflecting-circles; by the calculations of this winter these latitudes were all reduced to one collective result by means of the azimuths, and the coincidence has been more satisfactory even than I expected.

31. These reductions, carried through the works of 1817 to the City Hall of New York, the latitude and longitude of which had been determined by entirely different means, gave the point from which the longitudes have been counted, as reduced to Greenwich, there being no other point within the limits of the Survey astronomically determined, nor any fixed point in the United States from which the longitude could be counted.

32. As well in my operations of 1817 as in those of last year, the angles of elevation or depression of the main station-points from one another, have always been observed, except at my two stations upon Long Island, because these will be revisited at a future time. These observations will furnish in time an interesting collection of data upon the elevation of all these points over the level of the sea; but, neither the winter of 1817 to 1818 nor the present has been long enough to make of time, to calculate any results; in fact, it is rather more proper to postpone these calculations, until the exact distances are fully determined upon which these results depend; they will, therefore, with more propriety form a part of the calculations of next winter.

33. In 1818, all calculations of the elements of the projection that will be the most advantageous for the construction of the maps as most concordant with the results of both the triangulations and the detail surveys, the knowledge of the dimensions and figure of the earth has much improved, and been much more accurately defined. I have no hesitation in saying that all the theoretical calculations thereto referring, upon the most approved elements, of which the leading data are the ellipsity of the earth, and the mean degree of the whole meridian, that is, its three hundred and sixtieth part. It would, however, be out of place, in the present stage of the survey, to give any result of that nature. We shall, however, adhere to the same plan of theory, which will become of great interest hereafter, as the ultimate results of the Coast Survey must furnish one or more of the data for the perfecting of these results themselves; if it shall take its appropriate standing among the works of this nature, it is to be hoped that it will be properly discussed at the end of the work, or more accurately, the investigation of the problem of the circumference of the earth in the New World.

34. It may be here the place to state my reasons for adopting the metre for the unit measure of the whole Survey. 1st. I had a fully authentic metre, made by the Committee of Weights and Measures in Paris; while of any other measure whatsoever, I could only have a copy, more or less corrupted. 2d. Notwithstanding older ideas to the contrary, I found positively, in my comparisons made for the weights and measures, that, in a general way, the metres are obtained of greater accuracy and coincidence than the English scales. (See my Report upon Weight and Measure Comparisons.) 3d. By my system the difference of longitude of Philadelphia and New York would be determined, in a way that is more accurate and certain than by any of the other means employed in this country. 4th. I adopted this system of the metre with the scale of Troughton of 82 inches, adopted as English Standard in this country, together with a number of other measures, its ratio to either one of them is sufficiently determined, to enable at any time to present any distance in either one of the measures thus introduced. In this case, for example, instead of submarine distances, which, for instance, to obtain the value in English inches, would need only the addition of the constant logarithm = 1.50352859 to the logarithm of the distance recorded in metres. In the ultimate general account, it will be proper to give the distances both in metres and in yards, or feet, to case the utility for the various future applications. 5th. The determination of the station-points of the triangulation by their differences of latitude and longitude, was calculated upon the same theoretical principles stated above; they have coincided with the results of the latitude observations, that are by their nature entirely independent of the geodetical operations, to such a degree as to render, in my judgment, my plan as it is, not consider myself authorized to expect; and the reduction to the City Hall of New York showed an equal coincidence with observations made some years ago by Captain Sabine, on the occasion of his pendulum observations.

36. This afforded also an additional proof that the result of the determination of the Neighbourhood, measured in 1817, could be sufficiently relied upon, for the preliminary calculations, as it stood the test of being extended to distances about 160 miles from the same. It confirmed equally the near approximation of the azimuths observed last year.

37. It is, however, evident that my dependence for the ultimate azimuths and latitudes of deciding accuracy, must as yet be referred to future observations, with the superior means of instruments, &c., that I have in part ordered, and have in part still to contrive; in respect to the longitude, it is too evident how desirable an observation with a meridian bar should be, as I doubt it will be provided in proper time, by special means, independent of the Coast Survey.

38. My attention at the present stage of the work must be directed principally to the measurement of a base-line, with all the means of accuracy that I may be able to dispose of, by means of the apparatus of which I have given the description in my printed papers. The Coast Survey adopted the base-line at full good order already during last summer, the wood work is in construction in New York, under the direction of Captain Swift, and I have just now put the double metre bars, which shall determine the absolute length, to their proper standard, by means of the apparatus provided for it, and with the help of my assistant in the weight and measure business.
In the actual measurement of the base-line, I shall unite all my present assistants, principally because they will all take a great interest in the operation, which is in its kind of a peculiar nature, and not often occurring, wherein every operator will always follow his peculiar work according to his situation, and the means at his disposal.

As soon as the result of the base-line is ascertained, which will require some time and considerable calculation, the result will be applied to the calculation of all the triangles, and the reductions to the geographical positions will be repeated with improved accuracy. Then a projection of the points, upon the scale of the fifty thousandth part, will be made upon papers, distributed over the extent of the work, in such parts as will be best appropriated to the filling up of the detail surveys, by the plane-table, and the insertion of the soundings, in which works the most of my assistants will then become engaged, while I shall proceed again in the main triangulation.

During the execution of these works I hope that the instruments, ordered of Mr. Troughton, in London, will arrive in this country, at least if he can execute the promises given to that effect; I hope, therefore, to be still more of the number of assistants, and to the continuation of my work in the main triangles, the determination of azimuths and latitudes, and all the more delicate observations, upon properly selected, favorable stations. The two-foot theodolite, that I have used last summer, I shall then propose to send to Mr. Troughton, so that we may again put in a proper serviceable state, for that accuracy of which it is susceptible, when in good order.

At the same time with the distribution of the detail surveys upon hand, I should like to put in activity two parties of naval gentlemen, for ascertaining the sounding in the neighborhood of the same points that the detail surveys would embrace, as they would probably sometimes work in conjunction with one another; they would embrace a great part of Long Island Sound, and part of the south shore of Long Island. This, however, will require to take some arrangements previously, in relation to the vessels, which it will be necessary to employ in it. Lieutenant Bell of the Navy, who has been one of my assistants last summer, will take the direction of at least one of these expeditions, as his acquaintanceship with the locality will of course assist him much in the proper execution of this task.

I join to this report skeleton-maps of the triangulated triangles, which was hitherto unknown, containing all the main triangles that I executed, and so much of the secondary triangles, of the two separate parties, as have been communicated to me until now. The distances in numbers would be of no interest in this report, and belong only to a final report upon the scientific part of the work; it is at no rate proper to mention any, before the calculations have been grounded upon a final base, measured as above stated. These maps present four sheets, upon the scale of the one hundred thousandth part, which is upon which it will about be proper to execute the detail maps, for publication; the whole system of the triangulation, will, of course, be more evident by them. It appeared to me to ease the general insight into the bearing of the work, to add a fifth sheet, upon the half-scale of the others, that will present the general view of the whole work; the easier reference to the locality of the triangulation will be assisted by the tracing, only in pencil, of the approximate outline of the coast, for the survey of which the maps contain the elements. The projections are made upon the principles above stated, and will present no deviation for the filling up to the minutest details, when executed upon the scale of one five thousandth, in which it is proper to execute the main original copy of the Corps.

It is proper that all the maps should be drawn upon a proportional decimal fraction of the real dimensions; there is a great advantage in being able to ascertain by the single measurement, in any length measure whatsoever, the real distances desired; this can only be obtained by such a system of scales, which therefore also is the only one adopted in the present time. The scales of so much in inches, or any other small measure, per mile, giving altogether an irregular proportion, are very bad, and therefore have been entirely abandoned in the new maps.

It is proper to add here some general remarks, upon the character which it is necessary to give to the work of the Coast Survey; its general bearing for the benefit of the country at large; and the influence which its proper execution shall have upon the improvement of all the practical mathematical sciences, that are so necessary in our country; and the standing of the Officers of the Army and Navy, to whose departments works of this nature, or requiring similar knowledge, are so often referred; though I have already touched this subject upon other occasions.

The Survey of the Coast must evidently, merely such as to extend landwards, to any place, until to the ridges of hills or mountains that border the valleys emptying their waters into the sea, or the large bays and rivers; it must present the localities of all the passages and gorges that lead to these valleys, etc. etc., because it must contain all that is needed for the proper bearing and case of the course of the different parts of the coast, just as much, as the outlines of the coast and the soundings; because, as these furnish the guide to the navigation, so the others are the elements upon which the directions for a proper defence of the country, in case of need, must be grounded; and all these elements must be so carefully and accurately delineated, as to give a just graphical picture of the country, that, with the map before the eye, the military operations may be properly judged and guided in the Cabinet. It is therefore also habitual to join for each district a statistical statement of its natural means and resources; it is as desirable to have these accounts of the land part as those upon the currents in the naval part of the work.

This work must besides furnish the elements of any other survey that may be desired for any public aim whatsoever, either within or in the neighborhood of its extent; its accuracy, if properly executed, and its wide range, render it peculiarly fit to become a standard to which all other surveys may and even shall be attached. Thereby will be gradually obtained the necessary accurate data for any public undertaking of general utility to the country. This feature of the work was felt already in 1817, when the Governor of New Jersey proposed to unite with it the Survey of a map of that state; but this request was declined by the Survey Department, where I had proposed to accede to the request. It appears equally felt now, by the proposition of the State of Maryland, for a similar junction of the map of that state, which has been very properly acceded to; and no doubt similar occasions will increase in the same proportion, as the general improvement of the country advances, and the proper character of the work of the Survey of the Coast becomes established; this is another proof of the propriety of the measure that I took at all times properly to secure the station-points for future use.

The character of a work of the nature of the Coast Survey, was to be so prominent in the public mind, that its character be impressed upon it to the evidence of the public capable to judge of it, neither credit nor confidence will be given to it; it is in fact more than useless, because it increases the doubts of the cautious and intelligent sea- man, and its defects mislead the ignorant who trusts to it;—plans going merely upon what is so wrongly called sufficient accuracy according to habit, which would prove highly expensive. The economy in the work consists in the certainly of producing the most accurate results.

In the execution of the laws in any country, and in a new country in particular, it appears me the duty to take a proper and the utmost care; the public interest is as much as possible the general benefit of the nation, and especially its scientific improvement, wherever there may be an occasion presented for it, and that upon a liberal scale; because its benefits are always far more extensive than what shows itself at the first outset. I am
AUTHORIZED TO THIS ASSERTION, IN THE PRESENT CASE, BY THE APPROBATION WHICH MY MODE OF TREATING THE COAST SURVEY WITH THESE VIEWS HAS CAUSED ME TO FIND IN THE MOST ENLIGHTENED MEN OF THE COUNTRY, AND EVEN ABROAD, AS TESTIFIED AMONG OTHERS BY LATE PRESIDENT JEFFERSON HIMSELF, WHO WAS THE AUTHOR OF THE ORIGINAL LAW, AND BY THE MANY OTHERS THAT HAVE ADDED THEIR TESTIMONY, AS THE WELL KNOWN EXAMPLES OF ALMOST ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, WHO HAVE DERIVED VALUABLE BENEFITS OF VARIOUS KINDS FROM THE PROPER EXECUTION OF SIMILAR WORKS IN A SCIENTIFIC FORM.

60. WITH THESE VIEWS I ALSO FOUND IT PROPER TO COLLECT AND COMPILE A LIST OF THE BEST WORKS IN THOSE PARTS OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY THAT ARE EITHER DIRECTLY BEARING UPON THE WORK ITSELF, OR MORE LOT OR LESS CONNECTED WITH ITS ACCESORIES OR INFLUENCING BRANCHES; BY WHICH MY ASSISTANTS MAY PROPERLY IMPROVE THEIR SCIENTIFIC STANDING, AND BECOME THE MORE USEFUL TO THE COUNTRY IN FUTURE. IT WAS ALL ALREADY PROPER TO THE WORK, AS EBERS TO ACQUIRE A PROPER TRAVERSE, SUCH SCIENTIFIC EXPERIENCES OR OBSERVATIONS AS RELATE TO THE PENDULUM, THE MAGNETIC ATTRACTION, THE TIDES, REFRACTION, AND OTHER SIMILAR SUBJECTS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS CONNECTED WITH SUCH WORKS, WHEN PROPERLY SCIENTIFICALLY TREATED. I COULD AS YET NOT DO MORE IN THIS THAN TO CAUSE THE MAGNETIC BEARING TO BE OBSERVED UPON THE MAIN STATIONS, NECESSARY TO DETERMINE THE DECLINATION OF THE NEEDLE AT THE PLACES AND TIMES; BUT FOR ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT AS YET PROPERLY PROVIDED, NOR IN FACT WAS THERE TIME AT DISPOSITION FOR IT.

61. BY THE NATURE OF THE SERVICES THAT THE NAVY AND THE ARMY ARE ENGAGED TO RENDER TO THE COUNTRY—THERE ARE TWO CAUSES OF A MONTHLY NATURE THAT WILL INFLUENCE IN ANY COUNTRY, DESERVE SPECIALLY, THOUGH NOT TO THE EXCLUSION OF OTHER CITIZENS, TO BE QUOTED HERE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS WORK. SUCH OFFICERS IN EITHER OF THESE SERVICES DO NOT APPLY TO THE STUDY OF THE HIGHER BRANCHES OF THEIR PROFESSION, OF WHICH MATHEMATICS FORM THE BRANCHES THAT ARE MOST NEEDED IN THE COAST SURVEY, AS AN OCCASION OF IMPROVEMENT, AS WELL AS OF GRATIFICATION FOR THEIR GOOD DISPOSITIONS; THEREFORE PREFERENCE IS NATURALLY TO BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO, WITH A GOOD FOUNDATION IN THEORY, HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN THE CAREER OF PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS, IN TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYING, DRAWING, AND PARTICULARLY OBSERVING AND GENERALLY IN MAKING ASTRONOMICAL AND GEODETICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR ACTUAL USE. ONLY SUCH OFFICERS CAN REAP SOME BENEFIT FOR THEIR INDIVIDUAL IMPROVEMENT, OR BE OF ANY SERVICE IN THE WORK, BECAUSE THIS UTILITY MUST BE RECIPROCAL IF SUCCESS SHALL ATTACH TO EITHER SIDE; THE OFFICERS IN INDIVIDUALS WHOSE OFFICE IT IS TO OBSERVE WITHOUT THE NATURE OF PRACTICAL ABILITY, CANNOT TO ANY DEGREE START FROM FOLLOWING IT, AND OF COURSE THEY ARE ALSO COMPLETELY USELESS FOR THE WORK, AND THE COAST SURVEY WOULD BE IMPROPERLY LACKED WITH THEM.

62. THE SUCCESS OF THESE OFFICERS, THAT HAVE THE WORK BOTH GIVEN AND MATERIAL FOR THEM, WILL NOT ONLY BE IN THE OFFICERS INDISPENSABLY REQUIRED TO BECOME SERVICABLE, AND THEREBY ENTER THE WORK; BUT THE WORK ITSELF CANNOT BE THE SCHOOL FOR HIM WHO IS TOO FAR BEHIND TO BE OF SOME ACTUAL SERVICE IN IT; THE DISTANCE TO BE GONE THROUGH IS TOO GREAT FOR HIM, AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THOSE ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN SOME PART OF THE WORK, AND THEIR SPECULATIONS AND JOURNALS, EVEN WHEN THEY MIGHT BE TAUGHT, AND SCHERELD, SEPARATELY WHO BRINGS KNOWLEDGE ENOUGH TO THE WORK TO SEE HIMSELF WHAT HE CAN DO, AS WELL IN APPLICATION OF HIS ACTUAL REQUIREMENTS, AS IN ADVANCE OF THEM. ALL THIS APPLIES, OF COURSE, EQUALLY TO THE ASSISTANTS FROM ANY RANK WHATSOEVER.

63. TO ALL THIS IT IS NECESSARY TO ADD, THAT HABITS OF ASSIDUITY, AND DEVOTION TO A SCIENTIFIC OBJECT, WITH FRIENDLY AND OPEN DISPOSITIONS, WITHOUT ANY PRETENSION, ARE EQUALLY INDISPENSABLE MORAL QUALIFICATIONS, TO WHICH IT IS NECESSARY TO ATTEND, IN THE SELECTION OF THE ASSISTANTS IN THIS WORK, AS MUCH AS TO THEIR INTELLECTUAL QUALIFICATIONS AND ACQUISITIONS. FOR SERVICE, BY NATURE, RELATES NOT ONLY TO ANY OBSERVATION ENTERTAINED BY THE ASSISTANT, OR OVER THE ASSISTANCE RENDERED IN AN OBSERVATION, EXCEPT THE MORAL STRENGTH OF CONFIDENCE; ORDERS FROM SUPERIORS, FEAR OF CONSEQUENCES, AND ALL CONSIDERATIONS OF THAT KIND, CANNOT HAVE THE SLIGHTEST POWER; THE MORALITY AND ABILITY OF THE OBSERVER AT THE VERY MOMENT DECIDES WHAT NO POWER WHATSOEVER CAN DECIDE. AND THIS IS EQUALLY APPLICABLE TO ANY CHIEF, OR ASSISTANT WHOEVER, AND OF WHAT RANK EVER HE MAY BE IN THE WORK.

64. IN SUCH EXPOSING THE PRINCIPLES THAT MUST GUIDE IN THE SELECTION OF THE ASSISTANTS FOR THIS WORK, AND WHICH MUST BE THE GUIDE TO ME IN THE PROPOSITION OF ANY ASSISTANT, OF ANY RANK WHATSOEVER, WHOSE CONDUCT I WILL BE GUIDED BY THE PLEDGE, THAT I SHALL ALWAYS BE GUIDED BY PERFECT IMPARTIALITY AS TO THE PERSONAL, THOUGH I MAY PROPOSE PERSONS OF DIFFERENT QUALIFICATIONS, WITH THE VIEW OF THEIR DIFFERENT EMPLOYMENTS; THE MORAL PRINCIPLE WHICH MUST GUIDE IN ALL SUCH CASES, IS SIMPLE; THAT EVERY ONE MUST SEE BEFORE HIM AN AIM FOR HIS INCLUSION OR ABANDONMENT, TO WHICH HE WILL APPLY HIS EXERTIONS HONESTLY, THE RESULT OF WHICH WILL BE USEFUL TO THE WORK. WITH THESE PRINCIPLES, I HOPE TO BE AS SUCCESSFUL IN MY CHOICE AS THE GENERAL CHANCES OF HUMAN AFFAIRS WILL ADMIT, AND TO BE APPROVED IN MY SELECTIONS; THEREFORE TO OBTAIN FROM THE CIVIL, MILITARY, OR SCIENTIFIC CIRCLES TO WHICH SUCH AN ASSISTANT IS ATTACHED, PLEASURE AND SATISFACTION, AND THEREFORE DO HONOR TO THE WORK AND TO THEMSELVES, THENCE REFLECT CREDIT UPON OUR COUNTRY AND NATION; CONVINCED, AS THEY MUST BE, THAT THEY ACT BEFORE THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD—BECAUSE THE HISTORY OF SUCH WORKS IS ALWAYS MINUTELY KNOWN TO EVERY ONE, AND THEIR USEFULNESS AND IMPORTANCE UPON THE CONSIDERATION OF USEFULNESS AS WELL AS UPON THAT OF ITS HIGH CREDIT.

F. R. HASSELLER.

WASHINGTON, CITY, MAY 17TH, 1834.

PAK'SWITZCH, THE CONQUEROR OF WARSAW.—WE read in the Gazette de l'Assegne of the 18th of October, that a General who enjoys a high military reputation is subject, when travelling in a carriage, to such excesses of fear that when it is necessary to cross a wooden bridge situated near the castle of Warsaw where he is staying, he always caused it to be carefully examined beforehand, to be sure of its solidity. It is also said, having one day perceived, at a great distance, a sportsman who was levelling his frying piece at some game, he caused him in the most imperative manner to desist from firing. Letter from a Spanish informer tells us that this cautious General is the famous Paskewitzch. The measures which he took for his preservation while at Warsaw were not less remarkable. He always caused a guard of soldiers to be placed at the corner of every street; he never stirred without being preceded and surrounded by an escort of hussars; and invariably passed through the city at full gallop.

Whenever fire happens, however violent it may be, he has prohibited the towns from being rung or the generale from being beaten, until he has given permission, and never grants it even then until he has retired into the fastness of Prague; and places the wish of the Viscount between himself and danger. From this cause serious evils arise, assistance comes so late, that whole masses of buildings become a prey to the flames. It is doubtless a consolation, though a slight one, to an oppressed people, to see the power of conscience over its oppressors, to witness this inless fear of punishment which they have too justly deserved, and the natural inheritance of the oppressors of Poland, and we should doubt in Providence were their days not delivered over to fear and their nights to remorse.—Bon Sen.

GEN. WILLIAM NORTH, a veteran of the revolution, died in the city of New York, on the 10th inst., at the advanced age of 83. Gen. N. has filled many important public offices, both honorably and advantageously to his country. He was for many years a member of the Assembly of that State, Speaker of the House, and Senator in Congress. He is believed to have been the only survivor of the revolution of the same rank.
WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1836.

Much credit is due to the Subsistence Department of the Army, for the foresight and promptitude recently exhibited. Anticipating, from the information derived from various sources, the hostile disposition of the Seminole Indians, which has since been so unfortunately realized, orders were given to have a large supply of provisions, consisting of pork, bacon, flour and hard bread, forwarded to Florida. These provisions were shipped from New York in December, and must ere this have arrived at their destination, and have proved an acceptable relief, not to our troops only, but to the inhabitants who are in danger of suffering from want.

Trophies in Chelsea Hospital.—A London paper of November 7, contains a list of trophies recently presented to this institution by "His Most Gracious Majesty." They are principally flags, taken from the French, Dutch, Spaniards, Prussians, and Americans. Among those which formerly belonged to us, we find mentioned:

"An American flag—when taken uncertain, but probably in the first war."
"An American national flag of the 4th regiment, taken on the frontiers of Canada."
"An American national color of the 2d regiment of the line, taken by Gen. Brock on the frontier."
"An American flag"—of the same kind as the first mentioned above.
"The regimental color of the 4th American regiment."
"An American flag, taken by the 8th on the left bank of the Mississippi."
"An American flag, taken in the first war, probably at Boston."
"American regimental flag of the 2d regiment."

We can furnish a much longer list of trophies that are scrupulously preserved in the public offices at Washington, and as soon as we can procure a list of them we will publish it.

We understand that Captain Gallagher, Commandant of the Navy Yard, has reported that the Frigate Columba will be ready for launching on Tuesday next, the 2d February.

Captain W. C. Bolton arrived at Pensacola, on the 20th inst., to assume the command of the Navy Yard at that place, and entered on his duties the next day.

Revenue cutter Jefferson, Capt. Jackson, sailed on the 20th inst. from Charleston, S. C., for St. Augustine. The Revenue Cutter Dallas was to have left New Orleans on the 11th inst. for St. Marks and Tampa Bay, to assist in the protection of the citizens.

To Correspondents.—"Subaltern" is received and shall appear next week. The interrogatory of "Junius" shall be answered; the other portion of his communication is inadmissible. "The Lost Sailor" is a repetition of the same story, that has often been told, with more or less variation. We are, however, indebted to the writer for the good intention exhibited in furnishing the sketch.

The British Brig of war Pantaloan, Captain Corry, arrived at Norfolk, on Saturday last, in 29 days from Falmouth; with despatches for the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington.

After coming to anchor, the Pantaloan fired a salute, which was returned from the flag ship Java.

It is conjectured that the despatches relate to an offer of mediation on the part of England, to adjust our present difficulties with France.

SEMINOLE WAR.

Since our last paper, we have received painful news from the seat of war in Florida. A whole detachment, consisting of 100 men and 8 officers, has been cut off, on the march from Tampa Bay to Fort King, on the 20th December, and of the whole number but three escaped, and those wounded.

From the official report of Major F. S. Belton, of the 2d Artillery, the commanding officer at Tampa Bay, to the Adjutant General, and dated on the 1st January, we gather the following particulars of the sad catastrophe:

"On the 29th, in the afternoon, a man of my company, John Thomas, and temporarily transferred to C Company, 2d Artillery, came in, and yesterday Pr. Ransom Clark, of same company, with four wounds, very severe, and stated that an action took place on the 29th, commencing about ten o'clock; in which every officer, and nearly every man. The command entrenched every night, and about four miles from the halt were attacked, and received at least fifteen rounds before an Indian was seen. Major Dade and his horse were both killed on the front, and the interpreter "Louis." Lt. Mudge, 3d Artillery, received his mortal wound in the first fire, and afterwards received several other wounds. Lt. Basinger, 3d Artillery, was not wounded till after the second attack; and at the latter part of that, he was wounded several times before he was tomahawked. "Captain Gardiner, 2d Artillery, was not wounded until the second attack, and the last part of it. Mr. Basinger, after Captain Gardiner was killed, remarked, "I am the only officer left, and boys we will do the best we can." Lt. Keais, 3d Artillery, had both arms broken the first shot, was unable to act; and was tomahawked, the latter part of the second attack, by a negro. Lt. Henderson had his left arm broken the first fire, and after that his musket fired at least thirty or forty shot. Dr. Galpin was 107 killed until after the second attack, nor was he wounded; he placed himself behind the breast-work, and with double-barreled guns, said, "he had four barrels for them." Captain Fraser fell early in the action with the advanced guard; as a man of his company, (B. 2d Artillery,) who came in this morning wounded, reports.

"On the attack they were in column of route; and after receiving a heavy fire, from the unseen enemy, they then rose up in such a swarm, that the ground, covered, as was thought by the Light Infantry extension, showed the Indians between the files. Muskets were clubbed, knives and bayonets used, and parties clinched. In the second attack, our own men's muskets, from the dead and wounded, were used against them; a cross fire cut down a succession of artillerists at the fence, from which forty-nine rounds were fired—the gun carriages were burnt, and the guns sunk in a pond. A war cry was held on the ground—many negroes were in the field, but no scalps were taken by the Indians, but the negroes, with hellish cruelty, pierced the throats of all, whose loud cries and groans showed the power of life to be yet strong. The survivors were preserved by imitating death, excepting Thomas, who was partly stifled, and bought his life for six dollars, and in his enemy..."

*There are two officers, named Henderson, belonging to the 2d artillery; one killed is Lieutenant R. H. — Ed.*
In the midst of war, an Indian whom he had killed a few days before his death. About one hundred Indians were present, and among them was a chief who came in with a note from Captain Fraser, addressed to Major Mountfort, which was fastened in a cleft stick and stuck in a creek, dated, as is supposed, on the 27th, stating that they were best set every night and pushing on.

Lieut. B. Alvord, of Major Dade's company, which was left behind at Fort Brooke, writes to Lieut. R. C. Buchanan, the adjutant of the 4th Infantry, at New Orleans:

"Maj. Dade took command of this detachment under circumstances which reflect upon him the highest honor. Capt. F. S. Belton, of the 2nd Artillery, commands here. General Clinch had ordered the commanding officer at this post to detach there two companies on their arrival. They were not in sufficient numbers, but the companies ordered not having arrived, the accounts received at this time, of the hostile intentions of the Indians, were such as to induce Capt. B. to postpone the march. On the arrival of our company from Key West, the two companies were strengthened from the whole command to 100 men. The last man, Mrs. Gardiner, was exceedingly ill and it was supposed that if her husband left, she would not live. Nevertheless Capt. Gardiner (who was to command the detachment) prepared to go and at reveille on the morning of the 28th he mounted his horse in front of the detachment which was about to start. Maj. Dade made a proposition to the commanding officer to take Capt. G.'s place on account of the situation of Mrs. G. The proposition was accepted and the command commenced its march. Before they proceeded many miles Capt. G. ascertained that the U. S. Schooner Motto was about to sail for Key West, for the purpose of bringing two twelve-pounders from Fort King;—the children with their grandmother were already there and he concluded to send Mrs. G. to Key West in the Motto, and thus gratify his earnest desire to go with his company; and on joining his company the relation in which he stood to Maj. Dade of course induced him not to demur to his continuing in command and proceeding to Fort King—they took along six pounder from the belief that it would produce a panic among the savages. But they seemed to have assembled in such numbers as to render the stout defence of the unfortunate troops quite unavailing. One hundred of the Indians are said to have been mounted. This accounts for the suddenness and system of the attack. Whilst I am writing I have just learnt of the arrival of another soldier very badly wounded on war has made his way from this bloody field. He confirms every portion of the above account. His name is Clark, a private of [B.] comp. 2d arty. and the same man that escaped from the boat when Lieut. Chander was drowned in Mobile bay.

A very strong little defence of pickets and admirably flanked by two Block Houses was completed here some days since. There are five companies here. Maj. Zantzing's (H) Capt. Belton's (B) Maj. Montfort's (G) and Capt. Lowd's (commanding). Lieut. Grayson (A) of 2nd Artillery and Maj. Dade's company now commanded by myself and of the 4th Infantry. If the Indians in their triumph should attack us we are well prepared.


Lieut. J. B. Grayson, of the 2d Arty. in command of Captain Lowd's company, writes to Col. Twiggs, at New Orleans:

"A wounded soldier escaped by biring an Indian, and arrived here at four o'clock to-day. Maj. Dade, Capt. Fraser, Lieut. Basinger and Mudge were killed; Lt. Kea had both arms shattered to pieces; Lieut. Henderson had his arm broken; Doctor Gallin is supposed dead, as he was not seen after the first onset, and Capt. Gardiner not shot or wounded when the man left the ground, owing, doubtless, to his having previously been a soldier. The woods were lined with mounted warriors, they commenced the attack at eight o'clock yesterday morning, fought one hour, then retired to replenish their ammunition, renewed the attack; and during the period Capt. Gardiner cut down trees and made a path for fresh men. The two companies left the Indians picked them off, just as fast as the posts were supplied with fresh men. When the soldier left the ground, he says that there were not more than ten men, and some at that time wounded. Major Mountfort and myself were to have left to-morrow morning for Fort King, and we should doubtless have shared the same fate, but as we were plain soldiers, Capt. Belton, has decided to strengthen his position by keeping us. We are very strong behind a picket, but our ammunition is virtually speaking, nothing; and some of the hostile warriors are known to have fifty kegs of rifle powder. That we shall be attacked is considered almost certain.

"Poor Mrs. Basinger is with Mr. Haskill, and is nearly beside herself, the death of her husband has not yet been communicated to her.

We have strengthened our work very much in the last two days, as we have made a lunette, which gives us a flank fire. A short time before Fraser left, the work was called Fraser's redoubt.

"Major Mountfort was under orders to leave the day I arrived here; but Major Dade had got so far ahead, that Major M. could not have overaken. I was to follow Major M., and the consequence would have been that Mountfort's company and my own would have shared the sad fate of those poor fellows who went before us.

On hearing this news. Col. Twiggs, of the 4th Infantry, U. S. army, chartered the steamboat Merchant, and started with four companies of troops from New Orleans to Tampa bay.

In connection with this subject, we present the following extract of a letter, with which we have been favored:

Extract of letter from Florida, dated Jan. 6th, 1838.

"We are now in the height of actual war with the Seminole Indians. You are, no doubt, already apprized of the events which have occurred in this quarter,—of the massacre of Mr. Thompson, our Indian Agent, and poor Lieut. Constantine Smith: and I suppose the account of General CLINCH'S battle on the 30th has all reached you. CLINCH is a gallant and experienced officer. He met the enemy in a manner to fight but that he might conduct the campaign with ability and proper discretion. He wants, and needs, more force. We are miserably deficient in platoon officers. Would you believe, that several of our companies have each, but one commissioned officer serving with it? The company led by the gallant Lieut. CAMBELL GRAHAM, of the artillery, was left without an officer in the recent action, after his second and severe wound; the command of it, then devolved on the Sergeant. Other companies were in the like destitute situation. Capt. GRAHAM, (a brother,) of the Infantry, who was also severely wounded, was the only officer serving with it at a time more precious than that. I trust that you, CASS, and General MCARMS, will now look to the proper interest of the service, and that they will no longer permit so many officers to remain from their Regiments—some of whom are employed, in a way, which has about as much affinity to our army duties, as the construction of a turnpike, or the vocation of the Gallant LIEUT. CAMBELL GRAHAM in the General Land Office; or, the Draftsman, who sits in the Land Office.

"We, who are performing our proper, though arduous duties with the troops, feel the hardships of this partial and ruinous system, in reference to the true interests of the military service, the more severely, because double, national duties, thereby devolved upon us, "Col. CRAN" arrived some ten days since—he is an excellent and capable officer, and now the only field officer of artillery in Florida. The gallant
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

The British Consul at New York, J. Buchanan, Esq., has returned his most grateful thanks in the papers of that city, to Captain Oliver, of the ship Tiber, for bringing into port four British seamen, the only survivors of seventeen souls, on board the brig Edgar, bound from Quebec to Liverpool.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Jan. 22—Major J. Fy unpleasant, 5th Inf., at Gadsby's.


Capt. T. Childs, 3d Arty.

Capt. A. Moore, Ordnance, Gadsby's.

Dr. J. J. Wright, Alexandria.


PAASSENGERS ARRIVED.


Jan. 12—Per schr. S. B. Mills, from St. Augustine, Major J. S. Lytle, Commissary of stores, of the army.

20—Jan. 21—Per steamboat W. Gibbons, from Charleston, Col. A. C. W. Fanning, of the army.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE ARMY—OFFICERS' MESSES.

No. II.

An association of officers in a mess is almost as necessary to the public interest as it is indispensable to personal convenience; for in proportion as their military duties require uniformity and punctuality, must their private engagements be marked by system and dispatch.

Were this not the case, each officer his own hour to dine, were he his own commissary and his own steward, each office making drafts on his time and attention, his very necessities would be continually urged as excuse for daily professional delinquencies. A well regulated mess establishment, on the contrary, assures him facilities in the discharge of his duties promoting his bodily comfort and relieving him from mental anxiety—wholesome fare appropriately cooked contributing to his health, and the foresight of the caterer divesting him of all concern for the "morrow." The sound of "roast beef" takes him to dinner, as "the assembly" takes him to the parade, and meal hours thus enter as essentially into the regimental economy or internal police as the hour for guard mounting or that for tattoo. On the score of expense too, the public interest is consulted by mess establishments. The Government by its present General Regulations seems to admit the necessity of, and obligation to make the allowances for culinary purposes—such as fuel, kitchens, and means of transportation for cooking utensils, &c. Now, the same means and facilities, which would be ample for twenty officers in a mess, would no more than suffice for one, should each live separately; consequently those allowances which in the former case are proportionate to军事 necessities would work out a burthensome tax. For public considerations like these, viz: the facilities they afford for the prompt discharge of military duties, and the containment of expense they promote, it is evident that messes of officers in every service but our own are under the fostering care and control of Government. In our service they are only recognized. They may or may not exist at the option of the officers. This is not sufficient. The interests of the army require that they should exist, and Government should both assist and, to a certain degree, control them. Without such aid private contributions are not sufficient, and without such control the public bounty might be abused. The allowance of fuel and quarters is not alone adequate to the maintenance of a mess—the Government should grant pecuniary assistance, for the procurement of furniture, cooking utensils, and whatever else may further the character. The peculiar distribution of our troops, and the constant change of stations of the officers consequent to such distribution, render it utterly impossible that an officer should contribute to the purchase of mess furniture, &c. at every post at which he may be stationed.

Indeed, the inability to do so, causes the officers of the Army, at the United States generally, to be a meaner style than probably those of any nation in the world. In how many instances in our service are officers supplied with their meals by landresses or camp women; or, if they have the semblance of a mess, how frequently do tin cups constitute their only plate, and clothless pine tables almost their only furniture? Officers of artillery can especially well answer these questions. But, when we add to these frequent assessments for the purchase of furniture, &c., the expense growing out of the necessary entertainment of the many visitors whose curiosity or duties take them to military posts, it will be evident that that facility of a military mess is subject to no inconsiderable tax, and that too without being able to live in many instances even decently. We alluded to this latter source of expense in our preceding number on the subject of double rations, wherein we contended that said expense is borne usually by messes of single officers, and not by commanders of separate troops. It is necessary, therefore, that the recipients of publicKate, who bear the expenses of such expenses. This declaration we repeat, and on its truth base one of the claims of officers' messes to Governmental patronage. In our former number we stated some of the circumstances which shield commanding officers from the expense of entertaining visitors, and how we were of opinion that there is hospitality peculiar to military messes which renders them constantly exposed to such taxation. Not only the acquaintances of officers, but strangers, find a seat and a welcome at a mess table who would find them no where else. Indeed, it is in the very nature of things that strangers should prefer trespassing on the hospitality of single men, to intruding on the economy and privacy of a family, or even of a single individual if he be living alone. But few commanding officers, however, are single men, and they, generally speaking, are members of the mess—their guests are the guests of the mess, and not both. A double ration by frequent visits by visitors, you will hear of a married Commandant who being nominally a member of a mess, but living separately with his family, was in the habit of taking his visitors to the mess table for entertainment; and in connection with another we have heard this anecdote, going to show that the nice taste good opinion of other than its members may also tend to swell the expenses of a member. The Pay Master on an official visit to a military post was invited by a member to dine with the mess; the former politely declined, remarking that he felt it his duty to prefer the civilities of the Commandant who doubtless would extend them to him. The officer in a whisper rejoined, "the Major has an eagle eye, and he needs help in feeding his two meals a day, and that which they call dinner, you and your spinster ladies would term tea; they are remarkable, however, for the excellence of their pumpkin pie—but adieu!" Taking the Pay Master's hand, "we have nothing to day, I believe, but a saddle of venison and a wild turkey "thank you," said the Major, "always, I shall dine with you, my friend first, and pay my respects to the Major afterwards." Again, if an Indian.

* The writer of this article in the course of about four months belonged to three different messes, two of which cost him $30 each for furniture. In one of these he remained about a fortnight only. He has not been able to return to those messes, and such contributions in both cases were a pecuniary loss to him.
The Quarter Master's department should be required to supply as often as might be necessary each permanent Post and Arsenal with prescribed articles of mess furniture &c., say, tables, chairs, sideboards, closets and certain standard articles necessary for the use of the men, at a cost for each Post in any one year did not exceed the value of all the items per year of a Lieutenant, or $292; these articles of furniture &c., to be accounted for as is other public property, and to be removed from one military station to another only on the order of the Quarter Master General purveyor. The purchase and decoration of the General in Chief. This supply, it will be observed, is required annually, that it would be incumbent that the whole sum allowed for its procurement should be appropriated in any one year—the articles would be procured only when necessary, and no necessity would authorize an expenditure of more than $292 for each post. The last Army Register exhibits the number of post and arsenals, the outfit for which according to the foregoing suggestion, supposing $292 expended on each, would cost $18,396. No further appropriation would probably be required on this account for five years at least, at the end of which period the result to the Treasury would be as follows:

Saved by the abandonment of the existing double ration system the yearly sum of $20,513.
In five years $102,565
Expended for mess furniture &c. $18,396

Balance in favor of the Treasury $84,196, which sum, it will be presently shown, far exceeds the amount required to accomplish the third object of our project, viz:

to grant an allowance to messes, through the Colonels of the respective regiments, on account of expenses in entertaining visitors to military posts. In endeavoring to determine what should be the extent of this allowance we feel sensibly the obstacles presented by the wide dispersion of our army. While on the one hand it is desirable to grant no more than an adequate sum to a regiment not at all, or but little, dispersed, it is essential, that the allowance to a regiment differently situated should be sufficiently large to give, after an equitable distribution, a mess an adequate share of the public bounty. An official document lying before us exhibits the regiments of Artillery in the occupation of twenty three, and those of Infantry in the occupation of twenty one, Posts; giving to each of the former an average of nearly six, and to the latter of three, Posts. The Dragon's of there three stations. While this may be as much dispersed, and the Infantry and Dragons as much concentrated, as they probably ever will be, the chances are in favor of a more equal distribution of the several arms of service. In taking therefore the present arrangement of the several regiments for our own basis in determining what shall be the extent of this allowance, it will be sufficient to examine a few of the most representative regiments and to see which will be shown as the greatest inequality that will probably ever exist. What has already been stated, it seems the Infantry and Dragons are about half as much dispersed as the Artillery; it will not be unfair then to take the division of the officers of the former into three parts, as the point of division between the maximum and minimum amount to be allowed to regiments by Government. With this prefiguration of our views on this point we propose, that there be allowed yearly to the Colonel or commanding officer of a regiment, the permanent stations of which are not the three parts of the messes, the value of every three rations of a Lieutenant Colonel, or $365; and to the Colonel or commanding officer of a regiment, the permanent stations of which exceed three, for a like distribution, a sum not exceeding the value of the yearly rations of a First Captain, or $436. This allowance should be paid in due proportions as the officers of the messes, should be immediately distributed by the Colonels to a caterer of messes, who should be made responsible by regulations that it be legitimately applied. The distribution by the Colonel should be an equitable one, having reference to the special circumstances of each mess and post of his regiment. The following statement will show
By this exhibit it seems that $4,818 would be the yearly sum required for messes of Dragoon, Artillery and Infantry officers; but, if to this were added for the Corps of Engineers and Ordnance $438 each, the yearly expenditure by Government on account of the third branch of our service would be $8,694. 

The following recapitulation of items will show, how at the end of five years, the Treasury will be affected by the execution of our entire design.

Saved by the abandonment of the double ration system—

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<th>Item</th>
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<tr>
<td>Saved</td>
<td>$102,565</td>
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Expended for mess furniture, &c. $13,296 

Beauty to messes, $5,984 yearly $28,470 46,866

Balance in the Treasury $85,699

In the foregoing estimate we have placed the Engineer Corps and that of Ordnance on a footing with regiments; this may not be entirely just, as the officers of those corps are more dispersed than any others, and would seem to require therefore a larger contribution; and yet, on the other hand, it may be urged that any dispersion will rarely enable them to mess together; and that, as the public aid is only designed for bona fide messes, those officers should fare like many others who, detached from their regiments, or belonging to the General Staff, must necessarily bear a certain degree of mess. This being the case, let the Treasury by the adoption of our proposition would allow the Government to be liberal, and we should like to see those corps provided for: so also would it be desirable that from the ample resources a greater amount than we have asked as the maximum sum to be yearly allowed, should be granted to those regiments which garrison more than three posts.

In the commencement of this article we stated that the existence of messes ought not to be entirely at the discretion of officers, seeing they were conducive to the public interests, but that they should exist, and that the Government ought to a certain degree of control them. We will now state a few points, occurring to us at this moment, to which that control should extend. The general regulations of the army should require,

1st. Every Colonel or commanding officer of a regiment or corps to encourage and promote the formation of messes, and in his regiment to appoint an Aid of the General in Chief, for the information of the General, what means he has adopted to advance such a measure—what difficulties, if any, attended it, &c.

2d. That the senior officer of any detachment of a regiment or corps should, under the supervision of his Colonel, in like manner encourage a mess within his command, making his reports on the points above stated to his Colonel. No more than one mess of a regiment at any one post.

3d. That commanding officers as aforesaid be responsible that money, furniture, or supplies, furnished by Government for messes, be duly applied, and that no officers not actually mess together, and purposing bona fide to continue in a mess, shall receive the benefits of the aforesaid allowances, and that on no account said allowances ever be divided for the personal use of officers.

Colonels to account for monies paid them for their regimental messes: accounts to be sent through an Aid of the General in Chief to the Treasury department. Caterers or senior officers of messes in like manner to account to Colonel.

6th. The Caterer at the end of every month to account to the Quarter Master General for furniture, cooking utensils, and fuel. The Quarter Master to make every quarter a separate return of such furniture, &c., to the Quarter Master General, stating what supplies are insufficient and what too large, if any.

6th. Furniture, &c., furnished by Government to be marked "U. S. Officers' Mess;" all articles, such as spoons, casters, forks, and forks, and tumbler, officer in a regiment ought to have one) to be marked "—regiment mess," and these should as far as possible, although procured for different messes, provided they are of the same regiment, be of uniform pattern, so that on the concentration of the regiment there might be a variety of furniture. When required, the Quarter Master's department should furnish appropriate masses.

7th. Mess regulations to be made by the officers and approved by the Colonel should as far as possible be uniform throughout the regiment; convenience a main object, but that degree of uniformity which, for the respectability, even in appearance of the association. Officers should dine in undress coats, except on occasions when they agree to wear the full dress. Persons, even those professing to be gentlemen, differ sometimes on points of decorum; they should be settled by rules of the mess.

8th. On Government being informed of the officers of any regiment opposing the formation of messes in the spirit and with the views of the general regulations, but of seeking to establish such temporary and irresponsible associations as comport with their own notions of convenience, regardless of the public interests, then all mess allowances by law or regulations to be withheld from such officers.

9th. Inspectors General to enquire into, and report on the condition, &c., of messes.

We will now submit our project to the Army with this concluding remark, that we by no means think it without defects, although it strikes us as the most feasible of several plans which we have had under consideration, and that we shall be satisfied with its fate, should a discussion of its merits lead to the adoption of a proposition, more practicable in its character and more beneficial in its results. We would invite officers to give their attention to this branch of the subject. Let them consider and call to the notice of the officers of the army the manner in which our projections are made known to the War Department through the General in Chief. Activity and concert in the matter, respectfully manifested, may effect much good.

JANUARY, 1836.

PIKE.

* It has not been our intention, in the course of our remarks, to ascribe a more hospitable disposition to single than to married officers, but to show peculiar reasons for that of the former being more frequently could it be excused than that of the latter. Married officers, who do not receive double rations, have strong motives to practise economy, and would consult it by encouraging messes; the tables of which would afford them facilities for entertaining many of their visitors in a style at once creditable, and economical.

[The foregoing communication came taxed with a postage of 75 cents. We mention this, as it appears to have been the intention of the writer to have paid it, and we have no other method to apprise him of the omission. In several other instances, also, postage has not been paid, although manifestly intended by the word "paid" being written on the envelope. We would ask writers to be particular, when they design to pay postage, to see that it is marked at the Post Office.—Ed.]
NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.

No. III.

I shall now proceed with the Report of the French Commission, turning aside, if possible, from the Clairfaits and Young Forgams—those croakers, produced under the "green mantle" of a calm world, and a long period of uninterrupted activity, have moved away from the spring and summer of the Army and Navy Chronicle.

"TITLE II, PART 2, LEG. 2.—Manual of Arms.

"The rules prescribed in the Ordinance of 1791 for teaching this lesson, are excellent, having the advantage of preparing the recruit to enter the battalion in the shortest possible time. It was well, however, to be desirous that this instruction should begin with the term [pauses; motions] of the manual which are the easiest. The Commission has made this change, and among the times which the soldier ought to be taught, before loading, there are several which have the advantage of preparing him for that more difficult part of the exercise.

"According to the Ordinance the men in all cases who fire standing, have, in order to come to the aim, to lower the piece suddenly, and to slip the left hand upon it to the tail-band. This movement has the tendency to drop the muzzle too low, and consequently to cause the fire to be delivered too low. We have, therefore, changed it. After cocking, and after loading, and before taking aim, let his piece slip through the left hand to the tail-band; in this way, the hand, already grasping the piece at the place where it is to remain (when the butt is brought to the shoulder in taking aim) the muzzle is less liable to be dropped too low.

"We have added to the manual a new time—that of shifting arms to the right shoulder. This position is to be taken in the march by the front instead of the support arms. Two advantages result from the change: each man occupies, in his rank, about the same space as at the carry, and he is more relieved, because the arm that habitually bears the piece, is left, for the period, perfectly free.

"The Ordinance is silent as to the cadence to be observed in the manual of arms, which it is necessary to fix; for in many regiments it has become so slow that the men can scarcely fire twice in a minute. This cadence we have established at the nineteenth part of the minute, as it had previously been by the minister's circular of May 17, 1822.

"This circular, it may be observed, was the only official alteration made in Guibert's Book in forty years, and it was never, till 1831, incorporated with his text.

"The word file, is used above, in a sense not familiar to the student of the British military system. It is the word-exercise or the tale de exercice. It has been adopted in the new Tactics, and, from a like necessity, in the British Manual and Platoon Exercise.

"Lesson 3. Loading in quick time.

"This denomination expressing neither the object of the lesson, nor the manner of executing it, the head has been changed to load in four times.

"The American Book of 1825, has in this lesson, the subordinate head of loading in the quickest time. In the new Tactics, with a view to harmony, carga a volonté is translated to load at will.

"PART III, LEG. 2.—The march by the front.

"The Ordinance does not permit the oblique march in quick time. This movement, however, being of great utility in the battalion manoeuvres, which, according to this revision, ought to be made in the quick step, and the oblique march being susceptible of execution with so much regularity in quick time as is common, we have prescribed that troops shall be exercised in marching obliquely in quick time.

"LEG. 4.—Wheels in marching.

"The Commission has made a slight change in the principles of this movement. The pivot man is to take steps of a fourth of the full step, because, the three ranks, with knapsacks on, having a depth of little more than six feet [American] and the rules for all the manoeuvres are established on this position—the wheeled point cannot be cleared, in time, without that extension.

"This notice, however, is indispensable to three ranks, and of no sort of injury to a formation in two.

"Under this fourth lesson, in the new American Tactics, No. 392, the words "if in a single rank" are inserted, in order to place the principle there laid down in harmony with Nos. 614 and 685. In this way a discrepancy is removed which exists, at least in terms, in the French Books of 1791 and 1831, and in ours of 1815 and 1825.

"To stack arms.

"We have placed at the end of the School of the Soldier an instruction for stacking and resuming arms. It is proper that each should be executed in the same manner by all the regiments.

"There is nothing in the French Book of 1791 on this subject. The commission was supplied in our Books of 1815 and 1825; but the manner adopted from the French Book of 1831, is preferable for two ranks, and also applies to three.

"In the French Books of 1791 and 1831, as in ours of 1815 and 1835, not a word is said of the balance step, the step short, or the step short. Neither of these steps belongs to the system. They have been incorporated in our Book of 1825, and on reflection, will be acknowledged by all to be wholly useless as specific heads of instruction.

"TITLE III.—SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

"LEG. 2. Art. 4.—The fire of two ranks (or by file).

"The progression established by the Ordinance for the commencement of this fire is much too slow. Experiments made, with the greatest care at the camp of Saint-Omer demonstrated that the front right-hand-man of a company, consisting of twenty files, had fired five rounds at the moment the man on the opposite flank fired the first time. This progression we have changed; the front rank-man of every file takes aim the instant that the right-hand-neighbour draws back his piece to reload; in this the number one fires the second time when number fourteen fires the first, and thus the greatest vacuity is promptly given to the fire of the whole front.

"The Ordinance prescribes that the captain shall give himself, pending this fire, opposite to his interval, one pace behind the rear rank. We have changed his position to places behind the centre of the company, in order that he may the better superintend the firing of his men.

"In the American Book of 1825, although it is said in the School of the Soldier, No. 312, that the second "file will aim at the instant when the first has fired," yet, in the School of the Company, same book, No. 490, where the rule is laid down more formally, we have "the file will aim at the instant the first, which has just fired, primus." This is liable to all the censure contained in the Report.

"This particular mode of firing (the most used in battle) is called the new Tactics, in the alternative, the fire of two ranks or by file, according as the formation may be in three or two ranks. If in three, the first command is fire by two ranks, as a double advertisement that the front rank is not to kneel, and that the rear is not to fire. The formation being in two ranks, the caution is simply fire by file, as in the Book of 1825. Can any but grognards pretend to say that this is a distinction without a difference?"

"ART. 5. To fire by the rear rank.

"We have substituted this denomination for the old one—to fire to the rear. The change is made in order to put the school of the company in harmony with that of the Battalion, in which we have given rules for manoeuvring by the rear rank.

"LEG. 3. ART. 4. (No. 360.) Remarks on quick time.

"The swiftness of this step remains fixed at 100 per minute, but we have thought that, under particular circumstances, it may be carried to 180 instead of 120, the number of steps fixed by the Ordinance."
In the American Book of 1825, those numbers were fixed at 120 and 150, respectively; but experience having shown those rates to be too high, they are, by the new Tactics, reduced to 110 and 140, and the latter number of steps made the double quick time of Skirmishers, which by the run, may again be much accelerated.

"Lesson VI."

The commission has changed the order in which the articles of this lesson are placed in the Ordinance. The third, which comprehends the movement of breaking and forming company by platoon, in march, is made the first, because, this movement being applicable to the column in route, it ought to precede the article that treats of this column."

In the American Book of 1825, a farther diminution of the second section, was introduced, but there was much movement in the French Ordinance of 1791, nor is our Book of 1815. In the new French Book, and in our new Tactics, this movement will be found under the head—column in route, and in this place only is it wanted.

"Art. 2. Diminishing and increasing front by file, &c."

This movement being only applicable to the column in route, we have prescribed that files should be broken of soley from the side of the guide, in order that the commander may, at any time, cause the company to pass from the march by the front, to the march by the flank.

Precisely for the reason here stated, the same change was introduced into the American Book of 1825, and by the same hand recently employed upon our new Tactics.

"Art. 2. To march the column in route, &c."

"As this article may be considered the element of the column in route of the school of the Battalion, the Commission has thought it necessary to give it more extension that it had in the Ordinance, and hence it has been entirely re-constructed upon the following principles:

"1st. The column marches habitually by company; the march becoming insufficient, the company breaks by platoon;

"2d. The column, marching by platoon, when the way again becomes too narrow, platoons break into sections, if the companies are of twenty files or more; if of less than twenty files, the platoons are reduced to a front of seven by breaking of files;

"3d. The way becoming still narrower, the column resumes the cadenced pace, when files are broken off till the front is diminished to five;

"4th. Finally, the file becoming too narrow for five abreast, exclusive of the chief of subdivision, the man by the flank is assumed."

These principles are carried out both in the school of the company and that of the battalion, of the new French Book, and also in our new Tactics. In the latter, the details for the two rank—formation are, under this head, as in all other places, given. The minute changes, all of which, it is believed, are for the better, are numerous. Of these, two only need to be here noticed:—1. Arms are borne at will, at the commands route step—march, without any further command; and 2. The ranks open out to twenty-eight inches, (American) only, which the Report states, upon experiment, to be found sufficient to enable the men to march at will and without constraint."

"Art. 4. Countermarch."

We have made a slight change under this head; the two guides face about; the captain conducts the leading file, and when he aligns the company, he takes care to include it between the two guides.

"This movement has, over that of the Ordinance, the advantage of giving the means of replacing the company on the same alignment."

"Art. 5."

"The Ordinance prescribes the establishment of the line of battle at four paces, at least, from the flank of the column which we have extended to ten, because, the subdivisions have [in three ranks] with the file closers, a depth of about ten feet six inches [American], and as they are to be halted at three paces from the line of battle, there would only be two paces between the file closers and the files of the subdivisions in march."

In our new Tactics that distance is either ten, or nine paces, according as the formation may be in three, or two ranks.

"General Remarks on the School of the Company."

"The commission has prescribed that the third lesson shall only be executed with arms carried, because the position being the only one that can lead recruits to march correctly in line, it is necessary they should be early habituated to it. In the march in column, we may, to avoid fatigue, cause arms to be shifted to the right shoulder, and in the march by the flank cause them to be supported. The latter is rejected, in the march by the front, because, each man, occupying less space [by about two inches] than with his piece carried, and still maintaining the touch of the elbow, the line becomes much closed, at halting, or on returning to the carry. This inconvenience, slight in a subdivision of but two files, becomes in a battalion in line, immense, sufficient indeed to destroy the regularity of the march."—See, on this subject, in our new Tactics, No. 767, and page 196, volume second.

"From three ranks to form two, and reciprocally."

"We have placed at the end of the School of the Company, [at the beginning in the new American Book] this movement, the utility of which has been demonstrated in our remarks on Title I.

"Being in three or two ranks, to form one."

"This movement is of but little use except for inspections in detail. It is proper that it should be executed in the same manner in all the regiments.

"Instruction for target-firing."

"In this, which the Commission has substituted for that of the Ordinance, nothing is said in detail, of the theory of firing, because this principle has been developed in the instruction drawn up by the Artillery Board, to which it has been thought best to refer. A similar instruction should be prepared by our Board of Ordinance for the use of the American Infantry.

"Instruction for the drum-major."

"The beats have come down to our time only by tradition, and some of them have been so altered that they cannot be recognised. In order to fix them in an invariable manner, the Commission has caused them to be written by means of conventional signs at once simple and intelligible."

A similar course has been pursued in the new American Book.

The number of beats has been fixed at twenty, of which, fifteen are for the exercises and interior service, and five new ones for the movements of skirmishers.

The number of bugle or cornet sounds, has been reduced to twenty-six—fifteen of which correspond with the beats for exercises and interior service, and the others are for the movements of skirmishers.

In the new American Book, the whole number of beats, given, is nineteen, and the sounds twenty-two, and eleven of each are applied to the movements of skirmishers.

HINDMAN.

SOUTH SEA EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

A friend has forwarded to us from Washington the following memorandums, which, he observes, was early in the session presented by the Chair to the United States Senate, and also, by a distinguished member, to the House of Representatives, and referred to the appropriate committee which, for the information of our fellow citizens, we insert with pleasure; and it is sincerely to be hoped that Congress will this session authorize this very laudable national expedition, to the support of this valuable whale and seal fishery, as also, in aid, and to the advancement of navigation, con
LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT making an appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses attending the suppression of hostilities with the Seminole Indians in Florida, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the Act of April fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, making appropriations for the support of the Army.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States.

President of the Senate.

APPROVED 14th of January, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

IN SENATE.
Thursday, Jan. 14, 1836.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Senate took up Mr. Benton’s resolution to appropriate the surplus revenue for purposes of National Defence; which was discussed by Senators Ewing, Goldsborough, Benton, Webster, and Cuthbert.

Monday, Jan. 18.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Lincolm:
Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Des Moines river, in the territory of Michigan, to Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, in said Territory.

Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation, for deepening the harbor of Pensacola and for constructing a dry dock at that place, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Benton for appropriating the surplus revenue to permanent objects of national defence, was taken up as the order of the day; and after some remarks at length from Messrs. Cuthbert and Hubbard, the resolution was laid upon the table.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

Mr. Tallmadge presented the petition of Commodore Woolsey, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Tyler presented the petition of Charles D. Brinton, praying for the removal of vessels injured by worms, which has been used for several years past in the public service. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McKean, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill regulating the pay of officers of the Marine Corps, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which had been referred the resolution of the Senate, directing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of constructing floating steam batteries for the public service, reported a bill appropriating 650,000 dollars for that object, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Benton, from the same Committee, reported a bill making an appropriation for opening a military road from Fort Leavenworth to the River des Moines, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Benton, from the same Committee, reported without amendment the bill providing for the increase of the Corps of United States Engineers.

Mr. Benton offered the following expedient resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of an appropriation to pay a company of Volunteers, commanded by Captain Michael Siglor, of the State of Indiana, for services rendered the United States, against the hostile Indians in the year 1832.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution introduced by Mr. Benton for appropriating the surplus revenue to purposes of national defence.

December 6th, 1835.

EDMUND FANNING.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

BELGIAN ARMY.—It is stated to be in contemplation to grant letters of naturalization to several military and civil officers in the service of Belgium, born in foreign countries. The question of dismissal of the French officers in the Belgian army continues to be agitated, many more lithographic letters having been addressed to the native officers, in which arguments are adduced to show the necessity of the measure. A decree of the Minister of War has decided that the furloughs of the men belonging to the regiments of infantry absent on leave till the 1st of November, shall be prolonged till the 1st of March, next year.

FRENCH NAVY.—Notwithstanding the numerous promotions lately made in the French navy, there are still, in consequence of its many recent losses, the following vacancies:—21 Lieutenants of ships of the line; 18 Captains of sloops; 7 Captains of frigates; 5 Captains of ships of the line; 3 Rear-Admirals; and 1 Vice-Admiral.

CULTIVATION OF LITERATURE BY THE ARMY.—It is a fact highly honorable to the military profession, but not generally known, that in 1860 the English army in Ireland subscribed 1,900l. towards the purchase of a library for Trinity College, Dublin. Nor is this the only instance of such generosity, for after the death of Archbishop Usher, in 1666, the army in Ireland purchased his valuable collection of books and MSS., in order to present it to the college, and though several obstacles intervened, the munificent donation was finally confirmed by Charles II.

RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—The Leipsic Gazette of the 19th inst. has the following from Berlin of the 16th:—"The guards are returned from Kalisch, and the object of fraternising the Prussian and Russian troops has entirely failed. The principle of honor which exists in the young Prussian army, and the abolition of all corporal and degrading punishments, have raised in the breast of the Prussian soldier a painful sentiment of indignation at the sight of the semi-barbarian laws which rule the Russian army. The Russians are, on the other hand, not anxious to fraternise with their new comrades. Moreover, the Russian soldiers were forbidden to go into the Prussian camp."
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ORDER. No. 7.

Washington, Jan. 31, 1836.

The Commanding Officers of the companies at Forts Johnston and Macon, in North Carolina, and at Savannah and Augusta Arsenal, in Georgia, will proceed forthwith to Picola, Florida, with the effective force of their respective commands, leaving only the Ordnance Surgeons and invalids. The Medical officers of the army, at the above posts, will accompany their respective garrisons.

The detachment of Dragoons recruits at New York, and the movement of recruits for the Artillery and Infantry at the same place, will proceed to Picola, Florida; the former under the command of Captain Wharton of Dragoons; the latter under the command of Lieutenant Herring, of the 3d Artillery. Lieutenant Simonton and Dr. White of Dragoons, and Lieutenant Beall of the 1st Infantry, are assigned to the command of Captain Wharton; and Lieutenant Poole of the 3d, and Lieutenant Humpreys of the 2d Artillery, are assigned to the command of Lieutenant Herring.

The following officers are relieved from the duty to which they are now assigned, and will forthwith repair to Picola, Florida, on their way to join their respective commands:

2d Lt. Morris, of the 1st Artillery, Company C.
1st Lt. Chambers, 2d G.
1st Lt. Dancy, 2d D.
2d Lt. Burnett, 2d F.
2d Lt. Stockton, 2d A.
2d Lt. Fuller, 2d G.
2d Lt. Ward, 2d G.
2d Lt. Linnard, 2d H.
1st Lt. Burk, 2d H.

Assistant Surgeon Myers, Suter, and Cuylor will report without delay to Florida and report to the officer in command.

Assistant Surgeon Worrell will repair to New York with out delay, and there await the orders of the Surgeon General.

Major General Scott will repair to Florida, and take command of the troops operating against the Indians in that quarter. Besides his personal staff, he will be joined by Captain Caffield, of the Topographical Engineers, Lieutenant Van Buren, Alcée de Camp, and Lieutenant John- son, of the 4th Artillery.

The Commanding officer of Fort Monroe will send two officers from his command, one to Fort Macon, the other to Fort Johnston in North Carolina, to take charge of those portions of their regiment, and assume the duties of Superintendence in the Western Department. Lieut. Barry, of the 1st regiment Artillery, is assigned to duty at New Port, Kentucky.

BY ORDER OF ALEXANDER MACOMES,

MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF:

ROGER JONES,

Adjutant General.

- Jan. 28.—Colonel Cutler, Supt. Eastern Recruiting depot, ordered to detach 80 recruits to supply the troops in Florida.

Jan. 29.—2d Lieut. R. T. P. Allen, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. J. E. Henderson, 2d Art., removed from Topographical duty, and ordered to join their companies in Florida.

Bvt. Major B. K. Pierce, 4th Art., with his company, will repair to Fort Millin, on the Delaware, and assume the command of that post.

NAVY.

List of Officers ordered to the ship Concord, fitting for sea at Portsmouth, N. H.

M. P. Mix, Commander.

Lieutenants—H. A. Adams, W. L. Howard, T. J. Leib.


Acting Master, 1st P. McKinstry.


Carlyle, J. Dibble. Sailmaker, J. Beggs.

The Frigate Constellation, Commodore Dallas, and ship St. Louis, Capt. Rossassin, arrived at Havana on the 5th inst. from St. Jago, and Trinidad de Cuba; all well.

Schr. Shark, Lieut. Commanding Ridgway, touched at Milo Point, Nov. 17, and sailed for Smyrna.

RESIGNATION.

Passed Midshipman J. C. Graham, 21st Jan. 1836.

DEATHS.

On the 21st November last, near Louisville, Ky., in the 39th year of his age, JOHN L. WATSON, late a Lieutenant of the U.S. Dragons.

In his residence near Morristown, N. J., Captain WIL- LIAM TUTTLE, aged 77, having entered the service at the early age of 18, and continued one of its brave defenders until peace was proclaimed.
SIEGE OF NEW ORLEANS.

[CONTINUED.]

Certain it is, however, that there are times when a military officer, to whom a great trust is confided, may be called on to violate the laws, that the Constitution may be preserved. Such cases cannot be foreseen and described. They must be met when they come. He who exercises a feared responsibility, and he who should therefore be so extreme, as to leave no doubt of the duties he imposes. No one, not lost in metaphysical abstraction, would insist on the preservation of formal regulations, or even of ordinary enactments, in those cases of extreme peril, where an invading enemy is laying waste the country, and where the energy of military organization can alone stay his progress, and preserve that liberty, for which laws are not the substitute but the defender.

But should a General mistake the crisis, he is lost; it must look to his countrymen, to public opinion, and to the proper legislation, for protection against those very laws which he violated, and whose spirit and authority restored them to immediate operation, when the pressure of danger is removed. It is, after all, a perilous resort, and most devoutly we hope, that it may never be again witnessed in our country. But if it be, our next wish is, that the authority thus assumed may be quietly relinquished, and that its parting scene may be as memorable as was the appearance of the American General before the Louisiana Court; where he was thanked for his military services and fined for his civil offences, and bowing to the decree, ransomed himself by complying with the judgment. The incident is not unworthy of the historical painter. We do not enter into the discussions, which then divided the executive and legislative authorities of the state. Suffice it to say, that there were criminalizations and reprimandations, and that in the mean time the public interest suffered.

These difficulties did not disappear, till the functions of the civil magistrate were limited or suspended, and till the energy of military authority pervaded the whole circle of operations, and brought all to the great object of defence.

This, however, was not effected without much trouble and anxiety to the American commander, which were ascribed to the proper duties of his station.

There was occasional firing on both sides, during all this period, by whist a few casualties were produced, and perhaps some slight interruption given to the regular working parties. But the great object of the campaign was not advanced on one side, nor retarded on the other. The British were busily engaged in transferring their supplies, in preparing and strengthening their batteries, and in making the arrangements for the assault, while at the same time they were willing to delay the final effort, till the arrival of a reinforcement daily expected under General Lambert.

It was also ascertained, that they were employed in excavating Villère's canal, so as to open a navigable communication between the bayou they had ascended and the Mississippi. There could be but one object in this project, so to throw a port, or the whole of their force, suddenly across the river, and thus place it in their power to move from New Orleans by one bank or by both. The possibility of such a diversion had already been anticipated, and preparations had been made for the danger, by the isolation of batteries and the posting of pickets for the assault, while at the same time they were willing to delay the final effort, till the arrival of a reinforcement daily expected under General Lambert. It was also ascertained, that they were employed in excavating Villère's canal, so as to open a navigable communication between the bayou they had ascended and the Mississippi. There could be but one object in this project, so to throw a port, or the whole of their force, suddenly across the river, and thus place it in their power to move from New Orleans by one bank or by both. The possibility of such a diversion had already been anticipated, and preparations had been made for the danger, by the isolation of batteries and the posting of pickets for the assault, while at the same time they were willing to delay the final effort, till the arrival of a reinforcement daily expected under General Lambert.

As the probability of a vigorous attack in that quarter became greater, precaution required a proportionate increase of the means of defence. The force was considerably augmented, and amounted, at the moment of attack, to about eight hundred men.

These works, however, were incomplete. A redoubt, thrown up near the river, and an entrenchment was constructed along the bank of a canal, for the distance of about two hundred yards. From this point to the swamp there was no defence but the canal.

The Americans had thus two lines of defence separated by the Mississippi, while the British commander had in his power to concentrate his forces upon either, or to attack both simultaneously. There were not wanting those in his camp, who recommended that their principal effort should be made across the water, and had it been so, they might have pushed on to New Orleans, and compelled General Jackson to form, to by some means a new system of defensive operations, or perhaps to risk the fate of the city upon an engagement in the field.

On the night of the 7th of January the American lines were shamed by the troops, who were aware, from the incidents around them, that their enemy was preparing for the attack. The British had collected about forty boats, some of them armed with cannon, which were yet lying in the canal, ready to receive on board the detachment destined for the operations on the right bank of the river.

Many a sleepless eye watched the slow progress of the night—many, indeed, which never watched again. No man can contemplate, without emotion, the approach of such a struggle as was then evidently impending. When the blood is up, and all the excitement of battle around us, the mind is withdrawn from the reflection of danger, or rather is elevated above it. Duty, hope, pride, habit, the spirit of the line, all conspire to stimulate to exertion. But the "pain of death is most in apprehension." It is in the stillness of the night and of solitude that those thoughts come over us, which are told in such burning words by the great dramatic poet of our fatherland. When

"...the dread of something after death,..."

"...the undiscovered country, from whose bosom..."

"No traveller returns—puzzles the wise...

"If this be life and all must die, what is it worth?..."

Captain Cooke has portrayed with much feeling his impressions upon this eventful night; and whether his thoughts took their hue from the circumstances around him, or the latter from the former, certain it is, from his description, that a sinister augury was as natural in itself, as it proved in the end to be but too true. He states, that he wandered through the camp, contemplating the "city all around, so broad and so large, the houses and quarters, and the noise and revelry and fires at the lines with the silence and order which appeared to prevail in the American army on both sides of the river.

The whole scene, with its associations, must have been singularly impressive to an Englishman—to a native of the world who has wandered over works of nature spread out in that magnificence which marks her operations upon this continent. Before him is that mighty river, of which he had heard from his infancy, rolling its endless floods to the ocean, and seeking its supply from the fountains of the north; traversing regions of boundless forests and perpetual solitude, and overtopping the rich but narrow plains, which man had gained from its dominion. High up, on its tributary and tributaries, those nomads wander, whose origin is a mystery; whose condition, habits, institutions and history, have arrested the attention of Christendom, since the veil, which insulated them and their world, has been withdrawn; whose fierce war-like spirit, in their angry and deserted fields, is gratified in the blood of friend and foe; who have been stationary, not in position but in improvement, while everything around them has been changing; and whose destiny we have no pleasure in anticipating. Around him is the primeval forest, biding defiance to the slow progress of human activity.
find toils, is with... his sphere of vision, though shrouded from his view by the obscurity of the night, and guarded against his approach by an enemy he came to conquer without an effort, but whom, if he now fears, no effort can conquer. The river is sending up its dense canopy of fog, which, mingling with the smoke and mist of the battle above, and interlacing, and circumscribes the loely spectator within his own narrow world. His companions had fought in many a foreign clime; at Corunna, says Captain Cooke, at Busaco, at Ciudad Rodrigo, at Badajoz, at Salamanca, at Vittoria, at Toulouse, at Martinique, and at other famous battles which he enumerates, and where they, and some of them, have been exalted by the influence and its most fortunate yield to their impenetrable valour. Now they were being fanned by a band of husbandmen, a "pose comitius," "dressed in coloured clothes," "wearing broad hats," "armed with long duck-puns," "by jumps and crowds of American militia," and "by round hatted Americans," but who, with their weapons, with stout hearts, sharp eyes and steady hands, had planted themselves in the path between them and their prey.

Here was, indeed, food for reflection and recollection; and the reader of the two military authors, who participated in these events, will be struck with the sombre topic with which they open, and prospects on the eve of the battle. There was an evident want of confidence in the British army—a vague presentiment of some approaching disaster—a scepticism as to the abilities of their leaders, and the military policy of their arrangements.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." These apprehensions are easily accounted for from the course of events, and from the promptness, decision, and confidence on one side, and the want of these military virtues on the other.

But the work of preparation went on in the British camp. The troops were embarked in the boat; the fascines and scaling ladders were prepared; the columns marched to the proper positions; the batteries were ready to open their fire, and the necessary orders communicated, according to military usage, through such channels as would ensure their reception and proper execution. Thus passed the night.

Such was the relative situation of the hostile forces, when the dawn of day, on the morning of the 8th of January, a signal rocket, thrown up from the left of the British lines, and immediately succeeded by another from the right, announced to the assailants that the moment of attack had arrived, and to the defenders that it was coming. The cannon was fired, and lowering, and the exhalations from the river and swamps still rested upon the whole face of nature, and masked the movements of the advancing troops. They had formed in two columns, the principal one on the right near the woods, and the other on the left near the river. As soon as their advanced animals, by the outlying pickets, these instantly retreated within the American lines, and gave notice of the coming storm. There could, however, be no surprise. All night the lines had been manned; one half of the troops doing duty at their posts, while the other slept, or more properly, observed duty. The well-known partial curve in the woods, enabled the main column to attain within two hundred yards of the American work, before it was distinctly visible. The enemy had constructed two heavy batteries, and these opened their fire simultaneously with the movement of their troops, and were returned with great rapidity. The thunder of the discharges added to the sublimity of the scene, but in all other respects they were innocuous. Not a gun in the American battery was disabled, and as to the killed and wounded, they did not equal, in the whole engagement, the number of cannon which the British had in battery.

The American artillery now took its part in the contest. Some of the batteries were directed against the enemy's cannon, while others swept the advancing columns. Commodore Patterson, from his position across the river, co-operated by a vigorous flanking fire, with the general means of annoyance.

Sir Edward Pakenham, the principal officer of operations lay within a narrow compass. He designed to push his columns, by a rapid forward movement, upon the American entrenchment: to fill the ditch, as he reached it, with the fascines which had been prepared, and were to be carried by the heads of his columns, and then to apply to the breach, with an overwhelming force. The principal object of the movement on the right bank of the river was to seize the batteries constructed there, and to turn their fire upon the American right wing, and envelope the lines. To render this co-operation effective, it was essential that the collateral movement should precede the principal one, so as to place the batteries in the possession of the British before the lines were taken. It was therefore a part of the plan, that Colonel Thornton, to whom the operations on the right bank were committed, should commence his movement at an early hour in the morning, so as to reach his point of attack about day-light. This, however, he did not do. Owing to his being unable to bring his men up in time, and to the depth of the canal, the boats grounded, and were got off with difficulty and after much delay. The best devised schemes may be marred by such unforeseen accidents. But he proved himself to be the great commander, who repairs the misfortune by prompt and vigorous measures. In its final form, the British General postponed his attack till the result of Colonel Thornton's expedition was disclosed. That movement seemed to be the key of his own. But he apparently thought it essential to success, that the assault should take place about the dawn of day, so that his columns might approach as near as possible without observation, and then precipitate themselves by an overwhelming rush upon the Americans. To a night attack he had insuperable objections, it is said, on account of the difficulty of distinguishing friend from foe, where both spoke the same language. However this may be, he gave the orders for the signal. The rockets ascended, and his plan was committed to its fate.

The British columns were instantly impelled onwards. A rush, an escalade, and the bayonet, only could save them. But they moved slowly. Some of them carried fascines of sugar cane, and all had their knapsacks upon their backs. A French pas de charge was executed in brief space, if indeed it was in the power of any troops, to such a degree, of the murderous fusilage which was vomited forth from the American works. But slowness was death. And so the assailants found it. The damp canopy which had shrouded the plain, was now rising, and bringing into view the desolating scene. The columns had debouched from their shelter, and the dense masses of human beings were now propelled to the very muzzles of a frowning line of guns, held by the best marksmen in the world. The eye upon the barrel, and the finger upon the trigger, and wo to the living target at whom the bullet is spent. The fire opened with volleys of flame, and before any return, was sustained with so much most awful sight and sound that ever broke upon the eye or ear. Captain Cooke's description of the reverberation of the intonations from the forest is appalling. Well it may have been so, to men who stood before these terrific discharges, and were mowed down without resistance. No doubt, as he says, none but a spectator could form an adequate conception of this catastrophe. It was not our fortune to be there, and we cannot therefore spread before our readers a vivid picture of a scene without a parallel in ancient or modern warfare. Nor indeed would it be possible for any one to describe with minuteness and precision, the varied incidents of such a field, founded in peculiar circumstances. Suffice it to say, that some of the British troops, with matchless courage, gained the brink of the ditch, but could go no farther. The column itself, broken, dispersed, disheartened, retreated in the
SURVEY OF THE COAST.

THIRD REPORT OF MR. HASSLER.

Report of F. R. Hassler, as Superintendent of the Survey of the coast, additional to that dated May 17th, 1834, containing an Account of the Progress of that Work during the Summer and until November of 1834.

1. I stated in my report, of which this is a continuation, as well as in many previous communications, that the accurate measurement of a base-line, by the means especially provided for that purpose, the description of which is published long ago, was, after the measurement of the angles of the main part of the triangulation, presented in that report, the first and, as well known, most important part of the work; to that I had therefore principally to devote my attention and personal exertions this summer.

2. I also stated in that report, that from the observations upon the stations of Rulands and Westhills, upon Long Island, there appeared to present itself the prospect of a base-line far more advantageous, in every point of view, than that measured preliminary in English Neighborhood, to the new point called Head and Horns, and perhaps farther. Its position lies eminently favorable for the determination of the distance from Westhills to Rulands, which presents its extremely favorable as a base for the large triangles, crossing Long Island Sound over to Connecticut, &c., as evident by the maps of the triangulation joining to that base.

3. Viewed from the two named stations, this beacon presented a narrow strip of land, that appeared straight between the lighthouse, at the inlet of the bay, and the new point called Head and Horns, and perhaps farther. Its position lies eminently favorable for the determination of the distance from Westhills to Rulands, which presents its extremely favorable as a base for the large triangles, crossing Long Island Sound over to Connecticut, &c., as evident by the maps of the triangulation joining to that base.

4. These advantages were too great not to decide in favor of this location of the base-line, for the execution of which Captain Swift was preparing all the mechanical means in New York, during the time that I wrote my last report and before, but it would have been very desirable that the actual work could have begun with the earlier part of the season; this, however, was impossible, on account of a considerable part of my time being taken up in Washington, in the latter part of the winter, to give to the Navy Department all the information, that was requested, on account of the correspondence, that Survey being transferred to that Department from the Treasury Department, where all the detail arrangements of the work and the tenor of the agreements made with me were known from their very beginning.

5. When I could join my assistants in New York, in the earlier part of June, the means being all on hand, I directed the final adjustment of the whole base-measuring apparatus and what is connected with it; there were also engaged an adequate number of men for the manual assistance required, in the selection of whom we were very fortunate to obtain all efficient regular men, of such different qualifications as are absolutely required for the actual measurement of a base-line, and the extra works that it requires. In a place entirely isolated, and thence distant from all other means to provide for them.

6. I directed them all the assistants, not otherwise especially engaged, the men, and the apparatus, and equipment, to a survey report of that base measurement. The bordeel of which the west end of the base-line was to fall; and directed the assistants, joining there, to make a detail survey of the beach, from its western end, till to Head and Horns, or even Watch Hill; such a previous survey being always necessary, to enable to select the most favorable ground for the actual measurements of this locality hereinafter joins proves this evidently. Two lines between Head and Horns, and some points near the Light-house, proposed, and scrutinized first by my assistants, presented such difficulties, by intervening
sand-hills and bushes, as not only would have required a great length of time in overcoming, but also would have occasioned chances of inaccuracy, besides a great deal of labour for the carrying and necessary reductions to the too much interrupted horizontal line.

7. When I could join my assistants upon the beach, in the beginning of July, though by no means in a good state of health, and after having visited the projected lines, the difficulties they presented decided me to try to lay off a straight line upon the outlying sandy shoals of the sea-side, and the sand-hills, which appeared to present a nearly straight line, little different from parallel to the shore. This succeeded so well, that a line was laid out, starting from a sand-hill of moderate elevation, somewhat south-east of the Light-house, and extending over eight miles upon the sandy beach, only in a few instances, edging the sand-knolls, and in some others going between the high and low water mark on the sea-side; the lowering of the first, as much as needed, was easy to accomplish, and the second apparent difficulty, was equally easily overcome, by so regulating the work, as to meet these places during low tide.

8. This line was then laid out accurately straight, by means of a transit instrument; and measured preliminary by the same chain of twenty metres, which had been used in 1817, for the preliminary measurement of the base-line in English Neighborhood, and which serves now for the detail plane-table survey of the south side of Long Island. At every four hundred metres a peg was driven in the ground, from the principal point of the distance; these precautions are always required, as a great means of security against mistakes, by the omission that might happen of inscribing a measuring bar box in the registers, as thereby constant verifications are presented.

9. During the months of August, September, and October, this line was then measured in forty-five days, of which twenty-seven in August, fifteen in September, and three in October, the other part of that time being taken up either by interruption from unfavorable weather, or such days as were necessarily employed for the moving of our encampment along the line, for which it was always necessary to employ all the help otherwise engaged on the main part of the base measurement; there being never any doublets of men engaged in our work, and I must add, near the end of it also, by my own increased state of sickness.

10. The rods, as determined by the accurate measurement, and at every one thousand metres, strong pegs were driven in the ground, marked by their distance from the west end, and every two thousand metres, was besides furnished with one of the stone-ware comes, that are always used at the station points, as one of the fixed points, from which the detail points, of the soundings in the sea, that they border, are to be determined.

11. Both ends of the base-line, thus resting upon two sand-knolls, that will by their position, in all appearance, always be secure from the sea, have been marked by two monuments, each consisting of a Newark red sand stone, five feet high, between fourteen and fifteen inches from the top, with an even top of one square, and a round hole in the centre; under the square part, a frame was fixed in, consisting of four pieces of hard wood scantling, embracing it closely by grooves, made expressly in the stone; the lower part being left rough. These stones were sunk entirely even with the sand, together with their frames, which by their extending about twenty inches on each side farther in the ground, will make them stand more solid, and maintain their perpendicular position.

12. The distance between the monuments will exceed fourteen thousand and fifty metres, or eight miles, and the accurate number will result from the calculations that I shall make next winter, upon the reductions needed for:

1. The varied state of the temperature.
2. The elevations and depressions, that the localities of the ground obliged to make in many places.
3. The reduction of the line actually measured upon the shore sand, to that between the monuments; for which all the data have been determined upon the place.

13. The apparatus used for this measurement, is that which I have described in my printed papers upon the Coast Survey, which, though grounded upon entirely new ideas of my own, has obtained the approbation of all the men of science acquainted with such kind of works. It has also proved a very expeditious, therefore even an economical arrangement, as the line was measured in forty-five days, as the base-line of Mr. De Lambe of eleven thousand eight hundred and forty metres, which mine evidently exceeds considerably. In fact, this base is one of the longest lines ever measured with an accuracy in any way comparable.

14. The details of the operations in principle, and even the manipulations, are already described, in my "papers upon the Coast Survey," and as the statement of the final numerical results, must naturally be postponed until the adequate calculations will have been made. I have here only yet to state the great satisfaction which it gave me, that my assistants, engaged with me in this arduous task, naturally entirely new to them, acquired the manipulations of the apparatus so well, that when otherwise favored by the weather, and the locality, we proceeded with a rapidity far above all expectations; and their cheerful exertions during the whole time, and even the laboring men, deserve due praise, and an honest recommendation to that interest so fervently claimed by me last winter, and mightily towards the end, when my ill health had rendered my personal exertions very difficult and fatiguing.

15. The detailed account of this operation, which is of rather a scientific nature, I flatter myself, will be of interest, and therefore enhance the value of the methods that I have devised for the works of the Coast Survey, as well as increase the interest for the work, with the Government, and the well informed public in general; in fact, this account of the work belongs rather to the ultimate scientific account of the main triangulation for the whole work.

16. I had expected, at the close of last campaign, that after the measurement of the base-line, I should be able yet during this campaign, to measure the angles of the triangles, that will determine directly from it the distance from West hills to Rulands, and also those angles on Harrowhill and Wesel, which connect my work with that of the present; but I have obtained a large instrument ordered of Troughton and Peto, and have in the meantime been in time for that purpose. But unfortunately, not only this instrument has not yet arrived, but even many unexpected impediments have arisen, that have made the execution of my projects impossible, and deprive me even now of the use of the means, by which I intend to supply this deficiency. Besides that the latter part of the season, at which the campaign could be opened, postponed naturally every thing for equally as much as my stay in Washington had been protracted, as above stated; an accessory result of which was, that the season for living and working at the sea-shore, falling partly in the month of July, was much extended, for about a month; but unfortunately suspended, but it reduced me ultimately to the sick bed, and the lingering state consequent to it, which last even now, increased and maintained by the difficulties laid in the way of my progress. I had therefore also to avail myself of the assistance of Mr. Blunt, whose operations were near the base-line, for the determination of the necessary angles, and by presenting those to the points of the base-line, and by measuring the mean of the different places of the base-line, for which besides neither I, nor any of the other assistants engaged at the actual measurement, could leave our functions.

17. Though the two assistants engaged in the second-mentioned operations, Mr. Brinton, and Mr. Means, for about one part of the time with me at the base-line, particularly Mr. Blunt, they have continued equally their tasks, as I stated in my last report that they were engaged in, namely, Mr. Ferguson in Connecticut, Mr. Blunt upon Long Island, continuing the secondary triangulations, of which a part is already included in my report of last May; the comparison of the sketch of Mr. Ferguson's
triangulations here joined with the map of my last report, shall show his part of progress; the necessity of calling of Mr. Blunt for the triangulation around South Bay, and the importance also in more to present with this report a corresponding sketch of his work, besides that herewith from the said South Bay.

18. It is my intention to have the topography of the south part of Long Island near the base-line fully executed this fall, as well upon land as for the soundings of the great South Bay, the intention of which lies in making a map to show the island. With that view I marked off a part, from the west end of the base-estery of such length as would serve as base for the triangles, adapted in size to the dimensions of that bay. Such a triangulation was then grounded upon it, by Mr. Blunt, as envelopes the whole bay from its entrance to its southern extremity, as the base-line. These documents, and the needed principally only my revision and signature, but it has become necessary to make use of so many of them that the collection is now very incomplete, and actually my time is otherwise too much engaged to attend to this part at present.

20. In the same manner Lieutenant Gedney of the Navy, who has been appointed, upon my proposition, for the first expedition of soundings, namely, that of the bay so enclosed in the triangles, and the seacoast adjacent to the beach, has been furnished with a projection of these triangles upon a scale sufficiently large to make his preliminary constructions for placing the soundings, in which service he is now engaged upon the bay.

21. It was my intention to procure from Paris the materials and implements, (which hitherto I have furnished out of my private stock,) necessary to have a fully finished map executed of the part of the coast in the vicinity of the base-line, where the topographical details are now executing and the soundings are now taking, by which I would have been able to present this winter yet, a real sample of the execution of the maps, early enough yet to lay it before Congress during the course of the coming season; also examples of drawings in all the different scales that it will become necessary to use to be procured, as I have only (in my private possession,) a single example upon one scale, that was presented to me long ago by Mr. Beaumont Beaupré, of the Depot de Marine in Paris; for it must be here observed that these objects are not obtainable from any other place than Paris, or where they were brought to from there. The base-line will be established in a language of signs, and manner of distinguishing the objects, which appears not yet much known in this country, and which it is necessary to adopt, in order to be properly intelligible for every body, and to present the results also from side to side, as it is proper in the present state of science. But the difficulties attending an introduction of perseverance as laid in my way for the best forwarding of the work, by procuring the necessary means in due time, has frustrated me of the pleasure of giving that satisfaction this year; this can only be remedied the following year, (if in the mean time the difficulties are levied.)

22. The secondary triangulation made by Mr. Ferguson is now brought till to the Pallisades on the west, from New Haven, where its eastern part begins, and that of Mr. Blunt upon Long Island parallel to it, both upon the plan as already stated, though I had to interrupt Mr. Blunt several times for works at the base-line, as above stated.

23. Thence also of all these parts of the country the work is brought to its ultimate application to the minute details of the topography, which I therefore intend to put in full activity as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, which in the present state of things is important.

24. I am sorry to be obliged to state here yet, what is otherwise evident to every man, who occasionally is a witness to the work of the Coast Survey, that from the most important to the minutest part of the work every thing is arranged in the strictest economical manner, and at the same time so as to produce the greatest possible effect, in perfectly accurate results in the shortest space of time; for in this principle lies the true economy of the work; any arrangement whatsoever not fitting to this aim, is a direct loss, as well in work, as in expense, having made similar works formerly at my private expense. I find a sure guide in this respect, and I dare to assert with full confidence that never so much actually valuable work was obtained in the same space of time, and for the same proportional amount of money, in any survey whatsoever.

25. By the change of the Department in which this work is committed, it became necessary for me to spend much time in giving the informations necessary to introduce many gentlemen, completely new in the business, into the proper genius of the work, and its most advantageous organization, which lies in documents reaching from 1807 to the present date, during which time, on one hand the arrangements were constantly perfected, while on another even the older documents, in the hands of the Government, have been destroyed by the confiscation of the Treasury Office, so that now I am alone in the possession of them in their original form. I had already some time ago copied these documents, and they needed principally only my revision and signature, but it has become necessary to make use of so many of them that the collection is now very incomplete, and actually my time is otherwise too much engaged to attend to this part at present.

26. As this report is to be made in haste, to reach in due time for the aim of the President, to present it with the Message to Congress, in addition to that of last May, minute details have been excluded. I expect however to have presented the principal features and state of the work to sufficient satisfaction for the present purpose, and to have made evident that I have continued the work according to the principles laid out for me from its first beginning in 1816, that is in a manner honorable and permanently useful to the country, which was already the judgment that late President Jefferson, with whom the first law of 1807 had originated, gave upon my work of 1817, and if nothing is altered in my plans and organization of the whole arrangements, I can promise equally good success for the further continuance, and even assure that by no other means, or arrangements, it is possible to obtain such a result; for this the judgment of all the practical and experienced men of science in this line all over Europe is already recorded in the scientific prints.

F. R. HASSLER.

West Hills, Huntington township Long Island, 11th November, 1834.

Addition.

The neighborhood of this base-line is peculiarly remarkable for the Coast Survey, from the circumstances that it is just the place of the coast of Long Island, where the most vessels shipwreck, because the sea-charts generally represent this coast straight, while in reality it makes a considerable angle out in the sea, so that for vessels arriving from the east, the captains, thinking themselves safe in sailing straight on, after seeing the shore in the evening, are stranded next night at their projecting point; this is proved by the number of wrecks, the remains of which are strewn all along the base-line, and in one of which actually one of our intermediate marks stands; notwithstanding that the habit of the inhabitants of the beach is, to buy the wrecks, and clear them away as soon, and as much as possible. The next year, when we were there, the remains of about eight such vessels: one that had stranded while we were there, was cleared off entirely during the time, and we made use of pieces of it to shelter the base apparatus from the waves, when we were passing between high and low water marks; and one stranded there since.

F. R. HASSLER.

The French frigate Dido has arrived at Martinique from Brest. She is the only vessel of war that had left France at our latest dates, for the West India station.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

An Invention.—The New York Times says:—We understand that Mr. Clinton Roosevelt, of that city, has invented an invulnerable Steam Battery, calculated to do great service. It is rendered invulnerable, as we are told, by making the bows and stern of the vessel alike sharp, and plating them with polished iron armour, with high bulwarks and a sharp roof, also plated in like manner, with the design of glancing the balls, which can be done if the ship is not in a very intense action. The means of offence are a torpedo, which is made to lower on nearing the enemy, and be driven by a mortar into the enemy's side under water, where by a fusee it will explode. There is also a very large cannon at each end of the battery, to use in case circumstances should render an attack by the torpedo impracticable. There are also mortars to throw all kinds of combustibles upon the sails and decks of opponents. This mode of approach is always to keep one of the ends of the battery opposed to the enemy. There are means to prevent balls from reaching any part of the machinery.

The Report of Col. Long upon his exploration of the country to ascertain the best route of a Rail Road from the coast of Maine to Quebec, has been received by the Governor, and communicated to both branches of the Legislature, and they have ordered 30,000 copies to be published. It is a valuable document, and contains the fact that Belfast is the best place for it to terminate on the Atlantic waters.—Belfast Journal.

A letter from Mobile, dated the 14th Jan. says:—The Boat which was expected yesterday from New Orleans with Col. Twiggs and the U. S. Troops, arrived last night, but without troops or any further information than that Col. T. did not consider the danger sufficiently great to induce him to move without orders.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. Jan. 5.

MORE TROOPS.—The steamboat Arkansas, from New Orleans, brought up 128 fine looking recruits for the United States dragon corps at Fort Gibson, which were enlisted in Pennsylvania and New York within a few months past.

The officers in charge of these recruits are, Major Belknap, 3d United States infantry; Lieutenant Izard, United States dragoons; and Lieutenant Nute, 6th United States infantry.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. Jan. 12.

Information reached Van Buren, a few day ago, of the death of Capt. George Vashon, agent for the Cherokee, and formerly an officer of the U. S. army. He is said to have died on the 31st ult., of an inflamatory sore throat.

ENGLISH CREEKS.—The Steamboat Alpha, with two large Keelboats in tow, arrived at this place on Friday evening last; and, after anchoring in the Stream about an hour, without permitting any of the Indians to land, proceeded up the river, having on board 511 emigrating Creek Indians, on their way to the country west of the Arkansas. The party is under the direction of Mr. Beatie, agent for the contractor, and Lient. Deas and Dr. Randall, U. S. army.

We acknowledge, with pleasure, the receipt of the following letter and its enclosure, by the mail this morning:

To the Editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ALEGHENY ARSENAL,

The enclosed check on the Girard Bank, is the amount of a subscription from the small enlisted force, and others employed by the public at this Arsenal; and is intended to be applied by the Committee, of which you are a member, in alleviating the distresses produced by the late disastrous war, so prevalent in your city.

It is a small donation from men, whose munificent dispositions are less limited, than their means of gratifying them. I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

R. L. BAKER, Maj. U. S. A.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

From the United Service Gazette.

WIND, WEATHER, &C. ON THE COAST OF CHILL.—The following remarks on the currents, and on the wind and weather on the coast of Chili, were made by Captain Robert Fitzroy, of his Majesty's ship Beagle, enclosed in a letter to Captain Seymour, which was produced by Commander Inglis, of the British Navy, before the Assemblies of the Fique.

The communication is dated the 12th of July, 1855:—

Near the Island of Mocha, and in the offing off Cape Rumena, the current usually runs to the north-west from half a mile to one mile and a half each hour. Distant, in the offing, from Cape Mocha and off Cape Rumena, from this set of current is so much diminished, that it is hardly sensible; but near Mocha, and especially near the very dangerous outlying rocks on the south and south-west extremity of that island, it is increased to two, and at times, even to three miles an hour. From the great river Bio Bio, and from other rivers in the vicinity, vast floods escaping to seaward, cause strong and irregular currents, which set to the southward, passing the island of Santa Maria, sweeping round Point Lavapre, and Cape Rumena, and Tucapel Point, into the bay, where H. M. S. Challenger was wrecked. These southerly currents are usually found to set strongly along shore, but have an easterly tendency, in support of the cold current from the northward, near the island of Santa Maria, in one night during a dead calm.

But after the great earthquake of the twentieth of February, which affected all the coast about Concepcion, and especially the island of Santa Maria, which was upheaved ten feet vertically; the currents set to the south-west so strongly, that a boat, belonging to the mentioned Antonio Vogelborgh, which he was steering, running near the island of Mocha, under sail, with a fresh southerly breeze, could hardly make head against the strong stream that was passing along shore from the north-westward. This happened on the 21st of February;—a few days afterwards, there was very little current in any part of the coast. Since then it has not been at rest near Concepcion during any considerable interval. Repeated shocks have continued to alarm the suffering inhabitants, as may be known by referring to Mr. Caldecott's paper, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society. It is therefore to be apprehended that the mare northeasterly, and directly from the neighboring ocean are, as yet, unsettled, and extremely uncertain.

On the southern coast of Chili, winds from the southward, or from the northerly prevail more than those from the west, and very much more than those which come from the east. From south-south-east to south-west, and from north-west to north (magnetic,) are the points whence the wind usually blows with less or more strength, according to the time of the year. During the summer months, or from September to March, southerly winds are prevalent almost always. They are frequently strong in the afternoon, and sometimes during a part of the night. Towards morning and during the latter part of the day, moderate winds, light breezes or calms, are to be expected. Near the land it is generally calm at night, excepting about once or twice a month, when the wind blows strongly from the southward until about midnight. Occasionally northerly winds are experienced, but they are usually moderate during that season, that they pass almost unheeded.

About the end of March, the "northerns," as they are called, begin to remind one that fogs—heavy and frequent—thick gloomy weather—and strong winds often trouble the southern coast of Chili. During a part of
March, and throughout April, May, and June, foggy weather is frequent; and although it is not often that a thick fog lasts longer than a day or two, we frequently have two or three days of continued thick fog is not unknown. With northerly and north-west winds, the sky is overcast, the weather unsettled, damp, and disagreeable. These winds are always accompanied by cloudy, and usually by thick rainy weather. From the north-west, the wind in general shifts to the south-west, and thence to the south. Sometimes it flies round in a violent squall, accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning; at other times it draws gradually round. Directly the wind is southward of the west, the clouds begin to disperse, and a steady southerly wind approaches, the sky becomes clear, and the weather becomes pleasantly fair.

A moderate breeze from the south-east, with a sea rolling in from the east, was eventually followed by a moderate breeze from the south-east, with very fine weather, light variable breezes follow, clouds gradually spread the sky, and another round turn is generally begun by light or moderate north-easterly breezes, with cloudy weather, and often rain. This is the general order of change. When the wind shifts against this order or back round, bad weather with strong wind may be expected.

Lightning is always a sign of bad weather. It accompanies or precedes a change for the worse, which, however, is usually a prelude to clearing up. Squalls are rare, excepting at the shift from north-west to south-east. Occasionally, a moderate breeze from the north-west to north-east may be experienced, and a dull, thick overcast, with fine weather.

From the Plymouth (England) Journal.

Barbary Dockyards.—Pembroke dockyard is situated about 10 miles from the entrance of Milford Haven, and is well calculated for building ships, but will never form a place for a dockyard, being very narrow for large ships. A bank lies off the dockyard, between which and the yard itself, a line-of-battle ship could not lie and swing round without touching the ground. The artificers employed there have principally been sent from other yards; they receive from Plymouth all the stores for building their ships, and the ships are, when built, sent away—that is to say, artificers, with materials, having been sent into Wales to build ships, and when the ships are built they are sent to England—an admirable system of economy.

Plymouth is easy of approach. Pharo gleams on the top of the Eddystone rock, and points out the way to a safe haven behind that great national work, the Plymouth Breakwater. Here our navy may ride in safety, and find either an entrance or an exit by an eastern or western channel; Calwater receives the disabled ship from the east, and Plymstock's best bulwarks float and swing round at their masts in its deep but tranquil waters. Here the largest ships approach the arsenal and receive on board the whole of their equipments, provisions, water, and artillery, while the channel between Hamoaze and the Sound is so extremely deep to admit the largest ships at any time of tide.

Pass we now to Portsmouth; a muddy g lour, traversed by several creeks, in which a number of ships of war lie, moored head and stern for want of space to swing round, and for want of depth to clear the bottom; a few only may be seen near the entrance, no doubt the bow, which makes the best ground in a hole, scraped out at an immense cost by a steam power. All this is nearly enclosed by marsh-lands, ditch water, and shining beach, and behold the commodious and splendid port of Portsmouth, where the solon of the Naval and Military Gazette would place the Royal Navy of Great Britain; large ships can neither fill their water, take in their provisions, nor grant their discharge; the entrance is very narrow, and has no more than 14 feet water in the narrows at low spring tides. There is a basin, it is true, but large ships can only be taken in at spring tides. Its natural advantages are all of the negative kind, and were it not for the fine anchorage at Spithead, and the port within the Hamoaze, Portmouth would be really the worst of our naval stations. Portsmouth is a complete and convenient dockyard: it has deep waters, deep docks, and a good basin, but our naval rulers in every age, have been more famed for finding natural difficulties to surmount, than in taking advantage of natural facilities in forming our public works. Sheerness is for the main a dismal desolate place, enclosed by a wall built upon a quick sand; it stands upon the lowest and most easterly point of the Medway, the sands about the entrance of the Thames—serving equally to impede the entrance of an enemy or the exit of a friend.

Chatham is a dockyard of shallow and fresh water kind, and is now of little use as a fitting port; there is little more than 16 feet of water at low tides, consequently a large ship cannot be equipped here.

Woolwich is the pride of cockney town, its dockyard is built on the western banks of the Thames, whose turbid waters once washed the foundation, till either the existence or ignorance of its officers allowed cretations to be made on the bank of the river; when the stream was turned, and mud deposited to a depth of 12 or 15 feet along the front of the dockyard. Basins have been built to obviate some of these evils—mud has been raised by steam and deposited on the adjacent shore, and men have been employed to push the mud into the stream, and "John Bull" has paid pretty handsomely for the ignorance of his officers. Woolwich is now a receiving and building yard; here steamers are fitted out or repaired, sailing vessels seldom being equipped at this arsenal.

Dedford dockyard, once the pride of the British fleet, is now become a desolate place: it has been shut up, and is now only used for taking old and crazy ships in pieces. When it was determined to reduce this yard, and send away the stores to the magazines at Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerness, all the river craft were employed for a great length of time on the service. Huge rafts were made of the lumber and spars; and although the yard was ordered to be cleared, we very much doubt this service has yet been accomplished.

CAPTAIN BACK.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London, a paper was read from the pen of the gallant Captain. Among other novelties he said—that the extent of his journey had been 1,200 miles up the Ueave Lake and Mackenzie River, and that he had discovered upwards of 30 falls during his course; the banks in some places being of a native red granite, and others of a slate-colored grey stone, of 50 and 60 feet perpendicular height. The paper minutely described the appearance of the land on the sides of the river, and the abundance of tributary streams falling into it. He also described the fish, some 150 to 200 feet wide, at the mouth of the Ueave Lake, in which were many small pointed islands forming groups. About four hundred miles from this, four islands were visible, and the lake was joined by another larger stream. The shores of the lake, either from the crumbling of the ice, or the rolling of the holders, produced a coast of pudding-stone to a considerable extent. In a contracted part of the channel, the water was said by the Equi nauax never to freeze, which for two years he had an opportunity of proving, although the rapidity of the stream could not be considered the cause. The expedition wintered in lat. 62° 46' N. and 109° 39' W. len. The valley at the mouth of the lake was found to be a small, having been informed that fish and game were plentiful. They found, however, unfortunately, that the former only came to this spot to spawn, and that the latter forsook it at the approach of winter. The valley was covered with grass in most places, and in others, with large masses of moss.
covered rock, which appeared to have been deposited by some convulsion. At fifteen miles distance they were informed by the Esquimaux that there was an eminence, from which arose an immense smoke, which these simple natives ascribed to its being the residence of the Evil Spirit, and refused to lead the way to the spot. It having been observed two of his men, he sent on a scout, he and his party to examine it, and found the eminence 2,000 feet high, from whence was precipitated a magnificent cascade, the uprising foam causing that appearance, and the waters having frozen, formed beautiful pendants of green, blue, and violet color, from the refraction of the light. He then continued his passage to the 62d degree west, the point where the Fluico river cuts its way between mountains of a very considerable height, forming a numerous succession of cascades, one of which was a mile and a half wide, and 65 feet high. He concluded by giving his opinion that there was a north-west passage, the driftwood not sufficiently saturated with water to be incinestible, in the neighborhood of Boothia, which he had no doubt was an island, proving the existence of a current from Behring’s Straits, the passage from Boothia to the main land being from 35 to 40 miles wide. He expressed his opinion, that should a proper vessel be built with impetus, and means to construct boats on board, and the navigators trust themselves to the currents instead of edging along the shores, while their course would be more secure, the chances of success would be more certain. The strongest indications of the passing being occasionally opened, were proved to him not only by the drift-wood which was frequently met with; but by the vertebrae of a whale which was found on the shore—these animals never resorting to shallow water.”

Bravery of a French Sailor.—The Courier de Breval, of the lst of November, contains the following act of courage:—On the 22d of October, about noon, the cutter, command by Captain Francais, Captain Lefrancois, run in the reach of Roland, near Quiberon, where Quiberon is carried by the sea and a heavy gale of wind to a chain of rocks stretching out from Tivie, where she must inevitably have been dashed to pieces; in that state of danger an enormous sea laid her upon her quarter with-in a quarter of a league from the coast. The tempest was then raging with the utmost force, and, to avoid certain death, the captain came to a resolution to get out his boat. He had then on board, as passengers, a lady and her daughter, an infant six years of age. The poor woman shut up in the cabin with her little daughter, expected every instant that death would terminate her existence, and rewarded the same boat at the same time. The cutter, with the utmost exertion got her head up the hatchway to look for the captain, who said to her coolly, “Madam, recommend your soul to God—you and your children are lost beyond all human assistance.” He then left her, and joined the seamen, who with another passenger, aged thirteen or fourteen, were ready to leave the vessel. They abandoned the unfortunate mother, who was deprived of her last hope. She had always expected they would have saved either herself or the child. When they got ashore they were received by a crowd of persons whom the event had drawn together. The saving of the crew was inquired if all were removed from the wreck? The men then said there was a woman and a child on board. Honest indignation was immediately felt against the wretches who had thus abandoned the sufferers. At that moment one of the spectators, named Kerho, a sailor belonging to Keroste, in Quiberon, launched his boat, and obeying the impulse of true courage, without knowing the nature of the dangers, he reached the wreck. “Give me your daughter,” said the brave and generous sailor to the lady, “and be assured if I succeed in saving the child, I will return to you very soon.” His efforts were crowned with happy success. The infant was carried safe to shore, and the wait was rewarded by his promise, Kerho, a sailor, on the foaming waves. He got to the vessel, and happily landed the mother. He was received with all the applause his generous and perilous devotion justly deserved.

The Omega Shoal.—Omega Shoal, although not far distant from Batavia, has escaped the notice of navigators until its discovery, March 1, 1833, by Captain Russell, of the American ship Omega, from Canton, bound to New York, of which he has transmitted the following information. The Omega, having discovered the Omega Shoal and remained on it 22 hours, beat off her rudder, and received damage in her bottom; got off by throwing overboard cargo of the value of about 15,000 dollars to lighten her, and she was obliged to lie down at ourst, near Batavia, for repairs. This is a coral shoal, steep to its edge, being about 40 fathoms deep, to the ridge. N. S. W. 190 to 200 yards, having on it from 10 to 18 feet water, and it bears about E. by S. from the south end of the North Watcher, distant one mile and a quarter. There is a channel of 12 fathoms water between the island and the shoal. As this danger has not been known hitherto, it may now be noticed publicly under the name of Omega Shoal.

Harbour of Lyskial.—The following is a letter received from the agent to Lloyd’s at Greenwich, dated 20th ult.—“I begleave to apprise you that by order of the proper authority, a beacon has been erected on a rock near the entrance to the harbour of Lyskial, and the northern passage to the Uddevalla, called ‘Gofoen,’ being constructed of spars and boards painted red and white, visible in clear weather about 8 or 9 English miles, to appearance like the draught at Ovat (meaning the representation of the beacon.) I further have to inform you that the vessel White Elephant, under the command of the Kosten Island is now furnished with excellent decked pilot-boats, and exerions are making for rendering the coast to the northward well supplied with lights and beacons. I understand the Marstrand Lighthouse is repaired, and will be furnished with a superior light apparatus and machinery, from London, and where the Sale beacon now stands, there is to be erected a double light.”

Anecdote of H. M. S. Guardian.—His Majesty’s ship Guardian, Lieutenant Rieu, commander, on her passage to New South Wales in the year 1789, struck on an iceberg on the 24th Dec. in latitude 44 south, and longitude 41 east. Her stern was split to the water-line; she lost her rudder, and received so much damage that she could not be kept clear of water by pumping. A gale of wind blew her sails to pieces, and on Christmas-day the water was above the orlop-deck. The launch, cutter, and jolly-boat left the ship. The jolly-boat foundered, the launch was lost, and the cutter from her end of the ship having for the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut. Rieu and the remainder of her brave crew kept the Guardian from sinking, by securing the lower deck, and placing under it empty casks and other buoyant materials, and throwing overboard all solids that could be spared, and that were specifically heavier than water. This dexterous and natural skill, actually carried the ship to Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and ran her on shore two months after she struck on the ice.

Owen Shoal.—Owen’s Shoal, in lat. 8° 8’ S., long. 110° 8’ E., by two chronometers agreeing, in a run of ten days from Macquarie, on 11th, 1885, by Captain Owen, commander of the ship David Scott, on the passage from Canton river towards England, had not been previously known. He got upon the shoal a little past noon, steering S. S. E. and S. E. by S., had soundings of 6 to 45 and once 34 fathoms, and his rudder became involved, his rudder was broken off. The ship appears to be about two miles in extent, composed of black and white speckled coral, in a state of rapid accretion, perceived by the vitality and energy of the madreporites, observed in recent formations of large pieces of coral brought up by the lead. Whilst on the shoal, patches of variegated coral were observed to break through the water, and the patches were visible, as the sea was then very smooth, yet when the sea is high, it probably breaks over some of the shoal patches, when a large ship would be liable to strike on them.
Our correspondent, "Subaltern," has chosen to take himself remarks which were general and not personal in their application; and intended to be prospective and not retrospective in their effects. "Subaltern" is not the only one, although he is the last, who has written on the subject of Army and Navy pay. The attentive reader of the Chronicle will remember that there were at least two writers who appeared in its columns during the past year—one under the signature of "Aristotle."—and the other under that of "Falconer;" and although we offered no comments at the time, we did not the least regret the reciprocal allusion to the rank and pay of the two services.

We have generally given our correspondents all the latitude they asked; and while protesting against being held responsible for the sentiments of any, have always left to others the task of setting right or correcting any errors or unintentional misstatements which may have been made.

"Subaltern" accuses us of gratuitously charging him with being a disturber of the harmony and cordiality between the Army and Navy. A denial of our allusion to him, or to any individual, is likewise a denial of the correctness of the accusation. But let us suppose for argument's sake, that we had alluded to him, have we so proof to sustain us? Hear what he says in his first article, published in the Chronicle of Nov. 5:

"And should, perchance, the facts herein stated meet the eye of those of the navy who, having obtained their increase of pay, are now laboring to defeat the efforts the army may make to a similar end, we ask of them an atti- mate reading; and if after this they still contend for the equity of the present rates of pay between the services, we shall, though reluctantly, impute it to illiberal motives."

What ground, or shadow of foundation, had "Subalter-"n for this direct charge against the whole Navy, of laboring to defeat the efforts of the army? and if he had some, how could he, with any semblance of justice, impute to the Navy illiberal motives? Was there nothing in this quotation calculated to "disturb the harmony and cordiality between the Army and Navy?"

"Subaltern" refers to allusions to and comparison with the pay of the army, made during the pendency of the bill in Congress to increase the pay of the navy, and asks where were our sensibilities then that we could see nothing to elicit a remark or two of disapprobation? These allusions and comparisons were not made in the Military and Naval Magazine, nor in the Army and Navy Chronicle; and if made elsewhere, we did not feel ourselves called upon to take up the gauntlet. The officers of the Army and Navy are fully competent to defend themselves as well as their country, when occasion needs.

"Subaltern" speaks of statements "mathematically correct," made by him and published in the Chronicle, "of the comparative pay and promotion of the two services." We do not dispute the mathematical accuracy of his calculations; but we know and do assert that as regards promotion, they are practically wrong. His premises being incorrect, his inferences and his calculations must necessarily be so too. His "mathematically correct" statements are based upon the supposition that every brevet second lieutenant and every midshipman remains in service until the arrival of his turn for promotion. Every one, upon the slightest reflection, must be aware that not one half continue in service long enough to attain even the middle grades. Deaths, resignations, and other casualties, thin the ranks weekly if not daily. We have not the means conveniently at hand to determine the whole number of vacancies in the army or navy for a series of years; but from a record carefully kept by an officer of the Navy, the result of which was published in the Chronicle of Jan. 3, 1835, page 4, it appears that of 159 midshipmen who were in the navy in 1801, there were in 1834 (after a lapse of 33 years) but fifteen, (or less than one tenth,) and all these were of course Captains; while the mathematical calculations of "Subaltern," would lead us to believe that a midshipman who enters the Navy at the age of 16, must remain in it one hundred years ere he attain the rank of Captain; and a brevet second lieutenant, who enters the army at 20, will be one hundred and sixty years old when he becomes a colonel!! The Spanish proverb, "May you live a thousand years," must no longer be con- sidered hyperbole.

The following is the statement made by "Subaltern," of the promotions that have occurred in the Navy, in the ten years between 1825 and 1835:

23 Master Commandants promoted to Captains,
80 Lieutenants promoted to M. Commandants,
197 Passed Mid. promoted to lieutenants,
199 Midshipmen (in 5 years) pro. to passed Mid.

Now what are the actual facts? There have been promoted during the above period, 28 Master Commandants to be Captains, 51 Lieutenants to be Master Commandants, 234 Passed Midshipmen to be Lieutenants, 225 Midshipmen examined and found qualified for pro-

Here is a slight difference of only 90, or nearly 20 per cent. in the basis of his calculations. What then becomes of the calculations, "mathematically correct," of the chances of promotion in the Navy? The state-
ments made with regard to promotion in the army, we apprehend, will be found to approach not much nearer the truth, if tested in the same manner.

We have been censured, in good round set terms, for admitting communications (and particularly those of "Subaltern," having reference to the pay of the Army and Navy, not only on account of the inaccuracies which some of them contained, but of their tendency to produce an estrangement between the members of the two services. We defended ourselves by saying that the statements were those of officers in one or the other branch; that we sincerely regretted, at any and all times, any allusion by the one to the pay and circumstances of the other; but that acting on our uniform principle to give all a hearing who claimed it, we felt that we could not consistently refuse insertion to such articles; and, finally, that if any person thought the subject of sufficient importance to be noticed, the columns of the paper, he knew, were open to him.
In reference to the effort now making by the Army to obtain an increase of pay, we were assured that while the matter was pending in Congress, the officers of the Navy would take no notice of what might appear on this subject in the Chronicle; but that they nevertheless deprecated the allusions that had been made to their own rank and pay. Not only in conversation, but in correspondence, was this language held; the following extract from a letter to us from an officer of the Navy, may suffice for a sample:

"Permit me to express to you a hope that you will not suffer any communication to appear in the columns of the new paper, that will have a tendency to produce ill feelings between the Army and Navy. All should be done to produce harmony; hence any thing reflecting on one service from the other must engender unpleasant feelings somewhere, and should be avoided."

We needed not, however, any such admonitions, that these allusions were injudicious, to say the least; but as we have before observed, "we frequently admit communications which our own judgment does not approve."

We seek an impartial and consideration of the remarks offered by us in the leading editorial article, first number new series, and also of the concluding paragraph of the notice "to correspondents," in the same paper. Yet it seems we cannot express even "a hope and desire," in reference to correspondents in general, but it excites the ire of some one, who takes to himself individually what was not designed for him more than for any other.

If the allusion in the last paragraph of "Subaltern's" communication, be to the editor of the Chronicle, we cannot perceive its applicability.

We have devoted more space to this present subject, than we wish to afford to matters touching ourselves or our course; not because of any importance we attach to the obtrusions of "Subaltern," but because the relation of an editor to his subscribers and correspondents should be better defined, if not better understood, than it appears to be. We have never attempted—we have never expected, to please all. We know that such a wish, or such an effort would be futile; but we have anxiously striven, and in that spirit shall persevere, to do equal and exact justice to all.

We repeat (not in the spirit of ostentation, as is alleged) that "we have ever been strenuous advocates for harmony and cordiality between the members of the two services." We have no fear that that harmony and cordiality, which has happily subsisted heretofore, will be endangered by the efforts of a few to represent the circumstances and condition of one service to be more fortunate than those of the other.

N. B. Since the foregoing remarks were prepared, we have received the communication of O. P. Q. We shall pay our respects to him next week.

ERRATUM.—In a part of the impression of our last paper, on page 56, the name of Lieut. Keats was inserted, at the close of Lieut. Alvord's letter, as one of the officers at Fort Brooke. In the paper from which the extracts were taken, the names of nearly all the officers were spelt wrong, and we had written them all correctly on a strip of paper, which was attached to the printed copy, as a guide to the compositor. Hence the error, which escaped detection in reading the proof.

**MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS TOWARDS FLORIDA.**

Captain G. Porter's company (A) of the 1st arty. arrived at St. Augustine on the 19th Jan. in the Steamboat John Stoney from Charleston. The J. S. had been chartered to proceed to Smithville and Beaufort, N. C. to convey the U. S. troops from those places to Florida.

Companies (F) from the Arsenal, Washington, D. C. and (D) from Fort Washington, were conveyed by the rail road to Baltimore, on Thursday 28th ult. whence they will take passage in transports to Savannah; from the latter place they will be taken to Picolata on the St. John's river.

Company (B) 1st arty. at Fort Severn was to have left Annapolis on Saturday last for the same destination.

Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott of the U. A. and suite, passed through Petersburg, on Sunday for Florida. After proceeding in the rail road cars about 8 miles from town, the engine and whole accompanying train, ran off the rails and landed the gallant General and his fellow-passengers, very unceremoniously in the woods. Not the slightest injury was sustained by any of the party from this accident. Another engine and cars having been procured, they proceeded on their journey.

**MORE INDIAN MURDERS.**—News arrived in town yesterday, (says the Macon Telegraph, of the 21st Jan.) of two men being killed in Baker co. by a party of 40 or 50 Creek Indians, and several others wounded. We have no time to state particulars.

It thus appears as though the Creeks and Seminoles were acting in concert in their savage warfare.

**BLOCKADE OF PARA.**—The Brazilian Chargé d'Affairs at Washington has notified the Secretary of State that the coasts of the Province of Para have been declared in a state of blockade by the Regent of Brazil.

General E. P. Gaines, of the U. S. Army, arrived at New Orleans on the 14th ult. and at Mobile on the 17th, on his way to Pensacola.

**MONUMENT TO PERRY.**—A public meeting was held at Buffalo, on Saturday, 23d ult., for the purpose of making suitable arrangements, and appointing committees to solicit contributions for the erection, in that city, of a monument in honor of the gallant and lamented Perry.

Commodore I. Hull, of the Navy, and his family, arrived at Gibraltar on the 20th Nov., in the Brig Mason Barney from New York.

**ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.**

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 24</td>
<td>Capt. C. A. Ogden</td>
<td>Engr. Corps</td>
<td>Gadsby's</td>
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<td>Lt. H. Brewerton</td>
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<td>Capt. T. Childs</td>
<td>3d Art.</td>
<td>Mrs. Cochran's</td>
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<td>Lieut. J. W. Scott</td>
<td>2d Infy.</td>
<td>Brown's</td>
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<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>Capt. H. Smith</td>
<td>6th Infy.</td>
<td>Fuller's</td>
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<td>Lt. L. F. Whitney</td>
<td>M. Corps</td>
<td>H. M. Whitney's</td>
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**PAASSENGERS ARRIVED.**


Col. J. Bankhead, of the army, arrived at Charleston, S. C., on the 28th ult. on his way to Florida.
SEMINOLE WAR.

We have no later intelligence than was contained in our last, from Fort King or Tampa Bay. A storm is gathering, which will burst ere long upon the heads of the fated Seminoles and sweep them from the land they have scoured.

Besides the United States Troops which have lately been ordered from the seaboard, corps of volunteers are raised and their services tendered to the military authorities, in several of the southern cities.

In Charleston, S. C., four companies were assembled as the 25th, were received and inspected by Gen. Eustis, and started the next day. The following order was issued by Gen. Eustis:

**Head Quarters, Charleston, 25th Jan. 1836.**

**ORDER.**

The Patriotic Volunteers who have so gallantly offered themselves for the protection of their fellow citizens in St. Augustine, will embark to-morrow morning on board the steam boat Dolphin and Santee.

Captains Finley and Ravinal, with the Washington Volunteers, and a Washington Light Infantry, will go in the Dolfiin, C. S. A. Captains Cross and Connolly, with the German Fusiliers and Hamburg Riflemen, in the Santee.

On their arrival, they will report their several commands to Capt. Porter, or Officer commanding the U. S. Troops, in that station.

Assistant Surgeon Turner, U. S. A. will accompany the detachment on board the Dolphin.

ABRM. EUSTIS,
Brigadier General U. S. Army.

In Augusta, Geo., the fine volunteer company of Richmond Blues, 100 strong, commanded by Captain F. M. Robertson, started on the 23d Jan, in the steam boat George Washington. They were escorted by the Military, and the greatest enthusiasm is said to have prevailed. They were addressed, after inspection, by Col. Lipsey, of the U. S. Army.

The ladies of Augusta devoted two days to making gaudily such articles of dress as were required.

Forty to fifty volunteers have been raised in Baton Rouge, (Louis.) and a messenger has arrived at New Orleans, from them, offering their services to the Governor, its force is to be raised to go in defence of our fellow citizens of Florida.

A letter from Fort George Island, in the neighborhood of St. Augustine, dated on the 19th Jan, mentions, as evidence of the daring of the Indians, that four of their number were laid and fired upon the whole body of Florida militia, nearly 600 strong, as they were passing through the Alachua country; they were, however, pursued, and all four of them killed. The same letter adds, that a great number of inhabitants from the main had taken refuge at Fort George Island.

It appears by the Tallahasset Floridian, of the 16th Inst., that Governor Eaton has ordered a draft of 600 of the militia of that Territory, to serve for six months, it necessary: although the hope is expressed that their services may not be required for more than sixty days.

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**Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.**

KEY-WEST, JAN. 20.

"Our citizens, a few days ago, dispatched a messenger to Havana, to request an American vessel of war to come here. We have found the U. S. Frigate Constellation, Com. DALLAS, and Capt. ROSEFIELD. The Commodore, immediately on being informed of the situation of Florida, got under way and arrived here on the 19th. He has since despatched the M. Louis to Pensacola, to order the remainder of his fleet here, and for one of them to touch at Tampa Bay, with provisions, to be landed there if found necessary. He has sent the brig Sea Flower to Tampa, with all of his 370 Marines, (70 in number,) to give aid, if necessary, to the Garrison at Tampa, as the Indians are reported to be in his neighborhood. Our citizens have chartered a schooner, Balama, and Capt. DALLAS has ordered 50 of his men to embark on board—they will leave to-morrow, to visit the different Keys, and then proceed for Cape Florida, and up the Miami river. His frigate will remain here, until affairs take a different aspect in this quarter. He appears a prudent and vigilant officer, which gives the citizens full confidence in him; and I feel safe in saying, in the moment of trial, we shall not be disappointed.

"Persons have been sent to the Light House at Cape Florida; so I presume the light will be resumed in a few days."

The steam boat Champion arrived here from your port, St. Augustine, Indian Key, &c., on the 21st, and left this for St. Marks and Mobile this morning."

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The Revenue Cutter Jefferson, Capt. JACKSON, from Charleston, was at St. Augustine on the 21st Jan., but was not able to cross the bar on account of the rough state of the weather—on the following morning she was away for St John's. At 5 o'clock on 22nd Jan. the John Stoney saw a herm. brig full of men, and a schooner; two vessels were passed, the schooner to the brig, which it was afterwards ascertained were live oak cutters, who were leaving Mosquito.

Great fears were entertained for Captain DRAKE's command, who had left Picolata some time previous, with about 60 men, as an escort to a quantity of provisions, &c. for Camp King. Nothing had been heard from Gen. CLINCH, at the latter place.

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From the Jacksonville Courier, Jan. 21.

On Friday of last week, Lieut. Ruggles started for the Head Quarters of Gen. Clinch in charge of 50 recruits, brought on in the schooner Davenport, from New York.

The Davenport was to have proceeded up the Ocklawaha, but the inexpediency of landing there in the present state of affairs, stores and unarmed men, induced the master to make this port the terminus of his voyage. These raw recruits are destined to fill vacancies in the companies under Gen. Clinch.

Lieut. Ruggles was detained in the neighborhood of the city near a week, procuring provisions, &c., and putting the recruits in order for marching, hence to Camp King, via Black Creek and Micanopy. During that week he was not idle. Procuring arms for his men, from the supplies sent hither from Charleston, he kept them almost constantly on drill, in order that they might be, on reaching their destination, fit for immediate service.

He has some experience in Indian character and warfare, having for two years, since his graduation at the Military Academy, been stationed among the Indians of the "far off" west. He is now, we are told, on furlough, and as he was travelling south for his health, he, by request, took the charge of delivering at their destination the aforesaid recruits. We are confident from what we know of this gentlemanly young officer, that he will, especially if he meets with Indians on his march, acquit himself in such a manner, as to merit the approbation of the Commanding General.

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Arrived at St. Marks on the 15th Jan. the Steam Boat Eclipse, under the command of Lieut. L. M. Goldsborough, of the U. S. Navy, having on board, 30 officers, seamen and marines, belonging to the West India squadron, and intended to act as a co-operative force to suppress the hostility existing among the Seminole Indians. The Eclipse was to have left St. Marks, on the 20th for Tampa Bay, under instructions from the Governor of Florida, to communicate to the public, as soon as the contemplated campaign against the Seminoles. The ship is fully equipped, with arms, ammunition, provisions, &c.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.
Washington, February 1st. 1836.

ARMY.
Colonel Bankhead, 4
Capt. R. Bache, 4
Capt. Alexander L. Van Buren, 4
Major R. B. Mason, 4
Capt. Alfred Mordecai, 4
Major J. S. McIntosh, 4
Lieut. J. B. Macruder, 4
Capt. C. A. Ogden, 2
Major K. F. Bollinger, 2
Major D. Randall, 2
Major Gen. Winfield Scott, 2
Lieut. J. P. Simonton, 2
Lieut. T. B. Wheelock, 2
Lieut. C. A. Waite, 2

NAVY.
John A. Bates, 2
Capt. G. H. Bay, 2
Dr. George Clymer, Jr., 2
Lieut. S. W. Downing, 2
Dr. A. G. Gamblin, 2
Capt. Beverly Kennon, 2
P. M. A. J. K. Mitchell, 2
Capt. Mordecai Morgan, 2
John P. Parker, 2
Capt. Wm. Ramsay, 3
Dr. J. C. Spencer, 3
Howard Tiltzoton, 2
Lieut. Ralph Voorhees, 2
Louis F. Whitney, M. C. 2
Capt. James Edeleman, M.C. 2

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT making an additional appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians. It was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid out of the same fund, in order to furnish the President with power to make an additional appropriation, to defray the expenses attending the suppression of hostilities with the Seminole Indians in Florida; to be expended in the manner provided for in the Act approved January Fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled “An Act making an appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.”

Approved 29th Jan., 1836.

RESOLUTION authorising the President to furnish rations to certain inhabitants of Florida. It was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That the President of the United States be authorised to cause rations to be delivered from the public stores to the unfortunate sufferers who are unable to provide for themselves, and who have been driven from their homes by Indian depredations in Florida, until they can re-establish themselves in their possessions, or so long as the President may consider it necessary.

Approved February 1st, 1836.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.

No. IV.

Learning that the second volume of this work is now, after some delay, in a course of general distribution, I resume the translation of the Report which submitted the French original for the approbation of Marshal Soult.

TITLE IV.—SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION.

PART SECOND.

ART. 3. To play the battalion in close column.

In the Ordinance of 1791 the first example given is a central play, from which rules are deduced for playing the battalion in rear and in front of the right or left subdivision.

It is easy to perceive that no advantage is gained by this presentation of the manoeuvre, because it was afterwards necessary to explain separately, the movement of the subdivisions which play in rear of the directing one, and also of the subdivisions which place themselves in its front. The Commission has thought that, in presenting each of the two formations separately, the principles could be better comprehended, and that hence rules might be naturally deduced for a central play. Besides, it is in this order, that all the other manoeuvres are given, and the commission did not deem it proper to depart in this place from the general plan of the work.

The distance between subdivisions is fixed at three paces; but, as the three ranks have a depth of about three paces, with knapsacks (and all the manoeuvres are calculated on this supposition) it results that the distance of one guide from another is about six instead of five paces, as indicated by the ordinance.

In the new American book, when the formation is in two ranks only, the distance from guide to guide is fixed at five paces.

The Commission has thought that as, in columns at full or half distance, the space between subdivisions is estimated from guide to guide, so ought it to be in columns closed in mass—always calculating that distance so as to leave at least three paces from the front rank of one subdivision, to the rear rank of that next preceding.

PART THIRD.

ART. 1. To march in column at half distance.

We have given an extension to this article as it appeared necessary to develop more fully some of the principles of the march in column, and particularly that which prescribes that each guide shall exactly follow in the trace of the one who immediately precedes without occupying his attention with the general direction; because this principle, the importance of which has been but little felt in a column of two platoons (in the School of the Company) on account of its want of depth, finds its application in the Evolutions of the Line in changes of direction of columns closed in mass.

For this purpose an improvement in Nos. 834—5 of the new American book, and plates XVII. (fig. 2.) and XL. (fig. 1.) For another improvement—to march a column faced to the rear—omitted in the Report, see same book, No. 836.

ART. 2. Column in route.

The Commission has not failed to remember how important it is that columns in march should occupy only the space necessary to form themselves into line of battle, preserving at the same time, so far as possible, because this step can alone allow the necessary ease to the men, and, consequently, be long maintained. The Commission has sought to attain that object by means less complicated than those of the Ordinance, and it has entirely remodelled the column in route, according to the principles indicated in the part of this report which relates to the same column in the School of the Company.

The Commission, aware that subdivisions cannot march by the front for any great length of time, and still less by the flank, without constraint and fatigue, and without an elongation of the column—particularly in marching by the right—has nevertheless no difficulty in maintaining these dispositions which were already established by the Ordinance, because they are only to be taken for the passage of defiles of no great length, and in this case, distances are naturally recovered as soon as the column is able to resume the route step.

ART. 4. [Of the old books.]

The prompt manoeuvre.

The Commission has suppressed this manoeuvre because it is absolutely of no value. If a column which has commenced a change of direction, has to halt, in order to form itself into line of battle, the formation may readily be executed by the union of two movements [as in part IV., Article 8, of all the books.]

If, on the contrary, the column has to continue the march, all the subdivisions must necessarily enter their new direction without any resort to extraordinary means.

The Specateur Militaire had previously demonstrated this manoeuvre to be both useless and impracticable.

ART. 5. To close the column at half distance in mass.

The Ordinance admits of no other manner of closing column than on the leading subdivision. Experience has shown that it was no less necessary to be able to close it in the rear, than the front, on the rules which have given rules for this movement. The subdivisions which have to close to the rear, face about, march with the rear rank leading, and their chiefs throw themselves on the flank in order to judge exactly the distance at which each subdivision ought to be halted.

ART. 6. To change direction in column closed in mass.

The Ordinance gives no means for the change of
direction of a column in mass, when it is in march. The Commission has filled up the chasm. The movement adopted is taken from the Regulations of 1788, with some slight changes to render it easy for its execution.

The execution is as follows:

"The column takes the guide on the side opposite to the change of direction, if that were not before the side of the guides; and when the leading subdivision arrives at the wheeling point, all the subdivisions execute the movement simultaneously at the command of the colonel."

The leading sub-divisions are the wheels as if it were part of a column at half-distance, and the others immediately conform themselves to its movement; to this end, the guide of each, advancing slightly the outer shoulder, and lengthening a little his step, inclines, by obligiting, to the side of direction—taking care, at the same time, to gain ground enough to maintain the distance of the three spaces between this sub-division and the one immediately preceding; and as soon as he covers the guide of the latter, he ceases to oblique, and marches exactly in the same trace. In every sub-division the men follow the movement of their guide; they advance, like him, slightly, the shoulder next to the direction the moment they commence obliquing; each file gains so much less ground to the front as it is nearer to the pivot, and the pivot only so much as is necessary to maintain the same distance as at the marching flank. When the leading sub-division has finished its wheel, it marches straight forward; the others immediately conform themselves to its movement, and if the guide should not find himself exactly covering in file, he brings himself on the direction by slightly advancing the opposite shoulder.

"The mechanism of this movement appears at first view, a little complicated; hence, no doubt, its rejection in 1791; but, in practice, it is sufficiently easy of execution, and the precaution which we have taken to execute it at the pivot, as at the marching flank, the distance of three spaces between the sub-divisions, is a security against all confusion. It may be added that the Commission did not decide to adopt the movement until after reiterated experiments, and hence, no doubt, conviction that troops, after such exercises, may be brought to execute with as much facility and order as a change of direction at half-distance."

This movement was adopted in the American book of 1825, from Munnier; but the principles and details of the New French Tactics are preferable.

"Art. 9. To take distances.

"The Ordinance prescribes but one manner of taking distances by the head of the column. Experience, however, has demonstrated that it is not less necessary to be able to take distances on the head and on the rear of the column, in order to place it, by a single movement, on the ground it ought to occupy in line of battle. The Commission has filled up this chasm in a new article.

"To take distances, the sub-divisions which execute their movement to the rear, face about, with the rear rank leading, and each again faces about, when it is at its prescribed distance.

"As often as distances are taken otherwise than by the head of the column, each chief of sub-division shows himself on the flank, on the side of direction, in order to judge the precise moment for halting his sub-division.

"Art. 10. To countermarch a column closed in mass.

The Commission which we have substituted in the place of that of the Ordinance is taken from the Regulations of 1788, it has the advantage of requiring much less time, and of being executed on the ground itself occupied by the column.

"At the time the Ordinance of 1791 was drawn up; but it has been practised for a long while by all the regiments of the army without being accompanied by any real inconvenience.

"Part Fourth.

Art. 5. Deployment of column closed in mass.

The deployments are presented in the same order of the ploys. We have made, in the details, certain changes which have for objects to render the execution more easy and more certain, and also to remedy the inconvenience of the almost inevitable elongation of the successive movements of the flank.

"At the end of the deployments we have given the forms of bringing a column by company, closed in mass, on the right (or on the left) into line of battle. This movement, which cannot be extended to a column by division, may be useful under particular circumstances.

"Remarks on inversions.

The Ordinance does not admit the use of inversion except in the formation to the left (or right) into line of battle. The Commission has thought it necessary to extend the principle to the successive formations, except to that of faced to the rear into line of battle. This extension has required certain explanations to prevent doubts in cases where the general rules cannot be rigorously applied to a line formed by inversion.

In all formations of companies by division (or companies) whether by breaking or ploying; and in all formations of line from such columns, whether by wheels or deployments, rules are given in the new American book, for the presence of an odd company. The new French book supplies such details only in a few places, and the American book of 1827, in no number of battalions in the field, as many will be found with an odd company, as without.

"Part Fifth.

"Art. 7. Change of direction in marching in retreat.

The Ordinance is silent as to this movement in the School of the Battalion, although it prescribes it in the Evolutions of the Line. The Commission has filled up this chasm.

"Art. 8. Passage of obstacles.

The Commission has thought it necessary to extend this article a little in order to leave no doubt as to the manner of executing the passage of obstacles in the different cases which may present themselves.

"The Ordinance prescribes that the companies, which execute the movement, shall march in the flank when the obstacle covers two contiguous companies; if it cover a greater number, the companies ploy themselves at full distance behind the last of those remaining in line. The Commission has thought that, whatever the number of companies, this last manner ought alone to be preserved, because the march by the flank has not the inconvenience as the march by the flank, and also, because, companies thus marching, may return into line as easily, and nearly as promptly, as if they marched by the flank.

"Art. 9. To pass a defile in retreat.

"In the Ordinance, this article is given next to Changes of front. The passage of a defile to the rear, belonging necessarily to movements in retreat, we have thought that it ought to follow the latter closely; besides, it is in this order that it is placed in the Evolutions of the Line.

"The battalion passing a defile by the flank, as the Ordinance prescribes, cannot fail to be much lengthened out. A considerable delay results in the execution of the movement, and the companies, forming themselves into line, when out of the defile, have not their distances. To avoid this difficulty, which in proportion to an increase of numbers, the Commission has prescribed the formation of platoons into line, by company, as soon as the next company finds itself entire, behind the portion of the battalion yet in line of battle.

"Art. 10. [Of the Ordinance of 1791, and of the old American books.]

"Passage of Lines.

"The inconveniences of the passage of lines, of the Ordinance, are generally acknowledged, and a long time has been granted to the measure; but it has not been practised. That which we have substituted, and which has long been practised in the army, is taken from the Regulations of 1776. This manoeuvre being the union of two movements with
which the battalions necessarily became familiar, we have only inserted it in the Evolutions of the Line.


"We have suppressed the central change of front [in a single battalion] because it is of no utility.

"According to the principle generally adopted, the Commission has thought it necessary to lay down in this school, in an explicit manner, the principles of oblique change of front, which have more mention in the Ordinance, except in the Evolutions of the Line.

"Art. 18. Column doubled on the centre.

"This denomination, which expresses with exactness the formation in question, is substituted for the column of attack of the Ordinance, which has no relation to the uses to which it is applied by the Commission in the Evolutions of the Line.

"In the Ordinance, the column of attack is formed at platoon distance—but, with what view is not perceived. No rules are given for its march, and it is only deployed face to the front.

"The promptitude with which the double column is formed and deployed, and the facility it affords of commencing the fire in the act of deploying, have caused the Commission to believe it susceptible of advantageous employment in the Evolutions of the Line, by giving it the capacity of moving in all directions, possessed by a simple column. Consequently, we have prescribed for it the following rules:

"The double column is formed either at company distance or close in mass; because, in the first case it is to cover square, and in the second it may be deployed more promptly than any other column.

"Every two companies, placed flank to flank, in the column, form a division; the senior captain in each takes command of it, and places himself before its centre; all the other officers and sergeants find themselves in their habitual places, and the divisions are numbered from front to rear.

"The double column, according to the objects proposed, takes the guide to the right or left; it can move, in any direction, like a simple column. It may also take the guide in the centre when it is wished to march it perpendicularly to the front or rear.

"The double column, at company-distance or close in mass, forms line of battle, faced to the front, by deployment. If in mass, it forms line faced to the right or left by changing direction, and then deploying. At company-distance, the companies of one wing form line to the right or left, and those of the other wing, on the right or left.

"Most of the dispositions here noticed by the Report were given to the column of attack in the American books of 1815 and 1825, from Meunier; but it was reserved for the recent French Commission to apply the same column, as a column of manoeuvre, to many new and improved purposes in the Evolutions of the Line.


The French Ordinance of 1791, and the American book of 1815, give an article, with this title, in the Evolutions of the Line, though both are silent on the subject in the preparatory School of the Battalion. This chasm was tolerably filled up in the American book of 1825, and it is yet better done in the new French tactics. The Report (on the School of the Battalion) after giving the principle and reasons of many proposed squares at the Camp of Saint-Omer, in 1826-7, lays down the new principles for their formation as follows:

"When a battalion in march apprehends a charge from cavalry, it forms itself into column, by division, at company-distance; it continues to march in this order, without being prepared to receive a charge, and forms square, and in the second it returns to the preparatory column by a movement as simple as it is prompt."}

"Art. 15. The rally.

"The Ordinance only gives the means of rallying a battalion into line. The Commission has thought that the proof in the said rally to resist cavalry, it was necessary to give them a disposition to form promptly the square. It is for this reason that we have prescribed that the battalion shall also be exercised in rallying into column, by company and at platoon distance.

"Art. 16. Rules for manoeuvring by the rear rank.

"Manoeuvres by the rear rank [rear rank leading] are of great utility in the Evolutions of the Line; and they are, besides, a natural consequence of the firings to the rear. The Commission has accordingly thought it necessary to prescribe rules for their execution; and it has given a new article, with this title, at the end of the School of the Battalion.

"When a battalion, either deployed or in column, has to face to the rear rank, or the reverse, the colonel, because the command about-face, gives the caution face by the rear (or front) rank, to advance so that they are to pass to the rank which is about to load, upon the file closers, that they are to place themselves behind the opposite rank. These commands are substitutes for those—face to the rear, and face to the front.—used in the Ordinance for the files to the rear, and which we have reserved for the cases in which the file-closers are to remain before the rear rank.

"Manoeuvres, by the rear rank, are made according to the same principles with those by the front rank; but in such manner that, on returning to the proper front, the battalion always finds itself in the direct order.

"School of the Battalion arranged for Lessons.

"We have entirely re-cast this part of the Ordinance, to correspond with the additions and suppressions made in this School.

"The School is arranged into six, instead of five lessons; but according to the principles of the Ordinance.

"The new lesson, which is the fourth, comprehends the movements relative to the square, and some of those which may be executed by a column consisting of divisions.

"We have retrenched the second and sixth lessons of certain movements which were there, and which, though belonging to the march of the column and line of battle, it is not necessary frequently to repeat.

"The School of the Battalion being considered the element of the Evolutions of the Line, we have established it as a principle that it shall always be executed in quick time; and that the common shall only be used in the execution of the instruction, and then only for the march in line of battle, the march in column, and the march by the flank.'

The American Book of 1815, like the Ordinance of 1791, left it discretionary with commanders to order quick or common time. The American Book of 1825 made an article to this effect: by prescribing (No. 803) that in "all interior movements of the battalion, after it is well established in marching in common time, the word march shall be preceded by the word quick, although the latter be not found in the text or commands."

"The new American Tactics being made to conform on this point (as on almost every other) to the new French tactics, it became necessary, on this account, among other reasons, to reduce our quick march from one hundred and twenty steps in a minute to one hundred and ten.

HINDMAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle.

Sir,—Your remarks, under the head of "Army Pay," in the last number (58) of your paper, have given me a passing notice, charged, as I virtually am therein, of being a disturber of that harmony and cordiality between the army and navy, which you so ostentatiously claim to have ever been a strenuous advocate of preserving. It is not from a desire to enter into a newspaper discussion, that I repeat this allusion, but to simply make it plain that the imputation you have cast upon me, and to place myself in a more enviable light before the navy, then it seems you are willing to allow me. And to do this, I
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE

go back to the last winter's naval bill, the origin of which was the conviction in the minds of the Navy, that the Army was better paid than the Navy. This belief suggested the effort, and the result was the present rate of pay; and no man should know better than yourself, that a reference to the Army allowances was the main ground upon which the bill was sustained by its advocates, both in the House and Senate, not only was "allusion to, and comparison made with" the pay and allowances of the army, but these were assumed to be two-fold what they actually were, and this assumption made the guide in fixing the details of that bill. There was no opposition to this course from the Army,—not even a correction of the minor errors and mistakes which it contained, regarding pay and allowances, and for reasons which I hope were understood and appreciated by the Navy, though you may not have done so. And may I ask, Mr. Editor, where were your extreme sensibilities at the time here referred to? If I remember well, you were conducting a periodical, "devoted to the interests and wants of both services." Could you see nothing to elicit a remark or two of disapprobation? You are impartial, doubtless; then, perhaps, you will gratify more than my humble self in the army, by explaining this seeming inconsistency. The bill passed, and I think I shall be seduced by the Navy, when I say the Army participated in it, not that disapprovingly, but to the degree to which I could. One year thereafter, the Army memorialize Congress, and pray to be put upon a footing with the navy, grade for grade, as determined by the bill referred to; which bill was itself debated and fixed the year before by rejected "allusions to, and comparisons with" the Pay of the Army.

It is true there were other and more powerful grounds upon which the petitioners rested their prayer for an increase of pay; but as they were solicitous to ask for nothing but what was reasonable and what they therefore had a right to expect, they referred to the Navy Pay bill, and a number of considerations ground upon the friends of the army, and to act upon something determinate, statements mathematically correct, of the compensation, pay, and promotion of the two services were made by me, and published in the columns of your paper—the better to reach distant military posts—and for this you have gratuitously charged me, in the remarks referred to, of being actuated by unkind and ungenerous feelings towards the Navy, although I desired to be understood, that it was not that either of these arms of national defence receive too much of Uncle Sam's honest greetings, but, that as the last winter's naval bill was based, and again and again urged, upon what was assumed as our pay and emoluments, our present pecuniary advantages should be nearly, if not quite equal, and "disclaiming any invidious feeling towards our gallant Navy, whose merits entitle it to its whole allowance of dollars and cents, and to that which is far less peremptory—to the gratitude of the country." And again, when stating some of the grounds for an increase of pay from any reference to the navy allowances, which are but reasonable and well deserved by our more fortunate brethren.

One word at parting. The Army has had cause to distrust the watchfulness of its sentinels before this; he is not always the most faithful and vigilant, who oft repeats "all's well." SUBALTERN.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

It seems to be the fate of this nation to meet with signal disasters at the commencement of every war; there are causes which inevitably flow from our pernicious policy. It is quite clear that the destruction of property effected by an enemy at the outset, together with the suspension of all ordinary business, if converted into dollars and cents, would maintain many regiments of disciplined troops who would be glad of the chance of flying to the rescue of our defenceless citizens.

Let us look at the condition of Florida: a few hundred regulars were ordered there, by piece-meal, to drive off a powerful band of warlike Indians, acquainted with every inch of ground and ready to fight with desperation. Already the blood of many of our gallant fellow soldiers has covered the ground, and their scalps are the trophies of savages. They have been fighting at fearful odds, one to seven or eight. Dade, Fraser, Basinger, Gardiner, are massacred. Clineh has fought nobly, but is now on the defensive, his stomach injuries are cut off, and apprehensions are felt for his security. Even now his devoted band may have shared the fate of their butch- ered comrades. Let it be understood that five thousand men will be necessary to hunt down these nimble warriors before the sickly season commences; they are supposed to number near 2,000, and must be surrounded. They have inexhaustible quantities of arrow root, and the rivers and lakes abound with fish; these will furnish, it is thought, an ample subsistence for them, though such diet would be meagre for the whites. It is no longer prudent to despise this band, but give us, in the words of Demosthenes, action, action, action.

[To prevent misapprehension, it is proper to observe that the writer of the foregoing is not the writer of the article bearing the same signature in another part of this paper.—Editor.]

"Fort" Brooke, Tampa Bay, Jan. 9th, 1836.

Ms. Editor.—The attention of the public may in some degree be referred to this point, and I therefore give the following information:

This place was never fortified; two block houses were indeed built on the bank of a stream of four or five bar- racks, and quarters on each side. The Secretary ordered "Cantonnements" to be called "Forts," and to that extent the rule was confirmed.

The existing defences are called the "Fraser redoubt" in compliment to the late gallant officer of that name. It is a triangular stockade, with two block houses and a battery of two 12 pounders looking upon a plain; and some 100 yards from the barracks and a large grove of venerable live oaks, the gorge, or third side, was open to the bay shore, and has since the battle of Withlacoo- chee, been enclosed with a 6 pound battery flanking it and making a cross fire upon the salients of the gorge.

All that is fort about the position, has proceeded from the thews and muscles of its garrison from about the 1st Dec. to the date of this missive. Of all miserable con- tinuences in the paper way, paper forts are the most tor- menting; impending evils check stronger epithets. It is the lot of man to do, to bear and to suffer; and here to do, or die.

A SEA COAST ARTILLERIST,

Now on his fourth Indian tour. (Subaudice campaign.)

ARMY.

Correction.—Order No. 7, published in the last number of the Chronicle, should have had the signature of S. Cooper, A. t. Adj. Gen., instead of R. Jones, Adjutant General.

Captain H. Smith, 6th Infy. and 1st Lt. A. D. Mackay, 1st Art'y, relieved from the operation of Gen. Order No. 9, 1st Lt. F. D. Newcomb, 4th Infy. A. Q. M. assigned to duty at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay.

NAVY.

Master Commandant J. P. Zantzinger has been ordered to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., vice Master Commd. B. Kennon, relieved at his own request.

Master Commandant John Gallagher has been promoted to the rank of Captain, by and with the advice and con- sent of the Senate, to take rank Dec. 22, 1835.

The Delaware, 74, sailed from Gibraltar for the United States about the 10th Dec.; her arrival may be hourly looked for.

Sbrh. Shark, Lt. Com. Ridgeway, was at Smyrna, Nov. 14th.
NAVAL MEDICAL BOARD OF EXAMINATION.

This Board, which commenced its sittings in Washington, on Monday, Jan. 15th, adjourned on Monday, Feb. 1st, having examined all the candidates who presented themselves.

The following Assistant Surgeons were passed for promotion:

1. John C. Spencer, Passed Asst. Sur. Lewis B. Hunter, J. C. Spencer,
2. George Clymer, W. A. W. Spottwood,
3. Amos G. Gambrill, Daniel Eberhardt,
4. W. A. W. Spottwood, A. C. Gambrill,

The following gentlemen were found qualified for appointment as Assistant Surgeons in the Navy:

1. Jonathan Dickenson Miller, of N. J.
2. Augustus J. Rowic, of Md.
5. John T. Cox, of Conn.
7. J. J. Abernathy, of Conn.

NOTE OF PREPARATION.—The Bunker-Hill Aurora states that orders have been received at the Charlestown navy yard to prepare the three ships now on the stocks, to be launched immediately. These ships are the "Monticello" and "Virginia," of the line, and the "Cambridge," of 44 guns.

We learn, upon enquiry, that no orders have been issued from the office of the Navy Commissioners of the tenor above-mentioned.—Ed. A & N. C.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following order has been forwarded to the officers of the different revenue cutters. The button bearing the impression of the treasury arm, surmounted by an anchor, is still the same:

Revenue Cutter Service.

GENERAL ORDER.

Treasury Department, 13th January, 1836.

Ordered, That blue cloth be substituted for the uniform dress of the officers of the revenue cutter service, instead of the grey, as prescribed by the order of the Department, dated July 21, 1834.

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary Treasury.

Captain Day has been appointed to the command of the U. S. Revenue Cutter McLane, at New-Bedford, and has reported himself to the collector for duty.

MARriage.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, by the most Rev'd. Samuel Eccleston, Archdeacon of Baltimore, GEORGE R. CARROLL, U. S. Navy, to MARIA, daughter of the late GEORGE CLARK.

DEATHS.

In Baltimore, RUFUS COCHRAN, aged 83.

In New York, on the 14th ult., ISAAC HADLEY, in the 83rd year of his age.

In Ossage County, N. Y., Colonel LOOMIS. He was a volunteer at the battle of Banker Hill, and was at the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey.

In New York, on the 17th ult., of apoplexy, THOMAS THORN, Esq., in the 84th year of his age.

In Mecklenburg county, 6th ult. Mr. CHARLES ELMS, Sen., a soldier of the Revolution during the whole struggle for Independence, and participated in many of the important engagements, as several honorable scars will testify—in the 79th year of his age.

In Oxford, Maine, 12th ult. Mr. JOSPEH PERKINS, aged 81 years.

In Cornish, Me. 7th Jan, Mr. EDMUND HAMMONDS, aged 94.

In his residence in Fairhaven, Mass, 27th Jan. Mr. SAMUEL TUPPER, 78.

In Somerset, Mass. on the 11th January, Mr. DAVID REED, 76.

In Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa. on the 23d Jan. after a protracted illness, the Hon. JOHN GLONINGER, in the 78th year of his age. In early life, in the memorable year of 1776, he entered the service of his country, in defiance of his liberality, and bore a part in the battle of Sustian Island, as also in that of Trenton, at the taking of the Hessian troops at that place. He also made the campaign against the Indians, in the north-western part of Pennsylvania. Having served throughout the greater part of the revolutionary war, he bore various commissions, and suffered many and severe hardships, incidental to a state of warfare.

At Little River Village, Me., Jan. 9th, Mr. ELIJAH LIT TLEDIEK, 76.

At Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts, Mr. JOHN BEAN, aged 91.

CHAIN CABlE IRON.

NAVY COMMISIONERS' OFFICE, 31st January, 1836.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Chain Cable Iron," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the 15th instant, the specification furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., the following quantities and descriptions of CHAIN CABLE IRON, viz.:

15,360 links of 2 1/8 inches diameter, 26 inches each, in length.
32,340 links of 1 15 16 inches diameter, 23 inches each, in length.
354 end links, 2 1/4 inches diameter, 37 inches each, in length.
324 end links, 2 11 16 inches diameter, 25 inches each, in length.
8 Anchor Shackles—126 Connecting Shackles—36 Swivel Pieces—16 Box Pieces for the two and an eighth inches Chain Cable.
18 Anchor Shackles—126 Connecting Shackles—36 Swivel Pieces—16 Box Pieces for the one and fifteen-sixteenths inches Chain Cables.
27 feet of 4 1/4 by 3 3/4 inches oval, Pin Iron, in lengths 1 foot 6 inches.
90 do. 3 1/4 by 2 3/4 do. do. do. do. 5 feet.
24 do. 3 4/5 by 2 1/4 do. do. do. 1 ft. 4 in.
90 do. 2 1/2 by 1 3/4 do. do. do. 5 feet.

Models and drawings, showing the shapes and dimensions of the iron required for Shackles, Swivels, Boxes, and Pin Iron, will be furnished, upon application to the commanding officer of the Navy Yard at Washington, to determine whether it is all of proper quality, and corresponds in all other respects to the terms, stipulations, and conditions of the contract to be made.

The whole of the said iron must be free from flaws, raw and fagged ends, and all other defects; and must be delivered in straight lengths. On delivery, it will be inspected, tested, and proved, under the instructions of the commanding officer of the Navy Yard at Washington, to determine whether it is all of proper quality, and corresponds in all other respects to the terms, stipulations, and conditions of the contract to be made.

One-third of each size and description of the said chain cable iron must be delivered on or before the 1st day of April next, one-third on or before the first day of June next, and the remainder on or before the fifteenth day of July next.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments, until fulfillment of the terms of the contract to be made, as collateral security, in addition to a bond, in the amount of one-third of the contract, to be given to secure its performance: and will not, in any event, be paid, unless the contract shall be complied with in all respects.

Jan. 26—31
SIEGE OF NEW ORLEANS.

[CONCLUDED.]

While these events were in progress on the left bank of the river, fortune was not equally propitious to the Americans on the right. Colonel Thornton had, indeed, been delayed in his movement; but having surmounted the difficulties in his way, he passed over the Mississippi, and disembarked with at least five hundred men, about three miles below the lines occupied by General Morgan. A detachment had been pushed in advance on this position, to prevent the landing of the enemy; but owing to some of the one thousand and one causes which so often discovey different arrangements, and particularly when these depend for their execution upon unexperienced militia, this force offered no resistance to Col. Thornton, and were, indeed, ignorant of his having made good his landing, till he was almost upon them. They fell back as the British advanced. The action on the left bank had now begun, as Thornton was aware from the din of battle which was wafted to him; and yet he had three miles over a heavy road to march, and a fortified position to carry. But his battery, whose possession and co-operation were all important to the plans of his commander. He however advanced up the bank, accompanied by three gun-boats.

As soon as General Jackson became satisfied that a demonstration would be made by the enemy on the trans-Mississippi bank, he directed a reinforcement to cross the river, and to join General Morgan, who commanded there. This detachment was ordered to consist of five hundred men, but from the scarcity of arms they could not all be supplied, and it appeared probable that its actual strength, at its junction with Morgan, was about two hundred and fifty, who were badly armed, and fatigued with the want of food, and by arapid harassing march along the heavy Mississippi bottom. As soon as they reached Morgan, they were pushed forward to support the picquet, which had been ordered to watch and oppose the enemy's movement. After proceeding about a mile they met the picquet in full retreat, and ascertained that the enemy was strongly reinforced. General Morgan was taken by the whole detachment in the rear of a mill race, and the approach of the enemy immediately followed. The disparity in the number and composition of the troops left no rational hope of a successful resistance. For Davis, who commanded the American detachment, had about three hundred and fifty men, while Thornton had regular troops, and two gun-boats to ensnare his adversaries' line. The defence was certainly not discreditable to the troops under the circumstances. But after a few volleys, fired with spirit and some effect, they abandoned their lines and retreated to Morgan's position. The military fault was not in the degree of resistance, but in the attempt to make a stand where nothing could be gained, and where defeat was inevitable. The object was wholly incomprehensible. After the British had landed, the advanced detachments should have retired slowly before them, annoying them where practicable, and joining Morgan in good order, instead of the confusion and depression of a panic which they could not recover.

We have entered into more detail upon this part of the operation than is consistent with our general plan, not from its intrinsic importance, but from its effect upon the arrangements and defence of Morgan. It will be recollected by those who were familiar with the events of that day that the battery was held by the Kentucky militia, who, under Divia, advanced and fell back, as we have described, both for their conduct be-

fore the enemy, and for their subsequent behaviour when incorporated with Morgan's force, and aing in the defence of his position. The official report of the Americans to this effect, that immediately after the engagement, coincided with the report of the British press. But General Jackson reported the facts as they were communicated to him. Subsequent investigation corrected the opinion then formed: and it is evident, in looking back upon the transaction, that the disorderly retreat, the confusion, and the second flight, were not the fault of the men, but the result of the physical circumstances, which gave to the British an ascendency. Most assuredly, the event, however untoward, furnished no just cause for state excitement or state reproach.

The British were now before Morgan's lines. These consisted of a breastwork, flanked on the river by a battery under the direction of Commodore Patterson, and extending about two hundred yards into the plain. From this point to the woods, being nearly two thousand yards, there was no entrenchment, and the only protection was the mill race, which might be any where crossed. Morgan's right flank was therefore liable to be turned, almost at any moment.

The whole extent of the breastwork was occupied by Morgan's troops, and as the detachment under Davis arrived, it was formed upon the open plain. From the extent of space intervening between the breastwork and the woods, the troops were formed in very open order, and within intervals of not less than two hundred yards, each left unoccupied in the lines. The whole disposition betrayed the haste and confusion in which it was made.

The first attack of the British was directed against the American left and centre, but a vigorous discharge from the artillery compelled the column in the road to incline towards its left. The other column advanced, and taking advantage of the false position, passed through the interval so unaccountably left, and having attained the rear of the entrenchment, pushed on towards the river. The confusion was almost instantaneous and irreparable. General Morgan was forced to retreat to his left, but was supported by a few horsemen to restore order, but in vain. The flight became general, and Commodore Patterson having, with his characteristic judgment and coolness, spiked his cannon and destroyed the ammunition, almost in contact with the enemy, retired on board the Louisiana. Morgan was unable to rally his troops till they had fled about two miles, when they halted and took up a position behind a canal. His loss was one killed and five wounded. That of the enemy is stated by La Tour to have been one hundred and twenty killed and wounded.

As soon as these disasters were made known to General Jackson, he prepared to throw reinforcements over the river in order to dislodge Thornton. This was rendered unnecessary by the retreat of that officer. The defence on the left bank of the river cost the Americans thirteen in killed and wounded, and the British, in killed, wounded and prisoners, two thousand and seventy, by the official report of General Lambart, made immediately after the action, which was not to be expected; two thousand six hundred by the statement of the American Inspector General, founded on the numbers captured, on the casualties actually counted, and on other information; but in all probability at least three thousand, as subsequent accounts have led to the belief.

Whence this disparity? The British troops were highly disciplined, well provided, content in themselves, and led by experienced and accomplished officers. The Americans, as we have seen, were principally militia and altogether inexperienced. Their defences, in a professional view, were unworthy of the name. A rude line, thrown up across the plain, constituted their ramp
part and parapet and bastions, and whatever else military science has found most effectual in repelling those treacherous attacks which stand in the way of their terrible relief upon the canvas of modern warfare.

Whence, then, this disparity? How happened it, that the same cold forward movement, which surmounted the iron crowned ramparts of the great fortifications of Europe, could not cross this like, thus rudely and hastily constructed? In the answer will be found the secret. At Sandusky and Fort Erie, and the great slaughter at Bunker's Hill, and the success which has usually attended our defence of positions that have been strengthened by entrenchments, or even masked by substitutes for them—and that is, the murderous precision of American marksmen.

The inhabitants of this country, accustomed to the fire arms of their infancy. Rarely, indeed, is a person found who does not, at times, seek the amusement of hunting. In the West, it is the business of many, and the passion of almost all—more particularly upon the still extending frontier, where the large animals furnish to the new settler the means of subsistence, and where the vicinity and the habits of the Indians teach him to rely for security upon his own courage and preparation. His rifle is his friend, the object of his pride, as well as the instrument for the support and defence of his family. Few indeed are the log cabins, those first evidences of improvement, which dot the prairie and the forest in the western region, and which are easily detected, in which the traveller will not see the cherished rifle hanging upon its appropriate wooden hooks, driven into a rude beam in front of the large open fire place, itself made of wood, but lined with a few stones rudely thrown against the back and sides. Here it is safe from harm, and yet within instant reach. In front of this fire, and in the evening, after the labours of the day, whether in the field or the chase, are over, the family is assembled to hear and recount all that has happened. And then the rifle is prepared for another excursion. The bullets are cast and moulded, and the patches cut and deposited in their proper receptacle in the breach of the piece.

Men of this character, without discipline and subordination, cannot be expected to oppose, on equal terms, in the open field, troops whose business is war, and whose habits of obedience and action have been acquired in severe and practical schools. The higher duties of the military profession are a science, the lower an art. It may be said that the man of the human intellect, while much of the latter is mechanical. A brave man, unaccustomed to tactical combinations, and ignorant of their effects, may lose all confidence in passing arrangements; while a timid one, taught a lesson of obedience, and learning by experience that he is a portion of a machine, does not hesitate to operate, by others, and which provides for the safety of all by the exertions of all, feels that his own personal safety is best promoted by the execution of his duty. But undisciplined men, with even slight defects, acquire confidence, and their duty is discharged with courage and alacrity.

Indeed there is no more severe trial for any troops than the open field, in which standing and motionless, the approach of an enemy. To see the glances of their arms and armour, and then the heavy columns marching up and deploying into line. To watch the long array moving in all the pride of military equipment. And then to hear the booming of the cannon sending their balls across the plain or valley. If first ineffectually—then ploughing the ground nearer and nearer, till a shrick is heard, and a heralded companion is called to his account. Soon the advancing battle presses on with all its horrors, and while this is doing, the line is still, anxious, inarticulate. Soldiers who can maintain this position have nothing further to learn. We have no further to add to what we have given to our readers the underplot of Captain Hallen's adventures. We have not the same space for Lieutenant Lavack, who also figures in the pages of Captain Cooke as another sol-dier hero, and who told in an evil hour, or possibly in an indiscreet one of bosom, this tale of marvel. And most marvellous it is—too much so, to be passed by with entire neglect. No one can doubt but that in the hurried events of such a story the same scenes may have been viewed in a very different light, and may bring different impressions upon the actors and spectators. This is natural, and of every day's occurrence, and should be remembered when conflicting accounts of the same events are perused. But there are limits even to a just spirit of forbearance. These limits are passed, when a military man claims results that are not his due. The man whose darings and doings, relates facts inconsistent with the general course of operations. Such is the narrative told by Lieutenant Lavack, and embodied by Captain Cooke in his work.

The story goes, that Captain Wilkinson, seeing the slain American soldier, fired at an American fire, swung forward, and being mortally wounded, fell into the ditch. Here he exclaimed, in the agonies of death, 'now why do the troops come on? the day is our own.' Lieutenant Lavack, the only officer who had accompanied him, 'then scrambled up the earth entrenchment, and seeing the enemy flying in a disorderly mob, demanded the swords of two American officers,' which two officers, kind souls, being surrounded—agreeably to the well known Hibernian manner by which a gallant Irishman in our service captured five of his enemies during the revolutionary war—were about to obey this beth (as, but recovering from their consternation and finding the time not to surrender, and the Lieutenant, being convinced of the prudence of the measure, yielded himself a prisoner. Captain Cooke adds, Lieutenant Lavack afterwards declared before seven of us, that the whole of the Americans on the left of their lines had run away, with the exception of the few fore mentioned officers. This was the exact expression used by him. This short note is not a little amusing. It is as much as to say, that settles the whole matter, and forever establishes the pusillanimity of these dastardly trans-Atlantic citizens. All this is romance, sheer romance. But few men reached the edge of the ditch, and none, we speak absolutely, could have effectually carried out the plan, if any one entered it except the wounded, who staggered in, and those who, in the extremity of danger, sought refuge there till the storm should pass away. These were spared and were received within the lines. And in this way, and in no other, did this Lieutenant Lavack gain the rear of the American entrenchments. As to his signature and all that, he had time, while in the ditch, to recover his usual coolness, and to repress his emotion. The story of the abandonment of the lines by the American troops is a phantom of the imagination, only to be accounted for, with a due regard to professional honour, by the conjecture that the adventurous lieutenant judged it his duty in time of peace to assume the position of the Americans, and saw them in his mind's eye upon the wrong side of the parapet.

But the strangest manoeuvre practised on that day by the shrewd Yankees, is described by the author of the "Narrative of the Campaign of the British army at Washington, Baltimore, and Fort McHenry." He says: "It was on their least of the obstarte courage was displayed. They fell by the hands of men whom they absolutely did not see; for the Americans, without so much as lifting their faces above the rampart, swung their firelocks by one arm over the wall, and discharged them directly upon the heads of the enemy. The shot was so bad that they could be found in Dundas. It's have been original. We leave the story without comment. Nothing we can say would add to its graphic effect.

About noon of this day, General Lambert opened a communication with General Jackson, for the ostensible purpose of procuring permission to bury the dead, and to bring off and relieve the wounded. Several
pured, and the American General consented to a short
peace, upon condition that no reinforcements should be
sent over the river, and that either party should be at
liberty to continue operations there. The British com-
mander was prompt to withdraw his army, and General
Lambert withheld his answer to General Jackson's
notification of the proposal till the next morning, when
he transmitted information of his acquiescence, with
some idle explanation of the reason of the delay. In the
meantime Thornton was withdrawn, and General Jack-
son's troops, after some activity, issued from the
position to condemn the indecision of his opponent, whose
real motives were sufficiently obvious.

At the close of the action, there were two plans of opera-
tion presented by the circumstances of his own posi-
tion and that of his enemy to the American General.
One was to sally out from his entrenchments, and at-
tack the British army, endeavour to destroy them;
and the other was to maintain his attitude and continue
the defensive system he had found so efficacious. Most
wisely he determined upon the latter. If ever there
was a case, where, as has been said, a bridge should be
built for a flying enemy, this was the one. The British
had crossed the river; they were all fugitives from
New Orleans. This he had so far signally effected. His enemy was discomfited
and dispersed. His own troops confident and elated.
The same course of measures, if persisted in, must be
finally successful. Every day would add to his own
strength and diminish that of his adversary. The great
body of his force was not a hired one. They were all
fathers and husbands and sons and brothers, who, had
left the peaceful avocations of life, and hastened to the
field to repel the invaders, intending then to return to all
their civil and social duties. The commander of such
men has no right to sport with their lives—to sacrifice
them to the phantom of military glory. He ought to
have moral firmness enough even to restrain them—to
refuse himself to their generous but indiscreet ardour,
and lead them to combat only when his purposes cannot
be otherwise effected. The great Roman captain, in his
history of the civil war of his country, felt and acknowl-
edged these obligations. "...qui velit esse amítam
alios, alius armis..." Cur vulnerari poteretur op-
time meritos de se milités? Cur denique fortunam pe-
rédendam? Preservit quum non minus esset imperato-
rum, cosállio superare, quam gladio." These senti-
hents are honourable to Caesar, and deserve to be held
in remembrance by all who are intrusted with the com-
mand of armies. Independently of his ignorance of the
real state of things on the right bank, and which of it-
self imposed upon him the duty of caution, the Ameri-
can General could not forget that the foe which had re-
ceived from his ramparts, was yet almost double in num-
ber to his whole force, experienced and disciplined; and
that his own troops; so splendidly formed and armed,
and marched out into the field, that foe might speedily rally
and turn the fortune of the day. Some of the ardent
officers of the American camp were anxious thus to
duly forth, and placing the fate of the campaign upon
the points of their swords, to gain all or lose all. Prud-
deally, indeed, was this zeal restrained, and the Ameri-
can General’s determination that he had been won
by his own skill and the valour of his troops.

There is one incident connected with this battle,
which demands a candid notice, and shall receive it.
Immediately after its close, the impression prevailed in
the American camp, and gradually spread through the
government stores, that the magnificent stores of cotton
that occasion, was BEAUTY AND BOOZE. The fact
was stated as early as January 1815, in a letter from Mr.
Peindefontier, published in the Mississippi Republican,
and generally repeated in the papers of the Union. In
the life of General Jackson, by his friend and biogra-
phist, Eaton, the fullest conviction is expressed of the
truth of this statement, and the reasons of the belief
are given. The terms are too significant to leave any
doubt as to the consequence, either as to the motive that suggested them, or the object they were so well suited to produce. In the ab-
sence of positive testimony, many probably doubted the
fact, from the very atrocity of the sentiment. But the state-
ment was received, as we well remember, with general
indignation through the country; and from that day it has
recently it has passed uncontroverted, and has been
continually repeated in conversation, and sent abroad in publications both evanescent and permanent.

Mr. Stewart, in his Travels in the United States a
short time since, heard the story, and introduced it into
his work, entitled "Three Years in America. It ap-
pers to have had no effect on the Englishman in
England. As soon as the public attention was drawn
the subject, six of the surviving officers, of the high-
rest rank, who served with Sir Edward Packenham,
including among them Generals Lambert and Keane, in a
note to Mr. Stewart, which was published by that gen-
tleman, formally contradicted this statement, and denied
that the army was promised the plunder of New Orleans
by their commander, or that this savage watch-word
was issued.

That the British army expected to pillage that city
is certain. That they would have done so, per fas aut
per nefas, had their inroad been crowned with success;
that it is too probable to question that this was done by
them by their commander; that it was officially prom-
mulgated in general orders; and that it was impressed
upon their memory and feeling by the very pass-word,
which in the excitement of the battle was to distinguish
friend from foe; and above all, that it was associated
with that unbridled licentiousness which is the heart
and soul of lawless soldiery, and the last and worst misfor-
tune of a subjugated city, we do not believe. Such savage
atrocity formed no part of the character of the English
General, still less of his nation. It would have doomed
him to everlasting infamy. It would have sent down his name
till after times with the Attalos and the other human
monsters, who, living, were execrated, but, after death,
dead, are monuments of execration. There could not
have been wanting, honourable men enough in the
British army, who would have denounced such a leader
to his own government, to Christendom, and to pos-
ternity.

But while we give just weight to the moral consider-
atious which tend to shield the British General from
this imputation, and to the statement which his surviving
coadjutors, men no doubt of high personal and profes-
sional characters, have made, we still emphatically re-
peat, that the British army did expect to pillage the City of
New Orleans. Nor do we understand, that this fact is
at all denied in the authorized contradiction to which
we have adverted. It is there said, that a promise of
plunder was not made to the British army by their lead-
er. Be it so. Whence the expectation came, we do
not know, nor do we seek to know. We deal with the
fact as presented, as we find it, and trace the previous
conduct of a portion of the force composing his addi-
tion, at Havre de Grace, at Hampton, at Alexandria, and
at many other exposed points of our extensive coast,
we may well believe they were prepared, by one con-
tentious feeling, as we know they were by practice,
to seize by the strong hand, whatever the chances of war
might present.

Captain Cooke says, "notwithstanding all these natural
drawbacks, the City of New Orleans, with its valuable

duty of merchandize, was craved for by the British,
to grasp such a prize by an coup de main." In another
place he remarks, "the warehouses of the city were
overflowed with store cotton to a vast amount, and also
sugar, molasses, tobacco, and other products of this
prolific soil," etc.

The author of the narrative of the campaigns of the
British army at Washington, Baltimore, and New Or-
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Buffalo Whig and Journal.

PERRY MONUMENT.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Buffalo, to take into consideration the expediency of erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, held at the Farmer's Hotel, January 23, 1836—Lieutenants HENRY R. STAOG and LIEUT. J. T. HOMANS, U. S. Navy, appointed secretaries.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair to draw resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this city.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee: R. W. Haskins, Horatio Gates, Chas. B. Lord, David M. Day and Theodorus Burwell.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is one of the first and most positive duties enjoined by patriotism, to cherish the memory of public and private services of those whose services have stayed their country in the hour of peril, not only in justice to departed worth, but as pointing other worthies to those examples by which they may be safely guided, in their conduct or profession.

Resolved, That the many daring and efficient skill owned by Commodore OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, in his memorable battle with the British fleet, upon Lake Erie, on the 10th day of September last, and whose services, not only in the blow, but also in the management of that eventful day in the history of the Nation, and transmit its glories to posterity, unharmed by the lapse of time.

Resolved, That it is incumbent upon us, as citizens of a rising City, whose shores have been laved by the blood of the youthful hero to victory, to erect here, a suitable MONUMENT, commemorative of that glorious event.

Resolved, That a committee of nine, to be named by the Chair, be raised, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions to a fund, for the erection in this city, of a MONUMENT to the memory of OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, and commemorative of his great service to his country and whose further duty it shall be, when the same shall have been secured, to locate and superintend the erection and completion of said Monument, without unnecessary delay.

The following gentlemen were named by the Chairmen to constitute said committee: Benjamin Cary, Robert B. Heacock, Samuel Willets, Jacob A. Barker, Roswell W. Haskins, John W. Clark, Pierre A. Barker, Benjamin Rathburn, Alanson Palmer.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries of this meeting shall be the Custodians of such money.

Resolved, That the Committee have power to call a meeting of citizens, on any contingency.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the papers in this city.

STEPHEN CHAMPLIN, Chairman,
HENRY R. STAOG, Secretary,
J. T. HOMANS, Jr.

We have just been shown a specimen of several splendid Canes, which have been lately manufactured of oak from the hall of the Legislature, at Erie, Pa. The work in the interior consists of an ivory knob at the end of about six inches from the head, the stick is beautifully inlaid with plates of gold, from which we copy the following inscription:

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

1. "We have met the enemy and they are ours."
2. "Two schooners and a whaling squadron." "
4. "Taken from the flag ship Lawrence, Nov. 19th, 1835."

The new Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.

PREVENTIVE AGAINST DRY ROT.—We have been favored by an intelligent ship master with the following communication relating to recent successful experiments in England, in the means of preserving ship timber against premature decay, which cannot fail to be of practical interest and value to many of our readers.

Mr. Lindley.—If you think the following description of the method of preserving timber from rot, insects and worms, now universally adopted in England, is of importance to the public, you will confer a favor by giving it an insertion.

The name of this personally acquainted with the ingenious inventor—has been read in London on the subject, and is satisfied of the efficacy of his plan.

The material employed by the inventor is Corrosive Sublimate, known as a great preservative of animal substances from decay. The timber to be preserved must be placed in a room from 40 to 90 feet long, 4 to 5 feet deep, and about the same width. A solution of the Corrosive Sublimate is then thrown upon it until covered—i.e., the proportion according to the inventor is 1 lb. of Corrosive Sublimate to 5 gallons of water—but individuals who have tried it say 1 lb. to 10 gals. of water. Fire damage is not satisfied. An oak stick, 40 feet long and 1 foot square, requires three weeks—during which time it becomes effectually seasoned, and will not contract or shrink even on exposure to the highest temperatures of a tropical climate. The Corrosive Sublimate has so strong an affinity, for the albumen or vegetable substance generally called sap, combines instantaneously with it, and the resulting mass is cheap, insoluble and will not attract moisture. The efficacy of this invention has been tested in the most extraordinary manner. Pieces of the timber preserved, exposed to the sublimate, and unpreserved pieces, after being well seasoned, were placed in the "Botten Pit" at the Woolwich Yard, Woolwich, in 1825. In 1828 the writing of this article was withdrawn. The preserved timber was perfectly sound—the unpreserved, although the best English oak, was a mass of rot and decayed vegetable matter.

The preparations were made of the area in the ground in the first six months, and then again placed in the Botten Pit with other pieces of well seasoned timber. At the end of two years the preserved timber was found quite sound—the seasoned very rotten.

The preservation consists in letting the wood lie for some time in a solution of corrosive sublimate, which impregnates it, and it is said prevents the dry rot. We stated, some months ago, that an extensive course of experiments, at Woolwich, had completely established the fact that Kyan's process does not totally prevent dry rot. We have since been informed that the House of Commons on the subject, and as the matter is of the utmost importance to the shipping interest, as well as to house builders, we have made the following abstract.

The commissioners appointed by the Admiralty, to enquire into the process of Mr. Kyan's process are John Hayes, Dr. Birkbeck, Messrs. T. E. Daniel, A. Conland, Hutchinson and B. Rotech, jun. They report as to the general efficiency of the process, that timber, canvas, and cordeg, thus preserved, had been tested by comparative trials, lasting for years in a variety of ways, at Woolwich, Margate, London, Sheerness, and in no instance of the dry rot attacked the preserved timber, whereas, kce., had invariably decayed under the same experiments. That the process renders the ordinary length of time for seasoning timber unnecessary. That the solution diminishes in bulk by absorption but the remainder is of the same strength as at first. That the additional expense of building the Samuel Enderby, a ship of 1,900 tons, and study of the preservation, is such that the Admiralty are to pay £15 a load extra for such as may be used in the construction of the Liberet. That the process was not in the least wholesome, and that the crews of the two ships, wholly built of the preserved timber, were reported all well from the South Sea and Indian Oceans. That the bilge water in a ship built of the preserved timber, was pumped out perfectly sweet.

No doubt can now be reasonably entertained as to the

The writer has seen experiments tried upon canvas and rope, which was immersed in the solution, and placed four months in a dung hill—the unpreserved pieces were destroyed—while the texture of the prepared specimens was not weakened in the slightest degree. Any one can try this by using the above proportion.

Satisfactory accounts have been received by Messrs. B. Rotech and M. Enderby of London, from the captains of the ships constructed at their instance, of timber prepared as above—testifying that the crews were remarkably healthy, although they slept actually in contact with the ceiling plank thus prepared, through all climates and changes of temperature.

It is well known to practical men that Salt is not an effectual preservative—as many ships salted on the coast, have been ruined in the first voyage—one instance is the Enterprise of Nantuckett. The Golconda of New Bedford has had a new windlass three voyages in succession, and the lower masts of ships very quickly decay. These parts of a ship it is impossible to salt.

In the British navy the use of salt has been discontinued, as it is found to corrode the iron rapidly and it also keeps a ship in a very damp state.

PREVENTION OF DRY ROT.—The new steam ship launched on Wednesday, for the City of Dublin Company, is entirely built of wood prepared by Mr. Kyan's process, for which, among other reasons, the ships have been ordered the first voyages—one instance is the Enterprise of Nantuckett. The Golconda of New Bedford has had a new windlass three voyages in succession, and the lower masts of ships very quickly decay. These parts of a ship it is impossible to salt.

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No doubt can now be reasonably entertained as to the
efficacy of the process. That it will be generally adopted we are confident, and the saving will be immense; and that the timber is used. Sir R. Snirke (well known as an eminent architect in London) has introduced it into most of his buildings, and was one of the witnesses in its favor before the committee. Certainly all public buildings should have the advantage of the process. The state of the timber at the Lunatic Asylum in Liverpool is abundant evidence of the injury done to wood by dry rot.

It is supposed that government will purchase the remaining time of the period from Mr. Ryan, and throw it open for gratutious adoption. Certainly there can be no public objection to this. Dr. Carmichael Smith got £200 compensation for the disfiguring process that the character of the character was growing for preventing dry rot in timber, is of far greater importance to the public at large. —Liverpool Journal.

SCHOOL SHIP.

From the National Gazette Sept. 16 1835.

Mr. Eddon —I beg leave to suggest, through the medium of your paper, and such others as may feel disposed to promote the object which I shall endeavor to bring to the notice of the public—that there is a subject of great national importance, for a long time has been neglected to an alarming degree, and therefore, if not speedily attended to, will place one of the great sources of our prosperity in other hands, or at least jeopardize its safety in ours.

This subject has for many years past attracted the attention of many of our Navy officers, as well as that of the most thoughtful citizens and enterprising ship masters, all of whom concur in the opinion, from the evidence which is daily brought to their observation, that the time has arrived which calls for the exertion of every friend of his country—and points to the adoption of such measures as will put a stop to this growing evil.

I mean the want of native born, and the great influx of foreign seamen. I would not, in the latter class, to prescribe those who have been long in our country—have made it their home—have families—and doubtless intend to settle the balance of their lives amongst us—but those who, in a few days after first setting their feet ashore, will throw the lives of such men amongst the employment of our national and mercantile marine, to the exclusion of the native born, who would in greater numbers engage in this service, were it not for the numbers of foreigners who crowd every port in our country, and are too often the masters to have made a monopoly of this kind of employment.

Some remedy must be found for this evil; its consequences cannot fail to be evident to every reflecting man, and in my opinion, he who first suggests that remedy, will deserve well of his country. Indeed, I am so fully persuaded of it, that I cannot refrain from making the attempt, or rather, from reiterating some ideas which have been presented to my notice, by an individual, and by a paragraph in the New York papers.

The Congress of the United States has never given to this subject that consideration which it merits; perhaps, the nature of our political institutions is not favorable to its interference. No objection of this character, however, exists with the state governments, and of them, but particularly those bordering on the sea coast, great rivers and lakes, have a stake in this matter worthy of their fostering care.

It is now a practice, (and a barbourous one it is, in these days) for example by the fair of our country, to their sex to seize on the juvenile offender for what might be considered a mere bohyh mischief, and cast him into prison, a house of correction, or some such place of degradation, as forever after to affix a stigma on this character, and thus cut him off from his family and friends; and if a boy of any sensibility of character, drive him from his home to seek his fortune amongst strangers, under the most discouraging circumstances, such as frequently have a tendency to drive to desperation, many, who, by the application of proper means, could be reclaimed and rendered valuable members of society.

I cannot but believe that this subject requires nothing more from me than merely to suggest to the good people of this city that such is the case, and that there is a remedy for it; after which, I am persuaded that we shall see some of those characters which have for ever foreseen in good works, moving in this all-important cause of national interest and national humanity.

The means which have been suggested, is the establishment of a School ship, equipped and officered with such care and attention as to character and qualifications, as may insue the moral improvement, and as the certainty of rendering these youths happy in themselves and valuable to their country as its maritime defenders; to sell all such buildings as have been erected for their punishment, applying the proceeds to the purchase and support of a school ship. With a proper organization of these means, the moral character of many such boys as are, by existing regulations rendered fit instruments in the hands of adult offenders, could not fail of improvement, and having their minds enlightened by proper education, their constitutions invigorated by healthful and honorable employment, we might reason whose course, as matters now stand, is almost certain to lead many of these boys to a life of crime, would be reclaimed to be of one of infancy and disgrace.

Let not the difficulties which may be presented at first sight, deter those who may be favorably disposed towards this plan. There can be no lack of suitable characters amongst the citizens and ship masters of this city and port, to arrange the details and carry the scheme into full and effectual execution.

One, two, or three years, thus spent, would qualify a boy of from twelve to sixteen years of age, for rendering such assistance to the crew of a ship, as would induce commanders to receive them gladly into their ship's company upon such terms as would be altogether repre sent to their interest, and to finish an education and honorable profession, thus worthily begun.

No one will be at a loss to conceive that boys put on board of a ship, such as has been suggested, and which is properly placed in our waters, may be so completely cut off from vicious companions and bad associations, so completely separated from vicious habits, as to give a different tone to their inclinations, and finally, to lead them gradually into the paths of virtue and peace.

A great variety of employments in the line of a seafaring life, may be practised by youths thus situated as this plan proposed to be carried into effect, we may reasonably hope that the seafaring clergy will be anxious to visit and exercise their powerful influence over the minds of those embraced by it—and that being the case, who can doubt the effect of a course so well calculated to have an influence over their future lives?

As a commencement, a half worn ship of large dimensions should be purchased and equipped, and with a very trilling expense in comparison to that which is now incurred for the safeguarding and support of the juvenile offender, a system might be matured which would furnish a fruitful source for native born seamen, and which, with a very small probability would go farther to correct the vice and elevate the moral standard of that class of people than any other plan or system heretofore proposed or acted upon.

GOOD INTENT.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Hive.

LONGBIVTY. Capt. Benjamin Wages was born on the Waterer creek in Fairfield Dist. S. C. on the 16th day of March 1736, served through the whole of the re-
1Vestimentary war, was in the battles of Bunker Hill, Cowpens, Stono, Horse Shoe, Cranes, Savannah, Eu-

taw, Orangeburg, Juniper Springs, Ninety-six, and Soc-

ote Mount, was wounded five times; captured for Gen-
mral Washington more than twelve months, often heard
the General pray in his tent, the subject matter of his
prayers were first the salvation of all men and he would
close his prayer by saying "Oh Lord, look in mercy
upon your poor suffering country and give success to
her arms.

Mr. Wages never was drunk in his life, but has used
tobacco from his youth; he never had tasted Calomel or an
other strong medicine—has lived for a number of years in
Kentucky, and now is (Nov. 26) in Fairfield District, on
his way to Columbia where he expects to be early next
week to sell a horse that he has had, and rode another
from Ferry Co. Kentucky, and has no other company
with him than his wife, who will be 89 years of age
next January; he can see to thread a fine needle and
has a good memory—on being asked if he recollected
any of the officers in the army, he replied yes—he
recollected the two Buchanans and Major Henry Moore,
and spoke of these three men in this way—"they were
fine soldiers." He is a member of the M. E. Church and professes
to enjoy the comforts of Religion.

Please publish the above in the Hive; and it may also
be worthy of remark that he receives 96 dollars of pen-
ses annually, and that a lawyer W**** charged him
one hundred dollars for writing out the papers necessary
to obtain his pension—this lawyer must have been a true
friend.

W. C.

From the Savannah Georgian, Feb. 9th.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

By the Steamboat Florida last night, we received the
following letter from the Editor. It contains the latest
intelligence of Gen. Clinch.

"Camp Charley O'Mathula,}
January 30th, 1838.

"Early this week Lieut. Dancy, of the U. S. Artillery,
arrived at the Ferry, opposite this Post, with a number of
wagons and an escort of one hundred volunteers, part
of a volunteer force from the Alachua, composing Geni-
Clinch's command at the time Mr. Dancy left Fort
Drake.

"Lient. Ridgelly of the U. S. Artillery also accom-
splained Lieut. D. and bears on his person the honourable
woods received at the same gallant affair. Dancy has two
wounds, but one great pain and suf-

fering. He will proceed the first opportunity to St. Au-
pusie, where he has two children.

"Lient. Dancy's escort consisted of three companies,
under the command of Captains Williams, Gibbon, and
Cowley.

"Lient. Dancy started hence yesterday morning with
wagons and escort for Fort Drake and Fort King. When
Lient. D. left Gen. Clinch the latter had from 100 to 150
volunteers under the command of Col. Parrish, his
companies of regulars which must about 250 to 300 men.

"Triggs had not arrived.

"Gen. Clinch's regulars are divided as follows: two
companies at Fort Drake, which Fort includes a portion
of Gen. C.'s buildings picketed in; two other companies
at Camp Lang Syne, a short distance from Fort Drake,
where some other buildings of the General are includ-
ed with pickets. A fifth company is stationed at Fort
Drake, under Col. Crane, and a sixth at Fort Gates, Col.
I. H. Melton in place of Col. Dancy. These regiments
either contain provisions necessary for the support of the
troops or are in themselves essential to their comfort.
When Gen. C. marches to attack the Indians, he doubt-
less will, as he did when he fought the battle of With-
lachoochee, Garrison these posts with volunteers and take
the rest of the troops in his rear.

"The imposing corps of Richmond Blues from Aus-
tura, under the command of Capt. F. M. Robertson,
rushed this Post this morning in the Steamer Florida.
Their appearance is creditable to the state and the city
whose tomes they have left for the wilds of Florida.

"On the arrival of the boat this morning Sergt. Reed
of the Savannah Volunteers very gallantly volunteered
to ride as an express to Lieut. Dancy, who it is presumed
has not this day proceeded many miles.

"An express arrived on the opposite bank about half
an hour previous from Gen. Clinch with despatches in
answer to despatches sent from St. Augustine. Of the
nature of these despatches we are not apprised, as they
were sealed, but learn verbally that Gen. Dancy was
up, and 500 mounted volunteers was with General
Clinch.

"I learn that the latter could, after securing the posts
garrisoned by his command, spare about 100 regulars
fit for duty, to unite with the volunteers in acting against
the Indians. The sooner a blow is struck the better—
I doubt not, if Gen. Dancy had the least opportunity, that he has turned the tide of war,
and taught the misguided sons of the forest, the folly
of their blood-thirsty course.

"Since writing the above, I have been with five others
across the St. Johns, to bring over our gallant ser-
gent Reed, for whom I felt individually some appre-
hensions. Sergeant Reed overtook Lieut. Dancy's party
between 4 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, about 25
miles from the Ferry, on the road to Fort King. They
proceeded near two miles further, before they encamped
for the night."

"Sergt. Reed reports that Lieut. D's. party has scoured
the woods on their route, and have not discovered any
signs of Indians. Neither did Sergeant R. in going
and returning."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

SHIPS IN ORDINARY.—Ships laid up in ordinary are
stripped of all their rigging and guns—stores and other
contents are taken off board. The men and officers are
all paid off, except the boatswain, gunner, carpenter,
and cook, and six ordinary seamen. The ships are
moored by large chains of iron, sixty fathoms long,
consisting of one hundred and twenty links, and having at
each end a large anchor. The chains are stretched
across the harbour (the Hamoaze) and the anchors
sink into the mud. In the middle of each chain is a
large iron ring and swivel, to which are attached two
thick cables, called bridges, sufficiently long to be taken
on board the ship to be moored. The bridges, when not
in use, are constantly sunk, a small cable being fastened
around them, which is raised up to the top of the
bottom of the water, and there made fast; when wanted,
the ends are easily hauled up by means of a buoy-ropes,
and are then passed through each of the ship's hawse-holes,
and fastened on board. By the bridges being fastened
to the same swivel, the ships swing easily with the tide,
which runs amazingly strong, especially the ebb, with
the wind at north; at these times no boat can make head
against it. In Hamoaze are nearly one hundred of these
moorings, each capable of holding a line-of-battle ship.

—Stanhope's Coast Scenery.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—When Peter the Great
determined to make St. Petersburgh a great naval station
he seemed to treat with equal contempt the obstacles in-
terposed by nature and man; and his successors adhere
to this day to his plans. Ships of the line are still built
at the Admiralty, which a vessel drawing nine feet of
water can neither approach nor leave! When the ship
is built, the quays having been raised to meet the
river, and the task is always difficult and expensive, al-
though performed with great ingenuity. A vessel is brought
to the building yard, called a camel, and which may be
described as a huge hollow box. It is then filled with wa-
ter and sunk so far that, on its sides being opened, its
humbous cargo is floated into it. The box, which contains
the entire bottom of the ship, is then submerged and
pumped up. As the water goes out, the machine
rises; till at length it floats so high as to be able to get
over the bar, and deliver its strange passenger in triumph
to the Gulf of Finland.
NEW CAVALRY CARBINE.—The 2d Dragoon Guards in this garrison have received five new carbines with percussion locks, by way of experiment. They are much superior to those hitherto in use in every respect, and from the practice already made, there seems to be little doubt as to their being a great improvement in active service. — Dublin U. S. Journal.

WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1858.

To Correspondents.—We would ask the patient indulgence of our correspondents, whose favors are duly appreciated; we have a number of articles on file, which we shall insert as fast as our limits will allow.

An Old Soldier’s “Plan for the defence of the Sea-coast of the U. S.” has been on hand for some time, and would have been acknowledged before, but for the expectation that we should have room for it in the succeeding number.

“Brown”—“Neptune”—“Aristides”—shall receive early attention.

If B—who writes under the caption of “Early Impressions,” will inform us how a note may reach him, we will give him our reasons for declining his article.

O. P. Q. is unavoidably deferred.

We have inserted in another column an article from the National Gazette of the 16th Sept. last, on the subject of School Ships for indigent boys, as a nursery for seamen. The editor of the Gazette accompanied its insertion in his paper with a remark that would lead to the belief that it was the writer’s intention to burden the naval and merchant service with the inmates of our prisons and houses of refuge. Having had an opportunity of conversing with the writer and learning his sentiments, we can say that he had no such design.—The allusion to prisons and houses of correction was only made to show the contrast in the condition of boys before and after conviction; and it is confidently believed that if this scheme were put into execution, there would be no necessity for such buildings.

In every city there are boys, who are left orphans at an early age without friends to counsel or direct their path in life; too many of these are led, for want of parental authority, to habits of idleness, and thence to the commission of petty crimes, which result in their conviction and sentence to a degrading punishment. A stigma is thus fixed upon them, which attaches itself through life. It is, therefore, the object of the writer to take boys of this class, before they shall have violated any of the laws of their country, snatch them from the temptations of the world, and place them where they may learn to be useful members of society, and a benefit to the community.

In this view, the subject deserves serious consideration. It is only necessary for the state or municipal authorities to provide the means to put the scheme in practice, and thus to test its utility. The expense of the criminal docket which would be thereby lessened, is one point gained; but the advantage derived by the public in making useful members of society from those who might otherwise become outcasts and a burthen, is of still greater value.

We are a people fond of experiments, and this is one which promises good; let it have a trial.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICERS AND TROOPS TOWARDS FLORIDA.—Major Gen. Scott arrived at Augusta, Geo., on the 80th ult.; his Aid de Camp, Major Van Buren, arrived at Charleston, S. C., on the same day.

Gen. Scott has made a requisition on the Governor of South Carolina for a full regiment of 750 men, to consist
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

of as many mounted men as could be furnished, to rendezvous at Pusserburg.

The steamer John Stoney arrived at Charleston, S. C., on the 4th inst., from Beaufort and Smithville, N. C., with two companies of U. S. Troops, (116 men) under the command of Major Kirby, destined for the Florida service, and proceeded on her voyage the same night. The following officers are attached to this command: Major R. M. Kirby, Lieutenants Nauman, J. R. Irwin, G. W. Turner, A. V. Brumby, and Asst. Surgeon Wharlow.

The steamer Santee, Captain Brooks, has been chartered by the U. S. Government, to be kept steadily employed in its service during the Seminole war.

The Revenue Cutter Jefferson, Capt. Jackson, arrived and anchored in the St. Johns, opposite Jacksonville, on the 28th ult. She is sent thither to be subject to the orders of General Clinch, and the services of Captain Jackson and his crew will be valuable in keeping the river clear of Indians and their boats, and communication between the points on the river open.

Major Gen. Gaines arrived at Pensacola about the 26th ult. While at New Orleans, he gave orders to Col. Twigg to assemble all the disposable troops from Baton Rouge and elsewhere, and proceed with them immediately to Tampa Bay.

The Huntsville steamer arrived at New Orleans, on the 26th ult., from Baton Rouge, brought down 87 of the U. S. troops, under the command of Col. Foster, destined for Florida.

The ice-boat Relief succeeded in towing the Brig Arctic from Baltimore through the ice, a distance of 60 miles down the Chesapeake Bay.

The following are the names of the officers of the U. S. Army who have sailed from Baltimore and from Annapolis, in the brig Arctic, destined for Florida:

Major Wm. Gates, 1st Artillery, Commanding.

Capt. J. Dimick, do
Capt. D. D. Tompkins, do
Lient. F. Taylor, do
Lient. J. B. Magruder, do
Lient. C. B. Chalmers, do
Lient. A. Hersey, do
Lient. Montgomery Blair, 2d do.
Assistant Surgeon, H. S. Hawkins.

Volunteers.—The Irish Volunteers, at Charleston, S. C., under Captain Henry, to the number of 60, have offered their services for three months.

The Richmond Hussars (armed for the occasion as infantry) 70 strong, under Captain Samuel Bones, left Augusta, Geo., on the 2d inst. in the steam boat George Washington, arrived at Savannah on the 4th, and took up their quarters at the U. S. barracks until a conveyance to Florida could be procured. Prior to embarking at Augusta, the Hussars were inspected in presence of Captain J. Green, Adjutant of the 2d regiment U. S. Artillery. Augusta has furnished 170 men for the Florida campaign.

At a public meeting held at New Orleans on the 24th ult. it was resolved to raise 500 volunteers; and a subscription of 4 to $1000 dollars was immediately obtained for the purpose of procuring clothing and equipments. In the course of the year, 200 volunteers enrolled their names, and it was expected that the entire quota would soon be filled up. They were expected to embark on the 3d inst. under command of Gen. Persifor F. Smith, Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana.

One hundred and seven volunteers, under the command of Capt. J. Duncan Allen, arrived at Charleston, S. C. on the 5th inst., by the Rail Road from Barnwell District, and were quartered at the Citadel.

Captain C. S. Merchant's company of the 2d artillery, left Savannah on the 22d ult. in the steamboat Etiwau, for St. Augustine.

The Mobile Chronicle says.—The U. S. Cutter Washington, Ezekiel Jones, commander, left Mobile Bay on the morning of the 14th inst. bound to Tampa Bay, for the purpose of co-operating with our troops in that vicinity against the Indians.

THE MARINE CORPS.

A difficulty has recently arisen at the Navy Yard in Washington, with respect to the authority of the Commandant of the yard over the Marine Guard stationed at the yard. What the precise origin of the difficulty was, we do not know, nor is it important; but as it was deemed of sufficient consequence to be submitted to the President of the United States for his decision, and as the principle may be considered as settled for the present, it appears to us deserving of a passing notice.

The President has decided that, until further orders, the Marines at the several navy yards shall be subject to the orders of the Commandant, agreeably to the 14th paragraph of the Rules and Regulations for the government of the U. S. Navy Yards, adopted in 1818, which is in the following words:

Par. 14.—"The guard of marines detached for the protection of the yard, shall, while doing duty in the yard, be subject to the orders of the Commandant, and receive from him their instructions as to the duties they are to perform therein; and all persons, enlisted into the service of the United States, and doing duty under the orders of the Commandant of the yard, shall, for every offence, be subject to the justice of the better government of the Navy of the United States, and punished in the same manner as if the offence had been committed at sea."

This decision has called forth a writer in the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 4th inst., whose communication will be found in another column.

It is very desirable that the relation of the Marine Corps to the Navy should receive the early attention of the proper authorities, and their relative rights and duties so clearly defined as to admit of no doubt hereafter.

It has been proposed in Congress to authorize the erection of barracks without the limits of the navy yards; this would secure the independence of the officers commanding the guards, of any control save that of their superiors in their own corps, and leave the authority of the Commandants of the yards, within their several jurisdictions unaltered.

STEAM PROW SHIP.

We would invite attention to the plan of a Steam Prow Ship, proposed by Commodore Barron, of the Navy, which will be found under our communication head. A model of this ship has been exhibited several weeks in the Rotunda of the Capitol, where it has attracted much attention.

A vessel of this description must prove a valuable
auxiliary in the defence of towns, bays and rivers, and
would be able in a short time to sink a whole fleet of
enemies’ ships. Indeed we should think a hostile force
would be cautious in approaching a coast, if it was
known that so powerful an engine of destruction was
ready to meet them.

Officers of the highest respectability in our Navy con-
cur in the opinion of the efficacy of the steam prow
ship.

Hugh W. Mercer, late of the U. S. army and now
a resident of Savannah, Geo. was elected on the 8th inst.
second lieutenant of the Chatham Artillery.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.
Feb. 4—Major J. F. Heileman, 3d Arty. Fuller’s.
5—Lt. J. A. Chambers, 2d Arty. “
8—Lt. C. A. Waite, 2d Infty. Fuller’s.
9—Lt. T. J. Lee, 4th Arty. “

LETTERS ADVERTISED.
Norfolk, Feb. 1, 1836.

NAVY.
Capt. Vallette Mid’n Sully
Harris Scott
Patterson Duncan
Nicholson Cook
Lieu. Deas Dennis
Palmer Waddell
Lyne Key
Morris Coolidge
Long Spencer
Foot Griffin
McLaughlin McDougal
Swartwout Murray
Downes Munn
Johnson Tilghman
Farrand Gray
Munn Watson
Marshall Worth

COMMUNICATIONS.
NEW NAVY TACTICS.
No. V.

The Report on the French Tactics of 1831, under the
head School of the Battalion thus proceeds:

"Instructions for skirmishers (light infantry or rifle.)

"The want of an [official] instruction for skirmishers
(traileurs) has been generally felt. For a long period
many colonies have followed systems supplied by them-
selves, and at this day there is not a regiment without
its own.

"The Commission, in drawing up this instruction, has
sought to render it as simple as possible; and hence
nothing has been introduced that may not be useful in
war.

"Knowing that skirmishers have to manoeuvre on all
sorts of ground, the impossibility was perceived of lay-
ing down particular rules for all cases. Hence but a
small number of precepts and examples are given to
serve as a general illustration for any case that may pre-
sent itself.

"It is on these bases that the instruction has been
drawn up. It has been divided into five articles, with a
short introduction, containing the necessary general
rules. The first four articles give the movements of a
company, and the fifth, those of a battalion.

"General Rules.

"The Commission has prescribed that every detach-
ment of men, thrown out to skirmish, shall have a re-
vise.

"The reserve of a company, skirmishing within reach
of its battalion, is fixed at a third of its strength. For
more numerous detachments, and which cannot be im-
mediately sustained by the corps to which it belongs, be-
side the company reserves, another, composed of extra
companies, and at least strong enough to relieve one half
of the skirmishers, is prescribed.

"Skirmishers being obliged, in the great majority of
cases, to traverse extensive woods and fields, it is impor-
tant so to manage their movements as to preserve them
in strength for the occasions in which success depends
mainly on celerity. Hence the Commission has pre-
scribed the quick as the habitual step in this instruction.

"When a greater swiftness becomes necessary, skirmishers
are to take the double quick step, which is fixed at one
hundred and forty to the minute—or they are, in decisive
moments, to gallop in a race.

"As commands cannot always be heard, we have pre-
scribed that they may be transmitted by sound of the
buge or beat of the drum; but only for movements which
demand a prompt execution."

To this provision the new American book adds (No.
1571) certain conventional signs to meet the case (too
frequent in our army) of a want of both drum and bugle.
The Report continues:

"All the companies, without distinction, are to be ex-
ercised as skirmishers, and this part of their instruction
is not less important than the manoeuvres in closed files;
that is, as infantry of the line. The left flank company
(light infantry or rifle) it is true, is more especially
charged with the service of skirmishing; but the com-
pact may be detached, and when it has skirmished for a
certain time, it becomes necessary to relieve it; besides,
the entire battalion may often be obliged to combat as
skirmishers.

"Art. 1.

"This comprehends deployments. A company is de-
ployed in two different ways—forehead and by the flank.
If it be in rear of the line on which the skirmishers are
to be established, it deploys forehead; and when on that
line, the deployment is by the flank. In both
cases, the front and centre ranks only are deployed:
the rear rank remains in reserve.

But if the company is in two ranks only, it is in both
the new books (French and American,) divided into
three equal platoons. In this case the first and third are
deployed, the centre platoon remaining in reserve.

"In the deployments forward, the file on which the
movement is made, conducted by the guide, marches on
an indicated point; the other files quicken step, and, ad-
vaning the shoulder next to the direction, successively
take their intervals; and as each has its interval, it
marches on the alignment of the directing file.

"The skirmishers having arrived on the line on which
they are halted, the men of the second rank place them-
selves each on the left of his file leader; and the offi-
cers, as well as sergeants, take their places in the par-
ticular line of battle. The company-reserve remains at
one hundred and forty paces behind the centre of that
line.

"To deploy by the flank, all the skirmishers, except
the directing file, put themselves in march. The guide
directs himself on the indicated point, and each file halts
as soon as it has its distance; at the instant of halting
the front rank man faces to the front, and his file coverer
places himself on his left.

"After the deployments, we have given rules for ex-
tending and closing intervals, also for relieving a company
deployed as skirmishers. These movements are ex-
ecuted according to the principles of deployments.

"Art. 2.

"This article contains all that relates to the march by
the front and the flank.

"Art. 3.

"This article treats of the fires. In the fire at a halt,
as in the fire in marching, the two men of the same file
so arrange it between them, that one or the other always
has his piece loaded.
"ART. 4."

"This treats of rallying and assembling."

"The company being forced to rally, forms itself into a circle. This disposition seems to be the best for so small a body. Against cavalry. The reserve begins the movement by the right, the skirmishers, as they successively arrive, place themselves, without regard to height, to the right and left of the reserve, facing outwards; the officers and sergeants direct the formation, and when ended, they enter the circle.

"ART. 5."

"This comprehends the manner of deploying a battalion as skirmishers, and of rallying it. According to the principle established, [No. 1665—of eight companies,] only five are deployed—the other three remaining in reserve. The company on which the deployment is made, executes its movement from the front, and the others march each by the flank, until its last file has passed the right or left of the company that next precedes it in the deployment. It then halts, and finishes the movement. The lieutenant-colonel directs the alignment to the right, and the adjutant aids to the left. The reserves of the companies of skirmishers are thrown into echelons, with four united into two, in order to diminish their number and to increase their strength.

"The colonel directs the execution of the movement, and then throws himself to a point in the rear, whence he may best see all the parts of the battalion and harmonise their further movement."

"When the battalion is obliged to rally, the colonel throws himself upon the battalion-reserve, and so disposed as to protect the movement. The skirmishers of each company rally on their reserve."

Here the report on the School of the Battalion terminates. In my next number I shall take the remaining part of the Executive of the Line: in the mean time, a word in defence of the Instruction for skirmishers.

It has been objected that, the Instruction is, within itself, incomplete, because it is made to depend on the previous Schools of the Soldier, the Company, and the Battalion. And why not? Does any person desire to have in our army companies, or battalions of infantry or riflemen, without the capacity of going through the exercises and manoeuvres of the line—that is, in closed files? Without such capacity, how even (when skirmishing) rally in column, square, or circle, to resist cavalry? It will then, perhaps, be admitted that all kinds of infantry ought first to be well grounded in the exercises and manoeuvres of closed files. This being fully provided for is the previous Schools, the question occurs—Why rest upon a subsequent head? or, why, in the manner of our book, of 1825, reproduce the same exercises and manoeuvres, and prescribe for their execution according to new principles and by new names?

Troops are drawn up either in closed or open files. If in the first order, let us have but one system for them—whether they be called light infantry, riflemen, or infantry of the line; and for the second order, add, under a separate head, what may be peculiar to this formation.

It is the course here intimated and followed in the new Tactics, that has excited the strange opposition I the occasion of mind sees nothing of beauty in mere order and simplicity. It delights to lose itself in the maze of involution, and finds a subject grand or sublime in proportion to its bulk and incomprehensibility. The instruction for Skirmishers was intended to be compendious, and it is expressly called, in the new American Book, a Supplement to the preceding Tities. Its first two paragraphs (not found in the French original) are the connecting links between this Supplement and the body of the work. They are as follows:

"By the general term skirmishers, will herein be understood any company or body of infantry, whether demoted grenadiers, light infantry, rifle, or battalion companies. They are thrown out and actually deployed into open files or loose order.

"The term will only be applied to the companies whilst so extended. The moment that either shall be re-assembled, or re-formed into closed files, it will take its habitual denomination of grenadiers, light-infantry, rifle, first company, &c., or, in the case of an isolated battalion-company, the simple denomination of company. From the same moment the company, or companies, will again be subjected to all the rules and principles prescribed for the government of one or more companies in the preceding Tities."

These simple provisions save the necessity of duplication, and to avoid all confusion, when it is desired to pass from closed to opened files, the first command always is deploy as skirmishers.

Yet a critic, in the seventeenth number of The Chronicle, who admits that, in the firings—"the files being in loose order, uniformity is not so desirable;"—who, after lauding our people for their love of enterprise and singular skill as marksmen;" and after adding that our light infantry and riflemen, are not only supposed to be intelligent, but they are actually so;" pours out a lament that a peculiar manual of arms is not given in the Supplement for Skirmishers, and quotes, as specially authorizing his indignation, a paragraph (under the head remarks on the firings) which is in these figures and words:

"1669. They [skirmishers] will also be exercised in loading and firing, kneeling and lying, leaving each man at liberty to execute those times [or pauses] in the manner he may find the easiest."

And the paragraph next preceding these words:

"Skirmishers will be habituated to load their pieces whilst marching; but they will be enjoined always to halt an instant when in the act of priming and charging cartridge"—an injunction which, considering the singular skill of our marksmen, might, perhaps, have been omitted; but, in respect to another part of the manual, under the head of general principles, a wider latitude is allowed:—"1669. In all the movements, skirmishers (that is, men in open files,) will carry their muskets or rifles in the manner that may be most convenient to each skirmisher, taking care to avoid accidents."

Let it be remembered that, in the supplement, although no peculiar manual is given, every thing else, relating to the firings, is minutely explained and fully enjoined.

Many of the commands in the Supplement, as in other parts of the new Tactics, have been objected to by the same critics. In this respect "omission is no quintessence."

In a future number this subject shall be taken generally under discussion. We find, used above, skirmisher, to skirmish, a term which, belonging to our popular speech, have not not before been employed as technique in any military work. They seem, however, to be well adapted to this purpose.

SKIRMISH, n. s. A slight fight; less than a general battle. Todd's Johnson.

To SKIRMISH, v. n. To fight loosely, to fight in parties, before or after the shock of the main battle. Ibid.

I will pass the little skirmishings on either side. Fairfax.

To SKIRMISH, s. a. & c. n. To scour, to rumble over in order to clear; to run in haste. Todd's Johnson.

Send out more horses, skirmish the country round. Hang those who talk of fear.—Macbeth, A. 4 Sc. 2.

We'll make them skirmish away as swift as stones, Enforced from the old Assyrian slain.—Hamlet, 4 Sc. 7.

SKIRMISHER, n. s. He who skirmishes.—Barrett.

HINDMAN.

* * * Lying is not in the French original.
† The words of No. 1669, which are in parenthesis, and also those in italics, are not in the French original.
ON THE APPLICATION OF STEAM POWER TO THE PURPOSES OF WAR.

I would propose that a vessel be constructed of solid logs of light timber, the gravity of which would not exceed one-tenth that of water, and be of such bulk that the upper part of the solid log-work of the centre vessel would float six or eight feet above its surface.

Let this vessel, or combination of vessels, be of large dimensions, say from 150 to 200 or 230 feet long, and 70 or 80 feet wide, and resembling in their form a steam boat, or the Crucero of the West India Steamers. The plain and broad, and for a few feet aft, a little sharp; but not so much, as to impair its strength. The point of it should not be reduced to a less thickness than three or four feet, and not exceeding in its whole length, beyond the bow of the centre vessel, 15 or 20 feet, and that prominence covered with iron plates, from 3 to 4 inches thick, 8 or 10 inches wide, and 6 or 8 feet long on each arm, formed into an acute angle, to fit the shape of the prow, and enlarged at their junction on the point of the prow, to about 8 or 10 inches in thickness and rounding outwards in sharp pointed knobs, cut in large diamond form. These plates should be from 4 to 5 inches thick, and let half their thickness into the wood, which will produce a saw shaped space upon the prow and prevent the glancing of the vessel from her object, either up or down or sideways.

The logs that form the prow should be at least two feet square, thirty or forty feet long, and of the hardest and strongest timber, be set on, and occupy a space of 10 or 12 feet up and down, and be supported on each side by the same kind of timber. The iron plates should be securely bolted through the whole mass; but particularly so, through these logs of hard timber. To protect the crew and machinery from shot, let the guard vessel without the center one, be built 12 or 15 feet wide, and of the solid white pine timber, and projected a sufficient distance from the sides of the centre vessel to embrace the paddle wheels. These barricado vessels, should be of sufficient elevation to cover the upper part of the paddle wheels. Each of the lower parts must form a bottom similar to the centre one, and be secured to it forward and aft, by the cross logs of which the centre vessel is constructed, projecting from her sides to such a distance as to allow space for the paddle wheels on each side, and from as many other points above the water between the paddle wheels as might be required for strength. The timber is added to these by giving the bows of these three vessels through a channel formed by a long inverted arch, the lowest point of which must descend below the level of the lower part of the wheels. The solid log work, forward and aft of the centre vessel should form a mass of at least 12 or 15 feet in thickness, and as the sides of the ship.

The top of these three vessels, lay a tier of logs about two feet square, which will serve as a protection to the crew and machinery from any assaults by boarding, &c. The middle vessel may be hollowed out, at a proper distance from her extremities, if more buoyancy is required than the timber itself gives, except amidship, and then the log work should be continuous from the prow all the way aft.

The object of this vessel is to destroy men-of-war, by running into them with such impetuosity, as to break down their sides sufficiently to admit water in such quantities as would defy all possible efforts to prevent immediate sinkage. About 10 or 12 feet of the prow of this vessel ought to be allowed to strike the ship that is assailed: the other parts, above and below, should recede or incline aft, and this 10 or 12 feet space should be so situated as to come in contact with the side of the enemy, 5 or 6 feet above the water, and about 6 feet below its face. The resistance to the stroke would be less impeded than it would be, were it given by a prow of greater extent, and of course it would be more certain to pierce or break down that part of the side of the enemy's ship which it might come in contact with.

Three steam engines of 150 horse power each, would propel such a vessel at the rate of 8 or 10 miles, or more, per hour, and should be preferred to larger ones, as they would be less liable to damage from the shock to which they might be exposed, when the vessel should come at her full speed, in contact with the enemy.

Let those who are curious and in doubt of the efficiency of this plan, calculate the effect which would be produced on a stationary body, by a concussion so violent as would be occasioned by a stroke of the prow of this massive vessel. To make it apparent that the strongest ships in the world are entirely inadequate to resist such a shock, it need only be very briefly stated how few can come in contact with each other with any violence, without sinking, or sustaining a most destructive degree of damage. Ancient as well as modern history furnishes us with many proofs of the decided effects of this mode of attack. The Romans and Carthaginians were in the practice of running into each other's vessels, at their greatest speed, impelled by their oars; and it is recorded of them that when they found their enemies entangled with their friends so as to render them stationary for the moment of their assault, that it seldom failed to produce that description of destruction contemplated by the adoption of this invention; but the power of steam, and the solid construction of this vessel, would give this mode of attack a decided advantage over all other attempts of a similar nature, ever heretofore resorted to, and beyond a doubt, insure success.

The proof of the effects of an attack made by a whale on the ship Essex, of New Bedford, in the year 1819, is conclusive that no construction of a man of war could resist the shock of such a vessel as the one I have described. A circumstance not very dissimilar occurred to Capt. Jones, in the U. S. ship Peacock, in the Pacific ocean.

The instances of destruction occasioned to vessels by one running into another, are too numerous to admit of a doubt, that if the plan recommended above, should be adopted on a proper scale, it could ever fail of effecting its object.

The rudder is attached to the centre vessel, and must be moved by a wheel, which may be placed on the upper surface of the centre vessel, under the roof or main covering, either forward or aft; but I should prefer its being aft, and it should be considerably forward and lower down than in ordinary cases. A breast-works should be raised aft, for the protection of officers and others; also for the chimneys and steam pipes, in their proper places, which should be circular.

The term in the above description is the White Pine—"Pinus Strobus," Poplar—"Liriodendron tulipiferas," and some species of the Gum, none of which exceeds four-thenths of the gravity of water.

The prow mentioned in the first part of this description, is not of such a form as I would either use myself, or recommend to those whom I would allow to use this invention: that form might become fixed in the body assailed, but the form represented by the drawing will surely clear itself.

In speaking of the different presentations of the prow, and its momentum, it is to be considered as in contact with a solid body.

JAMES BARRON.

Dimensions &c., of the Steam Prow Ship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Middle Vessel</th>
<th>Side Vessels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>150 feet</td>
<td>each 125 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td>20&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>30&quot;</td>
<td>30&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cubic feet</td>
<td>50,900</td>
<td>both 90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cubic feet in the three vessels</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of each cubic foot of white pine in the three vessels</td>
<td>4,320,000 lbs, or 1,908 tons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity of the three vessels</td>
<td>4,320,000 lbs, or 1,908 tons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity of the three vessels, multiplied by their velocity, gives as the whole momentum of the three vessels, 48,200,000 lbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Momentum on each foot of the prow</td>
<td>900,000 lbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEMORANDUM

Of the first concession of the prow, presenting a surface of 48 feet, 900,000 on each square foot.

The second concession of the extension of the prow, presenting a surface of 64 feet, 846,000.

Third concession of the prow, presenting a surface of 98 feet, 756,000.

Fourth concession of the prow, presenting a surface of 88 feet, 696,000.

Fifth concession of the prow, presenting 104 feet, 88, 154, which is 15,758,00 more than the momentum of a cannon shot. It is therefore evident that the prow is superabundant for the object contemplated.

By a careful estimate of the cost of a vessel of this description, which was made in Philadelphia, the one contemplated on the above dimensions would not exceed $8,866; and it is evident from the above calculations that a larger one will scarcely be required.

The velocity of a 24 pound shot in one second is 1600 feet, which multiplied by its gravity, gives 88,400 as its momentum; a 24 pound shot will penetrate oak timber 4 feet six inches.

The cost of the steam prows, of larger dimensions; 80 feet beam, by 230 feet in length.

For building the hull of the ship—materials and workmanship, $91,000 00

Three high-pressure engines, of 120 horse power, each will cost each $12,000, 00

$127,000 00

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, Feb. 4.

Sir,—I would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following, which has been in my possession for some time, as exposing a grievance existing in the Marine corps, which is, in my opinion, unjust and indefensible. It is a subject which was designed to have said much which is not contained in the communication, but want of room compels us to defer it until a more convenient period.

Ed. Cour. & Enq.

THE NEW REGULATIONS OF THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer.

Sir,—At a period when our country may probably be called to assert her just and acknowledged claims upon a foreign power in the attitude of war, it is deeply to be deplored that any cause of dissension or complaint should have been thrown among a body of her citizens whose duty and whose pride it is to form an important portion of her naval power. Yet a cause of deep dissatisfaction and complaint, which may lead to dissensions highly inimical to the harmony and efficiency of the service is felt by the marine corps, at all its stations throughout the United States, in certain new orders for its regulation that have recently been issued by the Navy Department.

Therefore the Guards of Marines, stationed for the protection of the navy yards of the country, have been subjected only to the orders of their own officers, and have been compelled to submit their communications to the examination of their local commander, or being exposed to the liability of having themselves detained by the very officer of whom they might remonstrate. And thus were their rights, as soldiers and as citizens, satisfactorily secured.

The new regulations deprive them of these privileges, and brand them with degradation as a corps. They destroy their identity as a body under military organization, and impeach their fidelity and trustworthiness as a guard, by imperatively requiring them to submit to the naval commandant of the yard, all orders, and all other communications whatever, from the Colonel Commandant and Staff of the corps to the officers on the station, and from the latter to the former, unsolicited—and they empower the naval commandant to detain, to anticipate by reply, or altogether suppress, either the whole or any part of the correspondence which may have been submitted to his absolute supervision and irresponsible disposal. Thus, if an officer of superior rank complains of an inferior, or directly the reverse—if he wish to recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Colonel Commandant, and thence to that of the Department, such communication (if any) must necessarily be written in the fats of uttore oblivion in the hands of a naval commandant who may not be more exempt from personal prejudices and partialities than other men. But this is not all. The commanding officers on any station cannot suspend from duty, nor impose confinement, or any other punishment, on any marine officer, not even that officer will be in any respect made accessory in their detachment, without furnishing a proof of the offence alleged and of the penalty intended, to the same all-concentrating authority; and they are moreover bound to present a daily report of the minutest transactions and occurrences among themselves.

Who then are the naval commandants to whom this high-minded, independent, and most distasteful corps is required to surrender its military character and definitely organized command? They may be veterans, or they may be boys. The commandant of a yard, when absent from his station on business or recreation, for a longer or a shorter period, is represented by the naval officer next in rank who may happen to be there; and it may happen that a Lieutenant, a Past Midshipman or a Midshipman of three days standing, as chance might determine. But, whoever he may be, he is invested by these new orders with all the power of surveillance and control that I have stated, over marine officers who may have grown gray in the service and done the best that was in them to vindication at his contumely or neglect, without the possibility of obtaining timely redress.

I speak not theoretically, sir, upon this subject when I say that the whole of this meritorious Corps feels itself brought under an odious disparagement by these new regulations. If called to sea in the service of their country, whether in peace or in war, the Officers of Marine would, as they ever have, cheerfully submit to that one source of authority which is there quite essential to an effectual command. In this they would not suffer degradation by the imposition of unnecessary authority; here they would not be deprived of any privileges or immunities of justice which were properly their due; and invidious would rest upon their station in the national service. But, sir, whether in war or in peace a part of the Corps will have duties to perform on the soil of their country, and here it is that they claim the undiminished privileges and honors of their rank as soldiers, and as the military guardians of their shores. If any occasion of necessity could be discovered for their being subjected on shore to those restrictions of naval discipline which are indispensable at sea, that feeling of patriotism which is the most spontaneous emotion of their bosoms, would lead them to acquiesce with promptitude. But, in the main body of the expression the manner they are bound to consider their passive transfer to a new and alien condition an annihilation upon their distinctive character, as an imputation upon their fidelity, and as an exercise of undue and inexpedient officiality in the Navy Department.

As an admiral and friend of the Marine Corps; as a person well acquainted with its universal feeling towards these inseparable officers, and as one who can deeply sympathize with the silent struggles of wounded honor, I have sought your columns as a favorable medium for presenting this statement to the eye of those who possess the power to afford the aggrieved redress. And I would ask if the aggrieved, as a body, may not hope for it as well as for the individual? If they are wronged, let them know it; if they are right, let them know it. What is the state of the Marine Corps in the national service? Does it not stand as the foremost guard of the nation both on sea and land? Who is the sentry that walks his lonely round upon the deck of our ship-of-war, and in every avenue of our naval arsenal? Who is
they that are the most perilously exposed in every naval
conflict, and I first and last to guard the halyards
of that great ship of War?

I need not answer; nor need I refer to the minor con-
siderations of their ever alacrous service in aid of the
civil power, for an example has been presented too re-
cently to be soon forgotten. For brilliant records of
their merit in our past history, I need only refer to
the pages of the annals of the service, which will
confidently refer to themselves. But let not the honors
of the United States Marine Corps be crushed, as
it now is, beneath official experiments at once degrad-
ing and unnecessary.

PHILO CLASSIARIUS MILES.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,
IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 25.

The CHAIR communicated a report from the Navy De-
partment, made in pursuance of the provision in the 3d sec-
tion of the act of Congress of July, 1822, showing the names
of the invalid pensioners on the Navy pension roll, the
sums allowed to each, and the law under which such pensions
have been granted; and a similar statement respecting
pensions granted to widows of deceased officers and
seamen: referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. LINN submitted the following resolutions, which lie
on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War inform the Senate
what number of Indians now occupy the frontier on the
Southwest, North, and Northeast of the United States, and
what number is probable, will from the States and Territories,
to the frontiers of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War also inform the Senate
whether, in his opinion, the present military force of the
United States is sufficient to garrison the fortifica-
tions on the seacoast, and at the same time give protection
to the inhabitants residing in the States and Territories
bordering on the Indian frontier; if not, what force will,
in his opinion, be necessary to such protection.

On motion of Mr. BENSON,

The Senate took up for consideration the bill providing
for the increase of the corps of the United States Engineers,
and the same having been read the second time, consid-
ered as in Committee of the Whole, was, after a brief
explanation from Mr. BENSON, ordered to be engrossed
for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. WALL,

The Senate took up for consideration the bill providing
for the better organization of the Topographical Engineers,
and the same having been read the second time, consid-
ered as in Committee of the Whole, was, after a brief
explanation from Mr. WALL, ordered to be engrossed
for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. WHITE,

The resolution introduced by Mr. BENSON for appropriat-
ing the surplus revenue, to objects of permanent national
defense, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. SOUTHARD addressed the Senate at length, in oppo-
sition to the resolution, and continued speaking until after
three o'clock, when without concluding, he gave way to
Mr. DAVIS, on whose motion, the Senate adjourned.


Mr. BENSON's resolution on the subject of the appropri-
ation of the surplus revenue was taken up as the unfinished
business; and

Mr. SOUTHWARD continued his remarks begun yesterday
in opposition to the resolution, and after he concluded, a
few remarks were made by Mr. LEIGH and Mr. HUBBARD,
when on motion of Mr. WHITE, the Senate went into the
committee of the whole on Executive business; after which the
Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

A message arrived from the House of Representa-
tives, from Mr. FRANKLIN, their Clerk, stating that the House
had passed a bill making an additional appropriation to
repress hostilities commenced by the Seminoles, and asking
the concurrence of the Senate thereon.

On motion of Mr. WARD, the bill was read the first
time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LINN presented the petition of sundry ship-owners
and masters of vessels navigating Lake Michigan, praying

that an appropriation may be made for the building of a
light house at the mouth of the Grand River of Lake Michigan, which was referred to
the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LINN also presented the petition of Brevet Major
W. M. HOWE, which was referred to the Committee on
Military Affairs.

Mr. YELER presented the petition of Abraham Van Biber,
administrator of Isaac Garrettson, deceased, praying
that the funds may be passed for the settlement of the aca-
tounts of the deceased: referred to the Committee on Na-
val Affairs.

Mr. NAEDAN, from the Select Committee to which had
been referred the memorial of Dr. Boyd Reiley, reported a
bill to allow him ten thousand dollars for his improvement
for the application of steam to the human body, in the hospitals of the United States; which was read
and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. GOODWIN, from the Committee on Revolutionary
Claims, reported a bill providing for the payment of a
company of Vermont militia, who served at the battle of
Plattsburg; also a bill to increase the salary of the principal
clerk in the office of the General Land Office; which
were severally read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Linn submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be in-
structed to inquire into the expediency of extinguishing
the title to the lands lying north of the Wisconsin,
and the right to the Iowa river in Des Moines county, all
in Michigan Territory.

Mr. WEBSTER, from the Committee on Finance, which
had been referred the bill that came this morning from the
House of Representatives, for additional appropriations to
repress hostili-
ties commenced by the Seminoles, reported the same with-
out amendment, and expressed the hope that the bill would,
by general consent, be carried through its different stages,
and passed by the Senate.

After a few remarks by Messrs. CLAY, WEBSTER, WHITE
and BENSON, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the special order, which
was Mr. GURNEY's resolution for the appropriation of the
surplus revenue to objects of national defense.

Mr. WHITE, addressed the Senate for a short time.

On motion of Mr. GURNEY, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

The CHAIR communicated a letter from the Chief En-
sign, enclosing a report of the Chief Engineer, on the sub-
ject of the removal of the obstructions in the Ohio river,
below Shippingsport, made in compliance with the resolu-
tion of the Senate of the 31st instant; also a report from
the same officer, on the subject of constructing a mole near
Cape Henlopen, for the protection of the Delaware break-
water, made in answer to a resolution of the Senate.

Mr. McKee presented the memorial of the citizens of
Philadelphia, yrating forth the propriety of erecting piers
in the river Delaware, at or near the mouth of the
Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, and praying Cong-
gress to make an appropriation to that object; which was
referred to the Select Committee on the Navy.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.


MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Governor Everett, of Massachusetts, has appointed the following gentlemen as his Aids de Camp:


Governor Veazey, of Maryland, has commissioned Thomas G. Pratt, Henry Page, William A. Dunlap, and Jos. H. Nicholson, Esquires, his aids, each with the rank of Colonel.

Jacob Falcon, of Warren County; Michael Hoke, of Lincoln; William G. Bryan, of Craven; and George Little, of Wake; have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency Governor Spaight, of North Carolina, with the rank of Colonel.

Col. John Sloan was elected, on the 29th ult., a Brigadier General of Va. Militia, in the place of the late Gen. McCoy.

DEATHS.

In New York, on the 6th inst., Lieut. JOHN T. JENKINS, of the Navy, aged 59.


In Gosport, Va., on the 31st Jan. JOHN WOODS, Boatswain U. S. Navy.

In New Orleans, on the 19th ult., Mr. WM. HENRY HARFORD, late Lieut. in the U. S. Army.

RESOLUTION authorising the President to furnish rations to certain inhabitants of Florida.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorised to cause rations to be delivered from the public stores to the unfortunate sufferers who are unable to provide for themselves, and who have been driven from their homes by Indian depredations in Florida, until they can be re-established in their possessions, or so long as the President may consider it necessary.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED Feb. 1st, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSOn.

REGULATIONS.

Prescribing the mode in which the Rations shall be issued under the above Resolution.

1st. Rations under the above Resolution may be issued at all places in Florida, where public provisions are collected, and where there is an issuing officer of the Subsistence Department. And the Commissary General of Subsistence will also take measures for such issues at a few other important points, if it can be found necessary, where stores are not already collected.

2d. The issues will be as follows:

To each white person of the age of fourteen years and upwards, a full army ration.

To each white person under the age of fourteen years, one half of an army ration.

To each colored person, slave or free, where the owner of such slave is unable to procure provisions for him, of the age of fourteen years and upwards, a full ration of bread, meat, and salt.

Provided, that such colored persons as are invalids, and to mothers with suckling infants, army rations of coffee and sugar may be issued.

3d. Persons claiming the benefit of these issues will present themselves to the commanding officer of the post, and establish to his satisfaction, that they are unfortunate sufferers, who are unable to provide for themselves, and who have been driven from their homes by the Indian depredations in Florida. The inability to provide subsistence will not depend altogether on the amount of the property of the applicant, or his ability to support himself by labor, though a regard must be had to these points: because, from the state of affairs in Florida, there may not be an adequate supply of provisions in private hands,—therefore the means of subsistence may not be within the reach of any of these persons thus driven from their homes, whatever may be their pecuniary condition. It is required, however, that the issues shall be made to all, who bring themselves within the resolution; but the commanding officer must be satisfied of the scarcity of provisions, and of the inability of the inhabitants to procure them. As he will also take care, that in all cases where provisions are issued to these sufferers, on account of there not being an adequate supply in the country, and not on account of a want of reasonable means to purchase them, the issue be stopped as soon as the market is supplied.

To others, with such means of purchasing, the issues will be continued, until they can be re-established in their possessions—provided, however, that such persons return to their possessions as soon as the state of affairs in the country will permit them.

The Commanding Officer will in all cases satisfy himself of the justice of the application. And he will cause all persons, claiming rations, to appear before himself, or before

ARMY.

Feb. 9—2d Lt. F. H. Smith, 1st. Arty, ordered to the Pikeville Arsenal, for temporary duty in the Ordnance Department.

1st Lt. J. Semigney, 6th Infy. assigned to temporary duty in the Subsistence Department, in Florida.

NAVAL.

The brigantine Potomac and ship John Adams were at Lichten on the 3d Jan.—all well.

The ship Vandalia, Captain Webb, sailed from Pensacola on the 1st, for Tampa Bay.

The St. Louis, Captain Rousseau, arrived at Pensacola, on the 21st, from Key West, and sailed again on the 2d to resume the Constellation.

MARINE CORPS.

CHARGES IN THE ROSTER SINCE 1ST JANUARY, 1836.

1st Lieut. Horatio N. Crab, waiting orders, (Philadelphia.)


3d Lieut. Benjamin E. Brooke, detached from Philadelphia post, and on leave of absence.

4th Lieut. Louis F. Whitney, Head Quarters, Washington, D. C.

MARRIAGES.

In Baltimore, on the 2d inst., Lieut. J. H. LITTLE, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Dr. Chapman.

In New Orleans, on the 28th Jan., Major R. B. MASON, of the U. S. Army, to Miss MARGARET HUNTER, of Georgia.
some person, to be appointed by him for that purpose, and have their names, ages, sex, color, and condition entered, and a list of the numbers in the family by family, with the designation of where their possessions are, and to what places they were driven. The issues may be made for a term not exceeding two weeks. But where the Commanding Officer has reason to think that, from improvidence or other causes, issues for that time would be longer than necessary, and that the provisions would be wasted, or improperly applied, he is authorised, in such cases, to reduce the term, as he may think necessary, or to discontinue to draw for a longer time, whose habits will ensure the proper consumption of the provisions. And whenever any provisions thus issued are disposed of in any other way than their consumption by the persons to whom they are issued, and if such waste will thereafter cease to draw rations from the public stores.

All changes must be noticed upon the roll, whether of persons leaving the place, or of persons arriving thereat. And such rolls will be prepared at the end of every month, so long as those issues continue. No issues will be made, except at the place where the applicant resides, in order to prevent persons from drawing double rations at the same time. And such persons will therefore cease to draw rations from the public stores.

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Provision returns will be drawn for each family, stating the number of the family, and the number of persons, agreeably to the several designations before mentioned, and stating also the number of days for which the provisions are to be issued, together with the commencement and close thereof; and the several quantities of each description to be issued.

Persons having no families will each receive a provision return. Those provision returns will be drawn in the usual manner, agreeable to the issuing Commissary, and the issues will be certified by the Commanding Officer, and agreeably to the army regulations; which abstracts, together with the rolls of the applicants, will be transmitted to the Commissary General's office, and upon these the accounts will be adjusted.

4th. At those places where there are no military posts, and where the Commissary General may find it necessary to make issues, the Commanding Officer will, in addition to the usual instructions to stations, take the proper steps to perform the duties herein prescribed to the commanding officer.

5th. These issues will only be continued while the sufferers are compelled to remain from their homes; and for such time as their return home, or their recovery from the effects of the disease, or for some other cause, procuring in time for their return home, but without the means of procuring provisions for the sustenance of themselves and families.

With respect to the issues, after the sufferers are re-established in their possessions, the following rules will govern:

1. Under no circumstances will provisions be issued to persons having property, sufficient to make purchases, or whose labor will enable them to procure provisions, after which they may go to procure provisions for the sustenance of themselves and families.

2. When the country shall possess the necessary supplies, the continuance of the issues must depend upon the inability of the suffers to procure the necessary supplies, and reference to the property and capacity to support themselves by their labor.

3. Persons not able as above described to procure provisions, will receive them from the public stores after their return home, while this inability continues; but under no circumstances will provisions be issued to such persons for a longer term than one month after their return home, nor to any person for more than one month after the termination of Indian hostilities.

4. Persons receiving the benefit of these issues after their return to their residence, must be enrolled for that purpose at the most convenient place where the issues are made. And they must receive the provisions, and transport them to their own expense, to the place where the issues are wanted; and, whenever required by the commanding officer, and he will require the same when he has first cause to believe that any such person is able to procure the necessary supplies for himself. The number must be presented to him for a comparison with the rolls; or they will procure a certificate from a Justice of the Peace, certifying the number, condition, &c. of their families, which will be received by the commanding officer instead of an enrollment.

5. The officers to whom these duties are entrusted, will take all proper precautions to check any abuse or fraud that may be committed; and if any such abuse shall be discovered, the parties will be reported, from time to time, to the Commissary General of Subsistence for the operation of the system, and whether in their opinion, any other checks are necessary.

7. A separate account will be kept in the Commissary General's Office, of the issues under the above Resolution, and of the expenses in relation thereto. And the Commissary General will make the necessary arrangements for giving effect to the above instructions, and also for providing such means as may be requisite.

8. The general supervisory authority over this subject is hereby entrust to Major General Scott; and should he find that the object of Congress is not accomplished by the operation of these regulations, or that abuses are practised, not herein provided for, he is empowered to suspend or modify the regulations, and to provide for such others as he may see fit, reporting his proceedings, to the President, whenever he shall think it expedient. Recommended to the consideration of the President.

LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1836.

CHAIN CABLE IRON.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for Chain Cable Iron," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the fifteenth day of February next, for providing and delivering at the Navy Yard, Washington D. C., the following quantities and descriptions of CHAIN CABLE IRON, viz: 18,380 links of 2-1/8 inches diameter, 26 inches each, in length.

20,530 links 1-15-16 inches diameter, 23 inches each, in length.

394 end links, 2-1/4 inches diameter, 27 inches each, in length.

394 end links, 2-1-16 inches diameter, 25 inches each, in length.

8 Anchor Shackles—126 Connecting Shackle—36 Swivel Pieces—18 Box Pieces for the two and an eight inch Chain Cables.

18 Anchor Shackles—126 Connecting Shackles—36 Swivel Pieces—18 Box Pieces for the one and fifteen-sixteenth inches Chain Cables.

27 feet, of 4-1 by 3-3/4 inches oval, Pin Iron, in lengths of 90 do.


12 do. 3-1/4 by 1 do. no. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. 6 feet.

12 do. 3 by 1-1/2 do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. 6 feet.

Mallets and tongs, showing the shapes and dimensions of the iron required for Shackles, Swivels, Boxes, and Pin Iron, will be furnished, upon application to the commanding officer of the Navy Yard, Washington. All the said iron must be of American manufacture, without any admixture of foreign steel, or be the best quality manufactured from hammered bar iron, to be cut, filed, and rolled to about two inches in diameter, then cut, filed, and rolled again to the required size; satisfactory proof of all which must be given by the contractor to the said commanding officer. The iron required for Shackles, Swivels, and Box Pieces, and the oval Pin Iron, must be hardened to the respective shapes and sizes or dimensions.

Stamps, and iron punch, including all raw and forged ends, and all other defects, and must be delivered in straight lengths. On delivery, it will be inspected, tested, and proved, under the instructions of the commanding officer of the Navy Yard, Washington, to determine whether it is of proper quality, and corresponds in all other respects to the terms, stipulations, and conditions of the contract to be made.

One-third of each quantity of the said chain cable iron must be delivered on or before the tenth day of April next, one-third on or before the first day of June next, and the remainder on or before the fifteenth day of July next.

The payment thereon will be withheld from the amount of all payments, on account of the contract to be made, as collateral security, in addition to a bond, in the amount of one-third of the contract, to be given to secure its performance; and will not, in any event, be paid, unless the contract shall be complied with in all respects.

Jan. 26-31
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

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SURVEY OF THE COAST.

THIRD REPORT OF MR. HASSLER.

Report of F. R. Hassler, as Superintendent of the Survey of the Coast, upon the progress of that work from November, 1834, until May, 1835.

It is proper that every spring and fall a regular report shall be made upon the works that have been executed since the last report, the state in which they are at the time, and the prospects or plans for the further prosecution or the measures to be taken; such as to make a full series of public documents upon the leading facts, to be laid before Congress, and for the information of the public in general. I therefore herewith present the same, as follows:

1. It has been stated in my report of November last, that, and in some measure now, the base-line, which shall serve as foundation for the whole work, has been measured. The actual work during the winter just past was, therefore, to make all the necessary and very extensive calculations, which this work required by its nature, to deduce the final results, as I have given the idea of it in my last report. All such calculations must necessarily be made at least double, and then be revised by comparison; Captain Swift, of the Topographical Engineers, and midshipman John A. Dahlgren, of the Navy, assisted in turn to make these second calculations, which have just now been finished.

2. The peculiarly favorable locality of the base-line, besides the use of any one of its parts for the soundings of the stations at which it lies, gave the opportunity to ground upon the measurement that has been made, three determined distances of different lengths, to serve, the two smaller ones for the secondary triangulation of the neighborhood, and the ultimate whole line for the large main triangulation. These three distances resulted, after all reductions, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>2,815.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>2,817.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>2,815.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. With the last distance all the main triangles are now completed over again, as it is proper to do and the results will be used for the introduction of all the triangle points upon the map projections which will be given to the topographical surveyors and the sounding expeditions, to fill up, in the same manner as has been shown by the works presented last winter, but upon a much larger scale.

4. These results would have been obtained much earlier, if the difficulties of mere form, which have been thrown in the way of the general progress of the work, had not obliged me to lay my work so frequently aside for the convenience, to which these difficulties necessitated me to direct my attention.

5. The detail maps of the coast, the topography and soundings of Great South Bay of Long Island, by Lieutenants Godfrey and Mr. Renard, which have been executed during the about five weeks that it was possible to work at them last fall, comprehending a distance of up to and beyond the fourth station, have been executed by the assistants who have produced them are now again in the field, in continuation of their work. These maps are however, such as must be kept for the general stock of the records of the Coast Survey, of which they form the first beginning; they can therefore not be added to the report, as not absolutely due on hand as of the last month.

6. To me it devolves for the further execution of the topographical and the naval part of the work, that of the execution of the maps, Mr. Renard was here with me this winter, and made the projections of the individual sheets that are to be distributed to the different parties to be filled up by their work, when the triangle points have been inserted into them from the calculations. A map of assemblage is joined herewith, which shows as well the principles upon which such works are to be distributed and ordered, as the great quantity of work for which the triangulations hitherto made have produced the elements.

7. The number of sheets of maps presented by this assemblage shows evidently how much could have been fully and finally executed; they are to the number of twenty seven, and more are preparing by the secondary triangulations going on at this moment, which could have been all executed this year, if the funds had been disposable to carry on the work, as the proper progress and the best economy in its prosecution would have made desirable.

8. But having, with these views and the knowledge that the next appropriation would likely be made only during a time in the spring, I proceeded last winter upon the last appropriation about $15,000, to employ them this year in the fulfillment of these proper plans, and expected from the last Congress an appropriation of $40,000, according to my estimate given in, I calculated all my plans upon the means of $55,000, thus apparently disposable; the appropriation, however, being only $29,000, the amount of the vessel for the sounding expedition being laid upon the Coast Survey appropriation, to the amount of near $10,000, while before it had always been intended that these expenses should come out of the general navy appropriation, these circumstances reduced the funds upon which I had calculated, for about $29,000, below the necessary means, so that the funds remaining available are reduced below $34,000, which is insufficient for the intended aim, and must be made use of to the best advantage within its reach.

9. During the time that I was thus engaged here, partly with my assistants, Mr. Ferguson recalculated the latitudes, azimuths, and other mixed astronomical observations, and Mr. Blunt recalculated the triangulation which he had made, upon the results communicated to him, of the base-line stated above, between base west and 5,200 metre mark. They are now both again occupied at the continuation of their respective triangulations; Mr. Ferguson is at New Jersey, and Mr. Blunt upon the west part of Long Island.

10. I cannot omit to record it here, that the remainder of the appropriation stated in § 5 must now be necessarily stretched out, so as to defer the outfit of two years, namely, that of this whole year, and that of next spring, and therefore the works year, if their extent, that notwithstanding my actually executed preparations for the final mapping are great, the result possible to be presented will necessarily remain far behind what I had prepared for, and there will need the utmost indulgence and regard to the circumstances under which I labor, and which no exertions of mine, even great, can possibly overcome. I can only lament the disappointment of the public in general, in the expectations which I have observed that it had of this work, and my own, by the frustration of my hopes to answer these expectations. A later execution of these detail parts will become a great deal more expensive than they would have been if immediately after the reconnaissance for the projecting of a proper triangulation of that part of the country, and its junction with my executed triangulation near New York and its neighborhood.

11. The junction of the survey of the coast of Maryland with the Coast Survey, which has been sanctioned last winter, must necessarily now be added to this spring. The Legislature of Maryland has made this winter permanent arrangements for its execution; and Mr. Alexander, who is charged with that task, expects to be able to receive from me in Baltimore, and have him in Washington, his reconnaissance for the projecting of a proper triangulation of that part of the country, and its junction with my executed triangulation near New York and its neighborhood.

12. This work of the map of Maryland being set in
activity, and the state government paying the secondary triangulation and the topographical work, the Coast Survey will be made to proceed in two places, and thereby, it may be hoped, progress with so much more rapidly; but it is of course my task to attend to this junction and to all that I shall have here in the special work, but considerable length of time and money, by the frequent journeys for the replacement of the signals to which it necessitates; that certainty in our operations is very difficult to obtain under such uncertainty of the steadiness of our signals is evident by itself, and a remedy to it very desirable.

Washington City, May 8th, 1856.

Map joined to this Report.

Map of assemblage for the topographical and sounding parts within the triangulation executed before 1856.

From the Portland (Me.) Jeffersonian
MILITARY ACADEMY.

We have seen, with some degree of surprise, that the subject of a Military Academy at West Point has again been brought before the attention of Congress in a spirit of querulity and disfavor. We say surprise,—first,—because every investigation hitherto made, of its merits, its uses, and its administration, though often repeated, has been as often crowned with a triumphant verdict in its favor. And secondly, because every investigation of its cost or expense has been attended with the same sort of mistakes or faults in the conduct of its affairs, resort is still had, to the general aspersions that the Academy is but the nursery of aristocratical principles and prejudices and is conducted under influences of favoritism and partiality.

Let us examine this. What can, or may be alleged to the contrary, it has been fairly and we had hoped definitely proved, that cadets' warrants are distributed amongst the applicants with an anxious and scrupulous eye to impartiality;—or, if the weight of circumstances were ever allowed to turn the scale, that it was in favor of the claims of the poor in preference to those of the rich. To substantiate this fact, it will only be necessary to consult the records of appointments made,—or even to survey the actual circumstances of those who, as graduates of the Military Academy, now hold commissions in the Army. We ask no qualification of this general assertion, as to its applying to any one of those who at present hold the rank of major or in the War Department, but such as may be due to the general imperfection of human nature. The Secretary of War can hardly be supposed to possess the attributes of ubiquity or omniscience,—and without these, he would have no power to discern the true merits of every application that might be made to him,—to judge of the qualifications of every candidate,—or so to discriminate between the claims of rival aspirants,—both equally unknown to him,—as always to decide in favor of justice and of superior desert. Respect must consequently be had to the testimony of other persons, who, being acquainted with the candidates, are also, themselves known to the government, which are Members of the House. Their recommendations are mostly received as impartial testimony to the point,—and perhaps better witnesses or a more appropriate influence, the nature of the case would not allow. If there is room still left here for the undue exercise of political bias or aristocratical associations, be it so:—But as the perishability of human institutions is still an unsolved problem, it rests with the complainers to suggest the remedy,—to point out that other possible plan which shall guide the War Department to a safer rule of judgment in the distribution of appointments.

But even admitting the existence of abuses in the mode of appointing Cadets, in what way are we to be exempt from equal abuses in the appointment of Lieutenants or other grades, if made directly from the ranks of civil life?—besides,—with what measure of justice or propriety is the administration of the West Point Academy made answerable for the obliquities of the administration of a Department at Washington.
The Constitution of the Military Academy is peculiarly designed to foster and secure that very spirit of republican equality which its assailants presume to be endangered by it. In all the rules and usages of the institution, whether embraced in the scope of academic discipline or bearing upon the social relations of the Cadets, the same spirit is practically exemplified.—With this while, it is characteristic of the Academy, he takes his equal stand with others of his class, and no question is asked of his family or his fortune. He treads the academic plain on terms of equal dignity with his young peers from every quarter of the Union,—forms acquainances or friendships among them as chance or taste may dictate,—and not until after a sufficient exhibition of their talents or attainments, when the academic Roll shall exhibit the scale of intellectual gradation, is there the least index to signify the superiority of one over another. The Professors being paid from other sources than the pockets of their pupils, they are so far forth left free from all temptations to compromise the integrity of their trust,—either by a ruinous indulgence on the one hand, or a vexatious opposition on the other. It is difficult to conceive of an institution for the education of youth, framed upon a purer model of equity, both in the distribution of its academic influences and in the social condition of its members. It is in short, the realized Beaux-Arts, from whose specific level, and to develop itself to the greatest advantage.

The history of the Academy will show how small has been the agency of political or official considerations, in the dispensation of its favors;—how often the sons of men distinguished for wealth, office, or popularity, have been dismissed or degraded, whenever by their misconduct or dullness, they have been found to deserve it. And on the other hand, how great has been the number of the poor and unassuming, who have attained to all the honors and rewards which were due to their merits alone.

But here, we apprehend, is the great difficulty: "Hinc flamma!"—"The very properties we are extolling as among the most excellent features of the Military Academy, we, fear, the chief, if not the only causes of hostility against it. To such exhibitions of stern and inflexible justice as we have described, some individuals have very naturally fallen victims. The pains of wounded vanity are hard to cure:—and men may be found, who, to avenge their mortified self-love, would gladly work the ruin of any institution, if, in its wreck, they could bury the remembrance of their discomfiture. From whencesoever the opposition may spring, ten thousand to one it is from this cause alone.

And what is the substitute proposed by those who desire the abolition of the Military Academy? What plan have they devised to procure and preserve amongst the military and scientific knowledge of which the West Point School is confessedly possessed, and the Repository? What other source, from whence to supply our Army with educated officers;—men, endowed, as it is indispensable they should be, with those professional attainments necessary to an honorable fulfillment of their functions?—Nothing. They would simply appoint citizens to the army, with little or no effort, to satisfy the enlightenment on the subject of their vocation. They would reduce the scale of professional requirement, but gain not one point of exemption or relief from those very corruptions of which they now affect to complain. An army so composed, might form an excellent "Pretorium band," nurtured under influence and reared by the Government, —-but far useless to the country, or consistent with the permanency of our modest republican institutions, let the reflecting of all parties judge.

We have, in this country, but few institutions of a purely national character,—fewer perhaps than the national interests may require. Among these is the Arsenal, a general hospital for decayed veterans,—these, all, are objects of public necessity;—yet from that jealously observance of Constitutional restraint

which forms a characteristic and salutary feature in our Congressional institution, (but occasionally carried out to an extreme of fastidiousness and rigor,) obstacles are apt to arise against which, even the most salutary propositions, sustained by the most reasonable arguments, are sometimes urged in vain. Knowing, therefore, the difficulty of building up, let us beware how we shape ourselves in the facile province of pulling down. Druticiency and weakness are not apt to exercise of infantile strength. Experience and reason are required to appreciate the value of existing creations,—and a master's skill superadded to these,—to bring them into being. The Military Academy had its origin in times, and under the sanction of names, which will not allure themselves to compete with the system. It has not been without impediments to its growth, but it has already shed abroad throughout the land some precious fruits. In the absence of a standing army, it is an Institution altogether essential to the ultimate purposes of National defence and dignity. In its moral and intellectual efficacy, as an instrument of military energy, it is worth an Army of 40,000 men,—without the peril or the cost of this.

Our foreign relations are not likely to become less complex by the increase of our commerce, or the complacent sense of our own potency;—let us then beware, in our vehement love for the name of a republican government, how we compare that which may be only essential to our republican existence.

V.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE INDIAN WAR.

St. Augustine, Jan. 31.

"We are going on quietly with our camp duty, without interruption from the Indians. Captain Porter, the officer in command at this post, received a note last night from Gen. Clinch. Gen. C. is at present at Fort Drummond, and is anxiously waiting for troops in order to take the field. He has left it at the discretion of Capt. Porter, either to join him now, or, if he thinks it more prudent, to remain for the present where he is.

"Powell, or Oseola, as he is called, had no doubt a regular plan of operations. He is, from all accounts, a superior man possessing great personal courage, and capable of combining and arranging a regular and comprehensive campaign. His plan evidently was to cut off Dade's detachment of one hundred men, to attack and defeat Clinch, and then to make a sudden descent upon Picolata and St. Augustine, and lay them both in ashes. In the first step he succeeded, but the sharp repulse he received from Clinch, has probably deranged his plans. He cannot advance for fear Clinch will fall upon his towns, particularly as he would place himself between two fires—Clinch on the one side with re-inforcements he will certainly receive, and on the other, the forces now about to be concentrated at and around St. Augustine. His object now must be, to cut off detached parties with provisions, and to prevent all communication and junction."

Extract of a letter dated Feb. 2.

"Powell wrote a letter of defiance to Gen. Clinch, about ten days since, stating that if the General would only give him a few days for defence, he would be prepared to carry out his designs. The letter was written in a style very concise, and quite characteristic of its daring and intrepid author. I presume it has been published, ere this, in the Charleston papers, but lest you should not have seen it, I will here give you the concluding part, as near as I can recollect.

"It says:—You have guns, and I have we—you have powder and lead, and I have we—you have men, and I have we—your men will fight, and so will ours, till the last drop of the Seminole's blood has moistened the dust of his hunting ground."
Florida Volunteers.—For the last two days our city has been all commotion. Drums and fife, and parading by companies are the order of the day. During that time nearly seven hundred and fifty men have volunteered their services to go to the defence of Florida; and taken together, it is hardly possible that a better set of looking fellows could be found. The company formed by Captain A. F. Burke, is particularly numerous and well uniformed and equipped, and composed of good looking men, mostly well known in this city, many of them of the best families. The company commanded by Major Marks, from Felicianas, is however the finest of the whole corps. It was formed in less than twenty-four hours, of Planters and others at St. Francisville, and the adjacent country, and is composed of the very best society the county can boast, from the same neighborhood, many of them wealthy, one particularly makes 400 bales of cotton annually, and the officers are men skilled in the use of arms, enjoying the full confidence of their soldiers.

The whole corps is to be commanded by Gen. Pernfor F. Smith. It was an inspiring sight to witness them yesterday, when mustered to receive their arms and equipments; they appeared all to be animated with the warmest feelings of patriotism and military enthusiasm, and gave a cheering promise of what might be expected of them in the event of a war with France. The first detachment composed of a part of the U. S. troops, and a few volunteers under the command of Col. Foster, left the barracks to embark at one o'clock, the remainder did not march until the evening. They embarked on board the steamers Merchant and Watchman. Col. Twiggs with another detachment of U. S. troops and re- mained of the volunteers will leave to-morrow in the David Brown.

Success and good health attend them, and a happy return to their homes.—True American.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 11.

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.—The Iceboat Relief returned to this city yesterday afternoon. From her report it will be seen that she towed the brig Arctic, with the United States' Troops on board, from Annapolis to the mouth of the Potomac river. We learn that in the performance of this trip, she encountered ice in many places piled to the thickness of several feet, through which she made her way only by the exercise of the most determined perseverance on the part of her incumbent commander, his officers and crew. When she left the brig she was entirely beyond the region of ice, and was pursuing her way under full sail.

Captain Weems deserves the highest praise for his unwearied exertions during the late very cold weather, in surmounting obstacles which would have had cause from a most encumbered situation, in the Chesapeake Bay on the 8th February, and to the Community of Baltimore, their estimation of the efficiency of the Iceboat Relief, by which means Captain Weems succeeded in cutting the Transport through 60 miles of ice. The iceboat makes this kind of service of which varied from two to three feet in thickness.

In testimony of their admiration of his intrepid bearing throughout, the Committee recommend, that a Silver Cup be presented to Capt. Weems, with an inscription, expressive of their favorable sentiments.

BRIG ARCTIC, 2
Chesapeake Bay, Feb. 8th, 1856.

SIR:—In accordance with a resolution of the officers on board this transport under the command of Maj. Wm. Gates, we the committee on their behalf have or- dered this cup to be made by Mr. Kirk of Baltimore st. Baltimore, of which they ask your acceptance.

We tender for ourselves and brother officers this slight testimonial with the greatest pleasure and offer our best wishes for your further success.

J. DIMICK, Capt. 1st. Artillery,
A. HERBERT, Lieut. 1st. do.
MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
Lieut. 2nd. do.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

DEATH OF COL. Loomis.—We have a letter from Otsego county, announcing the death, last week, at Cherry Valley, of a venerable man many years a resident of this city, greatly esteemed. We refer to Colonel LeBeau Loomis, who removed to Springfield, in Otsego, some five or six years ago. Colonel Loomis was a native of Colchester, Connecticut. At the age of sixteen years he entered the revolutionary army, and served until the close of that memorable contest. He was an adjutant at the battle of Monmouth, and served with great credit. He was courteous in his manners, exemplary in his Christian character, and beloved for his social qualities. Since the above was prepared we have received the following order.

N. Y. STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI,
New York, January 21, 1836.

General Order.—The President is again called upon to announce to the Society the death of another of their distinguished Revolutionary companions. Colonel LeBeau Loomis departed this life at Cherry Valley, in Otsego county, in this state, on the 10th inst., in the eightieth year of his age.

Col. Loomis was a volunteer at the battle of Bunker Hill, near Boston, on the 17th June, 1775, being then about 17 years of age. He subsequently entered the continental army as a lieutenant, in Col. Proctor's regiment of that line of army; and was in the battle of the Brandywine in September, 1777— in the battle of Germantown in the month of October of the same year; after which he was appointed Adjutant of Col. Swift's regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant, and was with that rank in the battle of Monmouth on the 26th June, 1778.

Adjutant Loomis was a gallant and brave officer, and universally respected in the army, then commanded by General Washington, in which he was serving, and continued in service until the close of the revolutionary war.

After the war, Adjutant Loomis settled in the city of New York, and soon took an active part in the organization of the State Militia, which was attached to the continental army, and were embodied, in order to preserve the institutions which had been formed by the war of the revolution; he was first Major, and afterwards Colonel of

He retired from military duty about the year 1799, possess- ing the highest esteem of his associates in arms, and the respect of the public. About eight years since he removed to Cherry Valley, where he died January 19th last.

The members of the Society will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a mark of respect to their deceased friend and companion.

By order of
Major Gen. MORGAN LEWIS, Pres't.
CHARLES GRAHAM, Secretary.

DEATH OF GENERAL NORTH.—It was not until past 12 o'clock to-day, that we were apprised by a note—(without particulars,) of the death of one of the last
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL CORPS.—An old officer has been gratified to see that a movement has been made in Congress to place the Topographical Corps of Engineers on an eligible and more useful footing; and, that both the President and Secretary of War approved the plan of doing so, as suggested by the intelligent head of that Corps.

Our country is young; but every rising sun beams upon new developments of her hidden resources, both moral and physical. Who can foretell the proud and splendid destiny that awaits her, if we can only prevent the rancour of party spirit, and the madness of faction, from bursting the bonds that bind American strength, overturning it with the only free institutions, on earth! Let us move onward one other generation on the flood-tide of Union, and Peace, and Prosperity, and we rise upon the plane of the first nations on earth—free and unconquerable.

But, in the meantime, we must collect the knowledge of our physical condition and resources. During the last war, those of us who were in the field and upon the ocean, had but a very imperfect knowledge, either of the face of the country, or of the numerous bays and rivers and estuaries of the Atlantic or lake frontier. This has been a consequence of the dissolution, and, in some instances, defeat. It was out of these circumstances that the present able Corps of Topographical Engineers grew up. For some years they have been ardently engaged in surveying the land and measuring the waters of the United States, and by the use of science and industry, have essentially contributed to make known some of the wonderful advantages of our favoured country. They have visited many of our noble rivers and fathomed and explained the hidden mysteries of their navigation. On the land, they have exhibited many of the strong holds and defences of two long lines of our frontiers. They have marked out the military roads, and have accomplished charted surveys with national views, they have surveyed and located the most facile routes for canals and rail roads, so essential to our union, happiness, and thrift. All these works have been performed under orders from the Federal Executive, and have, comparatively, cost the people nothing. The expense of the whole Corps is but a trifling item; it is less than a great, compared with the advantages derived from such science and skill as that body of Engineers is known to possess. They have only made a favorable commencement in the career of their usefulness. They will have much to do for the next quarter of a century. I have read the plan and sensible report of Col. Abert, in which, as the head of the Corps, he asks nothing but a military organization of it; which, if made, is to cost less than the present expense of it; and it seems to me, that Congress cannot hesitate a moment on the subject.

From the silent manner in which the bill for this purpose moves, simultaneously, in both branches of Congress, I do not anticipate any objections to it. All that I say is wholly disinterested. I served, during the whole of the last war, at the head of the most important staff departments, both on lake and on the Atlantic frontiers; and in both extremes of the Union, I saw enough to satisfy me of the most deplorable want of Topographical information. And it is the memory of the previous necessities of the country that keeps me alive, in my quiet retirement, to whatever promises good to my country.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

either in peace or in war. The Topographical Corps
serve us most usefully in either situation—and it is, there-
fore, that much interest is taken in its behalf by
AN OLD OFFICER.

ICE IN THE POLAR SEAS.

We lately mentioned that an expedition was about to be
fitted out from Hull in England, under the command of
Capt. John Clark Ross, for the purpose of proceeding to
the coast of Greenland, to the relief of a number of Bri-
tish Whalers, who, there is abundant reason to believe,
are enveloped by the closing ice in those polar regions.
These vessels may, under certain circumstances, encounter
impenetrable barriers, and in a climate so intensely
cold, with merely a distant prospect of ever again be-
holding their home, their friends, or their native coun-
try, must indeed be a melancholy one—and the attempt
to rescue them from their perilous situation, is a gallant
enterprise, which will command the best wishes of the
civilized world for its success.

The navigation of the Greenland seas, is at all times
a dangerous undertaking, in consequence of the im-
mensely numbers and vast magnitude of the fields of ice
in those regions—which from the mast-head present an
appearance—sometimes extending for many
miles without exhibiting to the view any opening or
terrace. These ice fields are sometimes set in motion by
winds and currents, which act upon them according to
their size and depth in the water. It is often the case
that currents are strongest near the surface of the water
—and which is of moderate thickness will be carri-
aged along at the rate of three or four knots, while ice
which is immensely thick or heavy, will be affected in
a much less degree.

It will therefore be seen that while high winds or
strong currents prevail, the ice cannot be drifted along
in a body. Partial separations and openings are con-
stantly occurring; and sometimes two or three ice
fields will seem to rush towards each other, as if mutu-
ally biding defiance, and meet with a tremendous shock.
Indeed it is difficult to conceive of a more grand or sub-
lime sight than the meeting of two of these enormous
bodies of ice, each weighing many millions of tons.
The smaller or weaker field is not infrequently crushed
into a thousand pieces, and sometimes they are both
much mutilated—perhaps completely broken up. All
intervening substances are of course crushed to atoms,
or buried in the ruins of the opposing fields. It is this
which adds to the dangers of the whale fishery. When
ships, which during storms or fog are continually sub-
ject to get involved in these immense masses of ice, which
are approaching each other, their destruc-
tion is inevitable. Sometimes they are crushed like an
egg-shell—sometimes they are forced beneath the sur-
face of the water, and sometimes they are fairly lifted
out of the water, and thrown upon the surface of the
ice. During some seasons, as many as fifteen or twenty
vessels have been crushed by this irresistible pressure.

It is as often the case that the commanders of vessels,
when involved in these dangers, cut with immense la-
bors corresponding docks in the field of ice, into which
they haul their vessels, and thus lie for a time in com-
parative safety, until the force of the wind or the cur-
rents make openings in the fields, through which the
ships may be extricated. It is, probably, an unlocked
for blockade of this description, which has occasioned
the protracted absence of the Greenland ships. If so,
Capt. Ross may be expected to relieve them from their
awkward and dangerous predicament.—Boston Journal.

REMARKABLE FACT.—In the last number of Silli-
man's Journal, in an article "On Currents in Water," it
is asserted that if a tub or vessel be filled with water,
and a hole made near the middle of the bottom to dis-
charge it, the water will acquire a rotary motion from
west to east, and so continued, making a point or two of
sun; and if means are used to produce an opposite mo-
tion upon withdrawing those means, the former direction
will be resumed. This cannot be the effect of chance,
but of natural laws, constantly operating.

From the St. Joseph's (Florida) Telegraph.

We have been favored with the inspection of several
English and Spanish maps of Florida within the last two
or three months.

We first noticed on a chart made in 1774, by T. Jef-
fries, Geographer to H. B. M. "FORT CREUCECOUR
demolished" on the shores of St. Joseph's Bay. By
the chart, the fort appears to have been situated on the N.
W. of a small creek, about a mile north of the town.
We have visited the spot for the purpose of ascertaining
the correctness of the chart, and in this respect, the ruins
of the fort are sufficiently discoverable. The chart states
the creek to be "fresh water," which also proves cor-
rect. From this chart it would seem, also, there was at
that time a natural water communication between St.
Joseph's Bay and the Apalachicola, which is stated as
"salt water." We do not doubt such communication
once existed from a branch of Bayou Lelant, now grown
into a swamp, and that it could not now be cleared out
if it should be considered expedient. A river is laid
down in the chart as the Calistoble river, which we are
inclined to think, is what is now called the Chipola.—
Cape St. Joseph is called Roebeck point. Crooked ri-
er, in the chart, is called Lockeckey, Duck's or Oke-
ckey's river. The Waculla, is called the Tapaloca. St.
Juan is the name of a place a short distance further up
the St. Marks, and a little higher up the same river, is noted
Aspalaga, located in modern times on the Apalachicola.
The river next below St. Marks, is called Ashley river,
on which is noted a village called Okone, and one called
Ayala. Next, southwardly, is a river called Okonoe
creek, Hatcha Hollowayggy, and St. Mathu. The Su-
wanee, is called in another chart, by the same author,
Leguazo. We have heretofore considered its proper
name to be the "Little St. John's," and that its present
name was an Indian corruption of the Spanish San Juan
or Juan, the name adopted for a small or back river to
designate little or lesser. This chart notices a little
sand key in the gulf, bearing from Cape St. Blas, S. 15
M. E. thirty miles, as having been seen by the Prov-
idence schooner, Capain G. Ross, while in 100 fathoms
water.

This chart gives 9 feet water on the middle ground at
the entrance of St. Joseph's Bay, 80 feet in the North-
ern Channel and 84 feet to the south; and from 24 to 48 feet
water in the Bay. Inch Keith or Black's Island, is called upon it Turtle Island.

We are informed the history of the destruction of Fort
Creucecour is one of fearful character. It is said the
bones of three hundred Frenchmen are entombed be-
neath what now appears to be a mound of sand; but
for two hundred years since, was a forested region,
on the taking of which by the Spanish, after a gallant
defence, every soul was put to the sword.

A Map, made by John Senex in 1719, lays down the
route of Hernando Soto through Florida in 1539 and
1540. It appears that he landed at the "Bay of the
Holy Ghost," [Esplirito Santo] on the Peninsula, and
proceeded up the same to the Tallahasssee country, at a
place called the head of a river, or river head of rivers.
At about the place where Tallahassee is situ-
ated, he turned his course northwardly, and marched di-
rectly to the place on which Charleston, S. C, is now
built. A note on the map at the mouth of the Ockle-
ckney, states, "St. Mary de Apalache destroyed by the
Albans, Dec. 1705." We have heard of the ruins of an
old fort having been discovered by Capt. Cotts. The river
Waculla is called Tatalcalza; St. Marks, "Toushachee."

An Indian village, said to belong to the "Tocatopa
wanderers" is noted at the head of the "Vasia," now
called Wealiss. The Savannah river, Ga. is called in
this, the river "May." We notice in another ancient
map the river St. Marks is called the "Samabahachi-
chee."

We invite those who can furnish any authentic data
of the early history of Florida, to use our columns as
the medium of communication to the public of all infor-
mation on this interesting subject.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

The North Cape. This Cape forms the most northerly point of the continent of Europe, and may be regarded as one of the sublimest wonders of nature. It is situated within the arctic circle, in 71 degrees 10 minutes north latitude. It has been accurately described by a late voyager, from whose account the following particulars are extracted:

In approaching the Cape, a little before mid-night, its first appearance was to be a nearly equal height, until they terminated in a perpendicular peak; but, on a nearer view, those within were found to be much higher than those of the extremo peak, or point. Their general appearance was highly picturesque. The sea, breaking against this immovable rampart, was dashed with violence, closed the bay, and admitted but a limited view of the ocean. To see as far as possible into the interior, our navigators climbed almost to the summit of the mountain, where a most singular landscape presented itself to the view. A lake in the foreground had an elevation of at least 99 feet above the level of the sea; and on the top of an adjacent, but less lofty mountain, was another lake. The view was terminated by peaked rocks, chequered by patches of snow.

At midnight the sun still remained several degrees above the horizon, and continued to ascend higher and higher till noon; when having again descended, it passed the north point of the horizon. This phenomenon, which is as extraordinary to the inhabitants of the torrid and temperate zones, as snow is to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, could not be viewed without a particular interest. Two months of continued day-light, during which space the sun never sets, seems like the sun in a new state of existence; while the effect on the inhabitants of these regions is singular. During the time the sun is perpetually above the horizon, they rise at ten in the morning, dine at five or six in the evening, and go to bed at one. But, during the winter season, when, from the beginning of January, the sun never rises, they sleep above half of the twenty-four hours, and employ the other half in sitting over the fire—all business being at an end, and a constant darkness prevailing.

The cause of this phenomenon, as it affects the northern and southern regions of the earth, may be readily understood. The sun always illuminates half the earth at once, and shines on every side 90 degrees from the place where it is vertical. When he is vertical over the equator, or equal distance from both poles, he shines as far as each pole—and this happens in spring and autumn. But as he declines to the north in summer, he shines beyond the north pole, and all the countries near that pole turn round in perpetual light; and the parts between the north pole and the equator an equal number of degrees, and those parts turn round in darkness. The effect is contrary at each pole in our winter—the sun then declining south of the equator.

About three miles from the North Cape lies Maso, the northernmost port of Norwegian Lapland. It is famed of a very fine bay, in which ships may winter with the greatest security.

Submarine Structures. The most imperfect of animals, scarcely possessed in fact of animal organization, or locomotion, have succeeded by force of numbers, and constant industry, during a succession of centuries, in constructing enormous edifices, in founding mountains, islands and continents.

Though some species of coral are found in all countries, they abound in the tropics and in regions near the equator. Those of the colder seas are the smallest and least solid. The great coral bank of New Holland is 1000 miles long, and its height, though as yet measured only in about twenty places, cannot be estimated at less than 1000 to 2000 feet: it forms a chain of mountains which occupies a space three times that of England, and is equal in height the mountains of Scotland. Such is the produc tion of a misshapen insect, imprisoned in a narrow cell, and which lives only for a few days.

Navigators are at present aware that the great Southern Ocean is studded with a great multitude of coral islands and submarine rocks of the same nature, which are rapidly being explored. The great coral polypus continues to increase and multiply; and there is no reason why this Archipelago, increasing with the progress of time, should not finally be consolidated into a single continent.

This progressive operation is visible in the Red Sea; this Sea becomes daily less navigable from the multiplication of these coral banks, and the day must come when one plain will unite the opposite banks of Egypt and Arabia.

Let us now notice how nature completes the work commenced by the coral polypus. After the silent and unnoticed labor of myriads of atomic architects, obeying the universal and immutable law, comes the sudden and instantaneous crisis which, by the racy of its action, seems to belong to the miraculous processes in which the Deity sometimes exhibits his power. The volcano and the earthquake complete the edifice of which the coral has laid the foundation, raise the mountain and sink the valley, and, in a word, construct the great hydraulic machine which is to assemble the clouds, to fertilize the earth, to give rise to the fountains and the rivers of the earth. All the earth is animated.

If, then, the coral insect has not been made in vain, volcanoes and earthquakes are not solely destined to destroy; and it is thus, that by means the most diverse a single object is attained.—French paper.

Haydn and the English Naval Captain. During his stay in London, a captain of the navy came to him one morning, and asked him to compose a march for some troops he had on board, offering him thirty guineas for his trouble; but requiring it to be done immediately, as the vessel was to sail next day for Calcutta. Haydn was at the time about to go down to the piano-forte, and the march was ready in a few hours. Feeling some scruple at getting his money so very easily, Haydn wrote two other marches, intending first to give the captain his choice, and then to make him a present of all the three as a return for his liberality.

Next morning the captain returned and asked for his march. "Here it is," said the composer. The captain asked to hear it on the piano-forte; and having done so, laid down the thirty guineas, pocketed the march, and walked away. Haydn tried to stop him, but in vain! the march was very good. "But I have written two others," cried Haydn, "which are better; hear them, and take the choice." The first was a march that would do, and the second was not a bad one at all; but the first was enough," answered the captain, pursuing his way down stairs. Haydn followed, crying out, "But I make you a present of them!" "I won't have them!" roared the seaman with a nautical asseveration, and bolted out at the street door. Haydn, determined not to be outdone, hast
tended to the Exchange, and discovering the name of the
ship's home port, sent the mail on board with a
polite note, which the captain, surmising its contents,
sent back unopened. Haydn tore the marches into a
thousand pieces, and never forgot this liberal English
humourist as long as he lived.—Hogarth's Musical
History.

THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN NAVIES.—On the 11th
ult., Lord Durham and suite dined with Admiral Laza-
ref, Commander-in-chief of the fleet, and of the ports
of the Black Sea, who had invited several of the prin-
cipal inhabitants and the chief naval officers at Nicho-
allia. The Admiral gave as toast, "The King of Eng-
land," and the American, "The Ambassador to the
Emporer of Russia." The first was accompanied with "God save
the King," sung by a chorus of vocal performers, and the
second by the Russian National Hymn. The Ambas-
daor rose again, and with the glass in his hand
spoke to the following effect in the French language:
"Let us drink this glass in honor of the Russian navy.
I wish it may attain the highest degree of perfection and
power. May a friendly relation always subsist between
it and the British fleet, and may they never meet, except
to assist each other in promoting the common advantage
and glory of both empires. To these wishes I add one
for the health of the Imperial Russian Navy." The Russians
must certainly have felt themselves highly flattered by
such a compliment from his lordship; that is, if they
could believe any Englishman sincere in wishing his own
country to lose the supremacy of the seas. Did Lord
Durham in reality feel what he is reported to have said,
he deserves to be shaven with an iron hoop, and subjec-
ted to all the horrors prepared for novices in crossing the
line. On the 12th, his lordship visited the Admiralty,
the Observatory, some ships in the roads, and, after din-
ing again with Admiral Lazareff, proceeded on his jour-
ney to Kicco.

Among the curiosities which are contained in the ar-
senal or Zarakosolato, at St. Petersburg, are several relics
of Napoleon, among which are eye-glasses used by him
at the battle of Austerlitz, the pocket-book which he
carried about him in the campaign of 1812, his knife,
fork, and spoon, taken at Waterloo, and the little cross
of the Legion of Honour, which he wore. There are
also the following:—A letter from Berthier, announcing
to the Prince d'EHmuhl the departure of the French
from Moscow; the helmet of Bayard, the armour of
d'Alba, the knife of Pugalschew, the infantile armour
of Charles le Temerare, the sabre of King Stephen
Barbor, so formidable to Russia; the remarkable scimi-
tar of Sciamscial, of Tarku, with which Sciaciaia,
the brother of Sciamscial, clef in twain an adversary,
from the shoulders to the hauouch; the blade of this
crimson, wrought in India, has never been equalled either in Da-
ghestan or Persia; it was preserved in the family 400
years; the cane of Catherine II., engraved with the
initials of Prince Paul of Saven, and the two little drums,
which served for the amusement of the Emperor Alexander
in his infancy.

NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.—The steam
navigation of the Danube has ceased for this year since the
16th, in consequence of the severe cold. The ac-
ccounts of this vast enterprise for the present year (which
is particularly patronised by the Archduke Palatine,) give
the most striking proof of the progress of this naviga-
tion since its commencement. Next spring there
will be eight steam-boats from this city to Galatzes,
the newest of which is 80-horse power. The effects of
this great undertaking on the state of civilisation of the
inhabitants of the banks of the Danube in Wallachia,
&c., become more and more apparent. Little colonies
are already springing up at the several landing-places,
which will soon become considerable. On the appear-
ance of the first steam-boat, not six years ago, the Wall-
achians conceived it to be a work of Satan, and fled
from it. Now they anxiously wait for: the day of its ar-
ival, to offer their services to the passengers.—Allgemeine
Zeitung.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS—are far from being formidable in
their appearance. At St. Petersburg the guards, which
are in general, almost the only force there, are drawn in
at the waists like wasps till they can hardly breathe;
and so helpless do they seem that the idea occurred to
me, when looking along the line, that by means of a sin-
gle good bullet on the ear of the nearest man, the whole
rank might be floored. On the hills of St. Petersburg, they
are taken in the mass, small, mean-looking, shuffling
fellows. Their undress is peculiarly unbecoming; and
even in warm weather you see them shuffling along but-
toned up to the throat in coarse, grey, great-coats. When
they spy an officer on the road, even at a considerable
distance, they pull off their bonnets and do not presume
to put them on again till they are far beyond his reach.
The officer, on his part, however low his rank, hardly
ever deigns the smallest salutation.

THE SARDINIAN FLOTTILLA.—The Sardinian flotilla
whose destination is not yet known, will be composed of
five 80-gun frigates, the Commerce, the Redicho, the
Maria Theresa, the Carlo Alberto, and the Carlo Felix;
three frigates from 44 to 50; a sloop, a cutter, two brigs,
and six gun-boats. A levy en masse of seamen has been
made on the coasts of Piedmont, from Nice to Spiezia,
which includes all adults between 18 and 45 years.

The French Admiral Reralio de la Brucholliere has
lately bequeathed the most munificent donation that any
country can boast of, to establish a college at Brest for
invalid seamen. The sum is a million of francs (40,000l.
sterling,) the entire fortune of this truly great and noble-
medeet veteran.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ASSEMBLY.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATERN, U. S. A.

Hark! 'tis the trumpet's call
Booms o'er the sea,
Crowd for your banners all,
Sons of the free,
Send the hoarse battle yell
Back to the main;
Arm for the citadel—
Arm for the plain.

War from his battle cloud
Beckless his hand;
Wore is the crimson shroud
Drum be't be brand.
Up! from the mount and glen,
Forest and ford—
Rally! ye free-born men,
Arm with the sword.

Omens are gathering
Fast o'er the lea;
Red is the eagle's wing,
Restless the sea.
Where the mast quivered,
Deepens the storm;
Arm 'mid the trumpet's breath—
Marshal—and form.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the New York Times.

ON THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT JENKINS, U. S. N.

Like a bird on the wave, rides a frigate in beauty,
Half mast drop her colors, her crew shed a tear.
For no more to report himself ready for duty,
Shall Jenkins the brave and the youthful appear.
THE SIOUX MOTHER

To her Son, on Arriving for Battle.

BY F. WALKER.

You're going, my son, from home afar—
To join our tribe in the ranks of war:
To fight by the veteran warriors' side,
Your father led, in his day of pride:
To follow up his well earned fame,
And win for yourself a glorious name.

A warrior's dress is on thee now—
From the moccasin to the painted bow.
Thy father's once, they, were brought to me,
From where he fell so valiantly:
And treasured since with a mother's care,
For you, at an after time to wear.

For I've cherished long the promised joy,
The day would come, when my youngest boy,
Would go forth at a ripened age—
A gallant chief where the battles wage;
To strike the foe with a Sioux' ire,
And 'venge the blood of his murder'd sire.

Take care of this!—tis an eagle's plumage!
A token of pride for thy gay costume,
And a trophy, won from the Ottawa!
With this battle-axe, and tokye claw.
This war-club belt, so well inlaid
With colored beads, your mother made
Years ago; and she worked the strings,
Which fasten this bag of lucky things.

Thy calumet keep in the safest place,
And guard it well, for all thy race
Have used it oft in the council ring—
And it bears the name of a charmed thing.
Remember this,—and morrow again,
Let some of the pale face dare profane
The sacred gift with his impious lip,
Or 'twill fame no more for fellowship.
And swear to me now, never with life,
To smite the blade of this scalping knife,
So long as the white man treads our lands—
And stains our homes with his mad'rous hands.

These arrow points, I've sharpen'd anew,
And dipp'd 'em deep in the poisoned glue;
A message of death they will not fail
To carry on in their winged trail.

Now go my boy! from the haunted plain,
Where the bones of your father long have lain;
A voice in the wind waifs on my ear,
Angry with me, for keeping you here.
Pill count the moosies as they roll away,
Till you return; and the Spirit pray
To send you back with your scalp to me
Flushed with the joys of victory!
MORE SPEED.—A package of the *Army and Navy Chronicle* of November 19, with a large printed direction on the wrapper, was received at the Chicago Post Office on the 12th January, in good order, via Green Bay. It has, no doubt, been on a visit to St. Louis, and the mining country.—Chicago American, Jan. 16.

We extract the above as the text for an explanation of the frequent complaints recently made, of the delay in the receipt of our paper. At this season the mails are always irregular throughout the country. It is hardly possible that more care should be used, than is always taken at our office to secure the safe transmission of the Chronicle, by strong wrappers and legible direction.

The numbers of the new series have not been printed until a day or two after their date, owing partly to circumstances beyond our control. We hope there will be no delay in future.

Col. Bankhead, Major Lylte, Major Van Buren, aid to Gen. Scott, Lieut. Dimmock, of the U. S. Army, and Drs. Caldwell and Cabell, attached to Gen. Scott’s staff, arrived in Savannah on Saturday, 6th inst., on their way to Florida.


LETTERS ADVERTISED.

*Washington, Feb. 15, 1836.*

**Army.**

Lieut. Geo. W. Cass
Capt. A. Canfield
Col. H. Dodge 2
Major J. E. McIntosh 3
Capt. J. A. Phillips
Lt. J. W. Scott 2
Lt. John Sanders 2
Mr. Larned

**Navy.**

Lt. John K. Mitchell 2
P. Midn. B. Moeller
Midn. C. Patterson
Capt. F. A. Parker
Wm. Ramsay
Howard Tillotson
Geo. Hawkins
Daniel D. Henrie
Wm. Lambert
D. E. W. Watson
Capt. Wm. W. Polk, U. S. R. S. 2

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Feb. 11—Capt. T. Childs, 3d arty. 15—Col. W. J. Worth, Ordnance, Mrs. Cochran’s. Fuller’s.

PASSENGERS SAILD.


COMMUNICATIONS.

PLAN FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In proposing a plan for the defence of the country, the means attainable for that purpose are first to be considered. They consist of the Army and Militia,—with the forts and batteries, and the necessary ordnance and supplies, including steam batteries,—for the defence of the land and harbors; and of the Navy for exterior defence.

*Land Defence.*

It is presumed that every effort will be made, to complete the system of fortifications already begun and considerably advanced, for the protection of the principal seaports and inlets from the sea. The next thing is, to man these works, for which purpose our regular army is too small; but it is susceptible of enlargement.

The army consists of:

- Four regiments of artillery,
- Seven regiments of infantry,
- One regiment of dragoons,

making, in all, an aggregate of about 7,000 effective.

The dragoon and infantry regiments have 10 companies of each; and the artillery regiments, 9 companies, of about 55 men each.

Now let each company of artillery consist of 140 men, as in the European service; and each company of infantry and dragoons, of 100 men. Then, instead of ten companies to each regiment of infantry, let there be 16, so as to form two battalions, and add another regiment to the infantry, making 8.

The present regiment of dragoons has ten companies; let there be two regiments of 8 companies each; and give to each regiment of artillery one additional company, so as to make 10.

To offer this force, we have nearly the requisite number of officers in the army, including cadets, at present. The regular force would then be 20,000 men, composed as follows:

- 4 regiments of artillery, 10 companies each—40 companies, of 140 men each, 5,600
- 8 infantry, 16 companies each—128 companies, of 100 men each, 12,800
- 2 dragoons, 8 companies each—16 companies, of 100 men each, 1,600

20,000

In addition to this regular force, we should require a Militia force of 20,000 men, to be embodied and put in a state of discipline, and stationed at certain important points, as will hereafter be designated; to be called out to serve one year; to be drilled and equipped by the United States, like regular soldiers, on the following plan:

*The Militia.*

The whole of the Militia of the United States to be organized, agreeably to the act of Congress, passed 8th May, 1792, which organization cannot be improved. It was suggested by Washington, and is the true plan, so far as it relates to organization. Then let the militia be classified and divided, thus:

All the single men, from the age of 18 to 28, to constitute the first class, or active militia; and all the rest to constitute the second class, or local militia.

The active class to be subject to be drafted, to serve in any part of the United States, the local to remain at home, for the protection of their immediate vicinity, and to be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, according to the act of Congress, but not to be called out unless the enemy should approach their vicinities. With the local militia, the active is to be enrolled as at present; but the active alone subject to draft.

Then say that 300,000 active militia shall be drafted every year, in peace and in war, apportioning among the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, their respective quotas; the names and residences of the drafted men to be enrolled in the offices of the Adjutant General of each State, and in the War Office of the United States; the active to be liable to service for the term of one year, unless sooner discharged; when drafted to be by lot, and the individual so drafted is obliged to hold himself in readiness to turn out when called on in the course of the year; but if not called on, his tour passes and he is not liable to be drafted again, but becomes a local militia man.

The States will now suppose that 20,000 men are wanted. The States are to dispose of the quota which they must furnish, both of officers and men, according to the call of the President, made through the War Office. The States appoint the officers, and the whole rendezvous at the places designated, where the Government should provide the necessary accommodations of barracks or tents, according to circumstances,—Commissaries to supply them with rations and every thing necessary for the comfortable support of the officers and men, including clothing for the latter.
Then some competent officers should be ordered to the rendezvous, to assist in organizing and instructing these new levies, according to the prescribed rules of service. One month would be generally sufficient for the purpose, after which the officers and non-commissioned officers would be enabled to carry on the duty, and drill themselves.

It is proposed that the 20,000 militia, so called out, be kept up during the whole war, by drafts, so as to discharge only one half at a time; thus having in every company at least one half of the men well instructed. — The officers to be kept up as long as they should desire it, and during good behavior; with the right to retire at the end of each year, like the soldiers; but it is believed that there would be no difficulty in making, on this plan, good State officers, and in having them as long as it might be desired.

Having organized the officers and men into companies and battalions, and having provided them with every convenient comfort, there is no doubt they would be diligent in the service, and do their duty with spirit and satisfaction, and be equal, in a little time, to regular troops. The active militia being composed of young men without families, and with little care, would perform their tour of one year with pleasure, particularly as they would every six months have a change of stations, to be as operative as the local militia, which would hardly ever be called upon, as the active is sufficiently numerous for all purposes.

The pay, rations, and clothing, now furnished to the regular troops, are so very good, that the tour of one year would be little more than an agreeable and interesting pastime, and would thus be cheerfully sustained by every patriotic youth, who should be drafted under the law to take part in defence of their country.

While the militia troops would be commanded by their own officers, according to the provisions of the Constitution, they would receive all their supplies from persons appointed by the General Government, in a regular manner, to be paid once a month.

There are many details, which is not our purpose here to enter upon, which would render the militia very comfortable and very effective, without creating any unreasonable expense.

Having given the plan for obtaining the personal, the material can be had without difficulty. The Staff will attend to that.

Among the powerful engines to be applied, steam batteries may be considered highly important, as auxiliaries to the land defence, especially against ships of war, that may attempt to enter any of our large harbors or bays — New York, New Orleans, and Mobile, and to the prevention of military incursions into the interior.

They are to the land batteries and forts, in the defence of harbors, what flying artillery is to an army in the field. Steam batteries will be able to take positions, suitable for annoying ships of war, and attack them to advantage under every circumstance. They properly belong to the artillery department, and ought to be under the direction of military Commanders, and not to the Naval Officers, who, with their sailors, will have employment enough on the ocean, their proper element.

The Navy is the only means to be applied on the ocean. Twelve ships of the line, and a proper proportion of armed vessels, will be required to be maintained in a war with any European power; especially as we should always be the defending power and not the attacking one. To compete with such a force, it would require on the part of an European power, to possess and keep in activity, 36 ships of the line of respectable strength, to be under strict command and kept always in a state of efficiency.

A squadron to consist of 12 ships of the line, with a due proportion of frigates and sloops, to be on the coast; another similar squadron to be ready in the West Indies, to relieve the one on our coast; and one at home, to watch its interests on the Atlantic coast and in the Mediterranean. Now, 36 ships of the line, with the frigates and sloops, will require 40,000 sailors to man them, and no foreign power but Great Britain can man such a force.

France has, by her own reports, only 33,000 seamen. The United States have more than three times that number; and as for ships of war, she can build them as rapidly as may be required, after the money is once appropriated. The experiment on the Lakes, last war, proved that. There is no necessity to season the timber; if the ship will only last three or four years, it will be long enough for our purpose; and after the war, there will be none to season for building any more ships. Better burn them, and save the iron and copper for another war; it will be economy. Keeping always our 12 ships of the line and frigates in proportion, ever ready for service, as a peace establishment. We are growing so fast in population and in resources, that we can afford to maintain for the protection of commerce, a respectable marine. But such a marine, manned by volunteer sailors to man the fleets, would not be proper and fair to enroll all the watermen, who are exempted from military duty, and make them liable, like the militia, to be drafted for the public defence, on their proper element? This certainly could be done, and as brave a set of fellows thus procured as ever walked the deck of a man-of-war.

It would also be highly advantageous to have ready, at well chosen points, contiguous to the narrows of rivers and bays, where ships must pass to attack a town, a proper number of 18 pounders, mounted on travelling carriages, to be kept in readiness for the purpose of heating shot. These furnaces to be constructed in a simple manner, like the ranges for Lehigh coal, or like the stoves which burn that fuel, and transported on common carts or wagons, in which also the necessary quantity of charcoal and other fuel may be conveyed. Two guns, properly posted, would soon destroy any ship, or cause her to retire, as there is nothing which ships dread more than hot shot.

An Old Soldier,
Not of the Revolution, but of the last War.

FORWARD OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Editor — I should have answered the remarks made by your correspondent Barney, upon forward officers, before this, had I not been under the impression, that it would have been done better by some person of more talent than myself. In this I have been mistaken, for the subject appears to be dropped, and your numerous readers may construe silence into acquiescence. To prevent this, I trouble you with what are well known facts.

"Barney" says, "that of the many, who have been appointed, a few only remain, who have served in that capacity ten years;" and attributes this to their vici-
osities and other habits. "With a view to improve, and make himself acquainted with the facts, before publishing his erroneous opinions, he would have found that the smartest men that we have had in the capacity of boatswains and gunners in the Navy, have not either been dismissed, or died," but have resigned in disgust at their treatment; or otherwise having been kept so constantly employed on foreign stations, that they were either compelled to do so, or cut ad single every tie of domestic friendship.

"Barney", must be aware that it is not uncommon for a forward officer to come home from a three years, cruise, and in a month, or two, be ordered upon another. It is true that a few of each of the forward officers have for many years been allowed to remain as fixtures, in some of our Navy yards, where they have enjoyed the comforts of domestic life to the manifest disadvantage of the ship in which they serve. Permit me to ask "Barney," if a man choosing the name of officer, ought tamely to submit to such injustice? The number of these officers is so limited, that they are constantly employed; many acting appointments are given, but what incentive have these men to a rigid performance of their duty? they are liable to be reduced at any moment, and for any trivial offense.

If a boatswain or gunner, after having served under an acting appointment, six or twelve months, was to receive a warrant, the case would then be different; but as it is, at present, a man may serve three years, and
when he returns, be discharged with the crew. It has many enough to support himself on shore, until and unless one comes to him, or he is elected or appointed in the service, and he is one of the most successful individuals of that character in the Navy, and the most successful of our officers at theamsung of the Navy.

If this is encouragement for men of "education and talent," (such as Barney supplies forward officers ought to be,) I have no more to say. Exclusive of the boatswain and gunner, who are good man, and under their command is one of the "education and talent" (which "Barney" believes the wants of o) might enter and remain in the service; and as it is, only those, who can do no better, and who have no love for their country, or tie of friendship, to bind them to the land of their birth, will put up with the privations and hardships that these men have to undergo.

That a few have injured their who grade, I will admit. For acting appointments are so often given, and when given, they are so easily taken away, that almost any seaman who applies, may get one; and their imputrant conduct has brought a stigma upon the whole; and some of them have gone to the prejudice that at present exist against them. But is it fair in one of themselves, (as I think Barney is) to expose their faults to the public? He might, at least, have stated what he knows to be the case, as "Cavendish" (or the patrician at sea) says: "some Captains in the Navy make a point of treating them, (boatswains and gunners) just three degrees worse than their dog."

Some think, in a case of emergency, we will always find men enough for boatswains or gunners; in this they are mistaken. A man may be a good boatswain's mate, or quarter-gunner, and yet not capable of doing a boatswain's or gunner's duty. But even admitting that they were as plenty as is supposed, would it not be better to have tried men, when their services could be insured for an amount so very trifling, that many wonder at the apathy of the Secretary on a subject of so much importance to the Navy? It is in his power to increase the number of warrant officers; but so long as the right of giving acting appointments continues, without being followed by warrants, just so long will the Navy be deficient of forward officers.

"Barney's" accusation, "of drinking a half a pint of spirits before eleven o'clock," I will take no notice of. I hope Barney has not given the coat to another that would fit him himself. I pity the poor carpenters and sailmakers, that have been corrupted by the bad example of boatswains and gunners. That officer and gentleman ought to be synonymous term, I admit; but let them (the forward officers) be treated as such; if they serve twelve months and receive a recommendation from their commander, give them a warrant. This will be an inducement to good conduct, and they will then consider themselves as officers, and conduct themselves accordingly; but while serving under an acting appointment, the duty of an officer is expected from them; and they are no more thought of than one of the crew. I appeal to the officers of the Navy for the truth of these statements, and remain very respectfully yours.

GRAMPUS.

THE NAVY.

The Navy of the United States has always been an object of some notice abroad; it is now beginning to attract attention at home. The people are now looking to the matter, and those who have taken the pains to make themselves acquainted with our maritime affairs have universally expressed their astonishment that our naval force has been neglected in the report of the examination of our commercial interests on the ocean. It would be as useless as unprofitable to inquire where lies the blame. It is sufficient for us to state facts as they now exist. Our actual force in service at this time is one seventy four (on her return home,) four frigates, eight sloops, three gunboats, and one schooner. What kind of a production is this to a commerce which annually pays twenty millions into the Treasury; to our hundreds of ships, and our hundred thousand seamen scattered over every sea? Leaving the condition of our foreign relations entirely out of view, we will again ask, what kind of a naval force is this second to none in its ample resources, its rising population and wealth, the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants. Can it be generally known to the people of this country, that our navy, our "gallant little navy," the "right arm of our national defense," the "pride of our country," is second to none in its ample resources, and its power. Will it be believed? No—and as proof to the contrary, the Register will be produced, where may be counted the names of fifty-one vessels. The words," in ordinary,"" repairing,"" on the stocks, &c. if not overlooked, are certainly not properly understood. We know, from respected conversation with citizens, on this subject, that it is the impression of many, very many, that all the above fifty-one vessels are either in actual service, or immediately available. It is sincerely hoped, and indeed believed, that the present Congress will place the navy on a respectable footing, and that will unite with the navies of other powers. This is the favorable time. The people have now their eyes opened to the true state of things. The leading public journals of all parties are directing the attention of their readers to the importance and necessity of an increased naval force. Without any reference to the French question, it may truly be said that four times the force afloat would not be more than our mercantile interests demand. We have been waiting to see something proposed by those who have more experience than ourselves in such matters; but, being thus far disappointed, we would respectfully suggest the following as a national peace establishment.

1. Medeterrean stationed—2 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 6 sloops, and 2 schooners.
2. West Indies—3 frigates, 4 sloops, 4 schooners, and 1 steamer.
3. Pacific—3 frigates, 4 sloops, 3 schooners.
4. Brazil—3 frigates, 4 sloops, 3 schooners.
5. East Indies—1 frigate, 2 sloops, 1 schooner.
6. Home Station—2 frigates, 2 sloops, 2 steamers.
Total—2 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 23 sloops, 11 schooners, and 3 steamers:—for which (together with the shore stations and the usual relief,) the following would be about the proper number of officers: viz.

20 Captains,
40 Lieutenants, 800 Midshipmen,
65 Commanders, 65 Boatswains,
350 Lieutenants, 65 Gunners,
70 Surgeons, 65 Carpenters,
120 Assistant Surgeons, 65 Sailmakers.
70 Purser.
Officers not mentioned above to be in the usual ratio.
A corresponding increase would also be required in the marine corps.

The introduction of the grade of Admirals is conceived to be an act of justice, as well as of necessity. It needs be intended with any increase of power except to those who are in the actual command of a fleet; the rest might be paid the same as Captains are now paid.

These hints are thrown together for the consideration of the peoples' representatives, and for all who feel an interest in the welfare of "our country," and it is also hoped that able hands may be induced to assume the subject.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1836.

NEPTUNE.

POLITICS AND OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 1st, 1835.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of the 7th ultimo, I had the pleasure of seeing an article, signed "Albutades," approving in the most flattering terms a piece
ARISTIDES. 

Mr. Editor.—Allow me, through the medium of the Chronicle, to call the attention of the proper authorities to a subject which calls loudly for their interposition.

I refer to the practice of disposing, at public sale, of soldiers’ old uniform clothing. It is any thing but grateful to the eye and feelings of the profession, to see its uniform disgraced by exposure to public view and sale. The back of every negro and ragamuffin he meets with, and these are the only persons who will purchase or wear it. I trust that due consideration will be given to this matter, and that the saving of a few dollars and cents will not be regarded in a matter touching the pride and honor of the profession. Let this clothing be distributed among the several Military Posts, and thus at least the creation of the Commanding Officers to soldiers on fatigue duty. Or if the system must be continued, let the trimmings be taken off the clothing before the sale.

A SUBALTERN.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,
IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

SENATE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Mr. McKean presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, of the city of Philadelphia, soliciting the attention of Congress to that important public work, the Breakwater, in the Delaware Bay, and praying that such appropriations shall be made, as to ensure its completion; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Goldsborough presented the petition of George W. Howard, late a lieutenant of the Baltimore Riflemen, who was wounded at the battle of North Point during the last war with Great Britain. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Wall presented the petition of the heirs of Col. Philip Johnson of New Jersey, who was killed at the battle of Long Island; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hubbard presented the petition of Samuel White, of Vermont, a Sergeant of the Revolutionary Army; and also the petition of Philip Taylor, both of which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The joint resolution from the House of Representatives, authorizing the President of the United States to cause relations from the public stores to be delivered to the sufferers of Florida, who have been driven from their homes by the Indian hostilities, was read the first time and ordered to a second reading; and,

On motion of Mr. Benton, and by unanimous consent, the resolution was then passed through its second and third readings and passed.

On motion of Mr. King of Georgia, the Committee on Foreign Relations to which has been referred the petition of Janett Taylor, niece and heir of Commodore Paul Jones, moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Department of State, which was agreed to.

Mr. Goldsborough submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be required to communicate to the Senate any information that may be in his possession relative to the causes of the existing war in Florida with the Seminole Indians; and also, any other intelligence in relation to the same that he may have in his power to give, and may think useful to impart.

The special order of the day, being the bill to regulate the deposits of the public moneys, was announced by the Chair; when—

On motion of Mr. Hubbard it was postponed till morning, and the Senate took up the resolution submitted by Mr. Benton for the appropriating the surplus revenue to the national defence.

Mr. Buchanan, who had the floor, addressed the Senate until a late hour, when, without concluding, he gave way to Mr. Clayton, on whose motion the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

The Chair communicated a report from the War Department, transmitting the annual list of the Officers and other persons employed in the Indian Departments.

Also, a report from the same Department, made in ob-
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1855

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill making appropriations for the, support of Government, the naval and military service, may be continued, if sufficient money for that purpose be appropriated.

The bill being read twice and committed.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26

Mr. MASON of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the following resolution: Resolved, That from and after Tuesday, the second day of February, the several bills making appropriations for the support of Government, the naval and military service, may be continued, and the Department, at the hour of one o'clock each day, except on Fridays and Saturdays, shall take precedence in the order of business, and shall be considered until the same shall have passed the House. A motion for reconsideration of the said resolution was adopted, by ayes 159, nays 59.

Mr. CAMERLING, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an additional appropriation of $7,000 for repaying hostilities on the part of the Indians in Florida.

Mr. CAMERLING advertised the proprity of a speedy action on the bill, and by unanimous consent, moved that the House go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the same, which was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee, Mr. HOWARD in the Chair, upon the foregoing bill.

Mr. HOWARD offered to amend the bill, by adding a section authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be enlisted a regiment of 1,000 mounted riflemen, by and with the consent of the Senate, for twelve months, if, in his discretion, he shall deem it necessary. Mr. HARDIN opposed the motion, as being for receiving volunteers as well as regulars, and spoke of the advantages of that description of troops over persons enlisted. His own country would raise five hundred men.

It was then ordered that a proviso authorizing the President of the United States, to disband the force at an earlier period than twelve months, in case their services should be no longer required.

Mr. WILLIAMS of N. C. moved to add the word "required" to the amendment, which Mr. HARDIN accepted as a modification.

Mr. ADAMS opposed the modification, as an unnecessary restriction on the Executive.

Mr. VANDERPOOL begged to inquire if the amendment of the gentleman from Florida, had the consent of the Secretary of War.

Mr. WHITE believed it would have, and pledged himself to withdraw it when the bill came into the House, if it had not.

Mr. JARVIS, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. RIPLEY, and Mr. UNDERWOOD opposed the amendment, and after a few words, in its favor by Mr. GLASCOCK, Mr. WHITE withdrew it.

Mr. SHELDON then moved an amendment authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of 1,000 volunteers, for the period of nine months; which, after some remarks from Messrs. SHELDON, C. JOHNSON, CRAIG, and WHITE of Florida, was negatived.

The bill then rose, and read the bill without amendment to the House, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The bill having been engrossed, was then read a third time and passed.-The Speaker, Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill amending the several acts establishing and regulating the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. WHITE of Florida, by consent, submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a regiment of mounted riflemen or dragoons to operate against the Indians, if, in the opinion of the President the public service requires it.

Mr. RIPLEY asked the consent of the House to submit a resolution of a similar character.

Mr. GRIFFIN moved an adjournment, which was carried, and at five o'clock, P. M., the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of James Taylor Wooster, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. JARVIS, from the same committee, reported a bill to reward the captors of the Tripolitan frigate, late the frigate Philadelphia, which was read twice, and committed.

Mr. JARVIS, from the same committee, reported a bill to change the title of certain officers of the navy, which was read twice, and its further consideration postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. WISE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide compensation to James Barron, for the use of his invention, called the Ventilator of ships, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. GRAY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Philip F. Vorhees, which was read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. WHITE of Florida, the proceedings of a public meeting at St. Augustine, in relation to the depredations of the Indians, and several letters on the same subject, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported without amendment the bill from the Senate supplemental to the act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks in the Naval Department, which was passed 20th April, 1818, Mr. J. stated that the committee recommended that the bill be rejected.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29

Mr. INGBRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the Military Academy of the United States, for the year 1855, which was read twice and committed.

A bill for the relief of Lieutenant Washington Seawell, was read a third time and passed.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO ACCEPT THE SERVICE OF VOLUNTEERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept of any company or companies of volunteer soldiers, and to direct the same to be furnished by them, and the services of the President, for the service, whom shall be clothed at their own expense; and the mounted troops shall furnish horses at their own expense, and shall be armed and equipped at the expense of the United States, after the expiration of the term, except such of them as may choose to furnish their own arms, and whose commissioned officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which such company or companies shall respectively belong.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any corps of volunteers thus offering itself for the service, shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty, at any time the President of the United States shall judge proper, and shall be bound to render in service, during the term of their service, after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged; and when called into actual service, and while remaining therein, shall be under the same laws, rules and regulations, as other regiments, brigades, battalions, companies and platoons, at their respective stations, forage, and emoluments of every kind, discharging, excepted, with the regular infantry of the United States; Provided, That in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private in any company, who shall be called into actual service, shall receive the cost of the clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private, (as the case may be,) in the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorized to organize the companies so tendering their services, as aforesaid, into battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization in his judgment expedient.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case any volunteer above mentioned, while in actual service, shall sustain any damage, by injury done to his horse, or such other equipment as shall be furnished at his own expense, or by loss of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, a sum equal to the cost of such horse, or other equipment, shall be allowed for the same, the same to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the officers of the United States Military Department shall give the same due consideration.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artists, and privates, of the mounted companies, shall be entitled to one day's pay, subsistence, and allowances, for every twenty miles travel from their places of residence to the place of general rendezvous, and from the place of discharge back to their residence; that the officers shall each be entitled to receive forage, or money in lieu thereof, for two horses, when they keep private servants, and for one horse, when without private servants, and that they shall be allowed for the use of each horse; that each non-commissioned officer, musician, artist, and private, shall be entitled to receive forage in kind for one horse, with forty cents per day for the sustenance thereof; and twenty cents per day, to defray the expenses of himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for either, as the state may be.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the volunteers who may be received into the service of the United States, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to all the benefits which may be conferred upon persons engaged in the service of the United States.

The resolution was seconded, and on motion of Mr. Johnson, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the part of the Chair's decision, and Mr. Parks against it, the decision of the Speaker was sustained by the House.

The resolution was seconded, by Messrs. B. B. B. and B. S. N., and the main question, which was on the engrossment of the resolution as modified and amended, was then ordered to be put; and on the main question

Mr. Pinkney asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the result was as follows; yeas 178, nays 14.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed, and the same having been engrossed, was then read the third time and passed.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

Mr. Carey introduced a joint resolution of the Legislature of Illinois, praying that competent engineers of the United States corps may be appointed to make a survey of the Great Wabash river, to ascertain the probable amount that will be necessary to remove the obstructions to the navigation of said river, and asking a donation in land to aid in said improvement; which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ARMY

Companies F and K, of the 5th Infi. were to have left Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Me., on the 9th inst. for Boston, under orders to garrison Fort Independence. The officers attached to these companies are Brevet Major G. D. D. Dow, Lieuts. S. L. R. G. D., H. D. G. W. F. T., J. V. B., and H. W. W.

REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

NAME. COMPY. REMARKS.

James B. Mays... Field, At F. J. Com'g Reg. & Post
LIEUT. J. H. Vose... Field, At F. T. Commanding Post
Captain John Fowlie... Field, At W. P. Com'g C. of Cdt's.
John Garland... At F. J. Com'g Reg. & Post
J. S. Nelson... E. G. Belknap
J. B. Clark... B. M. in charge of C. B. W.
A. Lewis... B. M. temporarily detached
T. S. Harrison... On duty at Fort Towson
J. Dean... On duty at Fort Towson
B. Walker... On duty at Fort Towson
L. N. Morris... On duty at Fort Towson
Aris Wheeler... On duty at Fort Towson
1st Lieutenants
Henry Biaabridge... On duty at Fort Towson
George Wright... On duty at Fort Jasper
R. L. Cotton... Adj. on duty at Fort Jasper
E. B. Alexander... At F. J. Com'g Reg. & Post
E. B. Birdsall... On Receiving Service E. Dep.
J. Bonnel... On duty at Fort Jasper
W. E. Montgomery... On duty at Fort Jasper
E. B. Babbitt... On duty at Fort Jasper
R. W. Colcock... On duty at Fort Jasper
N. C. Macon... On duty at Fort Jasper
2nd Lieutenants
Jeff. Vos Horne... On duty at Fort Jasper
T. Cates... On duty at Fort Jasper
A. G. Blanchard... On duty at Fort Jasper
W. G. Kello... On duty at Fort Jasper
H. Swartwoot... On duty at Fort Jasper
James F. Cooper... On duty at Fort Jasper
George P. Field... At F. J. Com'g Reg. & Post
C. H. Fry... On duty at Fort Jasper
L. O. Barnwell... On duty at Fort Jasper
Brevet 2nd Lieutenants
J. L. Coburn... On duty at Fort Jasper
P. N. Barboy... On duty at Fort Jasper
William E. Irby... On duty at Fort Jasper
J. M. Eaton... On duty at Fort Jasper
L. Smith... On duty at Fort Jasper
H. McLeod... On duty at Fort Jasper

The head Quarters of the Regiment are at Fort Jasper, where Fort, are stationed Companies B. D. E. F. H. & K. the other companies of the regiment are stationed at Fort Towson.
CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY,
DURING THE YEAR 1833.

RESIGNATIONS—43.

lieutenant colonel—1

Roger Jones,
4th Artillery,
6th April

caPtaInS—7

Jesse Bean,
4th Artillery,
1st Artillery, 31 May
Br. Maj. H. Whiting, 1st Artillery, 1 October
Joshua Howard, 1st Artillery, 31 October
Henry H. Loring, 3rd Infantry, 31 December
Truman Crawford, 7th Infantry, 4 May
Nath. G. Wilkinson, 7th Infantry, 1 June
James L. Dawson, 7th Infantry, 31 December

first lieutenants—8

Jefferson Davis,
2d Artillery, 20 June
Hugh W. Mercer, 2d Artillery, 30 April
Z. J. D. Kinsey, 2d Artillery, 1 December
George W. Long, 4th Artillery, 31 December
Horatio A. Wilson, 4th Artillery, 31 January
Nath. S. Harris, 3rd Infantry, 31 May
William Martin, 4th Infantry, 31 December
Anthony Drake, 5th Infantry, 25 November

secondary lieutenants—12

John L. Watson,
1st Artillery, 30 June
David R. Hughes, 3rd Infantry, 31 August
Henry E. Prentiss, 2d Artillery, 10 September
Joseph C. Vance, 2d Artillery, 31 October
T. F. J. Wilkinson, 2d Artillery, 28 February
William Bryant, 2d Artillery, 31 August
John Child, 3d Artillery, 31 December
N. B. Buford, 3d Artillery, 31 December
Edward R. Williams, 1st Infantry, 30 June
Stephen B. Legate, 4th Infantry, 31 August
Frederick Wilkinson, 4th Infantry, 31 December
Moses Scott, 5th Infantry, 31 August

Brevet second lieutenants—11

A. G. Edwards,
2d Artillery, 2 May
Jones M. Withers, 2d Artillery, 5 December
James N. Ellis, 2d Artillery, 19 October
Richard Henderson, 2d Artillery, 30 November
Montgomery Blair, 2d Artillery, 10 October
William S. Brown, 3d Artillery, 31 December
Herman Haupt, 3d Artillery, 30 September
Eustace Robinson, 4th Infantry, 11 June
Goodwin, 5th Infantry, 30 April
Henry M. Nangle, 5th Infantry, 31 December
Lucius Bradbury, 7th Infantry, 1 October

staff—4

Thomas S. Bryant, Assistant Surgeon, 31 December
James B. Sullivan, Assistant Surgeon, 31 December
Benjamin R. Hogan, Assistant Surgeon, 30 April
Lucius O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, 31 December

DEATHS—22

Capt. Jacob Schmuck, St. Augustine, 4th Artillery, 10th April
Bvt. Maj. Phillip Wager, Philadelphia, Capt. 4th Infantry, 23 November
1st Lieut. Stephen Tuttle, St. Augustine, Corps of Engineers, 15th December
1st Lieut. Wm. Palmer, Fort Johnston, 1st Artillery, 23 July
1st Lieut. A. Richardson, Jefferson Barracks, 6th Infantry, 19 April
1st Lieut. John E. Newell, Carlisle, 7th Infantry, 26 March
1st Lieut. Samuel Kinsey, Fort Gibson, 7th Infantry, 3 December
2d Lieut. Henry G. Sill, Washington, 1st Artillery, 1 December
2d Lieut. Walter S. Chandler, Mobile, 3d Artillery, 25 January
2d Lieut. Charles Petigru, Appalacheo Alicia Ariz. 4th Infantry, 6 October
2d Lieut. Alexander G. Baldwin, Fort Towson, 3d Infantry, 20 July
2d Lieut. James H. Taylor, Arkansas Territory, 3d Infantry, 17 October
2d Lieut. David A. Manning, Key West, 4th Infantry, 21 July
2d Lieut. Augustine F. Sexton, Fort Gibson, 7th Infantry, 18 November
1st Lieut. James H. Taylor, Arkansas Territory, 3d Infantry, 17 October
2d Lieut. David A. Manning, Key West, 4th Infantry, 21 July
2d Lieut. Augustine F. Sexton, Fort Gibson, 7th Infantry, 18 November

staff

Brevet Lieut. Col. Wm. Linaud, Philadelphia, Quartermaster, 20 September
Robert French, near Georgetown, Assistant Surgeon, 13 August
Ensmann M. Blane, Oge. Barracks, Assistant Surgeon, 13 March
Samuel W. Hales, Fort Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, 30 January

Since the Register was put to press, the following additional changes have been ascertained.

appointments

R. P. Parrott, 1st Lieut. 3d Artillery, to be Captain of Ordnance, 13 January, 1836, erect. R. Beache, deceased.
Montgomery Blair, late Brevet 2d Lieut. 2d Artillery, reinstated.

transfer

Brevet 2d Lieut. S. T. Tibbets, from the 2d to the 4th regiment of infantry.

resignations— to take effect

Capt. Seth Johnson, 3d Infantry, 30 Sept. 1832
1st Lieut. John Farley, 1st Artillery, 29 Feb.
1st Lieut. R. C. Tilghman, do 31 Mar. 1833
1st Lieut. Geo. S. Groene, 3d Artillery, 30 June
1st Lieut. J. S. Gallager, 2d Artillery, 30 Sept.
2d Lieut. Geo. Fetterman, 3d Artillery, 31 May

deaths

Asst. Surgeon John S. Gatin, killed, 29 Dec. 1833
Bvt. Major F. L. Dade, 4th Infantry, do 1834
Capt. U. S. Eater, 3d Artillery, do do do
Capt. G. W. Gardiner, 2d Artillery, do 1834
2d Lieut. W. Basinger, do do do
3d Lieut. R. R. Mudge, 3d Artillery, do do do
Bvt. 2d Lieut. R. Henderson, 2d Artillery, do do do
Bvt. 2d Lieut. John L. Keus, 3d Artillery, do do do
1st Lieut. Constantine Smyth, 2d Artillery, do do do
Capt. R. Bache, Ordnance, died, 13 Jan.

navy

The U. S. Ship Erie, Commodore J. Renshaw, sailed from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, on the 2d Dec.

u. s. ship delaware—captain bull of the brig tobaggo, arrived yesterday, reports that on the 50th ult. he saw at anchor off st. thomas, an american 74, no doubt the delawares, com. patterson, from the mediterranean. captain bull passed off the capes, h. b. m. brig pantoon, commander conroy, hence for england—norfolk beacon.

deaths

At Charlestown, Mass. on the 8th inst. Mrs. Pauline, wife of Sergt. Martin Collier, of the Marine Corps.
At Detroit, on the 8th inst. Samuel Preston, son of Lieut. E. Backus, and grandson of Gen. H. Brady, of the Army.

Several colds in Buffalo streets, a few evenings since, CAPTAIN ISAAC, a distinguished brave, of the Seneca nation—a favorite of the officers on this frontier who knew him, during the late war, (and who did not?) to whom his fate will have some interest, saddened as it is by the reflection, that the old soldier, who performed, (and though he was) some Christian doers for a former buffalo, when wrapped in flames, that might well have insured him a hearty stone to die on, instead of being turned into the street during the rigor of a December night, on which an indian would have housed a dog.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Edited and published by H. Homans, at $5 a year, payable in advance.

Vol. II.—No. 8.] WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1836. [Whole No. 69.

NAVAL ACTION ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Until the publication of the Life of Benedict Arnold, by Mr. Sparks, few persons of the present day had read or heard much of the particulars of the engagement between the British and American fleets on the Lake, in the early part of the Revolution. After the unfortunate treaty of peace,acb, when the two nations were at war, the prize of the American forces under General Carleton began to be the subject of many speculations, particularly as regards the fate of the British fleet to Crown Point and Ticonderoga. The British forces under General Carleton began to collect a formidable flotilla at St. Johns; for the purpose of making their way over the Lake. Some of these vessels were constructed at Quebec or Montreal, in such manner that they could be taken to pieces, transported over land to the lake, and the parts there united, and soon made ready for service. Active preparations were immediately commenced on the part of the Americans to put about a sufficient force to meet the enemy, and bulle their movements. General Arnold, who, as is well known, had been a prisoner in his youth, was appointed to the command, and under his direction a squadron consisting of two sloops, three schooners, three galleys, and eight gondolas, was in a short time ready to sail. The sloops carried twelve guns, the schooners 'two eight to twelve, and the galleys and gondolas from three to twelve each. Having received his instructions from General Gates, who had command of the army in that quarter, he sailed down the lake, and when within a few miles of the Isle-aux-Tetes, discovered it to be occupied by the enemy. At Windmill Point he moored his vessels across the lake, so as to prevent the enemy from passing. The decks of his vessels being very low, Arnold sent a party of men on shore to cut fancies, for the purpose of erecting around them barricades, to prevent their being boarded by superior numbers in small craft. While engaged in this service they were fired upon by the Indians, and three of their number killed and six wounded. Finding his position so much exposed, he returned eight or ten miles to Isle-la-Motte, and took a more advantageous station. Here he received information of the formidable fleet fitting out at St. Johns, and determining it unadvisable to hazard an action where he would be compelled to engage a superior force under great disadvantage, he ordered his ships to be got into the line, on which the enemy, long since arrived, had placed their on shore batteries; in which situation they remained for some time. The wind was likewise in their favor, as some of the larger vessels could not beat up sufficiently near to engage in the attack. While the enemy's fleet was coming round the island, Arnold had ordered his three galleys, and a schooner called the Royal George, to come in and advance up the lake. On their return to the line the schooner grounded and was afterwards destroyed, but the men were saved. At half past twelve the action began. The two fleets were on a line, and the American line was about twenty yards in advance of the British. The galleys and schooner within musket shot of the American line. They were round about two o'clock, when they withdrew from the contest and joined the ship and schooner, which a head wind had prevented from coming into action.

"During the contest Arnold was on board the Congress galley, which suffered severely. It received seven shots between wind and water, was hulled twelve times, the mainmast was wounded in two places, the rigging cut in pieces, and the proportion of killed and wounded was unusually great. So deficient was the galleys musketry that Arnold had to supply from the vessel that fired from his vessel. The Washington galley was equally shattered—the first lieutenant was killed, and the captain and master wounded. All the officers of one of the gondolas, except the captain, were lost; and another gondola sunk soon after the engagement. The whole number of killed and wounded was about sixty. The enemy landed a large body of Indians, who kept up an incessant fire of musketry from the island and the opposite shore, but without effecting much injury.

A consultation was held by the officers as soon as the gunboats were near the shore, and they agreed that considering the exhausted state of their ammunition, and the great superiority of the enemy's force both in ships and men, prudence required them to return to Crown Point, and if possible without risking another attack. The British had anchored their vessels in a line within a few hundred yards of the Americans, stretching from the island to the main, apparently to frustrate any such design. The night was dark, but a favoring breeze blew from the north, and before morning Arnold had passed with his whole fleet through the British line entirely undiscovered. This manoeuvre was not less bold in its execution, than extraordinary in its success. Arnold himself brought up the rear in his own galley, and, before their departure was known to the enemy, they had ascended the lake ten or twelve miles to Schuyler's Island. Here they were obliged to cast anchor for half a day, in order to stop the leaks and repair their sails. Two of the gondolas were abandoned and sunk. In the afternoon they set sail again, but the wind had died down, and it now sprung up from the south, equally regarding the pursuit of the enemy and their own progress.

"On the morning of the second day the scene was changed. The Congress and Washington galleys, with four gondolas, had gained the rear, all being disabled to sail freely. The advanced ships of the enemy's fleet, in one of which was General Carleton, were found to be gaining upon them, under a press of sail, and in a short time were on the side. After receiving a few broadsides the Washington struck, having been extremenly weakened by the fire of the Americans, and being falling off in the first engagement. The whole force of the attack now fell upon Arnold in the Congress galley. A ship of eighteen guns, a schooner of fourteen, and another of twelve, poured forth an unceasing fire within musket shot. The contest was kept up with unparalleled resolution for four hours, when the Congress had received almost a wreck, and was surrounded by seven sail of the enemy. In this situation Arnold ran the galley and the four gondolas into a small creek, on the east side of the Lake, about ten miles from Crown Point; and as soon as they were aground, and were set on fire, he ordered the marines to leap into the water armed with muskets, wade to the beach, and station themselves in such a manner on the bank, as to prevent the approach of the enemy's small boats. He was the last man that remained on board, nor did he leave his galley, till the fire made such progress that it could not be extinguished. The fragmen kept flying, and a floating mass of fire and smoke on the shore, till he saw them consumed, and the whole of his flotilla enveloped in flames. There are few instances on record of more deliberate courage and gallantry, than were displayed by him from the beginning to the end of this action.

"Being no longer in a condition to oppose the enemy,
he proceeded immediately through the woods with his men to Crown Point, and fortunately escaped an attack from the Indians, who waylaid the path two hours after he had passed. The same night he arrived at Ticonderoga. All his clothes, papers, and baggage had been burnt in the Royal Savage at Valcour Island. He found at Ticonderoga the remnant of his fleet, being two schooners, two galleys, one sloop, and one gondola. General Waterbury, who commanded the Washington galley, and one hundred and ten prisoners, were returned on parole by General Carleton the day after the last action. The number of American losses in killed and wounded was between eighty and ninety. The enemy report theirs to be about forty.

"Notwithstanding the signal failure of this enterprise, the valor and good conduct of the commander and his officers were themes of applause throughout the country."

COMMUNICATIONS.

GEN. CLINCH AND THE INDIANS.

Mr. Editor:—Recent occurrences on our southern border will render a recurrence to events, which have long since transpired, at least justifiable, if it should not be deemed necessary to vindicate the distinguished officer whose name stands at the head of this article. To that object, it was necessary first to appoint the army to the second war of independence, who knew the high reputation which he sustained throughout that war, it would seem unnecessary to go into a history of his Indian wars for the purpose of inspiring the public with confidence in him as a Commander of the forces that have been sent into the field against the hostile Indians. But as his reputation is not known to all, and as the events which preceded the Seminole war, which raged twenty years ago, were, from political motives, or Governmental policy, either suppressed or kept as much as possible from public view, it may not be uninteresting to remove the obnoxious mantle which has been thrown over them.

In July, 1813, the 4th regiment of Infantry was ordered to Charleston, South Carolina. Col. Clinch who belonged to the regiment repaired with promptness to the post, notwithstanding the dangers of going in midsummer from the interior of the west, and the dangers which attended many officers who were arranged to that regiment from joining it, immediately. Here he remained from the above period till sometime in October, and by his correct discipline and admirable police his detachment were in such health and order that every man was capable of duty, till, during the last week of October. Col. King, the Commandant of the 4th regiment, now arrived, with the remaining detachment of his regiment. Hostilities being indicated by a part of the Creeks and the Seminoles, Col. Clinch's detachment was ordered to Fort Hawkins to be convenient to the scene of action. Such was the attachment of his officers and soldiers to their Lt. Col., that though it was made optional with some of them either to remain in the enjoyment of the luxuries of Charleston or to encounter the fatigues of the march, and the hardships and dangers of a winter campaign, not an individual would remain. Every man on board, for which he was, I believe, rewarded, and the country benefited by the improved health and discipline of his troops. It is a singular fact that while the epidemic which had swept off thousands of soldiers and citizens in Canada, Norfolk, and further south, (as seeming in some places the form of typhus pleurisy, in others the quinine, and in others the influenza,) was raging round Col. Clinch's encampment; while citizens were daily falling victims to it, and the soldiers of the 7th regiment suffered from it, not a man of Col. Clinch's detachment died. All were in readiness to march to the Chatahoochee when ordered there, in the spring. On the Chatahoochee the troops were detained for some time in negotiating a treaty with the Indians: the duplicity, chicanery, trickery, the deceitfulness of the亩or, the acuteness, cunning and hypocrisy of the Little Prince, Chief of the Creek nation, whose talents were worthy of more civilized men, who while extending the hand of friendship to the whites, were secretly encouraging hostilities amongst their tribes, and holding intercourse with the Seminoles, (required tact, discernment and talent to counteract their influence.) In the strict secret in which he was annually rewarded, he continued to observe the highest credit; he drew around him the chivalrous and magnanimous McIntosh, (Tustunugge Had ke, the White Warrior,) the eloquent Mad Tiger (the motion of whose finger alone spoke a language that went to the soul,) the sncere, benevolent and hospitable Noble Kanard; and through their influence enabled to baffled all the machinations of those who were their superiors in council. After maturing his plans he advised Gen. Gaines of the advantage of his personal presence at a talk, which it was determined should be held with the Chiefs. He accordingly came, and soon after, Gen. Gaines absolved the 7th Regiment to descend the Chatahoochee and act according to circumstances. With a celerity and despatch, which even the present improved means could not surpass, boats suitable, as well for navigating the rapid stream which was to be encountered, as for transportation and defense, were provided, by the state and the United States, out the expense to the United States. And in the face of many scowling tribes of Indians, the detachment was conducted in safety to a bluff just above the junction of the Flint and Chatahoochee rivers, which form the Apalachicola. After remaining a short time at this well selected position, which is now Fort Scott, Col. Clinch received information of the proceedings of the hostile Indians, which induced him to plan an attack upon the Fort on Apalachicola; it was garrisoned by Indians, Negros, and a few Spaniards. The events of this expedition are detailed in the official report of Col. Clinch, to which I beg leave to refer the public:

Camp Crawford, 2d August, 1816.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that I received a letter from Gen. Harmer, from General Gaines, that he had ordered a supply of provisions, two eighteen pounders, one five and a half inch howitzer, and a quantity of ordnance stores, to ascend the Apalachicola river toみて the convoy. I also instructed him to have a supply of the same opportunity, which was not to be made by the fort occupied by negroes and Choctaw Indians, to the passage of the convoy, to take measures for its reduction.

A subordinate chief, called Lafarks, was immediately despatched with a letter from the officer commanding the convoy, with instructions to remain near the bay until the arrival of the vessels. On the 16th ult. the chief returned, and took a boat from them. I was met the same day by Lafarks, who informed me that he had not been able to
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deliver my second letter to the officer commanding the gun vessels.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 20th, we landed without a shot of the fort, but protected by a skirt of wood. I again sent Lafarke with a letter, notifying the officer commanding the conveyance of my arrival. My plan of attack was communicated to the chiefs, and a party of Indians was directed to assist me in the attack. It was impossible to carry my plans into execution without the assistance of artillery, I ordered Major McIntosh to keep one third of his men constantly hovering round the fort, the other two thirds to assist me in getting up the vessels. In the evening a deputation of chiefs went into the fort and demanded its surrender; but they were abused and treated with the utmost contempt. The chief head Quaquin and Quaquin and the head chief were left in command of the fort by the British government, and that he would sink any American vessels that should attempt to pass it; and blow up the fort if he could not defend it. The chiefs also informed me that I must put out a red flag, and that the English Jack was flying over it.

On the 21st, I ordered Lieut. Wilson to descend the river with a small party, to assist in getting up the vessels, and to get a boat to enable me to get at the mouth of the river. We were completely surrounded, and that he might ascend the river in safety. On the 28th, I went on board gun vessel 149, about four miles below the fort. I had previously deter- mined on the course and the movements of the boat, as well as on the proper signal and position of the boat, and directed the transport Similacite to be in readiness to land the officers under cover of the night.

In the course of the evening, after consulting with the commanding officer of the fleet, I directed him to move up the two gun vessels at day light next morning. About 6 in the morning they came up in handsome style, and made fast along side of the intended battery.

After reconnoitering the river below the fort, in company with the commanding officer of the gun vessels, I determined to erect a battery, and blow up the fort. Lieut. McAllister and Captain Taylor to cross, with their companies, leaving Lieutenant McGavick and a party of men with the main body of the Indians, to secure the rear. I immediately commenced the battery, and the gun vessel was placed in a proper position, and directed the transport Similacite to be in readiness to land the artillery under cover of the night.

The war yells of the Indians, the cries and lamentations of the wounded, compelled the soldier to pause in the midst of victory, to drop a tear for the sufferings of his fellow beings. The fort contained about one hundred effective men, and was defended by two hundred and fifty savages, and three hundred and fifty women and children. More than one-sixth part of which number were saved. It stood on the east side of the river, about twenty-five miles from the bay, and one hundred and twenty, by water, from this post. The parapet was about seven feet high, and the fort stood on a small knoll, thirty-two, thirty-four, thirty-nine, six, two, six, and an eighth foot, and a half-inch bowitzer.

It was situated on a beautiful and commanding bluff, with the river in front, a large creek just below, a swamp in the rear, and a small creek just above, which rendered it difficult to be approached by artillery. But under all these disadvantages, it was taken without the loss of a single man on our part.

The property taken and destroyed could not have amounted to less than two hundred thousand dollars. From the best information I could obtain, there was in the fort about two thousand and forty barrels of powder, and a great quantity of fixed ammunition, &c. One magazine, containing 163 barrels of powder, was saved, which was a valuable prize to the Indians. The enclosed paper, (marked E) contains a schedule of the property taken and destroyed. The greatest part of the negroes belonged to the Spaniards and Indians. The American negroes principally settled on the river, and a number of them had left their fields and houses to the north and south of the river. Their corn fields extended nearly fifty miles up the river, and their numbers were daily increasing. The chiefs passed sentence of death on the outlawed Chocaw chief and the black commandant, (Lissol,) for the murder of the four Americans, and the sentence was immediately carried into execution. The Spanish negroes were delivered to the Spanish agent of Messrs. Forbes & Co., and the American negroes were delivered at this post.

At 8 o'clock, the transports were unmoored, as I found it impossible for them to ascend the river, and the provi- sions, ordnance, and ordnance stores, put on board small boats, and ordered the transports to proceed to Lynchburg.

On the evening of the 1st inst. I received information that a large body of Seminole Indians was within a day's march of us, and in a few hours the report was confirmed in a letter from Major Custer, left in command at camp Crawford, informing me that a large body of Indians was descending the Appalachee. I immediately ordered Major Muhlenberg to keep the boats together, and to be in readiness to receive them, and directed one hundred armed men to keep with the boats, and to act in concert if necessary.

I advanced with two hundred Cowetas and was within the gallant Major McIntosh, to meet them; but the cowardly wretch- es dispersed, without our being able to get a view of them. I should do injustice to my own feelings, and to the officers and men that were with me on this expedition, were I to close this report without belonging to them the warmest acknowledgments for their conduct, for their patience and perseverance under the most trying circumstances. To the distinguished Lieut. Randolph, and to Dr. Buck, (who composed my staff,) I am under many obligations for their coolness and interposition, which were only equalled by his great skill, and humane and generous attention to the wounded.

I must beg leave to recommend to my Government the gallant Major Mcintosh and Lieut. John Lovett Blue, and Lieut. Billy Miller, (all from Cowetas,) for their distinguished conduct during the whole expedition.

With considerations of the highest respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

D. L. CLINCH.

Col. R. Butler, Adjutant General.

Division of the south.

Another letter on this subject, written by an officer attached to Col. Clinch's command to his father and published in the Virginia Argus, it may not be improper to insert, as it gives more in detail some of the circumstances connected with that engagement.

CAMP CRAWFORD, Aug. 4, 1816.

Dear Father,

I have the pleasure to announce to you the success of our Army and Navy in Florida; since the 17th ult., the hos- tile Chocaw Indians and the negroes who were united with them, have been almost exterminated by the explosion of the Negro fort. I left yesterday the command of the Negroes, under Col. Clinch, with one hundred men, a suitable number of officers and a body of Indians under McIntosh, embarked for the Negro fort, to secure a passage for our transports from New Orleans, which were under convoy of two gun boats. On our way, many slaves from the United States escaped to the Indians near the Appalachee were apprehended; amongst others a fellow bearing a scalp from the commander of the Negro fort and the Chocaw Chief to the Fowl Town, Mickasoo, and Seminole Chieft. The scalp was that of Midshipman Lushborough, or one of his boats crew, who war-
murdered by them while getting water for the gun boats. There were five men in the boat, one of whom made his escape by swimming, having been knocked overboard by the falling of one of the slain men. On the morning of the 20th we arrived off the fourth from the fort, and about six in the morning the enemy opened a fire of round shot, shell, grape, and rockets, which was continued with occasional intermission until the explosion of the 23d, but with little injury on our part. While shooting the Col. chose a more secure position for our camp, until the gun boats and transport, which contained our ordnance, should arrive, and which were then ascertain'd to be farther from the Fort than was expected. The firing of the enemy was intended in securing, foraging, preventing the escape of the enemy, and destroying their provisions, which consisted of green corn, melons, &c. During this time the friendly Indian Chiefs sent in a flag to the Fort, but the garrison refused to receive them, unless they should be sanctioned by the Chiefs of Fowl Town, McKee-skaok, &c., observing that they wished to fight, and had gone into the Fort for no other purpose. We were pleased with their spirited opposition to the purposes of our Indians, though they were Indians, negroes, and our enemies. Many circumstances convinced us that most of them determined never to be taken alive. On the 27th our western posts the firing of the Fort, and our detachment joined them for the purpose of erecting a battery near them, so as to co-operate. On the morning of the 25th about sun rise, a fire from the fort was commenced on the ground, and promised to be more formidable. The fire, which was the first hot shot thrown, entered the magazine, and sealed the fate of the garrison. You cannot conceive, nor I describe the horrors of the scene. In an instant, hundreds of these bodies were dashed upon the piles of sand and rubbish, or suspended from the tops of the surrounding pines. Here lay an innocent babe, there a helpless mother; on the one side a sturdy warrior, on the other a bleeding savage. Pigions of bodies, heaps of guns, accoutrements, &c. covered the scite of the fort. The brave soldier was dismembered of his remains, and checked his victorious career, to drop a tear on the distressing scene. Such is the fame of this expedition. (To be continued) They were ensconced with fifty out of three hundred souls who were in the fort. Amongst these were the Negro and Indian Chiefs; but they enjoyed but a short respite from the Indians. The Indian Chief, who was captured alive, when captured, the Chief was shot. By the great exertions of our humane Col. and his officers, the other sufferers were saved from such a death; but several have since died of their wounds. Ten pieces of large supply were taken, and a large reservoir of two hundred stands of arms, and accoutrements, with two schooners, and other articles amounting probably to $200,000 have been taken in this expedition. Their pieces were the same as those on the twenty-four gunners' ships, sizes, howitzer. Our largest piece was an eighteen pounder. While we were carrying on our operations against the fort, the hostile Indians had embodied themselves, and had advanced within three miles of our rear. I have accomplished as to the purpose of attacking our rear, but the work was accomplished too soon for them, and on our returning they made a precipitate retreat. They have since sent word that they wish to make peace. The Chiefs are as anxious for the acceptance of any proposal as I am for the acceptance of the resistance which was offered in June, to take effect when Indian hostilities cease. The Colossal has consented to my return to Fort Hawkins, where I shall remain in charge of a detachment until informed of its acceptance.

With the greatest affection, Your son, MARCUS C. BUCK.

N. B. First rate land can be purchased in Florida for fifty cents per acre. What speculation! it if it should ever be ours, which, I think, will be the case.

Both the Colonel and the writer have omitted to mention many events, from motives of delicacy, which if detailed, would reflect great credit on the troops engaged in that expedition. They have mentioned many little incidents, on their descent of the river, which proved the sagacity, the energy, and humanity of the American soldiers in counteracting the mercenary and cruel disposition of the savages; often the troops were landed on the shores of the Chatahaoochee, and captured Indians and Negroes, who had absconded from their owners in the states. Many of them would have been the only topic of sport, but for the enmity of the whites, who regarded the orders and example of their esteemed Commissary. They might, also, have mentioned the gallant bearing of this Spartan band, when informed that the whole Seminole tribe had emboldened themselves to come to their encampment. Without an ounce of liquor to fortify them, the sick, the elderly, and Episcopalian, with but a few friendly Indians as allies, and with no means of transportation, they received the news with composure; and with smiles turned their faces to their encampment, determined to cut their way or die in the effort. Fortunately the news of the destruction of the Apalachicola Fort had preceded them; the hostile savages who were not sufficiently fortified to cut them off at a single blow were panic struck, and fled on their approach, and thus Col. Clinch and his detachment, with the friendly Indians, passed in safety to their encampment. Here was the first and perhaps one of the most hazardous expeditions of the Seminole war. Notwithstanding the nearness of the United States that our troops should have done precisely what they did; notwithstanding they acknowledged privately the merit of the troops engaged in the expedition; such was the apprehension of giving offence to the Spanish authorities, or of incurring the censure of political opponents, that they carefully withheld their public all information on the subject, and so far as they were concerned, the whole history of this transaction would have been a tabula rasa. Fortunately for historic truth, the industrious Editors of the National Intelligencer held of Clinch's report, and another letter that was printed on the subject, three years after the event, and entered them on their journal, where they now stand as monuments to the memory of some who have left this stage of action, and lasting monuments of injustice towards those who were placed in perilous circumstances, without chart or compass for their direction. Where, if they had fallen into eternal disgrace must have overwhelmed them; and though successful, no public acknowledgement of their chivalry could be made. Such was the effect of this expedition upon the Creek Indians, that the hostile chieftains united with those friendly to the United States, and almost unanimously petitioned Col. Clinch to remain and become the National Intelligencer stores the first specimen of an unsuccessful destiny awaits him. When a correct account of his late proceedings in Florida shall be obtained, my word for it, he will be found to have done all that a prudent, experienced and chivalrous officer could have done under the circumstances. And if a sufficient force is entrusted to him, I will undertake all my reputation as a soldier, that he will give such an account of his services as the friends of those who have fallen wish to receive. If properly sustained, his military acquisitions, his prudence and knowledge of the Indian character, which he has studied for twenty years, cannot fail to crown his success. I did not receive Clinch's detachment, I arrived in Florida shortly after the events here alluded to. I had the account from those who were present. My memory has been recently refreshed by conversation with two of the officers of that detachment who are now in the city, and will confirm every statement that is made. A SOLDIER.

January, 1836.

P. S. Since the above was written I am pleased to see a letter from an officer who served with Gen. Clinch in the late action with the Seminoles, which fully justifies the opinion here advanced of his talents and bravery. An article in the Globe also does justice to his conduct, on that occasion.

ON THE MILITIA, AS A MEANS OF DEFENCE.

Mr. Editor—I will not be thought ill timed, I hope, to call the public attention to the subject of the employ-
the reflection arises, that such is the only resource for the defence of the country which appears to come within the contemplation of our rulers; at a time that threatening war, in various shapes and from various quarters, call for speedy and energetic measures for meeting the crisis.

The people have been too long deluded by the flattering notice—originating in their own vanity and fostered and perpetuated by aspiring demagogues—that it is upon the militia, the "bone and sinew of the country," that we are to depend for protection in the event of foreign aggression, internal combinations, or Indian disturbances upon our frontiers. This blind confidence in their own strength, if persisted in, will prove their ruin; and too late will they discover that they have been leaning upon a broken reed.

I know that it is unpopular and impolitic to utter sentiments which justify the action of the respectable mobs, exhibited in our streets on "training days," by doubting their efficiency, whether "on drill," or upon the field of battle. I know that I shall be told, as has been said a thousand times before, that many of the battles of former wars could not have been won without the aid of the militia, and how we have encountered British regular troops with success. But these could be rendered nugatory, so far as the argument is concerned, by counter statements. I know, too, that there are many who, to subservise their own ends, will ascribe false and interested motives to any member of the militia that attempts to destroy the system, which has hitherto been established in the militia as our right hand of defence. But every military man, whatever his experience, and every intelligent and unprejudiced reader or observer of past events, whatever his profession may be, will confirm my assertion, that militia should be employed only as auxiliaries to regular troops, with a view to the more efficient effect of their numbers, rather than to their actual efficiency.

I am sustained in this opinion by the testimony of one whose memory all venerate, and whose name is, and shall be, through all time, the pride of the nation, Washington; in his letter to the President of Congress, dated 16th Sept. 1780, he says:—"I am happy to find that the late disaster in Carolina has not been so great as its first features indicated.—This event, however, adds itself to many others, to exemplify the necessity of an army, and the fatal consequences of depending on militia. Regular troops alone are capable of the work sought. The records of the next and succeeding sessions of Congress will show how great were their sufferings—how manifold their losses—especially in arms and horses. And it is, then, upon so frail a support that the nation is to depend, to combat the accomplished and veteran troops of France. Shall we discard the lessons of experience, the admonitions of the wise and good, and persevere in the pernicious and fatal course we have heretofore pursued? Or shall we reform, repair and equip our ships of war, arm our fortifications—encourage the military spirit in the people, and by an increase of its numbers, to such an extent as to preclude the apprehension of defeat by the misconduct of militia associates?

BROWN. Jan. 81.

POLITICAL ECONOMY THE ARMY.

It is sincerely to be hoped that after a few more butcheries of our troops, the rulers of our land may discover the absolute necessity of an increase in our "Standing Army." When a few hundred more shall yield their life's-blood in an unequal combat; when surprised and ambushed by a superior force, a few hundred more shall meet their death in his most ghastly form; perhaps the expediency of abolishing the "regulars" and "well organized militia," may enter the minds of some sapient public servant. Whatever difference of opinion may exist regarding the true policy of the government in other matters, no man in any manner acquainted with circumstances and facts can for a moment
pretend to doubt that our present land force is altogether inadequate to the maintenance of peace at home, and a proper or just respect for our country—our own, our native land—among the nations of the old world. How much more intense and valuable this subject should be studied, in relation to its commercial, agricultural or other resources, calculated to increase the revenue, and exalt the State; how much soever politicians, prudent, wise, and economical, may by their joint endeavors seek to place our republic in an attitude enviable and unequaled by that of her principal rivals; how much soever discussion lowers the discussion upon the mere of common-place and trivial party measures, while men high in place endeavor to quell disturbance by rooting up old and long existing difficulties, dead in the minds of all, save a few who are desirous of adding fresh laurels to a crown of undying brilliancy; while our difficulties with foreign powers are on the eve of an audible adjustment; while our country is prosperous and rapidly increasing in everything which can constitute political greatness, the glittering of the tomahawk, the report of the rifle, the cries of the houseless widow and orphan, the burning habita-
tions and smouldering ruins are heard, and seen only by the handful of troops and the gallant militia, ordered to subdue and drive to the uttermost bounds of humiliation, a nation of five or six thousand warlike and blood-thirsty savages, headed by a chief who, although glowing with the red-man's blood, is worthy the name and character of a citizen of the "seven billion city," even had he existed in the days of Washington, when the sea behind and the land in front of Florida now the seat of savage warfare, has been, and yet may be the common grave of our massacred soldiers; the fruitful soil has been and yet may be moistened with the blood of victims who might have lived, if a sufficient force had been at the disposal of the commander in chief. Suppose for instance that a thousand savages could have lain in ambush, surprised and placed in one bleeding pile such a number? Is it probable that a thousand savages would have attempted such an act, and if attempted, is it probable they could have succeeded? and if successful, is it not possible that they themselves, or a majority, might have licked the dust side by side with the victims of their most recent brutality? These questions are easily answered. It is almost certain that if, instead of one, a body of five hundred troops had attempted the march, the journals of the land would never have contained the relation of the unnecessary and "crueL massacre of the United States Troops in Florida." If mercy had been the object, the act of any pity or pity would have availed, one of the most gallant, brave and worthy officers in our army would have never been forced to say "nine!" soldiers, "Men I am the only officer left, I will do the best I can;" an example of heroic greatness and lion-like bravery, which ought to shine on the page of history in juxta-position with the glorious deeds of a Leonidas, while the name of virtue, or the protection of courage deeds shall be admired by mankind. In all probability if a greater force had been in such a situation, and the one hundred and twelve of Major Dade's part of this force, they might have been the victims even then; but others would have been left who might have sent not a few savages to their final reckoning, who are now all ready, eager and willing to exact their victims at any time and in any place. But it may be said that the unexpected slaughter of an hundred men, paid by government for their lives and services, is not of sufficient moment to induce our rulers to increase our fortifications and our army. To any indi-
vidual having the welfare, honor and safety of his country for a guide, this increase is evidently necessary, and required by motives of interest, pride, and true poli-
cy. The Bill for the increase of one corps in the service is undergoing the scrutiny and prudent consideration of Congress; and honorable gentlemen cannot do better to consider the nakedness of our country as regards fortifications, and recom-
manded as it is by our venerable Chief Magistrate and the honorable Secretary of the War Department. The re-
"Engineers" are evidently too few in number when the object of their servicers, the extensive resources, popu-
lation, and wealth of the country is considered. When the bill for the increase of this corps shall have become a law, and fortifications from Maine to Louisiana shall have been commenced and completed, when the surplus revenue, now amounting to nearly thirty millions shall have become almost incalculable; the Army, (Arti-
illerists, Infantry, Dragons, etc.) must be increased.

Then perhaps no dire necessity may demand the services of the troops; then the fairest portion of the Union, the "garden of the South" may not become desolate and untenanted; then those who are ready and anxious to fight in the cause of their country may not be surprised and butchered in companies of a hundred without the shadow of an equal cause. But now every thing requires immediate action. Every tie of friendship, every tie of patriotism requires decisive action. But how shall we act? If the forces are withdrawn in sufficiency to strike terror in to the hearts of the Indians; if the western fron-
tier is left destitute, open to the attacks of savages; if the sea frontiers are left without a man to defend it; if every fort in the country is stripped and the troops marched to the seat of war; even then the great and prosperous "Union" could oppose the small but gallant force of six or seven thousand men, against the same number of a savage and warlike enemy! It is acknow-
ledged that such a force ought to have been at the dis-
posal of the General in Chief, in order that this "Semi-
noir war" might have been quelled at once and without delay. But if such a force had been ordered there, look at the defenceless situation of other portions of our common country. Why not at once increase the "Army the size of the people," as has been proposed to ten thousand rank and file. There are numbers of our young officers who would gladly proceed immediately to Florida; some with a zeal and patriotic courage which does honor to their names, have applied for orders to proceed immediately to the spot where the bones of our countrymen are buried and where their bodies lie hidden by the red tide of a golden savag fe. It is for the purpose of defending the common interests and the public rights in a day of peril that these officers have been educated at the public expense; it is to repay the bounty of the government, that these officers, urged by the fire of patriotism and bravery which burns like an ever burning light in the bosom of every American citizen, may be enabled, by the aid of the people, in the defence of the helpless families of Florida. But they must remain at their present posts and perform duties there which the rules of the service and military discipline demand. If they should be ordered to Florida, in what capacity could they go, unless our Army is im-
mediately increased?

ENLISTMENT OF BOYS FOR THE NAVY.

I am induced to make a few remarks on this subject, in consequence of reading an extract from the New York Herald, in the New York Chronicle of Oct. 16th, and more especially, as I consider those who are so earnest in recommending the enlistment of a greater number of boys for the Navy, — friends to the ser-
vice.

I cheerfully undertake the task of endeavouring to explain to them the utter impracticability of doing so,
without materially diminishing its effective force. The complements of seamen, ordinary seamen, &c., occupy at the room that can be allotted to them on board of our vessels of war; and if a greater number of boys were sent to sea, the discipline would not enable the boys in their navy as we do; (in proportion,) nor have they any Naval School for boys (except Greenwich) at the public expense; and none are, I believe, admitted into it, except the orphan children of public servants; it thereby appears that the object is to provide for such boys as are of present all, and then in order to be in- duced to her coast trade, and law respecting appren- tices, for her seamen; and was a similar law put in force in our country, we would in a few years have native sea- men enough to conduct our increasing commerce, and main our vessels of war to protect it.

The editor of the New York Herald in his zeal for the navy, carries a good thing rather too far, by recom- mendating a hundred of the graceless scamps, to be found about the streets in N. Y. for enlistment in every vessel of the service. I would be pleased to know whether the merchants of New York would be willing to trust their property to such persons, or whether other methods of discase employing in their own vessels. It would cer- tainly be a good plan to clear the City, and House of Refuge, of bad boys; but for my life, I cannot see how the navy would be benefitted by its adoption. The Naval officers and employment enough in their complic- ated duties at present; without having the additional one of correcting the morals of boys, who set paternal authority at defiance. The navy is not; (as is supposed) as asylum for every man, or boy, without a character; corporeal punishment merely occurs it: it now, and the time is not far distant when the seamen of the navy will be looked upon as men, and treated as such, and not degrading or half-breeds.

Let parents, if they have boys who wish to go to sea, apply at the Rendezvous, when they are open, and they will get them enlisted; but I have known in the very city of New York when wanted boys, that we were obliged to send to the House of Refuge for them.

Perhaps it is not known to an average, we take 200 green hands into the service annually. I should sup- pose, for the size of our navy, this was pretty fair. Added to this economy is a primary consideration, as far as regards naval matters; and the limited appropri- ations made by Congress for its support do not leave it in the power of carrying on the most simple or tho- nocratic schemes into practice, even if lie were disposed to do so; and the yearly pay and rations for one hundred boys at $27,200 more. When these all things are duly con- sidered, every one will acknowledge, that the boys that are employed in the navy at present (which is one to every two guns the vessel mounts) are as many as can be useful; but even allowing that a greater number were to be shipped, it would require much longer than three years to make them seamen, "Orders are already made," and a mechanic may serve 5, 6 or 7 years and be master of his trade, but of a sail- or it may be said, that he never thoroughly learns his.

The seamen of our navy have to serve eight and ten years before they are so rated, and the petty officers from fifteen to twenty-five years. It appears that the editor has overlooked the small matter of deeper interest to the service than he is proba- bly aware of—namely, what is to be done with those men comprising the present school? could his very able proposition be acceded to, and carried into effect, would not those men who have suffered and served through the period of a captain and master, be left to the incertitude of those meritorious youths he is so anxious to provide for. In the course of a few years they (by the editor's calculation) must be necessarily driven from their em- ploy in our navy to make way for the regenerated imp's of the poor and work house, and to seek their bread in a land of strangers, far from the places that have so greatly defined a time too soon worth made the man,—and for what reason? to prove to an all admir- ing world the gratitude of the American republic? Has not the present system of manning our navy been as productive of chivalric bravery, honor, and deeds of no- bile during, as ever graced the annals of a nation? Will they then depart from a custom that has at all times, since the foundation of our infant republic, been found efficient? No—if schools are to be established, let it be on the bosom of the ocean; there is the best academy for seamen—and those youngsters, whom it is necessary to carry to sea to complete the complement of the crews, at least, will be brought out of the danger to which they are exposed by the time they reach the age of relaxation from duty, by a competent master, an insight into the theoretical part of their destined profession,—and it is well known that the practical part of their educa- tion is never neglected on board an American man of war. It is an established rule, on board our ships, to mark the worthy and deserving for promotion, and were it not that delicacy forbids, I might lay before the editor's view, a list of as noble commanders, and other offi- cers, in our navy, as ever graced a quarter deck, and who did not make their way through the School of Re- form to their well meritsted honors; but manfully wrought their way through the harshest and most severe temper, to command a ship, but in case of emergency to work one and handle a martine spike.

If my plain remarks carry conviction with them, I shall be satisfied, and my object will be obtained,—if not, it is all one to

BARNEY.

The Admiralty have ordered an addition to be made to the demonstration ships at this port, and the Impregnable, 74; Donegal, 78; Kent, 73; and Stag, 46, have been brought down the harbour to lie in a fit state for commissioning, if wanted. These, with the four sail of the line, viz:—Impregnable, 104; Talavera, 74; Middlen, 74; and Cornwallis, 74, brought forward some time since, will compose a strong force, which may be speedily sent to sea in case of need.—Devonport Telegraph.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WASHINGTON'S DAY IN THE MORNING.

[Tune "Patriot's Day."]

When Oppression's vile power assumed the command,
And freedom was destined for Slavery's chain,
Then genius did drop with her bays in her hand,
And Beauty sat weeping and scorning.

'Tis then heaven's rays illuminated the sky,
It gildeth the heart, and it dazzled the eye,
It vanquished the tear, and it conquer'd the sigh.
On Washington's day in the morning.

For O! that fam'd morning, remember'd must be,
That gave to our country, this child of renown,
Whose manhood was glorious, distinguished and free,
All gallantry ever adorning.

Let the sons of Columbia forever proclaim,
And daughters of Freedom all join in the theme,
And children lay out his heroic name,
On Washington's day in the morning.

All countries and nations at present that know'st,
His name have re eco'd with praise and delight,
In wisdom and valor his precepts have shone,
The feters of Slavery scorning.
So now hand in hand, let us jovially twine,
Sing harmonic verses at Liberty's shrine.
While over our heads the Star banner with shine
On Washington's day in the morning.

FORT MCHENRY, MARY.

J. R. McC.
THE SOLDIER'S DIRGE.

By Lieut. G. W. Patten, U. S. A.

"Toll not the bell of death for me,
When I am dead."

Felix Alvez.

Oh! toll not the bell,
When I am gone;
Let not a bugle swell,
The mournful tale to tell.
But let the drum,
With hollow roll,
Toll when the angels come
To take my soul;
And let the banner borne before me,
Wave in azure glory o'er me,
When I am gone.

Oh! shed no tear,
When I am gone;
Unmanly 'tis to hear
Sobs at a soldier's bier.
But let the peal,
Solemn and slow,
From minute gun reveal,
That I am low.
And with no costly pomp deride me,
But lean on arms rever's'd beside me,
When I am gone.

To the editor of the Savannah Georgian.

Dear Sir:—I hope you will find room for the enclosed beautiful lines from the pen of Miss Mary E. Lee, of Charleston, which appeared in the last Southern Rose. They breathe the genuine spirit of poetry. Miss Lee is the author of "the Lone Star," &c. in the Southern Literary Journal, and a constant contributor to the Rose Bud, under the signature of M. E. L. The last number of the New York Mirror, in speaking of M. E. L. says, "At some future time we will offer evidence to our readers that we do not over-rate this young lady in predicting for her, if she proceeds as she begun, great eminence."

T. From the Southern Rose.

THE BRAVE VOLUNTEERS.

A voice from the South tells a sad mournful story,
Of ruin and carnage, and war's dread alarms,
And the Angel of Freedom moves by in her glory,
And summons Columbia's proud patriots to arms!—

Not in vain does she call, for the pure flame is gushing,
Like the sun when it breaks through the morning's mist,
And the light of true courage is joyously flashing [tears],
The unclouded brows of the brave Volunteers.

Think not that they part, without feelings of sorrow,
From friends that are nearest and dearest on earth,
Oh! no, but they trust from the future to borrow
Some meed of high valour to double their worth:
Each bright, sunny spot of their childhood seems pleasant,
And warms them over its hearth-stone years,
But affection itself cannot weaken at present
The chivalrous truth of the brave Volunteers.

Each father looks proud, and each mother surrenders
With kisses and blessings the son that she bore,
While with quick kindling ardor each fond sister tenders
The well burnished weapon, thus struggles once more,
To hide the foul traitors of grief that still gather,
And burst in her bosom its torturing fears,
For who sadness would not a thousand times rather
Give all than dishonor the brave Volunteers?

For their country they strike: and a fair constellation
Of beauty looks on as they mount the sea-car.
While there comes, like the cry of a union-bound nation,
From the land of their sires a parting kurrah!
They go, but amid that wild shout of commotion,
That like music unrivall'd bursts full on their ears,
What heart does not swell with the voice of devotion,
"God prosper the cause of our brave Volunteers!"

M. E. L.

Charleston, S. C.

WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

Correction.—The poetical article in our last number, entitled the Sioux Mother, should have been credited to the Baltimore Athenaeum, a highly interesting and well conducted paper.

Owing to the large quantity of original matter, accumulating upon our hands, we have placed several communications in the first part of this day's paper.

Leave of absence for three months has been granted to all the officers attached to the U. S. ship Delaware to take effect as soon as their services can be dispensed with on board; and also, for the same period, to all those who came passengers in her.

The funeral of Miss Patterson took place at Norfolk, on Friday.

The ship John Taylor sailed from New York, on the 16th inst. for Savannah, having on board 96 recruits for the U. S. army in Florida.

The steamer Merchant, from New Orleans bound to Tampa Bay, with officers and troops on board, put into Pensacola on the 6th inst. for wood and water.

Major Gen. Gaines and suite arrived at Pensacola, on the 6th inst. in the steamboat Watchman, on the way to Tampa. The W. had on board 250 troops. Gen. G. was accompanied by Captain Hitchcock and First Lt. G. A. McCall.

Brigadier General Eustis and suite, accompanied by Captain Canfield and Lieut. Temple, (Aids to Major General Scott,) with Captain Van Ness's Company, (H 1st Artillery) left Charleston on the 12th inst. in the Steamer Dolphin for St. Augustine.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Feb. 22.—Capt. H. W. Fitzhugh, 2d Art'y. Fuller's Lieut. A. Beckley, 4th Art'y. do

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor,—When the readers of a Public Journal disapprove the opinions of its editor—and in the present condition of the our American Press, the thing is not unfrequent—I see no reason why such dissent should not be unhesitatingly expressed.

Even in the case of a party paper in politics, established to support particular men, or to sustain particular measures, though the mind of the Editor ditionises the party complexion of his paper, yet he does not present his own dogmatism to his readers as the infallible standard of opinion. Although to judge correctly is the ability of few, to think freely is the privilege of all; and the right to express honest opinions is as extensive as the right to form them. A party editor, of common liberality, would rarely decline to publish a hostile review of his own editorial writing, provided the literary execution of the criticism merited such respect. Your paper, moreover, is not sectarian; but is declared in the comprehensive and somewhat redundant professions in the leading editorial article, of the 7th of January, to be

"We wish O. P. Q. would explain the meaning of this word; we can make nothing else out of the MS. but the letters above printed.—Ed."
"neutral, impartial, candid and accessible to all"—open to all parties, influenced by none." I do not therefore anticipate that you will now recede from the judicious and liberal course of conduct which you have commenced, nor wish to prescribe what sentiments your paper shall be the means of diffusing: I therefore offer you for publication some remarks on an editorial article, which appeared in the Chronicle of the 7th of January, under the head of "Army Pay." It is presumptuous in me to protest against what is its expressions of opinion, and its insinuations of fact, and likely to be mischievous in its consequences.

In the first place, Mr. Editor, it tends to produce, so far as its influence goes, what it professes to design to obviate. I mean discord between the Army and Navy. Kindness and indulgence cannot, in my opinion, be useless to attempt to plant its seed in the bosom where it is not of native growth. Argument and reproaches are of trifling force to establish affection.

You cannot compel feeling. If, therefore, there does not exist, as you intimate, "harmony and cordiality between the members of the two services," your public declaration of the fact, though accompanied by regrets however persuasive, or arguments however convincing, of the inconvenience of such a state of feeling, will not operate to produce a better. But in truth the Army and Navy are now told for the first time, what they did never before the respect of the existence of this mutual jealousy and unkindness. (1) I trust, however, they will pass, before they take assertion or insinuation for fact. It is in itself a thing so very improbable, a thing for which it would be so very difficult to find a priori any cause, that in the absence of any fact to fortify such an assertion, we may very safely trust to general reasoning, and boldly deny it. It derives—and our personal acquaintance with the members of both Army and Navy is not so limited as to disqualify us to speak confidently—it derives no colorable support from any occurrence in the personal intercourse of the two services, nor any event in their particular careers and courtesies of private life depend, for the most part, on individual character and pecuniary ability. But whenever opportunity has permitted, in the casual meeting of the members of the two arms of our national defence, professional considerations have always quickened and extended the kindness and civilities, which as gentlemen pass between us. (3) Nor can any thing be culled from our public history to sanction the opinion I am now combating. Our action and duties are generally separate; sometimes, though unfrequently, in concert; never in conflict. It has indeed happened on some of the very rare occasions where we had feeling arguments, that parties, whose principles as officers have subsequently arisen between individual officers in appropriating their respective achievements and honors. But that must as readily have occurred, had they belonged to the same corps, and in such cases the two services have allowed the parties to the controversy to settle the precedence of good conduct and adjust the proportion of glory between them, without much interest or any participation in the dispute. It needs no very acute observation of men to know, that public sentiment may be very accurately judged from the general run of language, and the current use of epithets. Common courtesy is the rule, the admission of which will put everything in the balance, and the proportion of glory between them, without much interest or any participation in the dispute.

For the present, I merely notice it to remark the points of similitude between it and the article of the Chronicle—the evidence of time—the identity of sentiment—and the similarity of verbal expression. (5)

My objections to the order of the General are the same as those I have had occasion to protest against the article of the editor, which may be thus briefly recapitulated: if kindness subsists, the exhortation is supererogatory; if unkindness subsists, it is not mitigated by remonstrance: in both cases the injudicious counsel defeats the good it means, and works the opposite evil. In the case of the Army, I read in the Chronicle "has reason to know that the officers of the Navy will do nothing to impede the progress of the army application through Congress." Without adverting to the probable
source and authenticity of the editor's knowledge, the army will be very willing to believe the assurance; but indeed, they could never have needed any voucher to the fact. It is impossible it can be otherwise—thwildest imagination can furnish no motive for their opposition (9).

We are further told that “no notice will probably be taken of the communications which have already appeared in the Chronicle, on the subject of the “Army Pay.” This protest of impatience is a little gratuitous. If any thing false in fact, or fallacious in argument, has been urged, it may be expected to be examined. (?)

Finally, we are told that the navy must regard any allusion to their pay as “unkind and ungenerous.” (8) Does the editor of the Chronicle by commission and authority throw down the gauntlet? (9) The arguments drawn by the army claimants for increase of pay, from a comparison with navy pay, are cogent, consistent, and consistent with the most exquisitely nervous sense of propriety and delicacy. The navy thought so a year ago. The mutatis mutandis does not materially affect the principle. It is surely but a decent professional pride to be unwilling to serve for less than others. A pride too, which pervades all the employments of life down to the humblest mechanic trades. In subordinate public stations, salary is the measure of the honor of office; especially must it be so, in military services, during inactive seasons.

The editor of the Chronicle recommends that the army rest on the plea of “the inadequacy of the present pay” while he apparently rejects the important principle of political economy, that the value of labor is a comparative not a positive thing. The pay of all the European services is less than our own; but something similar is observable throughout all the modes of life; for in the overcrowded population of the old world, all labor, whether physical or intellectual, is nominally cheaper than in this country, where industry can always find the opportunity and the choice of employment. The most obvious way of proving our “pay inadequate” is by a comparison with the navy. Even should the army make no reference to the navy, Congress will make the comparison; and whenever the subject comes up before Congress, the arguments in our support will assuredly be based on that ground.

O. P. Q.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

In the foregoing communication there is a curious admixture of truisms which no one contests, a sprinkling of satire with a modicum of praise. We have had our scuffles whether we should be justified in again devoting so much space to a subject which must be uninteresting to all, save perhaps the authors of the communications themselves.

We gave so large a portion lately to a similar article, and our comments thereon, that we feel reluctant to present our readers with another chapter, to the exclusion of matter which is of more general interest.

Without any sacrifice of character for consistency or impartiality, we might deny the right of any one to catechise us for the exercise of a privilege, common to every editor—that of determining in some measure the character of the contents of the paper which he offers to public inspection. We are willing that others should be heard through the columns of the Chronicle, despite their endeavors to make us appear in the wrong. But we must brief.

(1.) If it be intended to convey the idea that we have stated the existence of mutual jealousy and unkindness between the army and navy, we deny, pointedly and unequivocally, the imputation. We have only designed to say that communications, referring to the pay of the navy, were calculated to produce jealousy and unkindness between the army and navy; and that such would be their inevitable tendency, if repeated, cannot admit of a momentary doubt. We wished to put a stop to all causes of irritation, and therefore expressed "a hope and desire that our correspondents [would] omit every allusion to, or comparison with the pay of the Navy."

Let us put a question or two, to "Subaltern" and "O. P. Q.,” and to all who are of their mind:—Who bears the censure for the insertion of such articles as have been alluded to? The writers thereof? Not they; for they are not known; they are sheltered behind their masked batteries, and can look on in safety upon the mischief they are making. No one has a right to ask for their names, so long as personalities are avoided, and they may feel themselves secure in their covert. The editor comes in for the whole censure; his judgment is impugned; his liberality condemned. If he rejects the communications, he offends the writers—if he inserts them, he offends some one class of his readers.

(2.) O. P. Q. speaks of the kindness and civilities which have passed between members of the two arms of our national defence, whenever opportunity has permitted. May such interchange of courtesies always subsist. But if an officer of the navy were aware of the fact that O. P. Q. had thrown the apple of discord among them, would he grasp his extended hand and accept his proffered hospitalities? No, he would scorn both. Yet O. P. Q. can meet, with a smile of welcome, the man whose feelings he has wounded, while himself stands securely sheltered behind his anonymous authorship.

(3.) O. P. Q. may rest assured that the harmony and cordiality between the two services is not too firmly established to withstand the frequent allusion by one to the pay of the other. We feel a perfect conviction that if many more communications of this nature had been inserted in the Chronicle, we should have lost one half of our subscribers in the navy. Even as it is now, we know not to what extent our interest may have suffered in this respect, for when a subscriber withdraws we never pretend to ask his motives, or solicit his continuance.

(4.) The order to which O. P. Q. refers we have never seen; nor did we know of its existence before he mentioned it; neither have we now any knowledge of it, other than what his communication contains.

(5.) The imagined resemblance between the order and the editorial article is entirely accidental. The editorial article, headed "Army Pay," in the Chronicle of Jan. 7, was written by the editor, without consultation, request or prompting from any quarter whatsoever; it was shown to no one, nor was it seen by any one not attached to the editor's office, until it appeared in the Chronicle. The pretended or imagined resemblance between the two, is but a repetition of the stale charge of a sinister influence—a charge as groundless as its repetition is at this time malicious. We know not what the opinion of the Commanding General of the Army may be upon the subject, never having exchanged a word with him in relation to it.

(6.) In the quotation made last week from the first article of "Subaltern," the navy was directly charged.
with "laboring to defeat the efforts the army may make" to obtain an increase of pay. We thought it probable that some officer of the navy might take upon himself to deny the allegation; but in conversation with those who had opportunities of knowing the sentiments of many others, and the general sentiments of all, we learned that the officers of the navy would not reply to the communications which might appear in the Chronicle in relation to Army Pay; we believe that, without exception, they wish success to the efforts of their "breth-" ""erm of the army to obtain an increase of pay.

(7.) We have already exposed one false statement of "Subaltern," (unintentional, we have not the slightest doubt) and the fallacious arguments founded upon that statement fall to the ground.

(8.) If O. P. Q. has any, the slightest, doubt upon this point, let him make enquiry of the first Navy Officer he meets.

(9.) We spoke neither "by commission"—*by authority"—nor by request; nor did we throw down the gauntlet.

We disclaim the remaining portions of the remarks of O. P. Q., having answered all that have any bearing on the question at issue, viz: the propriety and expediency of referring to the pay of the navy, in discussing through the columns of the Chronicle, the claims of the army to an increase of pay.

In the efforts now making to attain that object, we hope we shall not be charged with egoism, afection, or self-interest, in declaring our wishes for its early and complete success.

MEDICINE.

A writer in the National Intelligencer of Monday last remarks, when speaking of the medicine guns now in use in the Navy, that an officer of high rank in service has the utmost confidence in them, while others, of equal standing and experience, esteem them as worse than useless. The whole affair reminds us of a controversy, which we have somewhere read of, as having occurred between two rival Monasteries. A new form of exorcism had been packed off upon the one as that in use among the Jesuits, and they, without enquiring whether or not it was genuine, immediately adopted it. The pious monks of the other establishment instantly took fire at the insubordination, and stoutly maintained that the Jesuits were wrong, and that the ancient form was the only orthodox one. Ten years had this war of opinions raged with various successes on either side, when, to the astonishment of both parties, some most cunning wight luckily hit upon the simple expedient of enquiring of the College of Jesuits respecting the form they used, and was informed that it had never departed from the ancient one. Now if the present high contending parties would but adopt a similar expedient, and refer the matter to the guns, which will speak for themselves when put to the test, and appear, as yet, never to have been consulted on the subject, we have not a doubt but the controversy would be as soon terminated.

TOMPION.

The Pantaloons went to sea on Thursday. The impressions left on the minds of our community of the gentlemanly demeanour of her officers are of the most favorable kind. The sudden departure of the vessel anticipated several public manifestations of respect, which would have been shown to the gallant officers who had been on such a grand service to the nation. But Commander Corry was compelled to put to sea the day after his return from Washington. We cordially wish him and his gallant company a prosperous voyage.—Norfolk Beacon, Feb. 13.

ORIGINAL MISCELLANY.

LEGENDS OF WEST POINT.

Methinks Mr. Editor I can already see a smile lighting up your countenance at the idea of legends at West Point. Of all places in the world this is certainly the last in which one would expect to be entertained by a traditioanal tale. The principles of Vanbrugh and Corromontaigne, together with the various methods, analytical and synthetic, of demonstration philosophical, are sufficient to banish from the minds of those who are within sight or hearing of the academy all idea of things which can be measured by feet and inches or subjected to some philosophical experiment. Indeed I know from my own experience that the two first years are alone quite sufficient to unshackle every idea previously constricted, unless it be philosophically supported, and to lead to the rejection of every other which is not enough to stay times, triangles, or some other mathematical authority. So accustomed does the mind here become to demonstration, and so confirmed in the habit of inquiring into the manner of proof, that all subjects, without distinction of kind, run the risk of being subjected to the same process. I recollect a student giving hint to one of his friends occassion by saying: My dear fellow, you've got a hole in your breeches. His reply was in the usual form, "How will you prove it?" Notwithstanding all this however, a tale of by-gone days is now and then to be met with, even in the midst of our mathematical circles. And we have only to range the years of time to find ourselves among the ordinary haunts of wonders, which, though new to us, are not untold. Penetrate where we please among the Highlands; enter any solitary glen; and we find some humble mountaineer, ready to entertain us with a story of the past. Though secluded from society, and ignorant of the events which have occurred during half a century, he will recount to us with the greatest readiness, those scenes of the revolution in which he or his ancestors were disturbed in their solitude by the presence of contending foes. It is one of these tales, said to be a true one, which I now take the liberty to send you.

On the east bank of the Hudson, and opposite to West Point, is an elevated plateau, extending some distance along the river and having on its eastern border a range of high and rugged hills. From this range two projecting mountains advance to the river's bank and this range and the plateau stand on extremities. This position was one of the favourite stations of the American army. It was here, at the house of Col. Beverly Robinson, that the commanding officer of the Highlands fixed the head quarters of his command. A few guards were sufficient to give perfect security. Even a few piquets, posted advantageously in the gorges of the hills, would have been enough to stay the armies of Britain. Under such circumstances the soldiers were necessarily much at leisure; and various expedients were employed to while away the time allowed them. Every nook and corner of the Highlands was reconnoitered, every glen and cave explored, every hencoop and barn riddled, and every mountain scaled which seemed attainable by human means. There was one feat however, yet to be performed which had long been an object of ambition and of anxious consultation among them. As has been already stated, the northern barrier of their position was a mountain which rose by the river's side. Here huge blocks of granite, piled one upon another, and capped with overhanging crags of enormous size and horrid aspect, reared their heads high over the river and adjoining plain. The aspect is terrific and sublime; and the mountain is richly entitled to the appellation of Break-Neck-Hill which it bears. High among these rocks, and under the shelter of a great eagle, had fixed her aerie; and here, in a solitude of her own, she had continued year after year, to rear her young and send them forth to share her airy dominion. It was the desire of our mischievous soldiers to rob the nest of its young. Accordingly a plan was adopted and a par-
ty of adventurous spirits selected to carry it into execution. They proceeded by a circuitous route to gain the rear of the mountain; where the ascent, though difficult and dangerous, was not impracticable; and having borrowed a sufficient number of strong ropes of the farmers on the way they finally reached the summit and advanced upon the crag which overhung the object of their pursuit. Here the ropes were tied together at their extremities, and the framework of the bridge was produced was passed under the arms and fastened around the body of the individual who volunteered for the descent. The rest of the party took their proper positions and holding the rope securely in their hands they suffered their comrades to descend slowly over the crag. Continuing their descent, sometimes freely, at others interrupted by ragged projections of broken rocks, he finally passed the edge of the crag which sheltered the aerie. On giving the concerted signal to his companions his descent was stopped and he found himself suspended near the object of his pursuit. In the meantime the eagle, unnoticed by the soldiers, had been soaring high above them and observing their movements. And in proportion as the danger approached she descended in narrow circles for the defence of her offspring. The cry sent forth by the first eaglet which the soldier attempted to take from the aerie no sooner reached the mother than she plunged with all her might and fury upon the intruder. The diet of her offspring formed her food; and while suffering the painful lacerations inflicted by the talons of the eagle, his thrusts were dealt convulsively in whatever direction chance might offer. Unfortunately one of them struck the rope which sustained him and severed two of its cords. The third began immediately to untwist and our hero, whirling round and round, expected every moment that it would give way and precipitate him among the jagged rocks below. These at the distance of two or three hundred feet beneath him gave him the horrid assurance that he would be broken and rent in pieces. A shriek of terror notified his companions of his danger and the bird darted rapidly onwards. On arriving at the very edge of the uppermost crag, and while he was yet half suspended over it, the rope gave way. A shudder of horror ran through every frame. But fortune designed to save him. At this very spot a dwarf pine had struck its roots deeply among the crevices of the rock, and leaning over the cliff, presented its trunk to his approach. Hewas thus preserved; and a moment after was extricated from his dangerous situation to the no small relief of himself and his companions. The effect produced upon the individual however was no less remarkable than the singular good fortune by which he was saved. Though he had bravely stood on many a field of battle, and was renowned for his adventurous daring, yet, so soon as he was taken from the pine and the convulsive effort by which he had clung to it had subsided, he sunk upon the ground, exhausted by exertion and stumped by terror. Within twenty-four hours his hair had changed its colour; and instead of its original black, it assumed the snowy whiteness of a man of eighty years. His stupidity continued many days but finally left him by degrees.

For a long time after hearing the above story I could not believe it, on account of the remarkable change said to have taken place in the colour of the hair, which I did not believe to be possible. But from what I have since learned it appears that this curious physiological fact has been established. And that not only terror but some of the other strong passions have been known to produce a similar effect. A French gentleman, of whom I am indebted to inform me, that one or two of the kind once came under his observation. It was that of a French actor, who was so terrified in passing over a bridge which was suspended across a chasm between two mountains in France, that in two or three days his hair became perfectly white.

HABITATOR MONTIUM.

WEST POINT, Feb. 9th, 1866.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEMINOLE WAR.

Col. James Gadsden has been appointed Quartermaster General of the Florida Militia, an office which we have no doubt he will fill with credit to himself and usefulness to the country, in the present critical juncture of our affairs.—Tallahassee Floridian.

MAJOR DADE.—A new county has been organized by our Legislative Council, embracing the country bordering on New River, and including Indian Key, to be called Dade County, in honor of the lamented Major Dade.—Ibid.

Letters from St. Augustine state that a Lient. Ward of the Volunteers, attached to General Clinch's command, had mutinied, and threatening to shoot his Commanding Officer, Col. Parish, was immediately shot dead by the latter. Col. Parish had been tried by a Court Martial. The consequence of this unfortunate occurrence was, that all the volunteers had left General Clinch, leaving him only his five companies of regulars and he had at that time received no reinforcements.

Capt. Porter, with the company of U.S. Troops under his command, left St. Augustine for Bulow's, on the 9th inst. and the two companies of regulars from North Carolina and last from this place, were shortly to depart for Cup King Creek, via Jacksonville.—Charleston paper.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15th.—Col. Bankhead left this city yesterday, in the steam packet Florida for Picotela.

The steamboat Dolphin touched here on Saturday last on her way from Charleston for Florida. She has on board, Brigadier General Eustis, Capt. Van Ness, Capt. Canfield, Lieuts. Temple, Prentiss, Pettes, Allen and Betts, and Assistant Surgeon Berry, all of the Army, with Capt. V's company H, of 1st Artillery, from Fort Moultrie. The Dolphin departed the same day for St. Augustine.—Georgian.

Gen. Scott was still in Savannah on the 16th, but would depart for Picotela in the Dolphin, which boat was daily expected.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 15th.—Indian Depredations.—The whole of the country south of St. Augustine, has been laid waste during the past week, and not a building of any value left standing. There is not a single house remaining between this city and Cape Florida, a distance of 200 miles, all, all have been burnt to the ground.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9th.—On Friday, three hundred U.S. troops and volunteers embarked on board the steamer David Brown, for Florida. The officers were, Lt. Colonel Twiggs, commanding. Majors Sands and Leear, Lieutenant Buchanan and Scott, and Assistant Surgeon Leavenworth.—True American.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19th.—Military Movement.—We understand that the detachment of U.S. Dragoons ordered from this recruiting depot to Florida, embarked last Thursday on board the ship Wharton at Savannah, where they will probably be provided with horses. The detachment consists of nearly one hundred men, under the command of Captain Wharton, who has with him Lieutenants Simonton, Wheeler, and Beall. They have been detained for some time past, waiting for their arms and camp equipage. The soldiers are a fine set of fellows, of the character of their officers is a sufficient guaranty for their efficiency in the field.—Courier and Enquirer.

A melancholy suicide occurred on Saturday evening, 18th inst, at the Washington Hotel, New York. Mr. S. R. Allston, aged 35, late of the 4th regiment, U.S.
The Army. The Army—The news of a few days since of the situation of our Army, by the Hon. Mr. Tipton, of the U.S. Senate, presents to the country a more correct view, and a more detailed account of our little force, than has been given to Congress for a long, long time. Our whole sea-board, from Portsmouth, N.H., to New Orleans, (with the exception of Florida,) is garrisoned by 19 or 18 companies of Artillery, averaging from 45 to 50 rank and file, to at least 25 or 30 Forts. The troops which have been ordered to Florida—in consequence of the smallness of our force—have been drawn (some of them) 1290, 1600 miles. Three companies have just left for the vicinity of Washington, on the Potomac, from Annapolis. Had our army been as strong as the increase of our population and the extent of our frontiers demanded, no blood would have been shed by Black Hawk's companions,—many widows would have spared the agony which they now suffer from the butchers of the Seminoles or the Cherokees, if we should not have to regret the loss of so many of our noble comrades by the treachery of those savages. What immense losses would be saved to individuals, and what immense sums of money would the Government have saved. Mr. Tipton deserves the thanks of the Army, and of the whole country, for bringing the subject home, at once to the attention of Congress. Almost nowhere, in these times, have those who have been the most active in the public service been more timid in their language, than in the risks they have been afraid to take for the safety of their country.

I beg leave, respectfully, in addition to Mr. T's remarks, to say, that he has viewed the subject of increase, properly, viz: in the rank and file. In 1821 the Army was reduced, but the number of company officers retained to the full or war establishment. We have 4 Regiments of Artillery, 9 companies each, consisting of 50 rank and file. We have also 11 companies to add to another regiment; thus having 4 Regiments, each of ten companies, they be increased to 100 rank and file, and thus give us for the Artillery 4,000, with only an addition of 35 officers. The infantry to be increased from 50 to 60 rank and file, and instead of 7 Regiments of Infantry, 5000 rank and file, instead of the present number, 3640, with an addition of the officers of a regiment, viz: 83.

I consider the talk of a Standing Army in this country being dangerous, as visionary as any scheme can possibly be. There are our supplies, pay, ammunition, in short every thing we get from, if Congress do not expound it? No, Messrs. Editors. I flatter myself that blood is a purely Republican flows through the veins of our officers as through those of any profession in this country, and there is as little danger of their proving recreant as the Representatives themselves. As to the 2d Resolution of Mr. Tipton, the Military Committee have the facts before them, and if open to conviction, it can be proved to them in a few minutes, that almost all the grades in the Army are not paid sufficiently. Clerks in most of the military bureaus in Washington receive more pay than 2d Lieutenants—and many of these very clerks have been employed for a short time since Surgeons have been selected for them. From our situation in life, we are obliged to expend much money in equipping ourselves to appear as officers should do on parade and in society; and after passing our lives in our country's service, from youth to age, we are at last compelled to close our eyes in death with the reflection that after all our toil and exposure, we are compelled to leave our families destitute, to struggle through life without even so much as a pitiful pension to look forward to. The above remarks are presented to you, hoping that Mr. Tipton's resolution will be thoroughly and without delay acted upon, for our country was well provided and well maintained, to meet the exigencies required by an increase of fortifications and extended frontier.

A FRIEND TO THE ARMY.

Extracts from a communication of Commodore A. J. Dallas, commanding United States squadron in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated.

U.S. Frigate Constellation, Key West, February 5, 1836.

Sir:—In my communication, No. 17, of the 3d of February last, I had the honor to report to you the renewal of the Light at Cape Florida, and enclosed to you the report of Lieutenant Bach, who had charge of the expedition, since which I am most happy to say, that the sea officers and scamen sent in charge of the vessel taking the marines to the relief of the military at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, have returned all well, having left the detachment of marines from this ship and the St. Louis there.

From a letter received from Major Belton, commanding at that post, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, you will perceive that the force arrived most opportune.

There being so immediate danger to be apprehended for the safety of this, or the adjoining Keys, I shall leave here to-morrow morning, accompanied by the St. Louis, for Pensacola.

The Vandallia is now at Tampa Bay, with orders to co-operate with, and assist, as far as possible, the movements and objects of the troops in that vicinity.

I have the honor, &c.

A. J. DALLAS.

Hon. MARION DICKERSON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C.

FORT BROOKE, TAMPA BAY, Feb. 1, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, handed me by Lieutenant Waldron of the Marine corps.

Pursuant to your instructions, Lieut. Waldron, and his effective detachment, joined this garrison on the 22d ultimo, and has been considered so important a part of the defence as to make it necessary for them to remain, if it should meet your concurrence, until the reinforcements from New Orleans reach this place, which, if I am rightly informed, may be about the tenth instant.

But, sir, on the part of my comrades of this garrison, allow me to present to you my deep felt acknowledgments for the patriotic act of your kind feeling. I shall with the most unflinching; and martial barbarians our nation had ever struggled with, without retreat or negotiation in reserve, had tested our constancy, and daily and nightly, for weeks, every moment we expected to revenge our murdered brethren; under such circumstances, our emotion is to thank you in a tone and manner worthy of your efforts, and our responsibility to preserve this post at all hazards. I have, the honor &c.

Capt. 2d Reg't Art'y, Com'g.

To Com. Dallas, Com'g &c., &c. Frigate Constellation.

The following resolution has been passed by the Corporation of Georgetown, D. C., and was approved by the Mayor of that town on the 11th inst.

A RESOLUTION expressive of the thanks of the Corporation to Messrs. Turnbull and Ewing, United States Engineers.

Resolved by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the Corporation of Georgetown, That the Commissioners for improving the channel of the river below the town, be, and they are hereby requested to convey to Capt. Turnbull and Lieut. Ewing, United States Engineers, all thanks of this Corporation for the prompt and able manner with which their services as engineers, have been afforded to the work (now so happily and nearly completed) of deepening the channel of the Potomac below Georgetown.
In the House of Assembly of the State of New York, on the 12th inst.

"Mr. Wetmore offered the following resolution:

'Resolved, That the committee on the militia and the public defense be instructed to inquire into the facts connected with the death of Lieutenant DuBois Turner, of the U.S. Navy, from the vote of the legislature of this state, for the presentation of swords to each of the officers engaged in achieving the victory of Lake Erie; as were secured in the state of New York; and that the committee report to this house whether in their opinion, it is not due alike to Capt. Turner, and to a proper sense of public justice, (if it shall appear that any wrong has been done on that officer,) that the necessary measures should be adopted to repair the injury."

The New York Commercial Advertiser adds:

From the remarks of Mr. Wetmore, made on introducing the resolution, it appears that Lieutenant (now Capt.) Turner, was the officer third in rank, at the battle of Lake Erie—that he was specially noticed in the dispatches of Commodore Perry, as having brought his ship gallantly into action, &c. The Legislatures of New-York and New-Island voted swords to all officers killed in that battle, from each of their own states respectively; but the name of Lieutenant Turner was omitted by the legislature of New-York, from a supposition that he was a native of Rhode-Island—and rice versa. The fact, however, is, that Lieutenant T. is a native of Staten Island, in this state.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

A HAUNTED SHIP.

A TRUE STORY—AS FAR AS IT GOES.

By Washington Irving.

The world abounds with ghost-stories, but it is exceedingly difficult to get them at first-hand—that is to say, from persons who have actually seen the ghosts: this may be the reason why they have fallen into some discredit with the dubious. I once, however, heard a story of the kind from one who claimed an acquaintance of being an eye-witness, and who believed in it most honestly.—He was a worthy captain of the sea—a native either of Nantucket or Martha's Vineyard, I forget which—any rate, of a place noted for its breed of hardy mariners. I met with him in the ancient city of Seville, having anchored his brig in the Guadalquivir, in the course of a winter voyage. Our conversation one day turned upon the wonders and adventures of the sea—when he informed me that, among his multifarious cruises, he had once made a voyage on board a haunted ship. It was a vessel that had been met with drifting, half-dismantled, and with flagging sails, about the sea near the Gulf of Florida, between the mainland and the Bahama banks. Those who boarded her found her without a living soul on board—the hatchways were broken open—the cargo had been rifled—the decks fore and aft were covered with blood—the shrouds and rigging were smeared with the same, as if some marauding beings had been there and clung to them. It was evident that the ship had been plundered by pirates, and, to all appearance, the crew had been murdered and thrown overboard.

The ship was taken possession of by the finders, and brought to Boston, in New England; but the sailors who navigated her to port declared they would not make such another voyage for all the wealth of Peru. They had been harassed the whole way by the ghosts of the murdered crew; who at night would come up out of the companion way and the forecastle, run up the shrouds, station themselves on the yards, and shoot at the mast-heads, and at all the usual duties of the ship. As no harm had resulted from this ghostly seamanship, the story was treated lightly, and the vessel fitted out for another voyage; but when ready for sea, no sailors could be got to embark in her. She lay for some time in Boston harbor, regarded by the superstitious seamen as a falsed ship, and there she might have rotted had not the worthy captain who related to me the story, undertaken to command her. He succeeded in getting some hardy ters who stood less in awe of ghosts, to accompany him, and his brother-in-law sailed with him as chief-mate.

When they had got fairly to sea, the hobgoblin crew began to play their pranks. At night there would be the deuce to play in the hold; such racketing and rumbling, as if the whole cargo was overhauled; bales tumbled about, and boxes broken open; and sometimes it seemed as if all the ballast was shifted from side to side. All this was heard with dismay by the sailors; but even of a night, and wherever he appeared, he was a very sagacious man, was exceedingly troubled at it. As to the captain himself, he honestly confessed to me that he never saw nor heard anything; but that he slept soundly, and when once asleep, was hard to be awakened.

Notwithstanding all these ghostly vagaries, the ship arrived safe at the destined end of her voyage, which was one of the South American rivers under the line. The captain proposed to go, in his boat, to a town some distance up the river, leaving his ship in charge of his brother-in-law. The latter said he would anchor her quietly, and proceed up the river in the boat. He got on shore at night, and yet be at hand to keep guard upon her; but that nothing should tempt him to sleep on board. The crew all swore the same. The captain could not reasonably object to such an arrangement; so the ship was anchored opposite to the island, and the captain embarked on his expedition.

For a time all went well; the brother-in-law and his sagacious comrades regularly abandoned the ship at night fall, and slept on shore; the ghosts then took command, and the ship remained as quietly at anchor as though she had been manned by living bodies instead of hobgoblin sprites. One night, however, the captain—his brother-in-law was awakened by a tremendous storm. He hastened to the shore. The sea was lashed up in foaming and roaring surges; the rain came down in torrents—the lightning flashed—the thunder bellowed. It was one of those sudden tempests only known at the tropics. The captain's brother-in-law cast a rueful look at the poor forlorn and libertieship. He saw numbers of uncouth beings about her, who were only to be described by the flashes of lightning, or by pale fires that glided about the rigging; he heard occasionally the piping of a boatswain's whistle, or the bellowing of a hoarse voice through a speaking trumpet. The ghosts were represented to save the captain, but it was too late; he is sometimes an overmatch for ghosts, or goblin, or even the himself. In a word, the ship parted her cables, drove before the wind—stranded on the rocks, and there she laid her bones.

When the captain returned from his expedition up the river, he found his late gallant vessel a mere hulk, and received this wonderful account from his sagacious brother-in-law. Whether the wreck continued to be haunted or not, he could not inform me; and I forgot to ask whether the owners recovered any thing from the underwriters, who rarely insure against accidents from ghosts.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The democracy of, 98 protested against a large standing army and navy, on the ground that it was a heavy and unnecessary tax on the people, but more especially, it strengthened the executive power, and might be used to erect a military tyranny on the government. It was not contended that a large standing army and navy might be the cause of provoking quarrels with foreign nations, and interrupt that peace and tranquility so essential to the prosperity of a young and promising country. The Study democracy of those days were jealous of power. They held that vigilance, strict and constant vigilance, was
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

essential to public safety—that accountability to the people, on the part of public servants, was an imperious duty, and that men and money might be abused, and converted to purposes of ambition. The times have changed, and the policy of former times must also change. It is no longer the naval and military power of the nation that is to be apprehended—it is the accumulation of national wealth, and increase of patronage connected with the Executive branch of the Government, that is formidable alarming—hence the Emperor asks for a cabinet of military officers, for national objects, whenever it overflows. Besides the measures of defence for the government of five millions of people, just emerging from the chaos and irritation of a revolutionary war, are essentially different from those required for thirteen millions of people, twenty-six states, an extensive, open public sea as the Communication, and a trade and commerce which cover the ocean—the great rivers and the inlets of nearly all the world. Our army and navy require increase, considerable increase. We do not refer to any supposition of a war with France; that question is settled. We allude to the permanent force of the country. Our army for our extent of territory, for the protection of our frontiers, and to mass our fortifications, should at no time be less than ten thousand men, exclusive of officers, with all the necessary equipment. Our navy to guard our trade on the coast, in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and Chinese Seas, for harbor duty and to foster a school for seamen and officers, should consist of ten sail of the line, twenty frigates, twenty sloops of war, and an equal number of gun brigs and schooners, together with steam batteries for harbor defence; and the present is a fit and suitable occasion to provide a force of this extent by specific appropriations and judicious arrangements. New York Star.

OLD CONTINENTAL.—Amongst a parcel of records there was found the other day the following memorandum, which is sufficiently curious to induce us to preserve it in print. We have published it verbatim, in toto; although not very perfectly intelligible. Uniform for the Officers of ye Boston Brig, by Order of the Coll: Apr 29, 1772.

Hat. Gold Lace the Size and Cock like one at Mr Jennings.

Wig. Two curls (curl'd) like one at Mr. Carpen-
ter's Coll:.

Coat. Scarlet Fac'd of the same, Lin'd with white.

A plain Double Wash'd yellow Button—Holes, bound with gold, Prussian Binding like the Majors.

Waiscoat. White Cloth—hoses bound with gold, Prussian binding on each Breast as low as the Pocket Front, and same lines, and same binding on the Breaches.

White and Plain without Lace.

Stocking. White and No Spatter Dashes.

Bash and Gorget. Black Ribbon about the Neck. United States Gazette.

The above appears to be a naval uniform. We have seen one that was made for an American gentleman in Paris, at the time the American revolution broke out. It was for the rank of Lieutenant, and for taste and elegance certainly equalled any thing in the world. The dress sword and the white vest and breeches were particularly neat. N. Y. Star.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

A PROCESSION OF THE EMPORER JOSEPH II. This march was very fond of adventures inigo, and oftentimes met with many amusing enough. Before the French Revolution, when Belgium was under his sway, he would frequently repair to Brussels, and take up his abode at the palace of Leeken, in the neighborhood of the city. One day he was driving himself in a small coach on the road to Brussels, attended only by one servant out of livery, and attired as plainly as possible, when it began to rain rather heavily. He had not proceeded far when he overtook an old soldier of one of the invalid regiments, who stopped on the road as though he wished to accost him. The Emperor drew up, and the soldier, after many apologies, begged to be allowed a seat in the carriage. "I am one of my Majesty's Braves, and at the private cost of his Majesty; so you see, since I am bound to be careful of my uniform, which the cover of your carriage will shelter." "Jump in, my brave fellow," said the Emperor, "we will take care of your uniform." After he was seated by his side, the Emperor asked him if he had been on the road that morning. "Oh," said the old man, "I have had such a treat; I have been to breakfast with one of the Emperor's gamekeepers; and he smashed his lips at the recollection. "What have you eaten there that was so very good?" asked his Majesty. "Guess!—How can I tell?—perhaps some fried fish?—Better than that; try again." "A bit of roast veal." "Better than that; try again." "Ah, I can't guess any more," said Joseph. "A pheasant, my worthy sir; a pheasant!" said the veteran, "taken from his Majesty's own preserve. What think you of that for a breakfast?" "Why, said the Emperor, "if it were taken from the royal preserve, it must be good."

As they approached the town, the Emperor asked his companion where he would like to be set down. "Ah, Sir, you are too good, said the old man, 'any where will suit me.' "No, no! where do you live?" inquired the Emperor. The veteran then told him, and asked the Emperor if he had to thank him. The Emperor replied, "Well," said his Majesty— "Why, I should say that you were a military man; perhaps a lieutenant," hazarded the veteran. "Better than that; guess again." "A captain?" "Better than that; guess again." "The devil! ejaculated the old man, in a very small voice, and making himself into the smallest possible compass; then you must be a general, or, perhaps, even a field marshal!" "Better than that; guess again." "My God!" said the soldier, trembling from head to foot, 'you are the Emperor himself! The carriage was too small to allow him to go on his knees, but he prostrated himself in order to follow him to get out. 'What?' said the Emperor, 'you have eaten my pheasant, and now you want to get rid of me as quick as you can. No, no, you do not part with me till you get to your very door,' and there the Emperor put the old soldier down.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin died with the king at Brighton on the 29th of November; being 74 years of age and suffering much from gout, he was wheeled to the royal table in a 'guilty chair.'

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.—Mr. P. Cunningham, surgeon, R. N., has lately made the following interesting discovery of electric conductors being to a certain extent, also magnetic conductors, and of non-electric conductors being non-magnetic conductors, thereby adding another powerful proof to the many already existing of the identity of the electric and magnetic bodies. The above result was obtained by placing two copper wires perpendicularly, connecting the poles of a galvanic battery, pieces of steel cut off from a united end to end by brass solder, or simply retained in close contact in the above position by a copper tube, fitting tightly round the point of junction, each needle being found on removal from the helix to be a perfect magnet with two poles, the same as if it had been constructed in the usual way, by only one.
of the mariner's needle; even soft iron which under other circumstances loses its polarity as soon as the magnet is removed, retains it when united in pieces as above. Mr. Cunningham has also constructed a magnetic needle, the ends of which point East and West by magnetising it transversely instead of longitudinally; being led to attempt this by the accounts of ships struck by lightning, having their needles changed to point East instead of West, which he concluded could only be effected by a transference of the polarity from their ends to their sides.

A SAILOR'S CLASSICALITY.—"Ah! I thought we should come to it at last," said Ben. 'Young eyes are soon dazzled by female beauty, and then away their hearts are whirled into the eddies and races between the Sily and Cribdish of love; and then they found amongst the Syringes, who will not so much as throw them a coil of their long hair to hold on by to keep them from sinking.' 'Well done, Ben!' exclaimed the Lieutenant, after indulging in a hearty laugh; 'why you are quite poetical. Pray, where did you learn any thing of Scylla and Charybdis?' 'Why, Mr. Hamilton,' answered the veteran, with solemnity, 'the counsel of gray hairs is not to be despised; and respecting them there places, our parson—it was when I was a boy in the old Billy-roughen, up the Mediterranean—our parson used to compare the temptations of the world to the whirlpools of Messina and that way; and he told us the rocks on each side were the Sily and Cribdish of the ancients. And then he used to spin a long yarn about loose women, whom he declared were like the beautiful Syringes that floated on the green sea like a cork, but which it takes to be maimaidle; and they sung 'Tom Tough,' and 'Poor Tom Bowline,' and other like songs, with so much sweetness that they 'ticed men to destruction.'—Land and Sea Tales.

Mr. Grayson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill: Jan. 28.

A BILL
To establish a Navy Yard in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to select and purchase a site for a navy yard and depot in the port of Charleston, South Carolina, and to erect such buildings and make such improvements thereon as he may judge necessary for the accommodation and supply of the U. States vessels of war in that quarter, and for the construction and repair of sloops of war and smaller vessels, or for the building and refitting of such vessels in that port in any other manner, as he may think expedient it; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for such purposes, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

ARMY

Feb. 23.—Major J. Ellis, 1st Inf., assigned to the duties of Superintendent of the recruiting service in the Western Department.

Asst. Surgeon McDougall, now at Cincinnati, directed to repair to Jefferson Barracks, for duty.

Sgt. R. Waters, under command of Capt. D. S. Herring, 3rd Artillery, sailed from New York, on the 14th inst., for Savannah, destined thence to Florida. Lieut. B. Poole, 3rd Artillery, and A. C. Humphreys, 3rd Artillery, accompanied this detachment.

NAVY

From the Norfolk Beacon, Feb. 17.

ARRIVAL OF THE DELAWARE. The U. S. ship Delaware, Capt. Patterson, arrived in Hampton Roads, yesterday morning, from the Mediterranean, last from St. Thomas.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Commodore.—Daniel T. Patterson.

Captain.—J. H. N. Olson.


Purser.—Francis A. A. Thornton—Surgeon, William Turk; Acting Medical Master, Wm. S. Young, 1st, Overton Carr, 2d; Commodore's Sec'y, Henry J. Handy; Chaplain, George Jones—Asst. Surgeons, Robert M. Baitzer, N. C. Baradine.


MARINE OFFICERS.

Captain—John Harris.

Lieutenants—Wm. E. Stark, Wm. Lang.

PASSENGERS.

Officers from the different Vessels of the Mediterranean Squadron.

FRIGATE CONSTITUTION—Midshipman Charles Hunter.


SLOOP JOHN ADAMS—Acting Lieut., Lewis G. Keith—Captain's Clerk, William B. Creecy—Carpenter, Eliza Ellis—Professor of Languages, Lewis Beaucakiewicz.


EXTRA PASSENGERS.

Mrs. George Ann Patterson, Miss Harriet Patterson, Miss Eliza Patterson, Miss George Ann Patterson.

Mr. Andrew Ritchie of Boston, Mr. Gambardella of Naples.

The Delaware sailed from Mahon the 19th Nov.; touched at Gibraltar and sailed thence 12th Dec'r.; put into St. Thomas and left there 21st January—experienced very severe weather on the coast.

Miss Harriet L. Patterson, eldest daughter of Capt. Daniel T. Patterson, aged 23 years, died on board the Delaware, on Monday night last, after a long illness.

The Delaware was towed up from Hampton Roads on Thursday, and anchored off the Naval Hospital.

The U. S. Schooner Boxer, Lt. Com'd'g, H. N. Page, was at Callao, on the 14th Nov.

MARRIAGE.

In Alexandria, on Tuesday evening, 16th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Johnston, LAURiston B. Hardin, Esq., Register of the Navy, (late of North Carolina,) to Miss ANNA M. H. HOXE, daughter of Bernard Hove, Esq.

DEATHS.

At his residence, near the Navy Yard, in this city, the 18th inst., TIMOTHY WINN, Esq.; Purser in the Navy of the United States.

In New York, on the 14th inst., Captain ANDREW McINTIRE, formerly of the U. S. Army.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

In Duxbury, Mass., ISAAC DREW, 90; SERAFIN GLASS, 91; WILLIAM WINSO, 92; JOHN BARTON, 80. Barton was one of the life guards of Gen. Washington.

In Portsmouth, R. I., on the 17th inst. Capt. Gideon Gir-rod, in the 76th year of his age.
SURVEY OF THE COAST.

Fourth report of F. R. Hassler, as superintendent of the survey of the coast, upon the operations performed in that work between the months of May and December, 1885; with an estimate of the appropriation required for the next year's work.

1. My report of last May has shown how much has been prepared by the primary and secondary triangulations of the preceding year; the works of 1881, and all the works connected with them; and how these have been furnished with the most essential element of an accurate base line.

2. The map of assemblage joined to my last report shows that near 50 maps were prepared, to be executed last summer, if the appropriation had allowed to carry on the topographical works with the activity which I had contemplated, and which it would have been most economical to make immediately.

3. My report also stated the different direction which I was compelled to give to the work under the circumstances which I have here detailed, and I must take here the liberty to refer to it.

4. This effect was still increased by the ordering of the schooner Experiment, in the coast survey work, to a station for which the necessary previous calculations had been deferred, with a view to begin the soundings of Long Island sound only next spring, as the state of the works well as of the appropriation would naturally have dictated.

5. This circumstance necessitated me to stay in Washington with two assistants, all engaged in executing the calculations and projections, upon which all the detail works and soundings connected with it had necessarily to be propagated.

6. However, this delay gave me, also, the facility to attend more closely to the construction of standards of weights and measures, which is equally my task as the coast survey, according to the letter of the Treasury Department of 9th August, 1882; and upon which I made a separate report to the Treasury Department under which it stands.

7. The reconnoitering and placing of signals for the junction of the survey of Maryland with the coast survey, by which the work is intended to be brought so much the quicker to the Chesapeake, as was always contemplates, if nothing unforeseen should not be entered upon until in October, when Mr. Alexander joined me in Washington; from whence we proceeded selecting stations and placing signals on both sides of the Potomac and the western shore of the Chesapeake until Philadelphia, when the press of time required me to go to New York, and I committed the further examination to some of the assistants in the coast survey.

8. The works performed by my assistants during the last season are as follows:

Captain Swift has extended the triangulation between Connecticut and Long Island from New Haven so far eastward as the main triangulation would allow. Besides his very laborious task of keeping the very extensive and complicated countability over the coast survey expenditures, he has not been favored enough by the weather to present a completed result, though he has done much work. There are only two triangles remaining that can be done; these works will then unite the work near New Haven with the eastern extremity of Long Island sound, near the Rhode Island state line.

Mr. Ferguson has made the secondary triangulation, which included in my main triangulation 1877, over all the inner bay of New York, and the surrounding divisions of New York and New Jersey.

Mr. Blunt has extended his triangulation, begun the year before, all over the part of Long Island west of the base line and Ruland's hill.

These two gentlemen joined their works by several stations common to both.

Mr. Renard has continued the topographical works which he had begun last fall, over the whole extent of Mr. Blunt's triangulation on Long Island, and a great part of the bay of New York, until to the Neversinks, over an extent of about 80 miles of coast. In this course he has, besides, constantly worked jointly with Lieutenant Gedney, to furnish him with the necessary fixed points for his operations of soundings.

Lieutenant Gedney has finished the soundings which he had begun in Great South Bay, and from thence continued westwardly along the coast until the light-house of Sandy Hook, including all the offings and outer bar of the bay of New York.

Mr. Eakin has finished the topographical detail survey from the neighborhood of Black rock westwardly, until Narroton, between the turnpike and the shore; always furnishing Lieutenant Blake with determined points to ground his soundings on.

Lieutenant Blake has made the soundings of the shore of which Mr. Eakin made the topographical survey, and was proceeding to the opposite southern shore, when the weather became so unfavourable as to prevent his progress in the work there, because that part of the shore presented no safe enough harbor for his vessel.

Lieutenant Mackay, after having assisted in Washington in the projecting and laying out of points for different detail and sounding marks, proceeded to the north shore of Long Island, opposite to Lieutenant Blake's station; which he left afterwards, as Lieutenant Blake did not work in that neighborhood, to make with him a small addition to Mr. Eakin's works towards the east, over the neighborhood of Bridgeport.

Passed midshipman Dahlgren continued with me all the time that the calculations and plottings lasted, occupied at these calculations, and, after that, joined Mr. Ferguson in his secondary triangulation, and the consequent calculations.

9. The maps thus produced are, of course, all upon too large a scale to be presented with this report, and are to remain in the office of the coast survey to be further worked out, and then to be employed when the whole of the country between New York and Block Island shall be finished; to be formed in proper special and general maps over that whole part of the coast.

10. The copy of the map of assemblage, here joined, exhibits the works of this year, by its comparison with that presented last spring, by the sketches of the country surveyed topographically, and the results of those parts added this year, the intermediate previous secondary triangulations last year being expressly omitted, and only the main triangulation of that part preserved, to show the connexion.

11. It is now necessary to execute, if possible, in constant regular succession, all the topographical part of the country which is now covered by the primary and secondary triangulations, because the signals now standing present the proper facility and economy for the work, and also on account of the great chance of their being lost, by the want of respect paid to such public works, and by the secret destruction of the signals, and even of the secret marks placed in the ground. It might be desirable that they could be properly protected by a secret law, as that is the habit in Europe, where such well-secured triangulations exist, and are still daily making, from Sicily to Laponia, and from Brest across Turkey and Petersburg.

12. Having thus rendered account of the faithful exertions and works of my assistants, it would be improper for me to omit mentioning how painful it is for me
to see those of my assistants who are connected with the army or the navy deprived of that additional remuneration which was stipulated for them at the beginning of the work, and which the so much increased personal expenditure, which has, of course, the coast survey, deserves, by the application to them of a law of Congress of last winter, which I cannot conceive ever having been intended to apply to the case, in which they are, by the extra expenses unavoidable in the constant travelling life which they have to lead; and particularly, I think, those who have so long been led by it to load an officer from one department with a heavy responsibility for accountability upon funds under another department, which has, in the common order of things, no control over him. If this difficulty cannot be overcome otherwise, I would like to suggest the proposition of a special law in that behalf.

13. The increase of compensation granted to the civil chiefs of secondary parties, on account of the unavoidable increase of their expenses in these situations, has been very gratifying to me as well as to them. I considered it an unavoidable and proper act of justice, so much the more, as we are assured that some of the assistants in the coast survey have been employed in so high a position as they would be for similar works if in the employment of private companies of citizens.

14. In respect to myself, I do not like to do more than simply to state here the fact, that the allowance of $1,500, made to me for the personal expenses which unavoidable increase of the expenses in those cases, is insufficient, as I had already in the beginning stated that they would likely prove, (letter of 12th Aug. 1832, printed documents, page 87.) This amount does but scantily cover the half of the difference between the life of a steady home and that which I have to lead in that work, which, is, of course, what is to be compensated by this allowance. It is, besides, well known that the compensation of a chief engineer of a railroad or canal is generally rated and paid at $6,000 per annum, and that many come much higher, though the requisite requirements, labor, and responsibility are by no means equal to what is in a coast survey. That the coast survey has made great pecuniary sacrifices in this work since as early as 1811, is well enough known to many persons. I may therefore also hope that this subject will receive a more adequate consideration.

15. The Fourth Auditor's refusal to admit in the accounts, the accounting officer the whole of the expenses of certain operations, unavoidably necessary for the work, has laid great impediments in the way of the work. An officer in that situation can impossibily have a just idea of the propriety of any operation in this work. In fact, none but the director of such a work is competent to independently properly judge upon the necessary operations, and the proper manner of performing them. By the measures of the 4th Auditor, that officer would become the sole and full director of the work, which is entirely inadmissible. If the main direction of the work is intrusted to me, the minor directions, all the directions, must be understood as equally intrusted to me. I have, of course, by that, been obliged to refrain from taking in proper time a variety of measures beneficial to the work, and fully within the limits of the stipulations of the contract under which I work for the coast survey; the loss produced by the delay of the work has been very great, I might say upwards of $10,000, under the fallacious appearance of trifling economy. I hope that also this difficulty will be leived by the Department, maintaining the exact observance of the contract with me, and, if needed for better information, ordering the impartial investigation which I have so long claimed, in order that the Department may be furnished with more accurate data to assess a just judgment.

16. I am sorry to be obliged to repeat here again that the large instrument, with which the main triangulation is to be continued, has not yet arrived from London. I have lately again taken measures to press its forwarding, by means of our chargé d'affaires in London. I hope there will be no doubt of its arrival before the opening of the next campaign, when I shall make the most diligent and constant use of it; it is eminently calculated to accelerate the work, by its superior arrangements and accuracy. However, if even it had been here, I could not have been satisfied with it last summer, on account of the insufficiency of the appropriation to bear the expenses, after what had been applied for the expenditures of the two vessels employed in the soundings, as it would have caused the stopping of the whole work for want of means.

17. The story of the two works, of the coast survey and the construction of the weight and measure standards, which are equally under my charge, according to my contract with the Government, have been considerably complicated by the separation of the coast survey, from the Treasury Department. Both works are equally drawn in the interest of the commerce, and have no reference to the navy. The accurate survey of the coast is made with the view to protect the property afloat on vessels from shipwreck, and the regulation of the weights and measures, by establishing accurate standards, is to regulate the distributive justice in all commercial intercourse. The knowledge and a part of the means which are now employed, and indispensable, for the weights and measures. The reunion of the works in the Treasury Department would be a real advantage.

18. With respect to the appropriation which it will be proper to propose to the session of Congress now opening, I am enabled to give more detailed information from the data which experience has furnished than it was possible to give last year, and to which may be attributed the insufficiency of the last year's appropriation. For the most advantageous and economical advancement of the work, it is very desirable and necessary to avoid in this year, on account of the great detriment which would accrue to the work from it. The following are the results which are presented for the different items:

1st. The expenses of each party of secondary triangulation have proved to be about $4,100 per annum; three parties have been annually engaged, and an equal number it is proper to employ next year; their amount will, therefore be

$12,300

2d. The annual expense of every topographical party has been at the rate of $4,000; the next year it will be necessary, for the best advantage of the work, to have five parties, amounting to

$20,000

3d. The expenditure from the last year's appropriation by the naval agent in New York, it appears that the two vessels have cost, during the time they have been employed, $16,124 28; at which rate, the same two vessels must be rated, for next year, at

$20,000

4th. The main triangulation, according to the experience in 1833, and the nature of the work, and necessary persons and means to be employed, must be rated at

$22,000

Instruments, telescopes, reflecting instruments, drawing instruments of all kinds, books and other similar apparatus, necessary, and to be paid this year, and such as are still to be ordered, or constructed under my direction,

$6,000

Before the next appropriation will likely be made, there will probably be expenses incurred, to be covered by it, to the amount of

$4,000

$57,800

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FROM LONDON PAPERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE FRENCH NAVY.—A letter dated from Havre, 11th Dec., states that a considerable promotion in the navy will take place on the first of January next. Another from Toulon, 6th Dec., states that in the course of next month the Hercules, of 100 guns, built on an American model, will be launched, and immediately afterwards put into commission; that the Trident was ready for sea; and that all the officers or lieutenants of absence from marines and sailors were suspended. A third, dated Brest, 9th inst., states that the ships intended for the fleet of observation in the West Indies had not yet sailed; that the positive order for fitting out the Santri Petri and the Jea had been received, and that a new levy of seamen had, in consequence, been ordered in every direction. The amount of the companies were hourly expected to be doubled, and twenty companies of marines were being formed in that port.—United Service Gazette.

PURSERS.—It is expected that the Purser's, both in commission and on half-pay, will be put on a new footing at the beginning of the year. The principal feature of the alteration will be to give them fixed pay, according to the ship's rate, doing away with all tenths and necessary money; but, as an incentive to the due care and dispatch of the provisions, slops, &c., a bonus will be given according to the correctness of the accounts which they may keep; and after the lights are all necessary are delivered and furnished by the dock-yards, a scale is already drawn out, fixing what these bonuses shall be:—the pay of a first rate is to be £650, and of a sloop of war, £200 per annum. The half-pay is to be increased from the land which has been accumulated for that purpose, from £4. to £6. £8.; from £4. to £6. and from £4. to £6.

SOLID CHANNELS.—A correspondent, in noticing the loss of the St. David, owing in a great measure to her not being enabled to get clear of the wreck of her masts, &c., calls the attention of ship-owners and ship-builders to Mr. Couch's Patent Solid Channels, which are not only adapted for to dangerous a case, as by, but, by presenting a solid inclined plane to the sea, entirely prevent the violent concussion underneath the "channels," which has occasioned the loss of so many vessels after carrying away their masts—West Devon Standard.

BRITISH NAVY.—A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 20th ult., announces that since the Emperor's return the greatest activity prevailed among the members of the Russian diplomacy. The Emperor personally attends most particularly to the navy. He is continually tending to inspect and press the execution of orders transmitted to him by Kars, Bessarab, and Belgorod. The battle is also observed in the dockyards of Ochita and St. Petersburg. It is calculated that he will shortly have in the Baltic seven or eight ships of the line, five or six frigates, and about ten smaller vessels.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

MASTERS OF VESSELS.—Among the many callings, in the busy scenes of life, of high trust and responsibility, there is perhaps no one involving greater anxieties than that of a ship-master; and yet how little is known of those to the mere landsmen who has never traversed a mighty sea, to the burning heat of the tropical sun, or the chilling blasts of the frozen zone. About to launch his bark upon the fathomless and trackless ocean, the master of a vessel must have his mind constantly employed while in port, in preparing his "little world" for the fate that is to await him—the hull of his vessel, his may be his fate to, when the seas rage, all must be looked to, that they may be found sufficient to meet the tossings of the mountain wave, and the fury of the storm; water and provisions of every kind must be provided, for far away from all supply, it is to him alone that his "little nation" looks up with confidence, when winds howl through the burning teeth of the tempest roar; and his neglect in one particular may endanger, not only the large property entrusted to his charge, but his life and the lives of all "who go down to the sea in ships." Hence, while on shore, his mind is constantly occupied with cares and anxieties, that he may not overlook any part of his charge, for when on the bosom of a boundless ocean, there will be no remedy.

But he has attended to his duty, and now the skillful pilot leaves him to steer his course; still in his mind is concentrated every care, for there is to originate every order which is to govern in each case that may arise; and will be the last man to think of the dangers he endures for the safety of his passengers; the crew, and the goodly merchandize with which his vessel is freighted. Not an hour, not a moment, is the charge absent from his thought; his experienced eye must be every where. He watches with ceaseless gaze the appearances of the heavens, to judge of the prospect of the weather, to know if it be safe to trust the lofty sails to the lighter breeze, and to cause them to be taken in, preparatory to the freshening gales which may endanger them. His experienced eye, is, that foresees the impending blast, and no matter what the heat or cold, the pouring rain, or the ceasing thunder or freezing snow, he has a provision of artillery of heaven," he must brave it all. The command, "all hands reef topgall, aloh," can be given by him alone, and should the times portend a heavy gale, on deck he stands, nothing dismayed, as one after another he orders the sails to be taken in, until, perhaps, he finds the necessity of his carriage of the ship to be left to keep the ship poised on the tumbling wave, and for a time he feels that they are safe. But the high trust with which he is charged augments as he finds the fury of the storm increase; his sails are blown to pieces, and nothing is left but to scout before the gale, perhaps, under bare poles. The master of the vessel, before the wind is seized upon, and away she goes, the howling tempest is driving her amain; the sea rolling mountains high behind, and threatening to engulf him. Fearful to trust the ship one moment to his officers, he must keep the deck; though drenched with the pelting rain, or freezing cold, he cannot leave his post. His officers, his seamen, may claim his relief, but to the captain there is no rest. Perhaps he is caught on a lee shore, and cannot bear away—who can imagine the state of torment to which, from a thousand causes, he may be reduced almost to despair? Who can tell the agony of soul with which he may be obliged to acknowledge, in the exercise of the most profound skill, that all is lost?

Among his passengers there may be every tender tie of life—the husband and wife, the mother and child, the gay and blooming bride, the fond lover too, with the darling
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

object of his heart; each occupied with their own awful situation—all leaning upon the commander, and looking to him for a ray of hope! To some, this may appear a picture highly colored, because it is not often realized; but this does not exempt the ship-master from its terror. As it has not seldom happened, it may happen again, and every ship-master is liable to some awful scene.—Salem Gazette.

From the Burlington (N.J.) Gazette.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS IN JERSEY, 1776.

When the British army went into winter quarters, in 1776, they cantoned about 4000 men on the Delaware, at Trenton, Bordentown, the White Horse and Mount Holly, and the remainder of the army was distributed from that river to the Hackensack. Strong corps were stationed at Princeton, Brunswick and Elizabeth town. General Washington at once perceived this dispersed situation of the army, and meditated a blow which might retrieve our then almost ruined state of affairs. He formed the plan of attacking all these posts on the Delaware at the same time, and if successful in any or in all of them, he hoped to inspire new courage into our people—to defeat the designs of the enemy, and relieve Philadelphia, which then seemed plainly to be threatened. The American army was posted above Trenton, from Yardly's up to Coryell's ferry. The Pennsylvania flying camp and the Jersey militia, under Gen. Irvine, extended from Yardly's to the ferry opposite Bordentown. Below Bordentown, the Pennsylvania militia, lay at Bordentown, and still lower down the river. It was arranged that Gen. Washington, with 2400 continental troops, should cross at McConkey's ferry, nine miles above Trenton. Gen. Irvine was to cross at Trenton ferry, and secure the bridge below the town. Gen. Cadwalader was to cross at Dunk's ferry, and carry the post of Mount Holly. Of the manner in which Gen. Washington made the masterly passage of the Delaware, we shall not here speak. He crossed on the night of the 26th of December, 1776, amid the misted obstacles of a violent snow and hail storm—a severely cold night and a river filled with ice, and began the battle of Princeton, at 8 o'clock in the morning. He captured 1000 British regulars, took six field pieces, and 1000 stand of arms. The same causes which impeded his progress, prevented the passage of this river by the other Generals, and thus a great part of the original plan was defeated.

Had this plan would have been, if executed, may be judged from the condition of the British troops during the Christmas festivities. Col. Reed, of Cadwalader's division, crossed at Dunk's ferry, with some infantry on the same night, and despatched trusty messengers to Mount Holly. They reported that they had locked all the houses, in which the soldiers were quartered, and had found them generally fast asleep, under the influence it was supposed of the spirituous liquors they had drank the preceding day. There appeared to be no apprehension of danger, and no attempt to guard against it.

The complete success of Washington's division at Trenton, effectually roused the British general, and he again, after a few days of marching and counter-marching, placed the American army in a very critical position. They were prevented from re-crossing the Delaware by the state of the ice, and were in the presence of a superior army. In this state of things, he formed the bold and judicious design of abandoning the Delaware, and passing in the night by a circuitous route to the rear of their forces at Princeton, where he knew they could not be very strong. In the evening of January 2d, 1777, the baggage was moved down to Burlington, and at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, after renewing the attack on Trenton, the British were vanquished, and the field set on fire. They had already crossed the ice, and were thinking of the utmost secrecy over a frozen ground, by the quaker road to Princeton. Early on the morning of the 3d of January, was fought the battle of Princeton, where Washington was again victorious. These two battles have been styled the turning points of the whole Revolutionary war, and it is believed were exceeded by none in the importance of their results. They saved Philadelphia; they recovered New Jersey; more than all, they revived the drooping spirits of America, and gave a sensible impulsion to the recruiting service throughout the whole United States.

From the Globe.

GENERAL WILLIAM EATON.

Among the bills ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the Senate a few days ago, was a bill for the benefit of the heirs of the late General William Eaton. In looking into the bill, we perceive that it makes allowance to General Eaton's heirs, for his great and almost romantic services on the Barbary coast, by paying him according to his rank, and compensating him for his actual losses. Thus during the last few years, the Republic is showing its if grateful to a chivalrous and meritorious officer, who was supposed, at the time, to have received hard treatment from his own Government. We understand that the vote was unanimous in the Senate, and we subjoin the brief report from the Committee on Militia Affairs, by Col. Benton, which presents a rapid view of Gen. Eaton's merits and services.

Mr. BENTON made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of the heirs of General William Eaton, report:—We having carefully examined the contents of the petition, and compared its statements with the official correspondence and public documents of the period to which it relates, they find the history of General Eaton's services on the Barbary coast correctly set forth, and refer to that petition for the principal facts necessary to be known to the Senate. From these facts, it is evident that General Eaton had the merit of planning, organizing, and leading the expedition to Derne, which had the immediate effect of compelling a peace, by which the future degradation of tribute was avoided, a demanded ransom of two hundred thousand dollars reduced to sixty thousand dollars, the four hundred captives, including the crew of the Philadelphia, immediately set at liberty, and a resolution agreed upon, by which future American prisoners were to be exchanged as prisoners of war, and not ransomed as captives. These were the positive advantages immediately accruing to the United States from the heroic enterprise of General Eaton, and probably would have been far greater, if the pasha of the reigning bashaw of Tripoli had not been precipitated by the negotiator without communicating with General Eaton. But there was another advantage which did result, and the value of which is above calculation; it was to show the Barbary powers that there was another way, besides ransom, to relieve Americans from Tripolitan dungeons—it was to go and cut them out with the sword.

At the moment when the success of Derne produced these great results, and promised still greater, in the immediate march to Tripoli, the overthrow of the reigning bashaw, and the establishment of solid peace upon our own terms, General Eaton was required to abandon his expedition, and to come on board the United States frigate Constitution. The embarkation of his Christian followers, of Hamet Caramalli and his principal friends, had to be effected by stratagem, at midnight, and with the loss of every thing, to escape the rage and vengeance of the deserted Arab troops, and of the inhabitants who had been induced to revolt against the reigning bashaw.

For all these services and losses General Eaton received the pay of consul, or navy agent, at the rate of one hundred dollars a month, and sixtens per cent. The committee are of opinion that he ought to be paid as a general commander, and compensated for his losses, and report a bill accordingly.

American State papers, folio, ii. p. 715.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Times.

The brig Padang, Captain Williams, arrived yesterday from Smyrna, bringing advice to the 6th of December, from our squadron, a part of which was lying at that port. There were a French, an Austrian, and a Dutch of an English squadron there also. The French Admiral had treated the American Commodore with the greatest politeness. It was the Constitution and Shark that lay at Smyrna, the other vessels of the squadron being divided about the Mediterranean, and all kept in a state of great activity. The Commodore had applied to the Count of Dardanelles, intending to visit Constantinople, but it was uncertain whether it would be granted. Indeed the news of the prevalence there of the plague, which was broken on the 23rd Nov. by the steamer plying between the capital and Smyrna, might prevent its going if permitted. If so, the ship was to return to Athens, where they had lain a week, and thence proceed to Malta. She would reach Mahon about the 15th March.

While at Athens the Commodore and all his officers were received by King Otho at his palace. He conversed very freely with Com. E. using the French language, and the visitors speak of him as a very amiable young man, civil and in manner highly respected, and apparently intelligent. The party were conducted by the aid of duty through a suite of rooms, lined with japery and furnished much like ordinary drawing rooms here, to the throne rooms where they were received by the king standing. He wore the uniform of a Colonel of his Guards—light blue coat and pants, the collar embroidered in silver, with epaulets, and insignia of his breast. The throne was an arm chair covered with purple damask and gilded upon a carpeted platform, and surmounted by a canopy and coronet. The room was pleasantly furnished—six chairs, a mirror and table on one side, and several pictures of the King's father and mother. The King accepted an invitation to visit the fleet, which was dressed for the occasion as when here on the 4th July. A French and an Austrian frigate joined in the salute fired on his entering and leaving the ship.

While the Commodore was on a visit to Mr. King, the American Missionary, Colocotroni, the famous Greek chief, and several other distinguished officers, called upon him—a compliment they have not paid to the officers of other nations, even of those who aided them in their war; but they reverence the great Republic.

A battle took place at Smyrna on the 1st December last between two Turkish frigates, with which the American squadron, named Barton and Wood, in which the former was hit just below the knee, the effect being a severe fracture. Mr. Barton is the son of Dr. W. P. C. Barton of the navy, now residing in Philadelphia, and Mr. Wood the son of Mr. Wood of the Chestnut St. Theatre in that city. The American vessels are Ringgold of the Constitution, and McDonough of the Shark. Barton had been detached from the Shark, while the vessels were under quarantine; he was received into the propermess, but mortally by all, and Wood refused to mess with him, on the ground that the consular officer was located between them before leaving the United States. This new guard, in which his mess-mates took sides with Wood, and Barton challenged him; the result is stated above.

Some dissatisfaction appears to have been caused among the officers by the severe manner in which the commodore manifested his dissatisfaction of the affair.

The correspondent of the New Castle (Del.) Gazette, under date Dec. 4, says: "Our tranquillity was yesterday disturbed by a duel between two officers who came out with us and are attached to the Shark—Passed Midshipmen Harry Wood and Jesse Orillon Barton; the latter had his leg broken near the knee, and the surgeon fears mortification will follow, and that he will lose his leg; the former was uninjured, as Barton did not go off, although two shots were passed by Wood. Commodore Elliott has suspended all the parties—the seconds were Ringgold, of Washington, and McDonough, of Delaware, both Passed Midshipmen—and reported the affair to the President, insisting on their promotion being stopped. They, he says, will be kept in durance, until he hears from Washington. This is hard, as McDonough's health is very precarious."

THE NAVY. — It is to be feared that the recent advice from France, which are of a tendency decidedly pacific, have the effect of reducing the amount of the appropriation, which was proposed by the President, for the improvement of the Navy. Our Navy, which conferred so much honor and glory on our country during the late war, has been too much neglected during the present administration, and we did hope that the warlike spirit which prevailed a short time since, would have had the beneficial effect of causing this strong arm of our National defence to be strengthened. Ships of war are required for the protection of our commerce, which is carried on to a great extent in every sea. They are also required to protect the country from insult and aggression, and thus prevent a war. Our Flag ship in each quarter of the globe, should be a ship of the line—instead of which but one ship of the line has at any time been in commission, for the last twenty years. The number of frigates and sloops of war in commission, should also be increased—and by this means, we should be able to avoid obligations to foreign powers, particularly Great Britain, for protecting our commerce in various parts of the world.

It is difficult to account for the motives of the present administration, in neglecting the Navy. To cherish it, and cause it to be respected by foreign powers, inspire confidence in our friends, and strike terror to our enemies, would not only be a judicious measure, but far the interests of our country are concerned, but decidedly popular.—Boston Journal.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE ARMS.—A Mr. Colt, of Connecticut, has exhibited in this city, a newly invented rifle and pistol, of admirable construction. The chamber contains tubes for several charges of powder and ball; it may be made to contain from 8 to 10. In cocking the gun to shoot, the chamber revolves on an axis, and brings in succession every tube in the chamber in line with that of the barrel; and when discharged, the act of cocking brings the next tube into position, until all are discharged. All the tubes may be recharged as quickly as a single gun of the ordinary structure. This new implement of war has been shown to the President, the Secretary of War, and the Navy, many officers of both the army and navy, and is considered the most efficient instrument of the kind ever invented. We made a trial experiment with this rifle and pistol, and found it as sure in firing, and accurate to the aim, as the best of the common construction.

We are informed that Mr. Colt has already obtained a charter from the New Jersey Legislature, and is about to organize a joint stock company, with a capital of $30,000,000, for the purpose of manufacturing rifles and pistols, for private orders, and that in a few months his guns will be in the market.—Globe.

MOBILE, FEB. 13.—Col. Lindsay of the U. S. Army, 2d Artillery, has arrived in this city, under orders from the Government to marshal the forces required from Alabama to aid in the siege of Pensacola. The number of men ordered from this State is seven hundred and forty—and the Colonel of this Regiment is in hourly expectation of the requisition of Gov. Clay to raise the quota of men apportioned from Mobile, Baldwin and Washington counties.—Mer. Adver.

ST. JOSEPH, (E. F.) JAN. 20.—The steam boat Eclipse, from Pensacola, touched in this harbor, on the 18th inst. with a company of Marines, from the Navy
Yard at that place, under the command of Lieut. Dough-ty, of the U. S. Navy, on their way to Tampa Bay, to
aid the suppression of the Indian hostilities. We are in-
formed that this expedition was got up by Lieut. Golds-
borough, who accompanied them, and that the boat is
intended to convey soldiers up the rivers in the vicinity of
the Indians.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.—We mentioned on Mon-
day, that a number of United States Troops from Houl-
ton, were in our city. We are informed that they con-
cluded of two companies, "F. and K." of the 2d Regi-
ment, United States Infantry, and are to garrison Fort
Independence, Boston Harbor. They left here yesterday
in sleighs.—Bangor (Me.) Courier.

JOICE HETH, probably the oldest woman in the world,
died in this city on Monday, at the advanced age of one
hundred and sixty two years.—N. Y. Mer. Jdo.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE WARRIOR BARD.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. A.

Up from his harp the minstrel sprang,
And drew his shining blade;
"I cannot sing, as once I sang,
Nor play as once I play'd.

An omen strange invests my soul,
And breaks her wonted dream
I hear far off the war bolt roll,
I see the red mana glan
While swiftly 'mid the darkling sky,
As hores the trumpet sings,
There seems an eagle rushing by,
With blood upon his wings.

It is no dream, no mocking sight,
It is no mind-wrought spell:
Come from thy sheath, thou vasaal bright,
And smooth my war path well.

Where floats amid the battle storm,
Yea emblem of the free;
There, in the foeman's life blood warm,
I'll trace my name with thee."

He said—and left the peaceful plain,
To seek the hostile shore;
But ere his harp was tum'd again,
He fell, to rise no more.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Washington Mirror.

PRAYER DURING BATTLE.

Translated from the German of Körner.

BY RUPUS DAWES.

Father, I call to thee!
Wrap'd in the battle-cloud's bellowing sound,
Midst volleying lightnings that hustle around,
Leader of battles, I call upon thee,
Father, direct thou me!

Father, direct thou me!
Lead me to victory—lead me to death!
Lord, I acknowledge thy sovereign breath,
Lord, as thou wilt, I will follow with thee,
God, I acknowledge thee!

God, I acknowledge thee!
Midst the rush of the leaves when the autumn winds blow,
Alike in the thunder of battle, I know
The fountain of grace, and I call upon thee,
Thou father, shadow me!

Thou father, shadow me!
My soul I commend to thy guardian sway,
'Tis thine, for thou gav'st and cannot take it away,
In life or in death pour thy spirit on me,
Father, I hallow thee!

Father, I hallow thee!
We fight not for conquest, we fight not for gain,
Our swords are laid bare for the rights we maintain,
Thus falling and triumphing, praise be to thee,
God, I submit to thee!

God, I submit to thee!
When the thunder of war bows my spirit in death,
And my veins force my life blood away with my breath,
My God, still submissive, I bow me to thee,
Father, I call to thee!

From the Washington Mirror.

There is no ordinary talent evinced in the following spi-
ried lyric, which we present to our readers, with a hope of
hearing again from the author.—Ed.

NAPOLEON.

We saw thee ascending, a comet of glory,
The terror of millions, to blaze for a day;
And while Fame to the earth was repeating thy story,
Behold how the comet has faded away!
And the cloud that it lighten'd,
The heaven that it brighten'd,
More dark from thy splendor, are scowling as then;
While the tempest that lowers,
No rainbow is ours,
Of promise, as thou wast to scatter again.
Thou art naught, and the hurricane bursting at last,
May shatter a world, thou hast left to its blast.

There is blood on the wave, there is blood on the moun-
tain,
Thy name was the charm that commanded it start,
Thy spell-word of freedom, the holiest fountain,
Exhausted in vain of the high swelling heart!

But the stream that thro' thee,
Hath been swell'd to a sea,
Ensuagin'd shall roll to the feet of thy God,
Who for every foul stain
That hath crimson'd the plain,
Shall cause thee to bend at each tyrannous nod,
Of monarchs who quail'd the th'o' thy brand was unbar'd
When the hand that should wield it for battle prepar'd.

Thou art fallen, but 'twas not that victory, frightened,
Deserted thy battles, or clouded thy sun,
But that honor, and virtue, and liberty, slighted,
Thy fame was resign'd to establish a throne!

But that throne hath been shaken,
And thou art forsaken,
Thy glory forgot, in the blood thou hast spilt;
While kings who assembled
Before thee and trembled,
Now hold thee a by-word of shame and of guilt.
Oh! shade of the mighty! thy glory is o'er,
And the fruit hath been death of the blossoms it bore.

D.
WASHINGTON CITY;  
THURSDAY............................................MARCH 3, 1836.

LAUNCH OF THE FRIGATE COLUMBIA.—Should the Eastern Branch of the Potomac be free from ice, and the weather favorable, it is probable that the U. S. frigate Columbia will be launched from the Navy Yard in this city, on Saturday next, 5th inst. at 12 o'clock, M. Due notice of the arrangements for the occasion, we presume, will be given in the daily papers.

 Commodore D. T. Patterson has been appointed to the command of the Navy Yard at Washington, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties as soon as he can make arrangements for the removal of his family to this city.

Lieut. Charles Boardman has been appointed to the command of the U. S. s.h. Grampus, now fitting for sea at Norfolk. The other officers will probably be ordered in a few days.

Three steamboats arrived at Tampa Bay, from New Orleans, on the 9th ult., having on board 800 volunteers, from Louisiana, and six companies of the 4th regiment U. S. infantry, 300 strong. Gen. Gaines and Col. Twiggs accompanied the troops.

We are requested to state that officers of the Army and Navy, visiting New York, will at all times find free admission into Hudson’s Merchants’ News Room, corner of Wall and Water streets.

The Pensacola Gazette of the 18th ult., states that Major J. D. Graham, of the Topographical Engineer Corps, has been assigned to the duty of opening the road from Marianna to Apalachicola.

Mr. R. E. Hudson will act in future as agent for the Army and Navy Chronicle in New York.

Our late agent, Mr. D. Stimson, has given entire satisfaction, but his other avocations will not permit him to devote his attention to the business any longer.

An index to the first volume of the Army and Navy Chronicle has been prepared for some weeks past, but delayed by untoward circumstances; it is now forwarded with the present number to all subscribers who commenced with the first number. Should any not receive a copy, who are entitled to it, they will be supplied on notifying the editor—post paid.

An index has been made for the Chronicle of 31st Dec.; there was none published on that day, the index being intended as a substitute.

Three numbers of the Military and Naval Magazine remain to be published, to complete the sixth volume. There are about one thousand dollars now due on account of this work. The whole receipts from every quarter, during the month of January, were $312.25; and during the month of February $25. The paper alone costs upwards of $60 per month. Is any farther excuse necessary for the delay?

ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.

Feb. 28—Major J. D. Graham, Top. Eng’rs., I street.

Mar. 1—Lt. Thomas Johns, 2d Infantry, Geo’town.

LETTERS ADVERTISED

Washington, March 1, 1836

Army.

Major R. B. Mason,
Major Jas. S. McIntosh 2
Lieut. John Sanders

Navy.

Purser John A. Bates
Rev. George Jones
Lieut. Wm. Jameson
P. Mid’n. Lewis G. Keith
Capt. David Conner
Commo. D. T. Patterson 2
Capt. Philip F. Voorhees
Dr. Henry S. Renolds
Lieut. Irvine Shubrick
Capt. A. A. Nicholson, Marine Corps.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Mobile, Feb. 14.—Per steam boat Ploughboy, from Columbus, Captains E. Harding and J. Green, U. S. Army.


New York, Feb. 25.—Per ship Alabama, from New Orleans, Captain M. C. Perry, of the Navy.

EDITOR’S CORRESPONDENCE.

"U. S. Ship Warren,

Gulf of Mexico, February 8th, 1836.

"My Dear Sir:—As you, of course, know, we left Norfolk on the 28th of December last. Never before were men favored with such weather as we experienced for the first three weeks out. A constant succession of fair winds wafted us as far as the Cayos by the 6th ult., and we ran through the passage which takes its name from these islands on the following night. Passed in sight of San Domingo; were two or three days cruising along the south side of Cuba, and saw Jamaica on the 10th.

"Language is inadequate for conveying an idea of the loveliness of the scenery, or the beauty of the nights in this vicinity. Certain am I that even now these charms quite as much as in the days of the great discoverer, and, like him, (see the 1st volume of Irving’s Columbus,) I was oft ready to exclaim, of Cuba, ‘it is the most beautiful island that eyes ever beheld.’

"The Warren is not a fleet sailer. When by the head (her best trim for sailing,) she is a perfect diving-bell, and it does not require very rough weather to bury her decks in water. That she is in bad condition for a long cruise seems the general opinion; and experience has painfully convinced us of the inexpediency, to say the least, of fitting out vessels of war, when not absolutely necessary, during the cold season. But where all is harmony, one would cheerfully abide a multitude of ills.

"You may recollect that the character of Captain (then Lieutenant) Taylor was attacked in a Middletown, Conn. paper—the ‘Sentinel,’ I think—soon after Com. Creighton’s return from his command of the ‘Hudson,’ in 1830; and the author of the article I refer to, whose signature was Junius, endeavored to impress the community with the belief that much of the difficulty on board that frigate was caused by her first lieutenant. I might add that I was among those disposed to attach a degree of credit to the statements of that writer; and, having been so, I feel in duty bound, now that I have personally observed the true character of the man, to correct that impression in

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others, and do an injured officer a meed of justice. Was he what Junius represented him to be, his ship could never be so desirable as is the Warren. I do not forget that a great deal depends upon the component parts of the machinery, and would not detract from the merits of any.

"Detesting, as heartily do, this too-much-a-matter-of-course-style of panegyric, adopted by correspondents, generally, on board our national vessels, I would be the last to fall into it, did I not consider it due in this instance to an officer who has suffered in his own character, when his only fault seems to have been that he belonged to the command of one whom every body condemned. And, while on the subject, let me state my gratification at noticing, in a late number of the "Army and Navy Chronicle," your remarks touching communications from on board our men of war. I agree with you, and should never hesitate giving my friends any intelligence I might think of interest—and would alone select my medium for this communication.

"In the appendix to 'Reynold's Cruise of the Potomac' there is contained copies of some of the instructions of the Navy Department to Com. Downes, and in one of these letters, the Commodore is instructed to do his utmost to prevent his officers from writing home information relative to the cruise, &c. I regret the work is not within my reach, that I might quote from it verbatim.

"It seems to me it would be much more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, should an end be put to the practice of secret reports from Commanders, before an attempt be tolerated thus to deprive officers of a right not relinquished by them when they accept appointments in any service of our Government. I look upon this system of secret reports as more abominable than any existing relic of barbarity. Beyond doubt, many a young man is ruined through the personal malevolence of Commanders, who, if he had been aware of the existence of such accusations as are often secretly lodged at the Department, where they accumulate for years, might easily and satisfactorily have explained away every thing. While, therefore, I repeat it, this is tolerated, it seems highly absurd to suppose that a subordinate should so far do himself injustice as to acknowledge the legality, or binding force of any order prohibiting him from writing about matters and things within his own immediate observation, he being amenable, like men in other situations, for anything of a pernicious tendency he may state.

"And, in the same connexion, let me remark that it would, doubtless, go far to produce desirable consequences, in this respect, if Congress would but pass some act, by which the public should be put in possession of authenticated copies of all records of Courts-Martial hereafter held on officers of the service. Such a step would conduite. In some measure, to put officers on their guard, in their treatment of inferiors;—it would also be advancing towards the abolition of the practice above complained of. All would then see exactly what should be alleged against them, before a court-martial, which, under the present arrangement, they seldom, if ever, know, for the regulations prohibit one witness hearing another testify; and often a witness's character is most grossly

truncated, and he, as it were, much more on trial than the accused, while, at the same time, he is left in utter ignorance of what's being done.

"It is indeed strange that, when gentlemanly deportment succeeds so much better in the execution of a cheerful performance of duty than the reverse, and may be extended with no especial prejudice to the service, or a proper regard for the strictest discipline either (though few have tested it, perhaps,) so many officers prefer the harsh and unofficerlike manner of the tyrant. Any one to have seen the experiment on board the W—- would wonder at this as much as I have done.

"We cruised off the coast of Texas, or rather between the 25th and 29th degrees of latitude for three weeks. Off Cape San Antonio, on the 15th ult. fell in with, and boarded the barque Cuba, of Boston, Capt. Storer, from St. Thomas for Havana. We passed nearer this cape, which in by-gone days has proved a terror to all honest and defenceless voyagers, than to any other land during the cruise. There are a few huts, apparently fishermen's, on its sandy beach,—beyond, the view is obstructed by a growth (characteristic of the Tropics) of immense mango trees.

"The reputed severity of the Northers, which blow in the Gulf at this season, had made us, for the whole passage, greatly dread our cruise to Texas. On the slightest indications of one, every thing was put in readiness, so that we suffered comparatively nothing from their visitations. The most violent we experienced blew for about sixty hours; this is longer than they ever continued, we were told by those who had felt them before. The thermometer ranged between 78° and 57° Fahrenheit, during the while, and the temperature of the climate off the coast did not much vary from 62°.

"The Warren behaves admirably in bad weather, and we have experienced but little else in the Gulf. I can assure you that we are perfectly willing to leave the rest of cruising in it, to the other vessels of the squadron. Under close reefed foresail and mainsail, and fore storm stay sail, she lies to like a duck. We find India rubber clothing far less indispensable to one's comfort than it would be in most of our slopes of war under like circumstances. By the bye, as I have adverted to this manufacture, let me add that the garments made up by the "Boston and Lynn Company" are not obnoxious to the faults found against the article by the officers of the "Peacock," as represented, you may recollect, in a letter, purporting to be from an officer on board that vessel, (under date of Rio de Janeiro,) which was published pretty generally in the papers of the day. There are two or three suits among our officers which have proved a complete shelter both against the pelting of the storm and the surges of the sea. These are prepared with the caoutchouc between two cloths, and, of course, do not possess the objectionable, adhesiveness, qualities, complained of in the above alluded to communication.

"We have been out forty-two days, and have passed, per log, a distance of —- miles. The greatest rate of going was nine.

"Hope to find at Pensacola, whether we are now bound, the first numbers of your new paper. Sincerely hope you will find your interest in it, and can but regret
that you were induced to unite your two former works in one, from the causes which actuated. But, should it prove to your benefit, we will the more cheerfully abide being deprived of the monthly.

"For squadron intelligence I must ask you to wait till my next, from port, and I remain, &c."

COMMUNICATIONS.

STEAM PROW SHIP.

The attention of the public having been invited to a plan of a Steam Prow Ship, proposed by Commodore Barron of the Navy, and an opinion having been expressed in your journal, which has the appearance of being editorial, "That a vessel of this description must prove a valuable auxiliary in the defence of our coasts, bays, and rivers, and would be in a short time to sink an entire fleet of enemies' ships;" and further, "That officers of the highest responsibility in our Navy concur in the opinion of the efficacy of the Steam Prow Ship;"

As I have paid some attention to this subject, and dissented from the opinions above recited, I think it a duty which I owe to my readers, and to the country托, with frankness the objections which present themselves to my mind upon considering the specification and description of Commodore Barron's Steam Prow Ship. I am willing to allow the ingenious inventor of this vessel much credit for his untiring efforts in endeavoring to perfect a ship of war, but with full and unreserved respect for his skill and ingenuity. It is proposed to build this steamer of solid timber, to consist of three distinct hulls, tria juncta in uno, connected by cross logs, of which the central vessel is constructed; the centre vessel of superior dimensions to the two outer ones, projecting part of its length twelve feet by four at its point, and this last the weapon of offence. Of steam, quantum suff. It is confidently asserted that a steamer on this plan is competent to run down not only a single ship but whole fleets may be sunk by consecutive attacks. To effect this object, the inventor has perceived the necessity of great strength and solidity in the construction of his vessel; and at the same time of great speed, and he has ventured to assert that he can propel this unwieldy mass with the velocity of eight to ten knots per hour; under the impression no doubt that such momentum at the least is necessary to effect the object of crushing in the ship by the most powerful gun. It shall be left to the practical, or the work of human ingenuity—a first-rate ship of the line."

Granted that the first requisite of strength and solidity is obtained by the plan detailed—it is denied that it will be possible to give the desired momentum to a body thus constructed. Ten knots, all practical seamen know, is not far from the maximum velocity which has been attained by the best models in naval architecture. It is true that this is sometimes exceeded a knot or two going large, under a great pressure of canvas; but ships only of the most perfect construction now known can ever attain the highest point indicated, and under the most favorable circumstances of wind and water. With the rapidity of a horse at full gallop, notwithstanding all the obstacles enumerated, the blow is given by the steam prow ship, in the true direction. What will then be the effect of the conclusion? Relatively to the Prow Ship, I have no doubt every pipe and joint of the steam engines would be disconnected; and as for the other structure, it would be well for them beforehand to look out for a soft place to slant among the logs, as it is very evident they will be hurried forward somewhat unceremoniously. —

The inconvenience to them may, however, be provided for, or remedied, by cushioning the bulkheads and timber ends. Sufficient, some such precautions, if it is intended that the ship shall be used for future attacks. Leaving the crew of the Prow Ship to the skill of the surgeon, we will suppose the object of the attack fully accomplished—the Prow fairly driven home, through the crushed and riven sides, decks and all. How is it to be got out? The enemy ship instantly fills. The mo-
ment her equilibrium is lost, she topples over, and if it is on the side of the rising waters, which would be the case from the weight of water first falling on that side—most, spars, and rigging overwhelm the steam prow ship, and they share one common fate.

The practice of the Romans and Carthaginians has been adverted to, in favor of the feasibility of the plan under discussion; but there is no analogy in the case.

The ships of the Romans and Carthaginians, were comparatively but men of war launched of the present day, propelled by oars, and consequently incapable of a greater momentum by that power than three to four knots per hour. It is therefore plain that we must look for some other cause to account for the vessels produced by the case ships or row galleys coming into collision, which is an easy task. The vessels were slightly framed, not constructed for resisting cannon shot, or supporting the burden of artillery; their gunnels were low, to accommodate the rowers; the advantage was therefore taken from that necessity, giving them strong and projecting bows or prongs. In their naval engagements, the opportunity was as eagerly sought of falling on board of their antagonists, bow on, as it is at this day most cautiously avoided; they were exposed to no raking fire, unless from stones or arrows; their armed beaks projected over the gunnels of the vessels with which the event of the engagement. The weight of the vessel upon the gunnel, and a very few blows, in any thing of a swell, suffice to cut down the vessel so attacked, to the water's edge. Thus it appears, (if I am correct as it regards the ancient mode of attack) it was not so much the momentum of the attacking vessel in the first instance, as the blows which they were given after falling on board, from the heaving of the sea.

An array of figures is given in the article, which is the subject of these remarks, intended to show the force of the concussion; and this is done by multiplying the specific gravity of the three vessels, 1,063 tons weight, by their velocity, 10 knots. We are afterwards given in such calculations, let us assume a different velocity from the inventor, using his own data. Suppose 3 knots assumed, that is of the velocity pretended, and about the movement of the tides of the Hudson and Delaware rivers.

Specific gravity of the three vessels, 4,328,000 lbs. multiplied by their velocity 3.33 gives as the whole momentum 14,400,000 lbs.

Momentum on each foot of the prow 300,000 lbs. With these figures in view, 300,000 lbs. momentum on each foot of the prow, what would be the effect in practice? Is it possible that any vessel could come flooring down the tide and fall on board of a ship at anchor, moving with the velocity of 3 knots per hour—will the bows or sides of a first-rate be crush'd in by the 300,000 lbs. momentum on each foot of the prow? I think not. I do apprehend, the paint might be a little scratched.

It has been asserted that "officers of the highest responsibility in our navy concur in the opinion of the efficacy of the Steam Prow Ship." No man will subscribe more readily than I do to the doctrine that just weight should be attached to the opinions of Naval officers who have charge of the steam prow ship. To shun the personal and profession, I, who know them well, accord them that most frankly; but it does appear to me, with due deference to the opinions of officers of the "highest responsibility of the Navy," that their acquaintance with the delicacy of steam machinery, and the facility with which it may be disordered, is not a sufficient voucher, for the correctness of their opinions. I have endeavored to controvert them, believing them in error, and that error leading to important results. One thing is certain, the public will lose nothing by hearing the other side.

OLD IRONSIDES.

THE NAVY.

A writer in the Telegraph, signing himself "Perry," (angels and ministers of grace defend us!) has undertaken to express the sentiments of the officers of the navy, and shown such an ignorance of their opinions that really we cannot believe he is attached to the service.

We had not the honor of writing the article in the Chronicle which draws forth such a torrent of eloquence from Mr. Perry; and we really are, what he supposes that gentleman to be, "an inexperienced correspondent," and intently beg that Perry will use with generosity any indulgence which the experience of paper war may give him over one who just begins to wield his pen.

We do not mean to defend the article in the Chronicle; its own writer is doubtless able to do so, and should he undertake it, we are sure that he will easily succeed.

Mr. Perry says, that when the late Pay bill was under consideration in the Senate, he advocated a principle which were admitted by all to be so liberal, it was thought the officers of the navy would feel the utmost devotion to the service, and in the event of a war, perform their duties with increased alacrity. We are sure that Perry is mistaken, and that the last Pay bill was passed not as an ineptive to "increased alacrity," but as an act of tardy justice; and a man, himself honorable, would not lightly assert that a corps of gallant men measures its patriotism by dollars and cents, or that its devotion to the service ebbed and flowed with the purser's pay roll. But Perry, like Shakespeare, "dips his pen in his own heart." Mr. Perry must have quite overlooked that the officer should like to see some better reason given for creating Admirals than that of squandering away the public treasure on those whose necessities have no bounds, and tending to blow up those already sufficiently inflated." And can no better reason be given? In foreign ports we meet men, superior in rank to our highest grades, command- ing forces; their inferiority is felt in all possible ways; behold men in other navies, more highly rewarded for less services. These men of higher rank, in case of collision, would necessarily take precedence; and in the event of co-operation, would take command, and thus gather those laurels which our exertions might have reaped. History might sound their fame, written in our blood.

In battle men are strenuous in their exertions, in proportion to their share in the stakes of the day; officers are as much braver than privates, as their conduct is more conspicuous; and an Admiral is as much more conspicuous than a Captain as his is superior.

Our officers are to serve abroad, and not at home.—Abroad, rank confers respect, and he who knows any thing of the human heart, knows that "man will do more to support a character than to raise one."

Perry asks: "Were Commodores Yeo and Hardy more influential in the late navigation, when the shipping come flooring down the tide and falls on board of a ship at anchor, moving with the velocity of 3 knots per hour—will the bows or sides of a first-rate be crush'd in by the 300,000 lbs. momentum on each foot of the prow? I think not. I do apprehend, the paint might be a little scratched."

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It is a melancholy truth, that in our service, the "commission on officers" gives the most ample authority to an Admiral, not only a single ship, but a large fleet;" but it is because we have no higher grade, and the warrant of the boatswain in a like case, gives the same authority; for always the officer highest in rank commands such vessel or vessels as he may be attached to, be that rank what it may. I profess I am ignorant of what authority is given the Commodore, by the warrant of the boatswain, as his Captains do not command large fleets, it is reasonable to conclude that they cannot. Admirals command on all important stations.

Says Perry: "With respect to increasing the other grades of officers, no friend of the Navy should desire it, unless the number of ships shall be immensely increased." That Perry does not desire it, is sufficiently apparent; but that he is a real friend remains to be proven. If he be, his wisdom is, either much greater, or far less, than that of the multitude.

Our writer does not condescend to enter into calculations to show what he asserted in his opinions, more officers would not be required if our navy were doubled; and since the calculations in the Chronicle are not controverted, we think, we might venture to take them for or against.
POLITICS AND OFFICERS.

I am not about to enter into a discussion, touching the political or military duties of officers of the army, or the navy; I have not assurance enough, to put in a word, in a conversation between two such distinguished gentlemen, as "Aristides" and "Alcibiades," nor do I choose, that on this occasion I should be looked upon by those ancient and much respected personages, even if I had enough presumption to induce me to take part in their colloquy—and therefore, I wish it to distinctly understand, that what I am about to say, will be uttered without special reference to either of them, and that I can on my own authority, and without reference to "Aristides." If I should quote from the one, or the other, I hope it will not give offense, as I hereby give either, or both, the liberty to quote from me, and to criticize what I say, and promise not to lose my temper, but to take it all in good part, as coming from a brother, and it feels far nearer brotherly interest. I do not know that it would be material to the matter in hand, whether I belong to the army or the navy, but lest it should be thought that I am dabbling in a mess which does not concern me, I inform the public, that I wear Uncle Sam's uniform, and have done so, for some years; and therefore I may say, I am a "poor" and a "military aristocrat." I will say further, that I am one of that most unfortunate of all unfortunate individuals, a poor, inferior, and I would not be misunderstood, and therefore explain the term "poor," as here used, to mean poor in purse; and I shall not thank any one for giving it any other interpretation, because I am rich in feeling, for my honest, genuine officer, and I am rich in good spirits too, and my vanity makes me think that I am also rich in character and standing. But I have told more about myself than I intended to, and will proceed to the main subject matter of this article.

I have thought much on politics, as connected with officers and their duties, and I have found many reasons why they should not, at all times, "express their opinions as unhesitatingly as any other class of citizens, and enter into the political arena without disguise." I am perfectly clear, as to the right of officers to express their opinions on political subjects, and believe that it is their duty, to form those opinions calmly, and without reference to the "powers that be;" but I am equally clear, as to the impropropriety of expressing them on all occasions. Why should they do so? Can they do any good thereby? If an officer of the army, or navy, thought a sentiment peculiarly consonant with the interests of the country, and believed that he could prevent the meditated sacrilege, by expressing his opinion, or by arguing with his fellow citizens, it would be his highest duty, to use all his energies, mental and physical, to defeat the unholy project. But I apprehend that such a case could never occur. I do not think officers should engage in politics, because they can do no good, and may do harm—because it would be calculated to destroy that good feeling, harmony, and esprit du corps, which is the soul of military efficiency, and without which, military bodies would be worse than useless; because all political studies and literary pursuits are, or ought to be, sufficient to occupy all their time usefully, and because it would withdraw their attention from their proper and appropriate duties. These are a few among the many reasons, why I would discourage officers from giving their attention to political subjects, and entering warmly into political discussions. A man would be the last to serve his country, in either branch of our national service, who would chain himself to the car of any man, civil or military, or who would blindly follow the dictation of any mortal. Officers should form their opinions on all subjects, independently; and on proper occasions, they should express them, freely, boldly, and without consequences. But, a sound discretion should be exercised, to determine when a proper occasion arrives for expressing an opinion, whether on politics, military subjects, or any other of the infinite variety of topics, on which the mind dwells. Freedom of thought, and of
speech, is the birthright of the American citizen, and he that would barter that for any temporal consideration, is unworthy to bear the proud name of an American. I am proud to call myself a citizen of the United States. I love my profession, and am happy that I am in a situation to serve my country; but as fondly as I cheer and highly I esteem my mission. I love yet more dearly, the rights and privileges which the name of citizen confers upon me; nevertheless, I should feel that I stepped out of the bounds of duty and propriety, were I to "enter the political arena," and proclaim my political prejudices on all occasions.

Officers ought to keep pace with the politics of the day, and they ought, also, to know the political history of their country, but they can be much more usefully employed, than in attempting to control, or influence the direction of the political current.

In conclusion, permit me to remark, that I do not know whether my observations are unduly colored by the "spite sentiments" alluded to by "Aristides," in the Chronicle of the 18th instant, but I know they are made in honesty of feeling; nor do I know, Mr. Editor, whether I am one of a "certain class of scorners," hinted at, in the letter of your correspondent; but I have opened my "safety-valve," and my steady hand is on the "steam-blower," which shall be in danger of bursting my boiler, for a week or two, and therefore take my leave, with the best wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and with the hope that "Aristides," and "Alcibiades," may have all the promotion their warmest wishes may covet.

OLIVE BRANCH.

ARMY PAY.

Mr. Editor:—The subject of Army Pay being at present before Congress, I am induced to offer a few remarks in relation thereto; which are respectfully submitted to the consideration of such honorable members of both houses as may chance to peruse them.

To those who are unacquainted with the peculiar situation of military officers, it may appear that their pay is sufficient; but when the subject is examined, I trust it will be viewed differently. They were located more permanently at their different stations, they might perhaps, with rigid economy, lay up something; but more than twenty years experience has proved to me that their pay is altogether inadequate to enable them to meet the many expenses and sacrifices which they are compelled to encounter, from frequent removals and changes to which they are subject.

To those having families, these oft repeated changes of station prove oppressive in the extreme, and often keep them on the verge of destitution; yet such is the nature of the service, that these removals must sometimes be made. What then can be more reasonable, than that the pay of the officers should be so far increased as to enable them to meet such demands upon their pecuniary resources.

Some may argue that officers should have no families, and that in such case, a small compensation would suffice.

But where is the patriotic and high-minded American, who would, for the sake of retaining in the coffers of the treasury a few thousands or even tens of thousands of dollars, be willing to see our armies exclusively commanded by men who are unpledged to the country by the ties of offspring and of social relations.

From the extent and situation of this great and happy republic, it is obvious that a respectable military force will always be requisite for its protection.

Does it require more than an ordinary degree of reflection to perceive the comparative safety of entrusting the arms of the nation to men pledged as almost all others are, whose affections and interests are alienated and identified with those of the citizens? Far be it from me to ascribe to the unmarried portion of the officers of the army the possession in any degree, of immorality, insolence, selfishness, or an undue personal ambition; but I believe that most persons who weigh the matter, will agree that such are the tendencies induced by a determined state of celibacy. As far as my acquaintance extends among the class of officers last mentioned, I have no doubt that most of them would each be willing to take up legal and honorable protection one of the fair and loving daughters of their country, and contribute towards the rearing of respectable citizens for the republic; but unless they happen already to possess a competency, warned by the struggles of their married brethren to support families on their pay only, and unwilling to involve themselves in like difficulties, they remain single from motives of prudence; and without an augmentation of their resources, they must continue to look upon themselves as debarred from entering into that relation which their more fortunate fellow citizens of other callings usually engage in, and which relation it is for the interest of a flourishing republic to encourage.

In many instances, should officers be cut off by death, deplorable indeed must be the situation of their families; unless they have other resources to depend upon besides their pay; and officers of the army have few chances of increasing their means of support by speculations, or avocations employed for such purpose by men in civil life.

Few, I trust, will contend that none but the sons of the wealthy ought to be commissioned in the army. —And if such rule be not established, a portion of the officers must depend solely upon their pay; which, it appears to me, would be sufficient to put them upon a footing with respectable citizens of other professions.

The greater portion of the officers of the Army enter the service in early youth; and their attention is devoted to it exclusively. They often witness their former acquaintances rise to wealth; while they have barely a present support, without the most remote prospect of a provision for age or infirmities; or for the maintenance of a family.

The foregoing remarks apply chiefly to the lower grades of officers, who form a great majority in point of number. I think it will be granted, however, that the higher grades are not sufficiently paid, when their heavy responsibilities and a variety of other circumstances are considered.

It strikes me that it would be the best policy to pay officers in such manner as might enable them to retire from service, when age should render them unfit for its duties.

AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

The following is the result of a calculation, made in order to show the prospects in the Navy of the United States, and the end the present organization of this arm of national defence must come to. Also some views of the necessity of a re-organization, on the assumption of our becoming, or rather taking our proper place among nations as a, Naval power.

We suppose a Midshipman to be 14 years of age (the youngest) when he can be admitted into the Navy.

When admitted, 14 years.

Service as a midshipman 6

" Passed Mid. 6

" Lieutenant 25

Making him 51 years old when he is promoted to a Commander!! Or rather when he becomes entitled to command one of our smallest class of vessels of war.

It is needless to say that nine out of ten are totally unfit, at that time of life, for anything like active service at sea, and consequently of little or no use in the situation to which the Government have promoted them. This is an evil that is only the desire the active energies of our Navy, and in the course of a few years the personnel of the Navy will be gray-headed, from the highest to the lowest. Gainsey it, who may, it is very easily demonstrated.
It may be asked, how do other great naval powers prevent this state of things? The answer is obvious and clear: the King, or Executive Head, has a certain number of promotions within his gift, by which young officers are brought forward, some from merit, and some from influence, and accord to commands; whilst the older officers are suffered to retire on half pay. This is the remedy, which we have not, neither can we possess it. But there is another and, if now adopted, fully as effective a plan, which is by graduating the service on the basis of its known decrease (which has been acceler-ated to be between 4 and 8 per cent., during the last 20 years).

For this purpose, let the Navy (its personnel, including officers and men,) be organised equal to the naval power it is determined the United States shall occupy among nations.

Our commerce, and the number of our seamen, would lead us to believe we ought to be the second, and soon destined to be one of the first. We now occupy the seventh naval rank.

What signifies our having, building, and launching ships, if your officers, who are to command them, are altogether worn out when they are entitled to such commands? The first and, as a consequence, the most necessary, is to re-organize your navy to ensure the most efficient service to the country in all time to come; and the only way to do this effectively, is to keep life and energy predominant in the navy.

It may be asked, how is this to be done? Nothing more easy. It is to determine what rank among nations your navy is to occupy. This would be based upon the number of your seamen, or ability to man a force. The number of our seamen at present is 195,000—one fourth of which (say 30,000) may be calculated upon safely for our war establishment; and one third of the war establishment (say 10,000) as an effective peace establishment.

Then organize your grades of officers, to ensure that they shall arrive, in the ordinary course of events, at the command of your ships, at the proper ages when they will be most efficient. Then employ such number of vessels as will not only afford ample protection to your commerce, but ensure to your officers, in all grades, and men, sufficient experience.

The personnel of your navy, with its power of extension, and not your ships, would thus represent your naval rank among nations; with the materials on hand, particularly all those of the first character, with your docks and dock-yards well established, we can soon build ships, when they are wanted, over and above the numbers required for our wants in time of peace, as a great commercial nation. Seventy-fours have been built in ninety days, when the resources of this country were in a state less than they now are.

Believing that we must and ought to occupy the position of the second naval power, we have made the calculation, that would ensure to us that rank, at the same time ample protection to our commerce in every sea, and sufficient employment to all classes of our officers and men.

It has resulted in the following list, supposing the force to be composed, as above, of 10,000 men:

- Vice Admirals, 5
- Rear Admirals, 10
- Commodores, 80
- Captains, 180
- Commanders, 400
- Lieutenants, 1,000

Masters, Passed Midshipmen, Midshipmen, and other warrant officers, at the discretion of the Department, not exceeding numbers.

Force to be kept afloat, in active service, and manned with 10,000 men:

- 4 seventy-fours
- 14 frigates
- 20 sloops
- 10 brigs or schooners
- 3 steam vessels, and
- 4 store ships.

COMPROMISE.

PROCEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1856.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed of all the measures taken by the Administration to suppress the Indian hostilities in Florida; and, also, to communicate all the information in his power relative to the cause of those hostilities.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the resolution of Mr. Benton for appropriating the surplus revenue to the national defence.

Mr. Mangum, who was entitled to the floor, rose and addressed the Senate on the subject, and continued his remarks till the usual hour of adjournment, when, without having concluded, he gave way to Mr. Tyler, on whose motion The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

The Chair communicated a request from the Navy Department, made in pursuance of the 3d section of the act of May, 1820, containing a statement of the appropriations made for the naval service for the year 1836.

Mr. McLean presented the memorial and documents of William B. Foster, of the city of Pittsburg, a Deputy Commissary of Purchases for the Army of the United States during the late war, praying compensation for extra services; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which had been referred the petition of John M. Gamble, reported a bill for his relief; which was read and ordered to second reading.

The Senate then took up Mr. Benton's resolution for appropriating the surplus revenue to national defence; when

Mr. Mangum, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. Clay, who addressed the Senate till the usual hour of adjournment, when without concluding, he gave way to

Mr. Porter, on whose motion The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. Tilton presented a memorial in behalf of the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers who have fallen in the different engagements with the Seminole Indians, in Florida, in 1835 and 1836. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which had been referred that portion of the President's message relating to military appropriations, reported the following bill, which was read, and ordered to second reading:

A bill making appropriations for the collection of materials, and for the purchase of sites, and to commence the construction of central armories, and for other purposes,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for certain fortifications, viz:

For fortifications at Pensacola bay, one hundred and one thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Kennebec river, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Portland harbor, one hundred and three thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Salem, Massachusetts, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Provincetown, Cape Cod, fifty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at New Bedford, Massachusetts, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Rose Island, Narragansett bay, fifty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at New London, Connecticut, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Tomskins and dependencies, Staten Island, New York, two hundred thousand dollars.

For a fort at the debouch of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, one hundred thousand dollars.
For fortifications to cover the artificial harbor at Cape Henry, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For a fort on Sellers' Point bluffs, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For a fort on Point Patience, Pottawattamie river, one hundred thousand dollars.

For a fort on Cedar point, Potomac river, one hundred thousand dollars.

For a fort at the mouth of St. Mary's river, fifty thousand dollars.

For a fort at l'Anse aux Meadows, fifty thousand dollars.

For a fort at St. Philip, seventy-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For steam batteries, six hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That wherever the same be necessary, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase the sites for the aforesaid works, to be paid for out of the appropriations made by this act for them respectively; and he is authorized, under the restrictions of the act of May, eighth, hundred and twenty-third, to make transfers from one head of appropriations for fortifications to that of another, for the like objects, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires it.

Mr. Banton gave notice that he had asked the Senate to consider this bill at an early day. He should, therefore, move to take it up at an early day next week.

Mr. Tipton submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the army is sufficiently numerous for the duties they are required to perform, and for the occupation of our various forts.

Reported, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire and report to the Senate whether in their opinion the pay and emoluments to the officers of the army is sufficient compensation for the services they are required to perform.

Mr. T. said, in relation to the second resolution for increasing the pay of the officers of our army, he was not prepared to give an opinion that such increase was necessary. Some have said the pay of the commissioned officers of the various grades in the army should be increased. He considered the officers of the army a most meritorious class of men, who bore the dangers of every climate when duty called them—who risked their lives in every storm, in every tempest. He felt confident that every citizen of our country would concur in giving them an ample compensation—he would say a liberal one. He hoped the Committee on Military Affairs would give the subject the most serious investigation, and report the facts to the Senate; and he felt confident the Senate and the country would do this valuable class of men justice; and he knew the officers would be content with a just reward for their services.

Mr. T. gave some of the reasons that have induced me to offer the resolutions which I hope will be adopted.

Mr. Links wished the resolutions might be again read, to see whether they were not analogous to some he (Mr. L.) had already offered.

The resolutions were again read and laid on the table.

Mr. Tipton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation for the payment of two companies of Missouri and Indiana militia, who were called into service for the protection of the frontiers against the Indians in 1832; read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Banton submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a navy yard at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, and that they report their opinion to the Senate.

Mr. Sheeply submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of making provisions to extend to the officers and soldiers of the army, the benefits of moral and religious instruction.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Banton on the appropriation of the surplus revenue, was taken up as the unfinished business, and, after some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Wilson, Grundy, Webster, Benton, King, and Leigh, the adjournment of Mr. Leigh, The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Buchanan presented the petition of Elizabeth Flicker, widow of Henry Richardson, of the town of the Wasp, stating that she had neglected to avail herself, within the period limited, of the benefits of the law passed in favor of the widows and orphans of the officers and crew of the Wasp, and praying that the proper allowance now be granted to her. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Linim submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to send to the Senate the official report of the expedition of the United States dragoons, under the command of Colonel Dodge, during last summer to the Rocky mountains, with the journal, and map, which so much interested the Senate; making such change in the map as will show the position of the different Indian tribes situated on the frontiers of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and the northwest frontier.

The bill for the relief of Capt. Augustus A. Nicholson, was read the third time and passed.

The resolution of Mr. Benton was then taken up, and the Senate was addressed at length on this subject by Messrs. Leach, Erastus Bown; but before Mr. Bown concluded, he gave way to Mr. Grundy, on whose motion, The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, transmitting, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, a report from the Secretary of War, on the subject of the Indian war in Florida; and on motion of Mr. Grundy, It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Speer from the Committee on Claims, to which had been referred the petition of Francis Allen, reported a bill making an appropriation of $4,000 to compensate him and the owners of the ship Cadius, for bringing General Jackson's army, out of this country in 1814; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Benton's resolution for the appropriation of the surplus revenue, was then taken up as the special order;

Mr. Brown continued, and concluded his remarks begun yesterday.

After some remarks from Messrs. Ewing, of Ohio, Webster and others, Mr. Patten submitted the following amendment, as a substitute to the original resolution, to come in after the word 'resolved':

That such appropriation as may be necessary for the purpose, ought to be made to carry on the system of general defence, and permanent protection of the country.

Mr. Wright made a few observations, expressing his intention of amending the Senate, in order to put it before taking the question on the amendments; but as the hour was late, he would yield the floor to any gentleman, who desired it.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the further consideration of the subject was then postponed till to-morrow.

The following bills from the House were then severally read the second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading:

The bill for the relief of Lieut. Washington Seawell; The bill to authorise the settlement of the accounts of Marinos W. Gilbert, an army sutler.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Mr. Rains, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which the petitions on the subject had been referred, reported a bill to compensate the widows of Capts. Freebly and of Stephen Decatur, and the widows and children of the officers and crew of the frigate Philadelphia, who served under them for the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which had been referred the memorial of Melachion T. Woodard, reported a bill for his relief; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Tomlinson, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a navy yard at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, and the public convenience, and public service.

The Senate adjourned.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Banton on the appropriation of the surplus revenue, was taken up as the unfinished business, and, after some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Wilson, Grundy, Webster, Benton, King, and Leigh, the adjournment of Mr. Leigh, The Senate adjourned.
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the President of the United States a report of the topographical survey and the soundings of Bridgetown harbor, made by the officers employed under his direction in executing the coast survey during the last session.

Mr. Davis, on leave, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive additional evidence in support of the claims of the State of Massachusetts for services, disbursements and expenditures during the late war with Great Britain; and the following resolution was twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

The resolutions submitted some days since by Mr. Tipton, the first directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire how far the army of the United States, as at present organized, is sufficient for the protection of the frontiers and to garrison the forts of the United States, and the second directing an inquiry, whether the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army was a sufficient attraction and, if not, what measures should be employed to make them so, were taken up for consideration.

Mr. Lincoln said that the first resolution was the same, almost word for word, with one on the same subject offered by his some days since, and adopted by the Senate. It had been sent to the War Department, from which no answer had yet been received.

The Chair read the resolution which was adopted on the amendment offered. He said that there was a slight difference between that and the one just offered. The inquiry in the first was directed to the War Department, while that of the second was directed to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Tipton observed, that the two resolutions were in substance the same, the mode of inquiry only being different. That introduced by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Linn) was directed to the Secretary of War and would give the necessary information to the Senate; while under the present resolution, the committee would necessarily have to obtain the same information from the War Department. It seemed to him, therefore, that the second resolution was unnecessary.

Mr. Tipton then withdrew his first resolution, and the calling for information relative to the pay of the officers of the army, was adopted.

Mr. Benton also read a memorial of a large number of citizens of the United States, being merchants and shipowners interested in navigating the Atlantic Ocean, and east of the United States, southward of Sandy Hook, praying Congress to authorize the establishment of a light house at New Jersey, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported Mr. Lincoln's and Mr. Linn's resolutions, approving and sustaining the resolution of Lieutenant Vintoun, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the same was referred, reported without amendment, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive additional evidence in support of the claims of the State of Massachusetts for disbursements, services, &c. during the late war with Great Britain; and the following resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read the third time:

House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1836.

Mr. B. presented resolutions of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, which were referred to the Committee on Naval affairs, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy yard in said city.

Mr. Cambleton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported various estimates from the Departments, for fortifications, &c. which were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Turner,
Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the defence of Havre-de-Grace, in the State of Maryland.

Mr. T. submitted the following resolution, which was read twice and referred to the Secretary of War:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House, if in possession of the War Department, a copy of the survey, plan and estimates for the improvement of the harbor of Port Republic, with the accompanying drawings and estimates.

On motion of Mr. Bragg,
Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pension be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making some provision for the widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers, who were married before, or during the term of the service of their husband.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

On motion of Mr. Cushing,
Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation, for the purpose of erecting one or more harbors at the naval yards, or any other place.

The Speaker announced the special order; but on motion of Mr. Bridges, and by unanimous consent, the House determined to dispose of several bills from the Senate.

The following bills from the Senate, were read twice and committed:

A bill providing for the increase of the corps of engineers, and for other purposes;

A bill for the better organization of the corps of topographical engineers.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. Pickering, by unanimous consent, presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to a naval depot in the harbor of Charleston, which was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communications:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting an abstract of the general returns of the militia of the United States; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a list of the persons employed in the Indian Department; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, to be ordered to print.

3. A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the expenditures of appropriations for the naval service for the year 1833; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment, bills from the Senate, providing for the increase of the corps of Engineers, and for other purposes; and for the better organization of the corps of Topographical Engineers; and the same were committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Ash, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Captain F. A. Parker; which was read twice and committed.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Mr. Cambleton, from the same committee, reported certain estimates from the War Department, for additional naval appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.; which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jarvis from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate for the relief of Mr. Shubrick; and the same was committed.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the settlement of the claim of the State of Connecticut against the United States, for the service of her masts during the late war; which was read twice and committed.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. Cambleton, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Miller in the Chair.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

On motion of Mr. Cambleton, the committee took up the bill making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year 1838.

The bill had before been under the consideration of the Committee of the Whole, and had been reported. Mr. Cambleton's to strike out $860,000 and insert the sum of $2,000,000, for repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, and completing those already authorized, was agreed to.

Mr. Cambleton withdrew the amendment, so as not to embarrass the passage of the present bill, and especially as the subject would come up in a separate bill to be reported
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by the Committee on Naval Affairs. This being the ordinary appropriation bill, and Mr. C. having withdrawn the only amendment pending, he hoped it would pass without delay.

Mr. Bell moved to reduce the several appropriations for the Navy Yard, one-half the amount proposed in the bill. Mr. B. raised another item on the subject, and maintained that such large appropriations might not be passed, in the prospect of a contingency that might probably ensue. The item was as follows:

For improvements and necessary repairs of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

Amount.

$67,000

At Charlestown, Mass. 166,000

At Brooklyn, N. Y. 54,500

At Philadelphia, Penn. 11,750

At Washington. 32,500

At Gosport, Va. 167,000

At Pensacola. 64,000

On motion of Mr. MANN, of New York, Committee the item rose, reported progress, and

The House adjourned.

ARMY.

Feb. 29.—Lt. J. H. Simpson, 3d Arty. assigned temporarily to duty in the Commissary's department, to be stationed at Charleston, S. C.

RESIGNATIONS.


Asst. Surg. S. E. Myers, to take effect 31st March, 1836.

NAVY.

The U. S. Frigate Constitution arrived at Smyrna on the 21st of November. The Shark had arrived a few days previous. Both vessels were there on the 15th Dec.

The frigate Constellation, Capt. Dallas, Ships St. Louis, Capt. Rossman, and Warren, Capt. Taylor, arrived at Pensacola, on Saturday 15th ult.

DEATHS IN THE NAVY, SINCE THE FIRST OF DECEMBER, 1834.

CAPTAINS.

R. E. Hoffman. Dec. 10, 1834, Jamaica, N. Y.

John D. Henley. May 23, 1836, Ro. Island.


LIEUTENANTS.


David R. Stewart. Aug. 6, 1836, Girgenti, coast of Sicily.

H. J. A. Schafman. Oct. 6, 1836, W. Chester co. N. Y.

SURGEONS.


Hyde Ray. Sept. 7, 1836, Annapolis, Md.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Frederick Wessels. Nov. 15, 1836, At sea, on board the Falmouth.

DEATHS IN THE NAVY, SINCE THE FIRST OF DECEMBER, 1834.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY, SINCE THE FIRST OF DECEMBER, 1834.

Names and rank. Whcn accepted.


R. D. McDonald, Midshipman. 11th Dec., 1834.

Henry C. Hart, do. 29th Dec., 1834.

Albert Wadsworth, do. 19th Jan., 1835, deceased.

J. T. S. Collins, do. 31st Jan., 1835.

F. V. Delforge, do. 14th Feb., 1835.

Charles Burdett, do. 25th Feb., 1835.

W. H. Inglis, do. 20th March, 1835.

Wm. O. Stiles, do. 2d June, 1835.

A. B. Eustis, do. 6th July, 1835.

Robert P. Weid, do. 7th July, 1835.


H. C. T. do. 10th Aug., 1835.

Oliver Perry Baldwin, do. 19th Aug., 1835.


George Blanchard, boatswain, 4th May, 1836, as of March, 1836.

Wm. Watters, do. 6th June, 1836.


MARRIAGE.


SHIP BICUT.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, 18th February, 1836.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for said Ship Biscuit," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., of the tenth day of March next, for furnishing and delivering at the navy yard, Gosport, Virginia, any quantity of ship biscuits, to be made wholly from the flour manufactured by the yard or the year 1830, and furnished to the same yard, to be subjected to such inspection as they may direct—not be in all respects satisfactory to them or the Commandant of the said yard, and must be packed and delivered in gold subjoined and bright coppered hoops at each head, for which no charge must be made, and in good boarding order, free of all cost to the United States.

An application to the Commandant of the navy yard, Gosport, Virginia, or at this office, printed forms of orders to furnish the ship biscuit, to be received at the same yard, and be subject to such inspection as they may direct—not be in all respects satisfactory to them or the Commandant of the said yard, and must be packed and delivered in good boarding order and bright coppered hoops at each head, for which no charge must be made, and in good boarding order, free of all cost to the United States.

To the Commandant of the said yard, and be subject to such inspection as they may direct—not be in all respects satisfactory to them or the Commandant of the said yard, and must be packed and delivered in good boarding order and bright coppered hoops at each head, for which no charge must be made, and in good boarding order, free of all cost to the United States.

Ten per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account of the said yard, as collateral security, in addition to the bond to be given, to secure its performance, not in any event to be paid, until the contract is in all respects complied with, Feb. 28—31.
PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

SENATE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Mr. Naubain presented the memorial of a number of owners of vessels navigating the Delaware, praying for an appropriation for deepening the entrance of Christiana river. The memorial was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Niles presented the petition of W. H. Freeman, Lieutenant Colonel of the Marine corps, setting forth the evils and grievances which the petitioner and other officers of that corps suffer from the act of June, 1854, and praying for the repeal or alteration of the same. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Tilton submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to prepare and transmit to the Senate a statement showing the effective force of the army of the United States, and the pay and allowances made to each soldier who shall serve in any of the United States army. This gentleman highly distinguished himself in the last war in some of the bloodiest battles fought on the Niagara frontier, in one of which he was captured and held in jail. For his services he received the appointment of paymaster, and, as he says, in one of his voyages to pay off troops stationed on the Mississippi river, the public money confided to his care was lost by the sinking of his canoe, by which loss he became a debtor to the Government 12 or 14,000 dollars, for which he wishes relief. The situation of this gallant man is truly deplorable. He is now entirely ruined in fortune, and wholly destitute of a situation and a character, and deprived by construction of our means of support, and I am of opinion that his claims upon the Government should be met, in consideration of the services he rendered it.

"My story is a short one. I lost the money, and the canoe and the horse which was sold for money to purchase the canoe. It was twenty one years. I entered the army with two others, and came out with one; all I ask of the Government, is to have my account settled, and I will relinquish all claims to the end of the chapter, for a pension. If I cannot be granted, I have nothing to pay with but flesh—and how much money I will not undertake to say. If I have, however, as is now, as it always has been, at the service of my country, when I came back out of jail, and no authority was pleased to direct. If there is to be a fight with the French, I will work out the balance I owe in the war, or pay it off by instalments of arms and legs, at as low a rate; as the French are not the only inferiors in the army. There may appear something like levity in my style, but in substance, there is truth and gravity of a painful character.

"Will you be pleased to write me a line or two, and give me your opinion in the case."

I am organizing an enlisting party of young men for the army; they may get a league of land each, or enter a tract of 62 by 62. Mr. Rice, of Alabama, submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to come to the Senate, and be informed whether any further defenses are proposed to be erected at Key West, and Mobile Bay; and if so, whether it is expedient to commence such work this year, and the amount necessary to be appropriated for those objects.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the petition of Captain Henry Smith, made an unfavorable report thereon.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, in respect to the appropriation of the surplus revenue of the United States, and the surplus revenue of the United States, and the surplus revenue of the United States, made an unfavorable report thereon.

Mr. Wright, who moved the floor, addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution, and after he had concluded, the debate was further continued by Messrs. Calhoun, Wall, Preston, and Niles.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. Benton presented the petition of W. H. Bell of North Carolina, a Captain in the Ordnance Department, and now in the City of Washington, stating that he has made some valuable improvements in the fusing and pointing of iron, and praying that the Government shall take advantage of his improvements on terms whereby they may be paid to himself. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the petition of Captain Henry Smith, made an unfavorable report thereon.

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Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the petition of Captain Henry Smith, made an unfavorable report thereon.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. Benton's resolution for appropriating the surplus revenue to national defense, was taken up as the special order.

Mr. Robinson addressed the Senate in a speech of some length in opposition to the resolution, and after he had concluded, Mr. Calhoun moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Benton said, as this motion was to put a final conclusion to the debate, he would ask for the yeas and nays, which were accordingly ordered, and the question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 15, nays 23.

The question was then taken on Mr. Gwin's amendment, which struck out the word "surplus," so as to leave the depot of arms and munitions of war on the frontiers of Missouri, made a report accompanied by a bill making an appropriation for that object.

On motion of Mr. Swift, the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, unfavorable to the petition of Captain Henry Smith, was considered and passed in.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, unfavorable to the petition of Captain Henry Smith, was considered and passed in.
two horses lost in the service of the United States; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the subject had been referred by a resolution of the Senate, reported a bill making appropriations for the establishment of an armory on the western waters; which was read and ordered to be referred.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he would on Monday next introduce the morning's business, move to take up the bill making appropriations for fortifications, reported by him from the Military Committee some days since.

The bill from the House to provide for the payment of the expenses of the volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States in Florida, was read twice and referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bills; which were read twice and committed: A bill making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater and for certain harbors, and for removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year 1836; and a bill directing the Secretary of War to report annually certain information in relation to works of internal improvements.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill fixing the compensation of the officers of the army, employed on duty in the Military Bureau of the War Department; which was read twice and committed.

A bill from the Senate for the relief of Captain Augustus A. Nicholson, was read twice and committed: APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House, on motion of Mr. Camberling, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Miller in the Chair.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836. The question pending, was the proposed amendment of Mr. Bell, to reduce the appropriation for the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from $67,000 to 33,500. And after a few remarks from Messrs. Mann, of N. Y., Everett, Lincoln, Smith, Jenifer, Wise, Cushman, Camberling, Jarvis, and Bell, Mr. Pearcy, of Rhode Island, moved that the committee rise; agreed to. Ayes 53, noes 48.

The Committee, accordingly rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, and, on motion, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Camberling, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Miller in the Chair.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836. The question pending, was the proposed amendment of Mr. Bell.

Mr. Pearcy, of Rhode Island, addressed the House at length on the whole system of our navy yards.

Mr. Cushing, succeeded in reply, principally so far as regarded the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Mr. Hardin briefly replied.

The remarks of Mr. Hardin and Mr. Cushing were rather of a personal character; and at the conclusion of Mr. Cushing's remarks, some individual in the ladies' gallery applied to be heard.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Hannegan rose simultaneously—Mr. Reed moved that the gallery be cleared; but understanding it came from a single individual, he withdrew the motion.

Mr. Hannegan then renewed it. Mr. Lee, of N. Y., moved that the committee rise; agreed to.

The Committee rose, and the chairman having reported progress.

Mr. Hannegan renewed the motion he made in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Williams, of N. C., moved that the rule be enforced; which was agreed to, and the south gallery was ordered to be cleared.

Mr. Mercer said, as he was given to understand that the abolition of slavery was recognized by a member of the House, he moved that he be taken into custody.

Pending this motion, the House adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Allan, of Kentucky, the following resolution, submitted by him on the 7th ult., was again taken up and agreed to: Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the act of Congress, for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, passed the 7th of June, 1832, so as to embrace those who served in the war of the United States, which occurred between the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, and the treaty of Greenville with the Indians in 1795; and that the said committee have leave to report by Messrs. Brown and Brown, as the accompanying drawings and estimates.

By Mr. Love: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to Lieutenant Thompson S. Brown, of the United States corps of Engineers, relative to the harbor at Naufrage Islet, with the accompanying drawings and estimates.

By Mr. Gibbons: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform this House whether, in his judgment, an additional armed force be necessary to prevent the Creek tribe of Indians from aiding the Seminole Indians in the War of Florida, and from the commission of other depredations; and if so, whether any legislation by Congress will be necessary.

On motion of Mr. McKay: Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal in North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Hawes: Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a public armory on the waters of Green River, in the State of Kentucky; and that said committee be instructed to report on or before the first of March next.

On motion of Mr. Dromgoole: Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing Major Gen. Winfield Scott the same rate of pension as the late Colonel of Artillery, as if the testimony in support of the disability sustained by him in the battle of Niagara, July 25th, 1814, had been completed and filed at that date.

On motion of Mr. Bond: Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Marine Hospital at the town of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of claims for horses and other property lost in 1831—2, on the frontiers of Illinois and Michigan, that have been presented for allowance, under an act for the payment of horses and arms lost in the military service of the United States, during the late war with the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and Michigan Territory, approved 30th of June, 1834—the number that have been allowed, and the number that have been rejected, or suspended, and the reasons for such rejection or suspension.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap: Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be in
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of L. A., Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a Marine Hospital in the city of New Orleans.

Resol. That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a custom-house, and a public storehouse in the city of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Loyd, Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the matter of several navy yards, upon a more permanent footing as to appointment and pay.

On motion of Mr. Lincoln, Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to consider the propriety of continuing to marry J. E. Rice, the widowed mother of Fitz Henry Rabbit, late a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, on board the Frigate President, Stephen Decatur, Esq. Commodore, who was killed in action with a squadron of the line of battle of the French on the 11th of September, 1812, and that the person granted to her for five years, from the 19th of November, 1830, now expired by an act of Congress of 24th March, 1833.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal of construction at or in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. Milligan, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Samuel Hamilton; which was read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. Grayson, and at the instance of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Committee of the Whole House was discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the permanent establishment of a navy yard at Charleston, South Carolina, and the same was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Proctor, from the select committee appointed on the 15th January, 1832, for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the Rhode Island brigade, in the Revolutionary war, their heirs and assigns; which was read twice and committed.

By order of the 15th January, the select committee raised on the subject, made a report, accompanied by a bill, to extend the provisions of the act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, approved 7th June, 1822; which was read twice and committed.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. R. M. Johnson moved to suspend the rule for the purpose of considering the bill providing for the payment of the volunteers and military corps in the service of the United States, which was negatived.

Mr. Johnson subsequently moved to suspend the rule in order to enable him to submit a motion, making the foregoing bill the special order for one hour to-morrow morning after the reception of reports from committees.

Mr. Johnson moved to suspend the rule, so as to include the bill authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers; which was negatived.

The motion to suspend the rules was agreed to—ayes 112 and nays 7.

Mr. Johnson then submitted the motion indicated, which was carried.

Mr. J. Symon, from the Select Committee on that subject, moved to take up the joint resolution in relation to the monument proposed to be erected to the memory of Captain Nathan Hale, for the purpose of reading it a second time by title, and committing it; which was agreed to.

At two o'clock, a second time, when Mr. J. Symon moved that it be committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Vinton moved to commit the resolution to a Committee of the Whole, which was negatived.

Mr. J. Symon, from the Select Committee on that subject, moved to take up the joint resolution in relation to the monument proposed to be erected to the memory of Captain Nathan Hale, for the purpose of reading it a second time by title, and committing it; which was agreed to.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers of all mounted companies shall each be entitled to receive forage, or money in lieu thereof, for two horses, when they shall actualy keep private soldiers, or private servants, and to forty cents per day for each horse, with forty cents per day for the use thereof, and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of forage and subsistence when the same shall be furnished by himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for each, as the case may be.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and private, of all mounted companies, shall be entitled to receive forage for each horse, with forty cents per day for the use thereof, and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of forage and subsistence when the same shall be furnished by himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for each, as the case may be.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the volunteers or militia, who may be received into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to all the benefits which may be conferred on persons wounded or otherwise disabled in the service of the United States.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of said militia, or volunteer corps, who shall die at any time in consequence of wounds received in service, and shall leave a wife, or if no wife, a child of mature years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, and during the term of five years, and should continue and the survivor of the deceased or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of five years, the half-pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said decedent: Provided, always, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States may prescribe.

Mr. R. M. Johnson moved the following amendment to the second section, to come in after the word "compa-" in the second line, "where it shall be entitled to receive, or who may hereafter be, in the service of the United States," which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Williams moved the following amendments to the second section, in the words wherein the word "shall," so as to read in the first place, "for the use and risk of each horse, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle;" and in the second place, "for the use and risk thereof, except such horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle;" which amendments were agreed to.

The fourth section was then amended by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Whart in the words wherein the word "service, to suppress Indian depredations in Florida, shall be entitled to all the benefits which are conferred on persons wounded or otherwise disabled in the service of the United States;" which amendments were agreed to.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

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From the Hampshire Telegraph.

BARHAM AND VERNON.—THIRD AND LAST TRIAL.

For a long period we have avoided the insertion of the relative sailing qualities of different men of war; not that we have been averse to opportunities of doing so, for we have had many; but for the reason that, in all the trials, the contention has not been between ships of similar forces. We have had a line-of-battle ship, a large frigate (or donkey, one), a sloop and a whaleboat, with the result that we have been generally unsuccessful in our arduous task. We think that the Commodore not to tack another was bent, but the signal was made to tack, which, in a strong breeze, caused much delay in bending the new sail, having everything ready on one side, and being obliged to shift over and tack without any after-sail to bring the ship to, as these days of economy were obliged to wear sails till they are rotten, and cannot be trusted.

Barham was forty minutes without a mizen topsail; it was now blowing very strongly; directly the new sail was bent the signal was made to tack again together. Barham's main sheets in stays got foul of the spare anchor, obliged to shift over and tack, and during the but caused a visible loss, the ships being so close together.

At 12:30, the wind shifted two points in favour of the Barham, whose signal was made to tack; she passed exactly the same distance to leeward of the Vernon that she started, namely, three cables, and was going on with the race, when the Vernon shortened sail, and we think that her main-top-sail yard was sprung; which was a great pity, as had Vernon been obliged to tack again, she would have been put against the sea, as Barham then was; we also understand that orders were sent out, that should the ship lose a race from loss of spars, it would be given in favour of the one who proceeded with the men to be the winner of the ship.

This was the strongest breeze the ships have been out in yet.

10th Trial, Dec. 8. — By the wind, all sail set, wearing instead of tacking. Barham had so decidedly the advantage this day, Revenge did not want the bearings and distance at the finish, it being about a mile and half in favour of the Barham, but made the signal of recall.

11th Trial. — Off the wind, a fresh breeze, rate of sailing from eight and a half to nine and a half, length of trial seven hours and a half, distance run 68 miles. There was scarcely any difference in this day's trial, it being about one quarter of a mile in favour of Barham's long run; studding sails and number of ships beat Revenge as much in this as in every other trial.

12th Trial. — Bore away to leeward with Vernon, a fresh breeze at starting, double reefed top sails and small jib; but just after starting the wind died away and bore away, and the Vernon made it the more as she was belayed; Commodore made recall, and annulled sailing.

18th Trial. — A strong breeze from N.W. with a fine clear day; bore away to leeward per signal, in company with the Vernon; under treble reefed top-sails in her jib, and reefed spencer; an hour after starting much reduced, no sail set, set up bolt, top-gallant yards, and mainyard; up boat, cease topsails and set up top-gallant yards, set sail with jib, and signal to tack frequently, and then Barham's signal to tack, when she passed to leeward of the Vernon and the recall was made. Why were we stopped in the middle of the race we cannot tell, and why Barham should always have the last tack we cannot account for; besides Vernon in perfect condition, and the most well known long chase. Vernon only gained two cables this day, Barham having to tack once more and to go against the sea, in crossing which makes a great difference.

The same day after dinner, bore up for Malta, and started again, steering with wind a-beam, rate of sailing ten miles per hour; studding sails; sailing exactly as we started; both ships beat the Revenge more than a mile an hour — distance run thirty miles.

This is a faithful account and one made on the spot.
DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

GENERAL THOMAS NELSON, GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

[From the Custis Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington.]

Among the patriots, statesmen, and soldiers that Virginia contributed to the Congress and armies of the Revolution, THOMAS NELSON will ever claim an elevated rank. Descended from ancient and highly respectable English ancestry, Gen. Nelson was educated in England, and was engaged, prior to the Revolution, in mercantile concerns upon an extensive scale, at Yorktown, in Virginia, strange to say, at that period, the importing city for Philadelphia.

Upon the breaking out of the troubles, Nelson joined the cause of the Colonies. He was a man of large fortune, having many and valuable estates in different counties, particularly the county of Hanover. He was the confidential and beloved in his native colony, he held a high and commanding influence among the people. He threw all into the scale of his country, in her struggle for the natural rights of mankind.

After the battle of Lexington, Virginia put forth all her strength in the Senate and in the field. The very elite of her statesmen had been sent to the Congress of 1774, while the pride of her chivalry took arms in the succeeding year. Among the illustrious names that composed the Virginia delegation to the Roman Senate of 1776, we find the name of Thomas Nelson, Jr. who affixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence on the ever-memorable 4th of July.

The state of society in the South in the olden time, was very different from that of modern days, under the Republic. Under the ancient regime there were but two orders in society—the rich and educated, and the poor. Hence, the highest individuals were not rich, and held no material influence over those who were not so fortunately situated. Men of extensive personal influence over the minds of the people at large, were all-important to the cause of American liberty in the commencement and during the whole progress of the Revolution, with the view of diffusing and fostering the Whig spirit, in opposition to the powerful and shly directed efforts of the Tories.

It is well known to history, that the Commander-in-Chief spared, at a very critical period of the war, an active and valued officer, (Missinn,) that he might exert his personal influence among the people of his native State, to recruit his army. On his return to Virginia from serving in the Continental Congress, General Nelson exerted himself in keeping alive the spirit of the Revolution, often flagging from the severe disasters that had attended our arms. He was also actively employed in organizing a Volunteer corps of Cavalry and Infantry, and the families served as volunteers. This corps he commanded up to the double invasion of 1781, when upon being elected Governor of the State, he took the command in chief of its militia.

The invasion of Arnold was more immediately desperate, but that of Cornwallis swept like a tempest through the devoted Commonwealth, already much weakened by her untried exertions to sustain the army of Greene in the Carolinas, and to defend the most points of her territory, assailable by the attacks of the enemy's naval power.

The forces under Steuben, Lafayette, and subsequently Wayne, were too limited in point of numbers, and too much straitened for supplies of every sort to be able to check the victorious career of the enemy. Indeed, the resources of Virginia, great as they originally were, had been sadly reduced in the previous campaign by the capture of her veteran elements on the surrender of Charleston, by the total disembarkation at Camden, but above all, by the enormous depreciation of the paper money; all which causes combined to elevate the hopes of the enemies, and cast a shadow over
those of the friends of American liberty. To such a wretched state of depreciation had the paper money arrived at this period, that, in numberless instances, persons were known to have concealed their horses and oxen in the woods and swamps rather than hire them to the transportation department of the army, where the hire was to be paid in depreciated Continental bills, which had become almost valueless.

Here the patriotic Nelson set a noble example; his crops were left to their fate, his ploughs left in the furrows, while the teams were harnessed to the cannon and munitions of war moving to the investment of Yorktown.

At the ever-memorable siege of Yorktown, Governor Nelson rendered important services in blockading the enemy previous to the arrival of the combined army and the fleets of France. It was on the venerable Lafayette's last visit to Mount Vernon that he related to the author of these memorial inscriptions an anecdote of Governor Nelson, which we shall give in the good General's own words: "I had just finished a battery," said the Nation's G. est., "mounted with heavy pieces; but before I entered on the town, I requested the attendance of the Governor of Virginia, not only as a compliment due to the Chief Magistrate of the State, but for a wish already entertained, that a company of the localities of a place in which he had spent the great part of his life. To what particular spot would your Excellency direct that we should point the cannon," I asked. "There," promptly replied the noble-minded, patriotic Nelson, "to that house; it is mine, and in it I lodged my guest; but to my surprise, I found the best one in the town, and there you will be almost certain to find Lord Cornwallis and the British head-quarters. Fire upon it, my dear Marquis, and never spare a particle of my property so long as it affords a comfort or a shelter to the enemies of my country." The Governor rode away, and in an instant an instance of devotion to patriotism that would have shed a lustre upon the purest ages of Grecian or Roman virtue."

Another anecdote we will present to our readers ere we close this brief memoir. "During the campaign of 1781, when the ruined state of the finances had caused every thing like hard money to have almost entirely disappeared, Nelson learned that an old Scotchman named R——, had a considerable sum in gold, which, like most other moneyed persons of that period, he kept carefully concealed. The Governor waited upon the man of gold, a rare instance in those days, and begged him for a loan for a long period on behalf of the State. Sawney was inexorable, saying, 'I ken naething of your Government, but if ye wull ha the siller for yourself, General, de'il tak me but every bawbee of it is at your service.' Nelson accepted the offer, and obtained on his own bond, and by his own personal influence, a loan of the State of Virginia, a loan that prominent State had neither a coin in her treasury, nor credit to obtain one. The Governor clutched the gold, and quickly did its circulation give a new and cheering aspect to our destinies at that momentous period."

And now, it would be naturally asked, who paid the bond, and at whom interest? Posteriorly would answer, a grateful and admiring country, surely. Say, rather, the impoverished family of the patriot. This, with other facts of equal moment, caused the American author of these memoirs to blush for his country, when, during the triumph of Lafayette, and upon his last visit to Mount Vernon, the veteran introduced the subject of his gallant services, untiring patriotism, and his unexampled and devotional sacrifices for the cause of American Independence, and presumed that a grateful and admiring nation had long since rewarded the descendents of his old companion in arms, beloved and beoomed friend.

It will be matter of interest to all future ages of the Republic, to learn who, of the many worthies that flourished in the age of Washington, were nearest to the heart of the Pater Patriae. All tradition will agree upon Greene and Robert Morris. But if they were in the heart's core of the Chief, as assuredly they were, Nelson, of Virginia, was at their side. Beloved in life, Washington showed his esteem for Nelson's memory by appointing the son, named after the sire, as one of the Secretaries to the first President of the United States, on the commencement of the Federal Government in 1789.

Such was Nelson, of Virginia, who, in the times that tried men's souls, pledged for his country in the Halls of her Independence, his life, and perilled it in her battles for Freedom, and, in his former days, for his country's cause; pledged his sacred honor, and redeemed it by a life and actions honored among the most honored.

Such was a patriot, statesman, and soldier, and the American Revolution, the admired of his countrymen, the beloved of Washington and Lafayette, whose respected descendants have appealed, in the name of the services and sacrifices of their ancestor, to the justice and magnanimity of a free, powerful, and prosperous empire.

An article in the American Magazine of useful and entertaining knowledge gives an interesting description of the business of shipping in America, particularly in Duxbury. The reputation of American vessels, for soundness, is similar to that of American captains for intelligence and trustworthiness. Mr. Sidell, in the American in England, mentions the respectable sober air of the American captains on 'change in their business, and in their conversation. A sailor's eye is acute, and a sober man's is sharp. A similar contrast is noticed in all the ports of the world, and it may be safely asserted that the captains and officers of our merchant-men contribute largely to impress foreign nations most favorably as to the intelligence and substantial worth of the American people.

If a great many instances they are part owners of the vessels they command. To the same circumstance may probably in some degree be ascribed the excellence of the New England vessels. In Duxbury, a town of less than three-thousand inhabitants, there are one hundred and ten ship-masters, and forty mates, with a large number of hardy and sober seamen. In the last ten years there have been built in this one town thirty-three ships, forty-seven brigs, forty-three schooners and several sloops, amounting in all to twenty-eight thousand four hundred tons. The rate of insurance shows the estimation in which their vessels are held. They are built of pasture oak, much of which is brought twenty miles in teams. — Baltimore American.

NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn from a correspondent of the Boston Traveller, that while the Delaware was off Cape de Gatt, bound home, an accident occurred which left the high prow directed to make a heap of the Commodore's, and a gore of blood on the breast of the Commodore. In the stormy gathering, the Commodore fell into the sea, where he saw, by a most advantageous escape, nine hundred souls were rescued from a swift and terrible death. —Albany Daily Advertiser.

We were pained and mortified, on perceiving the other day in Chestnut street, some of the silver plate belonging to the late Commodore Dacur, exposed for public sale in a jeweller's shop. One of these pieces is particularly beautiful; and an inscription upon it, set forth that it was presented to the Commodore by the citizens of Baltimore. Is it not shameful, that this humiliating sale should be rendered necessary by the surviving relatives of that gallant officer? Why cannot Congress grant a tribute from the swelling public purse, to the benefit of those who were near and dear to one of its brave defenders. Must it still be said that republics are always ungrateful.—Philadelphia Gazette.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEMINOLE CAMPAIGN.

Savannah, Feb. 18.

We understand that there will be in Florida, in all this month, an army of between four and five thousand men, viz: from Georgia, two regiments or one brigade, of 1480 men, about one half mounted; a like force, mounted and foot, from South Carolina; a regiment of foot, (740 men) from Alabama, and say 900 regulars including 100 dragoon recruits expected from New York.

This force is exclusive of the gallant volunteers, who, some weeks ago, harrassed from Savannah and Charleston, for the special defence of Picola and St. Augustine, and who will probably soon be honorably discharged.

We learn that no detachments have been called for from Florida or Louisiana, although it is reported, that a force of some 700 men have arrived at Tampa Bay and Pensacola, from New Orleans; and it is known that the Governor of Florida has, in the field, perhaps 4 or 500 men. The latter force will probably be held for the immediate defence of the settlements of the Territory nearest the theatre of active operations.

A fourth of the Georgia quota (foot) is already at Picola; another fourth (mounted) will be there by the 28th inst. and the remainder, (mounted and foot) by the end of the month.

A regiment of South Carolina foot (under Col. Briscoe) must have reached St. Augustine, from Charleston, on the 14th or 15th inst. and her regiment of mounted men, under Col, Goodwin, will cross the Savannah at Sister’s Ferry, above this, in all the present week.

The Alabama regiment, it is said, will rendezvous at Mobile, to sail thence to Tampa Bay, where it will find three companies of regulars, and perhaps, a detachment from New Orleans, volunteers or regulars. Col. Lindsay, of the Army, it is said, will command all the forces which may assemble at Tampa, and effect thence a junction with the main Army, at Fort Dougherty.

Of the 900 regulars, three companies are reported to be locked up in theice of the Chessapeake, and the dragoon recruits from N. York, had not sailed at the date of our last advices. Horses purchased for them at St. Augustine, await them at this place.

The South Carolina brigade is to be commanded by Brigadier General Bull, who is here. We have not learned what general has been detailed for the command of the Georgia brigade, nor the names of the Georgia Colonels.

Brigadier General Eustis, of the U. S. A. probably at St. Augustine on the 15th inst, and Brigadier General Clinch at Fort Dougherty or Fort King. Those posts have been secured and are considered as secure.

Major General Scott, the General in-Chief, with his staff, is expected to sail hence, in the first vessel, for Picola. He will arrive ahead of three-thifts of his forces, and has been detained here a week in directing their movements and in causing the supplies to be forwarded which will be required in the field.

The best information we have received, represents the enemy’s forces at 3000 armed men, and mostly mounted. — Georgian.


MORE TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.—Ninety U. S. Dragoons arrived yesterday in the ship John Taylor from New York. They are commanded by Capt. Wharton, U. S. A.; Lieuts. Wheelock and Beall are the other officers.—Georgian.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Left Wing Army of Florida.

St. Augustine, Feb. 15, 1838.

ORDERS:

The services of the four companies of volunteers from Charleston and Hamburg, being no longer deemed necessary for the protection of St. Augustine, they will be mustered for discharge, and will embark for Charleston in the transports provided for them.

The gratitude of the country is due to this gallant band. Brig. Gen. Eustis tenders his sincere thanks for their services, and best wishes for their safe and happy return to their homes.

By order of Brig. Gen. Eustis,

J. H. PRENTISS, A. A. Adj. Gen.

MOBILE, Feb. 22.

Captain B. Vincent, who went a few days since with his steamboat, the Watchman, from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, to convey the troops from that city, writes from Pensacola by yesterday’s mail, as follows:

I have no news particular from Tampa—the army left that place on the 14th inst. under the command of Gen. Gaines, and in fine spirits, leaving Major Sands in command of Fort Brooke, with about 150 effective men, strongly picketed. They did hold three of the hostile Indians prisoners, one of whom attempted to escape the morning after our arrival, and was shot. We had no news further from the army, when I left, on the evening of the 16th instant.” — Mer. Jde.

By a communication received at the Adjutant General’s Office from Major General Scott, dated the 22d of February, it appears that he arrived at Picola, Florida, the day previous, and he had reached the 1st battalion of Georgia foot in position. He reports the 1st battalion of Georgia mounted men on the south side of the St. Mary’s river, and that the 2d mounted battalion had most probably commenced its march from the interior of Georgia. The head company of the South Carolina mounted regiment had reached the Ogeechee. The regiment of foot from that State, under Colonel Brisbane, was at St. Augustine. General Scott received a dispatch from Brigadier General Clinch, dated 20th of February, with a return of the troops under his command at Fort Drake and its vicinity, dated the 17th. This force composed of 220 men, including volunteers. Brigadier General Clinch states that on the arrival of Colonel Lindsay at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, with the Alabama regiment, Major General Gaines will have at that place near 2,200 men, and about 100 friendly Indians.—Globe Mar. 7.

In noticing the military intelligence from Florida, in yesterday’s paper, we omitted to state the present computed force of the hostile Indians. In his report of the 20th of February, to Major General Scott, General Clinch states the force to be about one thousand five hundred warriors and 145 horsemen; and he believes the principal part of it to be concentrated on the Ouhitlachoochee, thirty-five or forty miles from Fort Drake.—Ibid. Mar. 8.

The Steam Boat Watchman, Capt. Vincent, arrived here yesterday morning from Tampa Bay. He left Tampa on Wednesday, but brings no news of consequence, concerning the Indian War. On Tuesday last, the Troops to the number of 1030 under command of Gen. Gaines, left Cantonment Brooke, in pursuit of the enemy, it having been ascertained that a considerable force had assembled near Tampa. Capt. Vincent reports that on the day of his departure, an Indian, hiring himself in the direction of the line of march of the whites. Seventy friendly Indians are with Gen. Gaines’ command. They have been placed under the direction of Capt. Saunders, formerly Butler of the Troops at Tampa Bay. Capt. V. further informs, that a few days before he sailed, three hostile Indians had been killed—one of them believed to be a spy. He came to cantonment Brooke pretending to be drunk. When he found that his device would not avail him, he attempted to make his escape and was killed.

The sloop of war Vandalia is still lying at Tampa, and will remain there so long as there is any use for the services of the marines, now on duty at the canton-
TRIAL OF COL. PARISH,
FOR KILLING LIEUTENANT WARD.
From the Pensacola Gazette, Feb. 20.

It is with great pleasure that we learn that a court of Inquiry ordered by Gen. Clinch at the instance of Col. Parish at Fort King, have unanimously acquitted Col. P. of all improper conduct in the unhappy occurrence which caused the death of Lieut. Ward. We have examined the proceedings and testimony of the court, and are satisfied that the shooting of Lieut. Ward was a melancholy, painful necessity, imposed on Col. P. not only by the rules of military discipline but by a still higher principle of self preservation. He ordered Lieut. Ward to be arrested; Lieut. W. resisted the order—used offensive language to Col. Parish, and armed with three pistols, one of them cocked and loaded, stood on the parapet, and declared that he would shoot down the first man who attempted to execute the order. Much of the testimony goes to show that Lieut. W. was in the act of presenting his pistol at Col. Parish when the latter shot him. We are informed that much excitement against Col. Parish, exists about Tallahassee, but there can be no doubt that as soon as the facts are made known, the excitement will give way to unqualified approbation of his conduct. In the bereavement which the family of Mr. Ward has suffered, all must sympathize; and none, we feel assured, from a knowledge of Col. Parish, will sympathize with them more deeply than he. The deceased was a brother of George Ward Esq. of Tallahassee.

The following is the finding of the Court of Inquiry.

'The Court having patiently and carefully examined all the witnesses who were named to them, and investigated fully the causes which led to the death of Lieutenaut WILLIAM WARD, of Volunteers; proceed in obedience to the order instituting the court to give its opinion thereon.

'The court is of the UNANIMOUS opinion that Lieutenaut William Ward was killed by Col. R.C. Parish; the said Col. Parish being in the legal execution of his office; and that he is fully justified, from the circumstance of the case, in doing so.

'It would be impossible to conceive a case which would more entirely justify an officer in command, in taking the law into his own hands. His legal and necessary authority as commanding officer, was defined and resista nced as usual and legal means were in every case fruitless; he seized and disarmed repeatedly: no one would obey his order. He was obliged, therefore, to execute the order himself, and in doing so his conduct is fully justified in the opinion of the court.

C. M. MARTINUS
Captain 3d Artillery,
President.

HORACE BROOKS,
Brev. 2d Lieut. and Recorder.

LATE FROM FORT KING VIA PICOLATA.—We learn from Lieut. Ruggles, U.S.A., who arrived yesterday from Capt. Gates, that that post on Friday last, from Fort King, which post he left on the 16th or 17th—that he reports that no volunteers had, at that time, joined Gen. Clinch, except the Richmond Blues, Capt. Robertson, and the volunteers from Camden, Glynn, Chatham and McIntosh, under the command of Captains Bryan—that nothing of interest had occurred there. Our Georgia volunteers were all well.—Savannah Georgian.

Capt. Bones, with the Richmond Hussars, (dismounted) was to take up the line of march on Sunday last for Fort King, as an escort to a train of wagons sent from Fort King under Capt. Gates.

The battle of volunteers from Macon, &c. under the command of Major Cooper, was still encamped at Picolata on Saturday last, (when Lieut. R. left) waiting (it is presumed) orders from General Scott, who had not then arrived there, but has doubtless reached it ere this. The two companies of U.S. troops commanded by Capt. Merchant and Lieut. Irwin, were still at Picolata.—Ibld.

Capt. Gatewood, of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Morris, has made an interesting Report to the Collector of Portland, of his cruise upon the eastern coast during the late severe weather, in which he encountered many dangers, but was finally delivered from the perils of the rocks, waves and winds in safety. Speaking of the eastern shore, the Captain says—'The dangers on the eastern shore of this coast extend to the extreme limits and jurisdiction of the cruising ground assigned to the Morris, from Cape Elizabeth to Mount Desert, a distance of about 40 leagues, and the numerous rocks which intercept a free navigation, lie concealed beneath a foaming surf, whose towering waves would instantly crush, and dash to pieces, the strongest specimen of naval architecture."

"It is astonishing that on a coast so much frequented, and so liable to fatal shipwrecks, there are no sailing directions to be had, which can be relied upon, and the eye, assisted by judgment and discretion, is the only guile which can direct the mariner, in the responsibility attached to the command of a vessel, with the valuable lives confided to his care and protection."

The Captain says that it has been too cold to smuggle; he thinks the severity of the climate sufficient to protect the government against frauds of this nature in the winter season.—Boston Statesman.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

THE GALLANT MARINE.

BY FERDINAND JEFFERSON.

AIR.—The Humours of Glenn.

In the far distant clime and upon the rude ocean,
There's one who tempest and battle will brace,
Who feels for his country a sacred devotion,
And ever will cherish her cause on the wave.

From kindred and home, and the bright smile of beauty,
He wanders through many a varying scene;
But valiant in war and unfaltering in duty,
He's honored and known as the Gallant Marine.

When purple-hued Phoebus hath sunk o'er the billow,
And the stars are all muffled in heaven's domain,
A brave'slast drop of his hammock and pillow,
'Tis he that must law and good order maintain;
His vigilant eye must the peril discover.
His voice must proclaim when the foeman is seen;
And the weary may rest, when their labours are over.
Secure in the guard of the gallant Marine.

To war! be the theme, let the trumpet be sounded,
Far, far speeds the ship on her watery way,
The cheers of the brave and the shrieks of the wounded.
Denote that the foe are in dreadful array.
The cannon's loud roar in the tumult is swelling,
The flag of Columbia triumphant is seen—
When lo! the sulphurous vapours dispelling,
Discover the form of the Gallant Marine.

And then when the olive and laurel entwining,
Bring honour and peace to the warrior's home,
'Tis sooth, as he feels that his years are declining,
To settle in quiet no longer to roam;
But long be his actions remembered in story,
His virtues be kept in our memories green;
Let pensive tell of his worth and his glory,
And hallow the name of the Gallant Marine.
WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1886.

To Correspondents.—"Blakely" and "Justitia," shall appear next week.

We decline publishing the communication of "Subaltern," in reply to our remarks of the 4th ult. It is useless to prolong a discussion, which it is plainly to be perceived would end in convincing neither party of his having been in the wrong. We have not the slightest disposition to recriminate, but could not permit the insinuations of "Subaltern," to go forth without accompanying them with stronger language than we wish to apply. We have acted solely on the defensive, and intend to preserve that attitude.

If "Subaltern," or any other correspondent, has anything to say in relation to the pay of the army, our columns are open to him; but we can find more useful and interesting matter with which to fill them than such as "Subaltern," and "O P Q," last favored us with.

Latest from Fort King.—We are informed that despatches were received yesterday at the Adjutant General's office, from Gen. Gaines, mentioning his arrival at Fort King with the troops under his command. They passed over the ground where the lamented Major Dale and his companions were slaughtered, counted and buried the dead; the number found on the field confirms the previous accounts that the three who made their way, wounded, to Fort Brooke, were all who escaped. Nearly all the bodies were scalped.

Thus vanishes the remaining spark of hope, if any were left, that some few might have been taken prisoners, or eluded the savage butchery.

The U. S. frigate Columbia was launched yesterday, about 12 o'clock, from the navy yard in this city, in beautiful style; she is pierced for 64 guns.

We have heard it mentioned that the Columbia will soon be fitted for sea, as the flag ship on the Brazilian station. We know not, however, what are the intentions of the Department in this respect.

Naval Magazine—No. 1, Vol. 1—New York: We have received the first number of this work, published by the United States Naval Lyceum, and which would have appeared much sooner, but for the great calamity which occurred in Dec. and involved the publication office, in the course of its ravages.

The contents of this number justify the opinion which we have before expressed, (and which in fact never could have been doubted) that the officers of our Navy possess the most abundant means and ability to render such a work valuable; and we shall rejoice if the success of the Magazine should prove that they have found an acceptable medium through which to favor the public with the results of their labors and observations.

Although it was not our good fortune to secure that extent of cooperation, which we aimed at, and which was needed to sustain a similar work, we are not so selfish as to envy others their better success. We have barely room and time, at present, to acknowledge the receipt of the Magazine, and must postpone a more particular notice for a week or two.

American Monthly Magazine—New York, G. Dearborn—Boston, E. R. Broaders. We have had for several days in our possession the numbers of this work for January and February, waiting for that rare occurrence in an editor's life—a leisure moment, to examine them. We have now the March number, issued with commendable promptitude, and in its usual style of mechanical excellence.

The American Monthly sustains a high character for its literary contents, and judging from the glance at the table of contents of the numbers before us and the rapid perusal of one or two articles, it is well deserved.

There are many officers in our services who are good belles lettres scholars and advocates of polite literature. To them and to all others, the American Monthly may be safely commended for its intrinsic excellence.

The British brig of war Wanderer, Captain Dilbo, arrived at Annapolis on Thursday last, having on board Mr. Fox, the newly-appointed British Minister at Washington. The wanderer left at Rio the U. S. ship Ontario.

Major Gen. Scott and Staff left Savannah on the 26th ult. in the steam boat Etuwan, and arrived at Picola on the 22d.

Major Gates and his command left Savannah on the 27th ult. in a steam boat for Florida.

Major J. B. Brant, Quarter-Master U. S. A. at St. Louis, Mo., has given notice that he will receive proposals, until the 23d Feb. for the service of two light draught steamboats, to be employed in the transportation of the U. S. troops from Jefferson Barracks to Natchitoches, on Red River, La. The commissioned officers are to be furnished with the usual cabin accommodations. Total number of passengers of all grades from 477 to 507—with baggage, subsistence, &c., &c.—Each steamboat is to be accompanied with a good keel boat or barge; and they are to be in readiness to depart on the 23d February.

Arrivals in Washington.

March 2—Lieu. E. S. Sibley, 1st Arty., Mr. Larned's.
3—Capt. P. St. G. Cooke, Dragoons, Mrs. McPherson's.
7—Lieu. G. W. Mapes, Gen. Grant's.

Communications.

New Infantry Tactics. No. VI.

The Report on the new French Tactics thus proceeds:

"TITLE V.—EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE.
"PART SECOND.
"ART. 3. To play the line into close column, or mass.
"The ployments are here presented in the same order as in the School of the Battalion. We have preserved the principles of the Ordinance, but have made certain changes in the means of execution.
"The subordinate battalions, instead of plying themselves while marching, as the Ordinance prescribes, and taking half steps until all the divisions are abreast with the directing one, each executes its formation from a halt, and it is only when a battalion has formed the close column that it puts itself in march to take its place in the general column. This manner, which requires no more time than that of the Ordinance, is more regular and much the most safe.
ART. 5. To close the column to half distance or in mass.

This movement, as in the School of the Battalion, is executed on the head or on the rear of the column, and yet more advantageously on an interior battalion, which different manners give the facility of placing the column in a single movement, on the ground to be occupied in line.

ART. 8. To change direction in column closed in mass, marching.

The means given for changing the direction of a column of one battalion, closed in mass, while marching, cannot be employed when such column consists of several battalions. In this case we cause the movement to be executed as follows:

If the head of the column has arrived at the point where it is to change direction, we cause to be taken, by the head of the column, the distance of forty paces between the batteries, and then each executes its movement as if it were alone. The first battalion, after having wheeled, prolongs itself on the new direction until it has reached a distance sufficient to contain the general column in mass; it then halts; the other battalions close on the first, and when the last has closed, the column resumes the march.

If the point of change be not in the direction followed by the column, and is yet at some distance, the change is executed as follows: the leading guide, instead of marching directly upon the point of change, executes successive slight changes of direction which bring him nearer and nearer to that point, so that, when he reaches it, his division, which conforms itself to his movement, is found in a direction perpendicular, exactly so, that the column ought to follow, and this without obliterating the division to lengthen, except slightly, the step. Each following guide marching exactly in the trace of the preceding one, and the divisions, conforming themselves to the movements of their guides, the change of direction is successively effected.

This change of direction [see plate 40] much prompter than the preceding one, which itself is more so than that of the Ordinance, is also the easier; it gives the means of marching a closed column, whatever its depth, in any direction, without retarding its advance; and to execute it, it is only necessary to choose well the intermediate points for the direction of the leading guide, and to ascertain the divisions to conform themselves by degrees to the movements of their guides. We have the conviction, founded on numerous experiments, that when officers and sergeants shall be made to comprehend fully the mechanism of this movement, which is, in effect, the march in column [see No. 994] it will be executed with much facility as the simplest movements of the Ordinance.

PART FOURTH.

ART. 6. Columns closed in mass; deployments.

We have followed, under this head, the general principles of the Ordinance. We first deploy the column by battalion in mass, unless the state of depth renders this intermediate movement unnecessary. Deployments by mass are made according to the principles prescribed by the School of the Battalion for ordinary deployments, except that the battalions placed in the rear of the directing one, instead of halting when they are unmasked, face to the left or right, in marching, in order to bring themselves on the line of battle.

The Ordinance fixes at six paces the interval between battalions deployed in mass. We have extended this interval to twenty-two [American] paces, as between battalions deployed into line. This new disposition is followed by all the commands of the column, in masses, to move in all directions, and facilitates the deployment of the masses, because an interval of twenty-two paces is sufficiently great not to be filled up by the almost inevitable elongation of divisions marching by the flank.

The Ordinance does not permit the establishing of the line of battle on any other than the leading battalion. Yet, when the column is deep, it is sometimes desirable to establish the line on an interior battalion. The Commission has provided for this case, although not a frequent one, and it has prescribed for it the following rules:

—the portion of the column, in front of the line of battle, faces by the rear rank [rear rank leading] and deploys in the following order as if it were faced by the front rank: the battalions, as they successively arrive, cross the line of battle, and when past it, each halts, and faces by the front rank.

Note. In the third volume of the New American Tactics, in an evolution under this head—paragraph No. 2071, it is said of the battalions, in front of the sixth, will pass to the left. This is evidently a type error. The single word except ought to be in the place of in front of, as in the copies printed for the House of Representatives.

Deployments faced to the left and to the right.

The means indicated in the Ordinance for the execution of these formations, which consist in causing the whole column to change direction by the flank, and then deploying it, have the advantage of being applicable to all cases; but they are, at the same time, of a most inconvenient length. Those which the Commission substitute are safer, and require much less time. They are as follows: the masses of each column on the division distance and faces of paces [see No. 2101] and then each changes direction by the flank. This movement ended, the column stands deployed, by battalion in mass, faced to the left or right, with intervals of twenty-two paces between the masses.

If the column, having the right in front, is to be deployed faced to the left, it changes direction by the right flank; if it is to be faced to the right, it changes direction by the left flank; but, in this second case, the battalions will find themselves in the inverted order. This is an inconvenience; but it is so much the less, as the masses may be deployed, each in the direct order.

Movements which may be executed by a line of battalions.

This part of the Ordinance is incomplete. It is confined to prescribing rules for marching the line in advance. The Commission has filled up this chasm, and given the means of marching a line of battalions, in masses, in every direction.

To advance in line.

This movement, as in the Ordinance, we subject to the rules of march in line of battle deployed; but we have changed several of the means of execution.

We have thought that, although a line of battalions, in masses, has but rarely great distances to pass over, yet it was necessary that all the battalions should be directly subordinate to the march of the directing battalion. Accordingly, instead of causing those battalions, as indicated in the Ordinance, to march as if each were isolated, we have, in this respect, prescribed the following rules:

The directing battalion, being designated, its right or left general guide (according as the right or left may be in front) is charged with giving the direction; to this end, he throws himself six paces in front of the guides, is correctly assured on the perpendicular, and conforms himself, in marching, to what is prescribed for the colour-bearer of a deployed battalion. The subordinate battalions regulate themselves on the directing one, both in respect to the fullness of marching, the interval of intervals, and they take the guide on the side of direction, instead of in the centre, as the Ordinance prescribes.

The line marching in advance, to cause it to change a direction.

The battalion on which the movement is made, executes it by a wheel in mass to the right or left. In this movement, the guide, following the leading guide, successively and insensibly, advances the shoulder opposite to the direction, so as to cause his battalion to arrive on the line perpendicularly.

To change direction of the line marching in retreat.

This movement is executed according to the same principles as in the march in advance, with this single difference—the battalions face by the rear rank, because
it would not be as easy to direct them if their leading divisions were masked by file closers.

"To break the line, formed by battalion in mass, and to re-form the column in line."

"To break the line, we cause each battalion to change direction by the left or right flank, according as it may be intended to march to the line to the right or left; and, to re-form the column in line, we cause each battalion to change direction to the left or right.

"The column, formed by battalion in mass, takes, when in march, the guide on the side to which it ought to form line of battle—that is, on the right, if the right be in front, and on the left, if the left be in front; the lieutenant colonel of each battalion looks to, pinding the march, to preserve the distance between the column and that which precedes it, and when the column has to change direction, each battalion executes this movement by a wheel in mass.

"A column, thus formed, has, as is seen, all the mobility of an ordinary column at half distance, and in thus breaking the line, we may march it in any direction that may be desired—more easily and safely than by marching it by the flank.

"To play the line of masses into general column, closed in mass."

"This movement is introduced as the complement of the movements which may be executed by a line of battalions in mass. It cannot be executed according to the principles of movements, because the distance between battalions being equal to their depth, they cannot march diagonally towards the points of entrance into the general column; they are consequently obliged to march perpendicularly to the front or rear, till up with those points of entrance, and then to take their places in column, by facing to the right or left, in marching.

"The rules given in the School of the Battalion for formations in the inverse order, not being applicable to battalions which are inverted in respect to each other, whilst the subdivisions of each are in the direct order, and the case being liable to occur often, the Commission has deemed it a duty to indicate the manner of breaking and playing a line thus formed, so as to replace the battalions in the direct order in respect to each other. In the first case (breaking) each battalion breaks to the right to march to the left, or the reverse; and when broken, all the battalions are put into march by the same command; in this way, the column finds itself formed in the direct order and as such, the subdivision of each battalion arrives on the new direction. In the second case (playing) the directing battalion plays itself on an interior division, right or left in front; each of the other battalions plays itself on the subdivision the nearest to the directing battalion in the same order as the latter, and then marches to take its place in the column.

"PART FIFTH.

"ART. 7. March in line of battle of a line of battalions in columns, with deploying intervals."

"The march in line of battle of many battalions deployed, is attended with great difficulties, particularly among obstacles, and through taken grounds. The battalions, encountering obstacles, cannot preserve their alignment, nor regularity of advance; they are necessarily delayed if the obstacles frequently present themselves, and in consequence of such delays, the line may be forced to halt. These inconveniences may be avoided, by deploying, before commencing the movement, causing each battalion to play itself into column, and prescribing that it shall, pending the march, preserve, on the side of the directing battalion, the interval necessary for deploying. Battalions, formed into columns, turn obstacles with ease, and then may readily bring themselves again on the direct course, by accepting the pace. If in returning, they find that they have lost their intervals, these may as easily be regained by causing the leading guide, of each, to advance insensibly the proper shoulder. Each are the advantages which have induced the Commission to adopt this order of march, and which has long been in use in the army. The numerous trials which have been made of it, leave no doubt as to its advantages, nor on the practicability of preserving intervals with exactness, independent of the better experience of war.

"To take this order, the battalions may be formed into columns in either of the several manners, but the double column, by battalion, appears to be entitled to the preference: 1. It is more promptly formed and deployed than any other; 2. It can commence firing in the act of deploying; 3. It is prepared to form square; 4. It can, like the simple column, form line of battle faced to the right or left."

"A line of battalions formed into columns, as above, marches in advance or retreat according to the rules prescribed for a line of battalions in masses, except that the direction is traced in front of each battalion.

"This line also changes direction advancing and retreating according to the same principles; but as the battalions are sooner by intervals much wider, marched officers, as in the formations forward and faced to the rear, throw themselves on the new line to mark the points of arrival for the subordinate battalions.

"ARTS. 4 and 7 of the Ordinance of 1791 [and the old American books.] To fire advancing and retreating.

"The Commission has suppressed the fires advancing and retreating, because they can be of no use in war: The odd and even battalions fire at intervals too great, from each other, for effect. If advancing, as the line marches in common time, the enemy, who retreats in retreat, will soon be beyond the reach of fire. If, on the contrary, we march in retreat, our fire will not arrest him, and in this case, it will be preferable, instead of retreating in common time, to gain promptly a position whence he may be successfully resisted.

"By covering the line with skirmishers we obtain a more effective method of that of the ordonnance, and, under such cover, the line may advance or retreat in the order, and at the rate of march, which may be judged the best.

"ART. 8. Passage of defiles in front."

"When the defile is in front of a battalion, the Ordinance prescribes that it shall be passed by the column of this battalion. This disposition establishes two orders in the column, and leaves the commander no mode of deploying the masses but on the leading subdivision. To avoid this double inconvenience, the Commission causes the defile to be passed in every case, by a wing of each battalion. If the two battalions are not the closest to the defile. In this way, the column finds itself formed of two simple columns, which may be deployed on any subordonation desired, and which may even act separately on issuing from the defile.

"When the column passes the defile, the Ordinance prescribes that it shall in its whole depth, close in mass, before deploying. In our project, each battalion, if it successively passes, moves up to the line of battle and closes in mass as it arrives. By this means, the column deploys itself by battalion, in mass, with the greatest promptitude, and the masses may then be deployed as soon as the battalion, on which the movements ought to be made, is established on the line and has closed. If in this case, there be yet battalions in the defile, they break off, in coming out, by a wheel to the right or left, prolong themselves behind the line, and form upon it, on the left and on the right in line of battle in connexion with the battalions already deployed. In this way, the line is re-formed in front of the defile at any subdivision found the most convenient, and with the utmost promptitude, because the movement of the column has not been arrested for a single instant.

"The Ordinance prescribes that the defile shall be passed in double column, even if it be not wide enough to contain the two platoons united. In such case, it provides for a diminution of front by breaking off files. The Commission has thought that, however advantageous the double column in passing defiles, it is preferable, in the supposition made, to pass in simple column, by the right or left; because, by employing the
means indicated in the Ordinance for diminishing front; the movement becomes too much complicated—whenece confusion and disorder might result, and under the most critical circumstances.

"Art. 9. To pass a defile in retreat."

The example given in the Ordinance supposes that the line, after passing the defile, ought to be re-formed to the rear in a position absolutely like that which it had occupied in front. As a contrary formation may often be necessary, we have given rules for re-forming the line of the defile, so as to place its right, for example, a battalion more than the right had in front of the defile.

This movement is executed without arresting the march of the two columns for an instant. The left column halts and forms itself to the left into line of battle as soon as its leading subdivision is at company-distance from the point of rest for the left. The battalion of the left column, which has to form to the right of the defile, instead of following the movement of this column, marches straight forward, closes in mass as it halts, counter-marches, and deploys. The right column, which has continued to march, halts when its last subdivision has passed (by the front of a column) the point where the left of its last battalion is to rest in line; this column then counter-marches, and is formed into line on the alignment of the other battalions.

"Art. 10. Changes of front."

The means indicated in the Ordinance for causing a single line of many battalions to change front, are simple and prompt, but not sufficiently safe; for, although the subordinate battalions are in echelons, their formation is but poorly calculated to resist cavalry, if charged pending the march, and their position does not permit them to form promptly into full line, should that be necessary (to meet infantry) before the end of the movement.

The manoeuvre, substituted by the Commission, is thus executed; the directing battalion, as soon as it has reached the order of the general-in-chief, changes in the manner given, School of the Battalion. The subordinate battalions ploy themselves into double columns at company-distance, march diagonally towards the new line of battle, close in mass, on arriving, and deploy themselves. If the change of front be to the rear, the battalions are deployed at the front rank, face by the rear rank, march to the line of battle, cross it, and when at the depth of a battalion in mass and three paces beyond, they are closed in mass, faced by the front rank and deployed.

This movement, equally prompt with that of the Ordinance, is, as is seen, much the safer: the battalions, ployed into double columns, finding themselves naturally in echelons, whilst marching towards the new line, may readily form squares; and if obliged to form themselves into full line, before the end of the general movement, it is easy for them to take the necessary deploying intervals.

"Changes of front of two lines."

In changing the front of two lines, the first always executing its movement as if alone, what is about to be said is only applicable to the second.

The sole advantage presented by the manner of changing front in the Ordinance, consists in the simplicity of the means of execution; but as that manner is entirely founded on the inadmissible supposition that the distance between the two lines ought always to be equal to the front of a battalion and twenty-two [American] paces; and as that distance, already too small, is rendered still less in the oblique changes of front—the Commission, without dwelling on other inferences, has remoulded the manoeuvres on new bases which permit its application to any case that may present itself in war. In that view, the following principles are laid down:—

1st. When two lines are placed, one behind the other, the position of the second is always subordinate to that of the first; thus, when the first line executes a change of front, the second ought to take such new position in the rear as may correspond with the views of the general in chief.

"2d. The distance between the two lines cannot be absolutely determined; but it ought to be sufficient to prevent the second from being incommode by the fire of musketry."

"3d. The direction of the second line may be either parallel to that of the first; and that line may be so disposed as to make its battalions correspond with those of the first; and again, it may outflank the first line, at either wing, by any number of companies or battalions deemed necessary."

The manoeuvre which we have substituted for that of the Ordinance, and which exactly complies with the conditions given above, is not only the union of two movements. The portion of the line on the side of the movement, breaks by company to the left or right, and formed into one column, it marches towards the new line of battle, prolongs itself on that line, and forms upon it to the right or left. In the other portion of the line, it forms a double column at company-distance; marches towards the new position by the means indicated for the change of front of a single line, and is then deployed in connexion with the battalions which broke by company.

It is certainly to be desired, with a view to greater simplicity, that all the battalions of the second line should be made to change front by the same means; but as the movements to be executed by the two portions of this line are determined with precision by the position of the lines, in respect to each other, no error can be committed; besides, the advantages to be derived from this manoeuvre, as have been shown, more than compensate this slight inconvenience."

HINDMAN.

THE NAVY.

In giving the result of the following calculations, we must premise, and that with great deference to the opinions of others, that we believe the subject of a navy has been but little examined into (since we have pretended to have, each by those who feel the greatest interest in it). We have reposed ourselves on the brilliancy of our actions and laurels won some twenty years since, contenting ourselves with thinking that the country was possessed of an efficient navy.

We are not one of those who believe the navy has deteriorated, but that the contrary that much has been accomplished in overcoming difficulties, and preparing the way for what must come sooner or later—we mean a well regulated naval establishment. It is needless to say we have none now; the truth has become of late too evident to question it; the fault lies in no particular branch of the service, but beyond the reach of its officers. It is not necessary to enquire where, when, or how it has originated; we are satisfied that it exists, and we are content to believe that every man has done his duty. Thus it has become evident that our navy is not what it should be, but wants reorganization, and the sooner it is had, the better.

On this subject, we now intend to offer some remarks supported by calculations on facts well established within the reach of all those who are disposed to examine into them, and in process, show what our naval establishment ought to be in both peace and war.

Our tonnage is 1,500,000 tons, our number of seamen 120,000, and our capital employed in commerce, nearly 250,000,000 of dollars. On these we may safely rely as the foundation of our calculations for the necessity of a navy, and the extent to which our naval power ought to be carried. Conviction has settled in the minds of many in the bosoms of officers and gentlemen, that one fourth of the number of our seamen, who are engaged upon our war establishment; whilst one-twelfth of them, (viz: 10,000.) will man a sufficient force for our peace establishment—affording ample protec-
Youngest age
serves Midshipman
must remain a Passed Midshipman
must remain a Lieutenant
Making him 60 years
old when he is promoted and entitled to the command
of a slop of war!!! Here are indeed prospects for our
officers, and every year must make them worse. What
efficiency may be expected from your ships and seamen
under officers grown gray in the service.

It is needless to say that nine out of ten are totally
unfit, at that time of life, for any thing like active ser-
vice at sea, and it is too costly a provision to the
Government to have them. This is an evil that will in
time destroy the active energies of our Navy, and in the
course of a few years the personnel of the Navy will be gray-headed, from the high-
est to the lowest.

It may be asked, how do other great naval powers
prevent this state of things? The answer is obvious
and clear: the King, or Executive Head, has a certain
number of promotions within his gift, by which young
officers are brought forward, some from merit, and some
from influence, and advanced to commands; whilst the
older officers are suffered to retire on half pay. This is
the remedy, which is long since left us, neither can we
achieve it. But there is another and, if now adopted, fully as
effective a plan, which is by graduating the service on
the basis of its known decrease (which has been ascer-
tained to be between 4 and 5 per cent., during the last
20 years.)

What signifies our having, building, and launching
ships, if our officers, who are to command them, are al-
together worn out when they are entitled to such com-
mands? The first object that merits our attention con-
ceives, is to re-organize our navy to ensure the most ef-
cient service to the country in all time to come; and
the only way to do it effectively, is to keep 25% of
energy predominant in the navy, by ensuring that our
officers shall arrive, in the ordinary course of events, at
the command of our ships, at the proper ages when they
will be most efficient.

The personnel of our navy with its power of extension
to the full war establishment, and the materials on
hand for such increase of ships, our docks and Navy
Yards well established, we can be prepared to meet any
emergency that may arise.

There are none we believe who do not think the Unit-
ed States is destined to become a great naval power, and
all are prepared to say that it shall be sufficient in time of
war for our commercial greatness, and capable of being extended to the war establishment
on an emergency. This is the rule laid down, and been
adopted for the army, why not for the navy?

The enquiry then naturally comes, what numbers and
grades of officers will it require for our peace establish-
ment of 10,000 seamen? and ensure at once effective
commands under a war establishment of 30,000 seamen.
This can be well ascertained we think, and before giv-
ing the results of our calculations, based on the forego-
ing decrease, we will offer a few previous remarks rela-
tive to the grades.

With a navy we must have fleets. This is evident, this has been the intent of this
country to have fleets, for what other reason did Cong-
gress authorize the building of line of battle ships, or
74's, but in order to form fleets to oppose an enemy.

Thus naturally results fleet officers, and having creat-
ed the necessity for them, we must have them, else we
ought to give up the idea of a navy. A fleet involves
these separate commands, viz: the command of the
whole, the command of a division, and the command of
a single ship. If there is a necessity for these commands,
there is a necessity of their being distinguished in name;
it is of little importance what it is, provided it is suf-
ciently designative; it does, however, seem to us some-
times ridiculous in these enlightened times, that we
should refuse that of Admiral to the Navy, as savouring
too much of aristocracy, and still adhere to that of Gen-
eral in the Army.
Thus we arrive at the necessity of Admirals for the command of our fleets, Commodores for the command of divisions, and Captains for the command of our single ships; further it is perceived we have vessels of different sizes, and therefore we have two grades of commands, Captains for large, Commanders for small.

The following references are to the number of grades; this is determined by the peace and war establishments, rather more in the upper grades than our peace establishment to afford sufficient experience in commands in case of an increase of our force, and to make allowance for casualties, sickness, reliefs, extra duties, &c. &c.

The following table will be sufficient to give us every efficiency we could desire as a naval power, and at the same time put the navy on that footing in which the vacancies caused by the annual decrease (before referred to) would ensure sufficient prospects to our officers, of advancement, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranks</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Admirals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Commodores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 Captains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Commanders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 Lieutenants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 Masters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 Midshipmen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now for the service of these. We have six stations viz. Mediterranean, Brazil and coast of Africa, Pacific, East Indies, West Indies, and Home Station. Upon five of these we want Admirals; then half the number will be allotted, the other half for reliefs and disabilities.

Commodores we should want six, one in command of the East India station—thus we have six employed about out of ten, and four for reliefs, &c. &c.

Captains we should want eighty for the command of our 74's, frigates, navy yards, steam vessels, ordnance duties, court martials, examinations, and other extra duties; of these there would be employed from forty to fifty, the remainder for reliefs, casualties, and with a sufficiency for increasing our navy one half more allotted under experienced officers on an emergency.

Commanders, or those on whom the command of our smaller vessels would devolve, we should want one hundred. Sixty-four of whom would be in constant employment, the remainder one-third for reliefs, casualties, &c. Thus we have 200 officers above the grade of Lieutenant and on which we found the basis of promotion through the annual decrease. The number of Lieutenants it is proposed to limit to the actual number required for our peace establishment (before mentioned) viz. 300, all in constant employment, and without making any claim for relief, sickness, &c.

The grade of Master to be made a regular grade in the line of promotion, and to be limited to the actual number required for the service, and all in constant employment, the number that would be required would be 200. It is believed that much advantage would be derived from making this change. A midshipman, on passing his examination, to receive instead of a passed midshipman's warrant, one as master, and to perform only the duties now performed by the grade of sailing master, consequently there will be no passed midshipmen.

The number of midshipmen it is proposed to limit to 400; this is nearly 200 less than the foregoing peace establishment would require under the present system, and ensure constant employment to them; these numbers would likewise preserve the rates of junior officers to the superior ones.

Of the effects of the above organization on the navy let us give an example which may be contrasted with the former one under its present organization, viz.:

We take the same case of a youth entering as midshipman on the 1st January, 1856, at the youngest age, 14
14 years of age when he arrives at the command of a sloop of war, and which, contrasted with the former, gives a difference in favour of the country and officers of twenty three years and that the most useful part of his life to the country. Thus we should have a constant and sufficient supply of all officers of experience and of proper ages to command our vessels, neither to waste our numbers in an idle or allotment, nor leave of absence except in the higher grades and on whom the extra and incidental duties of the service, and the commands in case of an increase through emergency, would devolve. This reorganization would not only revive the drooping energies of our officers, but at the same time we should adopt one of the most economical and efficient naval establishments, keeping life and energy predominant in the navy for all time to come—which the present organization can never accomplish, but on the contrary continue yearly to increase the forlorn prospects of all those who are to enter, or are now engaged in, the naval service of the country.

STEAM PROW SHIP.

Mr. Editor:—I have observed in your paper of the 3rd inst. an attack upon Commodore Barron's Prow ship, by one who, it would appear, is but a member of the Old Ironsides—I say, if he will not shift his ground, but manfully endeavor to maintain it, I think that with no other claims for the efficacy of the Prow ship than those which he has awarded to it, it will be no difficult matter to show that all that is proposed will be accomplished.

Old Ironsides admits, but with no ordinary degree of reluctance, that the Prow ship may be propelled 34 knots per hour; and that each foot of her prow, when moving at that rate, will operate with a force equal to 300,000 pounds. Now, this admitted, and compared with the effect of a 24 pound shot, and the result stands thus:—If each foot of the prow operates as admitted, each space of it that equals the effect of a 24 pound shot that will operate with seven times its force, which by experiments, that can be incontrovertibly proved, will penetrate sound seasoned oak four feet six inches. This being the incontrovertible fact, I ask "Old Ironsides" what part of any ship, six feet above or below the line of flotation, is or can be so formed as to resist such a shock?

I cannot conceive that any man, who really possesses the knowledge that "Old Ironsides" pretends to, can be serious when he gives as an example, Fulton's first attempt at a steam battery. What was the state of steam vessels at that time, compared with their present perfection? Yet any thing by a comparison of a double, treble, or quadruple steam vessel, only let those who have been in the habit of looking at the double steam boats' movements answer, and all doubts on that point will vanish.

There is little, if any, force in the remarks of "Old Ironsides," with respect to the sheering of the large size ships, by which he has chosen to illustrate his objections to the Prow ship; and also to the immediate movement by veering out cable, &c. But let me ask him how he can justify the operations when it is slack water, or the tide ceases to run? How will he be able to stop and drop his big ship about then?

I defy "Old Ironsides" to produce one solitary instance of a steam vessel having ever exploded her boilers, or started any of those delicate joints, which he alone knows to be connected with those machines, by a sudden concussion. There is no record of such an occurrence; while the effects of steam vessels on the hulls of other craft are most abundant; and even the attack of whales on ships in two instances are conclusive proofs of the effect of the moving body upon the stationary one.

I cannot but see the object of this attack on the Prow ship. Some of the figures drawn by "Old Ironsides" do really exhibit in lively colors, fears and tremblings but ill becoming a character competent to judge of or act in such cases; he has endeavored to engender in the minds of others his own unwillingness to lead on a bold
enterprise, and winds up by the destruction of the Prow ship as inevitable. Suppose such should be the event, how will the account then stand? Why, the Prow ship may cost $100,000, and the ship-of-war, $600,000; so, even in that doleful case, the Prow ship concern would have the advantage five to one.

As to cusions, I should all mean advise that they be resorted to by the author of the attack, if he could ever be brought to engage in such an expedition; and then it will be a matter of no moment where he falls—he will be protected. But if this heavy massive structure of logs can all be separated by the power of steams, and blown into the air, and the weighty writer along with them, is it not evident that it should be easy for the power to drive this same mass 3½ miles per hour through so yielding an element as water.

The attack of "Old Ironsides" may have some operation on the minds of those who are not familiar with the subject; but no practical seaman will believe that one ship of any description can be run into another with any force equal to from 3½ to 10 knots, without doing great injury; and I am confident that "Old Ironsides" must have had but little experience in matters connected with incidents of a sea life.

What an idea must this writer have of an ancient Roman war galley, when he compares it to the "old war-of-war" lance. The gallies, with three tiers of oars, were probably several hundred tons burthen; a launch somewhere about five or six. But even they had sufficient weight (say this knowing writer) to saw down each other's sides by their prows, when they ran them over the gunwales of their adversaries; and, in contradiction of the account of the attack, one of these times, he asserts that this latter course was the mode of attack then practised.

Polybius distinctly states that the destruction occasioned by the ancient vessels coming in contact with each other, was produced by the velocity of the vessels propelled by their oars.

"In the following year, Attalus the Roman Consul, who had the anchor in the port of Tyndaris, having perceived the Carthaginian fleet passing very near him in a careless manner, and without any order, made haste immediately to pursue them with ten ships, and gave orders to the rest to follow as they were ready. But when the Carthaginians saw that one part of the enemy were already under sail, while others had scarcely yet got on board, and that the foremost ships had advanced far before the rest, they manned their oars with the force of their hands, and making a rush towards them from every side, sunk the other vessels, and had almost taken that in which the Consul sailed. But because his ship was lighter than the rest, and well supplied with a hand of the most skilful rowers, he made the most of those advantages he had to escape the enemy. But in a short time after the rest of the Roman squadron advanced in order, and having all turned their prows, in one line against the enemy, they engaged them with such vigor and success, that they took ship of their ships with all the men, about eight more, and forced the others to retreat in haste to the Liparean Islands."—Hampton's Polybius, p. 30.

In an account of a battle between the Carthaginians and the Romans in Hampton's Polybius, page 35, he says:—"Twenty-four of their [the Roman] ships were sunk in a sea, more than thirty of the Carthaginian fleet." "If the enemy advanced too far in the pursuit, they then turned suddenly to the rear, being the only ones making their attack with vigor and agility, now on the sides and sometimes on the stern, sunk many of the Roman vessels, which being unshaken by their bulk, and encumbered with unskilled rowers, performed all their motions heavily and without success."—Ibid., p. 61.

In an account of a battle between the Romans and Carthaginians, Polybius, page 72, says:—"The rowers, strong and dexterous, broke with ease the force of the winds and waves, and the vessels were soon ranged in a single line with the enemy on the canvas." He gives no particular account of the battle, but says, speaking of the Carthaginian fleet, page 73:—"fifty of the ships were sunk, and seventy taken by the Romans, with all the men."

As evidence, if any is wanted, of the great injury sustained by vessels coming in contact, I give two instances of recent occurrence.

From the Liverpool Courier, September 25.

A SHIP RUN DOWN BY A STEAMER.—On Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, the United Kingdom, from Jamaica, towed in her anchor off Portsmouth Sound, an Aberdeen steam-ship, of Northfleet, near Gravesend, under the following extraordinary circumstances. It appears that the vessel was riding at anchor, waiting to come into company with the near-by steamer of Scotland, which was bound for Scotland, was seen coming up at a rapid rate. The watch on deck of the ship immediately hailed the conductor of the steamer to keep their hands back, and repeated the words "heave a port," were repeated two or three times; but whether through misapprehension, or otherwise, were unheeded, and the person who was steering the steamer kept his helm on the board, and was run on the United Kingdom from the fore part to the starboard bow with such force, that her timbers were stove in, and the figure-head of the Q. of S. was carried away by the violence of the shock, which caused the steamer to rebound. The alarm was extremely dreadful, as it was expected they would both go down. The steamer, however, received very little damage beyond the loss of her figure head, and was able to pursue her voyage; but the United Kingdom immediately began to fill with water, and were being no other means likely to prove water to save the ship and the cargo, the crew slipped the cable, and ran her on the Essex shore. This was done with all possible expedition, but she turned over three times, and was entirely broken in three hours and a half, and on Wednesday morning nothing was visible above water but her masts, and it is feared she will prove a total wreck. She was laden with a valuable cargo of sugar, coffee and general merchandise, to the value of about $500,000. Fortunately no lives were lost, but one of the seamen, named Thomas Andrews, had a very narrow escape. He was in his hammock in the forecastle when the ship struck, and was unable to find his watch, but got through the hole in her side, then under water, and swam towards the steamer. He was saved by a shipmate, who cut the boat from her, and put off to his aid.

Extracts from the report of Captain Thomas A P. C. Jones' cruise to the Sandwich and other Islands in the South Seas, while in command of the U. S. Ship Peacock, in the years 1826-7.

"On the 22d. [March] between 3 and 4 P.M., a Sperm whale of large size, which had been playing under our lee bow for some time, as it were trying the speed of the ship, then going over eight knots by the wind, with a considerable head sea on, suddenly turned and ran directly towards the ship, which he struck, perhaps fortunately for us, with rather a glancing blow, and before he had gained much way through the water, across the forest. The shock was so great, as nearly to stop the ship's motion by a very strong current, and to cause her to drift, so that the whale to suppose the ship had struck a rock. The effect was, as far as could be ascertained at sea, the partial disjoining of the cut-water and false stern, the loss of some copper, &c., &c., and a leak of more than 12 inches per hour."—While the ship remained at sea, 40 days.

"The injury sustained by the whale was perhaps of a more serious nature, as he spouted much blood as he went down under our lee bow, a certain indication, when harpooned, of a mortal wound."

There is no occurrence of the kind in latter times more familiar to our ears, than the destruction of the ship Essex, of New Bedford, by a whale in the Pacific in the year 1819. The miseries endured by the records of her crew and ship are ably narrated in a pamphlet published shortly afterwards. I regret that I have not the pamphlet at hand; it ought to be inserted in your Chronicle, as we have no similar work of the kind, and in after times it will become invaluable as a record of reference.
MARRIAGE.

In Portsmouth, Va. on the 1st inst., Dr. GEORGE BLACKNALL, U. S. N., to MISS EMMA, eldest daughter of Col. GEORGE BLOW, of Sussex County, Va.

DEATH.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Departed this life, at the Suquehanna Agency, West of the Mississippi, on the 21st December, 1836, in the 50th year of his age, Captain GEORGE VASHON, Sub Agent to the Cherokee Nation. In his death, society has lost a most amiable and worthy member, and the United States a meritorious and valuable officer.

Captain Vashon was a native of the State of Virginia, and was a distinguished officer of the late war; he was retained, as a Captain in the 7th regiment of infantry, in the year 1815, and served as such with that regiment until the year 1819, when he became weary with the toils of a military life on a peace establishment, and resigned his commission. During his services in the army, his deportment was uniformly that of a high-minded and strictly honorable man; he performed his military duty in every respect with great zeal and ability, and at the same time was most beloved and esteemed by the officers and soldiers with whom he served.

Several years subsequent to the resignation of his military commission, he was appointed Agent to the Cherokees, residing on the Arkansas. The arduous and multifarious duties of which office, he continued to perform with great deliberation, zeal and ability, and in a manner highly satisfactory to the nation, until the year 1834, when by an act of Congress the office of agent to that tribe was abolished. He, however, soon after, was appointed a sub agent to the same nation, and continued in the performance of the duties incident to that office until the period of his death.

All admirers of modest merit and strict integrity, who knew the deceased, will deeply lament his loss; and those who had the pleasure to know him best, knew his worth. His remains were brought to Fort Gibson on the 5th instant, and on the day following were interred with military honors.

Jan. 16, 1836.

SHIP BISCUIT.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed “Proposals for furnish Ship Biscuit,” will be received at this office until three o’clock, P. M., of the tenth day of March next, for furnishing and delivering at the navy yard, Gosport, Virginia, within sixty days after receipt of order by quantity of ship biscuit, of the best fine flour of the manufacture of the year 1836 or the year 1837, that may be required during the year 1836 at that navy yard, for the use of the Navy. The said ship biscuit must be equally equal to the quality, and must correspond in size, to the sample new lodged in the said navy yard by the Commissioners of the Navy, and be subject to such inspection as they may direct—must be in all respects satisfactory to them or the Commandant of the said navy yard, and must be packed and delivered in good substantial and bright flour barrels, with double lining hoops at each head, for which no charge must be made, and in good shipping order, free of all cost to the United States.

On application to the Commandant of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, or at this office, printed forms of offers to furnish the ship biscuit, and samples of the biscuit, will be furnished. Should any offers not be used, the bidder will be considered bound by the stipulations and conditions of the printed forms, conformably to which the contract and bond will be drawn up.

Feb. 26—7.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and dispatch, at this Office.
Coercive measures, therefore, were adopted by Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour, which proved particularly calamitous to Col. Hayne. The country about his plantation was in the possession of the British troops, and the small pox, which had been prevalent in the south of South Carolina, had entered his own dwelling. At the unhappy moment when his wife and two of his children were in the last stage of this loathsome disease, Col. Hayne was summoned to bear arms as a royal subject, or repair to Charleston as a prisoner. Enraged by the ties of connection to his love and family, and by the feeling that his situation seemed impossible; he appealed to the invidious privileges without avail. These entreaties, however, led to a debate, in which Col. Bellingall promised Hayne that on going to Charleston he should be speedily released. With these assurances he went to Charleston; on his arrival he made his request, which Gen. Patterson promptly refused, unless he would swear allegiance to the British King. Thus seduced, he was obliged to abandon the dying bed of his wife and children, or join against his country's cause. The forlorn condition of his family, without a protector or friend to aid him, seemed inappopitable. He took the oath, but not with all its requirements. He consented to assume the title of Hayne, which required him to support the King with his arms; these objections were admitted by the British commander, and Hayne again returned. Soon after the affairs of the South became more favorable. Gen. Greene once more unfurled the banner of his country, and rallied round him the soldiers of the southern colonies. In this advance; the British troops were defeated and compelled to retire before the American army. The British being driven from the vicinity of his plantation, Col. Hayne was again surrounded by his friends. They entreated him to rejoin their army, but he refused; Col. Hamilton, a companion of his youth, solicited him to engage in the war, to furnish provisions, but he declined, considering himself bound to the fulfillment of his promises of neutrality, as long as the British officers kept their inviolate. But a few days intervened before these engagements on the part of the British were broken. Col. Hayne was ordered to repair to the rendezvous of the Royal army, and take up arms for the reduction of the Americans. This violation of the compact, by Lord Rawdon, gave Col. Hayne an equitable right of resuming arms in favor of his country. His heart was with his brethren, and he instantly repaired to the rendezvous of the Royal army, and having thus openly violated his promise, Col. Hayne entered into a treaty of the duties of a soldier. Having received the commission of Colonel, he engaged in actual service, which unfortunately terminated in his being captured. He was put in close confinement, where he was confined for many weeks. When Lord Rawdon returned to Charleston, Col. Hayne was informed that on the following day a council of officers would assemble to give him trial. Soon after, counter measures were determined upon, and instead of a council of officers, a court of inquiry was instituted. Before this court Col. Hayne was brought; the members of the court were not sworn, or the witnesses examined, or the case submitted to investigation, no law was observed but the wills of Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour. On the day after these proceedings had closed, Col. Hayne received notice, that in consequence of the decision of the Court of Inquiry, held the preceding day, "Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour have been ordered to return to the ruins of their plantation on the 31st of July, 1781, for having been found under arms." A respite of forty-eight hours was granted him, to see his children. During that time a petition was sent to Lord Rawdon, for the release of Col. Hayne. The petition was returned, on the back written, in the hand of Lord Rawdon. "Major Andre." He was executed on the 4th of August, 1781. The fortitude with which
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

he regulated his conduct through life, he exhibited in death. Though the veil of the dissembling royalist, and the influence of power in this transaction, screened Rawdon and Balfour from just and immediate retribution, the public will ever give the innocent its due reward, and hurl on triumphant guilt its indignant and merited reproach.

From the New York Star.

GENERAL DANIEL DELAVAN.

The race of revolutionary officers was a peculiar one—such as a country may possibly produce in time of oppression, tyranny, and misrule, when the spirit breaks through the shackles which confined it, and every hazard is encountered in preference to a life of submission or slavery. The patriots of our revolution were born to effect the objects of freedom—without rashness—no wild enthusiasm—no sudden and transitory feelings of patriotism—all was cool, collected and determined—firm of purpose—ever constant to the cause—fighting boldly for liberty, and calmly enjoying it when it was achieved.

Among the citizens of the state of New York, who took an early part in the revolutionary struggle, one who has lately been gathered to his fathers, was Gen. DANIEL DELAVAN.

He was a native of Westchester, a county which, in patriots and soldiers, yielded its full quota in support of the great contest for freedom, and was about eighteen years of age when the celebrated battle of Lexington was fought, which in every section of the country kindled a flame of patriotism. General Delavan was commissioned as a captain in the army, and continued to serve in a military capacity during the whole contest, and only sheathed his sword when the independence of the United States was acknowledged by the definitive treaty of 1783. His political principles and his early impressions were alike repugnant to the tyranny and misrule which prevailed in every direction; and he manfully opposed the minons of a foreign government, and denied their right to hold the country in a state of vassalage, and impoverish the people. He took up arms, therefore, with the ardor of youth, determined to live independent of foreign control, and to assist in emancipating his country from tyranny and oppression.

Fearless, prompt, active and powerful, all his energies were devoted to the cause to which he had devoted himself; and to a powerful athletic person, he added a clear, strong, cool head, and a resolution not easily shaken.

The situation of the country at that period, afforded very few facilities for the acquisition of knowledge—the schoolmaster was indeed "abroad," but in the Dutch settlements of New York and Westchester, the scholars soon acquired all that the teacher could impart—in fact the same facility in education was common to the whole country; and what Gen. Delavan failed to acquire in a classical education, he made up by his natural genius, and clear and sound intellect.

His quickness, intelligence and shrewdness, eminently qualified him for that sort of predatory warfare so remarkable on what was then termed, the "neutral ground;" and in after ages, in recounting his dangers and the successful ingenuity by which himself and his comrades were rescued in those spirit-stirring times, the natural traits of his fearless and ardent character were more generally appreciated. He was likewise a most trusted officer, strong in his attachments, and undisguised in his aversions; and the proud consciousness of his fidelity, during his temporary command of the posts at West Point, would occasionally break forth in contrast to the foul treason of Benedict Arnold. The northern part of Westchester was opened a hot bed for that species of partisan warfare which kept men continually on the alert against surprise. Sudden small military irruptions, and British plundering parties were constantly roaming where it was supposed they could ravage with impunity, which made every man in a measure a soldier and a sentinel. Vast numbers of the farms were deserted; the women, children and agricultural property were removed to a distance beyond the Highlands, and those who remained generally dwelt in the nooks and comparatively inaccessible spots along the Hudson. In the public mind, the distant population was regarded as the laborers and perilis. The agitated condition of the country often produced emergencies, which called into active service during the period of alarm all the able bodied citizens; and a circumstance happened in reference to General Delavan, which is too extraordinary, if not unparalleled, to be passed over as a most remarkable fact in the annals of this or any other country on earth.

The General on several occasions had eight brothers all engaged with him in active military duties at the same time; and thus nine members of the same household at once were engaged in the defence of their country. But although he commanded nearly eight hundred men enrolled with the army in constant service, he passed the dangerous crisis without any personal injury, except a wound in the left leg, which he received at the storming of Sandy Point. He was also present at the execution of Andre.

General Delavan was highly esteemed by General Washington; and as a token of his regard for him, Lafayette, prior to his departure for Europe after the revolutionary war, presented him with a sword, as a memorial both of the revolution and of his friendship.

General Delavan was a proof of the value of a good education, and a fine example of the events of life. He had the benefit of a sound education upon inexperienced youth of imposters, with an undisciplined mind and moral principles not thoroughly consolidated; and, for the 'peace of 1783, he found it difficult to cast off the turbulent habits of the garrison, and the restlessness of the military encampment, for the quietude of social life and the regularity of pacific employments. After a few years, however, he purchased a large tract of land around Sing Sing, and married a daughter of Judge Johnson, of Putnam county. His native and enterprising spirit soon was perceptible: and as he discovered that that spot included some of the best natural advantages on the Hudson river, for the taxation of trade, he gave himself up to the promotion of its interests; so that to him the present rapid growth of that village may chiefly be attributed. He procured the turnpike road from the northeastern part of the county to be made, which terminates at Sing Sing: The early and patriotic emotions of his youth were revived during his residence in Britain; and he volunteered his aid with that of all his working men, and united in erecting the barricade across Manhattan Island, which was designed to repel an assault by land upon the city of New York.

General Delavan had successively filled nearly all the civil offices which the counties have to bestow; and when he returned from the period when he had passed his best years, he lived mostly in retirement, gradually becoming more esteemed, and it is believed more thoroughly and seriously contemplative in reference to eternity. He departed from this life almost without any peculiar monitions of that approaching crisis in November last, in his 79th year, and during the time, where the mortal remains of his wife and his eldest son and daughter, awaited with him the resurrection of the dead. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens of Sing Sing, nearly all of whom have become residents of that village, long after his hospitable mansion had been the constant resort of the principal citizens and public functionaries of the State of New York.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF NEW YORK.—By the report of the Adjutant General it appears that the number of the military forces of the state actually enrolled, is as follows:

| Cavalry and Horse Artillery | 8,467 |
| Foot Artillery | 11,666 |
| Infantry and Riflemen | 168,530 |

Total | 188,663 |
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

From the London Nautical Magazine.

NAVAL ARSENAL OF VENICE.

The arsenal of Venice, probably the most ancient in Europe, was founded in 1104, about the time of the first crusade. It is situated at the eastern angle of the city, and covers an extent of about 50 acres, including an immense wharf rank between Burano and Torcello, of which is 100, the latter about 60 acres: it is in form nearly square, the northern point washed by the sea, or laguna, the other three sides enclosed by canals, thus rendering it insular. It contains two large and two small basins, covering an extent of thirty acres, in which may lie built any private or government ships. In these basins are placed the building slips, which at one time amounted to the extraordinary number of 55; all, excepting four, covered with standing roofs, under which the famous Venetian galleys were built. Many of these have since been converted into store-houses, &c., but upwards of twenty still remain, among others three for 80 gun, ships, on one of which was built the Rivoli (afterwards captured by the Victorious, in 1811). Two communications with the sea exist, one at the south-east of the yard. Here are no docks, a great defect, but every convenience for heaving down; all-foil, store-mast, and boat-houses, as requisite. The number of the small vessels is about 200. Green hemp chiefly used comes from near Ferrara, and is said to be superior to Russian. 1800 tons of it are annually exported to Great Britain. Here is a good park of artillery; the brass cannon are cast on the spot; those of iron come from Vienna. The model-room contains a collection of the models of the famous Bucentaur, upwards of 100 feet long, in which the Doge on Ascension-day embarked for the ceremony of expounding the Adriatic. The last of these magnificent galleys was burnt by the populace in 1797; a small piece of her mainmast is alone preserved. In the armoury is a singular mortar, made of rope, with bands of iron; a first attempt at artillery, and said to have been used against the Genoese in 1349. About 400 men are employed in the dock-yard. On the slips, are two transports and four gun-brigs, building; a 46 gun frigate hauled up for repair, and another in the basins besides a fine corvette ready for sea, and some small vessels are in repair. The arsenal, yet the stores, well arranged, have every thing ready for use; thanks to the exertions of Admiral Pauoci, the commander-in-chief, who is an active officer, and indefatigable in his attention to the dock-yard; nor would it be just if I did not notice the extreme civility I have met with from him, from his flag-lieutenant, Baron Accurti, and all the officers connected with the naval establishments here, and their readiness to give information in every thing relating to the profession. The navy consists of 23 vessels of war: 4 frigates, of 46 guns; 6 corvettes, of 20 guns; 5 brigs, and the rest of the craft, the whole amounting to 3000 man artillery, under the immediate command of Colonel Vitaliani, who has suggested several valuable improvements in locks, sights, &c., and about 1000 marines. Adjoining the dock-yard is the naval college, where 50 boys are instructed in every requisite branch of education; the course occupies five years, and the number of scholars is about 200, thus enabling them to add practice to theory. The superior professor, Emilio Tipaldo, is well known to the literary world in Italy; but the active superintendent is Sigur Bordigna, Capitano di Fregata, and under his management the whole appears orderly and well conducted. Tout plane, &c., among others the model of the world, are in the arsenals, and English, or German; a rule not unworthy ofimitation nearer home; as to no one is the knowledge of foreign languages of such practical use as to the sailor. I conversed with several who spoke English fluently. The expense to government is about 1600 florins, or 106l per annum each boy; to which the parents contribute about 45l; all who enter the navy are brought up here.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—H. M. S. Sulphur, with her consort, the Starling cutter, Lieutenant Kellely, and his H. M. S. Ætna, attended by the Raven, Lieutenant Bedford, had just sailed, for the purpose of completing the surveys of the African and American coasts. The Sulphur, under the command of Captain Beechy, will proceed directly to the Pacific, where she will continue the surveys of the north coast of America, from the termination of Capt. Fitz Roy's operations, and will probably visit some of those interesting islands of the Pacific ocean that Beechy has so well described, and with the nature of which he is so well acquainted. The Spanish charts of the coast are so imperfect, and on so small a scale as to be next useless to a ship in long; and they give no correct size; and this becomes a matter of increasing importance every day, that we should be well acquainted with the hydrography of shores where British commerce is daily augmenting. We have heard of good harbors and anchorages, on that coast, by report, frequented by our ships, but of which places we are generally ignorant.

The Ætna, under the command of that enterprising officer, Capt. Vidal, whose name is already connected with Africa, will continue the survey of the coast of Africa from the Sherbro' river to Corisco bay, an extent, which includes the Gold Coast, Grain Coast, &c., and of course it is remarkable as the first time that the principal resort of our Liverpool ships in the African trade, should have remained to the present day unsurveyed, and next to unknown. A recent instance of this occurred in the circumstance of H. M. S. North Star striking on a rock off Cape Palmas. Bearings of the projecting points were taken for the position of the rock; but there were no navigators as far as their application to the chart was concerned, for the most experienced officers on the coast differed in their opinions as to which was Cape Palmas; and, if they had been agreed, the best chart was on so small a scale, as well as so incorrect, that it became useless, and yet this Coast is the very seat of the slave trade.

From the London Nautical Magazine of January.

STEAM TO AMERICA.—Amongst other projects that have been laid before the public within the last two months, is one to which we most heartily wish success. The great and powerful project to include the path of the British steam navigation company. It has long appeared strange to us, that while the small steam vessels of 400 to 500 tons have so successfully supplanted the Mediterranean packets, the importance of a line of steam-packets between Great Britain and America, should have been so long overlooked. The practical use of the passage by steam, and the advantage of the plan are clearly demonstrable. If a steam-vessel of 400 tons can make a passage of 1,000 nautical miles in 10 or 12 days, surely one of 1,200 tons will have no difficulty in performing one of 3,000 in a proportionate time. For ourselves, we have by no means' success, and most assuredly would be among the first to avail ourselves of the opportunity of thus expeditiously visiting our transatlantic friends.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCE OF EGYPT.

The Pacha's navy is said to be put up to a complete war footing. His ammunition and stores are daily increasing, and his crews are also rapidly improving. He has here six ships of 100 guns; two of 80; five of 60; two of 52; four of 24; two of 22; four of 20; three of 16; one of 14; and one of 10 guns. The Admiral, or Mirt-mirzaj, has under his command 40 officers of all ranks, besides auxiliaries. All the fortresses of this country are being put into the most formidable state of defence; and, from the revolts enlisted in the country, the army, by the spring, will amount to 35,000 effective men, with out including several garrisons. Among the Ordinances
DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

From the Portland, Me., Jeffersonian.

Mr. King:—In some remarks which I lately presented through the medium of your valuable journal concerning the Military Academy at West Point, I ventured upon a short examination of the grounds of hostility against the Institution, which, from recent developments, its friends seem to have actually cherished in certain quarters as if every charge hereof made against the Academy had not been as promptly and successfully refuted. I endeavored to show that no public establishment for the education of youth could be trained upon principles more pure and equitable—more opposed to evil influences, to the principles of the democratic theory, or rather the theory of equal rights, equal opportunity, and equal encouragement, was fully and substantially carried out into practice. Seeing how frail and untenable was the ground upon which any serious charge against the Academy could be sustained, it becomes a matter of no little surprise to me that an opposition should still be cherished, by men too, who from their public position and experience in affairs, would not be supposed to have committed themselves on so important a subject without full cognizance of its proper merits, and naturally occupied, therefore, that the root of opposition must be still deeper;—that some reasons less apparent than those set forth, must somewhere exist to foster a spirit of hostility so important, against an institution, confessedly one of the most useful and admirable of our land. For why was it that no tangible danger had ever been induced in any form of hostility against its adversaries? Why was it, that year after year, the published reports of the Examining Committee, (a committee composed of citizens from every quarter of the Union, impartially disposed, or if prepossessed at all, rather as enemies than advocates,) why was it that their reports bore no influence for action?—no influence to act, but suffered to fall unheeded, like dead letters, to the ground? Could it have been because those reports bore no testimony of the Academy but that of praise and admiration? When, in a community like ours,—whose boast it is, that the channel of Reason and Intelligence is ever left free for the enlightenment of the public mind upon affairs of public interest, there appears to abide, even among a small minority, a pertinacious hostility to an institution which has grown up with the National prosperity and become fixed in the affections of the people,—it becomes the duty of every citizen zealous for the American commonwealth to utter the truth, with all the merits of the subject at issue, to let his testimony be heard;—to disabuse the public of prejudices if any are disseminated, and to detect those hidden springs of action whose tendency is as destructive as their character is dishonorable.

The Military Academy has found adversaries chiefly in the West. The opposition which gathered head in Ohio some few years since, is said to have originated nearly in the following manner.

During the early operations on that part of the Cumberland Road which passes through Ohio and Indiana, many contractors were given out for grading the road. Constructing the different sections of the work, many were taken by persons of leading political influence, and of some tact and zeal for its exercise. Now the contractors, who were rather more sedulous for their own interests than for the public benefit,—as was, assuredly, very many, by contractors,—found means of the contracts received in whole or in part and faithfully executed, even the frosts and floods of the ensuing winter showed to be slighted and imperfect. The road grew to be impassable for travellers almost before the accounts had been rendered of the payments which had been made for it. The unsalutary manner of the grading companies was порожден in the Cumberland Road, upon which millions had been expended, was destined to be a sort of by-word in Congress.—
subject of sneers and rebukes of one party, and melan-
choly disappointment of the other. The Government at length determined to place on the road, as superin-
tendents of the work,—officers of the Army,—graduates of
West Point—young men, with science enough to judge
of the quality of the soldiers, and experience enough to
receive and approve of none which came not up
with the strictest requisitions of the contract. Unused
to such uncompromising scrutiny of observation and
firmness of honest purpose, the contractors saw at once,
as end of their lucrative prospects and schemes of profit,
solemnly to discontinue the establishment so useful to
these young officers, whose inconvenient virtue and
marvellous susceptibility to political influence, pre-
sented such barriers to their success. The hue and cry
was accordingly raised against the Military Academy,
that "Nursery of a Military aristocracy," which sent
forth such stubborn and intractable fruits. The cry was
not entirely without its effect. A palpable blow was
to the popular prejudices, garnished with the usual trap-
pings of popular oratory, and a resolution was voted in
the Ohio Legislature, denouncing the Military Academy
as a nuisance that ought to be abated,—an establishment
which was unconstitutional and, what was more appall-
ing, unproductive.
A grave resolution, passed by the Legislature of a
sovereign State, is commonly received by the public as a
voice of solemn import and every way entitled to re-
spectful consideration. But there was so much of sophis-
tication in the reasoning, and so much of chicanery in the
manner of its presentation, that it seems to have met with
little favor from other quarters of the Union at the time,
and has now passed away unheeded, among the things lost
upon earth. A few discontented individuals still echo the last
wailing notes of querulosity and lamentation; but the Academy
will stand a perpetual and tangible refutation of all the calumnies
with which it has been assailed.
For those who have been most ready to believe the
imputation that in the distribution of cadet appoint-
ments, the rich have ever enjoyed any advantage over
the poor, there is one view of this subject which has not
always been sufficiently considered. It is the fact, that
through the instrumentality of the Military Academy,
more readily than by means of any other institution in
the country, native talent may be so developed,—so ele-
rated to its rightful sphere of exercise, that the obstacles
of an adverse fortune may be entirely overcome,—that
poverty and obscurity may be no bar to success and em-
ployment. Here the Imperial and the Republican
But because the poor man may thus be relieved of his
poverty—because the rustic may thus be made the gen-
dean,—is the institution therefore an aristocratic one?
Is the graduate therefore an aristocrat? The crude ore
of native talent is passed through the academic labo-
atory, and at last it comes out a metal. It is then made
to take its place amongst the illustrious of the land;
but unless some sinister principle be latent, host-
ile to human liberty and to good sense, there is no
increased chance that an aristocratic spirit will be super-
added by education. Our republican institutions on
favourable terms, are the resulting product of a popular
illuminated education. They are all their beneficent influ-
ences,—all their glory, to the light which has been shed
on modern generations by modern education.
But we are digressing from our immediate object; let
us illustrate which, we will tell the story of a youth
from Maine, who, though extremely poor and without
rich relations, was appointed a cadet. Born in one of the interior counties of the State, he had
never emerged from the depths of his native wilderness,
he knew nothing of the world, its modes or its propri-
eties. The crudest rusticity would betray itself in all his
mannerisms and mannerisms, but nature had nevertheless
enow to maintain his honest and unassuming
and vigorous bodily frame. He needed nothing further,
and he set out gaily on his journey to West Point.
"And how did you come," asked Col. T. the Super-
intendent of the Academy, as our young Cadet called to
"expect himself on his arrival. "Why, sir, I jumped on
rafter that was just floating down the Kennebec,
and worked along until we got to Augusta. There I found
a schooner just starting for New York, on board of
which I had a good passage; but as bad luck would
have it, the steam boat started up the river just before I
could get on board. So rather than turn there, I set out
and footed it,—and here I am, Sir."
Imagine this speech to have been delivered in the
quaintest specimen of Yankee dialect, and toned with
the true nasal twang, and you have a tolerable represen-
tation of the introductory interview. Such was the first
impression of our hew recruit in the world. The suc-
ceeding stages need not be described. Suffice it to say
that aided by his native sagacity and courage, he quick-
ly caught the conventional properties of life, overcame
his original awkwardness and the embarrassments at-
tendant upon it,—started fairly with his peers upon the
academic race,—seized on the great truths of science
with an eager and right spirit in the encounter, and
every year opened for himself a new vista of intel-
ligence and grasped new powers of thought. At the
expiration of his four years, he came forth, crowned
with academic honors and a commissioned officer in the Army;
—A polished gentleman, a patriotic soldier, a grateful
friend of his country, and eminent professional man. But
that country a full redeeming guerdon of service and de-
voion, even to his life's blood! He had gained for him-
self an education, such as in no other way could pos-
sibly have acquired. His country had gained an edu-
cated officer, a defender, a leader for her armies, such as
she might have awaited. The country thus was reciprocated,—in means, but not in measure. The
country had conferred bounties on one individual. He
might confer incalculable benefit on millions.
Soldiers, armies, we do not need. They are the sponta-
aneous growth of our own glorious land. But we may
often need good leaders for them: We have often need-

e. V.
From the National Trades' Union.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—Regimental instruction being a
subject of consideration in the army service of the pow-
ers of Europe, the following extract from the United
Service Journal, for January, 1856, is transmitted to
you, to show the success of the experiment in a French
Regiment of Hussars, commanded by Colonel de Brack,
an officer of superior qualities and experience, of the
Light Cavalry of Advanced Posts, under Generals Las-
sale, Monbrun, Pajol, Colbert, Maison, and an officer
of the Imperial family. The June, 1815, surrendered
Napoleon in 1815, and, after an absence of fifteen years,
re-entered the service about 1830. In May, 1831,
he published a work entitled "Avant Pentes de Cava-
lerie Legere," with an excellent address to the officers
and subaltern officers of the 8th Chasseurs. Brack's "su-
venir" is a book of peculiar merit, and contains a
description, conveyed in the cædical form, of the duties of
advance posts. A work, among many others, at this time,
meriting the attention of the War Department, all of
which Congress should authorize the translation of, for
the diffusion of necessary military information among
the people, for the reason that it best suits the neces-
sity for an efficient militia to revolt inexpensive.
It is hoped the example here quoted may awaken atten-
tion from the U. S. Dragoons, and other corps of
the Army and Militia.
A. C. G.

The following experiment has succeeded in a French
Regiment:
"In the Fourth Hussars, commanded by Colonel de Brack,
A system of interior and reciprocal instruction has been
lately introduced and pursued with a general
co-operation and zeal which alone could have ensured
the successful results of which we possess unquestion-
able evidence. These results have been obtained solely
by the internal and independent resources of the corps
itself. The plan adopted may be represented as a sort
of Regimental University, classed into schools of
the several branches of instruction, of importance, theoret-
ically, or practically, to the soldier—the officers and sub-

officers acting as the instructors. Principles of loyalty, patriotism, and propriety of conduct, are inculcated by precept and example, and the Regimental orders distinguished by their "rationality," are enforced with firmness. The "agreeable" is not wholly neglected for the "useful." Music is cultivated both for the education of the Regimental trumpeters and musicians, and for the general instruction of the officers. The individual officer, army, and regiment, to the perfect satisfaction of their gallant and illustrious inspectors. At the close of the exercises and examinations, prizes were distributed by the Duke of Orleans to the successful candidates, with much enthusiasm and good effect. Col. de Brack replying in an excellent expose of the origin, objects, and results of the system of Regimental instruction, which was found to present the following state upon that occasion. For greater exactness, we give the heads of instructions in the original terms:

**Gymnastique et Voltige.** (in three months) 175 pupils.

- Lecture et Ecriture, 97 pupils, 17 educations finished in the year.

- Theories Militaires, all the sub-officers, the brigadiers, (corporals) and 97 Hussars.

- Manège Civil, the whole Regiment.

- Cours d'Equitation Militaire, all the officers and sub-officers.

- Tir à la cible ou cheval—At the last practice at the distance of from 39 to 40 metres, of 592 shots, 102 balls struck the mark.

- Mathématiques, 156 pupils.

- Escrime, (fencing) 173 pupils.

- Portcavalerie, 130 pupils.

- Artillerie, 300 pupils.

- Marche la trompette—28 harriers, or pupils, so that each division (peloton) of the Regiment has a veterinary farrier, and from the adoption of Ballas's method of shoeing, it is unnecessary to have instruments at the forge for torturing restive horses, the latter no longer resisting the farrier.

- Musique, 52 pupils.

- Tactique, all the officers, sub-officers, brigadiers, and hussars—students of the other courses.

It is further stated, that the employment of the homoepathic system of medicine in the Regimental Hospital has enabled the physicians of patients by eight ninth.

The practice with regard to farriers is worthy of adoption in our service. Under the direction of the chief veterinary surgeon, they are instructed in anatomy, the elements of pathology, farriery, &c., so as to ensure, as far as education can aid, the soundness and efficiency of the animals upon which the agency of the dragoon depends.

"A model horseman," (cavalier modèle) equipped by Colonel de Brack, in conformity with his own extended experience, formed not the least curious part of this exhibition. He is dressed in black, his head covered with a black cap, his body with a broad blue coat, which perfectly protects him both from the blows of an enemy, and the inclemency of the seasons; he is bearded; his dress is light and convenient; his arms consist of a fusil, or carbine, (musqueton Robert,) which is discharged nine times in a minute, and a new modelled sabre by Maneux; the bridle scarcely covers the horse's head, and the bit acts powerfully. The accoutrements are of the utmost grace and lightness, and the horse feeds as easily with as without the bridle. Thus equipped, the model horseman was put to the three following tests.

- He unbridled and unsaddled his horse, disarmed and undressed himself in forty seconds.

- Saddled, bridled, and accoutred his horse, dressed and armed himself, mounted and commenced firing in a minute and eight seconds.

- Full gallop, he leaped from his horse, sprawled over a barrier four feet high, ran along a platform, leaped a ditch of fourteen feet, fired, re-passed the ditch, jumped into the circus, and springing into the saddle, without using his hands, re-commenced firing.

The whole dress, equipment, arms and accoutrements of a horseman weigh fifty-one pounds; that is, one half less than the existing regulation for the light cavalry. There is nothing shining or resounding about him, which gives the light horseman an advantage in reconnaissances and surprises. Such is the "Cavalier Modèle," of Colonel de Brack, who was warmly complimented by the Princes.

On the whole, this example deserves the attention of the British Army, and should at least tend to excite the emulation of its officers. 

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From the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

**BRITISH REGULATIONS CONCERNING SEAMEN.**

The annexed Acts of the British Government have been put into our hands for publication:

**ACT RELATIVE TO MERCHANT SEAMEN,**

**PASSED JULY 20th, 1835.**

Repeals numerous Acts in relation to the same subject.

Sec. 2d.—Masters of Vessels of 80 tons or upwards, not to carry to sea any seaman or other person, as one of the crew or apprentices, without first entering into an agreement in writing, to be signed by the Master, and distinctly read over to every seaman, in order that he may understand the purport and meaning of the engagement.

Sec. 4th.—Penalty of £10 on Masters, for carrying to sea any seaman without signing agreement.

Sec. 7th.—Seamen to forfeit two days wages if absent. If seamen shall quit the ship at port of delivery before being discharged without leave of the Master, such shall forfeit one month's wages,—such absence to be entered in the log book.

Sec. 17th.—Vessels sold in foreign ports, seamen and apprentices to be sent home and wages paid, with the consent of the Consul.

Sec. 19th.—Seamen hurt or injured in the service of the ship, shall be attended to and returned to the United Kingdom, at the expense of the Master or Owner of the vessel.

Sec. 25th.—British seamen dying in foreign ports, his Majesty's Consuls to take charge of all money and effects to which they were entitled, for the benefit of the next of kin of the deceased.

Sec. 41st.—Masters not to discharge any of their crew, either British subjects or foreign, at any place abroad, without the sanction in writing of the Consul or Vice Consul.

Sec. 45th.—No Master to leave behind either on shore or at sea any person of his crew, on the plea of incapacity to proceed, unless upon a previous certificate in writing of the Consul, &c., that such person is not able to proceed or has deserted or disappeared.

Sec. 44th.—Seamen so permitted to be left behind, wages, to be paid; offending herein either as to leaving behind or not paying wages, Master for such offence to forfeit in addition to the wages, £2 25.

Sec. 45th.—Master to deliver on arrival to Consul, the agreement with the ship's crew. Penalty for omitting to do so, £2 25.

Sec. 49th.—No seaman to be shipped except with the written consent of the Consul, to be endorsed on the agreement. Penalty of £2 25, for every seaman who shall be shipped contrary to the provisions of this Act.

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**AN ACT OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, PASSED 30th JULY, 1835.**

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall either on shipboard or on shore, harbour or entertain a seaman who shall have signed an agreement to proceed on a voyage, to parts beyond the seas, and shall have deserted, or abandoned himself without leave from his ship, knowing or having reason to believe him to be a deserter or to be absent without leave, every person so offending shall for every such seaman so harboured or
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Sected forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds; and that no debt exceeding in amount five shillings incurred by any seaman after he shall have signed any such agreement as aforesaid shall be recoverable until the voyage agreed for shall have concluded; nor shall it be lawful for any keeper of a public house or of a lodging house for seamen, to withhold or detain, any chest, bed, or bedding, clothes, tools, or other effects of any seaman for any pretended debt alleged to have been contracted by any such seaman; and in case any such chest, bed, bedding, clothes, tools, or other effects as aforesaid shall be withheld or detained contrary to this Act, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace in any part of His Majesty's dominions, upon complaint upon oath by such seaman, or on his behalf, to inquire into the matter, and if he shall see right, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause any such property or effects so withheld or detained contrary to this Act, to be seized and delivered over to the seaman.

From the Historical Keepsake.

Gen. Wolfe's Song.—On the night of the 11th of September, Wolfe, after completing his first survey of the scene of the action, fully developed his plans. After supper, his spirits, which had somewhat sunken under the press of the summer evening, and the melancholy poetry of Gray, rallied, and he dwelt with much animation on the brilliant opportunity before them of achieving a striking and highly important victory. It is possible that some of his companions were less sanguine of success, and were less excited than Wolfe, who having made up his mind as to the course to be pursued, would not allow himself to indulge in a single misgiving as to its success. No man has seen him so full of animation. He talked earnestly, told innumerable anecdotes—

"Of hair-breadth 'scapes; the imminent deadly breach;' seemed to regard the perilous undertaking of the morning with certain confidence, and closed the night by singing the celebrated song, now absurdly called the "Military Song," which universally believed to have been written by Wolfe himself, and it develops so remarkably the characteristics of his mind, as to leave, we think, but little doubt of its authorship. There is his daring, his abandon to an inevitable destiny, and, above all, the dash of melancholy, the anari aiulid, which mingled with his anticipations of glory, was felt even in the happy songs the men sang to music by no humbler a composer than Handel, with whom, as we have already seen, Wolfe was intimate.

"How stands the glass around? For shame! ye take no care my boys; How stands the glass around? Let mirth and wine abound. The trumpets sound, The colors flying are, my boys, To fight, kill, or wound: Content with our hard fare, my boys, On the cold ground.

"Why, soldiers, why, Should we be melancholy, boys? Why, soldiers, why, Those who must die? What, sight?—Fie! Drink on, drown fear, be jolly boys; 'Tis he, you, or I, Cold, hot, wet, or dry, We're always bound to follow, boys; And scorn to fly. 'Tis but in vain. (I mean not to upbraid you, boys) 'Tis but in vain For soldiers to complain; Should next campaign Send us to Him that made you, boys, We're free from pain; But should we remain, A bottle and kind landlady Ever at hand;"

Boarding a Vessel.—A friend who has just returned from New York, gives us the following narrative of the mode in which the news collector of the Courier and Enquirer boards vessels arriving off that port. On Sunday, their news schooner Eclipse boarded the Ajax, from Liverpool, the Hannibal, from London, and several square rigged vessels. The gale was so severe and the cold so intense, that Admiral Lovering having availed himself of a slight lull in the storm, to reach the Ajax, could only return to his vessel, mounted on an Indian Rubber horse. One of these animals was fortunately on board the Ajax, and was on this occasion inflated; Admiral Lovering was put on his back, dropped over her stern into the water, and from thence was picked up by his yawl.—Phil. U. S. Gaz.

The Trial Rocks was seen last year (1833) from the Dutch ship Jacobus, on her way from Europe to Java. They were first seen very near in the night, when the ship was hauled off and hove to until day-light; they were then seen again and passed. The captain of that ship gives the longitude by the Chronometer, 107, 55, E. of Greenwich, and 34, S. in the present weather towards Java Head, it was found that the Chronometer was 18 miles too far to the Eastward; allowing this error, would give the longitude 107, 35, East. This is too far East to be in the way of ships which are in the proper track for Java Head, but dangerous to those which are bound through some of the passages east of Java.—Salem Register.

From the Jacksonville Courier, Feb. 25.

Capt. Jackson of the Revenue Cutter Jefferson, had been ordered from the St. Johns, to cruise among the Keys near New River, for the protection of that part of the territory. Capt. Jackson, though a short time among us, by his kind offices and gentlemanly deportment, gained the good will and esteem of all who shared his acquaintance. His arrival among us first gave the inhabitants of the River a feeling of greater security.

The officers and crew of the Revenue Cutter Gallatin, commanded by Capt. Joseph Gold, have won the commendation and good wishes of all who have had an opportunity of witnessing their tact and perseverance, to protect the numerous vessels, at or near New Castle, from the floating ice, and also assisting them while coming to, during the late severe weather. Such exertions are worthy all praise. There are now upwards of thirty vessels at New Castle.—Phila. Herald.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEMINOLE CAMPAIGN.

Official reports were received at the Adjutant General's Office, on Monday, from Major General Scott, stating that the force which marched from Tampa Bay, under Maj. Gen. Gaines, while reconnoitering on the Withicoochee, near Gen. Clinch's battle ground, was met by a considerable number of hostile Indians, on the 25th of February and a slight skirmish took place, which resulted in the loss of two Louisiana volunteers killed, and ten regulars and volunteers wounded. Lieutenant Fardon, of the U. S. dragoons, was among the wounded.

While making preparations to cross the Withicoochee, on the 29th ult. a spirited attack was made on General Gaines' camp by the Indians, who were repulsed with very considerable loss. The General states that the officers concur with him in opinion that the enemy's force amounted to not less than 1500.

Of General Gaines' command (supposed to consist of ten or eleven hundred men) there was, on the 29th, one sergeant of the regular army killed, and one officer (Lieut. Dunnah, 2d artillery) and four privates wounded.
ed. Of the volunteers, there were one officer, and twenty-five privates wounded.

We find in the southern papers the following order, issued by Major General Scott.

HEADQUARTERS—ARMY OF FLORIDA.

Picolata, Feb. 22d, 1836.

ORDERS No.1.

Major Gen. Scott, having arrived at Florida, assumes the general direction of the war against the hostile Seminole Indians.

The Staff-Officers attached to General Head Quarters, at present are Capt. Canfield, (Topographical Engineer;) Lieut. Chambers (Chief of the Commissariat;) and Lieuts. Van Buren, Temple, Johnston, Aides-de-Camp.

All orders and instructions, conveyed by either of these for the inspection, and whether orally or in writing will be duly obeyed.

The right and left wings of the army, or the troops on the West and East side of the St. Johns river will be continued under the respective orders of Brigadier Generals Clinch and Eustis, and the forces which are to operate from Tampa Bay, under Col. Lindsay, will, when the case of force, constitute the left wing. The right will be of great importance by the reinforcement of both regulars and volunteers.

The three immediate commanders of the right, left and centre of the army, respectively, will generally receive orders direct from General Head Quarters, but of course, every junior will obey the senior, according to the rules of war, and the usages of the service, whether the parties belong to the militia, or to the militia and regular army.

As for the first time, patriotic volunteers from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida, are to come into the same line, with a portion of the regular army, it is confidently hoped that a beneficial emulation, without unkindness or prejudice, may animate the different forces. All are equally Americans, actuated by the same determination—to subdue treacherous and a common foe.

But valor and patriotism alone, are not sufficient for that end. Some tactical instruction and an exact obedience to commands, are also necessary. Instruction can only be acquired by opportunity and labor. A firm resolution to obey, accomplishes the other great requisite at once. Let the resolution be taken by all who have nobly turned out to avenge their butchered countrymen.

But again—to parade, to march, to mount guard and to fight, are not the only duties of war. To handle and preserve the supplies of the army, and to construct camp and other field defences, are equally required of every good soldier. A corps of servants, for these purposes, would be too large and too miscellaneous. It would double the army, and render one half too mean, and the other too delicate, for the glory of a well contested field. Fatigue parties must, therefore, when wanted, be furnished by all the corps in their turn, and proportionally.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

From the Globe.

The following official statement, received at the Adjutant General’s Office, gives an interesting account of the reconnaissance of the battle ground, where the gallant Dade, with his little command, met its melancholy fate, in the action with the Indians, on the 28th of December last. We understand that Major General Gaines arrived at Fort King, from Tampa Bay, with his command, on the 22d of February.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Fort King, Florida, Feb. 22, 1836.

GENERAL: Agreeably to your directions, I observed the battle ground six or seven miles north of the Outhlacocoochee river, where Major Dade and his command were destroyed by the Seminole Indians on the 29th of December last, and have the honor to submit the following report:

The force under your command which arrived at this post to-day from Tampa Bay, encamped on the 19th inst, on the ground occupied by Major Dade on the night of the 27th of December. He and his party were destroyed on the morning of the 28th of December, about four miles in advance of that position. He was advancing to this post, and was attacked from the north, so that on the 29th inst, we came upon the rear of his battle ground about 9 o’clock in the morning. Our advanced guard had passed the ground without halting, and when we came on his latter he came upon one of the most appalling scenes that can be imagined. We first saw some broken and scattered boxes; then a cart, the two oxen of which were lying dead, as if they had fallen asleep, their yokes still on them; a little to the right one or two horses were seen. We then came to a small enclosure, made by felling trees in such a manner as to form a triangular breastwork for defense. Within the triangle, along the north and west faces of it were about thirty bodies, mostly mere skeletons, although much of the clothing was left upon them. These were lying almost every one of them, in precisely the same position they had occupied during the fight—their heads next to the logs over which they had delivered their fire, and their bodies stretched with striking regularity parallel to each other. They had evidently been shot dead at their posts, and the Indians had not disturbed them, except by taking the scalps of most of them. Passing this little breastwork, we found other bodies along the road, and by the side of the road, generally behind trees which had been resorted to for coverers from the enemy’s fire. Advancing about two hundred yards further, we found a cluster of bodies in the middle of the road. These were evidently the advanced guard, in the rear of which was the body of Major Dade, and to the right, that of Captain Fraser.

These were all doubtless shot down by the first fire of the Indians, except, perhaps, Captain Fraser, who must, however, have fallen very early in the fight. Those in the road and by the trees, fell during the first attack. It was during a cessation of the fire that the little band still remaining, about thirty in number, threw up the triangular breastwork, which, from the haste with which it was constructed, was necessarily defective, and could not protect the men in the second attack. We had with us many of the personal friends of the officers of Major Dade’s command, and it is gratifying to know that every officer was identified by undoubted evidence. They were buried, and the cannon, a six-pounder, that the Indians had thrown into a swamp, was recovered and placed vertically at the head of the grave, where it is to be hoped will long remain. The bodies of the non-commissioned officers and privates, in their graves, were buried in two graves, and it was found that every man was identified. The third command was composed of eight officers and one hundred and two non-commissioned officers and privates. The bodies of eight officers and ninety-eight men were interred, four men having escaped: three of whom reached Tampa Bay: the fourth was killed the day after the battle.

It may be observed that the attack was not made from a hammock, but in a thickly wood country; the Indians being concealed by palmetto and grass, which has since been burned.

The two companies were Captain Fraser’s of the 8th and Captain Gardiner’s of the 2d artillery. The officers were Major Dade, of the 4th infantry, Captains Fraser and Gardiner; second, Captains Basinger, brevet second Lieutenants R Henderson, Mudge and Keais, of the artillery, and Doctor J. S. Gallin.

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

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Captain 1st infantry, Act. Insp’r General.

Major General EDMUND P. GAINES,

Commanding Western Department.

Fort King, Florida.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Drum, to the Quartermaster General.

"General Gaines, with about 1000 men, consisting of
four companies of the 2d artillery, seven companies of the infantry, about five hundred and fifty volunteers from Louisiana, and about seventy friendly Indians, arrived at Fort King on the 22d. The troops left Tampa Bay on the 13th. On their way they buried the bodies of those killed at the battle of the Ocklitechoco on the 28th December. (Major Dade's command) they found all the bodies. They saw no hostile Indians on the way, and very few signs of them."

We have heard that when Gen. Gaines reached this place, on his way from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, he ordered orders to repair to the Mexican frontier, to which point, it seems, the sixth Regiment of Infantry has been ordered. On this fact being made known to the troops and volunteers, the latter manifested much dissatisfaction, and insisted, that as they had volunteered to go under the command of Gen. Gaines, he should accompany them. Under these circumstances, he determined to do so. Whether the present object of Gen. Gaines be a junction with Gen. Clinch, we have no means of knowing. One thing certain is, that the present is the only propitious moment for operating effectively against the Indians. By the time the army of Gen. Scott is in the field, the whole peninsula will be inundated. The rainy season generally commences about the first of March, and for a month afterwards, an army will have abundant occupation in contend ing against the elements. If they can keep their heads above water among the everglades, they will do well. Can they do this? These facts are better than General Gaines. It is believed, therefore, that it is his design to push forward in pursuit of the Indians as far as prudence will allow, before the rainy season commences.—Penobscot Gazette, Feb. 27.

A letter dated on board the Brandywine frigate, at Callao Bay, Oct. 25th, states, that the road from that place to Lima was much infested with robbers; they had the previous week robbed two of the officers of the Deiphon of their horses, and part of the clothing from their baggage. Mr. Harrisson, the captain's clerk, narrowly escaped being killed. He was robbed of all the money he had with him, and in attempting to defend himself received so bad a wound in his hand, that it was feared amputation would be necessary. Salavery was absent from Lima, in the interior, with his troops. He had determined to demolish the Castles at Callao, and had already dismounted all the guns, and sold them for other brands. About 150 pieces, of all sizes, and some of them the handsomest ever seen, had been shipped to Europe. The object of Salavery in destroying the castles, was to prevent their falling into the hands of an enemy, who would at any time, with that fortress, cause a new revolution.

**NAVY DEPARTMENT.**

The U. S. ship Vincennes, commanded by master commander John H. Aulick, was at Otaheite, September 19, 1855, where she arrived on the 8th of that month, from Nevaehava, one of the Washington groupes of islands in the Pacific ocean.

Nothing worthy of note had occurred since they parted from the Brandywine, Commodore Wadsworth, in July last at Callao:

Had taken 12 American seamen on board at Otaheite, principally left there by whalers, and expected some more before sailing:

Resolved to sail the next day for the Friendly and Fepie groups, touching at some of the intermediate islands, next to the Pelew islands, and from thence to China, where they expected to arrive by the 1st January 1856.

All on board were in good health.

**GREAT EASTERN RAIL ROAD.**—Col. Long, the engineer appointed to survey the various routes proposed for a railroad some point on the coast of Maine to Quebec, has presented his report, in which he states that he has been over the whole distance by three separate routes, and ascertained the cost and distance of each to be as follows:—

- From Portland to Quebec, 277 miles—cost of construction $6,339,671.
- From Wiscasset to Quebec, 246 miles—cost $5,410,629.
- From Belfast to Quebec, 237 miles—cost $4,906,151.

Thus it appears that the latter is the shortest and least expensive; and being such, it is recommended by Col. Long as entitled to the preference.

**WASHINGTON CITY**; THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1856.

To Correspondents.—"Blakely," "Justitia," "W_______," and the article, signed "Vistor," are deferred until next week for want of room.

We have received a communication, without signature supposed to be from the author of Subaltern or O. P. Q. It is under consideration.

Major General Macomb, accompanied by his aide-de-camp Maj. S. Cooper, left Washington on Sunday last for Florida, intending to proceed by land as far as Charleston, S. C., and take steamboat thence to Picolata. There has been a difference, with respect to rank, existing many years between Generals Gaines and Scott, and an apprehension that their meeting might lead to some collision on points of etiquette or right, has probably been the cause of ordering Gen. Macomb to the scene of operations.

The military posts in Florida, excepting Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, are within the district commanded by Gen. Gaines, who perhaps conceives that he is acting within the limits of the command assigned to him.

Gen. Scott was sent to Florida, with special instructions from the War Department, one portion of which was that he was not to regard the imaginary boundary line between the eastern and western departments, in his operations against the Seminoles. The Western Department comprises all west of a line drawn from the southernmost points of East Florida to the North West extremity of Lake Superior; taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the Eastern Department all East of such line, including Fort Miamisago.

Information has been received at the Department of State from the agent who was sent out in the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, to exchange the ratifications of the treaty concluded with Muscat. Also, that the Peacock was for a short time exposed to great danger on the coast of Arabia, from which, however, she happily escaped, after throwing overboard a part of her armament and stores. The Sultan of Muscat, upon learning her situation, promptly despatched a sloop of war of his own to her assistance, and sent a guard of several hundred men to the shore for the protection of the crew in case they should land. The whole conduct of this Prince upon the occasion is represented to have been of the most liberal and magnanimous character.

First Lieut. Stephen West Moore has been appointed Adjutant of the 7th regiment U. S. Infantry, vice First Lieut. Dixon S. Miles, resigned in expectation of promotion to a Captaincy, vice Captain J. L. Dawson, resigned.
Severals of the officers, lately attached to the U. S. ship Delaware, arrived in Washington on Saturday, in the steamer Chesapeake from Norfolk.

We copied an article into the Chronicle last week, on the authority of an Albany paper, stating that the safety of the U. S. ship Delaware was endangered off Cape de Gatt by the accidental explosion of some powder on board. We intended to have expressed some doubt of the truth of the statement, and the improbability of the imputed carelessness, but in the multiplicity of other business it was forgotten.

We perceive that the statement has been officially contradicted in the Globe, as will be seen by the paragraph annexed.

U. S. SHIP OF THE LINE DELAWARE.—Erroneous statements having been circulated in reference to an occurrence on board the U. S. ship of the line Delaware, off Cape de Gatt, on her return home, it is deemed proper to submit the following summary of the facts.

At the time mentioned, a report was made to the commander of the squadron on board that the fore magazine of the ship was on fire. The crew were immediately beat to quarters, the magazine passages examined, and being found full of dense suffocating smoke, orders were given to let water into the magazine, which was however very soon countermanded, on finding there was no appearance of fire. After the smoke had slowly passed away, it was ascertained to have been occasioned by snuffing a lamp out of the lantern, (contrary to the regulations of the ship,) and which fell upon gunpowder, and caused an explosion, and the smoke alluded to. Every effort was made to ascertain how gunpowder should have got there, but without success; and it can only be conjectured that some of the abandoned characters on board of whom there were a few, had been guilty of the act.

No person was killed as stated, nor was any one injured, except the man attending the light, who was slightly burned.—Globe.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

March 11—Major R. B. Mason, Dragoons, Col. Hunter’s.
14—Surgeon E. Macomb, Fuller’s.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Washington, March 15, 1836.

ARMY.

Col. Bankhead
Capt. Thomas Childs
Lieu t. C. Graham
Major J. S. McIntosh
Major W. S. Harney
Lieu t. A. M. Lea

P. Mid. T. A. M. Craven
Lieu t. S. Champlin
David Eaton
Dr. A. G. Gambrill
Robert E. Johnson
P. Mid. D. Lynch, Jr.
Lieu t. E. W. Moore
Dr. L. W. Minor
Captain Charles Morgan
P. Mid. C. F. McIntosh
Lieu t. L. B. Newell
Dr. Leonard Osborne
P. Mid. E. S. Ridgely
Wm. Radford
P. Mid. T. H. Robertson
Capt. Wm. Ramsey, 3
Peyton A. Southall
John N. Todd, 3
Mid. R. M. Tillotson

NAVY.

Lieu t. L. N. Carter
REVENUE CUTTER SERV.
Captain H. D. Hunter


EDITOR’S CORRESPONDENCE.

U. S. SHIP WARREN, PENSACOLA, 27th February, 1836.

My Dear Sir,—The Constellation, St. Louis, and this ship, still lie off the Navy Yard, having been here two weeks this morning. We came in on the 13th, and soon afterwards discovered the other two vessels outside.—The St. Louis anchored near us the same day, but the frigate remained off till the following, and was towed in by a steamboat. The Vandalia was at Tampa Bay at the last accounts, and all the marines of the squadron, except ours, are on shore there for the protection of the place.

We were last week ordered to prepare for a cruise, and expected to see Key West before this; but the result of a survey (ordered by Com. Dallas) on board will defer our departure a long while. The ship is found to need great repairs, and I presume I am justified in saying that never was a vessel sent to sea in such bad condition as we were. It will probably keep us here six weeks to put her in order for her meditated cruise of four months, and you will believe us fortunate to get off by the expiration of that time even. She requires new channels, to be caulked fore and aft, and to have all her sails repaired, among other requisites so numerous that it seems impossible to particularize. The Navy Yard is absolutely filled with men at work for us.

I assure you that all the allusions contained in Mr. Wise’s late speech to the Warren, are correct to the letter, and perhaps, had he waited till now, he might have enlarged in his rebuke. I say not whose fault it is, but certainly all are not blameless for the state in which we were sent out.

The Constellation and St. Louis will remain here for the present, I believe. The former, it is said, is very much in want of repairs also. The crews of all the vessels are perfectly well, and no changes have been made in the officers since the last anecdotes. If any are anticipated, they will not be made for some time, I imagine. Very many of the midshipmen expect to return to their examination this spring, and are becoming impatient to do so. No order has yet been received in reference thereto.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.

No. VII.

The following is the conclusion of the Report on the new French Tactics.

"TITLE V, XII.—ORDER IN ECHELON.

"Preserving the general principles of the Ordnance, we have thought it useless to fix the distance between"
chessons, because this absolutely depends on circumstances, and the object proposed by the general-in-chief is the Ordinance, that distance is habitually one hundred paces. A line which is too close or divided, is likely to conceive that chessons, formed by brigade or battalion with only a distance of a hundred paces between them, would, in fact, all be engaged at the same time.

"We have thought that, in the march by chessons, the battalions may be placed in columns with their lefts in a full line; chessons thus disposed may march with as much regularity as if the battalions were deployed; this order presents yet greater resources, for, if maneuvered by cavalry, even the battalions which compose an echelon by brigade or by division, may form in echelons between themselves, and each battalion separately.

"In the formation of oblique echelons, the Ordinance prescribes that they be put in march without taking the lateral intervals between echelons, and indicates no means for re-forming the line. In this projet, those emissions have been corrected. The echelons, at the moment of formation, take their intervals, in order not to be obliged to execute this movement when the line is re-formed—that is to say, when under the fire of the enemy.

"Art. 12. To retreat by alternate battalions.

"In the Ordinance, the positions which the two lines successively occupy are determined only by the number of paces which they ought to march to the rear, so that, frequently, and where there is much room for the choice of ground, it may be desirable to combine various positions. To remedy this inconvenience, the Commission has prescribed that, at each retrograde movement, the general-in-chief shall, according to the ground and his views, determine the position to be occupied by each retiring line.

"Art. 13. Passage of lines.

"In the passage of lines, in retreat, by the Ordinance, as the first line approaches the second, the colonels of the latter cause the second platoon of each company to double behind its first, which being executed, the battalions of the first line face to the left in marching, and each company, wheeling by file to the right, passes through the interval left in the corresponding company by the doubling of its second platoon. In the battalions of the second line the second platoons form up into line as the first line has passed, and the companies of the latter march by the flank until arrived at the point where they are to be halted and reformed into line.

"The passage of lines, advancing (to the front) is executed by the Ordinance according to the same principles. The colonels of the second line, on approaching the first, cause their platoons to double, in marching, which being executed, the battalions of the first line face to the right, and each company, wheeling by file to the right, passes the second line as in the former case. The battalions of the second line, as soon as those of the first have passed, call up their second platoons into line, marching.

"The way of safety in this manoeuvre may be easily comprehended; for not only are the two lines broken into fragments, at the same time, and the colonels without immediate control over their battalions at the most critical moment, but the battalions of the second line are in great danger of being carried away by those of the first, and frequently it is sufficient for this purpose that two companies present themselves together to pass through the same interval, and this often happened whilst this manoeuvre was yet in use. That which the commission has substituted, and which has long been employed in the army, is taken from the Regimen and is: when the command is given in echelon which renders its execution more easy and certain. It is executed as follows:

"In the passage of lines in retreat, each battalion of the second line isployed into double column, closed in mass, and the line thus formed, takes the position it ought to occupy, after the retreat of the first, if not already in such position. Each battalion is so placed that its centre finds itself opposite to the middle of one of the intervals of the corresponding battalion in the first line.

"The second line being thus established, the first retires; each battalion directs itself (in line) on the interval in its rear, and the companies which find themselves masked by the battalions of the second line, execute the passage of obstacles.

"Each battalion of the second line, as soon as it has been passed by the first line, deploys itself without waiting for any other battalion.

"The first line continues to march in retreat, until it arrives at the position indicated by the general-in-chief, and then takes the formation he has ordered.

"The passage of lines, advancing, are executed according to the same rules.

"The second line, as soon as formed, in the manner indicated above, puts itself in march. The battalions take the guide in the centre, direct themselves on the middle of the intervals of the corresponding battalions in the first line, pass to its front, and continue to advance till arrived at the position where they ought to be established.

"The second line, being nearly up with the first, the colonels of the latter cause their outer companies, which mask the second line, to double in close order behind the contiguous companies, and cause them to return into line as soon as the battalions of the second line have successively passed to the front.

"This manoeuvre is both much simpler and safer than that of the Ordinance. The battalions, remaining collected pending the whole movement, the colonels can better give them such disposition as circumstances demand; and the new line, presented to the enemy, being formed into double column, closed in mass, may be deployed with the utmost promptness and commencement firing whilst executing the movement.


"The double squares against cavalry, of the Ordinance, have long been disused in the field, because they presented too great a mark to the enemy's artillery whilst half their fire was uselessly suppressed; for, the second line, being unable to fire or to employ the bayonet, added nothing to the strength of the first.

"The squares of several battalions (which we prescribe) are formed according to the same principles of those composed of a single battalion each; but never more than three battalions at the most are united in the same square; because the side fronts would be too much weakened. In general, squares of two battalions are the best.

"Squares of more than one battalion each, have, in their interior, a reserve—destined to sustain the fronts the most hotly attacked, to fill up any gap that may be made, and to furnish the skirmishers it may be necessary to detach. Whether the preparatory column have the right or left in front, the reserve it always composed of the side divisions, in order these, being habituated to the particular dispositions of the reserve, may not commit errors. In a square of three battalions, the reserve is composed of the last division of the first and the last division of the second battalion. In a square of two battalions, the last division of the first forms the reserve.

"The field officers, according to rank, command the fronts, giving the preference to the side fronts.

"To form a column into square.

"When a column, by division, at full distance, has to form square, it closes to company-distance on any division that may be preferred, but of choice, it ought generally to be, on the first or last of one of the battalions.

"A column, closed in mass, takes company-distance and then continues the march. When the column is divided, the reverse-divisions are not considered, and the column closes or takes distances as if they were not present. To this end, each reserve division closes in mass on the one immediately preceding, and in order to unmask the guides of which follows, it breaks to the rear three files from the right and left. When the square is formed, each reserve division is
The explanations of the plates are more complete than those of the Ordinance: they contain an exact analysis of the manoeuvres represented by the plates.

Such are the outlying details of the labor, mainly executed by one much distinguished in war, and deep in the meditations of the closet. The minor details of the revision are filled up with exactness and success, so as to render it, in every respect, worthy of the approval of Soult—himself, unquestionably, at this day, the first standard of good tactics.

The changes noticed, all founded on the experience of war and renewed trials in camps of instruction, are, as we have now seen, both numerous and important—besides those smaller ameliorations, which the Report passes over in silence, but which contribute greatly to the perfection of the System.

All these changes or improvements are embodied in our new Tactics, and it is these—or as many of them as Indolence has discovered—that certain critics, among us, have condemned as the rash interpolations of an ignorant American pen! The signatures of such writers need not be again mentioned; but their criticisms strongly recall an anecdote of the tragedy of Orestes, adapted to the French stage, by Voltaire, from an immortal bard of Athens. The author, or adapter, had just fallen under the displeasure of Louis XV, and the courtiers set up against him the always feeble, and now worn out, Crebillon. The faction resolved, whatever its merits, to Orestes, they determined to be done; and, at its first presentation, they seized upon almost every sentiment and line for the purpose. It was impossible for Voltaire, a spectator, to suppress his indignation. At every hiss of malignant ignorance, he exclaimed, from his corner: Barbarians! that is from Sophocles.

HINDMAN.

THE NAVY.

Mr. Editor, In No. 9 (March 8) of the Army and Navy Chronicle, a writer, under the signature of "an inexperienced correspondent," undertakes to review a piece which recently appeared in the U. S. Telegraph, over the name of "Perry," and your new correspondent, in his first breath, exclaims as Hamlet did to the ghost—Angels and ministers of grace defend us!

With this thrilling quotation I trembled for "Perry," noting down the fact that your "inexperienced correspondent" would at one fell swoop demolish him, and consign him and his remarks to everlasting oblivion. But what is the fact? How has your correspondent answered Perry's allegations? Bear with me awhile, and I will tell you.

Passing all that is said about the stimulus of pay, &c., as of too little note to occupy my time or your space, I will at once proceed to examine what is said in favor of Admirals.

Your "inexperienced correspondent," after a quotation from "Perry," asks the following question: And can no better reason be given? In answer to which, he says: In foreign parts we must maintain a superior in rank to our highest grades, commanding forces much inferior to our own; and our officers: beholding men in other navies, more highly rewarded for less services. Now, indeed, here are reasons for you! Our officers: beholding the nations of the old world bestowing high rank, honors, and titles of nobility on their subjects, and forcing this plain democratic republic must do the same.

If this argument be sound, and the principle be carried out, where will you stop? Certainly not with the simple title of Admiral, because that grade is far below the apex of rank in the navies of Europe. We must, therefore, have all the grades of Admirals, of Generals of Marine, Admirals of the Fleet, and Lord High Admiral, &c. &c. &c., or else, if one of our plain Admirals happened to go into an English port, his mightiness's feeling's might be ruffled by beholding a foreign officer of still higher rank! Your "inexperienced correspondent," then, falls into rashness about cooperation, laurels, fame, history, &c., and...
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

The policy of our government is, and always has been, and ever will be, to keep out of alliances with foreign powers, and especially with those of the old world; but should circumstances ever occur, which would involve the United States in a war, it would be well preserved with one grade of officers as another. At any rate, the introduction of Admirals into our navy would not change our relative position at all; for the nations of Europe would only have to send one of their many senior Admirals abroad, who would of course rank any Admiral established by law, between the rank of Rear Admiral and the rank of Vice Admiral of the fleet, and command would still be against us. Neither is it necessary, when combined sea forces act together, that the ships of one nation shall be commanded by other than their own officers.

Your "inexperienced correspondent" ought to look a little nearer home, and see how matters stand here. We have assimilated rank established by law, between our military and naval officers; yet it is expressly provided that nothing therein shall entitle an officer of one service to command in the other.

Nevertheless we saw during the late war many instances of the land and naval forces of the U. S. fighting side by side, and doing the state good service too, although no General of the army could command the navy, nor could any Commodore control the army. Just so would it be, in case of co-operation with foreign ships. The United States will never maintain fleets and squadrons, to fight the battles of other nations; and the history of the sea shows that the policy of time to come, be able to provide stout ships and patriotic captains enough to maintain her rights on the ocean, let aggression come from whence it may, provided her energies and the enterprise of her officers are not paralyzed by Navy Boards and superannuated Administrations.

But your "inexperienced correspondent" would fail to lead us to believe the high and mighty rank of Admiral is to be won in battle; that it is to be the reward of chivalry and of well earned and long tried merit. If indeed he really does think so, he is not only an "inexperienced correspondent," but equally unacquainted with the rules of promotion and of naval matters generally. He has appealed to the navies of Europe to prove, that we ought to have Admirals; then, of course he is willing, or at least ought to be so, to let their rules govern in promoting to that grade. The general principle which governs in the navies of the old world is, I believe, that the rank of Admiral is not one man below that of Post Captain, and in the English navy: but, when the Post is attained, then promotion is by inheritance, and no more overreaching takes place. If a Post Captain in the English navy lives long enough, he is certain of being an Admiral, though not before he is sixty years of age, notwithstanding many are posted before they are twenty-four.

Now what effect would the creation of Admirals have on the American navy? Let the following facts answer your question: the first six Captains on the list are verging on to seventy years of age; the next four, are all 62 years old; another may be expected to die at about 35 to 60 years of age. Now let twenty Admirals be created: they will of course be taken from the head of the list, and with equal certainty will they be placed in all high commands, such as squadrons, naval yards, naval stations, and commissioners of the navy and they, and they alone, would control the whole naval operations, even unto the minutest ramifications. This state of things might be tolerable, to be sure, for a few years to come, as that in which we exist at present under the Navy Board, which is bad enough we all know. But what would be the state of the navy, some ten or fifteen years hence? What governed and controlled by a peremptory superannuation of Admirals, none of whom could be less than seventy years old! There is no Captain on the list under 45 years of age; few masters commandant much, if any, younger; many, many, of the Lieutenants have passed the middle age allotted to men, and must reach the age of fifty or more, before they will be captains, and at three score years and ten, they may be Admirals!

Now I admit that some men, and even some of the senior captains of the navy, retain their physical and mental powers, at 60 or 65; nevertheless, where there is one that does not drop in, there are 10 others.

It must also be admitted, as a general rule, that such are the hardships through which the young mariner passes his apprenticeship, a seaman at 50 is older in constitution than a landsman at 60 or even 65.

It is not my purpose to follow "an inexperienced correspondent" through all the vagaries of the imagination about one grade of officers being braver than another; or about officers being "so much braver than privates," &c. All the world knows better than that, and all the world knows too that a cowardly captain will never make a brave Admiral. History is replete with instances of brave men and officers, who distinguished themselves in subordinates stations, and have afterwards when exalted to higher rank been found wanting in courage.

Now with regard to rank conferring respect, every body knows that too; that in so far as relates to the bestowing of military honors, which I presume is what he, "who just begins to wield his pen," means. I would ask in seriousness, what honors would one of our Admirals be entitled to, which, as a commodore, he does not receive?

But one, I fancy: a commodore wears a triangular insignia at the maintopgallant-mast head, and an Admiral wears a rectangular one, and is styled a flag officer. Let the sight of the Navy direct our Captains commanding squadrons to salute our Commodore Jack (a square blue flag, with white stars on it) for the blue swallow-tail pendant, and the mighty work of equality will be as effectually established as it would be, or could be, by creating Admirals; for the Admirals of European powers would always out-rank our Admirals; and with regard to our home service the navy loses nothing there; for, according to the established assimilated rank of army and navy officers, all captains of the navy holding commissions of ten years date, rank with Brigadier Generals; all of 15 years date rank with Major Generals, &c.—so that we have at this day sixteen Captains of the navy who, on all occasions, of contact or concert, whether at home or abroad, would rank with Major Generals, and six who would rank with Brigadier Generals. As a Major General, in all the states of Europe, ranks with a Vice Admiral, and a Brigadier General with a Rear Admiral, it may be said we have now sixteen Vice Admirals, and six Rear Admirals and five Brigadier Generals in the U. S. States; for in fact we have, to all intents and purposes, so far as the public weal requires them, though not perhaps in that form desired by insatiable ambition.

Hence it is manifest that the public interest no more requires the new grade of Admiral to be added to the navy, than it does the new grade of nobility on all the diplomatic agents, who represent the United States at the different courts of Europe.

Brevity is said to be the soul of wit; so it is of argument, and you will perhaps say, Mr. Editor, that it ought to be of my dull prosing. But really your "inexperienced correspondent" has made such a hodgepodge of his subject, and intruded himself behind such a mass of subterfuge and disingenuous inuendoes, that, at the risk of incurring justly the charge of prolixity, I must intrude a little further on your patience. Leaving many points for "Perry," (who is doubtless fully equal to the task) himself, I will only write a few more of his many paragraphs, penned evidently with a view to deceive rather than to enlighten the public.

Your correspondent says: "If it be true (as asserted—

"While the Commodore was on a visit to Mr. King, the American Missionary, Colocotroni, the famous Greek Chief, and several other distinguished officers called upon him—a compliment they have not paid to the officers of other nations, (alleging that they would not receive them, who aided them in their war; but they revere the great Republic.)—See Army and Navy Chronicle, No. 9, page 133."
by Perry) that our vessels cannot carry provisions and water, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that our hearty tars can make long voyages without them; for some of our new vessels have been round the world without carrying these articles, or any provision but "chips and a distant station." To circumnavigate the globe implies a great voyage, requiring many months, as is the fact, to perform it; and if a ship could make such a voyage without replenishing her store of provisions, then indeed might it be adverted to as conclusive evidence of her capacity for carrying a long voyage. When we consider that these very ships referred to by your correspondent as having sailed around the world, stopped at many ports in their course, and often replenished their stores, your correspondent's reference leaves "Perry's" assertions exactly where they stood—uncontradicted and unvaried.

Just so, too, with regard to the ship's speed. Why did not the "inexperienced correspondent" name the ships of our navy, which so "outstrip" all foreign ships with which they sailed? For the simple reason that he would have been obliged to have written—Constitution—United States—Franklin—Peacock, &c., when in his heart he would have wished to have named the Columbia—Natchez—Warren—Experiment, &c.; the first named being old ships and fleet sailors, and the latter new, built under the direction of the Navy Commissioners, and are mere tubs on the ocean.

Equally disingenuous is the allusion to ships keeping on the Major. Our captains would be dolts indeed, if they were to run any risks in navigating their ships in time of peace, when the service they perform is little more than short pleasure excursions, sailing from port to port, always choosing their time for making their passages, and never compelled to approach the land except under the most favorable circumstances. Under such circumstances, it would be strange indeed if a hasty stack were to drift on shore. But, let the tug of war come, and then, but not till then, will the innovations of the Navy Board upon our fine old models be fairly tested.

The cannon too. "Though in foreign ports, salutes are always fired and shooting at a target is frequent, we have not heard of a gun's bursting in any of our ships since the war." Here I must imitate "an inexperienced correspondent," and exclaim, like him, "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!"

The cannon of the navy do not burst in firing salutes; not even with reduced cartridges without shot or wads!! No; they go "bang" and "crash" but not with a roar. They are reduced targets two or three times a target!! Now, Mr. Editor, this is a grave subject, and although your correspondent may be inexperienced in writing for publication, he is no novice in naval affairs. I know him well. I have him "in my mind's eye," as clearly as if I had seen him pen the article and affix his proper name to it; and he knows as well I, or any other person, in or out of the navy, that salute and target firing affords no test of the strength of cannon. He knows, also, that for years prior to the late war, our ships fired salutes and practised target firing too; the latter to an extent greatly beyond what is now done by the regulations, drawn up by the Board; and that no guns were burst thereby. He further knows that when war did take place, three of those very cannon, which had been often fired in salutes and at targets, did burst in battle, killing and wounding 73 noble tars, being 13 more than we lost by the enemy's shot in the three actions we had with a Guerrier, a Macedonian, and a Java! Your "inexperienced correspondent" knows too, that the venerable President of the Navy Board, to whom he alludes as having had a leg broken by the bursting of a cannon during the war, has no confidence in many of the guns now retained in the Navy, and especially has he none in the new-fangled medium guns introduced into the service while he was employed on foreign command in 1825. Your "inexperienced correspondent" knows too, or ought to know, that "he hath not seen the vision, neither shall he enter into the distant station." It has often been said of late, that the officers of the navy are divested among themselves, and discardant in their professional views. I admit the charge to be too true, on most subjects; but I believe there is one upon which there is no difference of opinion—with the exception of one, or at most, two Captains—all agree that the ordnance (that is the cannon) of the navy is most defective.

CANDOR.

* We know not to whom the writer of this article alludes; but as it is evidently to one in high station, we feel bound to say that he is under a misapprehension. An "inexperienced correspondent" holds a subordinate station—Ed. A. & N. C.

DESCRIPTION OF A FLOATING DRY-DOCK, AND A METHOD OF PUMPING IT OUT.

INVENTED BY COM. JAMES BARRON, U. S. NAVY.

This Dock is constructed of logs of any kind of timber, from one to two feet square, and in the following manner. The outer tier is laid crosswise, and on them is laid the stretchers (five in number), and on those stretchers are laid the blocks to receive the keel of the ship; and in this manner the bottom of this dock may be increased in thickness and strength, to answer the purpose of docking a ship of any size. The wood bolts are to be of large size, and as near together as may be required for all the purposes of strength.

The sides of this dock are also formed of logs of any suitable thickness, from one foot to 18 inches, and in the manner now described. The outer tier of logs is laid horizontally, and rises up perpendicular; the tier is laid four or five feet within the outer tier, at the bottom of the dock, and the upper parts of it approach the upper part of the outer tier, within a foot or 18 inches; the inner tier forming an obtuse angle with the bottom of the dock, and an acute one, with the outer side of the dock, presenting the figure of a triangle, and having uprights of wood between them, from each other—say about every eight or ten feet; these posts are to be let into the bottom logs four or five inches to secure their heels, and the logwork also connected with each other by dovetail cobwork. Thus the sides of this dock are made sufficiently strong to resist any pressure that can be brought to bear upon it.

Those two double sides of this dock answer the double good purpose of strength and buoyancy, as the vacancy between them must never be allowed to fill with water when a ship is to be docked—for if they were, there would be no certainty of the dock rising as desired; but if a sufficient portion of them is clear of the water, then the dock must, and will, rise as calculated on to do; for the capacity of those spaces is of such dimensions, as to allow them to lift any weight that can be required, and of course preserve the stability of the dock when the main chamber is full of water.

The bottom of this dock is formed somewhat different from its two sides, the inner tier of logs not being quite so far from the outer tier at the bottom of the dock, as they are at the sides; but sufficiently so, to form an angle of security and leave a space large enough for all the purposes requiring buoyancy in that part of the dock.

The after part of this dock, or gate end, is formed as here described; the sides of the dock are to project beyond the gates when opened far enough to allow the centre post of the gates to rest a few feet within those projected ends; and at those points of the sides of the dock there will be strong upright posts well supported from the sides of the dock, to receive the shocks of the
ship when entering the dock, and protect the gates from injury, and also to give the necessary buoyancy to that part of it.

From this formation of the dock, it will readily be seen, that it can be caulked and repaired for many years, in the water, without taking it on the shore at all, as the caulking on the inside will be as effective 'as that done on the shore.

When the ship is in her place, and the water sufficiently pumped out to allow her keel to rest on the blocks, she will be supported by shores from the bottom of the dock, to which they are secured by hinge bolts, and to the sides of the ship by cleats nailed over their upper ends, and also by shores from the side trunks of the dock against the sides of the ship, and from any other part of the dock that the condition of the ship may require.

The gates are to be formed in the common way, presenting an arch by their junction in the centre of the dock, to resist the pressure of the water, and to be supported at their centres, and also from other points by similar shores to those that are intended to support the ship in her place; they are also to be made tight by nailing a beam along the lower part of the gates so as to cover the seam that they form with their sills, and up the side of the gate that is last shut, this being to be let into grooves in the dock, and allow it to lap over the seams when the gates are shut; and to assist the sides of the dock to bear the strain that this pressure of the water will occasion to them, there is to be a beam in two parts, a little within the gates, which will come together in the centre of the dock, and be secured by bolts passing through them, and their ends will be secured to the sides of the dock between two stout knees, where a strong bolt will pass through their ends; and when the ship is passing into the dock, those beams will be canted up until she passes, and then they will assume their useful stations, and receive additional bolts for their necessary; there will also be a similar beam outside the gates.

The next matter of importance that has engaged my attention in the invention and construction of this plan of a floating dry dock, is the method of pumping it out, so as to free it from water; and to answer this end, I propose the following novel idea:

In the fore end of the dock let there be two boxes, each of them nearly equal in length to one half of the width of the dock, and to extend ten or more feet aft, according to the size of the dock; let the outsidés of those boxes bevel, so as to fit the outer part of the inside of the dock, and their inner ends form with the dock, by being bevelled off. This form of those boxes will allow them to be raised by their side or outer ends to a considerable height before their inner ends will come in contact with each other; for as those boxes are to rest on an axle constructed within their inner lower corner, they are only to be lifted by their side, or outer ends, and consequently only one half of their weight is to be raised.

This axle is so formed as to answer the purpose of discharging the boxes of the water which they contain, when elevated, and as follows: the forward part of the axle is to pass out through the fore part of the dock, and to be fixed in a strong support of the dock, or any position metal, the male thread of a screw five or six inches wide; and the dock to have in its side a corresponding female screw to receive it; or a leather hose, well secured to the axle and to the outside part of the dock, may answer the same purpose, and be more economical.

This axle is then, say live or more inches in diameter, bored through its outer end with an auger, eight inches diameter, to nearly the centre of the box, and a sufficient number of holes of two or three inches bored through the axle into this large canal, to allow it to be filled with the water from the box as fast as it can run out; when the box is elevated, and thus discharges the water from returning into the box, a valve is to be fitted on the outer end of this axle, and thus the water and will be drawn off from this dock by a much smaller force than was ever done by any other means. The box is filled with water through a valve in its bottom as it descends, which closes as it ascends. I would also propose, and advise, one of those boxes to be fitted with a siphon, which will in the commencement of freeing the dock from the water be rather more expeditious in its operation than the caulk ing box; but as the water falls in the dock, and the siphon is more convenient; this siphon may be square at its lower ends, and have sliding valves to close or shut it as occasion may require; they are to be moved by a square rod cog-toothed, and a pinion and crank at its upper end. There must also be a good valve board pump in each of the side trunks of the dock, when required, but they need not be larger than to require the labor of one man each; and by having a scupper leading from the main chamber of the dock to those trunks, they can be drained of all the water. The stretchers may be cut off at the fore end of the dock, so as to allow those boxes to be lowered close down to the bottom of the dock.

The purchase for raising those boxes should be two three-fold blocks, the fall of which is to lead to a capstan, or common crab, about two feet in diameter, the bars of which may be from ten to twelve feet long. By this means one man is made equal to from 60 to 72, and he can have a weight of from 3,000 to 3,800 pounds six feet high in one man, and in need of an addition of 300 pounds, say 7200; for it is well known that a man can so exert himself during that short space of time as to produce that degree of labor, and also to continue it alternately at short intervals for one or two hours. This admitted, it is clear that a Dock for all merchant purposes can be made, and two men be pumped out in one hour. Those boxes, if made of oak plank an inch and a half thick, will, when entirely out of the water, weigh about 2500 lbs.; consequently one man can raise the box and and from 800 to 1000 pounds of water besides; but as the water will escape as fast as the box can be raised, this labor will be principally confined to the lifting of the box.

But it must be remembered, that this weight of 2500 pounds is confined to the siphon box alone, as half the weight of the caulk ing box will rest on its axle. The result therefore of lifting the latter box is two to one in weight, both of box and water; water wheel account may be preferred; but where there is a sufficiency of power, the siphon box will be the most expeditions.

What I claim, as my invention, is the construction and arrangement of the different parts of this Dock, in the building it of logs, and the method of pumping it out, and as above described, and also the practical means of connecting the whole mass together, by large round bolts than can be used in vessels of the ordinary construction.

When the siphon box is used, there must be a framework around it, but particularly at its corners, to keep it in its place and to support it. I contend that there is no more necessity for a stone dock than there is for a stone ship,—that is, so far as capability, stability, and strength are required in the construction and use of those structures. If this position can be maintained, and I invite examination, why should the revenue, appropriated for the increase of a navy, which we are so much in need of, be so spent? It may be urged that durability is an important consideration; but I cannot see why the present generation, who have not the means of present defence, should be taxed to provide for futurity. Those who come after us have already prepared for them the plans which, if preserved and preserved in, will grow with them, and place them in a situation to bid defiance to the world combined in arms against them; but if they should be as improvident as we evidently are disposed to be, their mighty means may also be reduced to inefficiency.

A dock built on the plan here proposed, large enough for a gun ship can be completed for use, for less than $100,000; for a frigate of the first class, for less than $275,000; and for a sloop of war, for less than 50,000.—Why, then, expend on the largest of those stone docks from 700,000 to 1,000,000 dollars? What can justify
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

this tremendous expenditure of money, so much needed in other branches of the service? Probably, destructibiliti
will be urged as a proper objection to wooden docks; but if they are built as here recommended, there will be but little difficulty in removing such objections.

Let one of these docks for a 74 gun ship be built of white oak, from the lower part of the frame down to the ordi
frame if well seasoned and above that with live oak; and but little doubt can be entertained of its lasting for a con
siderable number of years, without requiring any repa
ries of importance, and when it does, they can be ma
ried in the water, even to coppering of it, by the use of the "Brodie Box," invented by an ingenious man, who
is called "the poor Parson." Now, therefore, suppose three of these docks to cost each $100,000; that would be 300,000 of the 700,000
or the 1,000,000$.

Put the remainder, over and above the cost of the three docks, at 6 per cent. interest, and the accumulat
ning capital will be ample sufficient to re
pair, rebuild, and perpetuate these docks as long as those of granite will stand. Thus it is as clear as the sun at noon-day, that for the amount which is now proposed to be expended in the erection of one stone dock, we can have three; and if the appropriations for the Navy are to be thus disposed of, when shall we see what was rec
commended for us yesterday, and that we might after our course is carried too far? Skilled officers cannot be made in a short time; and without squadrons to cruise in regular order, they cannot be made at all.

They may, however, be qualified to fight a single ship; but if our enemies do not choose to meet us in that way, what then? Why we must look on at a respectful dis
ance, and see the commerce of our country sacrificed.

A skilled tactician, in command of a well disciplined fleet, would be able to beat double his number, if of a different description.

I have heard some objections started to the stability of this dock. It has been asked, will it not heel so much as to interfere with its intended use?—I answer—
no, it cannot; its extraordinary breadth will ensure its stability. But if it could and did heel, what would be the conse
quence? The ship would float—the dock be pumped out again—and that would be the utmost extent of an almost impossible event.

But such a vessel as this dock would constitute could be so pressed on either side as to fill, but few structures
on the earth would be left standing. We hear too often of the destruction of cities by earthquakes, as we do of the upsetting of ships in harbors.

The pumping out of this dock for a 74 gun ship, can be done by 50 men in four hours, when the ship is in it, and in a proportionately less time for smaller docks. The inventor pledges his veracity to prove all the state
ments which he has made, respecting this dock, and does it with estimates of the cost before him, made by an able
practical, naval architect, in all of which he is supported by the opinions of practical men.

H.—Stay on the valve, to prevent it from canting over the back way.

I.—Hollow valued axle, out of which the water will pass when the box is lifted (as it is to be by a capstan and tackle.)

J.—Box to be discharged by a syphon, when lifted per
pendicularly by a tackle and capstan.

K.—Syphon of copper is the box J. These boxes are to be either 10, 12, or 15 feet square, or oblong.

L.—Platform to walk round the Dock on.

M.—Second position of the box E when cant into dis
charge the water.

N.—Arch rect to attach the tackle to, which is to raise the water boxes.

O.—One of the gates shut, the other being opened within in the Dock; and they are hung a little more than half their weight within it, which assures them from any injury by the entrance of the ship, and the extension of the sides of the Dock supplies the necessary buoyancy at its after end.

P.—Canting beam, to ensure the gates. It is to be kee
peace by means of the bolts Q, which (when it is to be raised for the admission of the vessel) are to be removed, and it is then cant up be
tween the knees R, this to be remarked, that there are to be two of these beams, one to be within and the other without the gates.

E2.—Section of the canting box and axis; showing the valve and outlet for the discharged water.

S.—An opening bored into the axis, intended to receive the contents by the boxes T, and to flow out by the valve U.

ARMY.

March 14.—Lt. J. Mackay, 2d Art'y, relieved from duty in the Engineer department.

RESIGNATIONS.

C. F. M. Noland, 1st Lieut. Dragoons, 1 March.

A. M. Les, 2d Lieut. do 31 May.

J. H. Martindale, Brevet 2d Lt. do 10 March.

NAVY.

Master Commandant Joseph Smoot has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Washington, vice Captain John Gallegher, promoted and relieved.

The U. S. frigate Potomac, from Cadiz, and Constitution, from Smyrna, sailed from Gibraltar 4th Feb.

The U. S. ship Ontario, for St. Catharine's, was at Santos, 1st January.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

THOMAS HOLDEN STREVLOW to be a Captain in the Navy from the 22d of January, 1835.

SAMUEL L. BREERE and BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. to be Mas
ters Commandant in the Navy from the 22d December, 1835.

MURPHIN COULTER to be a Surgeon in the Navy from the 22d December, 1835.

ALEXANDER J. WEDDELL to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from the 22d December, 1835.

DEATH.

On the 7th Feb. on the Seneca Reservation, in Pennsyl
vania, the celebrated Chief. GAB-YAN-WAH-CAH, or Complanter, aged about 100 years.

This noble Indian, at an early period of the Revolu
tionary War, took an active part on the side of the Ameri

cans in their struggle. He has ever since manifested the utmost friendship for the whites. When solicited by Washington to send some of his young men to Philadelphia, for the purpose of being educated, he sent at the head of a band, his son, Henry O'Hall, an evidence of a strong
mind overcoming deep-rooted and long existing prejudices.

He, with his associate, Red Jacket, was, for many years, the counsellor and protector of the interests of his nation; and while he and his four sources of information are too lim
ited to furnish the particulars more fully of the eventful life of this "Nature's Nobleman."—Buffalo Journal.
IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

Mr. Southard presented the petition of Charles G. Wood for a guardian for the time he was suspended from duty; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Kent presented the petition of the representatives of the late Lieutenants John and Truman of the revolutionary army; the petition of the representatives of the late Lieutenants Goldsborough and Green, of the revolutionary army; and the petition of the widow and son of the late Luke Merriman, a soldier of the revolutionary army, severally praying for a half pay and bounty land; which were referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Swett presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a canal at St. Louis, Missouri, into an arsenal of construction.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

Mr. Wall, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill for the payment of militia and volunteer corps called into the service of the United States, reported the same with several amendments, which were read and concurred in, and by general consent the bill was then considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Davis submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of militia and volunteer corps called into the service of the United States, reported the same with several amendments, which were read and concurred in, and by general consent the bill was then considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Porto submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

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Mr. Porter submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

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called into service before its passage, and who are directed to be paid, shall embrace those only ordered into service by the commanding General, and the authorities of States and of the Territory of Florida, under authority from the War Department, for repressing the hostilities of the Flor- 
dia Indians."

Mr. HAWES then offered the following amendment: "And be it further enacted, That the officers to be provided for in this act, shall not exceed the number of officers attached to companies or regiments in the infantry service of the United States." Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, White of Florida, and WHIT- 
LESEY objected to this amendment.

Mr. HAWES then modified his amendment by the follow- 

Practiced, it shall not be in violation of the laws of the States or Territories, from which such troops may be called.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON objected to the whole proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Hawes,) as he was confident that the authorities of the States and Territories, from which the troops would be drawn, would make provision for the number of officers to be sent, and that they would not send more than were actually required.

Mr. HAWES said his amendment provided that the officers to be paid agreeably to the laws of the States and Territories from which they were drawn. He was for having more fighting men, and fewer officers.

Mr. WHITLESEY did not believe that House to be the one place where patriotism was the object. He believed the States and Territories would make ample provision to secure the United States from any danger of paying more officers than were necessary.

Mr. HAWES thought good gentlemen would allow the question to be taken, as it was highly important that the bill should be passed with the least possible delay. Mr. WHITE, of Florida, hoped the gentleman from Ken- 

cky (Mr. Hawes) would withdraw his amendment. He was satisfied that there would not be more officers than the laws of the States and Territories called for.

Mr. HAWES' amendment was then disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendments were then concurred in by the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Spencer C. Gist; which was read twice and committed.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bills, which were read twice and committed:

A bill to establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina;

A bill for the erection of a national armory on the western waters.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

On motion of Mr. HAMER, Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal of depot and repair for the public arms, at some suitable point in the State of Ohio.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instruct- ed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropri- 
tation for an extension of the Georgetown Canal, at the mouth of the bayou St. John, in the State of Louisi- 
a.

On motion of Mr. GARLAND, of Louisiana, Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be in- structed to inquire into the expediency of adopting some measure for testing the utility of a discovery made by Col. Charles Morgan, of the parish of Point Couppee, Louisiana, for preserving dry rot in timber, for which he has ob- tained a patent.

On motion of Mr. GARLAND, of Louisiana, Resolved, That the account of Lieut. Washington Seawell against the United States, and the documents in support of the same, be referred to the Committee of Claims with instructions to inquire into the ex- 

pediency of paying the same.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Michigan, Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be in- structed to inquire into the expediency of making appro- priation for the improvement of the crossing at the ferry on the river Wisconsin, on the military road between Prairie du Chien and Fort Winnebago, either by a bridge across said river, or otherwise as may appear most expen- dite. And that the said committee also inquire into the expediency of providing for the construction of a military road from Milwaukee on Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, in the Territory of Michigan. Also, for the construction of military roads from Fort De- 
Soto, through DeSoto and Du Bois counties, to Cass- 
vie and to Fort Chien. The gentleman from Michigan made a speech from the Blue Mound, to the nearest navigable point on the Mis-
issippi river, by the most eligible route, from Cassville, to intersect the military road, leading from Prairie du Chien to Fort Winnebago, and from Cassville to Galena, on the most eligible routes.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. CAMBERLING, the House then resolv- ed itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the navy, on his amendment, and resumed the con- 
sideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. BELL to 

remove the item for the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, one half, viz: from $87,000 to $33,500.

Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, addressed the house, and before he concluded, gave way to Mr. WHITE, of those motions of the committee rose, report- ed progress, and asked leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

Mr. CAMBERLING, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill, with an amendment, for transfer a part of the appropriation for suppressing In- 
dian hostilities in Florida, to the credit of subsistence, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed, and 

read a third time; and subsequently the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bills; which were read twice and committed:

A bill to fix the pay of the officers of the national armories; and a bill to provide for the better protection of the western frontier.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an adverse report on the bill from the Senate, for the relief of Captain Augustus A. Nicholson.

Mr. JARVIS, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations for removing the bar at the mouth of Pensacola harbor, and for constructing an hydraulic dock, or an inclined plane, at Pensacola; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. JARVIS, from the same committee, reported the follow- ing resolution, which, by consent, was considered and agreed to: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to cause a course of experiments to be instituted, for the propose of determining the efficiency and testing the safety of the medium or light gun for naval service, and compare their effect with the guns for which they were proposed to be substituted.

Mr. GARLAND, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following resolutions, for the relief of Dudley Walker, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. WHITTELEY, from the Committee on Claims re- ported a bill granting half pay to the widows and orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died or shall here- after die in the military service of the United States, in certain cases; read twice and committed.

NAVAL SERVICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. CAMBERLING, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. MILLS in the Chair, and resumed the consid- eration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. BELL to re- duce the item for the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, one half, viz: from $87,000, to $33,500.

Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, resumed his remarks begun yesterday, and concluded with the proviso that Mr. EVANS obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. CAMBERLING, on whose motion the committee took up and considered the bill making appropriations for pay- ment of revolutionary and other pensions for the year 1836.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. HANNegan rose and remarked that he had seen with regret a settled determination on the part of the ma-

oriety of the House to resist any attempt to expose the
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT. He warned the house that they could not consider the truth, and that if the army was not provided with proper equipment, the State should be made aware of the condition.

Mr. H. then called to order, both by the chair and by the Clerk.

The motion to suspend the rules was the last of the resolutions which were then ordered to be reported.

The report of the Select Committee appointed during the last Congress to investigate the affairs of the West Point Military Academy, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. H. again rose, and was again called to order. He said it was easy to touch a string to any order, but he desired to have the years and nays; which motion being seconded was ordered to be taken up.

The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered.

Mr. Brown begged leave to make an inquiry of the Chair.

The Clerk informed the gentleman that the question was not debatable.

Mr. Brown said he did not desire to discuss the question; he only wished to know whether the report of the select committee, to which the resolution referred, had ever been received on the floor of the House.

The Clerk replied that he could not answer the question.

It was a report made by a committee of the last Congress.

Mr. Whitfield inquired if the motion was intended to be taken up on Monday, or on Tuesday, or on Wednesday, or on Thursday.

Mr. Hancock explained that his motion contemplated only an application to the morning hour.

The yeas and nays was then taken, and decided as follows:

yeas 135, nays 52.

The House refused to suspend the rules, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

MARCH 7.

Mr. Carter submitted the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies over one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House, such information as may be in his possession, relative to the appointment of additional ordnance officers for the army, and the location or sites of such iron vessels at such places as they may be needed.

Resolved, That the report of the Select Committee appointed during the last Congress to investigate the affairs of the West Point Military Academy, be withdrawn from the table, and that ten thousand copies thereof be printed.

Mr. H. asked for the yeas and nays on his motion to suspend, which the House refused to order, and the motion was negatived without a count.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1836.

SEMINOLE HOSTILITIES.

Mr. R. M. Johnson asked the consent to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of considering certain amendments of the Senate, in a bill from the House entitled "An Act for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States." The bill was read the second time.

Mr. Johnson briefly explained that the amendments in question provided for the appointment of additional paymasters of the army, a measure proposed in a bill already approved by the Military Committee of the House.

Mr. Cambray appealed to the gentlemen from Kentucky to withdraw the motion for the present, as he wished to make a report from the Committee of Ways and Means, on another subject.

Mr. Johnson assented, and Mr. C. asked the consent of the House to make the report indicated by him.

Mr. Brown wished to amend the motion, so as to enable standing committees of the House to report generally.

The Clerk said it was not then in order to make that motion.

Mr. Cambray then asked the consent of the House, to a resolution that was an additional appropriation of $300,000 for repaying the hostilities of the Indians in Florida, which was imperiously required from the fact, that the funds already appropriated were exhausted, and drafts were constantly coming in, which could not be met.

Mr. Bond objected, and

Mr. C. also moved to suspend the rules, which was supposed to direct a count; and

The amendment of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making a further appropriation for the repayment of Indian hostilities in Florida; which was read a first time and committed.

Mr. R. V. Johnson then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, not for the purpose of considering the amendments from the Senate to the bill providing for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States, &c., and also the bill on the table.

Objection being made,

Mr. Cambray moved a suspension of the rules, which was agreed to, and the motion of Mr. Johnson being also concurred in.

The House accordingly went into committee, Mr. Mason of Virginia in the Chair, on the following bills.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill from the House, had been urged upon Congress the absolute necessity for an increase in the number of paymasters of the army.

Upon adopting the latter amendment, Mr. Underwood called for a count.

Mr. R. M. Johnson urged the necessity of adopting the amendment, as required by the public service.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Denison, Cambray, Ward, R. M. Johnson, and Williams, of N. C.

The question then was taken up, and there appeared—yeas 59, nays 0: no quorum voting.

Mr. Adams moved that the committee rise and report that the Senate to the House.

The yeas and nays was then taken up, and the amendment was concurred in—yeas 72, nays 0.

Mr. Cave Johnson said it appeared that this Florida war was to be made a pretext for the appointment of three additional permanent paymasters.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, rose to explain. It was not on account of the war in Florida that this amendment had been made. For the last two years the Paymaster General had urged upon Congress the absolute necessity for an increase in the number of paymasters.

Mr. C. Johnson moved to amend the amendment by providing that the three additional paymasters should hold the offices for only one year.


The amendment of Mr. Cave Johnson was then agreed to without a count.

Mr. McKay said a few words in explanation of the amendment, which was merely to change the tenure of office from one year.

The amendment of the Senate, as amended, was then non-concurred in.

Mr. Williams of Ky., then moved a reconsideration of the vote of the committee concerning the first amendment of the Senate, providing for the appointment of three additional paymasters, which was agreed to, and the amendment of the Senate was non-concurred in.

A further amendment to provide for the appointment and pay of the clerks, was then non-concurred in; and that part of the title of the bill setting forth the provision for the additional paymasters, was then stricken out, and the bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cambray, the committee took up and considered the bill making further appropriations for the repression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

The committee adopted the report, and the two foregoing bills were reported to the House.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of the Whole on the last bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time to-morrow.

The amendments to the Senate bill providing for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States, agreed to in Committee of the Whole, were concurred in by the House; and the House also concurred with the Committee of the Whole in their disagreement to the other amendments of the Senate. 
FRIDAY, March 11.

The following bill from the Senate was read twice and committed:

A bill making appropriations for deepening the bar, and for the construction of a dry dock at Pensacola.

The House proceeded to consider the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York, on the subject of the organisation of the militia, presented on a former day by Mr. Gillet, who moved to refer them to the Committee on the Militia, with the following instructions:

1st. That the committee of both houses be instructed to report on the resolutions of so altering the laws relating to the militia as to provide:

2d. That all free white, able-bodied male citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and forty-five years of age, may be enrolled as such.

3d. That of the persons so enrolled, all who are under twenty-seven years of age, shall once in each year, be called out, for a period not less than six days, and remain under arms during that period, with the view of improvement in military discipline, and martial exercise, and such persons to be minute men, and first called upon in case of insurrection, or invasion.

4th. That the Governor, or who are so called out, and remain under arms, shall receive a reasonable compensation for their time.

5th. That the Government of the United States shall furnish at proper depots, for the militia, all such arms, as are called out, all necessary tents, arms, and accoutrements.

6th. That there shall be deposited at the proper points on the frontiers and seacoast, all necessary and proper arms, including brass cannon, and accoutrements, and ammunition, to be issued to the militia when called into actual service, in defense of the country.

Mr. Gillet expressed the hope that the House would consider the resolutions, presented by Mr. Gillet, to be adopted, and expressed his firm conviction that the House would adopt the resolutions, presented by Mr. Gillet, with the view of improving the militia, in a manner calculated to promote the peace and security of the nation.

Mr. Glasscock, as chairman of the committee on Militia Affairs, stated that all the facts sought to be inquired into and embraced in the instructions intended to be given to that committee, were already before that committee.

Mr. Glasscock stated that the whole subject was already before the House, and that the committee, on收到 the instructions, would proceed to deliberate on the subject, and that the House would adopt the resolutions, presented by Mr. Gillet, with the view of improving the militia, in a manner calculated to promote the peace and security of the nation.

Mr. Glasscock introduced the amendment at this time in order that the committee, before reporting the bill, might be in possession of the views of others in relation to the subject. He was of opinion that the militia ought to be paid. The Government found ways and means to pay every body else who performed any duty with the single exception of the militia. They compelled the militia to perform services for three or four days in the year, subject to fines and imprisonment for neglect of duty, and for all nothing.

Mr. Lincoln opposed the amendment at some length, and was in favor of the instructions of the gentleman from New York. He thought that the entire opposition to the resolutions of paying the militia, as it would tend to degrade the character of the free-born citizen of this country, and assimilate him to the mercenary tools of despotic tyrants. He designated the proposition as in effect making the militia the means of lowering the value of the revenue. Mr. L. abstained from the discussion of the subject, and the question was ordered to the committee.

Mr. H. introduced the amendment at this time in order that the committee, before reporting the bill, might be in possession of the views of others in relation to the subject. He was of opinion that the militia ought to be paid. The Government found ways and means to pay every body else who performed any duty with the single exception of the militia. They compelled the militia to perform services for three or four days in the year, subject to fines and imprisonment for neglect of duty, and for all nothing.

Mr. Evans moved the following amendment, to come in as an additional instruction to the committee on the Militia:

And that the Committee on Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of paying the militia of the United States, when called out for military exercise, inspection, and review, as now organized.

Mr. H. explained that he introduced the amendment at this time in order that the committee, before reporting the bill, might be in possession of the views of others in relation to the subject. He was of opinion that the militia ought to be paid. The Government found ways and means to pay every body else who performed any duty with the single exception of the militia. They compelled the militia to perform services for three or four days in the year, subject to fines and imprisonment for neglect of duty, and for all nothing.

NAVAL SERVICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. Glasscock, the House passed the bill to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Hon. M. Van Buren, President of the Senate.

TUESDAY, March 15.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

With statement showing the effective force of the Army, and the pay and emoluments of each grade, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate.

War Department, February 29, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report of the Adjutant General, showing the effective force of the Army, and a statement exhibiting the pay and emoluments of each grade.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. M. Van Buren, President of the Senate.
Adjutant General’s Office,
Washington, Feb. 18, 1836.

Sir: In conformity with your instructions, I herewith respectfully submit a statement exhibiting the "efficient force" of the army, in such form as, it is supposed, will best meet the objects of the Senate’s resolution of the 15th instant, which, it is understood, has reference to the number of troops provided by the peace establishment for the protection of the frontiers, and to garrison the forts. Accordingly, the statement includes—

The regiment of dragoons
715 men

The four regiments of artillery
1,988

The seven regiments of infantry
5,599

Total rank and file, including non-commissioned officers
6,301

Add the complement of commissioned officers
457

Aggregate of dragoons, artillery, and infantry
6,758

From this number (6,301) of men, deduct 550, being the estimated number of recruits now required to fill the rank and file of the army, as, also, 487, reported sick, and the remainder, 5,264, would constitute the actual available force to garrison the 82 regular permanent works which, according to the plan of construction, require 5,288 cannon for their armament, and for the protection of the northern, western, and southern frontiers; i.e., from Houlton, Maine, along the boundary line, north, via the lakes, over to the Mississippi, as far north as Fort Snelling, near the falls of St. Anthony; thence, south, to Fort Leavenworth, situated 450 miles above the mouth of the Missouri; thence, south, 1,200 miles, to New Orleans; and to Fort Towsen, 630 miles, up the Red river, near the Texian line.

If it be desired to see the number of general and staff officers, the number of officers of the medical, pay, and purchasing departments, the number of engineers, topographical engineers, and officers of the ordnance, I respectfully cite the official documents accompanying the President’s message to Congress, page 56, table A, of document No 1, and also the Army Register, page 50.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

The Hon. Lewis Cass,
Secretary of War.

Remarks.

1. In order to furnish more specifically the information called for by the Senate’s resolution of the 16th instant, respecting the "efficient force" of the army, it may be proper to state that, of the 457 officers of dragoons, artillery, and infantry, provided by law, on the 1st of January, about 40 were reported as detached from their respective regiments; of whom 77 were employed in the Ordnance and Engineer departments, at the Military Academy, and on Topographical duty, 18 were on special service, and 23 on recruiting service.

2. From the number of the rank and file provided by law, the following deductions should be made, when considering the "efficient force" of the army, to wit:

The number of men reported sick
487

The vacancies, or the estimated number of recruits required to fill the ranks
550

1,037

To this amount, (1,037,) the actual "efficient force" is less than the establishment; which leaves the rank and file of the army, at this time, for actual service, not to exceed 5,264.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

February 18, 1836.
# Statement Showing the Pay and Emoluments of One Individual of Each Grade of the Army

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRADES</th>
<th>Pay per annum</th>
<th>Subsistence per annum</th>
<th>Necessities, pay, and clothing per annum</th>
<th>Forage for horses, per annum</th>
<th>Average amount of quarters, per annum</th>
<th>Average amount of corn or forage, per annum</th>
<th>Average amount of fuel, per annum</th>
<th>Agric. amount</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Staff</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major General</td>
<td>$2,400</td>
<td>$1,095</td>
<td>$700</td>
<td>$192</td>
<td>$625</td>
<td>$867</td>
<td>$156</td>
<td>$5,663</td>
<td>In addition to pay in the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid de Camp to Major General</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>In addition to pay in the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier General</td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Colonel of cavalry.</td>
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<td>Aid de Camp to Brigadier General</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Brigadier General.</td>
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<td>Adjutant General</td>
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<td>435</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
</tr>
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<td>435</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quartermaster General</td>
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<td>393</td>
<td>192</td>
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<td>185</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarer Master</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Quartermaster</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paymaster General</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>192</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
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<td>Paymaster</td>
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<td>292</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
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<td>Commissary of Purchases</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
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<td>Commissary of Subsistence, Major</td>
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<td>350</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissary of Subsistence,</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ass't. Commissary of Subsistence</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
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<td>Military Storekeeper</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>In addition to pay in the line.</td>
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<td>292</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>299</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surgeon General</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
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<td>Surgeon of 10 years faithful service</td>
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<td>584</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>Surgeon under 10 years</td>
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<td>292</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>Pay, &amp;c. of Major of cavalry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asst. Sur. of 10 years faithful service</td>
<td>480</td>
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**NOTES:**

Additional remarks are provided, but are not fully transcribed in the image. The text details the pay and emoluments of each grade within the military, including various positions such as Surgeons, Professors, and Officers, with specific allowances and duties. The average cost of quarters and fuel is also noted, showing the financial aspects of living in these roles. The document is a comprehensive guide to the financial aspects of military service in the late 19th century.
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The text continues with detailed information about payrolls for various ranks and positions within the military, including specific amounts and descriptions. The text is accompanied by the signature of THO. F. HUNT, Maj. and Asst. Quartermaster.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY; MARCH 24, 1866.

To Correspondents.—"An inexperienced Correspondent," in reply to "Candor," is received, but deferred for want of room.

"Washington the brave," shall appear next week.

Henry J. Fox, Esq.: arrived at the seat of Government on Sunday evening, 18th inst.; in the Railroad line from Baltimore, and was presented to the President, by the Secretary of State, on the 16th inst.: as His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinarily and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

We have inserted in another column, as much of the latest intelligence from Florida as we could possibly find room for; the particulars would entirely fill our paper.

Army Medical Board.—A board, consisting of Surgeon Zina Pitcher, Assistant Surgeons J. P. Russell and H. S. Hawkins, will assemble at Baltimore this day for the examination of candidates for appointment in the medical staff of the army.

Should Dr. Hawkins not reach Baltimore in time, Assistant Surgeon T. Henderson will supply his place. We observe that Dr. Hawkins arrived at Charleston, S.C., on the 12th inst. in the steamboat J. D. Mongin from Savannah.

We could not supply all our subscribers last week with the drawing of Com. Barron's floating Dry Dock; those who were omitted then will be supplied this week.

We insert below portions of the communication, alluded to in our last, as being from the pen of Subaltern or O. P. Q., and under consideration.

For the Army and Navy Chronicle.

[Communicated.]

The Chronicle of the 4th Feb'y contains a long article, in which the editor opposes his correspondent "Subaltern," and the arguments which he had brought in support of the Army memorial now before Congress.

He [the editor] charges Subaltern with a sentence, which, standing alone, might bear the editor's interpretation; but he is not to credit him with the peremptory, kind and complimentary language, with which he addresses the army. This was repeated by Subaltern in the Chronicle of the 4th Feb'y, and was consequently before the editor when he wrote. I need not recite it here. It shows the true scope and meaning of Subaltern's article. The argument then turns upon the rules of construction. Whether or no, it is fair reasoning to detach a sentence from the general body of a writing, and when so isolated, draw from it a meaning which the context neither suggests nor admits. The equitable rule of interpretation is, to take the whole, with all its parts, and construe it according to its plain apparent meaning; not to seek for hidden and unnatural constructions. Try the article of Subaltern by this test, and he is acquitted of your charge.

The editor proceeds to abuse himself with some very pleasant raillery upon mathematical theory as opposed to practical results. But the error is not in the "calculation" mentioned, but in the editor's practical misinterpretation of mathematical language. There are mathematical as well as legal fictions; which when properly defined, convey nothing false; though manifestly absurd, according to the plain construction of persons; unrehearsed in scientific technicalities. Of this nature is the analytical theorem of the meeting of parallel lines at infinity. It is the subtle and elegant refinements of reasoning in this department of mathematical research, which form to the votaries of that science, the exceeding and ecstatical delight of its study. It is the fairy land of mathematics.

The reasoning of Subaltern contains to be sure, none of the abstruse principles I am speaking of. But the brevity of the mathematical, and the apparent mistaken emphasis and interlacing of his argument mislead the Chronicle. Subaltern never meant to extend the lives of Army Colonels to the unconsiderable period of 160 years. (The fate forbid; already have their shams been too long idle.) On the contrary he is as satisfied of the "certainty of death" as the landlord's wife in Joaquin Angelus. An examination, to which the editor of the Chronicle has subjected the form of his argument, and in respect of the particular herein mentioned, (the death of a Colonel, or what is more in point, the demise of the Coloneley,) Subaltern will never be found to indulge in any impius murmurs at the dispensations of good Providence. The principle which is the basis of Subaltern's calculation is not novel. It is established in political economy, in insurance offices, and in all calculations of casualities. When plainly stated, it is, that the amount of population and other things being equal, the number of casualities are proportionate to duration of time. The fair deduction from Subaltern's reasoning, in the credit of general principle, is this; that to each and every Lieutenant, the chances of his reaching a Colonole are to his chances of not reaching that rank, as the ordinary period of life is to 160 years. I am not disposed, Mr. Editor, to weary you with a profound and dull essay on the calculus of probabilities; but, save this, I am unwilling of Subaltern's impius remarks. Nor can any exception, in fairness, be taken to his method of making the comparison between the rates of promotion in army and navy,—viz,—by taking the promotions in both as stated in their official Registers, published by authority. On this point, the Chronicle disputes Subaltern's data, on the credit of a record carefully kept by a naval officer. (2) The argument here is narrowed down to a question of facts. The Chronicle cannot object that the army and the public should incline to official authority, rather than rely on the anonymous statement of a private record. At all events, let them correct the errors of their register, before we surrender the facts of our argument.

But, let us "suppose for the sake of argument," that, upon the facts, Subaltern was in error. This only fortifies his argument. It shows the promotion in the navy to be more rapid than he supposed; and consequently that the rate of promotion in the navy exceeds that in the army in a greater degree than Subaltern had asserted. (3)

As the communication bore no signature, and was not in the handwriting of Subaltern, although professedly coming from him, we were in doubt to which of the two correspondents to attribute it.

Upon a second perusal, we had determined to decline its insertion; but a subsequent communication from O. P. Q. (between whom and Subaltern there seems to be a mutual understanding) having authorised us to suppress any parts that we did not consider material, we have changed our purpose. We will give the writers the benefit of the explanations they offer, merely adding a few words, by way of explanation too, where we think they have misapprehended our meaning.

(1) This per contra seems very much like knocking a man down, and then begging his pardon by saying, 'I hope, Sir, I did not hurt you.'

(2) The statement of the number of officers in the navy in 1854, who were midshipmen in 1893, was taken from the record of an officer; but the statement of promotions between 1885 and 1888 was taken from the official registers printed by order of the Navy Department.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

We have a complete series of these, from 1814 to the present year; but we had few Army Registers to refer to. The error of Subaltern consisted in taking as the basis of his calculation, those officers in the Navy in 1835, who had been promoted since 1826, and omitting all who had died or left the service during the same period, but who should have been included in the calculation; which made the difference of 90. The Navy Registers do not give, as the Army Registers do, the casualties from year to year. Not having a file of Army Registers to refer to, we could not ascertain whether or not Subaltern had adopted the same rule, in his calculation of the chances of promotion in the army, but presumed that he had.

(3.) True, provided the same error were not committed as in the instance of promotions in the Navy; if otherwise, the result may be found to be different.

Censure of O. P. Q. upon "Notes by the Editor" in the Chronicle No. 60.

(Nota 5.) O. P. Q. did not mean to impugn the editorial independence of the Chronicle—would have been pushing the privileges of a correspondent to an unwarrantable licence. He merely availed himself of a public opportunity to criticise the "Order"; the points of resemblance between it and the article in the Chronicle were noticed by way of introduction, and to account for the digression the two happened to be present to the writer's mind. These circumstances occasioned the expression of an opinion on his article. At the present time (the) supposed insinuation would be most glaringly absurd. That attention, which the war of Florida casts direct from the theatre, could hardly be directed to the management of a paper. The pleasing amusements of society and the labour of dramatic composition are sufficiently engrossing; as the Army is aware. O. P. Q. never meant to make the charge of a "sinister influence." The petulant charge of "malice," was, on the part of the editor, a very natural expression of irritation under the supposed insinuation; but new, hardly calls for any defence from O. P. Q. There must be some motive for the animosity evinced by the malice. As a personal feeling, various, can exist between those known to each other only as writers in the same newspaper.

(Nota 2.) The Chronicle says, "if a naval officer were aware of the fact that O. P. Q. had thrown the apple of discord, &c. The reverse is the fact. No article has appeared in the Chronicle of which the same might not be said as justly. The editor does not assert it, nor, doubtless, did he intend to assert it. But he states it hypothetically, which is not fair, not pleasing. It is that of which we complain. To the remaining part of this note, and to what is said to "Subaltern and O. P. Q. about anonymous authorship, and the cluster of masked batteries, a reply from neither is necessary or becoming. The foundation of the sarcasm can, at any time, be removed.

We have a word or two to say, in reply to the foregoing.

The connection of the army order and the editorial article by O. P. Q. appeared to us susceptive of no other interpretation, than that both were designed by O. P. Q. to be viewed as emanating from the same hand; and that the head which produced the one, had also produced or counseled, advised and suggested the other. This interpretation was strengthened by the fact that the communication of O. P. Q. was anonymous. Subaltern was known to us.

It had been one of the most injurious prejudices against his works, which the editor was obliged to combat and overthrow—that all communications for the Military and Naval Magazine were submitted to a censorship at Washington, and that the authors of all were or would be made known at Head Quarters. Having succeeded, as he flattered himself, with dispelling the illusion, he could not but feel indignant when there was an apparent intention to revive the charge, which prompted him to use the forcible expression of malicious. C. P. Q. having disavowed all intention of making the charge of a sinister influence, we are bound in justice to retract the charge of malice.

CRUISE OF THE ST. LOUIS.

The following letter, from an officer on board the St. Louis, although not of very recent date, will be found quite interesting.

"U. S. Ship St. Louis,
Porto Cabello, Nov. 30, 1855.

"We have once more put to sea on a cruise among the West India Islands. On Friday, the 23rd Oct., we got underway from Pensaola, and on the 27th arrived off Havana, the largest city in the West Indies. When within twenty miles of the harbor we overhauled (i.e., caught up with) H. B. M. frigate Thunderer—she under all canvas, but we without topgallant sails. On the impulse of the moment our captain tucked ship and stood off, and in half an hour came up with the frigate again; finding (to use a Kentucky phrase) she could not hold a candle to us, we passed her, and hove to off Havana, then sent a boat in, purchased fruit, filled away, and stood for the island of St. Barts, one of the Virgin group, where we arrived on the 17th Nov. The delay was caused (as our sailors say) by sailing on Friday, for we encountered nothing but head winds, and were compelled to beat nearly all the way.

"We did not anchor at St. Barts, for after firing a gun, and hoisting the jack, a gentleman came on board with the news of Commodore Dallas' having left there some days before in the frigate Constellation, accompanied by the Vandalia. He also brought orders for us to follow the Commodore. We then immediately crowded all sail in chase.

"I was rejoiced that we did not stop at St. Barts, for it is but a mere rock, being the private property of Bernadotte, King of Sweden. We learned there that the King of France had been assassinated, and that it was probable one of the Bonaparte family would succeed him.

"From St. Barts we stood for the lovely island of Santa Cruz, belonging to the Crown of Denmark. We reached there on the 15th. When within five miles of the city of Fredericksstadt, we distinguished the Constellation at anchor in the harbor, fired a salute of 18 guns, and sailed around the frigate; the shore was thronged with spectators. The frigate's band then struck up "Hail Columbia," amid the deafening cheers of those on shore. We came to anchor beautifully; not a mistake occurring in taking in sail or any thing else.

"On the 19th a grand ball was given by the Commodore on board of his vessel, and upwards of 800 persons were present. Of course all the St. Louis' officers were invited. It was a matter of great importance to us where I should procure that part of a uniform of which I was not possessed. However, I at length borrowed..."
every thing requisite—of one I got a chapeau de bras—of another a quizzing glass,—gold chain, &c. Indeed I was remarkably well rigged out, with sword, full dress coat, and other articles belonging to our companions.

At 7 in the evening, we left our ship and stepped aboard the frigate; the band, composed of 30 performers, struck up our national air and played it very sweetly. The quarter deck presented a most magnificent appearance; all the guns were run forward, and their places occupied by sofas, which were crowded with ladies, beautiful ones too I assure you. Overhead were flags of every nation, neatly sewed together, so as to form a temporary awning. Around the hatches, masts, capstans, &c. were muskets, bayonets, swords, battle-axes, cutlasses, and boarding pikes, highly polished,lesh handsomely together with red, white and blue ribbons, forming chandeliers. In the centre of each of the most conspicuous chandeliers was a Danish and American flag, attached to each other by a wreath of artificial flowers. On the deck were sketched appropriate emblems, showing the amity existing between Denmark and the United States. But I will not be too minute, and will end this description as hastily as possible.

The ladies (God bless 'em) were lovely, and waltzed to perfection. I never before, except at St. Jago de Cuba, saw so many glittering uniforms; that of Gov. Vonschoten, to whom I was introduced, surpassed all, he having all his orders of nobility about his person. Commodore Dallas' was next in beauty, being gold embroidery from head to foot. All the inhabitants speak English. An American officer needs no introduction to a Danish lady, our uniforms being considered sufficient. At the ball, I conversed and waltzed with many, to whom I had never spoken before. I had the pleasure of escorting two pretty girls to the supper table, and waiting on them; indeed one of them became so interesting that I could scarcely leave her, even after I had seen her home.

"Enough cannot be said in praise of the Danes; they love Americans like brothers, and the hospitality with which they always treat us entitles them to the enviable reputation they have acquired.

"The officers of the Constellation are a genuine set of fellows: two of them, however, are in a ticklish predicament. The morning on which we arrived at Santa Cruz, Midshipmen May and Baldwin fought a duel. Baldwin's pistol did not go off—May's did, and wounded E. in the side, some say mortally.

"On the 20th we left Frederickstadt, and reached La Guayra on the 24th. When within ten miles of La Guayra, we observed Commodore Beluchi's squadron, of the Venezuelan navy, cruising off the coast, and intercepting all vessels trading between Porto Cabello and La Guayra. We left the latter place on the evening of the 24th and came to anchor near Porto Cabello on the 26th, 70 miles distant. Porto Cabello is nearly in a state of starvation and almost deserted, except the forts. When on shore, I walked through the city, and out in the suburbs. When half through, the place had the appearance of two distinct towns; the interior of the city having been entirely destroyed by cannon shot six weeks prior to our arrival. In the roofs of dwellings were to be seen holes where balls had penetrated, and which were then lying in quantities over the ground. We visited a Cathedral; the doors were open, and every thing was more or less mutilated. In a back room, I saw a large wax image of Christ, a marble one of Mary, and one of their patron saints. In the hands of the Virgin were some fresh flowers, put there I suppose by some of the superstitious inhabitants. Around the altar I counted forty odd skulls, thought to be those of nuns, priests, &c.

"There are five men of war now in the harbor—one English, two American—one Dutch, and one French. I dined on board the latter on the 26th and met a gentlemanly set of officers."

COMMUNICATIONS.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—THE ARMY, No II. Having once intruded a few crude and undigested remarks under the above head, in a former number of the Army and Navy Chronicle, I know not what apology may be necessary when I again present others of the same kind, for I am considering the few individuals who may deem them of sufficient importance for serious attention. Entirely satisfied as I am, that our present military system, is too firmly established in the true policy of the government; and too firmly engrained in the body of our national welfare (if I may thus speak)—forming as it does an essential component, and by no means an insignificant component, of our defence—and as a great instrument to maintain the peace and happiness of the people—in high and deserved favour with the majority of the nation—any words or arguments on this point would appear altogether superfluous, not to say ridiculous. In my former communication on the subject of the army, I endeavoured to point out the necessity of its proper increase, in regard to numerical strength; urging as reasons for such a step, the present Seminole War; together with considerations of true policy, mercy, and a just regard for the lives and rights of persons engaged in defending a portion of our common land against the merciless warfare of an incensed, determined, and desperate enemy. En passant I would advert to the efforts, praiseworthy and honorable efforts of individuals, not only in service but in other occupations—to obtain what has been so long and so justly desired, to wit: an increase of pay. The gallant, and soldier-like editor of the New-York Mirror, in a late number of his Biblical journal, has presented a very fair view of the case, although he has not supported his position with as solid a proof as that which might have been brought forward. I have observed too, in other journals of the day, articles of different natures, the general tenor of each being directly in favour of the agitated question. In the Chronicle, devoted to subjects of this nature, and open for the reception of matters relating to our national defence, many writers have presented the subject of "Army Pay"; and although rather a delicate affair for the published remarks of gentlemen in the service, the demand, and the proofs have been urged with a proper and becoming spirit. It is not my object to speak of this question at the present time since the whole subject will probably be brought forward in the Halls of Congress during the present session by the honorable chairman of the "committee on Military Affairs,"—who has shown himself more than one occasion, a soldier, statesman, and a friend to the army. If the subject increase, I have no doubt that the most ample provision will be made for the maintenance of the army on a respectable footing in time to come. That such provision should be made, and without unnecessary delay, the most unbelieving may be assured by an examination into the facts of the case. If doubt exists, examine the facts.

My object as before stated is not to urge an increase of the pay of those engaged in the military service of the country, but an immediate increase of the number. As a friend to the army and the honor, welfare and dign-
why a "Standing Army" is preferable to militia are, as
before stated, as follows: "We have made such
considerable progress in commerce, manufactures and the
arts, and its products have consequently become various and
abundant, it would be an immense inconvenience, if every
citizen were liable to be dragged from a productive em-
ployment, which has become necessary to society, for the
purpose of national defence. Citizens are for the most part,
so much accustomed to the sweets of social existence, so little
grounded by necessity towards the conception and achieve-
ment of great enterprises, and feel so little of the enthusi-
asm of emulation and 'esprit de corps,' that they com-
monly prefer a pecuniary sacrifice, to the toil, comfort,
and possibly of life. Excepting the cases, in which the en-
thusiasm of a whole people for national existence, so adva-
antage has uniformly been on the side of discipline and
professional soldiers." If we have an army, why not
such an one as the true interests of the country de-
mand? W—

THE NAVY.

Mr. Editor.—A few remarks are called for by the
letter of your correspondent dated aboard the Warren.
What he says respecting his present commander may
be all very well, as we have no doubt he thinks he has
been unjustly assailed; but we cannot approve of the
assertion that the commander under whom he acted was
universally condemned. We are not sure the officer al-
lowed to was at all censurable in the estimation of many
officers on board other vessels. Our correspondent
offered in reputation during his last cruise, and even to
this day, for acts committed twenty years ago. Few
men either in or out of the navy, unless they are very
dull, remain long stationary; they are growing either
better or worse, and like soldiers, they should all be re-
viewed daily and most rigidly inspected. The officers
of our navy are often sustained or depressed by the re-
Portations to which they are no longer entitled, and we are
clear for placing them in the balance to-day in pref-
erence to taking them for what they were worth yester-
day.

What your correspondent says respecting the qualities
of the Warren is a matter of deep concern. Such a ship
cannot add to the utility of a navy where every cruiser
should be of the swiftest description, to fly from a super-
or to capture interiors and equals; nor would a dull
sailer be profitable even in the merchant service, it being
now admitted that there is no economy in employing
ships, as expressed, of deep draft. Better ships are
always unsafe. Who can read the beautiful compliments
paid to the American schooners in the "Adven-
tures of a younger son" without being struck with the
contrast of such description and those now encumbering
our navy.

But there is one part of your correspondent's commu-
nication of much greater import than the models of ships:
that is respecting concealed reports. This we con-
ceive to be the very essence of tyranny. Laws are
en-
acted to punish all offences, and the officers are consti-
tuted both judge and jury; the forms of administering
the laws are merely formal and should be open to the
world; and is this course to be abandoned? are the acts of Congress to be thus virtually annulled by
the establishment of a secret inquisition? Is there a
captain in the navy who would lodge secret information
in the prejudice of one under him? Is there one who
would not burn with indignation if called upon to act
the part of a traitor?

BLAKELY.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

Mr. Editor.—Why is it, that in all your discussions
about Army and Navy Pay, nothing is said in reference to
the compensation of Hospital Stewards? There is not
an individual in the army so miserably paid as a
Hospital Steward, an individual whose services are too
oranges and highly responsible. He is in the immediate
supervision of the ward rooms and of the sick: he is responsible to the Surgeon for the neatness and good order of
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the Hospital, puts up all the medicines prescribed, administers it with his own hand to the sick, is responsible for the public property under his charge, and has much writing and calculating to do. In every station is a constant commis-
mance—he is scarcely ever at liberty to leave his post. He is such and, in truth, as the Assistant Surgeons are nearly all doing the duty of full Surgeons, the Hospital Stewards are to a certain extent, doing the duties of mates.

If an Assistant or Post Surgeon has an operation to perform, is not the Hospital Steward hourly assisted in the duties belonging to his station, receives but ten and a half dollars per month, whilst Ordly Sergeants receive thirteen dollars! This is not fair play. A Steward enlisted to do the duties belonging to his station, and that he may fully do those duties to the best advantage, he should continue in his place for a long time. The Sergeant is in service for only three years, and in all probability has a trade to depend upon after his time is out, if he be disposed to exercise it he can do so. The Hospital Steward on the other hand is for the most part exclusively dependent on the kind of knowledge adapted to his peculiar duties for a subsistence. The Sergeant may be promoted—the Steward cannot be. I again repeat, that not an individual in the service is as badly paid for the duties he performs as a Hospital Steward; and I think that common justice and the best interests of the public service require an amelioration of his condition.

JUSTITIA.

P. S. It is true that a Hospital Steward only enlists for three years; but it is also true that it requires a much longer time for him to be expert in his office than for a Sergeant to become acquainted with the routine of military duty. It is of the first importance that the Steward should re-enlist; but it is of not so much consequence as to the Sergeant, as a good Sergeant can be made in a much shorter time than a good Steward.

Mr. Editor:—Viewing the Army and Navy Chronicle as the medium of science and intelligence to your subscribers, I would call your attention to the enclosed extract, as a paper worthy of record, and request for its place in your paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE DUEL AT SMYRNA.

We invite attention to the following extract of a letter from an officer in the Navy. The conduct of Commodore Elliott cannot but excite the indignation of every friend to humanity. Under the circumstances, it was brutal and unmansly in the extreme. He could not have treated feebly an officer who had fought with them.

Mr. Barton, who refused to mess with him, and the rest of the mess followed his example. This together with other insults, left Mr. B. no other resource but to call him out, when, after receiving two fires, his pistol missing fire both times, he had his leg fractured by the second shot. I am happy to add, that Mr. Barton’s conduct on the field, evinced that coolness and determination which always emanate from a good cause; and every person acquainted with the circumstances are of the opinion of myself, that the course he pursued could not be avoided, and the officer who attacked, deemed it necessary for him to be taken on board the Constitution, to have the ball extracted, rather than to the schooner. He was accordingly carried on board, and the ball extracted with no difficulty. During this time, Commodore Elliott was absent from the ship, and as soon as he returned the thing was of course reported by the first Lieutenant. You cannot judge of our surprise, to hear the order given that Mr. Barton should be immediately taken on board the Shark; this order being issued without knowing what the consequence might be. Dr. Boyd, the surgeon of the Shark, learned of the matter upon him, and protested in the strongest terms against the inhuman order; but he would not be heard by the Commodore, who said he must go, and he would take the responsibility. He was, therefore, hoisted over the side, and sent back to the schooner. You can imagine what his sufferings must have been, having been the object of-opium, and such inhuman treatment. Through Dr. Boyd’s intercession, he was removed on shore yesterday, where he will receive all the attention and care which he requires in his present condition.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Boston Courier.

THE SAILORS’ FRIEND.

On reading Mrs. Sarah J. Hale’s Report of the Seamen’s Aid Society, January 9th, 1856.

The Sailor’s best friend!—It is woman—dear woman—
She pities the errors she cannot approve,
But prises his daring, which seems super-human,
His dashing spirit—his manly, sailor-like manner.
His patience in bearing fatigue and privation,
When dangers, or famine, or agonies press him,
Ellicott from woman an answer sent—
“O! pity the Sailor! God, bless him! God, bless him.”

And Heaven will smile on his gallant behavior;
For the true-hearted sailor of Old Galilee,
Were called from their vessels, to follow the Savoir,
Whose words were the truth—and the truth made them free.
He preached to their decks, and he walked on their waters,
He stills the rough tempest that rose to distress them;
He healed every pain of their wives and their daughters—
He still loves the sailors—God, bless them!—God, bless them!

And woman—dear woman—with ardent devotion,
Stills the Savoir’s voice—holds his arm in his breast,
Who, like the disciples, now plough the rough ocean,
For His is the power to bless and to save.
She comforts the wife, and her babe on its pillow,
Forbidding that Poverty’s box may come near her;
She whispers of Hope, and the Tar to the billow,
She pities the Sailor!—God, bless her!—God, bless her!

From the Knickerbocker.

THE HOMEWARD BOUND.

‘Home of our hearts! our father’s home!’
Land of the brave and free!
The sail is flapping o’er the foam,
That bears me on to thee.’

I. The breeze that smothered with the sun
Awakes, and ocean’s breast
Bounds to the breath which breaketh on
The beauty of its rest.
Our gallant craft, whose snowy wings
Late unexpanded hung,
Over the might water swiftly springs,
Through rolling blocks, the cordage rings.
The arching wave, its pearl-shower flings—
The winds have found a tongue!

II. Away! away! in tangled wreaths
The rock-weed dazed, and the surf,
And every swell that rounded as seethes,
Grows greener as we fly.
Half! graceless garlands of the deep,
Endless waves of green wave:
Long has it been our lot to sweep
The vast unchequered blue;
To search where cloudless skies expand
In torrid climes afar,
Unblest by group of friendly hand,
Or voice of love, so soft and bland;
But hark! that shout!—What sees’t thou?”
That land is home!—Harron!

New York, Jan. 16, 1846.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

POOR JACK.
Who cares for Jack?—Not one, not one;
Each has his selfish care,
But for the friendless Sailor, none.
Kind word or thought can spare,
Who cares that still alone is his
The ocean's dreary way?
By night, saucy rest, and toil,
And bitterness by day?
Who cares for Jack?—He has no friend
To soothe his weary wo;
In tears his heart is his
On which those tears may flow.
Who cares when pallid sickness bends
On him its angry frown?
Or when from the ship's planks he sinks.
A thousand fathoms down?
Who cares for Jack—his voyage done?
—The wager landlord cares,
And to the utmost farthing strips
The victim of his cares;
Yes, there are spoils along the deeps,
And once his haunts of old,
But the dry land has more than these—
—The hopeless wrack of souls.

HALLO! HALLO! THE FLAG IS UP.
'Tis nailed unto the mast;
Thank God! the sailor's battered bulk
Is near the mast.
HALLO! HALLO! A friendly port—
From cruel land-arts bare;
Now Conrad! bear a band and look;
The Sailor's Home's for thee!
There shall thou meet with noble hearts—
A willing mess will share;
And none to mock thy true attempt
To seek thy God in prayer.
Who cares for Jack?—and who will not?
When he have past away;
His soul with ransomed souls may shine,
A gem as bright as they.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
LATEST FROM FLORIDA.
The schr. George & Mary, Capt. Willey, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 40 hours from St. Johns, E. F.
We are indebted to Capt. Willey for the Jackson-ville Courant of the 10th inst., from which we have coped the interesting intelligence from the seat of war given below.
Capt. W. informs us that the steam boat Florida arrived at Jacksonville late on Thursday afternoon, from Picolata, but brought no news in addition to what is given below

LATE NEWS FROM GENERAL GAINES.
The intelligence from the Withaacoche continues to be of great interest and importance. Soon after our last publication, we learned that Gen. Gaines continued fighting the Indians. After the battle of the first day Gen. G. found 80 Indians killed. He had 2 of his men killed and several wounded. On the third day the Indians crossed the Withaacoche to attack him. He having taken only eight days' provisions, and being thus closely pressed, sent for reinforcements, provisions and ammu- nation. Gen. Clinch, being under the orders of Gen. Scott, and having received no order to send the provisions for the army, sent corn from his own plantation, and Mr. B. M. Delf sent forth with upwards of 80 head of cattle.

The following statement of the officers and soldiers, who marched from Tampa Bay with Gen. Gaines, and the particulars of their march, furnished by Lieut. T. Paige, who was one of the number, is possessed of interest at this moment. It furnishes new incidents relating to the tragic massacre of Major Dade and his companions. We sincerely wish success to Gen. Gaines, who was the first to pass the bloody vale and to honor with funeral rites and a burial, those who were the suffering actors in that most unexpected and mournful tragedy. It will be the first engagement in which our forces have not suffered a defeat. We hope a glorious victory awaits them.

General Gaines' Army composed as follows:—Officers,
Lt. Col. Twigg, Commanding Brigade.
Capt. Shannon, Quarter Master.
Capt. Hitchcock, Lieut. McCull, Staff.
Major Belton, commanding Artillery, four companies, one hundred and seventy soldiers. Officers, Majors Belton, Mountford and Zinander, Lieutenants Grayson, Linnard, Adams, Duncan, Stockton, Henderson, Allen, and Morgan; Major Staff, Drs. Heiskell, Leavenworth, Cuyler and Reynolds.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.—An impression has been very general in the quarter from recent accounts received from Florida that a hostile feeling exists between Gen. Scott and Gen. Gaines, and some letter writers have gone so far as to state, that the former was determined not to afford assistance to the latter to extricate him from the perilous situation in which he was placed, previous to the receipt of our last advices from the banks of the Withaacochee.
An officer of the army, who arrived here on Saturday, in the steamer John D. Mingins, assures us that there is not a shadow of foundation for these erroneous impressions. On the contrary, at the moment of his leaving Picolata, (6th inst.) there was not a man in the army of Florida, who felt more anxiously for the safety and success of Gen. Gaines and his brave associates, than did Gen. Scott himself; and it was believed, at the moment of his departure that Gen. S., who had then concentrated, at that point, about 2000 men, would dismount as many of them as practicable, and for the want of better means of transportation, load the bでおな with ammunition and provisoins, and make a forced march to succor the detachment under General Gaines.
On the 8th inst. 70 wagons left Picolata, laden with provisions, for Fort King—but we learn from passengers arrived yesterday in the George & Mary, that after proceeding about 20 miles on their way, an express was despatched to order them back, and they had returned. The Steamier Samarre was passed in the St. Johns river, on her way from Savannah to Picolata, with provisions.

CHARLESTON COURIER.

We understand that the name of the unfortunate individual killed on board the Elivan, (noticed in this paper a few days since,) was RUMIN, Surgeon in Company B, U. S. Army. We also learn that another, named LIMCH, attached to Company D, was drowned in St. Mary's River, from on board said boat.—Savannah Republican.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.—The 6th Regt. U. S. Infan- try left Jefferson Barracks on Monday 28th ult., in transports, for Fort Jesup, La. The following is a list of the officers—
Major B. Riley, commanding the Regiment.
Staff—Surgeon Finlay and asst. Surgeon Hughes (medical staff); Lieut. G. H. Crossman, acting quartermaster; Lieut. Brooke, adjutant; Lieut. Bevier, act. comm. subsistence.
Lieuts. Campbell, De Forest, Brent, St. Louis Repub.
DR. JOHN S. GATLIN.

At a meeting held at the Court House in Kinston, on the 13th ult., according to previous notice, for the purpose of noticing the death of our late townsmen, Doctor John S. Gatlin, who fell a martyr in defense of his country, at Withlacoochee, East Florida, on the 20th Dec. ult. in a contest with the Indians, Frederick A. Morell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Doctor W. Holland, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then arose and addressed the meeting in a very appropriate manner—read the official report of this fatal campaign, and eulogized the subject of this meeting for his determined bravery on that occasion.

On motion, the Chair nominated Doctor Reuben Knox, Mortimer Bright, Barlow Way, and Watson Wilcox, Esquires, a committee, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; who, after retiring a short time, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting has received the melancholy intelligence of the death of our late esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Doctor John S. Gatlin, with feelings of sincere regret and unalloyed sorrow.

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of the friend, the gentleman and scholar, in Doctor Gatlin, we derive consolation from the reflection, that he fell a martyr in his country’s cause, and that he now reposeth on the field of honor, surrounded by his brave associates and compatriots.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear crapes on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be handed to the Chairman to the aged and respected parents of the deceased, and that he be instructed to assure them, that this meeting feebly sympathizes with them in the afflicting dispensation with which they have been visited.

By motion of Lewis C. Desmond, Esq., Resolved, That the Editors of the Raleigh and Newbern papers be requested to give the proceedings of this meeting an insertion in their respective papers.

F. A. MORELL, Chairman.

W. HOLLAND, Secretary.

Kinston, N.C. 13th February, 1836.

* According to the official report, Doctor Gatlin, who appears to have been one of the last who was massacred, placed himself behind a temporary breast-work, with two double barrel guns, and remarked that ‘‘he had four barrels for them.’’

COMPLIMENTS TO VICTORY AND MERIT.—In the House of Delegates of Virginia, on Monday 7th inst.

On motion of Mr. Carter, a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting the Governor to prepare, with suitable devices, and present a Sword to the son of Licut. Col. George Armistead, late of the U. S. Army.

On motion of Mr. Murdough, a similar resolution was adopted, requiring a Sword to be presented to Captain E. A. F. Valletter, of the U. S. Navy.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE DELAWARE AND THE POTOMAC.—In publishing some time since, an extract of a letter from a Midshipman on board of the U. S. Frigate Potomac, under date of last 4th July, in honor of the day, a typographical error occurred, which it is deemed important that we should correct. The letter writer stated that the shot passed the bows of the flag ship Delaware, and added, as we now learn, ‘‘that he was from half to three quarters of a mile ahead of the Delaware, the two vessels being two miles apart. The typographer, strangely interpolated a word, which was not in the original, and made the clause read thus,—the shot passed through the bows of the flag ship Delaware, &c.’’ which it seems, the National Intelligencer understood literally, mistaking too the alleged distance of the ball from the bow of the Delaware, for the relative distance of the two vessels. The shot was drawn from each gun immediately previous to the time of the salute, and the accident was attributable to the act of a second shot having been put in error. Author, under the mistaken impression and report of one of the quarter gunners that he had heard the shot fail from it the sea, during a previous heavy gale. The Potomac was at Cadiz on the 25th January last.—Charleston, S. C. Courant, March 12.

From two to three hundred of the sailors recently discharged from the U. S. ship Delaware, attended to the grave yesterday afternoon the remains of a messmate who died on Thursday. While passing along Gage Street, after the funeral, one of their number was taken suddenly ill, and in a few minutes was a lifeless corpse.—Baltimore American, March 19.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION,

Gibraltar Bay, Feb. 1st, 1836.

To the Editor of the New England Gazette:

Sir—This ship arrived here on the 25th ult. 28 days from Smyrna, communicating off Malta, and notwithstanding we have not a person on the list, are refuted pruice liberty as being from one of the seats of the Plague. We left Mahon on the 1st last November, and Smyrna on the 17th of last month, Smyrna on the 20th, and Smyrna on the 5th ultimo, remaining at that place only seven weeks. For want of time I am unable to give you even a brief sketch of our interesting cruise, as we get under weigh in an hour or two for Tangier and Cadiz. The following are the sea officers on board the Constitution.

Captains—J. D. Elliott.


Fleet Surgeon—Thomas J. Boyd.

Purser—J. N. Hamilton.

Assistant Surgeons—V. Godon, and R. Woodworth.

Sailing Master—Henry Driscoll.

Passed Midshipmen—Steedman, Muse, Revere, Cooke, Lewis, Middleton, Hunter.


CHANGES.

Lieu. Wm. Boerum, late 1st Lieut. of this ship, has been promoted to command the Salute, in place of Lieut. Ridgeway, who was recently invested with the pleasure of the Navy Department. Lieutenant Promote, 25th April, 1835. Lieutenant R. T. Drayton to be 2nd Master,epsided to Lieutenant, P. Drayton 2nd Master. Midshipman Barten was left in Smyrna, having been wounded in a duel, and unable to leave the shore. Principals and seconds are arrested, and will be so until the pleasure of the Navy Department is known. The practice is odious, no doubt, but one of which the Navy cannot dispense. It is the only necessary evil we cannot throw aside. Crews and officers enjoy unusual health.

A. S. P. Captain the Potomac is at Cadiz, John Adams at Malaga, and Shark daily expected with our letters and papers from Mahon. Until we entered this port, not a line had been received from the United States, since our leaving, and now but one or two have been gratified with the reception of such welcome messages from home. The recent news from Washington, and this disappointment is among them. None, however, can compare with that which now presents itself—"That we are without the least hope of war," and must review in these piping times of peace, the same motovinous scenes of every day life, through which we have passed, many of us, since our knowledge.

Yours, &c.
ry, the U.S. frigate Constitution, Com. Elliott, in company with the U.S. ship Potomac, spoke him while laying by back of the Rock of Gibraltar, and sent his boat on board with several packages for President Jackson requesting that the Constitution was 25 days from Sannyrana, bound for Tanger, the Moors having made some disturbance. The whole U. States squadron were expected in a few days to join them at Tanger. The purport of the disturbances did not ascertain. Left the Straits on the 5th of February, in company with the Constitution and Potomac, and saw them enter the harbor of Tanger at 7 A. M.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U.S. ship Peacock, dated

Bombay, Nov. 10, 1835.

On the 23d October, the U.S. ship Peacock arrived at this place, after a passage of 14 days from Muscat, and found here the U.S. schooner Enterprise, last from Zanzibar. It was found necessary to take the ship immediately to dock, where she underwent the requisite repairs, and will be refitted in a few days for sea. It is expected that the Enterprise will go into dock to-morrow; it being ascertained that her copper needs some vitriol repair. Both vessels, it is thought, will be ready to proceed on their cruise by the 20th.

The officers and crew of the Peacock, notwithstanding all their hardships in a burning climate, have enjoyed unusual good health, and at this time are all well.

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Extract of a letter received by John Doyle, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, dated on board the United States steamboat, "American," Bombay, Aug. 12, 1835. Published to correct erroneous statements, which represent the ship as having been totally lost.

My Dear Sir: We have at length arrived at this place, and I avail myself of the departure to-morrow of the steamboat for Egypt, via the Red Sea, to drop you a line by way of England.

We left Zanzibar on the 8th of September, steering our course to the Arabian Sea for Muscat, in the entrance of the Persian Gulf. On the night of Sunday, the 21st, a fresh breeze blowing from the south west, the ship having standing sails set, and ploughing her way at the rate of eight miles per hour, suddenly struck on a bed of coral rocks. It would hardly be possible to describe the surprise which ensued. Those who were below, in bed, came immediately on deck—not to include the cause of this sudden shock, for the repeated thumps, at every rise and depression of this sea, too plainly spoke it; but the only questions asked and reiterated from all sides were, "what rocks can these be?" All, however, were satisfied as to our dismal situation; breakers were foaming round; the rocks alongside were within two and a half fathoms of the surface, and the ship lay "hard and fast." All sail had been at once taken in, and the necessary orders were given for getting out the pumps, which were promptly obeyed. Provisions, and various other articles, were taken on board, and the water, excepting a few hundred gallons, was started in the hold and pumped out, in order to lighten the ship: she remained, however, immovable, at times striking hard. Anchors and kedges were sent out; but the crew boiled in vain at the capstan. A boat had been sent out to sound about, when to the deepest water 4 fathoms a considerable distance was found to be three and a half and four fathoms, about two hundred yards south-west of the ship. The yards, topsmasts, &c., were lowered, in order to ease the ship; and though every thing was done which prudence could suggest in such a situation, all seemed without effect. It was not possible to form any accurate opinion as to the nature of the spot where we were. Some supposed we might have run up on some isolated rock in the ocean, not laid down on the charts; others thought we might be on the coast of Arabia Felix, swept from our true course by a mighty current. Nothing, however, was done, except to remain and await patiently for daylight, in the hope of seeing land, which as yet could in no direction be discovered. The anxiety of this interval may, perhaps, be readily imagined. The dawn discovered to our view a low, sandy island, about a mile distant, which seemed totally destitute of vegetation, or any signs of being inhabited. No other land was visible around. It was supposed that this small island might be that of Maziere, on the coast of Arabia Felix, but that it must be very erroneously laid down on the charts, or that an extraordinary current, or defective chronometers had led us far from our proper course.

The most unceasing efforts were made during the day to haul the ship off. It was resolved to lighten her by every possible means, even to the cutting away of the masts, should this at last be found necessary. Several tons weight of shot, with cables and every article that could be readily removed, were thrown over; a raft was constructed along the side, which was afterwards stowed. But the utmost efforts to remove the ship from the spot, where she seemed jammed among the rocks, sometimes striking heavily, proved unavailing, and the leak which had commenced, was hourly increasing. On Tuesday morning, a boat was despatched to Muscat, distant between 2 and 3 hours, with orders of eating assistance. Edmund Roberts, Esq., accompanied midshipman W. R. Taylor with eight men in the boat, which took on board six or eight days' provisions and water, quadrant, chart, &c. In the meantime, the natives of the coast discovering our distressed situation, gathered round us in their large dhow, &c., pulled our round and annoyed our boats, when out on duty. A few well directed shot from a nine, however, intimidated, and kept them thereafter at some distance, where they were content to remain and watch the ravages of the elements upon us. Happily, after sixty-one hours of unremitted toil and anxiety, and laboring over eleven of our guns, we succeeded on Wednesday afternoon, in hauling her off the rocks into a depth, where, thus lightened, she floated, and immediately setting sail, beat her off the shore, with a fine stiff breeze, through a shallow and dangerous passage among the rocks. Standing 16 or 30 miles, in about two hours, she just left bearing north west, we discovered also to our surprise, high land, bearing east, and now ascertained, for the first time, that we were behind the island of Maziere, i.e. in the passage between it and the main land. This channel abounds in rocks and reefs, and has been the scene of numberless disasters in ancient and modern times. The following day, Thursday, we beat out the...
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south end of this passage, and doubling the southern extremity of Mazaire, which is a hilly and extensive island, stood on our course for Muscat.

On Monday, the 22d, we fell in with the Sultan's squadron of war ships, bound for Mazaire, to our assistance, and having Mr. Taylor on board, who had arrived safely with the fleet, on the afternoon of the Saturday following the Tuesday on which they left us. On the 29th, we anchored in the harbor of Muscat, the Sultan in company.

Much praise and gratitude are due to the Sultan for his extraordinary kindness and the very prompt assistance which he hath bestowed on us on this occasion. — On hearing from Mr. Roberts the nature of our misfortune, he immediately ordered the use of one of his frigates to carry our officers and crew of the Peace to the United States, if necessary; and to Mr. R. another, in which to prosecute his voyage, and to accomplish the objects of his mission. Fortunately, however, we were saved from the extreme necessity of throwing ourselves thus far on his generosity. Our ship having been in dock here, (from which she came out yesterday,) has had all her copper renewed, a new false keel fitted, and all the other requisite repairs, with no doubt now renders her perfectly competent to continue the cruise.

The Enterprise (with which vessel we parted before doubling Cape Good Hope, and found her in this port on our arrival here) also goes into dock this day, having rubbed up her copper on a reef at Zanzibar, at which place she arrived four days after we left there.

At Muscat, the Sultan gave to the Commodore and his officers a splendid dinner at the palace, served up entirely in the oriental style. He has caused frequent presents of fresh meat and vegetables to be sent to the ship; and at Zanzibar, a valuable port of his dominions, the ship was entirely supplied, by his order, free of charge, during the time she remained there.

It is supposed we shall sail from this place about the 29th. The crew has been very healthy. There is nothing of the cholera at present in Bombay.

ARMY.

RESIGNATIONS.
1st Lieut. L. P. Lepot, Dragoons, 31 March.
1st Lieut. Timothy Paige, 4th Infy. 16 March.

CHANGES IN THE 4TH ARTILLERY.
Lieut. M. C. Ewing assigned to Company A, vice Long, resigned.
2d Lieut. R. H. Archer to Company I, vice Ewing, promoted.

NAVY.

The frigate Brandy wine was at Calcut 16th January.

The frigate Potomac was at Gibraltar 14th Feb. She is arrived at Tangier and Lisbon.

Jan. 14.—Lieut. Ralph Vorhies appointed to the command of the Receiving Ship at New York, vice Mix, appointed to the Commissary Store of War.
Mar. 15.—Master Commandant D. Geissinger ordered to the command of the Rendezvous at Boston, vice Stevens, promoted and relieved.

The following officers have been ordered to the duty assigned to their respective names, since the Navy Register was published:

BOStoN.
Assistant Surgeon Geo. Clymer, do.
Passed Mid. John A. Russ, do.
Passed Mid. D. McDougal, do.
Passed Mid. Dominick Leach, Jr., do.
Passed Mid. M. S. Fish, do.
Passed Mid. Henry Wall, do.
Passed Mid. Joseph Moorehead, do.
Passed Mid. Richard Bach, do.
Passed Mid. N. G. Bay, do.

PHilADELPHIA.

Navy Yard.
Lieut. William M. Gledy, do.
Passd. Mid. Franklin Clinton, do.
Passed Mid. James F. Duncan, do.
Passed Mid. James L. Headerv, do.
Passed Mid. Charles F. McIntosh, do.
Passed Mid. R. C. Cogdell, do.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Assistant Surgeon John A. Lockwood, do.
Passed Mid. Spencer C. Gist, Hospital.
Passed Mid. Oliver T. do.

BALTIMORE.
Navy Yard.
Survey of the Coast.

Passed Midshipman Oliver Tod, B. J. Moeller, Thomas A. Bould, and T. A. M. Craven.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

13.—Major H. Whiting, Q. M. Gen. Macomb’s.
15.—Dr. Z. Pitcher, Fuller’s.
Major W. S. Harney, Paym’t, Fuller’s.
17.—Lt. A. M. Lea, Dragoons, Mrs. Ronekander’s.
18.—Lieut. R. H. Archer, 4th Art. Fuller’s.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1836.

ARMY.

Navy Yard.

Lient. A. J. Center.
Captain W. H. Chase.

MARINE CORPS.

Lient. H. N. Crabb.

NAVY.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1836.

Dr. J. M. Greene
Dr. Lewis B. Hunter
Dr. John A. Lockwood, 2
Dr. T. J. Leib
Dr. J. B. Montgomery
Dr. Lewis W. Minor, 2
Mid. Allan McLane, 2
Purser John N. Todd
P. Mid. Oliver Tod

DEATHS.

At Blairsville, on the 29th ult., THOMAS S. BLOUGER, formerly of the U. S. Navy, in the 43d year of his age.

At Port Jervis, Lou., on the 4th ult. ROWSELL, son of Lieut. Geo. Wright, adjutant 3d Infy. U. S. A., aged one year and nine months.

In Baltimore, on the 6th inst., Lieutenant RICHARD POWELL, of the Revenue Cutter Service, son of the REV. WILLIAM POWELL, Union Hill, West Farm, State of New York.

On the 9th inst., at Procttom, near Martinsburg, Va., the residence of her granddaughter, ELLEN AUGUSTA, daughter of Colonel SAMUEL MILLER, of the U. S. Marine Corps, in the 39th year of her age, after a protracted and interesting illness, which she bore with unexampled fortitude and resignation.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

In New York, March 2d, Mr. WILLIAM BUSSING, aged 81 years.

In Rotterdam, N. Y., February 18th, GABRIEL VEEDER, Captain in the Revolutionary War, aged 56.

In Cumberland, Md., February 14th, Mr. EDWARD MILLER, aged 82.

At Westminster, Mass., Capt. JOHN FRENCH, aged 90.

In Eyaginville, N. C. 26th ult., Mr. JOHN S. STEEL.

In Boston, Mass., Mr. RUFUS BURNS, 92.

In Reading, Mass., Mr. BENJAMIN PEARCE, 90.
EAST FLORIDA.

The route blazed crosses the streams which have been enumerated, at points where they are fordable, or where they present facilities for ferries or bridges; and ferries will be only necessary on the Tomoka, St. Sebastian, St. Lucie, Middle and New rivers.

A more eastern route so as to edge the western base of the second chain of sand hills, which have been noticed, would present the best ground for a road, and many of the difficulties on the route marked, from ponds, flats, &c., requiring causewaying, might be avoided. But in this case greater labor would have to be encountered in removing an impenetrable growth of scrub, from St. Sebastian and St. Lucie, the one about 25 and the other 80 yds. wide, and in cutting or clearing the banks for ferries, nearer their mouths widen into rivers of a half and a mile in extent. These difficulties, however, would not weigh in consideration with the superior character of the ground otherwise obtained, if the country was such as to encourage a hope of the frequency of hunting or the presence of numerous offendees, sufficient to render the ordinary time in encouraging the families, whose energies may be directed to other than agricultural objects. The resources of this southern district of Florida are limited to ranges for stock of cattle, to wrecking, and the fisheries; objects in themselves opposed to a dense population, and only inviting to that which is the demand of adventurers, who only regard the lands to roads, and would prefer in their neighbourhhood communications making use of those water channels provided by nature. These channels are in the chain of inlets and lakes which have been noticed as extending, with but partial interruptions, the whole length of the coast from St. Augustine to Cape Florida. Thus the waters of the Matanzas flowing into St. Augustine harbor, and those of the Mosquito, or Halifax, approach within eight miles of each other; while the southern extremity of the latter is separated from those of Indian river by a narrow isthmus of less than one mile in width. Indian river in the high waters is connected by a natural canal with a large lake south, wide, which may be considered an extension of Indian river, a distance of but nine miles, a safe inland communication along the eastern coast of Florida from St. Augustine south, for upwards of 200 miles, may be secured to the country—the benefits of which may be extended north as far as Charleston, S. C., by another canal of about ten miles in extent, which may be made to communicate through the Rio Seco and Middle, with New river, discharging into the Atlantic only twenty miles north of Cape Florida. But by only opening the communication by a canal through a low level surface requiring no locks, between the Matanzas and Moschetto or Halifax, and the latter inlet and Indian river, a distance of but nine miles, a safe inland communication along the eastern coast of Florida from St. Augustine south, for upwards of 200 miles, may be secured to the country—the benefits of which may be extended north as far as Charleston, S. C., by another canal of about ten miles in extent, which may be made to communicate through the Rio Seco and Middle, with New river, discharging into the Atlantic only twenty miles north of Cape Florida.
try, with a geographical sketch, estimate of probable costs of construction of roads, &c.

DESCRIPTION.

From Solano's ferry, west of St. Augustine, by the route of the Old King's road to Tomoka, forty-four and half miles. For the first 25 miles, generally flat pine lands, intersected by three creeks, Moultrie, Three Rivers, and Mile; the banks about twenty feet high. The land from swamps on both sides intersected by small branches about 200, and the third about 70 yards wide. Within the same distance, 5 old causeways, the whole not exceeding 250 yards in extent, will require repairing. The last nine and half miles to Tomoka, saw black jack, sorrel and sand hogs, to ridges of flat lands, and spotted with small ponds, and intersected by nine small creeks, running to the east, and from 15 to 25 feet wide, all easily bridged. Tomoka river about 45 yards wide, and favorable for a ferry; high bluffs on the south and marsh on the north bank, with an old causeway about 200 yards wide and easily repaired.

From Tomoka to Spruce Creek, 15 m. 32 c.—crossing near the Tomoka, a small branch tributary to the same. Level pine lands interspersed with saw palmetto flats and low wet grassy plains, with scattering growth of dwarf pine trees, occasionally spotted with cypress ponds and swamps. The greater part of this distance will require causing swamps.

From Spruce Creek to Indian River, 38 m. 76 c. Spruce Creek, including the cabbage tree and hammock margins, which are subject to overflow, and will require causing, is about 200 yards wide. The first ten miles long, wet, pine, saw palmetto flats, interspersed with cypress ponds and grassy plains, converted from their loveliness after heavy rains into ponds. For the next six miles cypress swamps and saw grass ponds, diversified occasionally with saw palmetto and bay bush flats. These are the sources of Indian river, and unavoidable as extending west and communicating with the sea, the sandhills and tributaries of the St. Johns river. The last seven miles pine and saw palmetto plains, singularly spotted with saw and flag grass ponds, and occasionally diversified with sea sand hills, and pine land swells, with an undergrowth of broom grass; their superior elevation only detected by their comparative dryness. The greater part of this distance will require causing and the labor of rendering practicable for wheel carriages a road through the cypress swamps, heads of Indian river, will be considerable.

Ridge of Indian river 23 m 40 c. For one half of this distance, high ridged, diversified with sea sand undulations, intersected by independent with ponds. The last half, level pine lands, comparatively dry, spotted as usual with ponds. To Elbow Creek 15 m 40 c.; to Crane Creek 9 m 40 c.; to Turkey Creek 11 m 10 c.; to St. Sebastians 8 m 20 c.; to St. Lucie 81 m 55 c.; the whole distance 76 m 5 c.; generally pine lands, diversified with occasional swell of saw palmetto lands, and interspersed with grassy flats, spotted with cypress and bay ponds. A large portion of this distance will require causing; the base, however, being sand, a solid foundation for a road may be obtained. Elbow, Crane, and Turkey Creeks, are narrow, from 15 to 20 feet wide, where crossed, and secondly on one side of the river, with great facility be bridged. The St. Sebastians and St. Lucie are deep, with perpendicular banks; the sites, however, are favorable for ferries, the former about 25 and the latter 80 yards wide. From St. Lucie to Jupiter river 30 m 50 c. The country similar in general character to that just described; the soil gradually increasing in height and magnitude, and the dry land sand as you descend south, crossing in the distance four small streams easily bridged, tributaries to a southern branch of the St. Lucie. Jupiter river about 85 yards wide, subject apparently to great freshets, but may be bridged.

From Jupiter river to sea beach 8 m 20 c., crossing the canal or communication between the lakes south and Jupiter inlet north. A grassy channel about 70 yards wide, with a rapid current from the lake, subject to overflows when the lake is full, though generally fordable; with firm sandy bottom in the first mile flat pine lands, comparatively dry; the last, sea sand undulations.

On Beach—to Rio Seco 55 m 15 c.; Middle river 5 m 30 c.; mouth of New river 13 m 45 c.; west point of Bear Cut, opposite Cape Florida, (being about these three miles wide) 20 m 45 c. The whole distance 74 m 48 c.

The beach at low tide spacious and firm, with the ocean on the east, and sand hills and chain of fresh water ponds or lakes on the west, sufficiently convenient to furnish to the traveller an abundant supply of water.

The climate is more agreeable than that of the northern latitudes, but are generally covered with grass, and occasionally crowned with a thick overshadowing growth of the sea or Mangrove grape. From being exposed generally to a wind blowing uniformly from the same quarter, regularity has been given to their figure; instead of the sea sand undulations, common to the north, and the dazzling light from the convex and concave inequalities of their surface, these ridges present the appearance of artificial parapets, with their regular scarp and berms, all seemingly sodded with the skill of an Engineer. The Rio Seco has been closed by a sand bar which has formed across its mouth, and a sand bar, forming across the New river, has already diminished the depth of water at its entrance, to less than four feet. Middle river will more than probably suffer the fate of the Rio Seco, Jupiter, &c., and this decrease in the number of the outlets to the lakes, necessary for their drainage, will make their waters, if not already done, by a sand bar, forming across the channel of New river, may alone counteract the operations of the sea on its entrance.

Should it be deemed advisable to open the road for the present only to Smyrna, the route of the road marked will have to be abandoned at the Tomoka ferry, and the Old King's road followed, or a more eastern route selected to avoid the difficulties of crossing the Indian river with the Halifax. The facilities however of crossing this creek, from its width and margins of marsh, are diminished on approaching its mouth. On the Old King's road there is the remains of a causeway which may be repaired without much labor. The superior advantages of middle river as a route, and the difficulties of any greater difficulties which may be encountered from crossing the creek still nearer its mouth, if the road be opened to Smyrna, it may be continued at a very inconsiderable expense, should it be deemed important, along the high ridge of the South Halifax round to the Haulover and Indian river; thus avoiding the bad cypress swamps near the heads of this stream. The great width of Indian river at the Haulover and for many miles above, presenting more the appearance of an inland sea, is the only objection to the selection of this direction for a road to Cape Florida. In other respects, for that distance, the country is much the same, being nearly surveyed and marked, crossing Indian river at this point, however, the road would be continued from thence on the survey which has been made. The objects of the commission were more to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of a highway between St. Augustine and Cape Florida, however, the proper mark every aberration from a direct line which might be necessary to avoid obstacles and for the selection of the best ground. This operation would have required a more minute examination of the whole country than was practicable with the exploring party, and the unskilled labors of men which interrupted their early movements; it can be better performed by the roads keeping always in advance and on the flanks of the Ja-
may convert Cape Florida and the coast into a southern nursery for seamen.

The object, therefore, of opening a communication to the southern extremity of Florida, whether by the inland passage noticed in this communication, or by the channel, which has been so much recommended for the lower lands where the water only had been able to check the luxuriant growth of these southern latitudes.

From the detail now furnished, an opinion may be formed as to the cost, practicability and advantages of a road from St. Augustine to Cape Florida, agreed upon at an examination which has been made under an act of Congress. Whatever differences of opinion may be entertained on the subject as to the whole extent, none will exist as to the great necessity of opening immediately the high way south, as far as New Smyrna. The route of the king's road may be selected, which will require little more expense than for the repairs of the old causeways and bridges over the smaller branches and creeks.

It is true, however, as much as practicable the benefits of this communication, and to open a passage for emigrants to the Atlantic, as well as western coast of Florida, the population of which is a policy of national importance, Colonel G. was inclined to the opinion of commencing operations at the St. Mary's river, so that the road may branch from Georgia, west to the Bay of Florida, as has been sanctioned by appropriation, and east along the Atlantic border to the extent which may be approved.

The immediate operation as far as New Smyrna will be necessarily connected with any subsequent extension of the communication to the Cape, which the government of the U.S. may think advisable, and will cost, as estimated, 11,000 dollars divided thus:

- From St. Mary's to St. Augustine, $5,000
- St. Augustine to Tomoka, $4,000
- Tomoka to Smyrna, $2,000

$11,000

The communication to Cape Florida may be extended hereafter either by opening and improving the inland passageway by the lakes and streams which have been described, or by the road which has been surveyed. For the accommodation of any population, which may be induced to settle south of the Mosquito the inland communication would be preferable; and Colonel G. is inclined individually to the opinion, that it would prove so for all military defense against an enemy, which events may be necessary. A road, sufficiently practicable for rapid military movements, and for the necessary unimpeded transportation of heavy ordnance, baggage wagons, &c., south of Smyrna, could not be constructed at a cost greatly exceeding the estimate which has been furnished, with a continued annual revenue to support it in a proper state of repair.

The population on the route will probably never be sufficient to contribute to this important object; while the inducements to individuals to keep up the necessary services will scarcely ever be adequate.

This communication contains, however, only the hasty observations and speculations of an individual on a country made under many unfavourable circumstances. However just may be his inferences from the existing facts of things, as to the uncertainty of the immediate establishment of a population south of the Mosquito, it is not improbable that the improvement in the science of agriculture, now attracting general attention and the known utility of some native productions with the successful introduction of fruits, tropical and European, adapted to the deficiency of a light sandy soil, and the inexhaustible reservoirs of valuable productions for cattle, and the sea branch annually furnishing more than the demand at ordinary times, there is reason to hope that people will settle on the banks of fish, fruit, stock, and various industries, and that their agriculture, cotton, and tobacco, will be tolerably confined to the deep

About the same period, or perhaps a little previous, Major Isaac Clark, of the 6th Infantry, was directed to survey and mark a road from Hillsborough Bay to Charlotte Harbor. His report shows the many difficulties which he had to encounter in performing this duty, and presents at the same time a description of that portion of the territory.

In February, 1825, Major Clark reported that he had claimed and marked the road through to Charlotte Harbor, distance one hundred and twenty seven miles. He had to run up Charlotte river some distance before he could cross his horses; he left the Harbor, run up sixty miles before he could find a place sufficiently low to make a site for a fort. He frequented the beaches two or three times with some press swamps, but always found banks from ten to fifteen feet high, and rocky lime stone; he crossed about three miles below the junction of the two branches. Finding the country very swampy and wet, he run out twelve miles from the river, but found it still worse; his horses and men were very sick. After their middles, he was forced to turn back and follow the river down to the Harbor, wading and swimming creeks and swamps the whole distance. On his arriving on the south side of the Harbor, he found the beach for several miles back from the Harbor impassable for horses; he took one of his men and waded through swamps and bayous from three to four feet in depth, for three hours, before he could reach any point in the Harbor where he could ascertain whether a vessel which he expected, had come in. He at length reached the point opposite the island on which there was a Spanish fort; succeeded in getting them to him with a Note; visited the island, found the vessel had not come in; his supplies being exhausted, no game in the country, no settlements south, either Indians or whites, where supplies could be obtained, several of his men very lame from wading through swamps, creeks and ponds on the route; days and nights, his horses, which he had become very feeble, he procured from the Indians by treaty and threats one hundred pounds of hard biscuit, (very bad) some salt fish and a small hog, and from an Indian he obtained some dried venison, in all about four days rations for the party. Major Clark could obtain no information of the country south; every one declared they knew nothing of the country; some Indians had been through during the dry season, but represented it as entirely impracticable to go through with horses.

Finding he had but five days' provisions, and it was very uncertain whether the vessel would find her way into the Harbor, he embarked his men and horses, which were Spaniards and run up the river about five miles, and floated his horses and mules over, where the river was about one and a half miles in width; returned to Hillsborough Bay in eight days, men on half rations; one of his horses broke down near Charlotte river, where he was compelled to leave him.

Neither Hillsborough nor Charlotte Harbor were then laid down on any chart; he found Signor A's map very incorrect.

The country from Hillsborough to the northeast branch of Manatee river, eighteen and a half miles, is generally low and wet; some rolling pine lands. If it is intended to make a good carriage road, many places will require causeways. The river at ordinary times is about fifteen yards in width, banks high, can be bridged; distance from this branch to the main river three quarters of a mile; this stream is sixty yards in width, banks high, can be bridged eight and a half miles from the main branch of the Manatee. Major Clark crossed the

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south branch, a deep stream about twenty yards in width, the banks low; the country between the two streams low and wet, innumerable small creeks, ponds and cypress swamps. Forty two miles up this stream is Tolochkochpe, or Peace river, a deep, rapid stream, about sixty yards in width; banks low and inundated during the rainy season; a ferry must be established at this river. The country between the south branch of the Manatee and this stream is generally very swampy. Innumerable cypress swamps; many of them impassable with horses; about ten miles of the distance is dry pine land, some black jack, and occasionally some live oak. After leaving this river the country changes; there is very little timber except dwarf pine and cypress swamps; ten miles from the river, they reached the big swamp, called Wagon road by the Indians. It is properly a swamp, but is a forest by the Indians. There is no practical way of crossing this swamp, miles except on two small creeks, one near the centre, the other near the south east side; this prairie is very wet, and in many places difficult for horses to get through.

From Charlotte Harbor, a distance of thirty-four miles, it may be considered one continued swamp, country very low and wet, a thin growth of dwarf pine and cypress, the soil the whole distance through white sand. The country the whole extent of the Harbor for some distance back impassable for horses, low mangrove shores, innumerable bayous and swamps.

There was that part of the Keys that are in the Harbor, established on the Keys near the entrance, in all forty three Spaniards, and several Indians; they lived in huts, constructed of the palmetto, similar to the Indians, appeared to be industrious and attended to their fishery alone.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Globe, March 19.

Some misapprehension appearing to prevail concerning the relative situation of Gen. Scott and Gen. Gaines, in our columns, we think it advisable to inform our readers.

There are two military Departments, the eastern and the western. These are divided by a line drawn from the southern point of Florida, to the northwest extremity of Lake Superior. By inspecting the map, it will be seen that this line passes through the centre of the vast operations in Florida, leaving, however, much the larger portion, in fact almost all of East Florida, in the eastern department, commanded by General Scott.

These departments are constituted for the convenience of the army, and it is obvious that their boundaries ought not to interfere with operations in the field. Otherwise our commanders and armies must be changed, whenever an enemy moves out of one department into another. Campaigns must be carried on without reference to artificial lines.

General Scott was at the seat of Government when information was received of the battles with the Seminoles, and as the crisis demanded immediate action, as he was upon the spot, and could receive immediately the orders of the Government; and as General Gaines's services were required elsewhere, General Scott was ordered to Florida to direct the campaign. Circumstances about this time led to the necessity of placing an additional force upon our western front from as well with relation to possible duties growing out of the neutral position of the Government as to a stipulation in the treaty with Mexico, which requires the United States to restrain the Indians living within their territories, from the commission of hostilities in Mexico. The sixth regiment was therefore ordered to the frontier from Jefferson barracks, and the state of things demanding the presence of an officer of rank and discretion, General Gaines was directed to take the personal command in special instructions for his government, Gaines was directed at this time, left his head quarters at Memphis, and repaired to New Orleans, where ascertaining the lamentable condition of things in Florida, he ordered a portion of the regular troops to join the militia, which was collected there; and taking the command, he proceeded on the route to Florida. At pace he received a despatch from the Adjutant General, communicating to him information of the orders which were about to issue, and directing him to await their reception at New Orleans. The same despatch also enclosed a copy of the order No. 7, which placed General Scott in command of the operations in Florida, and to whom most of the instructions from the Secretary of War to that officer, as required him to carry on the campaign, without regard to tinemapped boundaries.

As General Gaines, however, previously to leaving New Orleans, had pledged himself to the volunteers to continue with them, and as he had also written to General Scott of his intention of going to the Gulf, he held it his duty to proceed, and so reported to the Adjutant General.

It is under these circumstances that both General Scott and General Gaines are now in Florida.

From the Globe, March 21.

We are desired to correct an error into which we were inadvertently led, in our remarks of Saturday, concerning the situation of Generals Scott and Gaines in Florida. It appears that "order" No. 7, dated January 21st, from the Adjutant General's office, which directed the operations in Florida, was not received by General Gaines in Pensacola, though the letter of the Adjutant General of the 22d of the same month, announcing this order and disposition, reached him at that place. The order itself was probably omitted by mistake. We have been furnished with an extract from this letter:

"I am instructed to inform you, however, that the state of affairs west of the Mississippi may soon require your attention, if not your presence, in that quarter; accordingly you will be pleased to await further orders in New Orleans."

I herewith respectfully inclose order No. 7, by which you will see that Major General Scott has been ordered to Florida. The turn which affairs have recently taken in that quarter, has required considerable drafts on the neighboring States for a volunteer and militia force as well as an increase of the regular force drawn from the above.

"As the operations against the Seminoles will oblige Major General Scott to cross the line of his command, authority is given him to that effect, by instructions from the Secretary of War.

The instructions which General Gaines was informed in the above extract would be given to the Governor of the Seminole duties when issued, the letter from the Governor of the Seminole, were issued on the next day; namely, January 23.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of war to General Scott, dated January 21, 1836, and enclosed to General Gaines in the above letter from the Adjutant General, which was received at Pensacola, and its receipt acknowledged by General Gaines in his letter of February 6, 1836:

"The line dividing your own department from that of General Gaines, is at present an imaginary one, and would probably, if run, actually pass through the scene of hostilities. You will pursue your operations there, without regard to any such imaginary line."

Despatches were received at the Adjutant General's Office on Saturday evening from Major General Scott, from which the following are extracts:

"HEADQUARTERS.

Between Picola and Gary's Ferry.

MARCH 9, 1836.

I have just set out for Fort Drake, via Gary's Ferry, on Black creek, with two companies of regulars, and intending to take with me from the latter place a small battalion of mounted Georgians, (hereafter mentioned.) under the command of Major Douglas. Lieutenant Colonel Bankhead is at the head of the first de-
GEN. SCOTT, U. S. A.,

Commanding in Florida.

N. B. The amount of Gen. Gaines's last express to Gen. Clinch, dated 3d inst., was merely copies of his previous letters, with a note stating that the Indians were still around him, but little or no fighting had taken place since his last communication.

Correspondence of the Darien Gen., Telegraph. [From the Editor.]

FORT DRANE, (E. P.) FEB. 27.—We arrived at this place about an hour after sunset last evening. I gathered a very affecting piece of information from Mr. Archibald Bullock, a brother of the respected, Editor of the Georgian, whom I met at Fort King, and who is a member of the New-Orleans Grecys. It was this. The army under General Gaines had been cut off from all communication with the seat of war, and the vessel on which the roll of the efficient officer of Major Dade's company took place. It was an error to think that this galvanic band was taken by surprise. The very position in which they were placed, showed that they were formed in regular battle order. The fact was they were overpowerd by numbers. The scene of action bore evident marks that every American man on the ground had done his duty. A breastwork, about three feet high, was found to contain the remains of such as were able to hide the storm until the final shower of destruction took place. Here was recognised the bones of the lamented Basinger. Some of the officers, and one of the three whose death with life, knew his body by a small quantity of the hair that once bestowed his noble forehead. It will be a consolation to his friends to know that the horrid savage took no scalp from his head. Indeed abundant evidence existed to show that the Indians left the field precipitately. A great quantity of ornamental jewelry, pins, bracelets, and gold watches, were found on the officers, and upwards of $800 in paper, and gold and silver was taken from their pockets. The savage bent on plunder, would not have left these articles, if he did not fear a speedy retribution for his murders.

Major Dade was the first man killed, and Lieut. Basinger the last of the officers, and it was written by General Scott, that Basinger's last words were—"Come boys, let us all our lives as dearly as possible;" the next volley laid him low with his commander. The vultures made fearful ravages on their mortal remains; but let us draw a veil over this part of the narrative. Gen. Gaines had them all decently interred; but surely American gratitude will not stop here. Let a lasting monument be erected to perpetuate the names of the highest and the lowest soldier who fell on the spot, performing a sacred duty to his country. Let it be at once a monument of American chivalry, and an eternal mark of Indian turpitude.

The Louisiana volunteers sustained great misery from the want of provisions. Many of them were glad to give $2 for half a biscuit. It is to be hoped that they will be more plentifully supplied in future.


FLORIDA.

We refer our readers to the communication of our esteemed correspondent, Virginia, which appears to-day. The writer is a good authority for the facts which he gives, perfectly connecting them with the Indian affair, as well as with the theater which the Seminoles have chosen for their depredations, having resided there.

Gentlemen.—The Seminoles and Creeks, you perceive,
are waging a most ruthless war in Florida. I say the Seminoles and Creeks, for I am confident they are in conjunction. Last summer two or more Creeks were reported to Thompson, their agent, who immediately sent runners to apprehend and bring them to the agency. The runners, however, were too late. The Creeks had stolen a day or two, and had returned home. Some weeks after this, a letter was received at Fort King from Fort Mitchell, stating that several Seminoles had depopularized among the Creeks; and I think added further, that they seemed to be acting as a deputation. These facts, together with the late suspicious circumstances, I think strong proofs of the concerted action of the two nations.

They have thus far been carrying things with a bold and resolute hand. Every thing, wherever they have been unchallenged, has fallen like the devastating fury. Whether they will be brought to unconditional submission, as some suppose, by the setting in of summer, I think very questionable. The spirit of victory among our troops is indeed very strong; and, in any other country than Florida, I believe the Seminoles would be forced to an immediate surrender. But Florida, with its many advantages for Indian warfare, and its many disadvantages for the operations of our troops, I fear will make the total subjugation of the Seminole, a work of more time and effort than persons generally suppose. There are strong reasons both with its military and its moral liabilities, will limit the offensive operations of our troops to the end of May. The dense h hammocks, scarcely penetrable by those who know their thoroughfares; forming secure retreats to the Indians, but almost insuperable obstacles to our troops; the unexplored state of the southern part of the territory, making the operations of our troops to be encountered doubtful, and therefore the provision against them uncertain; the great abundance of the Indian's aliment, the coconut root, and the case with which it may be gathered by the women; the great difficulty of provisioning our troops, particularly in the southern part of Florida. When all these things shall be considered, I can scarcely believe the subjugation of the Seminole headed as they are by their warlike and resolute chiefs, Jumper and Oconeela, will be the business of but a month or two. I have no doubt, when the Indians find they cannot withstand the troops sent against them, they will retreat to their fastnesses in the south; and, if they once descend the coast, their retreat will be checked in the rear by the Seminole, that will follow them. The southern part of Florida, is as yet an unexplored country; but, so far as a reconnaissance has gone, it is believed to be one unbroken extent of water, morass, and thick hammock. You will perceive, then, this is no ordinary country to operate in. To add to this, the retreat will be checked by the Seminole, in case of the failure of their operations being in the southern part of Florida, can be provisioned, will be, to have vessels coasting on either side, whose movements will correspond with the movements of the troops, and from which a constant supply of provisions can be had. The inconveniences among the Seminoles have been put out of the execution by the Government of some of the incident measures preparatory to their removal west, agreeably to the treaty, I think, of 1832. This treaty, I believe, was made by a delegation of chiefs, who were authorized by the tribe to go west and inspect the country intended for the removal; and, if satisfied thereby, they found it a suitable one, to conclude the treaty stipulating their migration. The treaty contemplated their removal in three bodies, the whole to have been removed by the end of last year. The Indians, however, soon after the ratification of the treaty, discovered a disposition to make a show of compliance; and in the spring of the present year, the war has been engaged in such conciliatory measures as it thought would best conduce to its voluntary fulfilment. It is much to be regretted now, that the Seminoles were not forced once to fulfill their engagements. Such, I believe, is the case which should always be pursued towards the Indians. They are a base and malignant people, and are not to be trusted. They are susceptible to neither reason nor beneficent impressions; and waste time in attempting to produce them, is not only to give them confidence in their powers of resistance, but gradually to instill into them the idea of open hostility.

That General Clinch has done everything in his power to remove the Seminoles, I do believe. Never was there one more capable for that business; and I am prone to believe, had he been accorded to the letter, in really accomplishing an end so essential for an army at war in Florida. The Seminole, at this time, would either have been in quiescence, or, on their way to the west. I have heard from various and respectable sources, that he made two requisitions for about 1000 regular troops, and that in both instances, they were compiled with but in part. The small forces of two hundred men, sent to him last winter, met with the same result, only terminating his demands to the Seminoles. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some persons, to blame Clinch for his conduct of the Seminole business; but I hope the public, before they decide, will await the publication of all the official correspondence, and then, that they will be so free of bias, as to cast their censure wherever it may be deserved, without respect to persons.

About the middle of April, last year, a council was held at Fort King, when the Government, in insisting upon the removal of the Indians, again presented the treaty for their signatures. About one-half of the chiefs and principal persons present signed it; for excuse for his not signing it, that he was anxious to do so, but that his subordinate situation to his immediate chief, Olatemeko, who disapproved of the treaty, rendered it impossible. Some weeks subsequent to this, Oconeela called upon the Indian Agent upon business connected with the treaty, and informed him that he was under the impression of the effects of liquor, and, in his remarks betrayed the greatest excitement. He told the Agent, among other things, that the white men must be off; that the land was theirs, and they would have it. His excitement increasing, and his gesticulations becoming more and more violent, the Agent sent word to the commanding officer, reporting the state of affairs as transpiring. The commanding officer directed the guard to apprehend him and conduct him to the guard-house. As soon as Oconeela saw the guard, with their bayonets charged, approaching him he sprang upon his feet, gave the war whoop, and it was said, swore his revenge. The next day he told the Agent he had been seized by the whites; that they treated him in the most barbarous manner, that he got drunk; and that if he would release him, he would not sign the treaty himself, but would persuade the Miccosoukies also to sign. Of course, this, of itself, was of no avail; but the chiefs of the Miccosoukies voluntarily offering to sign the treaty, provided Oconeela was released, and the Miccosoukies complied with their engagements.

The first indication after this, of a spirit of resistance by the Seminole, was the murder of Dalton, the mail carrier between Tampa and Fort King. This, though it created strong suspicions, gave no positive assurance of the general hostility of the Miccosoukies. The first demonstration of this kind, was the murder of Charley Omatale, the most steadfast supporter of the treaty, by Oconeela and his dependents. Omatale, at the time of his death, was with his daughters, on his return from Fort King. On the succeeding day, he intended to return to the town of Government, and it was doubtless an attempt to nip the fulfillment of the treaty in the bud, that Oconeela shot him down. I am told that this occurred to the officers of the garrison, after the intelligence of Omatale's death, that Oconeela's Tenetestee, (Lieutenant, as he calls him) Tom, had been in the general council with the principal chiefs, and that it is said to his usual habit he was grave and thoughtful. He also was taken to shake hands. It occurred to them also, that he must have agitated when Omatale was near him; and about an hour later, he had his eyes keenly fixed upon him. All of course was an after thought; but I have no hesitating to say that Omatale's last words were, "He was in my bosom;" or, in other words, he was suspected of dishonesty; and what's much to be lamented, the greater proof
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of the friendly Indians, believing our forces too small to protect them, were constrained to go over to the enemy.

Chassey Omatish was one of those who went to examine the land fixed upon for them by our Government. He was always a firm advocate for emigration—he spoke a little English, and this faculty, with his amiable manners and countenance, made him an object of interest to all who saw him. He was about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet, 11 inches high—his frame was large and muscular. In Council, he discovered more foresight and common sense than any other of the Chiefs. He has left two or three very interesting daughters, to mourn his loss; and, now, whilst I fancy they are in mourning, securing the inheritance, I am thinking of them following their becoming father into garrison, and then think that that kind and beloved father is now no more, I feel inclined with them to drop a tear to his memory.

Oceola is an upset in the nation; but one who has obtained his present high elevation, by his energy and his talents. He was, at one time, in the employ of the garrison at Fort King, to inflict the penalties of the Indian law upon all those of his nation, who were found outside of their boundary. For a while, it is said, he proved both vigilant and efficient; but, then, he became more and more relaxed in his castigations; was full of declamations for impunity to the aggressors; and finally went to the Seminoles, as one of their agents. Though not in the family, he purchased a beautiful rifle for him; and there is but little doubt, if Thompson gave it to him, that that was the rifle Oceola used, when he added his bullet to the fifteen which passed through his benefactor.

Oceola is a wonderfully shrewd man, as his politic conduct towards General Thompson will show. Thompson, it would seem, proved a dupe in his beneficence to Oceola. I have been told that he had such a regard for the Chief, that when he went to Savannah, he invited his family, he purchased a beautiful rifle for him; and there is but little doubt, if Thompson gave it to him, that that was the rifle Oceola used, when he added his bullet to the fifteen which passed through his benefactor.

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It is to be hoped, now, the people will see the necessity, if not of an increase, at least of the establishment of a standing army. Our statesmen were more regardless than they are, of ephemeral popularity—more determined on prospective good; these sudden drains upon the Treasury, and heart-rending scenes, would not be known. But no—it seems to be our destiny never to perceive evils till we can feel them. Is it ever to be so?

VIATOR.

II.

An officer of the Georgia volunteers who marched to Fort King with Gen. Clinch, writes as follows:

To give some idea of the scarcity at Fort King I will mention that $3 was paid for one biscuit, $1 per gill for liquor—$20 per gallon was offered for liquor and would have been given readily. I think in one instance $100 was offered for one gallon. Money was of no use, gruel earned its place, and one man would be seen in line two hours and then into that window; ever assuming that peculiar air of curiosity, discernible only in the Indian. Becoming more and more impatient of his exclusion from the com- fusion, he suddenly stalked across the stoop, jerked out his knife, and flourished it around his head with the most marvellous velocity. Never have I seen a more striking figure than he presented at that time. Of a fine rigid frame—his costume as appropriate as it was striking, gave grace as well as dignity to his attitudes. On his head was a turban, garnished with two long dangling feathers—his hair, of glossy blackness, fell in thin sheaves of the most variety of expression when unruffled; but now exhibiting a mixture of haste and unconquerable resolution. Coupled these characteristics with his sturdy stride, his significant shake of his head, and his uplifted knife, clenching and flourishing with savage ferocity his knife, and you will form some conception of him as he then appeared to be.

Ocotee is not the chief of the Seminoles, as some suppose. He is, as I have before said, a subordinate under the Miccosukees. The nominal Chief of the Seminoles is Mecanope, though Jumper, who is exceptionally intelligent, and I suspect the most influential chief in the nation, has always taken the lead in Council. Ocotee always, I should think, more active than the better General; Jumper being now about 85 years old.

Gen. MACOM was left Norfolk on Friday afternoon 18th inst. in the Steam Packet South Carolina, Capt. Rollins, for Charleston, on his way to the seat of War in Florida.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 22, 1836.

LIEUT. DEAS and Capt. RANDALL, U. S. Army, and BEATTIE, Agent for the contractor, returned to this place last week from removing a party of emigrating Creek Indians, with whom they passed this place for the west on the 8th ult., and are still remaining here, waiting for a passage down the river.

THE INDIANS.—The Chicago American of February 27th, has the following paragraph in relation to the Indians on the western frontier:

"Rumors says the Indians on our frontier are discomfit ed, and that those who were removed west of the Mississippi are returning. If such be the case, we may have another Black Hawk affair. The number of warriors in the country is wholly unprepared for resistance, and cases of Indian troubles commence hostilities.
From the Chicago American, March 5.

We stated, last week, that rumors were current "that the Indians on our frontier were discontented, and that those who were removed west of the Mississippi were returning. We are gratified in being able to state that--though such rumors were prevalent, they were without foundation, as will be seen by the following note from Captain Russel, Indian Agent:

Mr. Davis: I wish merely to inform you that not a word of truth is in the rumor, as stated in your last paper relative to the Indians on our frontier being discontented. There is no such feeling existing among them; and frequent visits which we have received from their head Chief, now with the party that emigrated last fall, they are contented and were pleased with their location, and have no desire to return.


All the Indians on our frontier will, it is understood, be removed early this spring.--Ibid.

Condition of Passed Midshipman Barton, wounded in the Smyrna duel.


Dear Sir:--I promised Passed Midshipman Barton to inform you, by the first opportunity, of his condition. We left him at Smyrna, on the 9th inst., doing well in every respect. The ball wound had healed; the counterorking which was made for the extraction of the ball was still discharging. The only obstacle to a speedy recovery, was a fragment of the Tibia, which was excised, but not sufficiently detached to be removed by incision. This fragment had been put in its place at the first dressing, and it was the opinion of Dr. Boyd, the Mediterranean Fleet Surgeon, who attended him, that it would have united, as did the other, had not Mr. Barton been subjected to two removals. The ball traversed the Tibia in its upper third, fracturing it transversely, and splintering it longitudinally, and lodged posteriorly to it, in the gastrocnemii. The entrance of the ball being on the front, could not give vent to the discharge; and therefore Dr. Boyd cut down to the ball, removed it, and dressed the incision, as to heal in the first intention, if nature should consolidate the bone, without producing any suppuration in the soft parts, or to serve as an outlet against any accumulation that might form in the inflammatory state. The sloughs were then removed. A few days ago, Dr. Boyd informed us that the Tibia had consolidated, with the exception of the above mentioned fragment. The Surgeon under whose charge he was left by Dr. Boyd, when the Constitution sailed, perceived the necessity of removing it by incision, as soon as a slight sore throat which Mr. Barton labored under, subsided. After the tonsils were abated, Barton received from Com. Elliott, Dr. Boyd could not find if in his heart or his judgment, to urge his going on board the Constitution, and he (Dr. B.) insisted on his not being sent to the Shark. To leave him at Smyrna was his own request.

Large bone of the leg.

The conduct of Com. Elliott, in ordering these cases regarding removals, is before the country, and we trust the Navy Department.

Naval.

The U. S. schooner Georgia, Lieut. Gen. CHAS. BOAS, BEAUMON, destined for the West India station, came out of the dry dock at Gosport, a few days since, and will probably drop down to the mouth of the river to the Naval Hospital at-morning, which she will sail next week for her station. Her commander, anxious have on hand as many stores and provisions as possible.

The sloop of war Falmouth, came out of dock same day and we learn that the Fairfield has gone into dock for repairs.-Norfolk Beacon, March 23.

Commodore Patterson has entered upon the duties of Commandant of the Navy Yard in this city. Captain Gallagher, who recently had charge of this post, retires, we understand, for the present to his residence near Wilmington, Del.-Washington Globe.

From the Pensacola Gazette, March 12.

The frigate Constellation and the sloop of war St. Louis, came up from the Navy Yard on Wednesday last. The sloop under the command of Commodore Turner, was in the yard only a few days. Her present destination is Key West, at which place she will remain some time. It is very unfortunate, that at this moment the government cannot command the services of a few armed vessels, of a light draught of water, to cruise among the islands, bays and inlets of the peninsula. It was understood some time ago, that the Revenue Cutters had been prepared under the direction of Com. Dallas for this purpose. This appears now, not to be the case; indeed, it is questionable whether they are suitable craft for such a service. They are generally sharp, and draw too much water, still, however, they might be employed to great advantage, in cutting off all intercourse between the Indians and the fishermen of the West Indies, as well as in transporting troops from point to point along the peninsula.

H. B. M. schr. Pike, Lieut. Brooking, bound from Port Royal to Montego Bay, on the night of the 8th inst., struck on the Pelican Reef, supposing herself to be farther southward. By the exertions of the officers, ably seconded by the ablest gentlemen of the crew, the whole of the crew were saved, although the vessel herself is a total wreck.

Passengers arrived.


New York, March 28.—Per steamer Wm. Gibbons, from Charleston, Lt. C. Graham, of the Army.

To Mariners.

E. I. Monsson of 1836.—Notice of the probable discomfiture of the Light at Point Palmyras, during the S. W. Monsson of 1836.—The encroachment of the Sea on the Island of Myvurum, (commonly called Point Palmyras) rendering it highly probable that the Light cannot be continued during the next S. W. Monsoon. Notice is hereby given, that should discontinuance take place, the Senior Pilot at the station will burn a Blue Light, and immediately after fire a Rocket, every half hour during the night, commencing at 7 P.M. and ending at 6 A.M.

2. The vessel on board of which such Senior Pilot may be, will be instructed to take up a position the point bearing W., by N. distant 18 miles, and in 18 or 20 fathoms water, and to keep in that position during the night, as near as practicable.

3. The vessel on board of which the next turn pilot may be, will be directed to burn a maroon every half hour, i.e., one quarter of an hour after the burning of the blue light and firing of the rocket, and vessels wanting a pilot are required to make for the vessels so burning the maroon, if they can do so without inconvenience, by reference to the notice issued from this office, under date 1st July last.

4. The simultaneously firing a rocket, with the burning of a blue light, is ordered to distinguish the pilot's station off the point, from the existing light vessel, at the entrance of the eastern channel; it is intended that the close approach of the same vessel to the pilot's station will hold the steersman of the vessel, on keeping the light, under the state of the Island, when a definite notice will be issued.

By order of the Marine Board.

Chas. B. Greenlaw, Secretary.

Fort William, (Calcutta, the 20th Oct. 1836.)
WASHINGTON THE BRAVE.

The war whoop thro' the forest rings
And strikes the startled deer,
And bounding o'er the mighty deep,
Brittainia's sons appear,—
But who is he of that port?
Who draws the shining gibe
The lightning's flash is in his eye—
'Tis Washington the brave!

Beside him Justice trims her scale,
And Freedom's songs arise,
Fresh laurels bloom upon his brow,
And Fame before him flies,
Oh mighty chief, around thy head
Shall Victory's banner wave,
And future millions bless the name
Of Washington the brave—

In silent sadness weeping lay,
Columbias daughters low,
Their tresses bound with mantle gray,
Their cheeks were pale with woe.
Oh! mighty heaven protect they cried,
All those we cannot leave,
Their prayers were heard,—and all rejoin,
In Washington the brave.—

From foreign climes, another chief,
To aid us in our strife,
His person risked, his fortune spent,
And left his home—his wife;
His generous soul with ardour glow'd
On our Liberty's hope,
And good Lafayette's name will live,
With Washington the brave.—

LINES

On the death of Bowes who was Lieutenant Gen. Waight.

Weep not for him whose fell the tomb,
In life's happy morning hast hid from your eyes,
In sin he threw a blight o'er the spirit's bright bloom,
On earth he professed that was born for the skies.

Death shad the air, fantastic sorrow had stained it,
'Twas frozen in all the pure light of its course,
And last sleeps till the sunshine of Heaven has unmanned it.
To water the Eden where first was its source.

Mourn, mourn not for him, nor longer bewail,
Your youngest and loveliest, lost to you now,
In life's early laurel he had time to grow pale,
O'er the wrinkles of sorrow were seen on his brow.

Old years was his moment, rise spirits, for flying
From this gloomy world, while its gloom was known
And the wild accents he hoped so sweetly in dying,
Were sealed in Heaven by lips like his own.

Weep not for him! in his spring time he flew
To the land where the wings of the soul are unfurled;
And now, this a star, beyond our earth's cold shroud,
Lauderbraely down on the sleep of this world.

WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY MARCH 31, 1836.

To Correspondents.—We have another communication from Subaltern himself, and not wishing to continue the discussion farther, we have delivered it to the gentleman authorised to receive the previous one.

"Decatur"—"Waist Belts"—"and "E."—shall appear next week. "Tompson," and "J. S." are in type.

SEMINOLE CAMPAIGN.

By the southern mail of Tuesday evening, advices were received from the seat of war. The following letter from an officer of the Army to another officer in this city, is as authentic and full as any account that we have seen.

"Garey's Ferry, Black Creek,
16th March, 1836.

"Major Lear, 4th Infantry, arrived here last evening from Fort Drum, on his way to Baton Rouge. He accompanied Major Gen. Gaines from Tampa to Fort King, and returned with him to Withlacoochee. He gave me the following information. Gen. Gaines approached the Withlacoochee on the afternoon of the 27th ult.; soon after his arrival, the Indians, perceiving that he did not attempt to cross the river, opened a fire from the opposite bank, which they kept up during the night. The next morning, about 8 o'clock, every thing being as still as death on the opposite bank, a field piece was fired from the little entrenched camp that the troops had thrown up, (by way of inviting Osceola to the combat,) and immediately a thousand yells were uttered on all sides, the Indians having crossed the river and surrounded the entrenchment, at least three faces of it—the fourth resting on the river, which is some forty or fifty yards broad. The firing continued for eight days, not to speak of a lively 'sprinkling' by night. The besieging party, consisting of about 200 warriors, was regularly relieved, night and day, and the firing was particularly lively when the drums beat for guard-mounting within the entrenchment. It was supposed a thousand warriors had crossed the river to attack the camp, and judging by the firing and yells, a large number remained on the other side.

"Lieu. Izard was wounded in the head on the second day, and died on the 8th inst. Only four men were killed, and about fifty wounded, during the eight days fighting.

"The Indians, finding that they were gaining nothing by the siege, and doubtless aware of the approach of Gen. Clinch, sent a negro to learn if a flag would be respected. Being so informed, Osceola, with his body guard of some two hundred, approached the camp to meet those sent out by Gen. Gaines. He said he would fight no more; he was tired of fighting; but he was unwilling to leave Florida; he wished to have the country south of the Withlacoochee! This, of course, was refused. However, articles of agreement were drawn up, and nearly all of them had been read and assented to, by the Indians or Osceola, when the advance guard of Gen. Clinch unexpectedly approached, and fired (before they could be warned) upon the Indians. The Indians beat themselves against the hammocks as quickly as they could; and did not return the fire. This, of course, broke up the conference."
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"Gen. Gaines waited several days to hear from the Indians; but nothing further was done. The troops returned to Fort Drane for subsistence, having eaten horse flesh for some days. Gen. Gaines has left for New Orleans, via Tallahassee. Gen. Scott is in command at Fort Drane, and is to be on the bank of the Withlacoochee on the 25th inst., where are to be Oseola and the main body of the Indians, for peace or for war;"

"Since Gen. Scott's arrival at Fort Drane, an express has been sent to the services of 500 Creek Indians, that have volunteered their services. This shows that little confidence is reposed in Oseola's professions of peace."

Major Kirby, with two companies of U. S. Troops, arrived at Williams (14 miles below Camp McCrae) on the 8th inst. in the steamboat Dolphin.

THE NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.--The communication of "Hindman," in this day's paper, concludes the series of articles in defence of the new system of Infantry Tactics, and in reply to "Clairfait," and other writers.

As Clairfait has been particularly alluded to by Hindman, it will naturally be expected that he should in turn have something to say for himself; but if ouranimises are correct, (and we have nothing but surmise to guide us in the case,) the author of Clairfait is no longer among the living.

If we should be, in error, however, Clairfait will in due time answer for himself.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Lieutenant Thomas Paine, to be Master Commandant, and take rank from 3d March, 1835, next after E. B. Babbitt.

Captain John B. Nicolson, of the U. S. Navy, has presented to the corporation of Richmond, his native city, portraits of Columbus and Americus Vespucius, copied from original paintings at Naples.

THE LATE BREVET MAJOR N. CLARKE.

At a meeting of the officers of the United States Army stationed at Fort Howard, and convened at that post on the 27th of February, 1836, in consequence of the death of their highly esteemed and meritorious officer, the late Brevet Major Nathan Clarke, of the 5th Infantry, Brevet Brigadier General G. M. Brooke was called to the chair, and 2d Lieutenant I. Lynde appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Chairman appoint a Committee to prepare Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting.

The following members were appointed the Committee:

Surgeon R. S. Satterlee, U. S. A.
Capt. Martin Scott, 5th Infantry,
1st Lieutenant William Alexander, 5th Infantry, and
2d Lieutenant William Chapman, 5th Infantry.

The Committee presented the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this meeting sincerely lament the recent and lamentable event, and heartily associate with the officers and Brevet Major N. Clarke, of the 5th regiment of U. S. Infantry, in all the unutterable relations of husbandly father, and friend, and to his unsullied character as a gentleman and soldier, we cherish the highest respects for his memory.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our warmest feelings of sympathy, in the state of bereavement, in which they are placed by this affecting event.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of this meeting will, and that they recommend to the officers of the 5th Infantry and those whose bade is loom- ing for thirty days.

Resolved, That the General Commanding be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the afflicted mother and Major Clarke; also, to the Secretary of this meeting this one, for publication in the Army and Navy Chronicle.

GEO. M. BROOKE, Br. Brigadier General.
R. S. SATTERLEE, Surgeon, U. S. A.
M. SCOTT, Capt. 5th Regt. Inf.
W. ALEXANDER, 1st Lieut. 5th Regt. Inf.
S. CLAIR DENNY, 1st Lieut. 5th Regt. Inf.
R. E. CLARY, 2d Lieut. 5th Regt. Inf.
R. E. CLARY, 2d Lieut. 5th Regt. Inf.
C. C. SIBLEY, 2d Lieut. 5th Regt. Inf.
C. C. DAVEISS, 2d Lieut. 5th Regt. Inf.
W. CHAPLIN, 2d Lieut. & Asst. 5th Regt. Inf.
B. B. MARCY, 2d Lieut. 5th Regt. Inf.
W. M. D. MCKISSACK, 2d Lieut. 5th Regt. Inf.
R. A. WAINWRIGHT, 2d Lieut. 5th Regt. Inf.
I. LYNDEN, 2d Lieut. 5th Regt. Inf.


At a meeting of the officers stationed at Fort Wimpawanca, convened in consequence of the death of Brevet Major Clarke, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply lament and deplore the loss of one of our most esteemed and officer, Brevet Major N. Clarke.

Resolved, That we do mourn, sincerely sympathize with his distinguished family in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in his death society has lost one of its best and most esteemed friends, his brother officers one of their warmest friends, and the service a valuable and efficient officer.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be handed to his bereaved widow, and that the same be furnished to the Editors of the Army and Navy Chronicle, and to N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

J. GREEN, Major 5th Inf. Commanding Post.
R. FOOT, Surgeon U. S. A.
G. LOW, Capt. 5th Inf.
A. JOHNSTON, Lieut. 5th Inf.
A. S. HOE, Lieut. 5th Inf.
E. M. LACY, Lieut. 5th Inf.
J. T. COLLINSWORTH, Lieut. 5th Inf.
M. VAN CLEVE, Lieut. 5th Inf.
J. H. WHIPPLE, Lieut. 5th Inf.

At a meeting of the undersigned, officers of the United States army, convened at Fort Denorts, Ill., on the 2d of March, 1836, Brevet Maj. D. Wilcox, 6th Infantry, was called to the chair, and Brevet 2d Lt. A. H. Tappan appointed Secretary; whereupon the following named gentlemen were appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting on the melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain and Brevet Major Clarke, 6th Infantry U. S. Army:


The following resolutions having been reported by the Committee, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Brevet Major Clarke, 6th Infantry U. S. Army, we condeol with the widow and family in their distressing and irreparable bereavement, and that we heartily sympathize with the gallant soldier and faithful servant, the public service has lost.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be communicated to the widow of the late Brevet Major Clarke, and that a copy be furnished to the Head. Quarterly of the Army and Navy Chronicle, and one for publication in the Army and Navy Chronicle.

D. WILCOX, Brevet Major 5th Infantry.
J. B. F. RUSSELL, Capt. 5th Infantry.
J. HUNTER, Capt. 6th Infantry.
L. STOWE, Capt. 6th Infantry.
R. W. ALEXANDER, 2d Lt. 6th Infantry and Sec.
ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.
Mr. 24—Lt. J. J. Abercombie, 1st Inf. Fuller’s.
Major H. W. Tichenor, Engrs. Mrs. M’aulde’s
Lt. J. F. Dine, do, Mrs. Pittman’s

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.

No. VII.

I shall now advert to several miscellaneous objections to this work which have not been met by the Reviewer, or the Elements, thereon, and then discuss the subject of commands.

In some cases (say Clairfait) important fundamental exercises are omitted which are subsequently referred to as though they had been learned.” A. and J. Garnett, No. 12.

No specific objections is given. The bold assertion is made, that the system is defective, not to catch the ignorant but the idle; for, among the latter who have read this “same learned Theban,” even with the Tactics at hand, probably not one will ever take the trouble to detect, much less expose the gross misrepresentation.

The speech of the Reviewer, it may, perhaps, be paraphrased, in paragraph No 739, in which a half-face is directed; and he may then allege that this movement has not been previously made a specific head of instruction. True; because the greater including the first, when revolts had once been taught to face forty-five degrees of the circle, as in No. 109, no particular instruction was needed to enable them to face twenty-two and a half—every movement of the feet, in the two cases, being the same. No. 739, then, can furnish no refuge to the critic, and, in another reason: this paragraph makes no allusion to any other.

The explanation given above shows why the half-face is considered as a specific head of instruction either in the old or the new French books, or in ours of 1816. It was a useless interpolation upon the system of 1825 from the British Tactics, and, made, as I believe, on the motion of General Scott.

Precisely the same remark is applicable to the balance step, the side step, and the step short; and these omissions again cannot furnish the critic no subterfuge, for neither step is any where “referred to” in the Tactics of 1825.

The omission to insert in the School of the Soldier, the mention of “l’armes port,” or port arms, although it is appended for returning soldiers, is another capital of Clairfait.

The history of this exercise is the same with that of half-face, balance step, &c.

In our book of 1825, it is prescribed, No. 466, that “when a battalion or line is to charge bayonet, the whole are, in the first instance, to port arms, and advance at a firm, quick pace [that is, at the rate of two steps in every movement]; but in the next perfect order,” &c. What! perfect order, marching at that rate, and each man with both arms—pistol in front? I can imagine nothing but rolling, plunging, and closing upon the center; for, if we have not, to take one elbow out of the ranks, in order to support arms, diminishes the breadth of each in the other man’s shot, so that, when one is used out at g’s, port, must double, that diminution in other words, the face of a battalion of 600 file would be diminished about seventy per cent. Consequently, on coming to a halt, to a carry, or a charge, the battalion would be additional fast to open out from the centre thirty-five per cent., which would be all right, &c. What a mortal disadvantage this would be, and hence arms port has been banished from the body of our new Tactics to its apposite, and there limited to the fifteenth of December.

The same critic speaks of the three-rank formation where the whole body of the one line is to be charged, of which the first is sacrifice. A squad, on the march, &c. What, for instance, 1800? the first had to be sacrificed, and why not the second ranks also? Besides, what calculations and movements, it is true, details for three ranks are first given, followed by all that is peculiar to the other depth; but this course is evidently adopted as a mere labor-saving contrivance—because the greater including the less, but few additional words were needed to give the little that was particular to the smaller depth.

Two ranks then, with the single exception of some of the squares against cavalry, are as much the basis of the system as three; and this (in his third number) is admitted by Clairfait; for he complains of the book as “a System of two distinct bases!” But then, let it be remarked, that the whole force of this critic’s condemnation, in the first instance, rests on having believed that the book has a theoretical basis. This may be thought a display of ambidexterity clever enough; but what shall we say of its morality?

In the Military and Naval Magazine for October 1885, there is a very sensible article (a translation) from the Spectateur Militaire, by Captain Pibusseau, in favor of two ranks to the entire battalion. He speaks with great gravity, and the book has a very practical basis. This may be thought a display of ambidexterity clever enough; but what shall we say of its morality?

In future, each of our battalions, in the red or blue colors, shall have but one color bearer. The critic is emphatically condemned—because, with two, if a color be taken, there would still be one left to the battalion. But after this “innovation,” made by the enemy, what would become (to continue the quotation from Clairfait’s) of “the fine arrangement” of passing a sergeant between two columns? Truly, if the critic cannot better defend the eagle and stars of his country than he reasons, it would be utterly unsafe to put him at the head of a battalion even with a single stand. No doubt it would be a similar distrust that the British battalions in Canada, in 1814, never took with them a color into battle, whilst the American banner proudly waved in every breeze and in every field.

The color-bearer has no more difficulty in marching in line, according to the new book, than the centre sergeant had under the old. In both cases, the liability to stumble, to alter the pace, and to deviate from the direction, is about the same; for, in windy weather, the color being furled and cased, and its lance supported by a leather strop at the hip, it is as easily borne as a musket.

On the other hand, it is highly important that the centre individual, who is advanced to give the step and direction to the whole battalion, should be conspicuously marked—at least by the lance, though the color be furled; and this object is attained by the French books and ours of 1836.

The swaremness of two colors, per battalion, may be thus historically deduced:—Before the war of 1812, as each of our regiments, though of but ten companies, composed of two half-battalions, formed the government, there were two national and one regimental, to every regiment, in order that each battalion might have one. When, afterwards, the ten companies came to be considered as a single battalion, and each being actually in possession of a pair of colors, a difficulty arose as to the manner of their disposition; and every body considered it advisable to use both. Under the French system of tactics, this was not a matter to be easily arranged. General Scott, in 1814, devised the expedient of placing a sergeant between the two colors, and of charging the sergeant with giving the step and direction. Hence the provisions on this subject in our books of 1814 and 1826.
to the fiction very mentioned in that paragraph. It may be observed, first, that the paragraph is literally translated from the French, and secondly, that it is exactly what was required in that place. But as this adder-critic, as we have before seen, deems all, but playing, incompatible with a state of peace—farther to amuse him— for this sport to have the engine hoot with his own petulance—vexed will he hearken to the exclamations of Constance in King John: "No peace! peace is to me a war!"

We have, from the same source, a complaint against the singularly odd words, scattered throughout the system. This literary censure is echoed by several other writers. Perhaps it is hazarded by the principal or his followers. Guided by what has been picked up in conversation, I will endeavour to give a list of those supposed neologisms.

Abrasett, averb. Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.—Johnson.

This word is objected to as purely nautical. Yet York, himself, mortally wounded, says to a dying friend:

Tarry, dear cousin Suffolk! My soul shall thine keep company to heaven;
Tarry, sweet soul, for mine; then fly abastre. 

Henry V. 4. 3 Sc. 1.

This is much used in the Tactics in the sense here given. The lieutenants and major are charged with the supervision of the guides. The latter, according to the general rule, No. 1161, endeavor, of themselves, to find their exact positions. The field officer does not unnecessarily interfere; and when he sees a guide in the true position, he may assist him, by calling out—steady, stand, &c. or the guide feels assured that he is right, from the silence of the field officer who is overlooking him.

The use of abastre and to assure, not only gives accuracy to the details of the new Tactics, but has saved a word and emphasis and repetition.

Headmost, adjectival, is also much used in the book, and like abastre has been ignorantly objected to as wholly a marine term.

And when the Brig of Turk was won,

The headmost horseman rode alone.

Line of the Lake.

Kerchief, n. s. is once used (without the prefix hand, pocket, or neck) in the suggested signals for light-infantry. And so it is written in the affecting episode of Eliza, overlooking the battle of Minden, and anxious for the fate of her husband:

Part by hand the one lipping her boy she led;
And one fair girl, amid the loud alarm,
Slept on her kerchief; creased by her arm.

Botanic Garden, Part II.

Parallelly, adverb. To the adjective parallel, there is no adverb given in Johnson or Walker, and hence the use of parallelly in the Tactics is much ridiculed. Yet this adverb was legitimate before the time of Johnson, and is still in good use. It is found in Todd's additions, in Webster, and also in the great Dictionary by Richardson, now in a course of publication in London and New York.

And (symmetry) is plants consist in chafing, and branches parallelly answering one another.—Sta. T. Moore.

The boay. matter of the toth consists of a number of layers which are disposed parallelly.—Outline of Anatomy.

The foregoing words then are not to be charged against the new Tactics as neologisms. The case which follows is, however, of that character.

To play, v. a. (playing, played, played.) This verb is not to be found in any English Dictionary of the popular tongue, but it is in both French and English military dictionaries, and simply means the remise of—

To deploy, v. a. To display; to unfold; to spread out.—Todd's Johnson.

This verb is not in Johnson or Walker, but it is in Webster; Richardson, and our Tactics of 1825.

To play then, means, to bend; to fold; to close.

Both to deploy and to display are used in the book of 1825; and in the Tactics of 1825, deploy, perhaps, would have been exclusively employed, but that: there was no corresponding word to denote the bringing of the forelimbs of the horse by playing. For we cannot say play a line, when we wish it to form column, although we might say display as applicable to passing from column into line. Now to play and do play express these opposite movements, and are natural contrasts to each other. Hence play seems to have been generally used for this service; and to keep the necessity of some. such definite term to distinguish the action of folding, from that of breaking a line into column, (another technic) see new Tactics Nos. 1289—9; Pages 188—4 (Vol. 2); Nos. 2184—17.

According to. Julius Cæsar,—who was very precise in the use of the words as these of "blows"—chasselled in his treatise on strategy, "to avoid every unusual word as a rock;" and Dean Swift, in the Tuller, (No. 530) designates the right to "the traders in history, politics, and belles lettres" some such words as: "preliminariæ, paralias, circumvolution, battalia etc." If he adds—whence they are, if they attack us too frequently in our Cole-Ronson, we shall certainly put them to flight, and cut off their rear. But the Dean—admirer—Cæsar would have allowed the exception—admits the right of coinage in these who handle particular sciences, as divinity, law, physics and the like. Horace is clear in his warrant to that effect:

Si forte necesse est
Indicia monstrare recensitum abdita rerum.

If you write of things strate or new,
Some of your own invention may be used,
So the saldian and discreetly done.—Ronson.

In the book of 1825 both deploy and display are used for the same object, as we shall presently see.

The prepositions of our language have always been very distinctively employed, and several of them are necessarily used in a technical sense in every System of Tactics. Thus we have to form line to and on a flank, to denote two movements quite unlike each other, and which could not well be otherwise designated. These prepositions, however, being employed in the same sense in our books of 1755, 1756, 1763, and several of them in particular defence in this place; but the last book has by the head and on the head (or rear) of the column to denote the different modes of taking distances in columns; and by the front, and by the flank, to denote two different directions of march. By and on, in these latter cases, have been objected to as gallicisms.

By. In the same direction with.—Johnson.

They are also straited and furrowed by the length.—Gray.

Accordingly, to open out a column, by the head, is to extend it by a movement, in the same direction with the head, and to march by the front, or by the flank, is to march in the same direction with the front or the flank. Indeed, on reflection, by the front and by the flank, are to be understood, in book of 1825, 23 and 35, that they require a particular defence in this place; but the last book has by the head and on the head (or rear) of the column to denote the different modes of taking distances in columns; and by the front, and by the flank, to denote two different directions of march. By and on, in these latter cases, have been objected to as gallicisms.

But it is time to pass from phrases, to commands, in
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which "are things" and in respect to which ignorance and miscalculations have been most clamorous.

2. Words of command are introduced in one part, to which we add at the conclusion of the coupled analogy, where each analogy offers a parallelism of means of such intricate length that, &c. "Clarifiés, No. 1.

1. In the first an allusion is given is in the critic's critical number, in which he says: "We have already determined upon the assiduously, to the caution, or the right flank; and we may here add that this is only used in the Schools of the Soldiers, and the second sentence, all that is the difficulty is difficult to conceive its utility.

Here is an assertion in the face of that. See (School of the Gilt Nic) Nov. 1875—6, 1884, 1886, 1410; Instruction for Diplomates, passim, and numerous places in the British and the Line. The rule, in Titus IV. and V. is to be in the front, in the same direction, by the flank is always given as a caution; but, if, after marching, the march is to be diagonal, in order to enter the column, that caution is omitted, and such is likewise the habit of the old and the new French books.

The caution,—in the right flank, J. A. is suppressed, by right, to be used in the new American Tactics. Nothing more could more clearly show that these textbooks have learned nothing, and, therefore, have nothing to teach, and, as a matter of fact, what innovations may be made for this as odious caution is to be found in our book of 1875—Nov. 374, 1612, 1522, 1836, 1996, and many others.

In Nov. 1844—5, of the new Tactics, a company, for example, being in march by the front, it is made to face to the right or left several times in succession, so as to be marched in every direction—that is, with the original right or left flank leading, or the original front or rear rank leading, and, in every case, by these commands:

1. March, by the left (or right) flank; 2. March.

This was overlooked by the critic till he came to the only place where the principle is applied, (No. 1875) School of the Battalion, and here he enters a "solemn protest against so great a violation of common usage and common sense!"—Clariffs, No. 4.

Every body of troops has a front, a rear, a right and a left flank. These terms are not fixed or invariable; they are merely relative, and depend, in every case, upon the direction in which the troops are faced at the moment. Face a company, for example, to what was its right flank: its late right is now its left flank, its left flank now its right, and its front and rear, become its left and right flanks. (See No. 369.) Is there anything more consonant to "common usage and common sense?" But the principle is only laid down in the School of the Company as an element of instruction for future use in large bodies. Thus, with ten battalions, each is but a unit in respect to the army, as a company is a unit in respect to its battalion, and each battalion, when in close column, presents a parallelism of four sides or fronts of nearly the same dimensions. To each of these sides the battalion in column may be faced, as to a flank, and then marched as a single company. Hence the principle in question. See Evolutions of the Line, or Nov. 1844—5, &c.

The inordinate length of the commands. Commands may be too short as well as too long. If they do not fully indicate the movement to be executed, and do not contradictually distinguish that movement from every other, they fall under the first objection; if they contain words beyond that measure, they are too long. Again, as printed in the book, and as made in practice, there are many cases to the contrary. All such words, or the combining words, are, of course, to be omitted in delivery.

In every case there are cautionary commands to indicate the precise movement intended, and commands (or combinations) of execution. (Clariffs, 3, 2—5.)

1. March, short: the former. From necessity, of some length. Take the following issues (and there are but three others of equal length) in the School of the Battalion: 1. Close columns, by division; 2. On the right, in line, columns; 3. Battalion, right—face; 4. Quick—march. The French commands, for the same movement, are:—1. Colonoue se retir par division; 2. Sur la premiere division, la droite en tete, en colonne; 3. Bataillon—A DROITE; 4. Pas accélérées—marche. And in both books, the commands of caution, or explanation, are in italics, and terms of execution in capitals.

Here No. 1. gives warning that a close column (not one at half or full distance) is to be formed, and that the front, is to be of two companies, and not of one. No. 2. further indicates, that the movement is to be made on the first (it might be on any other) division, with the right, (not left) in front. and, into column, is added, further to impress upon the mind the nature of the action to be executed. No. 3. begins with battalion, to fix the attention, followed by right (not left) and face, the intermediate command of execution. The final word of execution then follows, preceded by quick, to denote the rate of march. The only word in the whole series that could be omitted is the article the in the second command; but what would be the value of this petty elision?

Now, let it be remembered, that the commands of a series are not spluttered out at a breath, like so many buck-shot from a pump, but are to be taken, according to the rule of the book, Nos. 82—5; that a pause is to be made at the end of the second command, because many things are to be done before the third is given; and here again another pause for a like purpose before the final word of execution. These pauses, for preparatory movements, render the repetition of the word squad, common, useless in the battalion necessary in the third command, in order to recall the attention to what follows; and it is to this repetition that the small critics, with the ignorance of spinsters, particularly object.

An indiscriminate mixture of different commands for similar evolutions, and of similar commands, for different evolutions.—Clariffs, No. 3.

I do not perceive any specification in support of this charge. None can be given; for it is absolutely without foundation.

We find the two commands in place—rest, and rest, by the former of which, the alignment is preserved by keeping the left heel in its place: and by the latter, an instant resting occurs, so far as is consistent with remaining in the position. We observe that the French commands on account of their too great similarity!—Ibid.

Yet this same critic, in his second number had objected to the word face, in the command front—face, as useless, although the word front, singly, is the command for bringing the eyes back to the front after dressing to the right or left! Now, without the addition of the word face, to distinguish the movement of the whole person, from the mere turning of the neck and eyes, much confusion would frequently happen. For the utility of the distinction between the two commands, see, among many other places, No. 1103.

We look in vain for that beautiful harmony, that admirable simplicity, [&c.] which constitute the chief excellence of the present system [of 1835].—Clariffs, No. 1.

Now I have pointed out in every number that I have written on this subject, errors, anomalies, and discrepancies, that system is in itself, unequal. In the old book, we have, page 198, these commands:—

1. Deploy on second grand division; 2. Column, outwards—face; 3. March; and at page 230, same System, we have, for a similar movement:—4. Deploy columns; 2. Battalions, outwards—face; 3. Quick—march.

These are four variations:—1. Deploy for &c.; 2. A grand division is given as the basis of the movement in one case, and not in the other; 3. Battalion is substituted (the preferable word) for column; 4. Quick march for march.
The command of guides cover in file, which occurs in paragraph 964, carries upon its fate both novelty and nonsense: since it is not only strange in itself, but destroys every thing like the usual meaning attached to the word file. Our army of to-day has always been the same, and if the man who composes a file, should not only be ranged one behind the other, but should also be immediately contiguous, and never be farther from each other than the position they would occupy within a camp.—Colliot, No. 2, pt. 2.

Confusing! and yet, as with ranks opened, four spaces apart! This truly is "both novelty and nonsense." And if men four spaces apart may be said to be in file, why not, although at the distance of ten, twenty, or forty? The word file literally means a thread, a line, and is figuratively applied to soldiers when they stand one behind the other, in a line. Contiguity, or touch, does not enter into the idea.

In our book of 1825, identically the same command (guides on the line) is given for two different purposes or cases; whereas, the Tactics of 1835 (following out the principle of not using the same command for dissimilar objects) has guides cover in file and guides on the line. See Nos. 984—8. And so the French book: Guides à ces chefs de file, and guides sur la ligne.

To our book of 1815, as also to that of 1825, there is a long table of errata attached, and in respect to the second, a circular was issued from the Adjutant General's Office directing the change of porri-arms to arms-port.—The circular of 1831 contains more than five material errors, a part, only, of which are silently corrected in the edition of the following year. Three errors may be pointed out in our new Tactics. These, no doubt, on the proper application, will be corrected by a circular from the Adjutant General's Office—with a view to the copies already distributed and in reserve, in which any further improvement, it will be easier for the publisher to make the corrections, as it is understood the work has been stereotyped.

The first of these errors is under the head of to stack arms; the second, in No. 1255, where company is printed for column; the third, in No. 3071, where "in front of the sixth," ought to read except the sixth. It is believed that neither of these errors is to be found in the impression of the work given by the printer to the House of Representatives.

HINDMAN.

THE NAVY.

"Perry" is a happy man in having so gallant a friend as "Candor" to step forward, and like a knight of old, extend his shield to cover the defenceless, draw his sword to protect the weak, and — then fight manfully on his own hook. But alas! the days of chivalry are gone, and it is possible that Perry and Candor, like Junius and Philo Junius, are one and the same person.

Candor appends this sentence to a quotation from your poor inexperienced correspondent:—He says, "Our officers behold the nations of the old world, bestowing high rank, honors and titles of nobility, and forsooth this plain democratic republic must do the same!" Candor would insinuate that I had written in favor of titles of nobility.

Oh sin! oh shame! that Candor should insinuate what it would blush to assert.

In fact I only wrote what occurred to me at the time, as proving the expediency of creating a higher grade in the navy, and said nothing about titles of nobility, which appeared to be most strongly advocated by Candor with admirals and honors. Though titles of nobility have been made unconstitutional, I cannot perceive that either of the others has been forbidden to our plain democratic republics. In granting swords and medals, our government has conferred the highest honors, and it is the rank of admiral which the navy desires. Is the title what will lead us to the simplicity and promptness of the French navy? The Constitution declares that "the President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States." Now I cannot imagine how a rank inferior to that of the commander-in-chief can be so high and mighty as to be unpopular, while that of the commodore-in-chief is republican. In other words, if the greater rank be democratic, it cannot be objected to the inferior, that its altitude is monarchical.

The battle of Salamis declares that the title of admiral was not incompatible with the welfare of the democratic states of ancient Greece, though the power conferred by the rank was much greater in former days than it is even given now.

Modern European republics have found it their interest to have the rank as well as title of admiral; and surely the young Hercules need not tremble, where the power is held as perfectly secure; he need not hesitate where they step boldly.

France, in her wildest days of liberty and equality, when she waged against titles "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," never thought of abolishing the rank of admiral; and for my life I cannot imagine why our government should be less democratic than her kaiser or bootswain's mate; all three are equally used in monarchies and republics.

I should not have used so many words in attempting to prove what appears so plain, but I see not in its annals and heard it asserted, that in the very form of our government, there is something inconsistent with the title of admiral:

Candor says that a case of co-operation, such as I had supposed, could "never happen"; "that the policy of our government is and always has been to keep out of alliances with foreign powers, and especially with those of the old world; but should circumstances ever occur which make such co-operation essential, it would be as well preserved with one grade of officers as another.

Candor has forgotten how earnestly we sought an alliance with France during the revolution; and he who has forgotten our past policy, can scarcely predict what it may be in the future.

It is impossible to say when circumstances beyond our control may again render that desirable, which in a former war was found highly advantageous.

During the revolution, the commander of the French forces obeyed the orders of Gen. Washington; thus the deplorable co-operation was secured between the two armies, and thus was the end for which the war was undertaken; so gloriously attained.

But how lamentably different was the conduct of the French fleet, from that of their land brethren. The French Admiral was lukewarm; sometimes ignorant, rant of the measures proper to be pursued; and when there was but one side to the coin.

Had we possessed admirals then, to assume at sea, the position which the father of his country held on land, the wrongs of our country would have been avenged; our government would have communicated knowledge, and the bravery which shone so brightly in our captians, would have ensured success to our admirals. The French fleet, directed by an American Admiral, would have co-operated zealously with our army, or by itself have snatched the trident from British hands. We had captains then in our navy as we have now; but the French Admiral would have laughed to scorn the presence of an American captain to command his force, and had he been commander in chief.

It may be pretended that it was the smallness of our navy, not the deficiency of rank, which the French despised; but do we not find that Washington's rank was equally obeyed, whether he was advancing on the British army, or hurrying to retreat; whether his troops were few or many; whether patriotism had swelled his numbers, or calamity had thinned them?"

Had the general officers of the American army been killed, would the French Count have allowed an American colonel to command his forces; or would he have taken the direction of affairs in his own hands, until Congress had appointed some general, in chief? Absolutely not! And even if a rank had been given to our admiral, it would not have incited us to the thought that in a future war such a rank would be a temptation to the British, who were also prepared for the same kind of a contest. The command was given him in the name of judging the future but by the past.

Candor admits that our commodores perform the duty of admirals. To perform the duty, they must have the power, and the power must be different in rank; why not grant it?
The qualification required for judges and admirals are not quite as might at first be supposed. Wisdom is the chief requisite of either, and the mind that is sufficiently vigorous to master the subtleties of the law, can scarcely be too weak to administer the plainer duties of an admiral.

Bodily vigor is less necessary for an admiral than a landsman would imagine; his duty consists in commanding efforts to other departments of the service, and not in the field. He is, however, to keep his mind sharp, and ready to act on hisIGINATION when called upon, if necessity requires it.

Admirals would be superseded when they were unable to perform efficiently what they had been selected to accomplish.

Captains were sufficient to command our ships in the revolutionary war, but now we require admirals for our line of battle ships. Captains can very well fight a frigate, but let us have admirals to direct our fleets. To do its best of my recollection, with the exception of the United States, the experience of every nation which has participated in the war, has shown the necessity of having an officer in command whose duties are to direct its movements; and, "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience."

Our navy has now said, give us admirals; if they be not granted, the service will have reason to exclaim, in the words of the poet,

"I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness, And from that fullness of my glory, I haste now to my setting."

When I consider the importance of a higher grade in the navy, I must confess that I am totally unable to place it in the strongest light.

The trial by battle has been abolished, and should Congress make my enemies false, my deductions erroneous, or my arguments weak, he will only prove that a strong cause may have a weak champion; he will only get the better of one who really is.

PROCEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1838.

In the Senate, the bill for the employment of Mr. Bell was mentioned as a matter of importance. The Senate referred it to the Committee on Military Affairs, and requested its report on the resolution of the subject of a survey of the United States.

In the House, the bill for the appointment of Mr. Bell as the head of the naval service was referred to the Committee on the Navy.

The House of Representatives met, and the resolution for the appointment of Mr. Bell as the head of the naval service was referred to the Committee on the Navy.

The Naval Service Bill.

On motion of Mr. Camble, the House, pursuant to the special order of the 16th January, then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill, and a Committee for the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. Bell, to take up, and consider a resolution hereof offered by him, for the appointment of a select committee to examine and report the situation of the West Point Academy.

Objection being made, Mr. Hawes moved to suspend the rule for that day, in order to dispose of his resolution, which was negatived.

NAVAL SERVICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. Camble, the House, pursuant to the special order of the 16th January, then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill, and a Committee for the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. Bell to strike out the following item from the bill:

"For improvements and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, sixty-seven thousand dollars."

Mr. B. having withdrawn his previous motion, to reduce the said item one-half, and substituted the following:

Mr. Bell, who was entitled to the floor, rose and addressed the House at length but without concluding, gave way to Mr. B. on the motion of Mr. B., was referred to the Committee of the Whole and reported progress; and then, on motion of Mr. W., the House adjourned.

The Chair laid before the House, the report of the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Topographical Bureau, of the survey of a railroad from Pensacola to Columbus, Georgia, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hawes made an ineffectual effort to take up and consider the resolution in relation to the West Point Academy.

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 18.

Mr. Hawes made a motion to take up and consider the resolution in relation to the West Point Academy.

Mr. Hawes, after the Committee of the Whole, transmitted the following resolution; which, by consent, was considered and agreed to:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to lay before Congress, in a separate act, the report of the Survey of the railroad from Pensacola to Columbus, Georgia, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed."

On motion of Mr. Camble, the House adjourned.
MARIEEBS.


DEATHS.

At Fort Winnebago, M. T., on the 15th inst., Breve Major NATHAN CLARK, of the 6th regiment U. S. Infantry.


In Philadelphia, on the 23d inst. WILLIAM MCMURTRY, Esq. Purser U. S. navy, aged 42.

On the 1st inst, at 12 o'clock at night, at his residence The Village, near Georgetown, D. C., after a short illness, JOHN ADLUM, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

Major Adlum was a soldier of the Revolution, a Major in the Provisional Army, during the administration of the late Adams, and afterwards in the Brigade General in the Militia of Pennsylvania, of which State he was a native. An intimate knowledge of the deceased, for about thirty and forty years, enables the writer to declare that, in his opinion, he was one of the best and kindest men that was behind his time. A widow and two amiable daughters remain to lament the loss of the best of husbands, and the most kind and affectionate of parents.

W. At Greensville, N. Y., on the 31st instant, of dropsy is the heart, AARON HALL, Esq. in his 77th year. Having served, while very young, under the immediate command of Washington, in the acquisition of our independence, he has lived for more than half a century to enjoy the blessings of peace, and to be a father of a happy family, the fruits of his labors, and a monument of the virtue and patriotism of the yeasomen of a by-gone age.

ARMY.

March 29—Lieut. D. P. Whiting, 7th Infy. relieved from temporary duty in the Ordnance department, and ordered to temporary duty on Recruiting service, at Newport, Ky.; March 31—Lieut. N. J. Eaton, 6th Infy. relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Com. Gen. of Subsistence, and ordered to St. Louis, Mo., for duty in the Subsistence Department.

A detachment of 45 recruits left the depot at Newport, under charge of Major A. R. Thompson, for the 6th Infantry. At Louisville he was joined by Capt. J. Rogers, of the 6th Infantry, with a few recruits, on their way to join their regiment.

A detachment of 45 remains left the same depot on the 21st inst. under charge of Lieut. T. Cuts, for Boston Rouge.

NAVY.

List of Officers ordered to the Schooner Grampus.

Charles Brooman, Lieutenant Commanding.
Lieutenants, John Cassin, Joseph Stalling, Neil B. Howson, Frederick Chastain, John W. Cowan.
Passed Assistant Surgeon, Geo. W. Evans.
Wm. Seager, Acting Gunner.
Passed Asst. Surgeon S. Sharp, relieved from duty at the Hospital, New York; and Assistant Surgeon, M. Delaney ordered to supply his place.

Captain Benjamin ASH, Secretary of War, ordered to take passage in the Schooner Grampus, for duty at the illegible Constellation, vice Asst. Surgeon W. W. Delaney.

Said John Adams, at Tottawa 8th Feb. for Kingston, all well.

A draft of U. S. sailors sailed from Baltimore on Monday, 21st inst. for New York, in the schooner Helen, under charge of Mr. Clinton and Mr. McNamee of the Navy.
REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

STONY POINT.

The scenery of the Hudson river bears nature's grandest impress. The land that formed an universe of worlds has thrown together along the banks of this noble stream, a weird medley of rocks and rapids. The Pallisades, as they are called, commence on the upper margin of the Hudson, just above the Weehaw or Weehawken, and extend about twelve miles up the river. They are bold, abrupt demonstrations of might and majesty, moulded by the waters whose power is not bounded by time or circumstance. Twenty cannons of a thousand pounds might cast their irresistible vengeance against this natural barrier, which frowns over the broad bright stream at an elevation of from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet, and the parapet would laugh in scorn at the power of battle.

After the Pallisades terminate, a country of hills and vales succeed, that at first is pleasing in its picturesqueness, and seems to promise a wilder development of nature's grandeur. But the ever present hankerings for the existence of the rocks and rapids, and the latter invested with dimples on the cheek of beauty. Occasionally, however, nature has projected into the stream one of her bold fronts, a miniature formation of the "hills of fear," which cast their sombre shadow over the landscape, and the sunrises and sunsets on the upper face of these projections is Stony Point. It stands out in bold relief from the rural scenery just below, and challenges the attention of the passenger who has been relieved from the sublimity of the basaltic rocks of the Pallisades to prepare for a wilder development of nature's crafstology. Here, and by more than one extent of Western prospect, are seen regulars, cow boys, Virginia horse, and continentals, Whigs and Tories, appeared and disappeared like the actors of a wild and bloody tragedy. On the left Stony Point is allied to associations of military achievements and unfading renown; while farther up, Arnold's treason, Andre's capture and unlikely although merited fate, twine round the memorable rocks of West Point.

Stony Point is about forty miles above New York; ten or fourteen below West Point. It is a rounded, grassy hill, of small extent, jutting into the stream and commanded, by a low point which is partially overflowed by tide water. It was fortified in the revolutionary war, and occupied by a small force, and might have been considered as a remote outpost to the strong fortress of West Point. It was captured by the British in the year 1779, and strongly repaired and garrisoned by the British soldiers, commanded by the brave Lient. Col. Johnson.

A few days before the 13th of July, in the same year, a tall commanding personage, mounted on a strong charger, was seen on the eminence above Stony Point. He had a gun in his hand, and appeared to study the dispositions of the forces with an intensity of interest. Johnson, who was returning the gaze of the horseman with his spyglass, turned to one of his staff and remarked that the apparition on the hill portended no good. Rumors were afloat in the encampments that the same tall figure had been observed on the hill of Stony Point the day before, like a horseman painted in the sky. A cow boy said that this figure was the启发 of Washington, and that it was never seen just before a battle or a thunderstorm. But these idle rumors were not believed by the camp, and when Washington, from observation made with his own eyes, was concerting a soldier's plan for its success.

On the night of the 16th of July, by the twining light of the stars that broke over and through the clouds, two columns of soldiers might have been seen under the bow of the eminence in the rear of the fort. They were stern men, the silent thoughtful men of New England. The eagle-eyed Wayne was at their head, and his heart beat like that of a lion. The regiments of Febiger and Meigs, with the youthful Major Hull's detachment at the right column; Butler's regiment, with the two companies of lately Major Mahone's left. The van of the right was formed of one hundred and sixty volunteers, at whose head stood the brave Fleury; one hundred volunteers under Stewart composed the van on the left; and still further advanced, the noblest post of all, stood two "forlorn hopes" of twenty men each—-one commanded by Lient. Gibbon, and the other by Lient. Knox. Wayne stepped from man to man through the vanguard—saw them take their flints from their pieces, and fix the death bayonet. At twenty minutes past eleven, the two columns moved to the bloody work. As they went to the left and to the right to make their attack on opposite sides.

The inhabitants on the eastern side of the river heard a sharp crashing as the forlorn hope of either side broke into the double row of abattis; the muskets of the sentinels flashedflashed in the darkness, and in a moment the fortress vomited out its fire. Then, down gloomy, still unwavering, columns moved on, and the two vanguards met in the centre of the works. The British made an instant surrender to avoid the extermination which awaited the deployment of the columns upon the encampments. Sixty-three British soldiers lay dead at their guns; five hundred and forty-three were made prisoners; and the spoils were two standards, two flags, fifteen pieces of ordnance, and other materials of war. Of the sons of New England, ninety-eight were killed or wounded. Of Lient. Gibbon's forlorn hope, seventeen were no more. Of Lient. Knox's about the same number were slain.

These spots, where the life-blood of the free has been poured out like water, where the traces of the revolutionary ditch and mound still remain, are altars sanctified to the bloody shriek of the lion, by a loud curse that will burst over those departed patriots. The bold bluff of Stony Point is classic ground. Hither, in future time, shall the post and the sentimental come to pay their tribute of affection and honor where—-"Our fathers kneel In prayer, and battled for a world."

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON!

The following interesting letter was communicated to the American Historical Society of Military and Naval events:-

Narrative of Daniel McCurdy, a private in Captain Fuller's Company of Minute Cales, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, taken from his verbal statement, September 26, 1845.

A SCENE OF THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY.

On the evening of the 18th of April, 1775, at ten o'clock, being at Charlestown, we received intelligence that 1400 of the regulars had landed at Leechmore's Point, about one mile and a half from Boston, and crossed the fields, without music, to the head of the Nottaway and Methuen [sic], where they were discovered. At the time we received the intelligence, they were supposed to be six miles on their route, and five miles from Lexington.

We had three companies of militia at Charlestown; the firsts under Captain Harris, a militia company
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Our Charleston boys seized seven hundred tools and nine pieces of cannon and the wagons, and before sundown transported them to Cambridge to the H. Q. of the American army.

For Poulson's American Daily Advertiser. SKETCH—FIRST TROOP.

For Poulson's American Daily Advertiser. SKETCH—FIRST TROOP. — Mr. Poulson: — The following just encomium on the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, was independently written by an ornamented and versatile pen, in the person of Capt. Morris, of Pennsylvania, at the late celebration of the birthday of Washington, by the Philo-American Society of Georgetown, D. C. — The document is necessary to an accurate sketch of the services of the Troop during the Revolutionary War, as not all received in the capital, where the Troop was stationed, or in the field. They composed themselves of the best patriots of the city, and, as the brief notice which follows, fell into the hands of a friend, who well remembers the merits of the Troop, and by whom they are forwarded to you for preservation, or publication.

Permit me here, my friends and fellow students, to pause for a moment, to pay a passing tribute of well-earned praise to a small band of Revolutionary Patriots of my native city, who were the associates friends and companions in arms of the illustrious Chief, in the perilous campaigns of 1776 and 1777 — whose valor and patriotism were faithfully, affectionately and individually attached to his person, as well as animated by his principles — who, during the whole progress of the war, merited and enjoyed his approbation, were discharged at its termination, and ever afterwards in peace retained, his friendship. The Troop, as late fallen into my hands, and my heart expands with the thought of resting some laurels on their tombs.

To: The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, under the command of Capt. Morris, having performed their duty, and discharged for the present. I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the City of Philadelphia, and the citizens of Pennsylvania, for the many essential services which they have bestowed upon the city and to the person of the Chief of the First Troop. They have been of the utmost value, and several times shown a spirit of bravery that will be remembered by us, and will ever be grateful for ever remembered by us.

Given, at my house, at Morristown, this 23rd January, 1777. GEO. WASHINGTON.
The Revolutionary War, the pure patriotism in which General Washington, survived Bod, ani mated its successors, until it was at last, which it is now, commanded, and is composed, in officers and men, of the same chivalric spirit of the fathers of families, and of the chosen sons of Philadelphia, St. Paul's, the brave, and the devoted defenders of their country, of the city of New York, and of her ladies, for in that city, may be pointed out, if not the first, in New York, and in the hands of the statesmen of Washington, which it is now, that the spirit with parent lustre among the ranks is the banner of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry.

In relation to the Army, in Senate,

MONDAY, March 28, 1826.

Mr. Baldwin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the military establishment of the United States, which was ordered and a second reading deferred.

TUESDAY, March 29.

The Secretary of War announced a communication from the War Department, relative to the Topographical Bureau, and a bill to increase the Topographical Bureau, and to the joint committee on the State of the Marine, which was referred to the joint committee on the State of the Marine.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the bill was ordered to be read a second time.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Mr. Baldwin presented the following resolution, which was read and referred to the committee on the State of the Marine:

That the Secretary of War be requested to lay before the Senate the report of the Topographical Bureau, and the State of the Marine.

Mr. Davis submitted the following resolution, which was read and referred to the committee on the State of the Marine:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to lay before the Senate the amount of money expended for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers, with a statement of the amount, and the amount paid by the last names of the officers on the Mississippi and Ohio, to the collector at New Orleans.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Davis presented the following resolution, which was read and referred to the committee on the State of the Marine:

That the Secretary of the War Department be requested to lay before the Senate the report of the Topographical Bureau, and the State of the Marine.

The resolution was agreed to.

The following bill was read:

A bill to provide for opening a canal from Pearl to Leavenworth on the right bank of the river Missouri, for the State of Missouri, to Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river. A bill making an appropriation for the purchase of lands to use in the army, navy, &c., an invention of the State of New York.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DREDGE DOCK AT PENSACOLA.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following report:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, instructed by resolution of the House to inquire into the expenditure of the Navy, in the construction of a dry dock in Pensacola, Florida, and of supplying the same with materials, and in the repair of Captain Chase, of the Engineer Department, so as to admit vessels of war of the largest class, for the purpose of comparing the dock at Pensacola with the dock at Gibraltar, and that the bar at the mouth of Pensacola bay, being an important naval depot, and as a moderate expense, to be dispensed with by Captain Dallas of the navy, and Captain Chase of the United States engineer officer, in the event of the Secretary of the Navy, communicated to the President of the Republic, by the President at the opening of the session of 1835, appears by these reports, that these vessels are not at the bar of Pensacola, and that the expense of making a dry dock is dispensed with by the President in the year 1835, and that the expense of making a dry dock is dispensed with by the President in the year 1835.

The expense is estimated by Captain Dallas at $146,600, and by Captain Chase at
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The expense of excavating six feet is estimated by Captain Chase to be, exclusive of the vessel itself, $31,600.

Add three feet, recommended by Captain Dallas, $40,845.

But Captain Dallas considers that Captain Chase has understated the cost of the vessel to be employed from two to four thousand dollars, and that the average is $3,000.

Add cost of superstructure to this, $125,035.

The whole expense would therefore be, $160,535.

But Captain Dallas also has his fears that an engine, of which the cost would not exceed $10,000, would not be of sufficient power; because the bar is so firm and compact that, in an attempt to examine it at the distance of four feet below the surface, the auger was twisted off, although the depth was an inch and a half in diameter. It would not, therefore, be prudent to estimate the expense at less than $150,000 or $160,000.

Captain Chase recommends the employment of two machines, and estimates the cost for the first year at $63,690.

But, as this estimate is too low, it is considered expedient by the committee to add 20 per cent., and they, therefore, recommend an appropriation of $76,000, on which, they trust, will be found sufficient to make the expenditure of at least that amount.

It is believed that vessels of a draught of water adapted to the depth of water on the bar, might be repaired with greater economy by the use of an inclined plane, or the railway, or of a hydraulic dock, both of which are in use in the operation in the merchant yards at New York. The cost of the former would be $77,682, according to the estimate of Colonel Baldwin, which may be found in the Executive Documents of the first session of the twenty-first Congress, volume 4, document No. 101. It was not deemed expedient by Mr. Branch, who was at that time Secretary of the Navy, to make the work to be executed, in consequence of the great difference in the expense attendant upon its construction. It is not considered, however, by the committee that difficulties which may be overcome, and a construction which may be completed for less than $80,000, ought to prevent the adoption of a more economical and less expensive method.

The cost of a hydraulic dock, according to the best information, would be $125,000. The Pea Island survey of war was taken upon a dock of this description at an unfavorable time, the weather being extremely cold, and the cost was $490. It would probably have cost twice as much, and the cost was $125,000. Several hundred vessels have been taken upon the Pea Island, and it is stated that this has been done without damage. The vessels are always more or less injured by straining.

The committee have therefore come to the determination of recommending the construction of a marine railway, or of a hydraulic dock, leaving it discretionary with the Executive to adopt whichever may be deemed most expedient, upon a more accurate and careful examination than it would be in the power of the committee to give; and for this purpose, as well as for attempting to remove the bar, they report a bill.

REPAIR AND EXTEND ARSENAL—CHARLESTON.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred a bill for repairing and strengthening into the establishment of establishing an arsenal of coast defense at the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, respectfully report:

That they have considered the same, and finding that the arsenal in Charleston is in a state essentially requiring repairs, they are of opinion that provision should be made to put it in proper order, in lieu of establishing an arsenal of construction. They are also of opinion that the existing establishment should be somewhat extended, and made a little more uniform. They belong to the United States, and that such workshops should be attached to it as may be necessary to keep the arms in order, and to construct gun carriages for some of the southern stations. Your Committee recommend to the Secretary of War, department, showing the necessity and propriety of this measure, and to accomplish the object recommended, that they ask leave respectfully to report by bill.

Letter from the Secretary of War to the Hon. H. L. Pinckney, upon the subject of establishing an arsenal of construction at Charleston, South Carolina.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 20, 1836.

Sr.:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the Colonel of Ordinance, in order your letter of the 21st ultimo, and to express my concurrence in the views therein presented.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. H. L. PINCKNEY,
House of Representatives.

ORDINANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 20, 1836.

Sr.—In reply to the inquiries contained in the letter of the Hon. H. L. Pinckney, dated 21st ultimo, referred to this office, I have the honor to state, that by the ordinances regulations, adopted by the President of the United States in the 1st of May, 1833, the cost of construction was limited to six, four of which are now established, viz: one at Fort Monroe, Virginia, one at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, one at Watervliet, New York, and one in the city.

As arsenals of construction are expensive, it is not thought expedient unnecessarily to increase them, and doubts are entertained whether, under existing circumstances, a third arsenal of Charleston is a proper location for an establishment. There is a depot for arms in Charleston belonging to the United States, which, however, is on too limited a scale. I would therefore respectfully recommend that an appropriation be asked for, either to add to this depot, or to provide such other site in the vicinity of the city as may be found, on examination, most expedient. An arsenal on a moderate scale ought to be provided there, and such workshops could be attached to it as might be necessary to repair and keep in order the arms, and to construct gun carriages for some of the southern stations. Mr. Pinckney's letter is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. BOMFORD,
Colonel of Ordinance.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

BILLS REPORTED.

IN SENATE—March 21, 1836.

Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

A BILL

To provide for an exploring expedition.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America, assembled, That an exploring expedition to the Pacific ocean shall be made, and the same is hereby, authorized and directed, and the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to prepare an expedition for that purpose, a vessel of war, and to purchase or provide such other spriger vessels as may be necessary and proper to rendezvous, and for all the expenses incident thereto, the sum of $20,000, and the sum of $20,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated, out of such money in the Treasury, otherwise appropriated.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

House of Representatives, February 16, 1836.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN THE MILITARY BUREAUX.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the memorial of Captain Thomas Hunt, and other officers of the army on duty in the military bureaux of the War Department, beg leave to present the following report:

"The allowance in reference to which the officers of the army on duty in the military bureaux have presented their complaint amounts to five dollars per diem, or five cents per dollar, on the 10th of August, 1815, by a regulation of the War Department, then under the administration of Mr. Calhoun, and which regulation is in the following words:

"Officers detailed to perform duties in the office of the Chief Engineer, Quartermaster General, Adjutant and Inspector General, or the Chief of the Ordnance, will be allowed, while performing such duties, at the rate of $2.50 per diem; in addition to their usual pay and emoluments.

"The Quarter Master General will allow officers so detailed, fuel and quarters, agreeably to their respective ranks.

And subsequently, the allowance was extended to other military bureaux, either by regulation or special decisions of the head of the War Department.

The Committee are disposed to continue the allowance until the passage of the act of March 2d, 1835, entitled "An act making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing certain obstructions to navigation of certain rivers," which provides for an appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, "the proceeds to which is as follows: "Provided, That no officer of the army shall receive any per cent., or additional pay, compensation, or description, on account of the disbursing any public money appropriated by law during the present session, for fortifications, construction of Arsenal, purchase of public supplies, other than money appropriated by law, or for any other service or duty whatever, unless authorized by law," in consequence of which the payment of the allowance was suspended, or, in other words, was rescinded.

It may be proper to state why a necessity has existed, and does exist, for the employment of officers of the army in the offices of the staff departments of the army. Those chiefs of staff departments of the army, are as commonly called, have great and important military and administrative duties to perform. The money accountability of their departments is very great, and they are required to keep its true state on the most precise and proper administration of their respective departments, so as to secure a strict and rigid responsibility, in reference to receipts, expenditures, statements, and all things else necessary for the proper administration of their respective departments. A perfect knowledge of details is indispensably necessary.

The military part of their duties is of so much importance, and of such public utility, that, with the extent of territory which the United States embrace, and the various and multifarious duties upon their time and attention, it is surprising to your committee that they are enabled to perform all that their positions seem to require of them. Another circumstance is well worthy of your attention, viz: The members of Congress, either individually or collectively, in their legislative capacity, request information from the War Department, or in order that, in many points, legislation, if necessary, can be directed to the Department of War, and the members of Congress are directed to report, in their respective sphere, to the head of the Department, and in so doing, much research, industry, labor, and talent, are requisite to afford us the information desired. It is most observable, that no information is furnished by them, but by us, we are answered promptly and satisfactorily, in all cases, so far as they have the means.

Your committee are satisfied of the absolute necessity of having additional officers in the military bureaux, and their assistants in the duties of their respective official positions; the only highest importance to the service, combine in it, a knowledge of the casual and occasional duties of officers in the bureaux, and to the movement of troops, and the transit of military supplies, this surveyor of the War Department, who is not only in the War Department, and the various and multifarious duties upon their time and attention, it is surprising to your committee that they are enabled to perform all that their positions seem to require of them. Another circumstance is well worthy of your attention, viz: The members of Congress, either individually or collectively, in their legislative capacity, request information from the War Department, or in order that, in many points, legislation, if necessary, can be directed to the Department of War, and the members of Congress are directed to report, in their respective sphere, to the head of the Department, and in so doing, much research, industry, labor, and talent, are requisite to afford us the information desired. It is most observable, that no information is furnished by them, but by us, we are answered promptly and satisfactorily, in all cases, so far as they have the means.

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ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

A BILL directing the Secretary of War to report immediately on the several measures of internal improvement which shall have been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that any and all such measures as may be recommended by the several States and the District of Columbia, should be immediately summarized and reported to Congress, within the first week of each session of Congress, is now before the Senate and House of Representatives. This is a list of several works of internal improvement, embracing those of roads, canals, rivers, and harbors, which have been conducted and are now in a state of operation in the several States of the United States during the year ending on the thirtieth day of September next preceding such session, and with the following information relating to each work, and the amount of the money already appropriated for the same, and the amount required to complete it. The amount that has been appropriated in each year by Congress for the several works in the progress of the same, the amount required to complete the same, and the amount spent on the several works, and the year in which the expenditure was made, with the compensation therefore; the amount of the unexpended appropriations on the thirtieth day of September, in each year, specifying the portion thereof remaining in the hands of agents; the estimated cost of completing such work, and of such extensions or variations of the same which may be recommended by the several States and the District of Columbia, and the amounts expected to be required; and the appropriation requested for the several succeeding years, together with other information respecting the history and progress of the work, shall be calculated in the several Congresses, and act most, understandingly upon the subject.

THE INDIAN WAR.

From the Savannah papers of the 24th we learn that, by steam packet from the St. John's, which arrived on the preceding evening, came passengers Col. TWIGG of the 4th regiment infantry, Maj. MOUNTFORD, of the 2d regiment artillery, and Major LEAR, of the 4th infantry, who were brought to New Orleans from the Louisiana frontier. These officers left Fort Drake on the 19th. Gen. SCOTT still there, with the forces under his command. The whole army was in fine health and spirits, in excellent discipline, and would be prepared to leave Fort Drake on or about the 29th for the banks of the Wyaluxcohee, Gen. Gaine's battalions, Col. J. R. L. N. (the General's), Gen. EUSTIS and Col. LINDSAY, with their immediate companions, were to unite. Gen. EUSTIS having moved on the 19th from Volusia, and Col. LINDSAY being on his way from Tampa.

If the Indians do not comply with the terms of the Treaty, it is Gen. Scott's intention to make them do so peaceably, if they will, or forcibly, if necessary. The Florida Indians, not in the field, are generally returning to their homes in the vicinity of Micinopoy and elsewhere, respecting which, as they have been assured, that the Indians will comply with their agreement with General Gaines.

Osceola, Juniper, Albei Hajo (Crazy Alligator) all Indians, with Abram (Principal Adviser of Micinopoy) and César, Indian negroes, were present at the interview on the part of the Indians; and the officers who, at the request of the former, went to meet them were Capt. Hitchcock, of the 1st regiment infantry, Capt. BOWES, of the 1st regiment artillery, Capt. Markes, of the Louisiana volunteers, and Adjutant Barlow, of the same regiment. The Indians have resigned all claims to the country east of the Mississippi.

In consequence of some misunderstanding between Col. Twiggs and the Commanding General respecting Brevet rank in the 2d regiment, Col. T. J. P. L. D. L. R. C. of the 2d regiment artillery, Col. T. J. P. L. D. L. R. C. of the 2d regiment infantry, and Adjutant Barlow, of the same regiment, the Indian himself, the former being near the camp, and the latter blew his whistle so distinctly that the General seemed to act accordingly.

The General deeply regrets the fall of Lient. J. F. Press, of the Dragoons, acting major, and in command of the advance guard, at the head of his corps, and, though mortally wounded, was able to return to camp.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

had the heroic unconcern of mind to order, "keep your positions, men, and lie close," 2d Lieut. Duncan, 2d Artillery, was slightly wounded. Capt. Saunders, commanding, friendly Indians, were severely wounded. Captain Armstrong, of the U. S. Transport Schooner Motto, was slightly wounded. The two last named officers were in the advance, where their services had been most useful during the march. This officer, and twenty-three N. C. officers, soldiers of other companies of the brigade, erinized their gallantry and bravery, by their good conduct, as well as by their honorable wounds. The General rejoiced that he never commanded a finer corps of men, and that he was allowed to do honor to any service.

The officers of the Medical Department merit the approval of the Government, for the attentive and skilful manner in which their duties were discharged.

 Killed—Lt. L. F. Izard, Dragoons.
 Sergt. F. Dunn, 2d Artillery.
 Pvt. C. Brooks, 2d Artillery.
 Pvt. H. Butler, do. do.

Wounded—Officers, non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates:

2d Artillery, 8
4th Infantry, 8
La. Volunteers, 30
Total wounded, 46

By command of Major General Gaines:


BATTLE OF THE OUTHIAÇOOCHÉ. — We have been reported to give an insertion to the following. Gen. Gaines' official report was published in the Georgia of the 1st ult.

Extract of Gen. Gaines' letter to Col. Mills, correcting the printed copy of his report.

"This little band, aided by Col. Warren, Lieut. Cave Mills, Major Cooper, Lieut. Yeoman, Capt. Phillips, and twenty-seven volunteers, however, met the attack of a strong enemy of nearly three times their number, strongly supported by the Spartan militiamen, and covered by a rapid advance of the forces with honor.

List of officers and men who were actually engaged, and who supported the regular troops at the battle of Outhiaçooche, December 31, 1835.

4th Regiment—Duvall and Nassau.


Regiment—Alabama and Mississippi.

Privates A. Money, James Bryant.

1st Brigade, 7th Regiment—Leon.

Privates, names not known: 1 Indian named Billy, 1 African, Georgia, March 19.

March 15—The steam boat "Oakland," arrived on Wednesday, freighted with provisions for the army, and other stores, in charge of Capt. Harding, of the U. S. army, who had been ordered to arrive and equip the regiment of mounted infantry, under command of Capt. Thomas, at Vernon. Captain Leake, on the 14th, had dispersed on the 14th, by order of the adjutant-general, Gov. Clay.

It is due to the brave volunteers who so gallantly offered their services to the country on this occasion that the failure of the companies that par-
WASHINGTON CITY:
THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

Strange as it may appear, although we are upon the spot where Congress holds its daily sessions, it is only during the past week that we have been able to procure a file of public documents.

We propose to republish those which are of sufficient interest and not too long: and shall present a short abstract of such as are of a private nature.

It is more as a work of record and reference on professional matters, than as a medium of news, that the proceedings of Congress are published in the Chronicle. The daily papers, and the numerous correspondents at Washington, will always anticipate a weekly publication in the news of the day.

EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.—A Board of Naval Officers has been ordered to assemble at Baltimore, on Monday the 16th day of May ensuing, for the examination of all midshipmen, whose warrant bear date prior to the 1st January, 1861.

This Board will be composed of Commodore James Biddle, as President; and Captains H. E. Ballard, J. S. Nicolson, A. Claxton, and L. Kearny, members.

The mathematical examiners are Professors E. C. Ward, and P. J. Rodrigues.

COAST SURVEY.—The direction of the Coast Survey has been transferred to the Treasury Department, to which it was in the first instance confided. It remains under the superintendence of Mr. Haste.

Lieut. T. R. Godfrey is under orders for duty on the survey, as commander of the U. S. Schooner Jersey, and the following Passed Midshipmen have been ordered to assist him—Alberto Griffith, Geo. N. Hawkins, Franklin Clinton, Geo. J. Wyche, Levin Handy, B. F. Sh Indust., John Rodgers, Octavius, Fairfax, John L. Ring, and Richard W. Meads.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.—The South Carolina Board of Survey held a meeting at Columbia on the 28th ult. The Commissioners, viz. Gen. Hayne, Chairman; Col. Blandile, Gen. Thos. S. Jones, Hon. P. Noble, Dr. Thos. Smith, and Chas. Edmondston, Esq. were all present. Col. James Gardine was unanimously appointed Chief Engineer, and is to be assisted by the following officers, ordered on this duty by the Secretary of War, viz.: Capt. W. G. Williams, Lieuts. T. F. Dryton, E. B. White, and J. G. Reed, of the U. S. Army, and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, a Civil Engineer, in the service of the Government; in addition to whom, the board will endeavor to secure the services of Col. Brisbane, Capt. Huger, and Lieut. Cockle, of the Army. The Commissioners, after making all necessary arrangements for the prosecution of the surveys, adjourned to assemble again at Fort Read, on the 20th June, there to meet their Engineers, and prepare a report for the Knoxville Convention on the ensuing 4th July. Prior to the adjournment, Col. Blandile laid before the Board, a valuable mass of information. The Chairman of the Board has written an address, inviting the people of South Carolina to appoint delegates to the Knoxville Convention.

Colonel Brisbane, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, and Lieut. Colcock has lately resigned his commission in the army.

A school has been established on board the U. S. Irisigate Constellation, for the instruction of a portion of the boys in reading and writing; it is called the Byran School, in compliment to the first lieutenant of that ship, under whose auspices the experiment was made. There are between twenty and thirty boys belonging to this school, which is under the direction of one of the sailors, as a schoolmaster, selected from the crew for his capacity and good conduct. These boys, who were unable to write when they went on board the Constellation, have been so successfully instructed by their sailor teacher, that they have been enabled, to write letters to their parents, a gratifying evidence of the care and attention bestowed upon them.

Such an example is worthy of imitation on board every vessel of war.

We are requested to state that officers of the Army and Navy, who visit Baltimore, will always find free admission at the Exchange News and Reading Room, on Gay street.

The following is a copy of the bill reported in the Senate on Monday, 28 March, for increasing the Army:

A BILL to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there shall be one regiment of artillery and two regiments of infantry; Provided, That it shall be competent for the President at any time to direct that one of the regiments of infantry shall do duty as riflemen, and the other as light infantry, and the necessary measures for carrying this act into effect shall be taken under the direction of the President.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the laws regulating the present military establishment shall extend to the additional force herein authorised to be raised, so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each regiment of artillery and infantry in the service of the United States shall henceforth consist of eight companies: and each company of artillery shall consist of one captain, two first lieutenants, and one second lieutenant; one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, three sergeants, six corporals, three fifers, two musicians, and eight privates. And in addition to the present regimental staff, there shall be two adjutants to each regiment, who shall be warrant officers to be appointed under the direction of the President, with the ratification of the Senate and House of Representatives. And each regiment shall also be two chief musicians to each regiment of artillery.

The above bill appears to us to be very loosely drawn up, and defective in some essential points. It does not direct that the officers of the new regiments shall be appointed by selection, or otherwise, from those now in the army; but as a matter of course leaves it optional with the President to appoint them from the army, or from private citizens. Nor does it point out what disposition shall be made of the supernumerary second lieutenants at present attached to the regiments of artillery, whether they shall be discharged, or distributed among the other regiments.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

The Milledgeville, Geo. Federal Union, says:—Gen. Scott has authorized Gen. Woodward and Majors Watson and Flournoy, to receive into service for the Seminole campaign, five hundred Creek Indians. To this end the U.S. agents are required to co-operate with those officers.

General Macomber and Suite, attended by General Hamilton and two of his aids, visited the Forts in Charleston Harbor on the morning of the 24th ult., on which occasion salutes were fired by Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie.

The next day a general order was published in the newspapers, expressing the satisfaction of the General.

HEAD QuARTERS OF THE ARMY. CHARLESTON, S.C. March 28. GENERAL ORDER.

The Major General Commanding in Chief, was highly satisfied by his visit yesterday to Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie. He could not but admire the fortifications being made of the officers and men composing the volunteer companies which garrison those posts, and the condition in which General Macomber found them to charge. He is aware of the sacrifices which these patriotic gentlemen are making in obeying the call for their services, and he tenders his acknowledgment for the prompt and efficient manner in which it has been so far fulfilled. The circumstances however under which they were called into the service, have materially changed, the General conceives it a duty which he owes to the Government as well as to the troops, not to acquire their services beyond the present tour, when they will be permitted to return to their respective homes.

The principal officer of the Quarter Master's Department stationed in this harbor, will make the necessary arrangements for relieving the troops and securing the public property.

The General returns his thanks to Brigadier General Hamilton, for the facilities afforded him in making the inspections above referred to.

By order of Alexander Macomber, Major General Commanding in Chief.

S. COOPER, Aid de Camp and Adj't. Adj't. Gen'l.

General Macomber and Suite left Charleston on the 20th, for Piccata, via Savannah and St. Mary's: arrived at Savannah on the 27th, and was to leave on the 28th, the steamboat Dolphin. General Hamilton accompanied him as far as Savannah.

DOUBLE COCKS FOR GUNS.—In the National Intelligencer of the 22d ult., appeared a short notice of an invention of a double flint cock for guns, by Lieut. U. P. Levy, of the U.S. Navy.

The Double Flint Cock, for muskets or other fire-arms, exhibited yesterday in the rotunda of the Capitol, is an invention by Mr. U. P. Levy, of Monticello, Va.; the object of which, he states, is not so much to increase the load on the part of the gunner, as to increase the accuracy of the shot, by obviating the possibility of a blank fire when the gun is used. By the ordinary flint lock, it is impossible to prevent this, but when the double cock is used, a blank fire can only take place when both flints are broken. This is effected by turning the thumb-screw in the center of the pan; a few revolutions raising the pan slightly, brings the rear flint in front and re-springing it is then in battle order. By this simple invention, the soldier that a new flint in fifteen seconds.

In the same paper of the 25th, a writer undertakes to dispute the originality of Lieut. Levy's invention, and to show that a similar one was introduced into the British service by Sir Howard Douglas.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1836.

Gentlemen:—In your paper of yesterday's date is a communication informing the Public that the double flint cock, exhibited at the Washington Convention, was the invention of Mr. U. P. Levy, of Monticello, which is not the case. Without for a moment intending to minimize Mr. Levy's invention, I must say that there is abundant evidence on record to show that, though he may be the inventor of the cock in question, he is by no means the original inventor. The double flint cock is the invention of Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., K. G., A. C. B., Director of the British Army. It was, with other improvements, submitted to the Board of Ordnance as early as the year 1818, and adopted for the Royal Navy, and Sir Howard Douglas, and particularly that officer, was recommended by Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, royal horse artillery.

The invention was decided upon, after experiment, and not to be sold for any reason. The soldier coming to the position of "support arms," without having a suitable cock, and destruction to his clothing. It was applied by the inventor to naval ordnance, for which it answered very well, and was supposed to find the adaptability of the lock, as used with naval ordnance. It is taken from a patent that work above referred to.

Conscious of your disposition to give honor where due, is the insertion of this communication in your paper, requested, with the signification of "fair play," whose object is supposed to be accomplished by the publication of the above.—Editors Nat. Int.

This statement has brought forth Lieut. Levy, under his own name in the Intelligencer and Globe, who claims to have made the invention in 1828, prior to the introduction of Sir H. D.'s plan, of which from his own position he could have had no knowledge whatever.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1836.

Gentlemen:—I do not complain of the communication that appeared in the National Intelligencer of a few days back, under the head of 'Justitia,' which was written by a very proper in the writer, to volunteer his services to enlighten the public, if he supposed that I was about to appropriate to myself the credit that belonged to Sir Howard Douglas. He would have been very much mistaken, for I was advised with me upon the subject, as I think I could have saved him the trouble of writing his communication, by telling him that I was the original inventor of the double cock, which is at present in the possession of the British army. Inasmuch as he has brought the matter before the public, in deference to that tribunal, I am constrained to give a brief history of said invention, and to make a more marked indication of myself, wishing to wear the laurels that should adorn the brow of another.

The invention was attached to our Mediterranean squadron in 1817, when I satisfied myself that the object with which it was accompanied my attention was attainable, of having two jaws to the cock, in order that there might be a flint in reserve, in case of accident, besides my own return passage in the frigate United States, that I assures me that the American lead and model of the cock now existing. I presented it at the Ordnance Department in this city, on my first visit to it, reaching the Senate in which I was in 1819, as the records of that Department can attest.

By reference to Sir Howard Douglas' 'Treatise on Naval Gunnery,' it will be perceived, that although he submitted a diagram to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in 1817, it was retained among their archives until the 25th of November, 1819, when he was furnished with the manuscript, and received their permission to publish it; and of course that the date of the invention must be 1819, if not sooner. Now, then, was I to know anything of the invention of Sir Howard Douglas? I had not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Sir Howard. Lord Viscount Melbourne was the only person I ever had the honor of meeting; and even supposing that I had, it is not to be presumed that they would have communicated a matter which the board of Admiralty had under advisement, to an officer of the navy of a foreign Government, which the service of the country had been so recently engaged in war. The only similarity between the two inventions, is, that both of them have two flints; but their construction is entirely different. The latter being a mere addition to the cock, and the former involving the invention of a new principle, no one acquainted with the history of the two inventions, could suspect me of trespassing upon the invention of Sir Howard, as made was submitted to our Ordnance Department, as the evidence of the fact that my invention was presented to the Ordnance Department, as the evidence of the fact that my invention was presented to the United States.

I would observe, that Sir Alexander Dickson's letter to Sir Howard, is particularly applicable to my invention, as it was originally designed for ordnance. I had, however, never heard of that letter until I saw it in the appendix to
ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Mar. 30—Paymaster E. Kirby, at Fuller’s.
Mar. 31—Dr. H. S. Hawkins, Lt. M. W. Bateman, 6th Indy.
April 1—Lt. J. H. Lambotte, 1st Indy, Grubby’s L. C. Graham, 3rd Art’y, Fuller’s, Capt. W. G. Williams, T. E. 1 Street.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Washington, April 1, 1836.

ARMY.

Lieu. James Allen
Lieu. M. W. Bateman, 4
Lieu. Campbell Graham
Major Wm. S. Harney, 2
Major E. Kirby
Lieu. John F. Lane
Lieu. E. S. Sibley
Col. J. G. Totten, 2
Capt. Levi Twigg, M. C.

NAVY.

Lieu. Thos. Dornin
Lieu. L. M. Goldsborough
Mid. E. S. Hutter
Lieu. Edwin Moore
P. Mid. R. W. Meade, 2
Lieu. John H. Marshall
Lieu. R. R. Pinkham
Dr. George Terrill
Lieu. Thomas Turner
Capt. H. D. Hunter, R. C.

NEW YORK, March 29—per steam packet Columbia, from Charleston, Major B. A. Boynton, of the Army.


Captain A. Claxton, of the Navy, lady and son, arrived at Charleston on the 23d ult. in the steamboat Wm. Seabrook, from Savannah, and sailed on the 24th in the steam packet South Carolina, for Norfolk, where she arrived on the 28th.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NAVY.

Mr. Editor:—As you have been so kind as to publish the various plans of your several correspondents for a Naval Peace Establishment, neither of which appearing altogether proportioned to the demands upon the country for the necessary protection of our fellow citizens and an immense amount of property exposed, as we may say, almost without guard both on our coast and abroad—I have thought it might not be superfluous to offer, for the consideration, the following as a substitute for what has been heretofore presented, believing, as I think may be demonstrated, that nothing short of the plan I am about to suggest, can ever embrace all the duties that must necessarily be required of our naval service, in order to give that protection to the persons and property of our citizens, abounding in every clime and every sea, which reason and justice, as well as our own immediate interest demands, or secure to us that just respect and freedom from outrage, which many of us well know from long experience nothing but a practical knowledge of our own strength, by a proper display of the strong arm of force, can ever efficiently command. We have been administered by Washington, confessedly by all, the father of our country, "to be prepared in peace inorder to prevent war." With this object in view, as well as that of affording a reasonable protection to American citizens and American commerce, visiting every land and every ocean, the following plan or system is humbly submitted for a more extended consideration.

NAVAL PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

| STATIONS |
|----------|-------------------|
|          | Mediterranean, including the Grecian, Archipelago, Coasts of Portugal, Morocco, Canary, Madeira, and Western Islands, East Indies, Including Malay, Philippine, and Sandwich Islands, Japan, and Red Sea, Pacific Ocean, its extensive coast, and various islands, Brazil, including river La Plata, Cape de Verd Islands, neighboring coast of Africa and the equator, West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, |
|          | HOME STATIONS |
|          | Dock Yards—Afloat for partial reliefs—emergencies—Coast Service—and training officers and crews, |
|          | Boston, Dock Yard, 1 |
|          | New York, Dock Yard, 2 |
|          | Philophia, Dock Yard, 1 |
|          | Norfolk, Dock Yard, 1 |
|          | Washington, D.C. Dock Yard, 1 |
|          | Board of Navy Commissioners, or Burkeys, which should also constitute a Board of Examiners for the Midshipmen, and always to be held at Washington, |
|          | inspectors of Ordnance, and proving ammunition, |
|          | One Schooner afloat. |

In this scheme, it will be perceived the rank of Admiral is contemplated. Argument to point out the propriety or inexpediency of this rank is deemed superfluous. No professional man of fair experience will deny it. Having thus gone through the principal range of what may be pronounced indispensably necessary to us, as an independent nation, desires that an American should be respected as a freeman throughout the world, for a naval peace establishment, by summing up the whole of the preceding it will be perceived that according to this estimate, we shall require for our foreign service, always on actual duty, 8 Ships of the Line, 14 Frigates, 22 Sloops of War, 12 Schooners; 6 Admirals, 20 Captains, 27 Commanders, 12 Lieut. Commandants. But to relieve these offices (without making an allowance for the sick and disabled) it will be necessary to have double their number, which renders necessary for the foreign service alone, 12 Admirals, 40 Captains, 54 Commanders, 24 Lieut. Commandants. To which must be added the number of vessels and officers necessary for our home service, &c. which gives us actually requisite for both active service, 8 Ships of the Line, 14 Frigates, 22 Sloops of War, 19 Schooners, 16 Admirals, 83 Captains, 68 Commanders, 31 Lieut. Commandants. The Admirals, for the better discipline amongst themselves should be divided,
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLCE

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Of these 16 Admirals it is proposed to create 6 Admirals, 6 as "Vice Admirals", and 4 as Rear Admirals. The Lieut. Commanders will be eligible for the office of Rear Admirals. In commerce we employ about 105,000 seamen, who bring millions into our public Treasury; who have been mainly instrumental in paying off the national debt, and it is for this reason abundantly justifiable to the feelings of one, who is discarded by his own family, and that same feeling has a great tendency to induce re-employment.

I have been in the army within the last year or two, and have been interested in the construction of a new vessel, the benefit of superannuated soldiers. However proper the design may be, I think it much more important that the superannuated should be erected, for the benefit of the old and superannuated enlisted men; but that it should be an independent, and not under the supervision of the War Department, when it would be so organized and controlled, as to promise a degree of permanence and efficiency, which could not be expected of an institution based upon a voluntary subscription and annual grants. The Secretary of War, in his Annual Report of 1884, recommended the application of the money arising from the taxes levied upon the soldiers for the erection and support of an Asylum for old soldiers.

As that fund is, in some degree, intended for charitable purposes, it would not be employed in a better way than that proposed by the Secretary; but that sum, of itself, would not be sufficient, for the erection and support of an establishment of the kind in question, and I would therefore suggest the following course. Let Congress appropriate the amount of money for the benefit of old soldiers, to be disbursed by the President, in such manner, as the President, or Secretary of War, might direct. As the President, or Secretary of War, might direct. The best plan, agreeably to my opinion, for the commencement, would be as follows:

Our government have a number of arsenals distributed over the country, at each one of which a number of common laborers are kept and maintained; most of them are citizens under hire of the government, and the labor performed by them, with the exception of the mechanical arts, is such as can be performed by the description of men before mentioned. Many of them, although unable to perform the laborious and active duties of the field, are capable of performing the duty which would be required of them at an arsenal. In fact, old soldiers, are better calculated to perform the common duty about an establishment of that kind than citizens, because, from the nature of their duty in the army, they have been educated to the hardships of a field service, and are worthy of such indulgence; giving each of them the operation per day, with such quantity of cheap clothing, as would be necessary, for their health and comfort, and allow them (for a time) a small sum of money for the purpose of purchasing bedding, &c. Let them, therefore, be distributed to the arsenals, where they would be kept so long as they were able to perform labor, after which they should be removed to the asylum, and there be supported, at the expense of the government.

In this way, the expense of the government would be increased but very little, if any; the country would be cleared of a portion of their superannuated population; and the good and efficient soldiers of the army would more readily re-enlist under such an arrangement. As they would be knowing that they would be provided for, in old age, public expense.

A similar indulgence, in that proposed, for enlisted men, might be extended to such old and superannuated officers of the army, as might find it necessary. In the course of time, from advanced age and poverty, such officers would be as much in want of the means of living, as any of those who might be removed from the field service. There are now, in the military service, some officers of very advanced age, who have served their country. They have served their country. They are not entitled to a pension, and faithfully, during the whole period of the field service, and being often deprived of the means of living, most of them, it is my humble opinion, are entitled to the pension of the army, which is not more than a sufficient provision for their support in their declining years.

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EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.

Mr. Editor:—The enclosed letter cut out of the Richmond Whig of the 24th ult. induces me to undertake that, which for a long time I have thought I would do, viz: offer to the Navy, through your columns, a few remarks upon the subject of examining Midshipmen. It is my belief that the last Board, and even those attempted to be cast on the last Board of Examiners by a "Father" are without sufficient taste, and that the parts allotted to, and supposed to exist in favor of officers' sons, are rather the consequences of defective regulations than the result of favoritism in the Examiners.

To the Honorable M. DICKERSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BOARD OF EXAMINATION FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

It is of much importance that the President of the Board of Examination of Midshipmen, of 1836, should be an officer of talents, discretion, and the best qualities that adorn the naval profession, and that he should have an indelible distinction in the art of protecting care for those who are to receive a passport for their qualifications, to be made Lieutenants. He should be an officer who would encourage a Midshipman by a helpful hand, rather than embarrass him by coarse behavior and frivolous questions not pertaining to medical science.

An officer eminently qualified for this trust is Commodore Jacob Jones. His gallant, good-natured character, and his recollection of the fact, that much practical knowledge is to be gained after the midshipman receives his signature, makes it imperative you should be solicited to appoint him President of this Board of Examination, by those that have seen his conduct of candidates of other families hereby respectfully solicited by

A FATHER.

N. B. The five first on the list of Midshipmen of '29 with one exception, and he of the Navy Commissioners' Office are sons of our officers or relations of Past Captains. To be any way related to these "Magnates," is a "Pewt's Right" for genius.

If, in a "Father," will reflect for a moment he must be convinced that, all other circumstances equal, officers' sons have a decided advantage over other midshipmen, from the fact of a Captain being able personally to instruct his son, when under his own eye, while at home or at sea; and from his general acquaintance with his brother officers he knows best where to send him to learn his profession. Officers too can, and frequently do, obtain advantageous orders and transfers for their sons, while other midshipmen are obliged to remain on shore, often unemployed. If it then appears that Navy Commissioners and Officers' sons should pass a good examination? Is a system of examination fair or just that gives the choicest few such decided advantages over the many noble youths of this widely extended land of the free, and home of the brave?

Juan May, No! Then, sir, the remedy for this growing evil is plain enough, but it is not to be found in the election of a President, or Board of Examiners. Fix the system of examination for Midshipmen on a sound basis, one that will satisfy all educational science and seafaringmen; if you please, as high as the minds of youth, with all due diligence and application, is capable of acquiring in five years; all who come up to that mark must be passed; and having passed, they ought in all fairness to retain the same relative position on the Register, which they held before examination; for if the dread of rejection and final disfranchisement is not sufficient incentives to study, surely the less consequence involved in the lottery of numbers cannot be more stimulating. Whereas, on the other hand, great injustice may be done by posting one below another, whose chief merit perhaps is derived entirely from influence.

To one who has the interest of his country at heart, it is a painful sight to see how rapidly the native American seaman must be exterminated through the influence of officers, and their place being supplied by foreigners. Not only are our packet ships, the best school in the world for perfecting the sailor in all the minutiae of his profession, very nearly wholly manned by foreigners, but they are fast filling our whaling ships, and thus rendering very little not only the experience but the memory of seamen, which has heretofore been its boast and pride. We say "worse than nothing," for in case of a war with England for instance, the capture of a ship with such a crew (and how few of our traders or packets are other than so manned), not only would make a poor show of our nation of so many men, but these very men who have been perfected in their profession in our marine would be turned against us and doubly add to the strength of the enemy.

England, by a system of wise regulations, has created a superabundance of seamen, a large portion of which are of better ships, food and wages, than any entering on board our vessels by supplying all demand in America for persons of their profession render it unnecessary for our merchants to create a body of native seamen, by employing boys as apprentices in their ships. In fact merchant captains, even in our largest sea-port, are not acquainted with our Midshipmen, who at the end of the term take a novice to sea; and so rarely is it done, that we have known persons of high respectability use all their influence in vain, to procure a situation for a son on ship-board. Was it not for the few seamen still made in our midshipmen, who at the end of the term, our whole commercial marine would long since have been entirely foreign, we were compelled to assert, wholly in the charge of foreigners, and the black cock the only representative of America on board each ship. When England is at peace we act as a drain and nursey for her surplus seamen, who may in case of war be recalled to leisure and used even against ourselves for although many might remain with us, the best would leave, for none but the worthless, who never could be taught, to take an interest in our flag, would be found in arms against their country. We hear of mutinies constantly occurring at sea! To what may they be due? To the fact that even the officers and men have no character to support in, and no ties to bind them to America; and who, so that they but escape the penalties of the law, are perfectly satisfied. We believe that there are laws in existence to regulate the employment of midshipmen on packet ships, but we feel that they are defective and must long since have been subverted, and are never enforced. Time cannot curtail an evil springing from such fruitful sources, and unless Congress takes the matter properly in hand, and compel each ship to carry a certain number of boys as part of an establishment, that the American marine may exist, in all probability live to see the day when American seamen will be spoken of as a body of men who have passed away.

TOATION.
INTERESTING INCIDENT.

There is in the exercise of justice and integrity, of generosity and the amiable sympathies of man, that which, whilst it ministered to the individual, is productive of the highest good to society. The most unassuming virtues, commands the respect and esteem of all. But there is a peculiar pleasure in witnessing the manifestations of these virtues in the opposite extremes of society, wealth or high official stations on the one hand, and obscure penury on the other. It is a pleasing fact that neither extreme is of itself a prolific source to the cultivation of just and magnanimous sentiments. Affluence and power too often cherish, degrade the man and the lively sensibility of our nature, engender a cold selfishness and at the same
time infatuate their possessor with an imaginary independence which tends to render him indifferent to the interests and happiness of others.

Poverty, on the other hand, interposes in the pathway of mental and moral improvement too many obstacles to allow us to look for distinguished virtues among those who are dragged down by the weight of an unrelenting oppression. In the following short narrative, I present you the striking instance of the sentiments and conduct I have commented, showing that they are sometimes to be seen illustrating both conditions. Amid the abounding selfishness and heartless indifference to the interests of others which affect, to a great extent, the character of too many, there is, nevertheless, some who derive pleasure from the performance of benevolent and generous actions, and who delight to contemplate them in others. For the gratification of such, and to render the merited meed to the respective agents concerned, in the incident, and at the same time to exalt others to follow their laudable example, I request that you will give it a place in your valuable periodical.

In the year 1823, a scrap of paper, purporting to be "the last will and testament" of Thomas Haney, a soldier of the United States Army, was found in a bank strong, was forwarded from that place, a distance of more than 1,200 miles, to the appropriate accounting office at the seat of government, accompanied with evidence, that the deceased had left a sum of money which he had bequeathed to his aged father living, as he stated in his will, in "the town of Drogheda," and on the 4th of January, 1825, it was received in Drogheda. The money was placed in the hands of Major Thomas Biddle, a paymaster of the army; and the circumstances made known to Anthony St. John Baker, British Consul General, then residing at Washington, who was, at the same time apprised of the course of action which it was necessary to pursue to accomplish the selfish and pious wishes of the testator. Mr. Baker was told that a full description of the deceased soldier was on record in the office, and that in the event of any application for the legacy, it would be requisite to the Consul General to make a statement setting forth the age, size, complexion, trade, &c. of the soldier, that by comparing it with the record, his identity might be placed beyond doubt. In due course, the Consul General appeared at the office, and from Lord Gormanston, exhibited a description of the deceased, according to the most satisfactory manner with that on file, and also produced a power of attorney from the father to Lord G. and another from the latter to the Consul, authorizing him to receive the legacy. On receiving, the amount of the bequest, §104 27, the Consul General offered his warm acknowledgments for the trouble the government had taken in effect the will of an obscure individual, and at a subsequent period, submitted for perusal, a letter from Lord G. acknowledging the reception of the money and expressing the gratitude of the father, and his own admiration of the high sense of justice entertained by the officers of our government.

A CARD TO OLD IRONSIDES.

"Neptune" presents his respects to "Old Ironsides" and requests his attention to the annexed extracts from the United Service Journal for 1855, page 306.

After having said them, the writer will perhaps be of opinion that an ancient galley was somewhat larger than a modern man-of-war's launch.

The art of ship-building appears to have made much more rapid progress than that of navigation. The ancient ships of Tyre, given in the 27th chapter of Ezekiel affords strong evidence that the Tyrians had, made no small advances in this art; and it is reasonable to conclude that the naval and commercial operations in which the Tyrians and other similar nations were engaged, would be stimulated by the use of ships of this size. The Romans transported them to Egypt to Rome, and the vessels formed out of a single stone, of a length and size so enormous, that it is questionable whether they could have been put on board any modern

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ship whatever. This fact shows that the Roman ships must have been large and strong, and that a considerable degree of skill must have been exhibited in their construction.

After this the description of one of the ancient ships:

"It had forty banks of oars, three hundred and twenty-oar, and sixty-eight feet in extreme breadth from the keel to the beam. It was furnished with four rudders, or steering oars, forty-five feet in length, and the longest of the oars by which it was propelled were in length and breadth at the extremity two rows of oars near the stem, and four rows of oars near the stern, each of the oars of which consisted of bows and blades of different proportions. The oars are not only propelled by the row of oarsmen but by the other oarsmen, so that the ship may be driven by the row of oarsmen or by any one part of the crew as occasion may require."

PRESENT TO THE NAVAL LYCEUM.

J. B. Bichanan, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul at New York, has presented to the United States Naval Lyceum, in that city, a full length portrait of His Majesty King William the Fourth.

The following correspondence, on the subject, has been published in the New York papers, and is here inserted:

His Britannic Majesty's Consulate,

New York, March 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to present a portrait of His Majesty King William the Fourth, to be placed in the United States Naval Lyceum, in which I have observed the portraits of some eminent naval characters. The attachment of His Majesty to the naval service, has led seamen, with their characteristic familiarity of expression, to designate, his Majesty, The Sailor King. The portrait, which contains, with great fidelity, the features of the royal personage, was designed and executed by a man who is well known to the people of this country, and who is equally known in foreign parts. It is a beautiful and spirited representation of the Sailor King, and I have the honor to present it to the United States Naval Lyceum, as a memorial of the respect which the seamen of this country have for his Majesty and the United States, based upon those kindred relations to which England can alone lay claim, and whichincreases, and is handed down to future generations, as the ardent prayer of the sailor.

Very respectfully,

JAMES BICHANAN,

To Commodore Charles G. Boggs, Esq., Asst. Secretary of the U.S. Navy, New York.

United States Navy Lyceum.

New York, March 26, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, transmitting to the United States Naval Lyceum the portrait of his Majesty, King William the Fourth, which was received and presented on behalf of the Lyceum, and to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. Bichanan, in being authorized to present you the portrait of the Sailor King, as a memorial of the respect which the seamen have for his Majesty and the United States, based upon those kindred relations to which England can alone lay claim, and which increase, and are handed down to future generations, as the ardent prayer of the sailor.

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Very respectfully,

JAMES BICHANAN,

To Commodore Charles G. Boggs, Esq., Asst. Secretary of the U.S. Navy, New York.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN TREATY.—A very interesting scene took place in the early part of the week at the Masonic Hall, in this city. This was the concluding of a treaty between the Indians and the United States, in relation to the settlement in Michigan. The Indians have ceded about twenty millions of acres, reserving about a thousand acres for themselves, in the northern part of Michigan, at Little Traverse, Chippewa, Grand Traverse, and Muskegon, and receive six hundred thousand dollars, payable in thirty years, and other valuable grants. After the ceremonies of smoking and singing, several speeches were made, in which some of the Indians indulged in a spirit of humor. They tell us how the people with hays, "one and one wished that the people with hays, would present each of the chiefs, about fifty-five in number, with one of those "conveniences with four legs which travel so fast," meaning a horse. All their requests of this description were granted; but one of them put a poser to the Commissioner. He asked that the people with hays ought to present each of the young men with a squaw. This question was referred to the edification of the ladies who were present.

The treaty is now before the Senate; when ratified it will be highly beneficial to all parties. The Indian territory was too large to be of any use to the tribes, and they are in a manner to be received. Under the care of Mr. Hamblin, an amiable and accomplished half-blood of the Ottawa tribe, their progress in civilization must be rapid. They are all desirous of being amalgamated and identified with our own people, and they will soon be so. They have existing settlements in the District,—Washington Mirror.

TAXES OF RESPECT.—We have been presented with a splendid sword-cane that has been presented to Col. Henderson, Commandant of the Marines, by the officers of his corps. The sword-cane is the original of the 7th Cyane, which has recently been broken up, at Philadelphia. It appears that Colonel H. commanded the Marine guard on board the frigate Constitution, with the gallant Stowell, when he captured H. M. G. Cyane and Lysander.—Globe.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT IZARD.—It will be observed by our report of Florida news, that Lieutenant Izzard survived his wound but four days. He was a young, ambitious, and gallant officer, the son of a brave man who perished at Battle-Hill, Georgia. Some twelve months ago at the Military Academy, at West Point, previous to his joining the Florida troops, Izzard had been for sometime at the North, to re-establish his health, which had been shattered during the dragged expedition, when he was taken prisoner. The following officers will lament his loss as that of one who was an ornament to the service. While in this city, but a short time previous to his departure for Florida, his amiable and many deportment had secured him the estimation and esteem of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. He is missed in his department in the performance of his duty.—New York Times.

10 A discussion is going on in the Army and Navy Chronicle, as to the expediency of creating the grade of Admiral in the navy of the United States. A valid objection cannot be raised against the idea; but the reason why we confer the title, to correspond with the designation of a general, hard to goad in the navy. The thirty years which a man has in the navy is as useful as a captain in the army; and the captain is in command of a regiment of seven hundred men. But it would be unsatisfactory from the standpoint of discipline and practically unwise, unless the supplies of the different regiments were given in strict conformity; and this is done in the navy, where we have no generals. The system of grades is a part of our naval law, and should be fairly carried out.—Halbert's American
Appointment by the Governor and Council of Maryland.—George H. Steuart, late Brigadier General of the First Light Brigade, to be Major General of the First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers.

 Destruction of the Arsenal at Frankfort, Ky.—The Arsenal, containing the public arms, at Frankfort, Ky., was destroyed on the 26th ult. and the whole stock of the 12th ult.; and such was the head to which it had then arrived and the rapid progress of the flames, that the building with its whole contents was destroyed. Not a sword, musket, cartouch box or trapping was saved. The origin of the fire had not been ascertained, but it is said, however, that the hands had been engaged in cleaning the arms the day previous, and thence it is probable, resulted the accident.

When the arsenal blew up and all its arms were supposed to be destroyed, it was found on digging among the rubbish, that a brass field piece had remained uninjured. The history of this piece is interesting. It was in the first place, captured from Burgoyne at Saratoga, afterwards surrendered to the British, at Detroit, by Gen. Hull—retaken by the army under Gen. Harrison at the battle of the Thames, presented by Congress to Gov. Shelby, and by him to the State of Kentucky.

Wrecks.—It is unusual for us to announce so many wrecks as have recently occurred, in so short a time, unless after some great and disastrous gale. These, however, have happened in consequence of a severe current setting directly upon the Florida Reef. Its rapidity has been estimated at from three to three and a half miles per hour; and when vessels once get on the coral reef with this current, it is difficult if not impossible to get off without the assistance of lighters. The bold and enterprising men who follow wrecking on this coast, have within the last eight months saved a vast amount of property from total loss. Nor has there been, so far as we have heard or believe, a single instance of improper conduct relating to wrecked property among the crews of twenty wrecking vessels. The Hon. Judge Webb has several times scrutinized their conduct rigorously, and has paid them high compliments for their honorable deportment. It ought to be generally known, that these wrecking vessels carry a license from the Judge of the United States Court, which would be withheld or resumed if the Judge had good reasons to disapprove of their conduct. While glaring improprieties relative to wrecked property have occurred on the coasts of New York, New Jersey, and England, and we are gratified to hold up our despised and abused Islands as free from similar reproach.

Key West Inquirer, March 5.

Notice to Mariners.
Collector's Office,
Norfolk, 22d March, 1836.

From the 1st April next, no light will be displayed on the Wolf Trap Shoals until further notice, it being found necessary to remove the boat to undergo repairs.

Conway Whittle, Collector and Superintendent of Lights.

Army.

Resignations.
1st Lieut. Horace Bliss, 4th Arty, 10th June.
Captain J. M. W. McFadgin, 5th Infy, 28th May.
1st Lieut. R. W. Colecock, 3d Infy, 1st April.

Navy.

The U. S. Ship Ontario, Captain Saltier, was passed in the river La Plata, on the 28th Jan., from Monte Video, bound to Buenos Ayres—all well.

Frigate Constellation, Commodore Dallas, was still at Pensacola the 20th March.

Sloop Vandalia, Captain Webb, was at Tampa Bay the 22d February.

Schoolch Grampus, Lieutenant Commanding Boorman, was expected to sail for the West Indies, from Norfolk, on Sunday last.

The U. S. Sloop of War St. Louis, Captain Roseneau, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Dallas, arrived off the S. W. Pass of the Mississippi on the 16th ult., with the intention of going up to New Orleans, but owing to the low stage of water on the Bar, was unable to get over; she returned to Pensacola on the 20th ult., bound on a cruise along the coast of Florida and Key West.

Sloop Vincennes, Captain Anleic, arrived at the Island of Otsebiche on the 5th September, 1835, last from Nootsebevah; was still at Otsebiche on the 19th September, to sail next day for the Friendly and Fijee groups; thence to the Fijee, and China.

The Mails.

For the Mediterranean will be made up at the Navy Department, as usual, on the 10th and 25th of each month, to be sent via New York.

For the Pacific the 6th of each month, to be forwarded by the packet, as usual, on the 10th, from New York, via Kingston, Jamaica.

Resignation.

Charles Sperry, Midshipman, 1st April.

Deaths.

In Philadelphia, on the 29th ult., after a short and painful illness, Adeléide Olivia, daughter of Lieut. F. A. Neville, of the U. S. Navy, aged four years and nine months.


Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots.

In Albion, New York, Mr. James S. Clay, a hero of the revolution, aged 78. Mr. Clay was a volunteer in the army of the revolution—served at the battle of Lexington and Bunker Hill—was a ranger one year and a half under Major Whitemon—he then joined the standing army, and was at the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, Valley Forge, and at the taking of Burgoyne. He was at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason, and in the unsuccessful attack on Quebec, under General Montgomery, and in several other actions of less importance. He was discharged at the close of the war, with the badge of honor for six years' faithful service, under the signature of the immortal Washington, which now lies in the hands of his son, with whom he lived and died, as a memento of the toil, sacrifice and devotion he freely offered on the altar of his country, and of the high honor which not only a Washington, but posterity, is under the laws of the heroes of the revolution, for their priceless services.

In Princeton, N. J. 16th ult., Josiah Ferguson, Esq. aged 90. He was a captain in the army of the revolution.

Near Spotswood, on the 4th ult., Frederick Bicken, aged 80.

In Livingston, Anthony King, Esq. In Tyrone, John McCullum, aged 90.

In Cambereberry Co. N. C., 17th ult. Mr. Kenneth Murchison, aged 88.


In Canandaigua, N. Y., Zebulon Mack, aged 81.

Henry M. Prevost, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 47 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

As all kinds of Bank, Rail Road, Canal, Insurance, and other stocks, bought and sold on Commission.
WAR IN FLORIDA.

Fort Drane, Florida, March 11, 1836.

Sir: The following statement of fact in relation to the recent movement of troops from Louisiana, under the immediate command of Major General Gaines, you may rely upon, and if you think proper, may use for the information of the public.

General Gaines left his permanent head quarters, at Nashville, (Tennessee) on a tour of inspection, and arrived at Fort Drane on the 12th of January, for the first time, of a serious disturbance in Florida, and particularly of the melancholy massacre of Major Dade and his command, which occurred on the twenty-eighth of December. He immediately communicated with the Governor of Louisiana, and requested him to call upon, and hold in readiness a body of volunteers for service in subduing the Seminole Indians, and proceeded to Pensacola to solicit the co-operation of the naval force on that station. At Pensacola he found his wishes had been anticipated; Commodore Dallas and Bolton, and Captain Webb, having already directed their attention towards Tampa Bay; the vessels had left the Arsenal, and were assembling there to commence the operations which had been prepared for the suppression of the Chief of the Seminole nation, as this confederacy, "he turned aside to wipe away a tear." The General, contrary to his reasonable expectations, found no sufficient supply of stores of any kind. The next morning, the 23d, all the horses were sent to Fort Drane, 22 miles northeast, with a stock for a supply of provisions. The 24th brought us all that could be procured, and it was ascertained to be but seven days' rations, which, with two days' supply found at Fort King, made up all that could be looked for in that quarter. The General had then to decide upon his next movement. To remain at Fort Drane, or push out of the territory further north, might embarrass the operations of another officer then ascertained to be employed at Picolata in preparing force and supplies to penetrate the enemy's country. After much and mature deliberation, the General decided to move south again by the usual route of General Clinch, if the enemy should not be found, the General would, at all events, reach supplies at Tampa Bay. His movement would occupy, and perhaps concentrate the enemy, and tend greatly to give security to the frontier and enable families to return to their deserted homes, and in the mean time, through the favorable avocations, the force having arrived for the commencement of planting operations. Lastly, but not the least of the considerations, we might find and beat the enemy.

The General moved from Fort King on the 26th of February, and on the 27th we were on the banks of the Withlacoochee, at the place where General Clinch crossed the river the 21st December preceding. The troops had advanced from Tampa Bay, and to this time the same order of march has been preserved in three columns, a right, centre and left, respectively, about one hundred yards distance, forming a strong column; the baggage being in the rear of the centre column. In this order it followed that we struck the river at three points; the advanced guard, as the centre, being at the usual crossing place. The baggage and the rear had been ordered to halt, as the general only desired recovering the Withlacoochee. Up to this time no attack or annoyance had been offered us since we left Tampa Bay, but few of us expected it at the Withlacoochee. We were therefore, many of us, fully exposed while sounding and examining the river, and our exposure was matter of jocular remark, when, for the first time, on our left flank, a spirited fire was heard, accompanied by the enlivening war yell of the savage. The fight was continued about half an hour, the enemy being on the left bank of the river, when the General ordered the troops to encamp near the river. We lost one killed, and eight wounded. On the 28th we moved the river about two miles, where the banks were less covered with thickets, and the advance guard was here fired upon, and Lieutenant Izard of the U.S. Dragoons, mortally wounded. He fell, but, mentally recovering himself, commanded his men, "lights the positions and lie close," the most composure; but, to keep the command, very less remarkable than that of the lamented Lawrence. "Don't give up the ship." Lieutenant Izard, after five days of suffering, died on the 5th of March, and was buried on the banks of the Withlacoochee—herself a loss too great for the savage for ever to compensate.
The fight was continued on the 28th, with little or no information from about 9 o'clock until 1 P.M., when we encamped again. During this period the Indians kept up a continuous yell, except during an interval, when they retreated for a short time. We lost this day, beside Lieut. Izard, one killed, and Captain Sanders, commanding the friend of the Indians, wounded. Captain Armstrong, the Major, both volunteers, wounded, the latter slightly.

In the evening of this day an express was sent to Fort Drape to report to the officer commanding in that quarter, that the enemy had been found in force, and to recommend an immediate movement, crossing the river at this same distance above, and then falling down upon the enemy's rear, which it was hoped would terminate the war.

On the 29th, in the morning, the enemy was silent, but the experience of the General looked upon it as ominous, and he ordered one third of the command to remain at the breastworks, the remainder of the force being employed in preparing timber and canoes for crossing the river. About 9 o'clock our working parties were fired upon, and simultaneously a vigorous fire poured into camp from three sides, that nearest the river being the only one not assailed. The firing continued a little over two hours, during which we lost one man killed, three officers and thirty non-commission and privates wounded. The force of the enemy was estimated at twelve hundred or fifteen hundred. General Gaines was wounded by a small rifle ball, which passed through his lower lip, making a very slight wound, but knocking out several teeth. He was slightly wounded in the upper lip, which seemed much the most serious injury. This was a most startling incident to all as soon as known, but affected every body more than the gallant hero himself, who with the most heartcheering good humor observed, that it was extremely unkind for the enemy to take a looth from him which he valued so highly. Lieutenant Duncan, of the artillery, was slightly wounded, and Lieutenant E. Smith, of the Louisianians, was wounded no less than three times. The enemy at length retired in some haste, for, contrary to their custom, they left one of their dead, after dragging the body some distance, they took his rifle, but we found him well supplied with powder and about sixty bullets.

The enemy, contrary to expectation, having crossed the river, it was evidently unnecessary for the troops from Fort Drape to go higher up, and accordingly General Gaines sent another express that evening, suggesting the movement of a force, which we lost one man killed, three officers and thirty non-commission and privates wounded. As he had done by the previous express, a supply of six thousand rations of pork, flour, and sugar. The 29th, 30th and 5th days of March, the enemy fired in front of and upon our camp, which was secured by breastworks on which the enemy were protruding, and the command enjoyed themselves in conversation, and speculating upon probabilities as to whether supplies would reach us, while our sharp-shooters were amusing themselves in picking off the Indians from behind the trees.

As our provisions diminished, we began to inquire into the virtues of roots and the comparative excellence of horse meat. At a meeting of officers, all the corn was thrown into the public crib, and an issue of a pint made to the man, which had been exhausted. At length bread, corn and meat disappeared. Some of the men were two days without food. What was then the feeling in the camp? Let it be recorded to the honor of every man, and let none, from false modesty, hesitate to yield his feelings to the gratification of noble pride, when he recollects that not a whisper, nor a whisper of retreat circu-

The General's staff officer was ordered to return to them, and on the plains, the General directed the staff officer to go out to them, hear what they had to say. It was soon reported to the General, that the Indians did not wish to battle for the country, and that they wanted to retire to the Wathacoochee. The General's staff officer had with him two or three others from our camp at the talk. The Indians repeated much of what they had said in the morning; that they had lost many men by death and wounds, and were tired of the war and wanted peace. Not, as they called them, Micacop, was not with them; they wanted time to consult him. They therefore asked a cessation of the war. The staff officer, having been previously instructed by the General, told them that if they would engage to cease from all acts of hostility, retire south of the Wathacoochee, and attend a council when called upon by the United States commissioners, they should not for the present be molested. They answered, that for themselves they would, and did promise all that was required. At that moment a noise was heard from that portion of the Indians at distance, and they were seen running towards the river. It was easy to conjecture the cause. Immediately afterwards General Clinch, with 500 men and supplies, came gallantly on; and his advance guard of mounted men, seeing Indians, and not knowing the purpose of their being there, formed a line promptly to the left, and fired, but the freshness of their horses was such that they were beyond the reach of gun-shot, and were seen out of sight and over the river.

Then followed one of the most delightful festivities imaginable. General Clinch's force moved onward, and some of the Indians of the Wathacoochee, who was not with our friends indeed? The news of their surplus bread, &c., &c., until their haversacks were emptied, and our command feasted. General Clinch brought two days' supply of pork and bread, with sugar, besides about forty head of cattle, many of which were shot out that night.

On the 8th a negro man was killed over one of our parties who had a wife among the hostile, with whom a
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

By his appearance among them in any way he might choose; to see and talk with them; to ascertain their situation and wishes. The 9th he did not return, and much doubt prevailed as to the position and disposition of the enemy. On this day, the 9th, General Gaines thought proper to deliver the command over to General Clinch. We all regretted, and yet were pleased with the change; regretted to lose the presence of a tried, experienced officer, whose deportment commanded respect, whose judgment insured confidence, and whose mild and amiable manners won the affectionate regard of everyone; but if a change was deemed a public duty, to whom could the command be assigned, who so much satisfaction to his troops, as to General Clinch, who came nobly to their aid, with all the despatch and all the assistance in his power, and whose manners were an index of his generous and heart-enobling qualities?

General Clinch, for reasons assigned in orders, directed a movement to this place, to commence on the 10th last, at 10 o'clock. In the midst of a heavy rain the march commenced, and the troops moved about seven miles and encamped. In the evening, the negro man who had been sent among the foe, came in, and to our great satisfaction confirmed, in the most precise manner, the truth and sincerity of all the Indians had professed. He went on to the nation led by the chief, and after fifteen or twenty miles up the river, and had dispersed over a space of some two miles or more, in several encampments. They gave the negro every assurance of a specific disposition on their part, stated that they had ordered their young men to be absent at war, and that they had seen our men fishing in the river and had abstained from firing upon them. They stated that thirty had been killed in the several battles on the Withlacoochee between the 27th of February and 5th of March. It must be observed that no terms have been offered the Indians, although a thousand men, was obliged to intertrench himself on the Ouitlahcochee, and was neither able to open the communication with his own depot at Tampa Bay, nor to keep open that with Fort King, how could he expect General Clinch, with less than half that force, even if the communication, and furnish protection for them by the route, where every brigade of wagons or pack horses required a military escort.

The fact is, there was no just grounds for the suggestion, if it was ever entertained, that supplies were found at Fort King more than sufficient for its garrison. Tampa Bay was the proper depot for General Clinch's division. When he left that post for Fort King, supplies were abundant; if he chose to leave them and allow the enemy to cut him off from them, he could have them before he reached Fort King. He was not the measure; but the responsibility, as well as the honor, is all his own. I must be excused from entering into

THOMAS S. JESUP.

From the Globe, April 7.

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Coloended Lindsey to gain their respective positions, Pe-
takelhahaia and Chichuckay, for the arrival of the wagons
sent hence to Gary's Ferry for subsistence, the last
which may be expected on the 24th. Here they will
be attacked by the enemy, who may be expected to
Savannah, and for the troops from
New Orleans to recruit their strength. All these
objects, I have good reason to hope, will be accomplish-
ed by the 26th or 27th inst., although I have not had a
line from Colonel Lindsey later than his letter dated
Mobile, the 13th ult. In the mean time it is com-
fortable to know that the body of the enemy re-
 mains in the swamp or cove of the Withlacoochee, about
the junction of its three branches—say twenty-five miles
from this place. I send you a topographical sketch of that
vicinity, made by my Aid, Lieutenant Johnston, from
Gulfport, by permission of Gen. Corcoran, General of Floridas, whom
I have taken into the service of the United States, and
his minute knowledge of the
country and the hostile Indians, together with his gen-
eral military intelligence, will render him a valuable acqui-
sition. I also expect to derive
benefit from Colonel Coles, the President of the Territorial
Legislative Council, particularly if the war should be
carried into the lower part of the peninsula, with which
he is, perhaps, better acquainted than any other individu-
al in the Territory. He is with me, and is well dis-
posed to render himself generally useful.

No. 13 was supposed to be necessary, in order to be pro-
vided with the best kind of means to ferret out of the
swamps, and other hiding places, small parties of the
enemy, which may be expected to remain out, after the
great body of the nation shall be subdued. General
Woodward and Majors Watson and Fomourney, men-
 tioned in that order, are strongly recommended to me, as
suitable persons to direct the detachment of 500 Creek
warriors. I trust that this step on my part, may meet
the approbation of the War Department. It seemed to
me to be dictated by a correct sense of the
situation, and will probably, by abridging time, save many valuable lives from
the effects of the summer climate of the lower country.

"The order limiting the ration of bread or flour, is
the direct result of the want of sufficient means of transpor-
tation, and we shall probably be obliged to
ix. From the Mobile Chronicle, March 26.

Arrived, schooner Expert, Cozzen's, five days from
Tampa Bay, left on the 19th inst. The schooner came from
Panama under command of Col. Lindsay, marched for
Fort King on the 15th. Five men had died; and about
fifteen were left sick in the hospital. The schooners
Bage and Magdalena had arrived from New Orleans with
provisions. Major Sands with about 150 men remained
at Fort Brooks.

TAMPA BAY, March 20, 1838.

The United States Revenue Cutter Washington, Eze-
kiel Jones, commander, arrived at Fort Brooks (Tampa
Bay) on the 13th inst. bringing deepseatches from Gen.
Scott to Col. Lindsay, since which the Washington has
been reconnoitering the coast between the river With-
lacooche and the Savannah. The crew reported that the
crew of the Washington's crew, while on shore at the
river Manihattus, discovered an Indian encampment—
shortly after, a detachment of twenty-five men, headed
by Capt. Jones of the Washington, and Capt. Smith of the
U. S. ship Vandalia, landed and went in pursuit of
these Indians, who were in a large cora, but
they could not come up with them. The Washington has
now two boats out on an expedition to the Keys in and
about St. Joseph river, 40 miles from Tampa.

CALIFORNIA.

In our paper of 28th May, 1835, page 171, we gave an
extract from the London New Monthly Magazine, being
the substance of a communication read before the Royal
Geographical Society; and addressed to the Secretary
by Dr. Coulter, who had resided two years in Upper
California.

It is seldom that we have an opportunity to present a
description of this region by an American. The adven-
turous spirit of our countrymen would have penetrated
long since into the interior of what will at some future
day be a neighboring province, had the prospect of gain
held out sufficient allurements. Whenever a permanent
settlement is made upon the shores of the Oregon, we
may expect to learn more of a country which is repre-
sented as being beautiful, fertile and salubrious.

A gentleman who has recently visited California, has
furnished a few hasty observations, which we present to
our readers; they were committed to paper from memo-
ry, in the absence of notes, and we think will repay
a perusal.

California is situated in latitude 29° to 42° north, on the
Pacific Ocean. The part from 20° to 81° 10' is cal-
celled Lower California, the Peninsula between the Gulf
and the sea is about seven hundred miles in length, and vary-
ing in breadth from 30 to 120 miles. It is mountainous
and barren, except the valleys which are fertile in almost
all the tropical fruits; the olive, orange, pomegranate,
fig, and date grow abundantly, and to much perfection.

About seventy years ago, the Jesuits settled on this
peninsula; through their religious influence, and with-
out the assistance of military force, they effected a trea-
ty, and gained a hold on the affections of the Indians
hitherto unknown to any European power. In those desolate
valleys, where they collected the Indians about them and taught them their
religious views.

The Spanish Government became jealous of the growing
influence of the Jesuits in the North and South Amer-
ican Colonies, and passed a law of banishment against
them. The Indians took advantage of the dismissal of
their pastoral leaders, and fled to their wild brethren of the North (which is now called Upper California) leav-
ing a small remnant of their people behind. When I
was last in this region I do not believe there were more
than three hundred Indians in the peninsula, (who formerly had a population of fifty thousand,) and but
two of these missionary establishments occupied by
priests. The balance are in a state of ruin, except one.

This establishment which time as yet has not been able
to deface, in front is 210 feet, running back 56 feet,
built of hewn stone, 6 feet thick; the building through-
out is laid with flag stone; it is one story high, 16 feet
pitch, covered with a circular arch of stone two feet
thick. The place is called Saint Bojas, and was the resi-
dence of the President Jesuit of this region; but it is
now abandoned, not a human person living within
thirty miles; it is situated in a lovely valley, about
half way between the Gulf and the sea, the peninsula being
about 60 miles wide. Approaching south, you cross the
mountain of San Juan, the highest point of land on the
Western Coast of North America; here you have a view
of the Gulf of California, and the whole coast from the
mountain of San Gabriel, with its volcanic fires, and its
snowy white lavax on its base; the desolate and arid soil in the
neighborhood, together with the magnificent pile of the
mountain, is the most striking object that meets the eye in
deep bosom of the valley below, present to the eye the
most awful sublime view that man can behold.

After leaving the peninsula you come to Upper Cali-
ifornia, which extends from the head of the gulf, lat. 31°
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRENCH STAFF.—The composition of the French Staff has been fixed on the subsequent footing: 10 battalions of two classes, the Active (Cadre d'Activité) and the Veteran (Cadre de Vétérain). The active class is to contain, in time of peace, 210 general officers, namely, 80 Lieutenants-generals, and 160 Major-generals; the officers of this class, whatever may be the length of their services, are to be transferred to the Veteran class, from the day on which Lieutenant-generals attain their 66th, and Major-generals their 63rd year.

The only exceptions to be, such lieutenant-generals as hold appointments conferring the rank of Commander-in-chief, and have filled such appointments. The year in time of war, officers of the Veteran class may be attached to two of the Active class, 1 Military Schools, and on the Service in the Reserve, on the Service and certain restricted to military service; in short, they may be employed upon any kind of service at home.

Hungarian Army.—A permanent military force, consisting of the Frontier Regiments, is constantly kept up. Besides this corps, Hungary has its Insurrectionary forces, which are called upon a royal rescript, on extraordinary occasions. In the year 1741, the kingdom raised at its own expense, as part of this "Insurrection," six additional Battalions of Infantry, amounting to 21,622 rank and file, without reckoning the noble Cavalry, the numbers of which the existence of the army is so necessary to the safety of the state. Besides these, in the time of the French Revolution, the "Insurrection" was repeatedly called out. The levies were made in 1797, to the extent of 17,809 cavalry, and 3,556 infantry; in 1809, to 10,778 cavalry, and 26,606 infantry; and in 1809, to 17,214 cavalry and 21,230 infantry. The number of the cavalry is now about 55,000, and of the infantry, 60,000, rank and file. In time of war, however, its strength is considerably augmented, in that case, the regular military forces raised in Hungary may be estimated at upwards of 100,000 men, including the supernumerary "Vaquita," or Regiments of Infantry.

Hungary is independent of the military resources, to which we have thus briefly referred, there are 10 Frontier Battalions, and a battalion of Cossacks, and 1 of Hussars, maintained by Transylvania. Their united strength is computed at 25,000 men, according to foreign statistics.

The Hungarian gendarmerie, comprising 5,000 men, and another 4,000 in time of war; the latter was at least their strength in the year 1775.

From these data it would appear that the whole military force of Hungary, inclusive of Transylvania, is composed of...
In Peace. In War.

200,000 Standing Militia...

200,000

Total

103,000

153,000

In time of war, there have, however, existed pressing
emergency exigencies, when the two coverts have altogether
reduced the army to 233,000 men.—Ibid.

CHAPLAIN OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—The first officers
in the Russian Navy, who received any thing like a scien-
tific education, were formed about the middle of the
seventeenth century, when Peter the Great, by the power of
his wisdom and good fortune, became the master of the
province of Cattaro, on the Adriatic.

When Peter the Great set out upon his tour to the
leading capitals of Europe, he addressed himself to the
Government of Republican Venice, and solicited them to
permit several young men belonging to the most distinc-
tive and cultivated families in Russia to take up their residence
in Venice; and study those branches of science which
might fit them to become skillful naval officers; at the
same time that they might one day be enabled to assist the
republic in contending against the Turk, who was then
the great disturber and enemy of the interests of Chris-
tianity. was menaced. The Venetian Senate, who
were not a little proud of the distinction thus conferred
upon them, not only fitted up a palace for the accommo-
dation of the young Russians, but appointed Marcus
Marinovich director of their studies. The talents and
virtue of the young men recommended them to the love
and confidence of his pupils, and the progress they made
under him greatly exceeded the expectations of their
Sovereign. In order to combine practice with theory,
the Senate, after a while, fitted out a small fleet for their
use, and placed it under the limited control of Marinov-
ich, who was put in charge of it; and their first trip was to
the place of his birth on the Gulf of Cattaro, where they went through their
first naval exercises in the narrow Straits between the
islands on that coast; this done, they passed down the
Adriatic, and visited the shores of the Mediterranean in
every direction. Upon their return to Venice, Martin-
ovich pronounced his pupils perfectly competent to enter
upon their professional duties, and was not only reward-
ed handsomely by the Senate, but participated largely in
the Cana's liberality. He died soon afterwards, viz. on
the 25th October, 1716, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

When he was killed, he had a large picture paint-
ed, in which his own portrait and that of his pupils were
introduced. It is well executed, and represents him
sitting at a table in a black dress, with his head uncovered,
and a globe, a hydrographical chart, and a compass on
the table before him. The picture is painted with great
care and attention, and the expressions of his face are
so perfectly correct, that the most superficial observer
would not mistake it for a painting of the living or the
dead. From a letter of Count Fedor Von Karasek.

HOW TO FIND THE DEPTH.—Among other proofs of
the impracticability of the assertion that no waves rise
higher than forty feet above the ordinary level, the following vivid
description is given: "During the hurricane experi-
enced in the northward of Barbadoes by the squadron
under my command, in the late Admiral de Courcy, (on
July 29, 1805,) the Centaur went to sea in a heavy lather class," whilst flying aloft, had the small boat. (a gig,)|
which was hoisted up at the stern davits, washed away, as
well as the poop-letanier, by an enormous wave, which
was described many feet above the highest part of the
ship's deck. The ship alarmed the poop-deck of every thing! On the evening of the second
day, whilst the hull of our shattered and unwieldy ves-
sel lay rolling in the trough of the sea, the cry of one of
the look out men, of a ship coming down upon us,
made those who were holding on under the shelter of
the weather buil'r, spring from their cover to get a
peep of the scudding vessel. We jumped upon a car-
ronade, and with the greatest difficulty, held on; then
our eyes were fixed to the position where the stars of
the mid-heaven would have been sought for on a calm
and clear night! and indistinctly saw a dark object upon
the ridge of the towering wave, which was approaching
on the weather-quarter. The next minute, a large ship
(the St. George) shot dashing straight up at us; we were
powerfully ascending; and before the eye could be
well turned to leeward, she was almost out of sight.

The danger was imminent, but for the providential cir-
cumstance of the St. George's helmsman catching a mo-
mentary glimpse of the Centaur, under the foot of the
former's forecastle, she would have been disabled. One
spoke of the wheel to port saved us, and barely so, for the giant ninety-eight's proximity
was alarmingly close, in her desperate flight before the
furious tempest! If any dependence can be placed
upon our eye-sight in broad day-light—when much of
the heightened peril of the centaur, was lost even by
the glare of the moon—the iron which met the night—and from intent con-
templation, for some hours, of the successive seas as
these came rushing and doubling onwards, as it were, to
wipe away with one brush of their curling and foaming,
the glorious and inglorious works of man, which lay like
a helpless log upon the ocean, with the sea, and the
horizon line had been drawn from the apex of the
loftiest wave to the ship, it would have intersected the
mainmast about half way up from the deck; which,
making allowance for unavoidable error, would give
about fifty feet for the elevation of the wave."—Nautical
Magazine.

SUBMARINE REGISTER BAROMETER, to be used as an
ordinary deep sea lead.—An instrument, bearing this
name, has been made and successfully tried by Mr.
Payne, of the Adelaide-street Gallery of Practical Sci-
ence. The instrument is provided with which the range of
descents, and the fall of the mercurial column in ascents,
in the mountain barometer, is made to denote the heights
of hills or depths of valleys, is well known. Mr.
Payne proposes to measure depths at sea by a barometer, which
differs from the mountain barometer in many particulars.
The barometer is made of silver and wood, and has the
mercurial column in the form of a right cone, so that, when
close at the top, and filled with one atmosphere of at-
mospheric air of hydrogen gas. The pressure of the
water upon the surface of the mercury in the cistern, is
similar to the pressure of the atmosphere upon the sur-
f ace of the mercury in the common barometer; but the
water is prevented from coming into direct contact with the mer-
cury by a piece of fine membrane. The composition
of the air in the tube is registered by a float, similar in some
degree to that of a register thermometer. The glass
tube is registered in atmospheres and tenths of atmos-
pheres, and by tables of corrections for temperature and
saltness of water, and the depth to which the instrument
has sunk can be accurately ascertained in inches or
fathoms. The instrument which Mr. Payne has
already made, is graduated from 1 to 45 atmospheres, or
247 fathoms, by Mr. Gordon, according to the rule by
which he graduated the portable gas pressure gauges,
which have been found so accurate; and by such an
instrument the greatest depths may be accurately as-
certained.

CURRENT THROUGH THE STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.—
A writer in the Nautical Magazine for September, ex-
spresses that currents constantly from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean through the Straits of
Gibraltar. The specific gravity of the waters of the
Mediterranean has been ascertained to be 1030; while
that of the Atlantic is but 1028. The depth between
Centur and Europa point is 4200 feet. A column of water
at the specific gravity of 1030, and of the height of
4200 feet, would balance one of the specific gravity of
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE ATLANTIC.—We have at length succeeded in obtaining particulars of the project, so long entertained and so often adverted to in the English papers, of establishing a line of steam packets between the North American continent and Great Britain. The company is formed by the appointment of patrons and subscribers—the number of the first being eleven and of the latter one hundred and one. The capital is two millions of pounds sterling, in shares of fifty pounds each. The first patron is Lord Mulgrave, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne is another. The other nine are noblemen. The banks are the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Laidlay & Co. of London, the Northern and Central Bank of England, and Messrs. Atwood of Birmingham. A charter has been obtained from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and has been transmitted to London for his Majesty's sign manual, which will be affixed as soon as the subscription shall have been, to a reasonable extent, filled up in two months between each other.

The most eligible port on the west coast of Ireland has been selected for a steam packet station viz: Blarney Bay, in the county of Galway, from whence it is proposed to carry a railroad in a direct line through Athlone to Dublin. The distance is only 110 miles, and the line of the country presents unusual facilities for the formation of a railroad, the country being level and containing abundance of materials necessary for the construction of the work. The average inclination throughout the whole line is 1 in 672, and is obtained without great embankments or deep cuttings, and will be entirely free from tunnels and bridges.

The directors announce that they have an offer of as much land as will suffice for twenty miles of the railroad, the ground requisite for wharves, docks and shores, 100 acres of building ground on the margin of Blarney Bay, for ever, at a peppercorn rent, and likewise the unanimous approval of the landowners along the line.

Proprietors of five shares will be entitled to a free passage in the company's vessels between Liverpool and Dublin, propietors of fifteen shares to a free passage on the railroad, proprietors of thirty shares to a free passage between London and Liverpool, and proprietors of ten shares will be entitled to a reduction of ten per cent on the current freights by the steam vessels, and the charge for the carriage of goods by the railroad.

Ten thousand shares have been reserved to special agreement for this country.

Applications for patent rights will be attended to by Messrs. Bennett, Carters, of Louisville, Kentucky, or by William Thomas, Esq., of the Steam Packet Dock, at St. Louis, Missouri. 4th April 1836.
COMPLIMENTS TO GENERAL GAINES.

From the Mobile Commercial Register, March 25.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mobile, convened at the Mayor's office, the 24th inst. Gen. Everitt, Mayor of the city, was elected President of the chair, and T. Sanford, as Secretary. The object of the meeting, as stated from the chair, was to take measures to pay a merited compliment to Gen. E. P. Gaines, of the U. S. army, for his gallantry in the late expedition to Florida.

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting by T. L. Blount, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with sentiments of lively gratification and pleasure, of the probable termination of the war in Florida, and the reduction of the Seminoles, by the courage and bravery of American citizens and soldiers.

Resolved, That great credit and praise is due to the firmness, prudence and military skill of Major General Edmund P. Gaines, in bringing the war to a speedy conclusion; and that we award to him and his brave officers and soldiers in arms, the meed of our approbation, and the applause of their countrymen.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to tender to Gen. Gaines the compliment of a public dinner, at such time as may suit his convenience, as a slight testimony of the high regard entertained by the citizens of Mobile, for his distinguished public services.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee:

F. S. Blount, Joseph Bates, Jr.,
George Walton, Wm. M. Garrow,
William Jones, Jr., Samuel A. Roberts,
T. Sanford, John Mayrant, J.
J. R. Blocker, S. V. Scluyer,
John Milton.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city.

J. P. EVERTT, Chairman.

T. SANFORD, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Mobile, held the 24th March, 1836, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Alderman Murray and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to tender to Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, as he is hereby authorized and requested to tender to Gen. Edmund P. Gaines the freedom of the City of Mobile, in such manner as he, the Mayor, may think best calculated to convey the feelings and sympathies of this Board and the community it represents.

Resolved, That the thanks of this community are hereby tendered to the officers and soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, who were under the command of, and so nobly and valorously sustained the commanding General in the Seminole campaign.

RECEPTION OF GEN. GAINES AT TALLAHASSEE.

Gen. Gaines was received with every mark of respect at Tallahassee on the 19th ult. The citizens held a public meeting, and a Committee was deputed to invite him to a public dinner. He was attended into town by a civil and military escort from Tallahassee, and was addressed by Gen. Call, and replied, says the Tallahassee Intelligencer, in the following terms "I am strongly incited by the grateful feelings which I entertained for the kind attention and cordiality with which his arrival among us had been greeted." That paper further remarks: "On being escorted into town a squad of our fine company, the Guards, joined in the procession; the ladies of the city came out to welcome him as he passed, by the waving of their handkerchiefs; and on entering the Capitol, Adjutant General Black again tendered to him an offering of thanks, to the following effect:

GENERAL.—On behalf of the citizens of Tallahassee, I tender you a cordial and hearty welcome, and assure you that it is not more on account of the distinguished character which you have so nobly won in your country's service, nor from the high sense in which we are consoled at our friends' absence, nor for the prompt efforts and personal sacrifices you have made to put a speedy termination to a savage warfare, which now desolates one portion of our territory, that has elicited from them this demonstration of feelings towards you. They express the wish that you may return in strength and vigor, full of respect and gratitude; and pray you to receive it in the spirit of kindness which has prompted the offering.

To which the General replied very feelingly and handsomely.

In the course of the evening the Committee selected for that purpose, waited upon the General, at the lodgings provided for him, and invited him to partake of a public dinner. This he declined doing, and upon reflection, we are pleased at it. We do not profess to know whether in embarking in our cause, he acted with or without his Excellency's approbation or tacit assent of the powers to whom he is accountable; and as little are we advised whether it was necessary to consult any other authority than his own judgment in so doing; but it may be that his services were about to be required elsewhere, and none could desire that his duty should be neglected. We subjoin a copy of his letter to the Committee, particularly calling the attention of our readers to his promise, which we hope all parties will remember—that he will visit us again.

Head Quarter, Western Department, TALLAHASSEE, March 20, 1836.

Gentlemen,—In acknowledging the favor of your kind and complimentary note of yesterday's date, I have to express the deep regret which I feel that the state of my engagements, added to the views verbally expressed to you last night, oblige me to deny myself at this time the pleasure of complying with the invitation with which, in behalf of the citizens of Tallahassee, you have honored me. Permit me, however, to assure you of a visit to this place as soon as my duties to the Westward, will permit, when I shall take great pleasure in meeting at the festive board, and in becoming better acquainted, personally, with those worthy citizens who have given me so cordial a reception, under circumstances which are calculated to render their kindness more grateful to me than I have any words to express.

With affectionate respect your friend,

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES.


SEMINOLE WAR.

Every day brings the campaign nearer to a crisis, and it will either be terminated at a single blow, or if the Indians retreat into their fastnesses, they may protract it through the summer.

We subjoin the latest accounts received at the time of making up our paper; before the next is issued, we expect to hear of a decisive battle.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 25.—Another rencontre with the Indians.—We learn by the arrival of the steam boat Santee, from Volusia at Picota, that all the troops had concentrated at Volusia on the 22d and had commenced crossing the St. Johns. Two companies had crossed and advanced a short distance from the river, and piled their arms. Three canoebies were posted over them, and the remainder of the companies were laying down when
they were fired upon, the three sentinels were killed, and two wounded. The Indian soldiers were fired upon, but they had time to rally. They soon rallied, however, and killed one Indian negro. The force which attacked them was not a very large one, and they disappeared before any further execution could be done. The killed and wounded belonged to Capt. Ashby's company of Col. Brisbane's Regiment of Foot Dragoons. A detachment of 200 mounted men had gone off south east from Volusia on the morning of the 22d to return in the evening. The troops are represented to be in fine spirits.

The plan of operations, we understand, to be as follows:—The left wing of the army, consisting of 1600 men under Gen. Eustis, was ordered to move by the Withlacoochee to reach that point by the 25th (to-day.) Gen. Clinch, with the right wing, 2000 from Fort Drane, and Col. Lindsay with the centre, 1000 men from Tampa Bay, to be there at the same time, and it is expected if the Indians have not that point, that a decisive engagement will take place, which will terminate the war.


From the St. Augustine Herald.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 26th March.—Important from Volusia.—The Steamer Santee arrived at Picolata last night from Volusia, by which we learn that the detachment of 200 mounted volunteers which had been sent out under Lieut. Col. Butler, had not returned or been heard of yesterday morning. On the 23d a detachment consisting of 27 volunteers, and 2 guides were sent in search of them, with orders to proceed as far as New Smyrna, and on their way, about 6 miles from Volusia, they fell in with a party of about 16 Indians, in an open pine barren about 2 miles from any timber or scrub. They attacked the Indians and killed one and wounded another, when the Lieutenant Commanding the detachment ordered a retreat for a reinforcement. We are informed that every man in the detachment behaved admirably, and the whole party of Indians might have been taken or cut up had it not been for the conduct of the officer. A detachment is ordered to try him immediately. Gen. Eustis has been detained at Volusia, waiting for the return of Col. Butler's detachment and a want of guides, and has thus been unable to comply with General's Scott's orders to meet him at the Withlacoochee on the 26th. Col. Butler had two good guides with him when he left Volusia.

General Eustis has sent to town for more guides.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of Savannah dated Volusia, March 27th, 1836.

"The left wing of the army of Florida, Brig. General Eustis, crossed the St. Johns yesterday, and marched this morning for the seat of war.

Col. Butler's command for whose safety so much anxiety has manifested has returned safe. Their detention was caused by bad roads. Six guides have arrived today from St. Augustine to accompany the command. The mounted men sent out in pursuit of Col. Butler, engaged a body of Indians, and but for the cowardice of the Lieutenant the whole force would have surrendered to them. The Indians were entirely run down by the horses when he made his men retreat. Three of the Indians were begging for mercy.

The whole number of troops here before the movement was fifteen hundred, including 750 horse."

HEADQUARTERS—Right Wing of the Army, in Florida at Fort Drane, February 27, 1836.

ORDER.

Captains Bryan and Floyd's companies of Florida volunteers will form the escort of the provost train to Picolata to-morrow morning. Captain Bryan will command. On arriving at Picolata, he will report to Major General Scott, (or the officer in command there) for further orders.

As the period for which their companies volunteered will expire in a few days, Brig. Gen. Clinch avails himself of this occasion to express his sense of the patriotic feeling which prompted them, at the call of their suffering neighbors in Florida, to abandon the comforts of a military life and the urgent demands of business to the sacrifice of their assistance. The sacrifices and services of their companies are duly appreciated, and the General is happy in having it in his power to add his testimony of their good conduct—their cheerful obedience to orders, and the promptness with which they have performed the duties assigned to them. He bids them adieu, with his warmest wishes for their speedy return to their families, and for their future prosperity.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinch,

C. M. THRUSTON,

WASHINGTON CITY:

THURSDAY, April 14, 1836.

The Norfolk Beacon of Monday last states that the U.S. sloop Grampus, Lieut. Com. Boorman, bound to the West Indies, went to sea from Hampton Roads on Friday morning last, and after proceeding to the edge of the Gulf, sprung awak, which compelled her to return. She anchored in Hampton Roads on Saturday, and will come up first fair wind.

COAST SURVEY.—Lieut. Geo. S. Blake is ordered to the command of the U.S. Schr. Experiment, on the survey of the coast, and the following Passed Midshipmen, as assistants,—W. Lambert, O. Tod; Z. Holland; B. J. Moeller, A. L. Case, C. W. Morris, T. A. Budd, T. A. M. Craven.

Passed Midshipman T. A. Jenkins ordered to report to Mr. Hasler, as assistant on the coast survey; and Passed Midshipman Wm. H. Ball as assistant to Lieut. T. R. Gedney.


Merry-Go-Round, Sec. has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., etc. Gabriel Galt, deceased.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

April 7.—Lt. F. H. Smith, 1st Artillery. Mrs. Beadle's.
9.—Capt. D. Hunter, Dragoons, Gadsby's.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Navy, April 1, 1836.

Captain Ballard Comm't Chees. Boorman
Lieut. Duncan Lieutenant
Midshipman Patton, Lieut. 4th, Talgham, Gray 2
Wayne, Cocke, Rose, Maury, Bowland, Piper, Taylor,
Bryan. On board ship Delaware—Handy John, Read

PALENS ARRIVED.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.

PHILÔ-CLAIRFAIT, in the absence of his friend CLAIRFAIT, to the Editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle.

If CLAIRFAIT has whiled away the entire spring and summer of the Army and Navy Chronicle, HINDMAN has taken up its columns during the whole autumn and winter; and we think we may safely put it to a question to the military community—Who has been employing his time more profitably to the public good? CLAIRFAIT has not been idle. As soon as CLAIRFAIT appeared, CLAIRFAIT seized and analyzed it; he compared it with the old system, which has met with the approval of almost every one, who is acquainted with its practice, and by these means showed conclusively, that little or no improvement had been made—or, rather, that no improvement had been sufficiently great to warrant an alteration; exposed several egregious blunders, that ought, at least, to have escaped a practised eye; but which, being kindly pointed out, should not have been persistently in, or have appeared in the edition prepared for the army. And now, let us enquire what luminous HINDMAN has effected? Forgotten of the truth that "it is not by saying much, that much is proven," he has sent forth a mass of trash, not unlike the work which is intended to defend—which is read by few, and we venture to say, approved of by none. Because the French Commission did so and so, and adopted such a manœuvre, does not mean that we are bound to follow the steps of individuals, which are evidently erroneous? Without proper examination, and without the shadow of practice, are we to adopt manœuvres, which circumstances forbid, and which cannot be supported by a single sound argument? Instead of answering the question we are putting to ourselves, on the subject of the graduate of the Military Academy, (particularly the elves of Worth) who are taught to inquire for the reasons of things, and to investigate before they adopt. Instead of taking the friendly suggestions of one who has made Infantry Tactics a study for some time, who has had daily practice, and who wished to show the public what the army, the translator, or HINDMAN, sneeringly calls CLAIRFAIT and YOUNG FOGGAM and Enquirer, particularly those of the latter, HINDMAN says the Commission did so—they reported in this manner, and forsooth it must be right. This is too dogmatic, and will not be conceded to, even in a military community. Neither the defence nor the system will escape the scrutiny of the graduates of Military Academy, (particularly the elves of Worth) who are taught to inquire for the reasons of things, and to investigate before they adopt. Instead of taking the friendly suggestions of one who has made Infantry Tactics a study for some time, who has had daily practice, and who wished to show the public what the army, the translator, or HINDMAN, sneeringly calls CLAIRFAIT and YOUNG FOGGAM and Enquirer, particularly those of the latter, HINDMAN says the Commission did so—they reported in this manner, and forsooth it must be right. This is too dogmatic, and will not be conceded to, even in a military community.

The defender of our book of 1835 commences in his pamphlet, (matter the same as appeared in the successive numbers of the Chronicle) by an unnecessary history of the Tactics from the period prior to the organization of the government, to the present time. And for what purpose? Every officer knows that little instruction and still less uniformity obtained in the army, before the system of 1827 was introduced, and instruction gives according to it, by the graduates of the academy. This we pass over, and come to the paragraph, in which the poor Macdonald is made ignorant of the French, and LaCroix of the English language. Admitting this to be so, their respective works cannot have failed to produce confusion in the military instruction; but by no means so extensive, as that whose compiler understood neither, as his interpreter, nor whose subject, unnecessary as it was, being too apparent to escape the merest tyro in English or French.

The subjoined boasting of the "glorious victories acquired by our arms in the memorable campaigns of 1815 and 1815", is unnecessary, and we premise it to the defence of the first sentence of the paragraph, which, as is above shown, is from the War Department.

Who initiated this, it must be submitted to a certain individual alone, or he would have nothing to do with it? We desire information.

Is it more certain that an officer at the "head of some thirty men," or even less, should display ignorance of the application of the principles of his art to a crisis of the first magnitude, such as the head of a brigade? The military academy, thank fortune, has determined otherwise. The censure of Oneandor, Vegetius, &c, or, even the concurrence of the military scrutinizing boards twice convened, cannot make this evident, any more than the efforts of HINDMAN can blot out the improved tactics which have been seen in action by an army dressed in the fascinating dresses of blue, red, and green.

A word about the mode of examination by the board, of high and intelligent officers. One of the members declared that he had not looked at the system—that he trusted to the reputation of the author. Good! and well done! by "load at will" of the "Defence."

In relation to the certainty and promptness of manoeuvres, we agree in every respect with HINDMAN. But, why has not this rule been followed out? Some of the "weaker brethren" perhaps, can answer this interrogatory.

It is said that "the objection in the United States to the discretionary third rank can only be referred to a want of experience." We beg leave to differ, and say that experience on the contrary, has shown us how vicious the three rank formation is. Why, allow us to ask, was it suspended by the War Department? Because, allow us to answer, the experiments of one of the very few observing officers of the board, proved how five effective fires were made by the second rank, and, that a still smaller number was made by the rear rank, to say nothing of the wounds inflicted by its men, on their comrades of the front. Did not NAPOLEON, on account of his hospitals abounding with such unhappy victims, institute enquiries to ascertain whether his men did not intentionally main themselves to avoid duty? Was not the result found to be, that the rear rank, not sufficiently careful in firing, did the damage? And if NAPOLEON's soldiers were not carefully drilled, whose are? It is really an idea which we have not yet heard, whence we got this information, the author is not cited, lest, in an after defence, HINDMAN should again harp upon "a seasoning slight of lubrication," as when he found that Napier, in his History of the Peninsula War, did not condemn the three rank formation.

We are, however, supported in our opinion, on this subject, by the hint of the idea is by no means crude, nor experience slight, and whose words perchance may have come under the eye of HINDMAN; we allude to the "Memoirs of Napoleon," from which is extracted the following:

"The fire of the third rank is allowed to be imperfect, and even hurtful to the first and second; the front rank is required to place one knee on the ground in firing by battalions, mainly at this moment, the third rank charges the muskets of the second. This order is bad; the infantry ought to be drawn up in two ranks only, because the musket allows of firing only in this order; it would be necessary for this weapon to be six feet long, and chargeable at the breach, to enable the third rank to fire with effect."

To the above may be added the well attested fact, that no man will fire a gun, charged by another, with the same confidence, as if he had done it himself and therefore the third rank should not be thus employed.

No. III. of the defence.

"In the new Tactics with a view to harmony, charge évolunté is translated load at will."

"For the word "enhance" which was not by the compiler of the book in view throughout the work, but as is hereafter fully shown, is unfortunately not the case. In another of the "defence" it will be seen, it is intimated that the words of command are to "fully, indicate the moveable the interpretation, unless differently explained in the paragraph, and what is written," is not long or short a time, as you choose reading my following paragraph. Therefore, in my conclusion, we..."
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nearly ever explain the movement, and moreover that such explanation is not necessary.

The possibility of "shaking arms" by the directions in the new Tactics has been made manifest. The only fault then to be found is, that the necessary correction was not made in the army edition.

The use of the "balance step" is so necessary for making good steady marchers, that it is still practised at the military academy, and at other posts; for ought we know, the new Tactics to the contrary notwithstanding.

The fact of having treated of the paragraphs of the "Defence" in regular succession, must account for the brokenness of this communication, which, with your consent, we propose to continue in a future number.

PHILO CLAIRFAIT.

"Subaltern" is not the author of the remarks in the Chronicle of the 24th March, defending his "mathematical calculations," nor does he understand why he should be so "professedly" considered, when there was "no signature, nor his hand writing." Subaltern does not know their author, but be he who he may he is welcome "to the rescue." Having carefully examined his upper developments, Subaltern discovers nothing remarkably indicative of destructiveness, and he would very much prefer that others than himself should give the moving rod to "Father Idiot," as he has called him. He is not anxious to undertake the thread of life, either with spears or sword; especially would he regret the loss of those who had "done the country good service," even if they reach the Methuselah age which his mathematical calculations, it is said, would lead to. He doubts not, these names, having characters to preserve, will do their duties, regardless of winks and nods of our poor mortals.

Subaltern makes this explanation lest the pleasantry of his unknown friend might possibly be misunderstood. It is very strange that "Subaltern" should not know who is the author of the remarks, which appeared in the Chronicle of the 24th ult. The private note to the editor, which accompanied those remarks, commences thus: "I send you, at the request of Mr. (your correspondent Subaltern) this piece for publication, which he desires you will be good enough to give the earliest possible insertion."

The communication was in the hand writing of O. P. Q., and being sent at the request of Subaltern, led us to make the remark that there seemed to be a mutual understanding between these two writers. — Editor.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

The following communication appeared a few days since in the Globe, and is republished at the request of the writer.

The recent disasters in Florida, not only show a want of force, but a great defect in the organization of our military establishment.

Both of these defects in time of war are beyond all question Light Infantry. The want of such a corps, well organized and disciplined, it will not be denied, was most seriously felt during our last war with Great Britain, and more especially in our late war with the Indians. In Europe, a country by no means so favorable as the United States for the employment of troops, they are considered indispensable in the organization of every army. Whether received in a compact, open or irregular order; they have always appeared equally conspicuous and useful in the field of battle.

An army is to invade an enemy's country, their activity and vigilance, place in front of the enemy, in an enemy, to protect it from the enterprise of the enemy; if the enterprise, they are in the rear to prevent assaults, and they are, if attacked, they are, if attacked, they are the outposts of the army, and if they are once to be passed, they are the first to take possession; if foreign or other supplies are to be obtained, they are the covering party; if reconnoitering is the object, or a convoy of a few men, they are peculiarly well calculated to effect the end; and in a general engagement, they are the first to commence the action, and conceal the movements of the line. If necessary, they can be united with the Infantry battalions; when having been accustomed to every danger, they are the more steady, and the first to arrive, and their companions to victory, fitted out in the open and extended order, and taught to avail themselves of every cover, whether of grass, trees, thickets, or hillocks, in order to conceal themselves and take advantage of the enemy, they are well calculated to operate successfully against savages. Such a corps, well organized, and instructed, would have been an invaluable auxiliary in conducting the recent operations in Florida.

In presenting this subject for consideration, it is with no expectation that a light infantry corps could be organized in time to render any aid in the operations now carried on in Florida. For this, I trust, the Indians in that quarter are subdued, and the war at an end. But in reference to the future, and to guard against scenes being enacted similar to those which have recently occurred in Florida, on the western and northern frontier, where we have a large body of Indians concentrated, it is necessary that we be prepared. I would not recommend the east side of the Mississippi, I would not recommend a light Infantry corps. Whether the army is increased or not, such a corps should be immediately organized. Indeed every infantry regiment stationed on the Indian frontier should be taught practically light infantry tactics, which should be the primary instructions. It embraces activity, vigilance, concealment, and stratagem, and consequently the only corps, perhaps, well calculated, to contend with Indians. The instructions of light infantry and riflemen are the same. The only difference is in the arms. One uses muskets, and the other rifles. Such a corps, or corps, would not be made up of 12-pounder brass howitzers, directed by artillerymen, and the dragons, with the present regiments of infantry, would, I have little doubt, give protection to the inhabitants residing on our Indian frontiers. Without, however, such a corps, or such instruction to the troops stationed to guard the Indian frontier, we may always look for disaster, disgrace and defeat, when contending against an enterprising and savage foe. The instruction and discipline as here contemplated are not very dissimilar to that practised by the Indians when skillfully commanded, as in the case of Pontiac, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, or Powell, whose warfare is one of activity, vigilance, concealment, stratagem, and surprise.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Rice presented the petition of the heirs of the late Major Swan, Paymaster General of the United States Army, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

TUESDAY, April 8.

The following bill from the House was read twice and referred:

A bill to renew the gold medal struck and presented to General Morgan, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Gillet, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved. That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House the state of the forces of the United States, with marks of internal improvement mentioned in the bill numbered 239 giving an account of the history of each, as reported to Congress; the amount appropriated and expended on each; the amount of public improvements practicable; and stating whether the original estimate has been, or is expected to be, completed or finished.
discriminating duties upon Dutch and Belgian vessels, and their cargoes, &c., which he believed would elicit no discussion.

Mr. CAMERLENGO objected, and
Mr. VANDERPOEL proceeded with the subject of the sur-
charge, if views at length the various schemes proposed for its distribution.

Mr. STORER obtained the floor.

Mr. W. rose, and moved that the Committee rise.

Mr. STORER had no objection to proceeding then, or to the question being taken on the amendment by the Commi-
tee at once, with the assurance that he should have the opportunity of addressing the House to-morrow.

Mr. BELL suggested, if it were consistent with the views of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to give to-morrow the discussion of this bill. Mr. B. was
not disposed to throw any difficulties in the way of its pas-
sage, and he did not think there would be any farther delay to concur, as they generally agreed to speak on the topics that had been discussed, would have some other opportunity of doing so.

Mr. CAMERLENGO hoped the question would at once be taken on the amendment.

Mr. WHITE of Florida, appealed to Mr. Bell to withdraw his amendment to afford him (Mr. W.) an opportunity of offering the one of which he had given notice some weeks ago, for the consideration of the Committee, and renewed on the motion of the Committee rise.

Mr. JENKINS (Mr. Storer having given way) renewed the motion that the Committee rise.

Mr. BOON moved to amend the motion by adding the follow-
ing words: and read—Mr. Storer, House.

The motion was lost—aye, 49, noes 77.

Mr. STORER then proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. HAWES, of Monday last, on the subject of the Kentucky navigation bills.

After proceeding in his remarks until a few minutes after six, P. M., Mr. STORER gave way to Mr. LEWIS, who moved that the Committee rise.

Tellers being appointed, there appeared yea 26, nay 63.

No quorum voting, the Committee rose and reported that fact to the House.

Mr. W. moved an adjournment.

Mr. CAMERLENGO asked for the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered, and were, yeas 53, noes 80.

No quorum voting, Mr. CAMERLENGO suggested that a statement of the numbers, as several members had come in during the call for the yeas and nays.

Tellers being appointed, 121 members were uncertain to be within the bar, who, constituting a quorum, the House again went into committee.

Mr. STORER read his remarks in reply to Mr. HAWES, and concluded his remarks at half past 8 o'clock, P. M.

The amendment of Mr. BELL, to strike out $67,000 for the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., was then negatived without a division.

Mr. WHITE of Florida moved the following amendment:

For wharves and their appendages at the navy yard at Pensacola, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, on land and water, $67,000.

For powder magazine, seventeen thousand dollars.

For wall or enclosure of brick three yards high, and a half yard thick, as recommended by Commodore Dallas, twenty-five thousand dollars.

After some further remarks from Messrs. WHITE, WISE, JARVIS, and PARKER, the amendment was then rejected, tellers being appointed; yea 88, noes 63.

Mr. EARLE opposed the amendment, in the item of $67,000 for the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., to $4,000, re-
marking that the latter sum would leave a deficiency for the necessary repairs of that station.

The amendment was rejected without a count.

On motion of Mr. CAMERLENGO, the Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House, and on motion of the same gentleman.

The House adjourned at half past 10 o'clock, P. M.

Thursday, April 7.

Mr. HARRISON, of Missouri, from the Committee on
the Public Lands, reported the following joint resolution:

A joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to be caused to be surveyed, by a surveyor of the Corps of Engineers, the land included by the

meanders of the Mississippi river, the Missouri, the St. Francis river, and that he report to Congress as soon as the same shall be done, the practicability of reclaiming the same, and of removing the obstructions from said rivers; the best mode of
NAVAL SERVICE BILL.

The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the navy, in favor of the United States for the year 1836, reported from the Committee of the Whole on the navy, and the thirty-six hundredth amendment, which were severally concurred in.

Mr. Winans of Florida, renewed the amendment offered by the Committee of the Whole, on the subject of the navy yard at Pensacola, and the construction of a dock, asking for its support, which was ordered.

Mr. Carlisle opposed the amendment, on the ground that it had not been referred to the regular standing committee, the Committee of Ways and Means, which was the ordinary course.

Mr. Spright understood the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) to state last night that the substance of this amendment was reported in another bill now before the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Wise repeated in substance his explanation of last evening, that there was a bill embracing the same objects; not in the same words, "for building a wall," but for constructing a hydraulic dock, which, of course, included a wall. They were not separate objects, but belonged to each other.

Mr. Spright hoped then the gentleman from Florida would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Janvier again explained that the items in the amendment not brought up from a Captain in the navy. The necessary estimates had not been made for this department, nor was there a recommendation for them from the Secretary of the Navy. The bill embraced all that was necessary for the present year.

Mr. Parkman regarded the provisions of the supplemental bill reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, for removing the bar at Pensacola, $75,000 and for constructing a hydraulic dock, or inclined plane, $185,000 objects entirely different from those contemplated in the amendment of the gentleman from Florida. He also quoted the letter of the Secretary of the Navy of 12th February last, and briefly supported the amendment on the ground that the same had been referred to the committee and were as indispensable as they were approved of. He thought also that the House might act on the subject without waiting for the recommendations of the Department.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana supported the amendment.

Mr. Klapp also supported the amendment, and gave a statement of the amount of commerce on the Gulf of Mexico, both domestic and foreign, to show the importance of the proposed construction of the first grade being constructed and kept in shape.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana said that from the Clerd's table:

U. S. PRIVATE CONSTELLATION, 1 gun, Pensacola, February 6, 1836.

BECKSON: You ask my views as to the necessity of a purchase of Pensacola, and flatter me by supposing that an opinion expressed by me, would have weight in obtaining the consent of Congress, it is as well aware of the Federal interests in relation to this position as a naval depot on the most extensive scale. Pensacola is, in my opinion, the only point south of the coast of Virginia at which any attempt should be made to the same. Other points there certainly are, where our commerce and the trade may find temporary relief from stress of weather, or from enemy's attacks, which might be found; indeed are already known, viz: the Tortugas, for vessels of all classes, and Charleston, South Carolina, for sloops of all classes.

That a dry dock ought to be constructed at this point is, and has been my opinion, ever since I first became acquainted with the harbor of Pensacola; but in connexion with this necessary work to the refinement of vessels, the bar at Pensacola, must be taken into view, and it is my opinion, that the present system of spending the public purse, in comparison with the object to be obtained, would, in my opinion, enlarge and deepen it, that vessels having the greatest draught of water could not be admitted into Pensacola harbor. A hydraulic dock be constructed at once, for the repairs of frigates and sloops of war. This can be done and finished, while the other work is proceeding. The materials for repairs are at hand, and of the best kind; and when needed shall be required, they will be found without difficulty, provided they be assured of constant employment.

Yours very sincerely,

J. B. DALLAS.

Mr. Pearce of R. I., remarked, that the question was whether what was asked for was proper? The only valid objection that had been urged last night was, that no money this was already appropriated could be expected at Pensacola; the law of 1831, creating a navy yard there, would make it impossible to get any money the next year; it could not be had. They should inquire whether the proceedings works were required; and not only had no one urged an objection on that score, but the best practical evidence had been offered in their favor, by Commodore Dallas, by the Board of Naval Commissioners, by a former Secretary of the Navy, and by the present. He was in favor of the amendment; and if the amount appropriated should not be appropriated.

Mr. Riddle was disposed, as was the Committee of which he was a member, to give as much as was necessary to Pensacola, 'be himself, even to the amount of half a million and was disposed to appropriate as much as was expected. Another objection was in the vagueness of the amendment, for "harbors and appendages;" nor could it be had $185,000 dollars was to be laid out for wharves in all at once. The amendment was to be considered during the present session.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

In Senate, January 21, 1836.

Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill; which was read, and passed to a second reading:

A bill to regulate the pay of the officers of the United States navy retired corps.  

Passed the Senate, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That from and after the passage of this act, the annual pay of the officers of the marine corps shall be, as follows:

That is to say; the pay of the colonel commandant, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Of the lieutenant colonel, three thousand dollars.

Of a major, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Of a captain, one thousand dollars.

Of a first lieutenant, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Of a second lieutenant, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That when any of said officers shall not be under orders, or on duty, he shall receive only three-fourths of the pay allowed by the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the pay of the adjutant and paymaster, of said corps, and the paymaster of said marine corps, shall be five hundred dollars in addition to the pay which they may receive under and by virtue of the first section of this act.

That the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority, from time to time, to designate, by special appointment, such and so many of the officers of said corps as the public service may require, to rank in the line of said officers so designated, shall receive, while in the se-
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

VALUATION DISCHARGE OF SAID DUTIES, A COMPENSATION THEREFOR, AT THE RATE OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SEC. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, THAT SUCH OFFICERS OF SAID CORPS AS SHALL PERFORM THE DUTIES OF A HIGHER GRADE FOR A LONGER TIME THAN THIRTY DAYS, SHALL BE COMPENSATED FOR SUCH DUTIES, RECEIVE THE PAY OF THE GRADE NEXT ABOVE THEIR OWN.

SEC. 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, THAT ONE RATION PER DAY SHALL BE ALLOWED TO ALL OFFICERS OF SAID CORPS WHEN ATTACHED TO VESSELS FOR SERVICE AT SEA; AND TEN CENTS PER MILE FOR TRAVELING EXPENSES, WHEN UNDER ORDERS.

SEC. 7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, THAT THERE BE ALLOWED TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING, ONE CLERK, WHOSE ANNUAL PAY SHALL BE NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS; TO THE QUARTERMASTER, ONE CLERK, WHOSE ANNUAL PAY SHALL BE ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, AND ONE OTHER CLERK, WHOSE ANNUAL PAY SHALL BE NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS; TO THE PAYMASTER, ONE CLERK, WHOSE ANNUAL PAY SHALL BE NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS; AND TO THE PAYMASTER, ONE CLERK, WHOSE ANNUAL PAY SHALL BE NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And be it further enacted, that the pay and allowances provided for in this act, shall be all the pay, compensation, allowance, and emolument, which the said officers shall be entitled to receive; and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be and hereby are repealed.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO "BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FLOATING STEAM-BATTERIES." IN SENATE, DECEMBER 26, 1835.

On motion of Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the number of numbers of batteries which are necessary for the defense of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and the harbor of New York, together with the estimate of the probable cost of the same; and to report the result to the Senate.

Respectfully submitted,
WALTER LOWRIE, Secretary.
By W. HOBSON, Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 14, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a report from the Chief Engineer, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 23d ultimo, on the subject of floating steam batteries, transmitted by you, for the views of this Department.

I consider this species of force very important in our preparations for defense. The three bays of New York, Delaware, and Chesapeake, are those whose position, and other circumstances, seem principally to require these batteries; and the estimate made by the Engineer Department is founded upon the calculation and the number which would be required to place these large estuaries in a complete state of defense. But it is worthy of remark, that floating steam-batteries, however necessary in such cases of construction, would be useful, from the draught of water, all along the Southern coast, and might be detached there whenever circumstances required. These vessels, agreeably to the report here presented, are not intended for sea service, but are designed to operate with the permanent defenses. They may also be stationed at any of the inlets where the approach, an enemy may be apprehended; but their care and management should be committed to the army, as a part of the system of defense, having no relation, however, to the armed steam-vessels, which it may be found expedient to construct as a part of the system for naval operations.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
LEW. CABS.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, SENATE.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, JANUARY 13, 1836.

SIR: In answer to the call of the Senate of the United States upon their Committee on Military Affairs, instructing them to inquire what number of floating steam batteries are necessary for the defense of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, I have the honor to state, that under the present arrangement of the probable crew, which was reduced by the Chairman of said committee to the War Department, and by the Secretary of War, I have the honor to state, that the subject has been fully considered, and the conclusions arrived at are that five floating steam batteries, each of about 400 tons burden, might be sufficient to defend these important estuaries from a force of the invading fleet; and it is intended to take all necessary measures to have a single vessel of this description built for each of these estuaries, and to have them ready for service at a very early day.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 27, 1835.

SIR: The proceedings of the Senate of the 23d instant, which we have just received, contain a resolution offered by Mr. Goldsborough, instructing the Military Committee to inquire what number of floating steam-batteries would answer the purpose of the defense of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays and New York harbor; and what the expense of providing them would be. The reference of this subject to the Military Committee will, probably, in a call upon the Engineer department, as a branch of the Navy, to give the necessary information. Should that be the case, it may be satisfactory to you to have it in your power to state, that you can have steam-batteries built and fitted by the officers under your command, which may be promptly mounted upon the vessel that you have in the yard, or, if your yard be not in use on fire, and which would be cannon-proof for a long time, to the extent of almost perfect security to the ball of the vessel, to machinery, including the propelling wheel of wheels, to the tunnels of the wheels; and it would be a necessary part of the engine, properly designed, to permit the ball to be rolled out into the yard, or on the street, and to be prepared for mounting.

I think I could build such a vessel, of 100 tons burden, furnish her with a high pressure engine of 40 to 50 horse power, which would give her a speed of 10 miles an hour, with a cargo of ballast or store in her hold, and a residence of 30 miles on a voyage; which would be sufficient to defend the Chesapeake and Delaware bays and the New York harbor. And I do not think the expense of the vessel, machinery, and propelling power, would exceed $30,000, though, from want of all experience in naval architecture, this amount is not pretended to be correct.

I have the honor to be, sir,
your obedient servant,
C. GRATIOT, Chief Engineer.
Hon. LEWIS CABS, Secretary of War.
AN ACT to provide for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, of volunteer and militia corps, who shall either in the United States, or at any time since the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, or may hereafter be in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to and receive thirty days pay, rations, clothing, or money in lieu thereof, and for all furniture and equipage, with the same camp equipage, including knapsacks, as are, or may be provided by law for the officers, musicians, artificers and privates, of the infantry of the army of the United States.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers of all mounted companies who have been in, or may hereafter be in, the service of the United States, each shall be entitled to receive forage, or money in lieu thereof, for two horses, when they actually keep private servants, and for one horse when without private servants, and that forty cents per day be allowed for the use and risk of each horse, except horses killed in battle or dying of wounds sustained in battle. That each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer and private, of all mounted companies, shall be entitled to receive forage in kind for one horse, with forty cents per day for the use and risk of each horse, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle, and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of forage and repairs, when the same shall be furnished by himself, and twice and a half cents per day for either, as the case may be.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, shall be entitled to receive twenty days pay of every four months, or other allowances, for every twenty miles' travel from their places of residence to the place of general rendezvous, and from thence to their places of discharge back to their residences.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That volunteer or militia, who have been or who may be received into the service of the United States, to suppress Indian depredations in Florida, shall be entitled to all the benefits which are conferred on persons wounded or otherwise disabled in the service of the United States.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That when any non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, or private, of said militia or volunteer corps, in the service of the United States, or returning to his place of residence, after being mustered out of service, or at any time in consequence of wounds received in service, and shall leave one or more than one child under the age of ten years, such widow, or if no such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled, at the time of the expiration of five years, and in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said deceased.

That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence in applications under this act, as the President of the United States may prescribe.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the volunteers and militia mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this act, called into service before its passage, and who were not disposed to be paid, shall embrace those only ordered by the commanding General or Governors of the Territory of Florida and of the Florida Indians, and the War Department for representing the hostilities of the Florida Indians.

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

In the name of Neptune, who has just arrived in the United States, having been taken in the way, being a sailor, a gentleman, the usual question: 'Did you leave home under any particular circumstances, or suffer any bereavement of any kind, family or otherwise?' The officer was struck with too much admiration at his magnanimity to answer, and took just care to make the circumstances duly known to the sailor's honor. So brave a man's name should have been recorded.

English Historian.
SPONTANEOUS NAVIGATION.—The New Bedford Gazette of Saturday relates the following remarkable instance of the force of habit among the whale ships belonging to that port, and their knowledge of their owners, and the habits of the sea. A day and a half since the good ship Falcon loaded with oil fresh from the whaling ground, arrived here, and beat her way up through the ice in the harbor as far as the bar, (about half a mile from the wharves,) where (like many other loaded vessels before she struck on the mud. Her situation being in no way dangerous, as she could easily pass over on the rise of the tide, the officers and crew were permitted, as is customary, to hasten to see their friends from whom they had been absent two long years; and a trustworthy ship-keeper, was put on board by the owners. As it was thought unnecessary to furl the canvas, and it remained spread to the breeze.

The supper-time of the ship-keeper having arrived after finding that three feet of water more was necessary to float the ship, he left her alone, came ashore, made arrangements with some half a dozen men to go off and assist him in getting her into the dock, and went to his supper. Directly afterward, it was discovered that the ship was coming toward the wharf of her owners. No one doubted that she was well manned and well managed. She came up regularly, until within a stone's throw of the head of the wharf, when the men on board of a sloop that lay there, thinking the ship was about to run in to them, cried out "Hi, Hi! you'll cut us in two." Nor was the order disobeyed; for at that moment a hawsar, dragging in the water from the bow of the ship, accidentally caught in the logs of the wharf and brought her to in grand style and without considerable damage. Here was a case of a ship loaded with oil coming half a mile with sails set at the rate of six knots, without a hand on board; and most unceremoniously fastening herself at the wharf of her owners. Such is a New Bedford whale ship. !!!!

ARMY.

Lieut. Geo. W. Morell, Engr. Corps, relieved from duty at Erie, Penn., as assistant to Lieut. T. S. Brown, and ordered to Newport, R. I. to report to Col. Totten.

Lieut. C. H. Bigelow, Engr.'s Corps, relieved from duty at Newport, and ordered to Boston, to report to Col. Tayer.

NAVY.

List of the names of the officers of the U. S. ship Potomac, now of the Mediterranean squadron.


Purser—G. R. Barry.

Passed Midshipmen—Joseph F. Green, Benjamin M. Dovx, Alexander M. Peterson.


Boy acting Midshipman—John V. Hixon.


List of officers attached to the U. S. ship John Adams, now of the Mediterranean squadron.

Master Commandant—S. H. Stringham.


Surgeon—B. B. Tinsel.

Purser—D. Mc. F. Thornton.

Passed Midshipmen—J. B. Marshand, James E. Brown, George A. Iden.


List of officers attached to the U. S. sloop Grampus, to sail in a few days from Norfolk, to join the West India Squadron.


Lieutenants—John Cassis, Joseph Stalling, Neill M. Howison, Frederick Chatterd, John W. Cox.

Sailling Master—Oliver S. Gillson.

Purser—Theodore M. Thoms.

Assistant Surgeon—George W. Evans.


Captain's Clerk—Philip P. Hunter.

Gunner—Daniel Kelly.

Purser's Steward—Joseph O'rla.

Passengers—A. J. Wedderburn, Asst. Surgeon, to join the Constellation; W. L. Parkinson, Midshipman, to join the Concord; John Burdine, Sail Maker, to join the St. Louis.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Louis, Master Commandant, L. Roushaw, and bearing the broad pendant of Commodore A. J. Dallas, arrived off the Balino a few days ago, but owing to the low stage of the bar on the bar, was unable to come over. It was the intention of the officer commanding the St. Louis, to pay a visit to our city. Commodore Dallas and his suite, consisting of Lieute. J. D. Ward, G. M. Beche, Doctors L. Osborne, and S. W. Ruff, Messrs. Miller, Strong, and Saunders, came up to town on Friday, and will remain until the return of the St. Louis, when we hope to have the gratification of seeing that fine vessel anchored in front of the city. It will be the first time the good people of New Orleans will have been visited by one of our vessels of war.—N. Orleans True American, March 31.

The U. S. sloop of war Concord was off the harbor of Havana 17th March, from Portsmouth, N. H. and sailed 19th; arrived at Key West on the 22d, and sailed on the 26th, for Tampa Bay and Pensacola.

DEATHS.

On the 2d inst. in Portsmouth, Va., GABRIEL GALT, Esq., for many years Navy Store-keeper at the Gosport Navy Yard. He had been confined for some weeks with a vesicule that finally terminated his existence, and was unconscious of his fate. His course through life had been characterized by noble and generous feelings, and his death will be regretted by all who knew his amiable qualities.—New London Beacon.

At West Point, N. Y., of scarlet fever, on the 29th ult. JULIA, aged 3 years and 6 months; and on the 1st inst. JOSEPH, aged 7 years and 4 months; children of Z., J. D. Kingsley, late of the U. S. Army.

JOHN SMITH,

[LATE OF WEST POINT,]

Returns his thanks to the Officers of the Army for their long and liberal patronage, and having commenced business at

No. 85 Maiden Lane,

NEW YORK,

Will be happy to receive their orders.

His place of business being changed, all outstanding debts are particularly requested to be settled.

April 14

HERBERT W. PREVOST,

Stock and Exchange Broker,

NO. 47 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Sells all kinds of BANK, RAIL ROAD, CANAL, INSURANCE, and OTHER STOCKS, bought and sold on Commission.

April 7-18
PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,
IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, 
&c.

IN SENATE.
Mondav, April 11, 1836.

Mr. Davis presented the memorial of sundry pilots and masters of vessels lying at New Orleans, praying for an appropriation for the improvement of that harbor; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Davis presented the petition of Leonard Stockton and others, representing that the private in the fourth regiment of United States artillery, under the provisions of an act of Congress, praying for the appointment of a chaplain to said regiment; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Link submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform the Senate all the information in his possession relating to the Dry Tortugas; also his opinion of its fitness as a naval station to protect and defend our commerce passing the peninsula of East Florida.

TUESDAY, April 12.

Mr. Souther, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to organize the navy of the United States, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Buchanan presented the memorial of a number of merchants, traders and others, of the city of Philadelphia, praying for an appropriation to erect piers to protect vessels against the ice, and for the removal of the bar opposite Fort Mifflin, prayed during the revolutionary war; and also praying for an appropriation for the erection of light-houses at such points on the river or at sea as the navy may require; also a similar memorial signed by the President of all the marine insurers of the seaport towns of the United States; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Witham presented the petition of certain inhabitants of Duxbury and Plymouth, Massachusetts, praying for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of those towns; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THURSDAY, April 14.

The following bills from the House were severally read twice and referred to the appropriate committees:

A resolution referring the petition and paper of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, to the Secretary of the Navy, to be referred to Congress.

A bill for the relief of Abraham Forbes, wspy in the late war;

A bill granting a pension to Col. Gideon Morgan, of the State of Tennessee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 7.

[continued.]

Mr. Jordon was opposed to the construction of a hydraulic dock, for, by the operation of salt-water upon timber in the south, it would be destroyed in two, or at most, in three years.

Mr. Read considered an hydraulic dock worth ten proportions for wharves, and one of the authorities referred to by the gentleman himself, (Commodore Dallas,) recommended its immediate construction. He could not assent to, nor be induced to act upon, the gentleman's argument of reciprocity. He was governed only by considerations of property, whether the proposed works were expedient, and then, if the amount of money proposed to be appropriated could be judiciously expended.

Mr. Cumberland hoped the House would at once come to a decision upon the question, that the committee would not be prejudiced by the fact of its non-examination by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Harber was willing to give a liberal vote, but they were not authorized by the House to appropriate so much money, for there was still difference of opinion existing as to whether the amendment was embraced in a separate bill or not. Moreover, nothing had been furnished the House to show the necessity of the proposed works, and considering that the whole sum of $100,000 could be well laid out or not. He should oppose the amendment now, whatever he might be disposed to do when the subject again came up, prior to which, he trusted some more information would be furnished.

Mr. Cumming advocated a liberal provision for Pensacola, and was in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Harber said, he had found it an error, and that the bill referred to did not embrace the objects of the amendment. He feared that the money could be advantageously expended; he should vote for the appropriation at the present time.

Mr. Jarvis gave an explanation.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. B. S. remarked that the appropriations would be just as necessary whether the experiment of deepening the bar succeeded or not, for, our ships were not all forty fours. He would mention one fact, however, that was, perhaps, little, if all known there, and it was this, that the bar at Pensacola was within one foot as deep as the bar at New York. He would go further, and state, on the highest authority of our navy, that the Brandy wino goes in and out of the bar without striking, and that it was an extremely rare occurrence for a vessel of a similar size to pass over the bar at New York without doing so. He might add, that the money proposed to be appropriated, a little over $200,000, would be well spent at Pensacola, and he repeated his former assertion, that the average price of labor was one-third less in the south than in the north. Labor could be procured on the spot to any amount, from 25 to 35 dollars per month, and well executed during the current year. He again recurred to his former charge of inequality of expenditure, and said he was prepared to prove all he had urged on that subject against all the specious and plausible arguments of the gentleman opposing the bill.

Mr. Peyton called the attention of the House to the report of Captain Chase of the U.S. Engineers corps, which stated the depth of water on the bar at Pensacola, to be from 33 1/2 to 24 feet, and that all ships of war, save the largest of the first rate, could sail in and out.

The question was then taken, and the amendment was agreed to—yeas 101, nays 26.

Mr. Pinckney moved, if it would be in order at that time to move as an amendment to this bill, the bill now before the House for the establishment of a navy yard at Charleston, South Carolina? The Chair replied that it would not.

Mr. Linn rose and remarked that inasmuch as five or six weeks had been spent in Committee of the Whole, on the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell,) to strike out this bill, he had been waited to hear the gentleman's amendment renewed in the House, he would himself renew it, in order to test the sense of the House. He therefore moved to strike out the appropriation for improvements and repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, $37,000, and asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. Everett was opposed to striking out the whole appropriation, though the gentleman was in favor of its being amended in the way he proposed last night.

Mr. Bell said if he had the estimates before him, when he first made his motion, he should have confined his amendment to that part which was appropriated for the repair of works already erected.

The question was then taken, and the amendment was rejected—yeas 6, nays 165.

Mr. Everett then moved the amendment made by him in Committee of the Whole, to reduce the appropriation for the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from 67,000 to 4,000. Mr. E. said it was evident that this item was an administration measure, and in proof of this, he referred to an article, which appeared some time ago in the Globe, on the democracy of New Hampshire, and setting forth that the opposition to this appropriation was a consequence of the growing sense of the citizens of Portsmouth to the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Board wished to know whether the member from Vermont meant to say that he (Mr. B.) was at all influenced in his vote by the argument of the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. Everett replied, certainly not; he had spoken only of the intention of the publication.

Mr. Bell then entered into an explanation of the reasons that had induced him to make the change, and stated that that intention was originally and now, to have made the very motion just made by the gentleman from Vermont. It was truly the motion he desired to make at first, but he
was not then in possession of the estimates. After some few words, Mr. R. asked for the yeas and nays on the amendment, which were ordered.

Mr. CUSHMAN entered into a brief review of the advantages of the naval station at Portsmouth, both for its natural advantages as a harbor, being open at all seasons of the year, and for the cheapness with which ships could be built there, being on an average 90 per cent. less than at Boston. Mr. LANE made a few remarks in reference to the course of the House, and in particular in making a motion that had occupied the attention of the House for several weeks, and addressing the House upon itself for four days in succession, and then retaining his seat when the vote was called refraining to answer his own question.

Mr. Bell said a few words in reply.

Mr. BOON inquired of the Chair whether it would be in order then to answer the arguments of gentlemen made in Connection?

The Chair said it would not.

Mr. Boon said, if it had, he wanted to make something of a party speech himself.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was rejected; yeas 44, nays 129.

Mr. Wise said, he rose to do what was perhaps very unnecessary to do, after the vote of the House upon the amendment of the gentleman from Florida, but he felt compelled by a sense of duty to offer another amendment. In the 34th line of the bill there was an appropriation of $64,000 for improvement and necessary repairs for the navy yard at Pensacola. Of that $64,000, as he understood the case, both last night and today, there was included $15,000 for wharves; but the House had, very much to his wonder and amazement, now appropriated $180,000 for wharves, besides the sum of $130,000, thereby striking out the $64,000. He trusted, at least, that this amendment would be agreed to, and he hoped also that some gentleman would more a reconsideration of the former vote. Mr. W. was as always willing to have work done on any length for it, but he was convinced that $180,000 for wharves would be a most injudicious expenditure.

Mr. GARLAND, of Louisiana, hoped no motion would be made to raise the 34th line.

Mr. Ripley said a few words in support of the original clause.

The amendment was then agreed to; yeas 90, nays 0.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

Mr. CARTER moved a reconsideration of the vote on the amendment to the navy yard at Pensacola. He referred to the extraordinary haste manifested to hurry through this bill.

The Chair said the motion directly was not in order; but, inasmuch as it was the subject of the amendment by first moving to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

Mr. Carter then made that motion.

Mr. Cartman, in his motion, spoke of the injustice of the motion, and he was at a loss to see the justice of the remark about hastily legislation, on a bill which had been some six weeks under discussion. He did hope that no further difficulties would be thrown in the way of the bill.

Mr. Carter had no intention of throwing any difficulties in the way, and he had come to the conclusion to withdraw the motion, before the gentleman from Indiana rose.

The motion was then taken, and the House adjourned, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Robertson asked the consent of the House to offer the following resolutions, which were read for information:

3. Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire what retrenchments, if any, can be made with safety to the public interests, in the expenses of the Departments of State, of War, and of the Navy; also, to inquire whether any abuses exist in soliciting or procuring clerkships or appointments in any of the departments or bureaus of the Government; and to report the names of the salaries annexed to such clerkships or appointments.

5. Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to this House whether any, can be made with safety to the public interests, in the expenses of the Departments of Indian Affairs; whether any defects exist in the organization or regulations of the said departments, or in the management of its affairs; and if so, in what manner the same should be corrected or prevented.

6. Resolved, That each of the foregoing committees consist of six members, to be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Objection being made, Mr. MILLIGAN moved to suspend the rules in order to enable the House to pass the bill, and adjourn its re-This was ordered, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 9.

Mr. ROBERTSON rose and asked leave to make a brief statement to the House, connected with the subject of one of the resolutions submitted by him on Thursday last.

No objection being then made, MR. ROBERTSON proceeded.

Mr. Tubbros rose and was proceeding to make some remarks.

The Chair interposed and stated that there was no motion before the House.

Mr. Tubbros remarked that as the gentleman from Virginia had been permitted to make a statement, he desired to say a few words in reply. He objected to the gentleman’s motion.

Mr. ROBERTSON rose, but—

Mr. GILMER appealed to the gentleman to withdraw his motion then, to enable the committee to report; to which Mr. ROBERTSON assented.

Objection being made, Mr. ROBERTSON moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer the resolutions.

Mr. Allston of Kentucky, asked for the reading of the resolutions.

Mr. Whittier said, if there was not right under the rule, to ask for the reading of the resolutions, he objected to their being read.

The Chair said that the resolutions were not in possession of the House, and could only be read by unanimous consent.

Mr. R. Garland moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of having the resolutions read for information, and asked for the yeas and nays on his motion, which were ordered.

Mr. Wise suggested that the motion of his colleague could be so framed as to supersede the motion of the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Garland,) namely, by reading the resolution, and moving to suspend the rule for the purpose of offering it.

Mr. Vanderpoel remarked that this being private bill day, he would move to lay the two motions to suspend the rules on the table.

Mr. Bingham inquired of the Chair whether, if the last motion prevailed, his resolutions would be spread upon the journal.

The Chair replied that if the resolutions had been read, they would have been entered upon the journal. As, however, they had not been read, they could not be entered upon the journal.

The question was then taken, and the motions to suspend the rules were laid upon the table—yeas 98, nays 75.

Monday, April 11.

On motion of Mr. Chambers of Pennsylvania, Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Library to consider the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the engraving and publication of copies of the various important acts in a bound and printed form, in the United States before and since the Declaration of Independence, with an account of the events or occasion which said medals were designed to commemorate.

On motion of Mr. Tubbros, Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a marine hospital at Oswego, in the State of New York.

On motion of Mr. Coffin, Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing suitable hospitals on a general system for the benefit of the naval service, to be furnished by the United States, whenever employed, whether on its interior waters or on the ocean.

On motion of Mr. W. K. Fuller, Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish arms, ammunition, and subsistence for war, equal to the quantity lately destroyed by the burning of the arsenal in that State.
On motion of Mr. COOPER, Resolved, That the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire into the justice of compensating Maj. Mark A. Cooper, for the loss of a horse at Picotalla, Florida, whilst he was engaged in mustering his battalion into the service of the United States; and that the committee shall take into the expediency of authorizing the Paymaster General to pay for all horses that are lost or die in the service of the country, as well as those that are killed in battle or die of wounds received in battle.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLERSEY, a joint resolution referring the petition and papers of the heirs of Robert Pelton, deceased, to the Secretary of the Navy; to report thereon to Congress, was taken up, read a third time and adopted.

Mr. REED, on leave, from the Select Committee to which the bill was referred, reported out amendment, the bill from the Senate for the benefit of Boyd Reilly, and the same was committed.

THURSDAY, April 14.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Chief Engineer, in answer to a resolution of the 2d instant, containing estimates of various works of internal improvements; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, April 15.

Mr. PEARCE of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital near Ocracoke inlet, in the State of North Carolina; which was read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. INGHAM, Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for erecting or providing a marine hospital in the State of Connecticut.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

In Senate, April 12, 1836.

Mr. SOUTHDAY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill, which was read, and passed to a second reading.

A BILL
ORGANIZING THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers of the navy of the United States, other than non-combatants, shall consist of the following grades, viz: admirals, vice admiral, rear admiral, commodore, captain, commander, first lieutenants, second lieutenants, lieutenants, and midshipmen; and of the following warrant officers, viz: master, second master, passed midshipman, bos'n's mate, gunner, midshipman, carpenter, sailmaker. And the ship's officers, before designated, and commanders and sailing masters, shall hereafter be called and known as commanders and masters; and warrant masters' mates shall be discontinued.

Be it enacted, That there shall not be appointed or commissioned in the several grades, a larger number of officers than one admiral, two vice admirals, four rear admirals, nine commodores, fifty-five captains, seventy-five commanders, two hundred and fifty lieutenants, one hundred and twenty second lieutenants, forty masters, twenty second masters, seventy-five passed midshipmen, three hundred midshipmen, and such number of bos'n's mates, gunners, carpenters, and sail-makers, as the public service may require. And of non-combatants, fifty surgeons, forty-five purser's mates, five chaplains, twenty-five passed assistant surgeons, fifty assistant surgeons.

Be it enacted, That the foregoing grades and number of non-combatants, shall rank and command in the order in which they are named in the first section of this act, and those of the same grade, according to the priority of the date of their commissions or appointments. And, when there shall be more than one person in any of the said grades, such number one to be considered the highest in rank.

Be it enacted, That all appointments to any of the grades enumerated in the first section of this act, shall be made from the next inferior grade, or when there shall be none, or not a sufficient number, in such next inferior grade, then from the next inferior grade, and so on, unless he shall have entered the service as midshipman; and that no midshipmen, captains, commanders, or lieutenants, shall not be considered entitled to promotion to the higher grades.

Be it enacted, That the assemblage rank of non-combatants and the relative rank of the officers of the navy and army of the United States shall be fixed by order of the President of the United States, which order shall be submitted to and approved by Congress, before it shall be of force.

On motion of Mr. LINS, Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of constructing a Military road from Cantonment "Des Moines" to Cantonment Leavenworth, thence to Fort Gibson; and that said committee shall call on the Secretary of War for information relating to this subject.

WALTER LOWRIE, Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 14, 1836.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a report of the Acting Governor of the General on the subject of the proposed road, referred to in your letter of the 30th ultimo, from Fort Des Moines to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Fort Gibson. The line is not prepared to speak of the precise termination of such a communication on the Mississippi; whether it should be at Fort Des Moines, or at some point higher up the river, between there and Prairie du Chien; but I have no doubt, if the road from the western bank of the Mississippi to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Fort Gibson, would be very advantageous to the United States. It need not be an expensive work. Sufficiently wide to bridge the streams, and cause the warships to use the shallower places, as to allow the free movement of troops, would be all that would be necessary. The stations of the dragoons are at the points of this proposed communication; and if it were opened, they could range along it with considerable facility. This is a species of force peculiarly dreaded by the Indians, and I think the protection of the country might be kept more secure in this manner than in any other manner. The road would, in fact, become a barrier, across which parties of hostile Indians would be very unwilling to pass, as they would be liable to be captured by a mounted party of dragoons. The road, passing along the western bank of the Sac and Foxes, who have shown their promiscuity to commence hostilities upon ourcitizens; and it is in contemplation to remove a considerable part of the inhabitants of the small communities in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, beyond the line of communication. Many of these Indians are restless and discontented, and can only be kept in peace by the display of force in their neighborhood. From these villages the road would pass west of the State of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas, and through the lands assigned to the emigrating Indians. It will be essentially necessary that the United States should not only possess a
respective force in this quarter, but that they should have the means of transporting it freely along this line of communication. A large body of Indians will be thrown into this region. They will be in contact, on one side, with our troops and, on the other, with the wild and almost unacquainted tribes of that country. Common prudence requires that we should be prepared to meet any occurrences to which we may be exposed under these circumstances.

The resolution herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
Lew Cass,
Chairman Committee Military Affairs, Senate.

Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, January 8, 1836.

Sir:—In obedience to your instructions to report in reference to the troops to be stationed in the Senate of the United States of the 23d ultimo, which was referred to this office on the 31st, and which is in the following words: "Resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a resolution, urging upon the President the expediency of making provision for the purpose of constructing a military road from Cantamont to Leavenworth, thence to Fort Gibson, and that said committee call on the President in relation to the matter." I have the honor to state, that the records and files of this office contain no information which has a bearing on the subject, other than a communication dated St. Louis, December 16, 1834, from John Dougherty to Major J. B. Brant, Quartermaster General, United States Army, and that it was referred to the Quartermaster General on the 10th of January, 1835, extracts from which I submit herewith, as follows:

"The views and opinions of the writer of that communication are no doubt worthy of much consideration, from the fact of his long and familiar acquaintance with the regions of the West, manifesting, as they seem to me to do, much knowledge of the Indians and their habits, connected with which and their future welfare, as well as the mode and manner of defense against their inroads upon our white settlements, is the road contemplated by the resolution.

The lines of such a road, and from the frontier posts, by means of a cordon, or chain of posts, of more than a thousand miles in extent, would certainly add more to the welfare and security of the frontiers, than any other measure which could be devised. It would prevent the necessity of such frequent military posts, (stockades, such as the pioneers of the West made use of in times which tried the souls of men,) having points d'appel at proper distances and positions, along the whole line of the road, as the reservation from which daily, small mounted detachments, or parties, in such manner as to keep up a continual surveillance over the road, and by whom information could be transmitted from one post to another. The inhabitants of the country beyond the last line of defense, and by which all improper persons could be excluded from the territories set apart for the Indians, and the Indians be prevented from intruding within the limits of the United States by such a road, would be much more secure in the knowledge of the movements of the army, and good order would predominate over apprehension, disorder, violence, and bloodshed. Indeed, such a road, occupied in such a manner, would be an army of defense as well as one of offense and could be executed with ease, if compared with the immense advantages that would result to the nation, among which may be enumerated the great demand for, and consequent increase of the sales of the public domain, the great increase in the population of the country, the portion of the army in constant motion, giving equal protection to the whites and to the Indians.

An emergency render it necessary for bodies of troops to move from the western to the eastern frontier; and on the other, from Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri, to Arkansas and the upper part of Louisiana, or from these latter to the former, the road through the country of the west of the upper Mississippi, or from any portion of the other, such a road would afford great facilities of movement. In short, in case of a general war between the various Indian tribes, among themselves, or of a war between the whites and the warriors of any of them, or for any portion of the territory of other tribes, or of tribe against tribe; or should a foe from neighboring countries assail us on the west, southwest, or northwest, such a road would be of inestimable advantage. In every view which can be taken of the subject, the work which has been undertaken by the Government can succeed as it has, and placed it, in usefulness, not as a military road only, and as such it would be all important, but as a route of travel and communication between the several and various parts of our immense Western frontier. Having made these general remarks, I proceed to be more particular in regard to the immediate object of what I conceive to be your desire in requiring me a report.

1st, Cantamont, or Fort Des Moines, is situated on the Des Moines river, outlet, which empties into the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines river with the Mississippi, about 180 miles, by water, from the mouth of the Missouri, and about 600 miles, by water, from Fort Leavenworth; it is estimated to be 8 by 100 miles or 200 miles from Fort Leavenworth. The distance from Fort Des Moines to the mouth of the Racoon, is about 150 miles, by land, and by water about 260, at which place, or some other point in that neighborhood, is it supposed that the Des Moines, being crossed by a road, a military post will probably be established, and from such point to Fort Leavenworth the distance is probably between 200 and 230 miles.

When the route is made through which the military road would pass from Fort Des Moines to Fort Leavenworth, the records of this office do not enable me to give any information. The presumption is, that so great obstacles exist to prevent its being constructed, that the new post, if established, on the Des Moines river, and thence to Fort Leavenworth, the distance upon which route would be probably, from 300 to 350 miles; and, direct to Fort Leavenworth, from 260 to 300 miles, respectively.

The first route would seem to be the most essential as a route of military communication, and as a means of a continuous connexion between the military posts; because, at some subsequent period, to disconnect the line to Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, a distance of about 130 miles, which post will, perhaps, be connected in the course of a year with Forts Winnebago and Howard, by the military road, the route from Iowa to Chicago from Fort Crawford, a part of which has been reported finished. From Fort Crawford to Fort Leavenworth is about 900 miles, by water.

Ed. Fort Leavenworth is about 420 miles, by water, above the mouth of the Missouri, and it is from Fort Gibson, by the way of that river, the Mississippi, and the Arkansas, about 1,000 miles. The distance, by land, between the two posts, is about 200 miles.

The character of the country through which this portion of the road would pass, I have not the means to give any information. From the general impressions, I think I may say that it is rough and arid, that the difficulties, whatever they may be, could be easily overcome.

Fort Gibson is not connected with Fort Towson by any direct road, and believing that information on that subject would not be required, I beg to state, that the distance between them is about 130 miles, over a rather broken country, but not so much so, perhaps, as to prevent the making of a good road; and the distance from Fort Towson to Fort Smith on the eastern frontier of Louisiana, in the direction of the latter post, orders have been given for completing a road appropriated for the purpose.

All which is respectfully submitted; and the resolution is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Thos. F. Hunt,
Major, and Acting Q. M. Gen.
To the Hon. Lewis Cass,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

A. Extracts from a communication from John Dougherty to Major J. B. Brant, Quartermaster United States Army, dated St. Louis, Missouri, January 18, 1836.

Quartermaster General's Office, January 8, 1836.

"Agreeably to promise, the day before you left, I will now proceed to give you some outlines of my views and opinions relative to Indian affairs and the defense of the frontiers.

"As you have been so long in the country, and are so well acquainted with these matters, I shall not enter so minutely into particulars as to the correctness of the suggestions I am about to make, but shall confine what I am about to say, to a general statement of the various points under consideration, and contrasted against those which I am about to give you.

When I consider how many lawless and unprincipled white men are in the country, during the last twenty-five years, hunting and prowling about Indian lands, with no regard whatever for our western borders, killing off the game, and not unfrequently killing the Indians themselves, and constantly dealing out spirituous liquors to them, I am really astonished that there
not been more difficulty and bloodshed, particularly in the white settlements. A party of white settlers, reaching from the upper Mississippi to Fort Gibson, a distance of nearly one thousand miles, with no other military protection than a few infantry stationed at Fort Leavenworth. This can only be accounted for by the superhuman exertions of the bear and buffalo hunters, who have supplied the Indians with both food and clothing; but, within a few years, the scene has changed, the game nearly exhausted, the Indians hungry and naked, already beginning to feel the limits of their intercourse with their hunters and whiskey dealers. Buffalo are almost the only animals of game remaining to supply the wants of those many thousand souls. The range of these animals is in the heart of the east, lying between our settlements and the Rocky mountains, homed in on the north by the British, and on the south by the Spanish Indians, traders, and settlements. The number of Indians who inhabit this belt has been constantly increasing, tribe after tribe, are crowding in from the Spanish and British territories, and from the United States; add to this the many hundreds of white traders, trappers, and outlaws, consisting of the chief Americans, British, and Spaniards, and we may readily conclude that the buffalo hunt will be a warm, but a short one. Very few of these numerous tribes are more advanced in the art of agriculture, than the hunters and buffalo traders; the buffalo are gone, how are they to subsist, if not by pillaging their bordering citizens? Active measures should be taken to prevent the too sudden extinction of the game, before the Indians are compelled to take the field for want of food. The sale will be thrown altogether on the Government for support, which it will certainly be obliged to give, or to destroy them. Hunters and trappers kill a great deal; and the traders, for the sake of the skins, kill many more than is necessary for their maintenance.

As the trade is now carried on, the Indians derive very little benefit from the skins they are enabled to take; and when they travel far from the settlements, the traders and whiskey smugglers soon get it for little or nothing in exchange. Whiskey vendors and drinkers immediately on the frontiers, produce nearly all the misery and bloodshed that is to be met with in these parts. The difficulties among the more remote tribes are brought about by our own hunters and traders. For the purpose of increasing their monopolizing career, and lessening the bad effects of these ignorant savages, the Government should do well to take the Indians under its own protection, treat them as untutored children, and not as wise, learned, and independent men; establish working and reading schools, give them farmers and mechanics, and encourage them to raise corn, beef, pork, and horses, for the supply of the frontier posts; furnish them with goods at cost and charges, in exchange for everything they may have to dispose of; pay off their debts with public money, or on its own hand, (their limits, too, should be curtailed); restrain their warring and hunting, and prevent all intercourse with military posts, except by the chiefs, when on special business, and so strict a rule has a cheap rate of effect on all Indians; and so soldier should be allowed to enter an Indian camp, except on duty. For the effectual protection and maintenance of peace and good order on the frontier, the following plan: Establish a line of military posts along or near the boundary between the settlements and Indians, beginning on the upper Mississippi and extending to Red river; build a compact and well-constructed second line of facilities, or two strong lines of infantry, with a third line of dragoons, at or near each of the following named places: At Des Moines rapids, on the Mississippi; at Racoon fork of the Des Moines; at the point where the west line from the boundary of the State of Illinois intersects the Mississippi river; at Fort Leavenworth; at Harmony mission; on the Ne o-cho, below the Osage agency; at Fort Gibson; at a point between the Arkansas and Red rivers, called Elk Horn; ground the plumb line by level and fine stone and timber can be had in great abundance for building at all these locations. The distance between these several posts would be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles: and from three to thirty miles from the settlements. Most of them would be on the banks of navigable streams, and some would be more than one hundred miles beyond steamboat navigation. Pork, beef, flour, and bread by the hundred should be by the frontier citizens.

Establish a citizen farmer at each post, with the privilege of raising stock for himself, and he would hesitate to furnish, yearly, the necessary quantity of corn, hay, and oats, for the dragoon horses, at a reduced price. Open a road leading from the post, to all the small creeks, and locate at each of the large rivers a good citizen, to keep up a ferry under proper restrictions; build stables at every post sufficient for one company and a half of dragoon horses; have the country constantly on the trot patrolling along the road by companies or smaller detachments, as may be required; when one detachment is going, let one be returning; their principal business would be to keep up every spy and every white man or Indian going out from, or coming into the settlements, and convey him to the nearest guard-house for punishment; Fort Leavenworth would be the proper place for head quarters; one or two superintendents of affairs on the road at some central point; establish a weekly mail coming in from both ends of the military road to head quarters, bringing information from all the posts of every thing that is going on; appoint four Indian agents; one on the upper Mississippi, one on the upper Missouri, one on the Arkansas, and one on Red river, and no more. More than one agent among Indians, of the same neighborhood, only serve to confuse and make matters worse, from their different views of the same subject. The superintendent and agent should have salaries sufficient to justify them in giving their whole attention to the affairs of the offices confided to their care.

The few additional dollars it would require to keep up the cordon of posts contemplated, would be a mere nothing compared with the immense benefit that would be derived to the new States; confidence and good order would be established on the frontiers, and emigration would rapidly increase.

After you have read the above, you should conclude that my fears in regard to the danger on the frontier are not too great, recur for an instant to the consideration which Black Hawk, with a few followers, spread over the States of Illinois and Missouri, and the Territory of Michigan. I do not think Government ought to break down its drag ons, and expend so much time and money in protecting the mountain trading and trapping, but turn every thing to the establishment of peace and tranquility on the border, and to mollify the condition of the Indian tribes more immediately in this situation.

The foregoing are true extracts.

THO. F. HUNT,
Major, and Acting Quartermaster General.

EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEAS AND PACIFIC OCEAN.

We have been waiting several days to find space in our columns to say a word in reference to the above enterprise.

The practical views contained in the preceding column in support of the expedition to the South seas and Pacific Ocean will be, I trust, favorable to its success. It is the public interest to have the whole area of the Pacific explored. The principal labors of the expedition will be performed.

To say nothing of the vessels engaged in the various expeditions among the islands in the Pacific, the following will show what interests we have in the various branches of the whale fishery from different ports in the United States:

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<td>Nantucket</td>
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<td>Newport</td>
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This immense fleet of 400 sail will average about 375 tons each—making one hundred and seventy-five thousand tons.
hundred tons—or one-tenth the tonnage of the United States.

The cost of these vessels is from twenty to sixty thou-
sand dollars each—or an average of say forty thousand dol-
ars—which requires an active capital of eighteens millions
four hundred dollars. And the importance of this trade to the vast interior, even extending to the “far West,” and South, is not so generally
understood as it should be. A single statement will set
this matter in a proper light. Every one of these vessels two
sets of seas is required.

Outfit:

Flour, 80,010 barrels; Pork and Beef, 72,120 barrels; 
Molasses, 9,870 tons; Coffee, 552,600 lbs.; Sugar, 200,
600 lbs.; Tea, 12,360 lbs.; Rice, 1,300 ticones; Duck,
46,460 pieces; Cordage, 8,960 tons; Iron hoops, 4,600 tons;
Copper, 552,000 sheets—vessels coppered every voyage;
Staves 10,000,000,000.

Wages, say, 1,000 dollars cost to each vessel—consist-
ing of harpoons, spades, cambooses, &c. &c.

Besides all these, large quantities of beans, corn, peas, 
potatoes, &c. are required which cannot be over looked.

The above number have been derived from data, which it
is believed may be relied on.

Of this interest the Committee on Naval Affairs in the
Senate, in the recent report recommending an Expedition,
hold:—

"The duty of Congress to extend, secure, and protect ev-
ery portion of our commerce, has long since ceased to be
matter for debate. This duty becomes more imperative, in
proportion to the value of any particular product, and the
interests and dependence to which it is subjected.

"No part of the commerce of this country is more im-
portant than that which is carried on in the Pacific ocean.
It is large in amount. Not less than 82,000,000 dollars of capi-
tal are invested in and actively employed by one branch of
the whale fishery alone; and in the whole trade there
is, directly and indirectly, involved not less than fifty to
seventy millions of property. In like manner, from 170 to
200,000 tons of oceangoing vessels, and from 9 to 12,000 of our
seamen, are employed, amounting to about one-twentieth of
the whole navigation of the Union. Its results are profitable.
It is, to a great extent, not a mere secondary commerce,
but an essential, by labor, by labor, from the ocean. The
fisheries alone produce, at this time, an annual income of
from five to six millions of dollars; and it is not possible to
look at Nantucket, New Bedford, Sagres, and many
and other districts upon our Northern coast, without the deep conviction that it is an employment alike beneficial to the moral, political, and commercial in-
terests of our fellow citizens.

"The commerce for which no substitute can be found;
eminent fitted to form precisely such men as the nation
requires for times of trial and struggle. The voy-
ages are long, every climate is encountered; every sea
calls for its peculiar perils: virtue and discipline, and
subordination enforced, which create a class of men unsur-
passed, if they are equalled, by any who have ever made
the ocean their dwelling place. They are adventurous and
perfection; and, in the words of a writer, ared by toil and danger—bold, watchful,
and skilful. The encroachment and protection of Gov-
ernment should be extended to any portion of our citizens,
these have claims to the protection of the nation.

In this view of the subject the Committee on Naval Af-
airs have directed their most anxious attention.

"The commerce of the Pacific may be greatly extended
in all its departments. Of the rapidity of its growth there
is abundant proof. The increase to the Department of
our Government, and the theatre for its enlargement is
most ample; but it requires aid and encouragement.

"No part of our commerce is so much exposed to hazard and
perils as that which extends to the Pacific. This is now well
known to the mariner, and the ocean more filled with dangers, than any other that our
seamen visit. There are hundreds of islands, reefs, and
shoals, unmarked upon any chart, and unknown to common navigation, which are yet to be
explored and exhibited to the world.

Many of those islands are inhabited by savages, who render
access to them dangerous, and whom it is the duty of the Government to protect and settler.

The history of the branch of our commerce has been
immeasurably. The committee refer to the
accompanying documents to illustrate some of the facts upon
these points; and they do not hesitate to believe that an extensive and satisfactory
success of the policy and necessity of the measure which they propose.

"The committee recommend an expenditure which shall
be entirely equal to the importance of the enterprise, and
afford the best security for success, and for those practical
results which shall be most honorable and useful. The
expedition should be naval in its character; a portion of
the means under the control of the Navy Department should be
applied to it; and it should be fitted out and conducted un-
der its auspices. The committee think it ought to con-

tain a part of the voyage only and be divided into:

exploration: one, of about one hundred tons, as a tender;
and a store or provision ship of competent dimensions; and
these accompanied by a sloop of war, to afford protection,
and secure peaceful and friendly relations with the in-
bhabitants of the islands. The smaller vessels may either be

...
TWENTY-EIGHT GUN SHIPS AND TEN GUN SHIPS.

The great exertions which both France and America are at present making in the formation of their respective navies, should not be overlooked by our own Government, which cannot, in this respect be too much on the alert: France is trying every experiment, not only in the instruction and constant practice of exercising a large body of seamen, but also in the building of ships, which, in the event of war, will, to say the least of it, give us more trouble than we have ever experienced in either single or general engagements with the French afloat. A reference to the work of M. Paixhams, entitled "Nouvelle Force Maritime," published six years ago, will give some idea of the progress which France has made, and doubtless continues to make against the event of a new maritime struggle.

The naval measures of America are not so extensive as those of the French, but we know from experience that their system of naval architecture has already been sufficiently successful, and, as it seems only inevitable that they will pursue their plans to a more complete development, we ought no longer to hesitate about taking steps to meet them on equal terms. It is well known that the chief features of what may be called the Naval Reform, consisted in building vessels of a much larger size than is usual in the class from which they derive their designation.

Their frigates are larger, and of heavier metal than ours; and their sloops have had the same mechanical superiority over our sloops. To meet them fairly in action, we should meet them in ship-building; and having built as they build, we should make experimental cruises with the vessels thus newly constructed, in order to ascertain the rate of sailing and other qualities as "men of war." But instead of this, we are not only perpetuating our old sailing vessels, but even creating other ships inferior in size and force to those which constitute their respective classes. We are building and employing small frigates and increasing the number of ten-gun frigates, instead of those of eighteen, although we know that other powers have no small vessels which are not more than a match in size and metal for the former.

Our frigates must either ingloriously engage sloops, such as the "Wasp" of the United States, or be beaten by any of the recent additions to the fleet of the Macedonian, Guerriere and Java. "But the case of the ten-gun frigs is even worse; they cannot fight nor fly—prevent a convoy in war, or prevent smuggling in peace."

Captain Pettman a post captain in the navy challenges any officer who has ever sailed in the class of vessels to make a comparison between the correctness of his assertion that they are perfectly safe and very superior sea-boats, and exceedingly well calculated for packet service.

What? attach a signature to a professional opinion without a fee?—Is there a full-wigged attorney in the land who, on any subject, would even "ship his spectacles" to open Blackstone, or consult Coke, under at least twenty-four pounds? Why, then, should any "sea-lawyer" so commit himself as to make his mark to an opinion in opposition to the recorded testimony of the "signing-officer" in the Constitution, and who by the by, in thus coming to-es,inexorable conclusion, has rescued him from such a miserable doom?

Captain F. congratulates himself on his "reports" on vessels, who have commanded these vessels corroborate his testimony as their "superior qualities as sea-boats."

It is true, that favourable "reports" are made by commanders of these vessels; but to say nothing of the official form in which these reports are embodied, neither Captain Pettman, nor any other defender of this defenceless class can deny, that the officers in question may be induced to forego any manifestation of their opinion out of an ill-grounded apprehension, that any unfavourable account of these brigs might induce the Admiralty to substitute vessels fitly adapted to the duties of the "sea-boat,"—the Dutch dogger, with its broad bow, high stern, flat floor, large lee board, may be considered as the safest vessel that swims the sea.

But there are many properties which a vessel of war ought to possess, to which it will be presently shown, the "Charity Brig," can lay no possible claim.

A ship of war is required to be a good sea-boat to sail fast—to stow, at least, two months' water and three months' provisions under hatches,—to carry her guns well out of the water, and more especially to have room to fight from a low quarter, or rather to afford proper and healthy accommodation for the crew out of the quarters, well up under her canvas—"to stay in a head sea—"claw off" a lee shore—and, above all, to scud out of, as well as to lie in, a hurricane. None of these qualities, with not one of which any naval officer thinks it possible to dispense, let us see how many the ten-gun brig was expected, in order to be ready to do it.

If it be required of a ten-gun brig to perform a voyage of any distance or probable duration, she must, of necessity, carry above hatches, an extra quantity of provisions and water, both of which will so much encumber the deck, as the proper weight, beyond her proper bearing," as to render her anything but a "safe vessel, and superior sea-boat."

As to carrying her guns well out of the water, or having room to fight them, the probability is, that the brig's battery will become totally useless (not so much on account of the constant suction of air likely to be shipped upon opening the ports in an ordinary double-reef to sail breeze), as from the equally probable circumstance of a butt, or at least a pincushion of water being dashed between two guns on her upper and only fighting deck—comfortable and healthy accommodation for the crew of a vessel of this description.

The lower-gun deck of a ten-gun brig is hardly five feet high, and from her 'tween decks, during a "stiff breeze," a free circulation of air is totally excluded, from the circumstance of the fore and main hatches being battened down, in order to prevent the lower deck being flooded fore-and-aft. So that for five or six weeks of a winter's cruise, the "watch below" is doomed by day to suffer nearly suffocation from the smoke of the galley fires, and by night to inhale the most noxious vapours, not only occasioned by the cribbed and bunged up condition of the brig below, but from the foul defects of every precaution, will issue from the pump-well of these contemptible craft.

In support of the foregoing assertions, an extract is here cited from the log of one of these "superior sea-boats," whilst making a voyage from Spithead to Newfoundland in company with the "Tamar" (23.)

"Extract from the Log of His Majesty's Sloop Drats."

"A. M. At six strong breezes and cloudy; wind S. E. Tamar bearing N. W. by W. by 4 miles. At 8, wind increased to a strong gale, hauled the top-sails, reefed the main and majeage.

"As in the case of the "Delight," Captain R. Hay, when sailing from Spithead for the "Cape station" in 1822, and which vessel has never been heard of since. It is supposed she foundered off the Isle of France.

"The galley of flush-deck vessels stands on the ower deck."

"Sail lost on the coast of Newfoundland."
ed the fore-sail, scudding with a heavy sea running; not having seen the Tamar since 6 o'clock. At midnight strong gales.

"April 27th, A. M.—Wind S. E.—At 2, blowing a tremendous gale of wind; took in the main-top-sail—scudding until day-light. Finding it impracticable to repair any part of the fore-sail, and brought to, with her head to the southward, and lightened ship of her top," (a strange phrase, by the by), "as much as possible.

At noon high gales, with a high sea running—P. M. 1 h. 30 m.—Wind hauled to the N. E.—At midnight gale increased to a very high pitch, and several heavy seas struck the ship.

"April 28th, A. M.—A heavy sea struck the ship, and carried away the weather-hammock-rails and stanchions, stove in the weather ports and part of the bulwarks. It was found absolutely necessary to lighten her, which we commenced by throwing overboard the lee-bower anchor and the six-pounder long-gun; also a quantity of stores we were taking to Newfoundland, and part of the ship's stores and provisions, which were on the lower deck.

At noon strong gales.

Now by the foregoing extract it will be seen that this safe and efficient man of war was compelled to carry "above hatchets" a proportion of the provisions necessary to victual a ship for the voyage, under which ordinary circumstances, calculating for adverse winds, &c., seldom exceeds three weeks, or a month at most. Consequently, for want of room in her hold, her lower deck already too low and confined, was lumbered fore-and aft with cumbersome casks, which, to "lighten" the ship, and save her from foundering in the first gale of wind she encountered in crossing the Atlantic, was together with "the less-bower anchor and long six-pounder" all hove overboard, and in the deep bosom of the ocean buried.

It might have been said that a vessel of a larger size might have been similarly situated in the hold; but this argument will tell against the "Tenny." The Tamar (23), a vessel, though herself comparatively a wretched man of war, apprehended nothing of that imminent peril which we are led to infer by the brig's log-book the Drake experienced. Though the Tamar in proportion to the size of the vessel, carried a much greater quantity of stores than the Drake, yet the frigate's log-book is silent on the subject of being reduced to the alternative of "cutting away anchors, or throwing overboard guns, stores and provisions." And here it may be necessary to advert to the circumstance of the lumbered condition of the Drake's lower deck, because, had the brig not shipped at Spithead, "supernumerary stores" for Newfoundland, her "tween-decks would have been equally encumbered with the extra quantity of provision casks which she was compelled to carry "above hatchets" for the voyage.

It may be urged that these vessels have distinguished themselves in battle. With the exception of the capture of the Manly Dutch gun-boat by the Oney, which gallant achievement was chiefly attributable to the dexterous skill evinced on that occasion by the British commander in command of his vessel, the writer is not aware of any instance in which a ten-gun brig has captured her opponent in single combat. It is true that the "Tenny" participated in the untoward event of Navarino. In that affair one of these vessels, commanded by a young nobleman, is represented as having sunk her adversary and frigate immediately! But of what description was her adversary? If we are correctly informed, a "miserable craft," fitted out as a fire vessel, being in fact fit for nothing else, and which a line of battle ship's launch might have sunk, with equal facility.

With respect to the opinion advanced by Captain Pettet, that ten-gun brigs are very superior fighting vessels, and "exceedingly useful in the coasting trade," it only becomes necessary to observe that two of them, which in 1827 sailed in that capacity for Falmouth have never since been heard of. Of one of them was commanded by Lieutenant Jewry, of the navy, an excellent seaman, and an officer who had been long accustomed to the management of that class of vessels.

(WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY APRIL 21, 1836.)

To Correspondents.—"Mack" renews his request to publish "Garrison Chat, No. 1," and says he has several other numbers written. If he will forward them to us by a private conveyance, we can then better determine whether we will insert them, or not. The publishing of No. 1, would be no guarantee that we will publish No. 2, or any subsequent number, or any article in fact that we have had no opportunity to examine. The objection which we made before, to Garrison Chat, No. 1, still exists.

If our correspondent in Alexandria will favor us with a call when he visits the city, we will state our objections to his communications.

R has our thanks for his account of a "Fire at Sea;" but the incident has gone the rounds, and its repetition would have little interest.

Compliment to Col. Henderson.—We have had an opportunity to examine the cane, presented to Col. Henderson, by the Officers of the Marine Corps. It is made of a piece of the original timber of the Corvette Cyane, captured in 1815 by the U. S. frigate Constitution, under Commodore Stewart. Col. Henderson commanded the Marine guard on that occasion.

The cane has a gold head and a silver ferrule, and a sword about nine inches in length. On one side of the blade is the following inscription:

"To Col. Archibald Henderson, Commander of Marines, Commander of the guard on board the U. S. frigate Constitution in the capture of H. B. M. Corvette Cyane and Levant."

On the reverse side:

"This cane, being a piece of the original timber of the Cyane, is presented by the Officers of his Corps, Jan. 1st, 1836."

On the head are the words:

Col. A. HENDERSON, U. S. Marine Corps.

The cane is a very neat and chaste specimen of workmanship, and the present is a manifestation of the respect and esteem entertained by the Officers of the Corps towards their Colonel.

Colonel DODGE, of the regiment of Dragoons, it is thought, will be the Governor of the new Territory of Ouisconsin.

Captain W. H. Chase, of the Engineer corps, was invited to a public dinner by the citizens of Pensacola, on his return home from Washington, but declined the compliment until the works of improvement now in progress should be completed.

The correspondence will be inserted hereafter.

French Fleet in the West Indies.—Vice Admiral Baron de Macau arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 6th March, in the ship Jupiter, as Governor of the Island and commander-in-chief of the French Naval forces in the West India seas; the frigate Terpsichore was in company. On the 8th, the line of battle ship Algiers and frigate L'Artémise arrived. The squadron on that station consists of two ships of the line, four frigates, two sloops of war, and two gun brigs.
NAVAL SKETCH BOOK, Second Series: 2 vols. 12mo.
—CARY AND HART, Philadelphia, 1836.

This work is attributed to Captain Chamier, of the British Navy, from whose pen we perceive another work—"Ben Brack, the last of the Agamemmons"—has just been issued by the same enterprising publishers. We have looked over these Naval sketches; they have not much method or arrangement to boast of, being a species of Olla Podrida, skipping from prose to poetry, and from poetry to prose,

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

There is nothing in the edition before us to show whether it is a reprint from an English copy, or a collection of essays written at various times by Captain Chamier for the periodicals. If the writer had any object in view, beyond profit or fame, it was that of endeavoring to effect by satire what reasoning would fail to accomplish.

Forecastle dialogues are occasionally introduced to show the opinions of sailors upon naval matters. Opinions could be advanced in this way with much more freedom than by a laborcd effort at argument, and it is frequently resorted to. The absurdity of Cabinet measures may be more forcibly illustrated by the broad humor of the unsophisticated sailor, than by wire-drawn rhetoric of Statesmen or critics.

As a specimen of the author's graver style, and as containing food for reflection for our legislators and Naval officers, we insert part of a chapter on the value and efficiency of 28-gun ships and ten-gun brigs. The conclusion will be given next week.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

In another column will be found the bill, reported by Mr. Southard, Chairman of the Naval Committee, in the Senate on the 12th inst.

It is only by mutual concessions from all the grades that any bill can pass through both Houses of Congress. One thing is certain: that no bill can possibly be framed, which will not meet with opponents, many of them arising perhaps from personal considerations. We hope every minor prejudice will yield to the all pervading desire for the general good. That same organization should be given to the Navy must be admitted by all—

in or out of the service. Whether that organization shall be limited to the present wants of the country, or be commensurate with the rank we ought to take and maintain as a naval power, is a question which may admit a diversity of opinion.

The bill before us makes a liberal provision for the navy, and should it become a law, will give to every grade below that of admiral a prospect of promotion—now and for some years past dismal and remote.

Some time since, a letter, said to have been written by an officer of the U. S. Ship Natchez, was published in the Alexandria Gazette, reflecting upon the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, and which caused much excitement when it became known there. We do not remember to have seen the letter, which was in all probability the production of a young, inexperienced officer, and never intended to meet the public eye.

When this letter reached Buenos Ayres, Commodore Renshaw very promptly and properly tendered an apology to the authorities through the American Consul, for the act of indiscretion and injustice, and promised if the author should be discovered, to report him to the Secretary of the Navy.

The correspondence which passed on the occasion was inserted in the "British Packet," of the 16th December, a newspaper published at Buenos Ayres in the English language, and will be found in another column; also an article on the same subject from the Fredericksburg Area of the 8th ulto.

We have heard officers frequently complain of the indiscretion of their friends in communicating to the press extracts from their letters, which were designed only for the family circle.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army dated FORT MITCHELL, ALA.

27 March, 1836.

"I attended a meeting of the chiefs of this nation [the Creeks] on the 15th inst. and made all the enquiries about the number of Indians that have gone from this nation to the Seminoles; and from what information I can get, the number is very small. The chiefs will not admit there are even twenty absent. I have made enquiries from different sources, and am of the opinion that when the war is terminated, it will be known there are not one hundred Creeks among them.

"Mr. Flournoy and Mr. Watson went from this place to Florida, to see Gen. Scott, and returned with a letter from the General, stating that he would receive 500 warriors from the Creeks, if they presented themselves. I called on the chiefs, and found it was a very unpopular thing among them. They thought (and very justly) that should they meet west of the Mississippi, it would create feelings towards each other, that could not be settled without the loss of lives. In consequence of the poor encouragement these two gentlemen received from the chiefs, they gave up the expedition.

"Lient. Deas and Dr. Randall have returned to this place."

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Lt. R. S. Dix, 7th Inf. Gadsby's.
Col. H. Dodge, Dragoons, do.
14—Lt. D. Ruggles, 6th Inf. do.
Lt. W. H. Emory, 4th Art'y. Fuller's.

LETTERS ADVERTIZED.

Washington, April 15, 1836.

Army.
Lient. Robert C. Buchanan.
Lient. J. H. K. Burgwin 4
Col. Henry Dodge 4
Capt. P. H. Galt
Lient. Geo. W. Morrell
Major R. B. Mason
Lient. J. N. Macomb
Lient. John Pickell
Capt. H. Smith
Lt. Colo. D. E. Twiggs
Col. George Paleoff

Navy.
Captain Charles Boarman
John Carlton
Lient. S. W. Downing
Lient. Andrew Fitzhugh
Johnl. Isac Hull
P. M. Geo. N. Hawkins
Lient. Edwin W. Moore
Lient. Joseph Moorehead
P. M. David Porter
William Radford
Lient. John L. Sanders

Philadelphia, April 15.

Navy.
Dr. N. C. Barrabino, 2—Com. C. Morris, 3—Lt. Thomas Turner.
WINTER IN THE WEST.—By letters from Fort Armstrong, dated 10th March, we learn, that the winter had been extremely severe, the mercury on the morning of that day being 2° below 0, and no prospect of the ice leaving the river. Rock river, it was supposed, would not be clear before the 1st April, and the post would be abandoned about the 20th. The troops are under orders for Fort Snelling, at the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Upper Mississippi.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, the thermometer stood, March 2—6° below zero
5—5° below
7—zero
10—6° above zero
11—6° below
12—16° below

The last day was the date of our letter. Our correspondent wishes us to suggest to the War-Department to grant an additional allowance of fuel for the months of November and March; from the foregoing statement, it is evidently as much needed then as in the months of December, January, and February.

As a contrast, we present the following from the Mobile Commercial Register of the 2d inst.:

We have the pleasure to acknowledge the present of a fine dish of ripe strawberries, grown in the garden of Capt. B. Vincent, of this city.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"U. S. Ship Warren,)
"Hacone, 23 March, 1886.

"MY DEAR SIR:—After being detained at Pensacola, by contrary winds, for a whole week, we got under way on Sunday last, the 20th inst., with a Norther, and we were so fortunate as to bring it with us to this place, where we anchored at noon to-day. We were 75 hours in making the passage, thus averaging about six and a half knots per hour, and I assure you the "Warrens" think this is "not slow"—if you will excuse a common expression.

"We exchanged salutes with the Port, and Spanish Admiral, and received a visit of ceremony from a French man-of-war brig, lying near us.

"We shall sail for Key West in a few days, to remain until the 10th April, and then for Pensacola again; and it is supposed, for Norfolk early in May.

"All well on board. The officers remain unchanged, with the exception of Lieut. G. G. Williamson and Mid. W. Reid, left at the Pensacola Hospital, sick.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN FLORIDA.—Amid the bustle and turmoil of the camp, the officers of our army and the volunteers in Florida did not forget the natal day of the 'father of his country.'

A correspondent of the Augusta, Geo., Sentinel gives a long and vivid description of a celebration by the "Richmond Blues" at Fort Drane, and the toasts offered, for which we regret that we cannot find room at length.

"On Monday morning, as usual, reveille was beat at half past 6 o'clock, when we all answered to our names, and were dismissed. Till that moment no plans had been concerted for the celebration of the 22d of February. But little time is required for preparation when undertaken with the proper spirit. After a little consultation in groups, it was unanimously agreed to call the men together immediately, and make the preliminary arrangements for the proper celebration of the day." [A committee of three was appointed to select an orator, and another committee of three to make the necessary arrangements.] In accordance with the understanding, the named committee waited on Lieutenant E. Starnes, who very promptly consented, at only four hours notice, to furnish us with an oration. In the mean time the committee of arrangements were actively engaged in the performance of the duties assigned to them, in the execution of which they acquitted themselves with great credit. In fact we were all a little astonished at the number of arrangements—every one interested himself, and if our celebration was not exactly equal to the great centennial in Philadelphia, it was not because we were tardy in our preparation, or wanting in patriotic spirit. Ten or a dozen set themselves about purchasing, killing, dressing and roasting several choice sides of pork, erecting a table—others brought our field piece into the parade ground, and on it prepared a forum for our orator—while as many more busied themselves in scouring up our dishes, baking soaked bread, roasting sweet potatoes, &c. On enquiry we were sorry to learn that there was no "hahnin" allowed by the "liberty pole"—among the regulars having been left at Fort King. What was to be done? It was impossible to celebrate the day without the banner of our country. There was but one course for us to remedy the evil, and that was to manufacture one. Accordingly we set ourselves about it, and our efforts contributed to an splendid arch, which example was soon followed by others, and in a very few moments we were in possession of ample materials for the construction of a banner. The handkerchiefs, blue, white and red, were placed in the hands of some of our number who were more handy with the needle than the rest, and in a very short time our banner was complete. Six men, each with his musket in his hand, one of the number having an axe, repaired to the woods in search of a "liberty pole." They shortly after returned, bearing upon their shoulders a beautiful pine, as straight as an arrow, and measuring between fifty and sixty feet, having literally taken it from the est "et ars." This beautiful pole was soon divested of its rough exterior, and prepared for the flag—a hole was dug as 'twere by magic, and the next moment we hailed with three hearty cheers our "liberty tree," being the first banner that ever floated above the pine pickets of Fort Drane. It was impossible to expend much time in fitting up the banner; we had been so busy with other matters. But this we did not desire. It was agreed that eachmess should bring their rations to the same table, that we might enjoy a social repast, and have the opportunity of inviting the officers of the army, and other volunteers at the post, to dine with us. In addition to our usual allowance of meat, there was a free hand with which to treat our friends, and drink a few toasts, which the occasion must necessarily call forth. About one o'clock the Blues were formed in line, with all the other troops at the post, and marching from the parade ground to the gates of the pickets, escorted Gen. Clinch and his officers, with other invited guests, to the arch which had been fixed up for the delivery of the oration. Soon after, the committee escorted Lieutenant Starnes to the forum, where he delivered us an oration on the subject of the birth day of Washington. I will not pretend to express the general approbation with which it was received. From the time allowed to prepare the address, it was perhaps unavoidable to expect every one to judge of our agreeable surprise, when we were all ready to pronounce it equal to any, and superior in some respects to most of the orations we had ever heard, when weeks of time had been occupied in producing them. Its application was truly beautiful, and the many words of approbation from the officers were sufficient evidence to me at least, that their opinions did not vary much from my own. I will hereafter take occasion to give you some extracts, from my notes taken at the time. After the oration, the corps was dismissed to prepare for dinner. At about half past 3 o'clock, the pre-
Army and Navy Chronicle.

Preparations for dinner were completed, and so soon as the guests had arrived, we proceeded to its organization, by calling Capt. Robertson to preside, and appointing Lieut. Martin to fill the place of Vice President at the foot of the table.

At the roll of the drum, the Blues were formed and marched in proper order to the table; where after the invited guests were pointed to a stand, (not a seat,) we partook of a sumptuous dinner, our table being laden with the best the land could afford, consisting of half roasted shoo, sweet potatoes, not much better roasted, and heavy bread, which certainly was not injured by ever-baking. Notwithstanding, our general attention was given to the crumb; and, judging from the frequent "pass the word for bread," another small cargo of the same quality would have met with the same reception from our voracious banqueters.

"At the tap of the drum, having no cloth to remove, our table was cleared of the fragments, when the following toasts were given.

By the Committee of Arrangements.—"The memory of Washington."—In silence.

By the same.—The Orator of the Day.—Hastily called to the performance of his duty, he has acquitted himself in a manner highly satisfactory to the company, and equally creditable to himself.

By the representatives of the United States army, stationed at Fort Drane.—Their officer-like and gentlemanly deportment has secured to them our confidence and esteem.

By Capt. F. M. Robertson, of the Blues.—To the memory of our Revolutionary Fathers—Though ages have passed since they unfurled our proud banner to the world, their sons are now ready to defend it, either from European insult, or savage dishonor.

Gen. Clinch being unable to attend in consequence of domestic afflictions, (recent death in his family,) sent the following sentiment, which was read by Lieutenant Jones.

By the Richmond Blues.—Their strict military discipline and martial bearing, gives the best guarantee, that should they meet the savage foe, they will realize the highest and best hopes of their friends, and justify the future historian in inscribing their names high among the defenders of their country.

The following toast was handed to the President by Lieut. C. Graham, who, not having recovered from a wound received in the chin at the battle of Wathacochee, was unable to read it:

"The noble spirits of Georgia, who have so opportunely come to our aid—

"A friend in need, is a friend indeed."

By Lieut. F. L. Jones.—When called in the day of strife to beat the savage foe, let our motto be that of the gallant Col. Miller, "I'll try, sir."

By Lieut. Brooks, U. S. army.—The Richmond Blues. They return from the battle field, crowned with victory, and enjoy among their friends the honors which their bravery will have conferred upon them.

By Lieut. Dancy, U. S. A.—The Orator of the Day.

"Heavenly writings as well as he postures the virtues of Washington.

By Lieut. Prince, U. S. A.—The oration in the wilderness, on the birth day of Washington. It was a glorious exhalation out of the bosom of nature.

Communications.

The New Infantry Tactics. No. II.

Mr. Editor—Of Nos. III., V. VI., and VII. of the 'Defence' we have little to say, except, what is doubtless apparent to every reader, that their contents do not convince one of the superiority of the book of 1835, notwithstanding its great volume. Argument! Sir, argument is wanted in such an undertaking. Not what the Commission did—not what the Ordinance did, nor, that the Ordinance and Commission disagreed on certain points. Everyone knows that a diversity of opinion as to the merits of different Infantry Maneuvres nearly always obtains, but, we have never known such general approbation of, and satisfaction with, any work of the kind as the Tactics of 1835; and such universal dissatisfaction as with that of 1835, its successor.

But to the 'Defence.' In a paragraph of No. III., Hindman makes it appear to his mind that the writer of the "Defence" sees nothing of beauty in mere order and simplicity. It delights to lose itself in the mazes of involution, and finds a subject grand or sublime in proportion to its bulk and incomprehensibleness. Now, as we have not been very much delighted either in wading through the masses of its military system of 1835, or the "bulk of incomprehensible" nonsense in the "Defence," we conclude logically, that our mind is not "perverted." As to that of Clarefait, his has spoken for itself. Had Hindman observed the same "order and simplicity," which characterize Clarefait's productions, these remarks would not have been considered necessary.

On the subject of firing in extended order, &c., we have reasons for coinciding in every respect with Clarefait. For although our people are excellent marksmen, and our light Infantry active and intelligent, it follows not that they can execute all that is required of them, when called on to face forty-five degrees. It seems to us that the proper fires are not always returned with the same facility and promptness as if they were independent of each other, and the orders of their superiors. The utmost confusion and the worst consequences would flow from a want of that uniformity which Clarefait has thought so desirable, but which Hindman deems it unnecessary. Such thought, we think, is self-evident to every practical officer that it needs no demonstration. None therefore is given.

If Hindman thinks, (as we are induced to suppose from the citing of the classical anecdote at the termination of No. VII.) that Clarefait and others believe the new Tactics to be the production of an "American pen," and criticised accordingly, he errs greatly, we assure him. We know the work to be a bad translation of a French work, with occasional "interpolations," some for better, and some for worse. And such being the case, we make free to remark, that the printed title page is not so full and explanatory as it ought to be, for those who know not whence it (the Tactics) came.

In this number, Hindman quotes the following from Clarefait: "Some cases important fundamental exercises are omitted which are subsequently referred to, as though they had been learned.

And therefore: "No recapitulation is given." Clarefait, no doubt, like ourselves, deemed this unnecessary. But, as there are some gogunards, who need proof positive that they possess no brains, we presume an explanation is indispensable. In paragraph 721, in inspection of Arms, the recruits are required to face to the right of the company, a half of the company, and paragraph 729 is seen the direction: "Each man in this, will half face to the right, &c."

"Now as half-facing is not taught or explained among the facing, we repeat, that an important fundamental exercise is omitted, and subsequently referred to. To this Hindman himself agrees; but, at the same time, says: 'The greater including the less, when recruits have once learned to face to the right or left, they will have to face to the front, in the circle, as in No. 109, no particular instruction was needed to enable them to face twenty-twof and a half, every movement of the feet being the same.' Granted, most 'learned Theban.' When a recruit has been taught to face forty-five degrees, he has been taught to half face; but, when he has yet to learn, as paragraph 109, referred to above, directs an entire face, that is, ninety, and not forty-five degrees, as Hindman supposes, there should be an extra paragraph for that purpose, to supply the omission mentioned by Clarefait, and which Hindman says was a "useless interpolation made by General Scott." We have only to say, it is to be regretted, that the General did not continue in his old ways, and interpolate the half face, back step, side step and balance step, into "our book" of 1835. The same remarks on the back step might'
made, as on the half-face, it being referred to, in a sub-
side of the system. As to "arms port," which was omitted entirely in the first printed copy, Clairfait only adverted to it, because in it was a motion required by the old and new Regulations, from the sentiments on being relieved, without saying a word on the effect a change from arms port to shoulder arms might have on a line of troops.

We next find Clairfait accused of making a "shame-
less assertion," when he says that the three rank forma-
tion is the basis of the new work, to which every thing is 
sacrificed,—and then asks "What is sacrificed?"

Why, my "weak brother!" the explanations of the ma-
nœuvres for two ranks are sacrificed to those for three, 
and to prove this we cite the following, which, if we 
misplace not, appears in more instances than one.

"If there be no centre rank, the foregoing move- 
ments will be executed by the same arms and the same 
principles, except &c.

"Thus buttressing the mind with two arrangements for 
the same movements, one of which is not in use, but 
which is considered the principal in theory, and to which 
"all is sacrificed," we contend.

"As to the long rigamole about colors,—what General 
Scott did in 1814—and the presumption that the Presi-
dent will order the extra color, of each pair now in use, 
it should be well known that, but for this ordering 
the colors of our regiments into depôt, reminds us of 
the cook's recipe which begins,

"First catch a Turbot, &c.

COMMANDS.—Of these, and their inordinate lengths, 
which Clairfait condemns, and rightly too, we shall only 
say, that they speak for themselves, (we wish this were 
the case on the field) and we have heard it mentioned 
that a British battalion could form square against caval-
ary, whilst the command according to our Tactics, for 
such movement was being issued, even, if it were "spit-
tered out like buck-shot from a musket."

From the frequent cries of "specification!" "specifi-
cation!" we were induced to believe brother Hindmarch 
and a matter of fact character, in some degree; but, when 
we got into the poetical mazes which ornament the lat-
ter part of the "Defence" instead of reading

"Tarry, dear Cousin Suffolk!"

we said to ourselves, how it is to be regretted that the 
Translator did not avail himself of the services of this 
imaginative friend, when the work was being pre-
pared, with a view to introduce some of the orthography 
also of Shakespeare, so well suited to a military work, of 
the present day.

With these few crude remarks, hastily thrown to-
gether, we beg leave to close the discussion of a subject, 
by no means interesting, but which was resumed, solely 
to satisfy readers, not the most attentive, that Clairfait 
has not misquoted, nor given statements without being 
able to substantiate them, if necessary. Whether, in 
in the absence of our friend, we have accomplished this, 
is left to the judgments of your readers.

PHILO-CLAIRFAIT.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.

An old gentleman, one of the few survivors of Lee's 
celebrated partisan legion, gave me the following ac-
count of a charge made by a detachment of that gallant 
comp, as the best means of making a battery give it ever 
made. If you think it worthy of a place in your jour-
nal, Mr. Editor, please give it an insertion.

We were lying near Fort Granby, said he, watching 
the movements of the British army, and seeking daily 
for opportunities to cut off its supplies, or any detached 
parties that might be pushed out. Early one morning, 
our men, most of them mounted on horses and at least 
a splendid fellow of our corps, was detached with twelve 
men, on a reconnoitring expedition, and during the after-
noon of the same day, Captain Eggleston was sent out with 
a party of eighteen on the like errand in a different di-
rection. Towards evening the parties met, and having 
formed a junction, retired into a piece of wood which 
skirted the road, and which though prostrated, apparently 
by a tornado, yet afforded sufficient cover to hide us
from casual observation, when dismounted; while at the 
same time, it enabled us to see every thing passing on 
the road. We threw ourselves on the ground, under the 
broad canopy of heaven, as was our usual custom, not 
being possessed of tents, and slept soundly, having first 
fastened the bridles of our horses to our hands. At break 
of day, having aroused ourselves from sleep, while some 
were already lighted about their business of dressing, 
in groups, a woman, wrapped in a red cloak, and moun-
ed on horseback, passed by. Some of the men, for want 
of better employment, kept following her with their 
eyes as she rode along. Presently she turned into a 
road which intersected the one that ran in front of our 
position, and led to the British camp. There were too 
high fences on either side that terminated at the woods 
in which we were. As they continued watching her pro-
gress, their eyes fell suddenly upon a party of sixty Br-
tish dragoons, who were approaching her from their 
camp, on a foraging expedition. They rode up to her, 
and during their conversation, her pointing frequently 
towards the woods, there were several intimations that 
we convinced us that she had discovered our position, and was 
impacting her knowledge to them. Well aware of what 
was likely to ensue, we all, without waiting for orders, 
mounted our horses, and sat in silent expectation. 
"What shall we do?" said Eggleston, turning to Armstrong. 
"For God's sake," was the only answer he received. 
"At the same time mounting his horse, called out, "twelve men 
molive, and dashed down the road towards them at full 
speed, without stopping a moment to weigh the chances 
or hazard of an encounter, with a force so vastly his su-
perior. The enemy, seeing two bodies of cavalry issue 
from the road, drew up his line facing us, and sat firmly, 
pistol in hand, waiting our approach. As Armstrong 
rudely up, they fired at his party, but so hurriedly that no 
shot took effect, and before they had time to draw their 
sabres, he burst in upon them "like a thunder clap," 
overturning whole ranks, and cutting them down in ev-
ei, direction.

Eggleston now joined, and the slaughter became terri-
ble; for they trusting, in the first instance, that the fire 
of their pistols would either check or repulse us, had 
made no attempt to draw their swords, until we were 
hand to hand with them. Such attempt when made was 
in most cases rendered of no avail by the ardo and gal-
mer of the party which had attacked them, who had 
left its sheath, or dealt a blow in defence of its wearer. 
Resistance was now changed to flight, and 
while pressing their flying ranks, in the chase, we were 
fitted to cut down many who had ceased to resist, as a 
regard to our own safety, and their numerical strength, 
which had made them think left us unprepared. In order 
us injury, in the rear. Hemmed in on both sides by 
fences, and mounted on sorry horses, this last resource 
availed them so little, that but one of the whole party es-
cape captured or death, and so hotly did we pursue him, 
that the outer line of sentinels was passed, and one of 
them was captured, before we reined in. The detachment 
captured, formed a part of the army, under the command 
of Lord Rawdon.

General Lee has mentioned the circumstance in his 
Memoirs, but is incorrect in the minor details. He says 
Eggleston was detached with 80 dragons, to join Arm-
strong, who had been pressing on with a party — 
and that 45 only of the enemy's dragons were taken.

The fact is we numbered in all but 30 men, and captur-
ed or killed 60 of the enemy, including the sentinel.

Capt. Eggleston was thanked in general orders; but the 
glory of the achievement belongs manifestly to Arm-
strong. The former was of a cautious disposition, and 
probably had not the courage to push on in such an 
attack, unless compelled, as in the present instance, by 
the necessity of supporting his daring comrade.

TOMPION.

AN IMPROMPTU—and a good one, by a traveller—a 
better description of a sea voyage than volumes could be:

Two things break the monotony
Of an Atlantic trip:
Sometimes, alas, you "ship a sea,"
And sometimes see a ship.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.

The latest accounts from the south favor the impression that the Indians have scattered, and would retreat into the everglades, where it will be impossible to follow them until the rainy season is past. They may possibly be induced to comply with the terms of the treaty to remove to the west; but as nothing short of this will be listened to by our government, should they obstinately refuse to be removed, the war must be protracted through the summer and fall, at much expense and suffering.

We gather the following particulars from the latest southern papers we have seen.

On the 26th March, Gen. Eustis took up the line of march for Fort Drake and proceeded three miles where he encamped, and started early on the 27th. Major Gates is left in command of Volusia, with about 300 regulars and volunteers, the greater part of whom are invalids.

A straggling party of Indians, immediately after the departure of Gen. Scott from Fort Drake, stole 6 horses and mules which were grazing in the immediate neighborhood of that post. They also stole and carried off a valuable stud of 600 cattle belonging to Gad Humphreys, Esq., at Fort Micanopy.

It would seem from the information received from Fort Drake, that they mean to continue in a state of hostility and not abide by their propositions to Gen. Gaines. They have retreated further south into the Peninsula, and it turns out, as was suspected, to be a mere use of their past time to transport their families into their strong holds.

GEN. MACOMB.—We are gratified to observe that this distinguished officer did not find it necessary to interfere with the plans of Gen. Scott. Gen. M. was conveyed in the Dolphin on board the U. S. Cutter Jefferson, Capt. Jackson, last Wednesday, and intended to proceed from St. Augustine with that accomplished seaman, to Tampa Bay, Pensacola, and New Orleans. We presume that he will also touch at Key West.—Savannah Georgian.

The Augusta Geo. Sentinel of April 8, says:—"We have a rumor, whose foundation we cannot trace, that Gen. Eustis has been killed in Florida, in an Indian ambuscade." The same paper contains the following intelligence from Florida:—"Col. Strong, attached to the Staff of General Pope, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. He left Pocotala on Saturday last, and passed through Jacksonville at 10 o'clock on Sunday. We have not seen Col. S. but understand that Gen. Pope and Staff are on their return home—Gen. Macomb deeming their services unnecessary. We learn further, that Gen. Macomb would not assume the command, but leave Gen. Scott to carry out the campaign; and that it was supposed all the troops from Georgia would shortly be discharged, as the recent movements of the army would probably terminate the war."

FROM MAJOR GEN. SCOTT.—We are put in possession of some interesting information from Florida, by a gentleman of the Louisiana Volunteers, who left Fort Drake on Monday. Gen. Scott marched to the OIGHLACOOCHEE on the 25th ult. with his whole force. The Louisiana Volunteers were ordered to stop where they were to be disbanded. We regret to learn that 100 of this gallant brigade were on the sick list.

It was generally believed when our informant left that the Indians had retreated to the everglades, and many were known to be in the rear of Gen. Scott's army. It was very well ascertained that Oseola alone, of all the Indian Chiefs, was for continuing the war. No hope was entertained of getting the Indians to stand another engagement.—Tallahassee Floridian, 2d inst.

From the Savannah Georgian, April 11.

"PICOLATA, Florida, April 6th, 1836."

I did intend to write you at some length by the Florida, but she comes, and is off, giving us no time to write. We have no news whatever from the army since it left Fort Drake, and are therefore apprehensive that our troops have gone to Tampa without finding the enemy. One thing is certain, the passage of the OIGHLACOOCHEE has not been disputed, nor has any battle been fought in that vicinity, or we would have been apprized of it.

The centre of the army marched from Fort Drake in two columns, with the provisions, &c. between them—the right column composed of the command of Gen. Smith, of Louisiana, and the left commanded by Col. Bankhead. Every precaution was taken to guard against surprise. Gen. Eustis's column marched from Volusia, and Col. Lindsay's, from Tampa, about the same time that the army left Fort Drake.

Florida is the worst country in the world to make war in. No supplies, no means of transportation.

If I can get any thing authentic, I will write you by next boat.

From the Jacksonville Courier, April 7.

THE WAR.

Nothing definite has been heard from Gen. Scott since the report of his cannon announced his arrival at the OIGHLACOOCHEE, on the 29th ult. Shortly after the troops left Fort Drake, the Indians burnt the place of Mr. Brooks, about five miles from Fort. From the latest accounts, it would appear that the Indians are scattering. Trails have been discovered leading in different directions from the nation. They recently stole four or five horses from Col. G. Humphreys, near Micanopy, and have driven off several cattle. Should the Indians separate into straggling parties, it will be impossible to remove them this spring, and we shall be the prey of a roving enemy, driven to desperation by the prospect before them, by hunger and starvation, or death. Total ruin must await the citizens of Alachua, unless Government come to their relief.

Mr. Lowe, who arrived from Alachua last evening, brings the news that Col. Lindsay met the Indians a few miles the other side of the OIGHLACOOCHEE, before he had joined Gen. Scott. Col. Lindsay fired upon the Indians, who, after returning the fire, fled to the hammock.—Thirty Indians were found dead. Only one white man was killed. Further particulars, and the consequences of this engagement, will be sent in our next.

The steamer Sanctus reached this place last night. She left Volusia Sunday morning. Nothing had been heard from General Eustis since the day after he left Volusia.

Three divisions of the army must have met ere this; the consequences we are unable to learn.

Some invalids, who arrived a few days since from Volusia, report that of seven hundred men belonging to Col. Brisbane's regiment, three hundred were unable to proceed on the march, through sickness, occasioned by the hardships to which the men were accustomed, and the prevalence of the measles among them. Poor fellows, they doubtless find it hard to believe the Indians is not "what it was cracked up to be."

Brigadier Gen. Pope has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States by Major General Macomb, there being no need of so large a force from Georgia as a brigade.

We learn, moreover, that Col. Dane is instructed to discharge likewise the battalion of mounted infantry under Major Ross, which reached Newnan on the Tuesday evening, and is daily expected at Picolata, from the same State, as soon as it shall arrive. Its services in the estimation of the commanding officers in Florida not being required.

Gen. Pope, with those of his staff, who have not all-
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

BUENOS AIRES.

From the Fredericksburg, Va. Arena, March 8.

A friend on board the United States ship Ontario, in a letter, dated Rio Janeiro, Dec. 6th 1855, sends us the following translation of an article which appeared in the Gazeta of Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the publication in the papers of this country, last year, of the letter of an officer of the U. S. ship Natchez, in which the writer spoke disrespectfully of the character of the Argentine constituted authorities and of the mass of the Argentines. Our friend's letter is printed here in the Arena, and seems to be under the impression that it appeared there originally. This is not the case; we copied it from a northern paper. It gives us great pleasure to insert the comments of the Gazeta, not merely as a simple act of justice, but as illustrating, in a remarkable manner, the sensibility of a people in a remote quarter of the globe, differing from us in language, laws and religion, but connected by the ties of commerce.

"It is an invertebrate infirmity of foreigners to speak of us at random, and without the least respect to propriety. This frailty so often exhibited by writers abroad, is common enough to those who have spent a long time in thought and lay claim to impartiality."

It is not long since we read, in a Spanish Journal, a reproach similar to the above, which appears to have been prompted by the same feeling of just indignation which the Argentines are frequently led to entertain, from the ungrateful return made by some foreigners to whom it has been their ill-fated lot to concede an asylum.

After refusing the duties which appeared in some French Journals, we have perused a New York paper containing a letter from no less a personage than an officer of the U. S. sloop-of-war Natchez, written from this place, under the name of a friend in Alexandria. Accustomed as we have been to see, in foreign newspapers, the most ridiculous absurdities and revolting calumnies against this country and its principal citizens, we had, by this time, acquired a certain degree of impassiveness in this respect; but we must confess that the perusal of this officer's letter has operated to re-animate our indignation, in which we doubt not, our readers will partake on being acquainted with the infamous libel in question. It is in compendium as follows:—The writer in the first place, speaks of our public men, and vents the most atrocious calumnies against our brave volunteer Brigadier Lopez, Governor and Captain General of Santa Fe. He next delivers, with an admirable tone of self-satisfaction, his opinion respecting political affairs, and prognosticates no very propitious consequences from a certain fancied revolt of the troops without the walls (!)—He then announces the departure of the Commodore to avenge some disturbances in Montevideo, (!!) in the same manner as the Captain of the Erie had previously quelled all insurrection of the inhabitants of Bahia (!!!)—and finally concludes with a description of this country and its inhabitants, by uttering the following barased and inordinate abuse:--

"This is a delightful place, and would be a perfect paradise, had they proper persons to people it; but the present inhabitants are a blood-thirsty set. The ladies are very numerous and beautiful, the average is six females to one male, and a more licentious set never breathed. The more sweethearts a married lady has, the more respect she is paid."

Is this not the acme of the most refined and brutal malignity? * * * However, we are not surprised that these indecorous aspersions have been penned; for we are aware that, although the writer follows a profession which is honored by many men who cherish the most noble feelings of an officer, and laws of seducibility, are not always synonymous terms. We can likewise conceive how a man, after receiving in our social circles the obsequious attentions so characteristic of Argentines in urbanity, and after enjoying all the benefits of
the kindest hospitality—we can, we repeat, conceive how such a man could turn round and revile the very people to whom he was indebted for those unmerited favours; for we know too well, that, to such a degree of baseness can some depraved minds descend. But, what we cannot satisfactorily comprehend is, that men of acknowledged acquirements, and who, moreover, discharge a delicate trust, which supposes in those who exercise it good sense and correct judgment, should lend themselves to be the organs of the vile productions of any malicious or presumptuous doct, who may wish to occupy their columns. We are more surprised at this conduct on the part of those editors, as they have ever evidenced the most keen sensitivity on the subject of national respect, and have deprecated in the most just and energetic terms, the exaggerated tales of some foreigners who have visited their shores. Still, neither Mrs. Trollope nor Fanny Kemble, whatever may have been the freedom in which they indulged, never went so far as to stigmatize so atrociously the character of a whole people, as the editors have done, to have so much warmth, when they themselves were immediately affected.

These proceedings cannot but create a deeply marring feeling. This, however, is somewhat assuaged by the reflection that the generality of the citizens of the United States, in like manner as the French, resident in this city, are among the first to condemn and deplore the abberations of a few infatuated or malignant individuals, which so manifestly tend to involve a whole community.”

* The following is the text of the imputation to which the Gaceta alludes:—The people are in constant dread of being attacked by General López, a great outlaw, and should they receive an attack from that quarter, there will be some bloodshed. Lopez and his followers have no family here, and he is represented as being a very cruel and tyrannical man.

From the British Packet, Dec. 19.

In consequence of an article which appeared in the Gaceta Mercantil of the 18th ult., (and which we copied in our No. 462,) in reprobation of the aspersions contained in the Alexandra Gazette, the Consul of the United States resident in this city, has published the Consul of the United States squadron on this station, have officially noticed the subject; the particulars thereof will be found amongst the official documents in our journal of this day. The Gaceta Mercantil of 12th inst., contains the following article upon the occasion:

“The Consul of the United States of North America, and the documents to which it refers; which are alike honorable to the Consul, and to Commodore Renshaw, Commander of the naval forces of the United States on the coasts of Brazil.

A statement appears to have been received in the hope which we entertained at the time of noticing the unpleasant publication which appeared in the Alexandra Gazette against our country, that both the authorities and the citizens of the United States would depurate this production; and that it appears from the satisfactory documents to which we allude, and which constitute an honorable act of justice.”

(TRANSLATION.)

Consulate of the United States of America, Buenos Ayres. 7th December, 1835.

To His Excellency D. F. B. Aruma, Minister of Foreign Relations.

The undersigned, Consul of the United States of America, has the honor to transmit to H. E. translations of a note directed to the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of the U. S. on the coasts of Brazil, &c., by the subscriber, and of the communication received in reply.

Having thus received a confirmation of his information that the letter which has been the subject of the above-mentioned notes, cannot have been the production of an officer of the U. S. navy, and considering that the failings and cunnings of the said letter are too palpable and extravagant to require, or even to admit of a circumspect refutation; the undersigned conceives it to be his duty to offer to H. E., on his own and the part of all his fellow-citizens resident in this city, known to him, assurances of their having felt the greatest annoyance and displeasure from the publication referred to, and that an Editor of the United States should have permitted himself to become the dupe of an imposture so gross.

The undersigned renew to H. E. the Minister of Foreign Relations, assurances of his high respect and consideration.

EBEN RITCHIE DORR.

Consulate of the United States of America, Buenos Ayres, December 5, Commodore James Renshaw, commanding the U. S. naval forces on the coast of Brazil, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—I have seen with much regret, in the “Gaceta Mercantil” of this city, of the 18th November, a notice of a letter said to have been originally published in a newspaper of Alexandria in the U. S., and which purports to have been written by an officer of the U. S. ship Natchez.

The said letter appears, from the notice, to be singularly abusive of the Government and people of this country; and, although in itself deserving only of contempt, has been made so much a matter of notoriety by its contents having been thus commented on, that I am desirous to do whatever may be in my power to counteract the unfavourable impression which has been thus produced.

Confident of your readiness to aid in this endeavour, it is the object of this note to request you will furnish me, in reply, such communications as may think fit on the subject, with a view to lay the same before H. E. the Minister of Foreign Relations.

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

E. R. DORR, Consul U. S. A.

U. S. Ship Erie, Buenos Ayres, 5th December, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—I am at this moment in receipt of your letter of this date, in relation to the notice of a letter in the “Gaceta Mercantil” of this city, said to have been originally published in a newspaper printed at Alexandria, in the United States of America, and purports to have been written by an officer of the U. S. ship Natchez, one of the vessels attached to the squadron stationed on the coast of Brazil, under my command.

I hasten in reply to assure you, the subject of the letter becoming a matter of so much notoriety at this place, it has been no less regretted by me than myself; nor can you, my dear Sir, be more desirous by all proper means to remove the unfavourable impression said to have been produced by it, than I am. I am yet at a loss to find the writer of the offensive and anonymous letter, amongst the officers of the Natchez. An association of upwards of fifteen months with the gentlemen of that ship, and knowing full well that they, with myself, have properly appreciated the many kind attentions received from the Portenos, and foreigners resident at Buenos Ayres, forbids the belief that it is the production of any one of them. Still, should I hereafter find I have estimated my friends in the Natchez too favorably, and discover the author of the letter of which I have complained of, the offence will be brought before the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy, by whom justice will be properly and promptly applied.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RENSHAW,
Commanding the U. S. naval force on the coast of Brazil.

To E. R. DORR, U. S. Consul, Buenos Ayres.

RESIGNATIONS.
2d Lieut. F. H. Smith, 1st Artillery, 1st May.
2d Lieut. T. A. Morris, 1st Artillery, 13th April.

NAVY.
The Erie, Commodore Renshaw, was at Bucayos Ayres on the 17th. Following is a list of her officers:

JAMES RENSHA W, Esq. Commandant of the Squadron.
Lieu tenants.—Henry Eagle, James H. Rowan, Alfred Taylor, (acting,) and John R. Goldsborough, (acting, and flag.)


JACOB ZELLA, Jr., Commanding Marine Officer.
Mr. Torry, Professor of Mathematics.

CROCKETT, W. PHILLIPS, acting Quartermaster, N. B. Feed, sailmaker. D.rape, acting carpenter.

List of officers ordered to the frigate United States, prepared for New York, in the Mediterranean.


Purser A. McD. Jackson, ordered for duty to the Navy Yard, Gosport, Va.
Passed Midshipman Geo. R. Gray, to the Navy Yard, Gosport.
Passed Midshipman A. S. Worth has permission to report to Commodore Warrington, as Assistant to Professor Rodriguez at the Mathematical School, Gosport.
Assistant Surgeon H. S. Reindolls, ordered to the Naval Hospital at Pensacola.

The ship St. Louis was at Pensacola on the 2d inst. to sail in a day or two for Vera Cruz, and would carry as passengers the Hon. Powhatan Ellis, our Minister to Mexico.

DEATHS.
At the Marine Barracks, Head Quarters, Washington, on the 8th inst., RICHARD BRINCKERHOFF, aged 46, a private in the U. S. Marine Corps.
At West Point, N. Y., on Sunday, 10th inst., of scarlet fever, MARY, eldest daughter of Z. J. KINZLEY, aged 9 years and 1 month—the third of five children victims to this disease within a fortnight.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.
In Boston, EPHRAIM THAYER, Esq., aged 87.
In Cumberland county, N. C., 1st inst. in the 82d year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM CARVER, Sr., a soldier of the Revolution. He was the last surviving signer of the Cumberland association, which was formed early in 1776 for the defense and joy of the liberties of the people, of the then Colony of North Carolina.
In Davidson county, N. C. recently, JOHN PLUMMER, aged 75.
In Rutherford county, N. C. recently, JOHN ELLISON, aged 70.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TWENTY-EIGHT GUN SHIPS AND TEN GUN BRIGS.

[CONCLUDED.]

Since the foregoing remarks originally appeared, much controversy has taken place on the subject of naval architecture. The most evident views of the matter seem to have been entertained by Mr. Henry Chatfield, of H. M. Dockyard, Plymouth; who says:

"The proceedings of the last few years have evinced a great desire, on the part of government, to improve the system of naval construction in this country; and it may be judged from circumstances, it is not too much to assume that a similar feeling still continues in the higher departments. In other words, the imperfect state of the theory of English naval architecture has, for some time, been publicly and openly avowed."

If it were not so, how is it that so many architects in naval architecture have been permitted to construct ships for the Royal Navy? Had it been with a view to settle some disputed points, or to discover some new facts, as a means of supplying fresh data to principles already established, we might be wrong in assuming that there has been a want of confidence in our theoretical resources; but the experiments we have been gone into, had nothing of this character about them. If particular objects had been sought after, there would have been a close conference, and an unreserved communication between the whole of the constructors; first principles would have been acquired, and constructive deductions admitted, and all would have given - in short, the accomplishment of the whole object - the extension of naval science. But how different was the fact! There was a competition of entire systems, and, consequently, a division of interests; and the termination as a whole, a very inconclusive triumph of individual merit, (on which opinions are very various) without developing a single novel truth.

Without venturing an opinion, or intending to offer the most remote insinuation, as to the relative merits of the competitors, which must put forth by modern competitors in ship building, it will be our endeavour to show that the present habits of construction are a sufficient reason why those productions could not be made extensively useful; and it is from a belief that this opinion may be fully substantiated - that the remedy is perfectly practicable - and that it will be found in the following remarks, that the discussion of the subject is now engaged in.

It is not necessary to the argument which it is proposed to adopt, to know whether Captain Hayes can build better ships than Captain Symonds, or whether Mr. Santé (the late eminent yacht-builder) has proved himself to be a superior constructor to either, or both of them; nor is it all material to the question, whether the above projects have, or have not, planned better vessels than those designed by the surveyors of the navy, and by Professor Inman. We will not, therefore, anxiously ask, how the ships have respectively behaved, or we should only operate to embarrass us in our decisions upon the general question. The more simple way of proceeding will be to put a few direct interrogatories like the following: viz. - What has Science been doing all this time? - Can we, with our present means, take the design of Mr. Santé, or that of Captain Hayes, with confidence, their comparative excellencies or inferiorities? - Are we habituated to do so? - Or are we too conscious of the poverty of our own resources to attempt it? The best supply to these questions is the plain truth - that the ships belonging to the experimental squadron, did not undergo any kind of analysis, or comparison, of their peculiar properties; and the tendencies of their characteristic features were never scientifically discussed. Under the same reasoning, that is invariably followed in matters of science generally. This is a tacit acknowledgment of our incompetency to make a critical comparison of ships' properties upon understood principles; and the reason is, that we have not been accustomed to take up naval architecture as a branch of study, but have regarded it as an imposing subject of greater obscurity and accompanied with more difficulties than really belonged to it; and having thus neglected to analyze its principles, in a manner commensurate with the extent of the subject, we now find ourselves but imperfectly acquainted with a science, above all others important in the common interests of this country.

If the theory of construction be at all dependent on the principles of science, it is obvious that it cannot be properly understood, unless it be taken up as a study to the extent to which science may be applied with advantage to the purposes of ship-building.

Individuals of talent and observation, untroubled in first principles, may furnish valuable suggestions, and offer correct opinions, on certain points; but a few detached hints, however judicious those hints may be, cannot, we apprehend, be allowed, on reflection, as a basis for a general knowledge of naval architecture; for it must be evident that the conclusion, which we arrive at from isolated principles, to trust to isolated facts, we place naval architecture on a very speculative, and therefore a very perilous, basis.

It was remarked in the third report of the commissioners of naval reorganization, that "we have built exactly after the form of the best of the French vessels which we have taken, thus adding our dexterity in building to their knowledge in theory, the ships, it is generally allowed, have proved to be the best in our navy: but, whenever our builders have been so far misled by their imperfect acquaintance with naval architecture, as to depart from the model before them in any material degree, and attempt improvements, the true principles on which ships ought to be constructed, being imperfectly known to them, have been mistaken or counteracted, and the alterations, according to the information given us, have only been carried to a worse extremity."

Occasional - but brilliant success may, for a time, attend an incomplete method of design, but the partial application of principles will ever be subject to disastrous consequences; and practices which are not founded on a sure and perfect method, must eventually be remodelled, as a case of expediency, and therefore as a thing of course; and any observations which tend to show, that, without a well digested system, we shall always incur the risk of "doing harm," when we deviate largely from known models, are borne out by experience and by reason. Experience, undoubtedly, teaches many things which may never have been communicated in a tangible form to the fountain head of construction; or which, having been communicated, have not been rightly taken advantage of. This only points out (without absolving) the necessity of putting all experimental knowledge in an available form, so that communications between the experimentalist and the theorist may be as perfect as possible.

But, to whom should we look for a definition of the kind of communication which it may be proper to establish between those who design ships, and those who navigate them? Shall it be to him who makes use of the instruments of navigation, or to him who offers it? We do not; for a moment apprehend that any one will insist that no communication is necessary. If those who have devoted themselves to first principles were to reject the suggestions of the experimentalist, they would betray their ignorance in disavowing that naval philosophy is a mix-
ed science; and it would be equally incorrect on the part of a practical seaman, to say—I am master of many inductive principles; I have seen ships of a vast variety of forms, and having habituated myself to notice with particularity the peculiarities of their bodies—their mode of masting—their behaviour under canvas, &c. I have learnt so many useful facts, that I desire no other knowledge for the purposes of construction than experiential philosophy.

Now the accidental circumstances which attend naval computation are so numerous, and of such a nature that their effects are very apt to mislead; and it is to be feared that much injury has accrued to the theory of ship-building, when the subject has been under discussion from not having rejected those considerations which have nothing to do with the permanent properties of a ship's body. The quantity of sail a vessel carries—the proportions of the masts and yards among themselves—the position and rake of the masts—a ship well or badly rigged—the cut of the sails—the trim—bad stowage—bad management, &c. severally affect a ship's behaviour, in no inconsiderable degree; consequently, naval experiments accompanied with all these intricacies, may just as well be said to decide the comparative effect of differences in any of these points, selected at pleasure, as to determine exclusively the relative merits of ships' bottoms!

Here it is so easy a thing for a good ship to behave badly, without our being able to assign the exact reasons, that when we make a comparison of the effects that arise from the complex causes which affect a ship's behaviour at sea, it is often purely hypothetical to say to which of the causes the result is attributable.

The simple experiments that can be made require that some conditions should be given, otherwise it is no experiment at all, in a scientific sense; but in the experimental ships to which allusion has been here made, both the moving forces and the bodies moved were so extremely dissimilar, that it would be the very spirit of speculation to draw any specific inference, from what we know of their performance, as an accession to our knowledge of naval construction.

To lay the ground-work of an improved system of naval architecture, would be an elaborate undertaking, but it would also be a very important one; and the only way in which experiments accompanied with all these intricacies, may just as well be said to decide the comparative effect of differences in any of these points, selected at pleasure, as to determine exclusively the relative merits of ships' bottoms!

1. The first thing would be to obtain the calculated properties of the whole of our ships, commencing with those in actual service, so that we might turn to any ship on the list of the navy, and find her qualities properly described.

2. The position of the centre of gravity, of at least one ship of every class, should be determined by experiment, whenever it can be done without inconvenience to the service.

3. We should have tables of the weights of masts and yards, sails, cordage, guns, anchors, cables, ammunition, and every other article included in the equipment, so that their general effect, as well as the effect of any proposed alterations, may be properly investigated.

4. The angles of the edges of the sails are also necessary, to show the capacities of the holds, store-rooms, &c., and to estimate the effect of great weights by their known dispositions.

5. We ought to have accurate plans of sails (or rigging drawings,) to show the comparative powers of canvas, and to estimate the effect of any proposed alterations of spars.

6. The height of the centre of effort of the sails should be shown, also its position longitudinally.

These are the outlines of the leading objects of an office of construction, and tasks of such magnitude could only be achieved by the exclusive energies and attention of a plurality of persons.

To assist them in their labours, it would be desirable to form a professional library, and to take in such periodical works, English and foreign, as immediately relate to naval affairs; for it is indispensable that individuals engaged in the advancement of naval science should prosecute the study of mathematics, have opportunities of research, and watch the progress of professional literature, and to petition our Parliament.

8. The benefit of such a library might be extended to naval officers and others under the sanction of the Admiralty.

9. The instruction now given in nautical science, at the school of naval architecture, might be confined as before; and the professor could be the lecturer by members of the office of construction.

10. The instruction in the scientific branches of naval architecture, hitherto given to the students during their course of study, might in future be afforded with increased advantage.

11. The transactions of an office so constituted would be carefully recorded, and its journalized proceedings regarded as public property; and all its documents should be so preserved, that they could at any time be submitted to investigation.

12. A limited correspondence might be kept up with the heads of naval establishments, with a view to collect, and ultimately to make a good arrangement of every species of useful information.

13. The members of such an office might be called upon occasionally, to join in reports on any new plans, or improvements, which may be under consideration, and which may come within the character of their pursuits.

14. When the operations of the office became organized, part of its attention might be directed, with advantage perhaps, to the state of naval science and nautical economy in other countries.*

"It will be recollected that M. Dupin, whose writings have produced so great a sensation, not only in this, but in almost every other country, devoted himself for no less a period than five years, to the three great sources of our national means—the Commercial, Military, and Naval Force of Great Britain. It has been remarked that "it was not his object to instruct us, but, from us, to instruct his country;" and the conclusion of the Institution of those endless studies was, France what to follow." This was a very natural wish on the part of M. Dupin, in which he certainly succeeded; and to this end, in an address to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, (1819), forbidding further instruction in French to the members of that establishment, to prevent them transferring their services to foreign powers; and then he observes, "Ce passage qui contrarie si fort avec les vues généralement raisonnées, des comités du parlement, merite d'etre cite et medite." The knowledge of a foreign tongue appears to have been of great service to M. Dupin, and it is not quite obvious that the learned language may some day be similarly instrumental in rendering useful services to this country; besides the French abroad in scientific works, and nothing would be so effectual a check to improvement in naval science as not to be able to read them.

16. Experimental science, to which we owe so much, and from which there is yet much to expect, would claim the attention considerable of an office of construction; it would, therefore, be an object of great importance to report the reports on ships' sailing qualities, so that they may be made available to scientific views.

THE SHIP LIVERPOOL—This is a ship of 2,000 tons, and fitted to carry 74 guns. She was built in 1826 in the English yard at Cowes, under the direction of Mr. Teak, and was presented by the Imman of Mussau to the King of Siam, through Captain Sir Henry Hart, in February, 1828, when that officer was sent in the Imogene frigate, on a mission to his highness, at Zanzibar, in consequence of
a treaty which the Imaun ('in a fit of ill humour, arising out of a neglect, or a supposed neglect, on our part') had concluded with the Americans, who had two ships of war on his coast, permitting the Africans to carry on trade in Zhobbar. The object of the mission was to discover the terms of the treaty, and it was perfectly successful in restoring his Highness to good humour and a friendly intercourse with us, which was exhibited by his presenting this most magnificent gift for his Majesty's acceptance, a fine Arabian horse, Captain Hart, and presents to most of the officers of his Majesty's ship Imogene. His Highness the Imaun is particularly attached to the water, and for his amusement he has now a 50-gun frigate, two others of 36 guns, three or four corvettes and brigs, and a small yacht, all of which were built at Bombay or Cochin. He is now thirty years of age, is a clever, intelligent man, and married to a daughter of the Shah of Persia. In his younger days he used to go to sea, is much attached to the English, and once, in assisting them against some pirates in the Gulf, was wounded in our service. The Liverpool is commanded by Captain Cogan of the Bombay Marine; she is under the Arab flag (red), sails well, but appears short; she is manned with 33 Englishmen, and 220 Lascars, has on board two horses and a mare, which foaled on the passage, of the purest Arabian breed, with buffaloes, and white bullocks, also, as prescribed to his Majesty, and is fitted up with a dockyard. The Dockyard the Liverpool left Bombay on the 4th of October; the Cape of Good Hope, the 10th of December; and St. Helena on the 2d of January. She is now in Portsmouth Harbour.—United Service Gazette.

From the London Athenæum.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Feb. 8.

Sir John Barrow in the chair. A communication was read from Dr. Richardson, R. N., on the subject of further Expeditions to the Northern Shores of America,—prefaced by a letter from Dr. Fitton, pressing, in his own name, and that of other members of the Society, the expediency of another enterprise of this description.

Dr. Richardson's paper commenced with observing, that the remarkable drift of the ice in Baffin's Bay, which had lately released so many of the imprisoned whalers, by carrying them 600 miles to the southward in sixty days,—together with captain Back's recent observation of a constant current of ice along the north shore of America,—and the similar observations made ten years ago by Sir Edward Parry,—all rendered the existence of a passage from sea to sea, in this direction, so extremely probable, that we may be certain (interested as England has shown herself in its discovery for above three centuries) that she will never entirely give up the investigation until the issue is certain. She may be more or less active, at any given period, according to circumstances; but successive generations will again and again revert to the inquiry, till either it be crowned with success, or the indefatigable discoveries will become discouraging. Of the last of these circumstances, then, and diligent as the present generation has been in this search, it seems a duty, on the part of the officers who have been trained in it, to record their deliberate views and opinions on the subject, for the guidance of the present, or some following generation.—and he is willing to set the example in his own person, in hopes it may be followed by others.

The great question, he proceeds to observe, resolves into two separate and distinct ones, viz. 1. Whether a practicable passage exists for a ship along the whole line of the northern coast of America, from Behring's Straits to Baffin's Bay; and, 2. Whether there are means readily at his disposal, by which, waiving this inquiry for the present, at least the entire line of coast may be traced, and its outline and character determined with reasonable precision? Between these two inquiries there is no necessary connexion,—on the contrary, it is, perhaps, impossible to combine them: but, at the same time, there is no necessary rivalry either; nor is it worthy a thought which is the very interest of both. Dr. Richardson, convinced, observes, and he is persuaded, both will yet obtain, more investigation; if not now, at some future time; and of the ultimate answer to both he has himself no doubt; for he is confident that there is such a passage, and, also that there are at least two ways, if not more, by which, with very little effort on his part, Dr. Richardson, confident, and I, may certainly make to our present knowledge of the coast. But as, from the nature of his past experience, his opinion on the second of these questions may be considered of more value than on the first, he confines himself, in his present communication, to that with which he is most conversant. His opinion, as above stated, regarding the other also, but trusting that he leaves it in better hands.

With regard to the examination of the coast, then, he thinks it right first to advert to the utility of its prosecution—not that, generally speaking, scientific research should be thus weighed, for its uses generally appear, only when its results are made known, and are often not susceptible of being predicted; but that, on the present occasion, much may be said in favor of further inquiry, even on the data already in our possession. To the attempts already made to discover a north-west passage, English enterprise, English energy, English experience, and the power of its own country itself, pregnant with consequences beyond human calculation; together with the Hudson's Bay fur-trade, the Newfoundland cod-fishery, the Davis's Straits whale-fishery and all the other similar results directly flowing from it. At the same time, England has also contractual obligations by the same means, with the sovereignty of a number of native tribes, whom her merchants employ, as they find requisite, in their commerce; but of whom the country at large is also bound to take occasional cognizance with the view of allaying their feud, instructing their ignorance, and improving their moral and economical condition. Their country also is more worthy of minute investigation than is usually thought; and may reward this even pecuniarily. Inexhaustible coal mines skirt the Rocky Mountains through twelve degrees of latitude; beds of coal also crop to the surface in many other places along the Arctic coast, of the chain also of large lakes, some fresh, others salt; copper is found on the banks of the Copper-mine; and whales abound off Cape Bathurst. In a word, it is the duty of England to visit this coast from time to time, and it may be her interest to explore it thoroughly; nor, in making the attempt, will she be without the example, which may at least be called the rivalry, of active and stirring neighbours.

The government of the United States systematically, of course, of course, of course, perfectly comprising its policy, both on the northern shores of Asia and northwestern America; one of their most distinguished naval officers, Babu Wrangel, commanding on both coasts, for the purpose of securing the peace to the latter; and his war constantly at that country for this very purpose.

The motive for exertion in this quarter being thus before us, the next inquiry is as to the means, and most favorable direction; his observations on which, Dr. Richardson prefaced with a brief view of the actual state of knowledge of this coast, and the magnitude of its acquisition.

The entire northern coast of America, from Behring's Straits to Baffin's Bay, extends, in round numbers, to 103 degrees of longitude; of which, about six are unknown between Cape Beechy's and Bering's. The coast is discovered above ten more between Sir John Franklin's and Capt. Jas. Ross's: and about one between the latter and Capt. Back's; besides nearly 200 miles east from these to the south extremity of Gent's Inlet. With these exceptions, the whole has been
mapped on two, or, including Capt. Back's expedition, (which yet from circumstances, to some extent, deducts from the usually known coast line,) in three boating expeditions, each occupying but a few weeks of a single summer, and each accomplished without any material accident. There is no room, therefore, for despondency, or even much anxiety, regarding the issue of either of similar enterprizes, for the information thus derived on this point, of what has been done, and what yet remains to do, offer themselves spontaneously for consideration, each holding out fair prospects of even brilliant success.

One was pointed out by Sir John Franklin as far back as 1826, and is indeed, a mere modification, and improved the information thus derived, by the voyage of Capt. Beechy's, which was sent to execute in 1824, and which was defeated by the accident of his passing towards the southward, instead of to the northward, of Southampton Island, and being afterwards unable to beat up to Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome. It is to send a ship or ships to Wager River, to examine especially its northern shore, where it is possible that there may even be a passage into Regent's Inlet, as its present delineation rests on no sufficient authority; and supposing that a passage were thus found, the discovery would be at least highly interesting, and might be not less important. It is supposing that there were no passage, still there could not be any difficulty in proving the right of claim across the intervening land; and then with the ships remaining in Wager River as depots for supplies, any extent of investigation, both north and west, might be accomplished with little or no risk. If a practicable passage to the westward exists south of Boothia, as seems probable, even Point Turnagain might be thus reached; and to the northwest, the magnetic observations made by Captain James Ross on the supposed site of the Magnetic Pole, might be verified and completed.

But in conjunction with this, Dr. Richardson thinks there is a ground for a still more interesting start an expedition also from the westward; and to have sworn on this head, he next invites attention. A party leaving England in the Hudson's Bay Company's ship, which sails in the beginning of June, might, he thinks, with proper exertion winter on the Arctic coasts, and thus result in the following season. It should consist of two officers, and 16 or 18 men, artificers, yet accustomed to use the oar, such as could easily be supplied from the corps of Marines, or Sappers and Miners. Previous notice being sent to the Hudson's Bay Company's posts, there would be no difficulty in providing the requisite supplies of pemmican; and two boats, built of white cedar, for lightness, might thus be certainly launched on the McKenzie, in sufficient time to descend in it to the sea, and complete the interval between Sir John Franklin's and Capt. Beechy's extremes the same season. Thus would be about half of the whole remaining task accomplished, and in some respects, the most interesting half, because it is so near the Russian posts, that if not soon accomplished by us, it will almost certainly be traced, at so distant interval, by them, and the honor thus lost to us in accomplishing the whole single handed.

In this way, the whole equipment for the ensuing year should be forwarded, by other hands, to the east end of Great Bear Lake, where a winter residence should be erected, to which, as a rendezvous, the coasting party should proceed on their return. As soon as possible the following season, the whole should again proceed; but now down the Copper-mine; and making direct for Point Turnagain, to which extent it has already been surveyed by Sir John Franklin, they should coast thence to the eastard, the prevailing wind and current insuring a rapid progress. If, contrary to expectation, the bottom of Regent's Inlet should prove unsuitable for the purpose of a passage to the south of Boothia, the party would, at all events, connect Point Turnagain with James Ross's western-most land; and should circumstances prove favorable, may even pass the point assigned by him for the Magnetic Pole, and detect the outline of coast to the northward of it. At all events, navigating this sea in the summer, (which Capt. Ross only visited in successive winters,) it would remain to determine, beyond dispute, the practicability of a ship passing through it, on which the greatest doubt yet remaining, is of accomplishing the whole passage by sea, now hinges. And if, as is most probable there be a passage to the southward of Boothia, and a simultaneous expedition with this, were sent to Wager River, it would not be necessary, for the party to return to the Copper-mine and Hudson's Bay territories; but, proceeding boldly to the south-east, it would be certain of meeting friends and shelter on Hudson's Bay coast.

Such are the extensive views embraced in Dr. Richardson's paper; and it was afterwards announced from Sir John Barrow, Sir Edward Parry, Sir John Franklin, Captains Beaufort, Back, Macanochie, Dr. Richardson, and Mr. Woodbine Parrish,) was appointed to take the whole subject into consideration, and report specially on it to the Council. The result will be communicated to a future meeting, and, meanwhile, Dr. Richardson's paper will be printed for circulation. Sir John Franklin added a few words concurring generally with Dr. Richardson's conclusions, but with some further explanations. The meeting was numerous, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and took much interest in the proceedings.

From the United Service Journal, Feb. 1836.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

The following documents appear to us so creditable to all parties, and so encouraging to the Service, that we take the first opportunity of giving them insertion:

ADMIRALTY, 7th September, 1835.

SIR:—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from Sir Charles Vell, addressed to His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner for America, to express their Lordships' approval of your conduct, and the satisfaction with which they have received this testimonial of the manner in which your services in this matter have been appreciated by the American Government.

I am, your most humble servant,

JOHN BARROW.

COMMANDER TROTTER, 17, Orchard Street.

49, YORK TERRACE, 8th September, 1835.

Upon the receipt of the two notes which the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Palmerston, &c. did the undersigned have the honor of addressing to him on the 18th June and 6th July of last year, the undersigned hastened to communicate to his Government the information they contained respecting the apprehension by His Majesty's ship Curlew, on the coast of Africa, of several individuals formerly of the Spanish schooner Pansa, on suspicion of having been concerned in an act of piracy against an American vessel. That information having been laid before the President, together with the report of the trial which led to the conviction of the individuals referred to by the Circuit Court of the United States sitting at Boston, the President has perceived, that as the lives of the accused persons are involved, the undersigned, with the advice of Mr. J. HENRY DUNDAS TROTTER, of his Majesty's Service, then in command of the Curlew, was led to effect the seizure of the Panda, and the gallantry and persevering zeal which characterised his agency and personal exertions in the pursuit and ultimate capture of the pirates. Impelled by a high sense of approbation of the conduct of that officer, and in justice to him individually, as well as to the service to which he belongs, the President has caused the undersigned to be instructed to express to his Majesty's Government the satisfaction he has derived from the gallant and praiseworthy services rendered by Captain Trotter and the crew of the Curlew, and from the manifestation afforded by his conduct of the readiness of the officers of His Majesty's Naval Service to lend to general commerce on the high seas that protection in which the United States have so deep an interest, in common with all other maritime nations. In performing this pleasing duty, the undersigned, with further com-
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

All that have been turned back have failed, more or less, in most, if not all, the trial observations, excepting Nos. 1 and 5.

If the observations are gone through in a manner that a willing learner might teach himself to accomplish, on shore, in less than a month, it is deemed enough.

But when there is decided imperfection in all or most of the observations, and it is clear that the person neither has made any of them at sea, nor could make them at sea, (after a short time even,) if called on, he has been rejected.

J. INMAN, Professor.

PROJECT FOR MANNING THE NAVY.—The following plan for manning the Navy has recently been suggested:—Let every seaman, before he can be admitted (by law) eligible to demand the pay of such, on board any merchant ship, or be admitted to be counted as an able seaman in any such ship’s crew, be obliged to serve an apprenticeship for a certain number of years, not less than five, concluding with his 21st year; let it be a condition of such indenture of apprenticeship (and so more solicited as entered into than at present) that he then joins his Majesty’s service for three years, into which he is to be received with the rating and pay of an able seaman. A substitute may be allowed here, to enable superior education and abilities to get on direct in the merchant service, for to such the service in the navy would be an unnecessary loss of time; after which the man (as well he who has found a substitute as the one who has served) provided he can satisfactorily show that he has been serving in the merchant service, and then as something more than before the mast) is to be admitted an able seaman; his indenture of apprenticeship endorsed, with his subsequent services then registered: he is then a free young fellow of twenty-four years, never to be subject to serve again, either in the navy or any public service whatever, short of that which demands every one—a levy en masse. “The man, after his service in the merchant service” continues the proposer of the plan, “has laid the foundation, upon which with three years practice and discipline in the navy have operated to make him a good, orderly, and obedient sailor; will then become, when rejoining the merchant service, what is rarely to be found now, a seaman who has learnt to respect his superiors, one who has had such a training as is all peculiar to him, from evil habits for the rest of his life, without having been a drudge amongst crimps and sea lawyers.”—United Service Gazette.

NAVY LISTS OF JANUARY, 1915, AND JANUARY, 1856, COMPARED.—Ibid.

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NAVAL FORCE OF RUSSIA, IN 1838.—The Russian navy, in active service, consists of three squadrons: the
FRENCH OFFICERS.—The sons of the greatest and richest families in France, of Dukes and Peers, have not disdained to arrive at the rank of an officer, by passing through the duties of a common soldier; and this, not in opinion merely, but in reality. Many are the instances that could be cited of these young gentlemen doing their duty in every respect as a private of the ranks; supporting the severest fatigue and privations, carrying their horses, cleaning their stables, and carrying the forage on their shoulders; nor is it extraordinary to meet, in a soldier's room, the descendant of a noble family, and the bearer of a good name, sharing his bed with the son of one of his domestics. These examples were frequently under the restoration, more so immediately after its overthrow; not so frequently at the present time.—H. L. Bulwer's Monarchy of the Middle Classes.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.

Georgian Office, Savannah, April 17, 12 M.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Santee, Capt. Brooks, arrived this morning from Picolata, Black Creek, &c. via Jacksonville, &c. We learn from an officer of the Army, a passenger on the Santee, that when the boat left the above places, not the slightest intelligence had been received of the movements of Gen. Scott and the forces under his command. A letter dated 8th or 9th inst. had been received at Black Creek, from Capt. Lincoln, commanding at Fort Durance, which was enclosed a note received by express from Capt. Gates, the commandant at Fort King, stating that intelligence had been received from Gen. Eustis, who, with the left wing of the Army, had reached Flakikhana, (about thirty miles from Tampa) without encountering any of the enemy, except a small party, which, after an irregular fire, dispersed, leaving two or three of their number killed, one of which was a Chief (Euehhe Billy.)

This engagement is double the same as that already noticed as having occurred at Vosula on the 22d ult. in which the loss of white men was stated at three, and the Indians five (among them Billy Hicks or Euehhe Billy.)

Gen. Eustis states that he has with him a large number of famishing horses.

Information has reached Black Creek that five hundred Creeks, under Gen. Woodward had passed through Tallahassee on their way to Tampa.

About forty-five volunteers, on the sick list, were left at Vosula. We must await the arrival of the Florida to furnish more definite information of our gallant army. The Florida, we are informed, left St. Marys last Thursday for Picolata via Jacksonville.

From the Jacksonville Courier, April 14.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Since our last, nothing of importance has been heard from any division of the army. By an arrival from Fort Durance, we learn that on the 1st inst. an express reached there, from Gen. Eustis, stating that he was destitute of corn and forage for his horses. He has about seven hundred mounted men in his division. Having no corn or forage at Fort Durance to send him, they have suffered exceedingly. Gen. Eustis was then about 25 miles from Fort Durance, and four or five days march behind Gen. Scott.

It has now been sixteen days since Gen. Scott reached the Ouiatlaocoocheee. Considerable anxiety is felt with regard to the outcome of affairs; and the Indians fear the result. They cannot doubt that Gen. Scott has marched to Tampa Bay. It is possible, that the Indians, on seeing his force, deemed it best to give themselves up, and that he has gone to escort them to Tampa Bay. It is far more probable, that the Indians have eluded him, and he has been compelled to go there for provisions. With so large a force, it is scarcely possible, that any other disaster should befal them, than a scarcity of provisions.

The Georgia volunteers, under command of Maj. Ross, were mustered into the United States service Tuesday last. Their services not being required by the commanding officer, they were discharged by Col. Crane, and are on their way home. We have often heard them spoken of as well mounted and efficient men.

Nearly every day discloses new indications that the Indians are scattering. The last week, several families from Alachua, have come to this place. They began to despair of being able to plant this season. They believe they shall be constantly exposed to the depredations of this marauding foe, and that when the troops retire to the south stations, their situations would be intolerable and never have been. When information is received of the movements of Gen. Scott, we hope the condition of their affairs will assume a more favorable aspect.

ACCIDENTS.—A Quartermaster Sergeant, by the name of Miller, was drowned in a pond near the encampment of the Louisiana volunteers, about five miles from Fort Durance. He shot an Alligator, and wading into the pond for it, was drowned before assistance could reach him, though the camp was not more than one hundred yards distant. His time of service in the regular army having just expired, he had joined the Louisiana volunteers.

Two of the guards at Fort Durance, to terminate a dispute, concluded to try a few "knock down" arguments. On going to the field and preparing for a "regular fight," one of them killed the other the first blow.

At the barracks in St. Augustine, there being some noise in the soldiers' quarters, the sergeant of the guard went to one of them and told him if the noise was not stopped, he would order him under guard. The soldier followed him, till he came to a gun, which he took and shot the sergeant through, so that he died the next day.

From the Pensacola Gazette, April 9.

Arrived yesterday, the U. S. Revenue Cutter Washington, Ezekiel Jones, commander, with despatches for Mr. Chandler of Dallas. The Washington left Tampa Bay on the 5th instant, at which time nothing had been heard from the army since Gen. Gaines' battle with the Indians.

On the 5th ult. a small party left Fort Brooks and proceeded about one and a half miles into the country, when they were fired on by the Indians, scattered in search of cover, was killed and scalped one of the party (a corporal) and wounded two others—none of their names recollected. Major Sands, the commandant of the Fort, on hearing the firing, sent out a detachment of 100 men to sustain the attacked party; but on their arrival they found the enemy had retreated. The next day another party was sent out into the immediate vicinity of a detachment of about 120 men pursued them through the hammock, but could not overtake them. Captain Andrew Ross of the Marine Corps, was a volunteer in the last mentioned detachment.

We understand that Captain R. (thence prevented from
assuming his rank on shore, has been unceasing in his
endeavors to be useful at the cantonment, and we doubt
not that the presence there, of an officer of his known
gallantry and experience has been of great importance.

The U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Green, and a large boat
expedition, and the U. S. M. S. A. Cousens, under com-
mand of Lieut. L. M. Powell, sailed for Charlotte Har-
bor on the 2d inst. for the purpose of attacking a party
of hostile Indians at the mouth of the Myaca river.

The U. S. Transport Moto, arrived in Tampa Bay
on the 4th inst. from New-Orleans.

Naval Academy.—Probably no class of our citizens
would be more useful in the communication of intelli-
gence respecting the arts and sciences of foreign na-
tions than the different officers of the Navy. Much has
been alone already, yet we anticipate a great deal more.
The time is far too early to fully judge of the succes-
posed of the able and accomplished youth of the
country. In other words, the qualifications for admis-
sion into either service will be such, that favoritism
shall be heard of no more, and merit alone have play.

The West Point Academy has effected much in elevating
the character of the army, and the public voice even now
calls for a similar institution for the navy. It is not
enough that we have talented Professors of Mathemati-
cs— they are admirable as connected with the service
aboard; but the junior officers of the navy ought to be as
regularly assigned to a naval academy in the enlarged
measures of the country. This is one instance where
such a policy will be adopted before a great while we
have no doubt; and its beneficial influence may be fairly
inferred from the acknowledged worth of our officers
even under the present defective plan of study. Let it
be remembered that our country is known abroad only
by her navy, and we owe it to prudential considerations
alone to provide that it be a fit and proper representa-
tive.—Norfolk Beacon.

Dry Dock.—Since noticing a few days since the exhi-
bition of a model of a Dry Dock, which is to be seen at
the Exchange in New street, we have more particular-
ly examined its construction, and adaptation to the pur-
pose for which it is designed. We were struck at once
both by its simplicity, and the comparative cheapness
of its construction, and feel warranted in expressing our
opinion of its superiority over every thing of the kind
of which we have seen or heard. The model, however,
the general idea of this Dry Dock is not wholly origi-
nal; it is in the application of the plan of Canal Locks,
to this important branch of our maritime interests, for which
its ingenious inventor deserves the thanks of his country.
Its perfect simplicity in the operation of Dry Docking,
assured its entire safety from vessels of any size; and
from injury by straining timbers or bolts, is peculiar;
and we see no objection to making use of this plan for
the purpose of launching large vessels directly from the
stocks, thereby precluding the possibility of what is
technically termed hogging; an accident which we are
instructed, frequently happens to vessels of the larger
classes, and for which we believe there is no remedy
applicable to the usual mode of launching.

The plan of this dock, is similar to that of a canal
lock. A lock of the required capacity is built on or
near the shore of any navigable water, made of hewn
stone, lined with water cement. Two gates are placed at
its entrance, opening inward. At the other end of the
lock, is an excavation of earth, the bottom of which is
a little above high water mark, its sides sloping and of
sufficient height. This is the whole plan—and now as
so to the operation of docking.

In the dry dock, two gates, haul in the vessel,
close the gates, introduce water enough to float the
vessel into the excavation or chamber; place her on a
cradle, prop her with the necessary supports, let off the
water from the chamber, and she is in dry dock, high
and dry out of the reach of tide, and ready for the
covering of masts, spars, application of rigging, and
launch her in the same way. The requisite quantity of
water to float the vessel into the chamber, can be intro-
duced by streams, chain-pump, or better, while it can be
obtained, by the aid of a running stream.

There may be two, three, or more chambers connected
with one lock, radiating from a basin common to all, of
sufficient size to turn, or wind your vessel.

The expense of making the lock is, (so to say) the
entire cost, as the excavations for the chambers will be
a mere trifle, comparatively.

In conclusion, we invite the attention of our naval
gentlemen and merchants to this model, feeling assured
that this will be in the opinion of the public and the
invention of B. D. Hull, inventor of the steam-
water. The inventors are Mr. John Wm. Holly, of Stan-

Burr Monument.—At a meeting of the Perry Monu-
ment committee, held on Thursday evening, the 7th inst.
the following gentlemen were appointed sub-
committees to carry this laudable object into effect,
and we sincerely hope that their efforts will be ap-
preciated and seconded by our citizens. Let all contributo
wards the erection of this tribute to departed worth, and
make it, as it ought to be, the pride of the city.

Committee on Subscriptions—Samuel Wilkenson, Chair-
man, Alanson Palmer, Pierre A. Barker.

On Finance.—Stephen Champlin, Chairman, John W.
Clark, Reuben B. Hoatcock.

On Building.—Benjamin Rathburn, Chairman, James
T. Homans, Benjamin Caryl.

On Assembly.—Gerry W. Haskins, Chairman,
Henry R. Stagg, Jacob A. Barker.

Treasurer.—Stephen Champlin.—Buffalo Journal.

Charles ton, S. C., April 19.

Charleston and Ohio Rail Road.—Capt. Wil-
liams of the U. S. Engineers, arrived here in the Steam
Boat from Norfolk on Saturday. The officers to be ac-
quainted with him in the survey of the proposed Rail
Road.—(viz. Lieuts. Drayton, White and Reed, and
Mr. Featherstonhaugh) reached this place a short time
ago, so that the Brigade is now full, and we are grati-
fied to learn, that these officers will enter upon their
work on the great work. Capt. Williams, who is at the head
of this corps, is we understand a gentleman of distin-
guished talents, of much experience, and admirably
qualified for conducting the surveys about to be made;
and all the officers under his command, are gentlemen
of high repute, and will be found for the important duties
which will devolve upon them.

We understand that Col. Gadden and Capt. Williams
—as the chief, civil and Military Engineers, will with
Gen. Hayne, Chairman of the Commissioners, constitute
a Board to arrange the measures to be adopted for the
early and safe completion of the necessary exami-
nation, surveys, and estimates, to enable the Knoxville
Convention (which will assemble on the 4th of July,
next) to act efficiently upon the subject. Capt. Wil-
liams will leave here with his party (indeed two of his
officers have already gone) for the mountains in a day
or two, and will enter upon his work as soon as the ne-
cessary arrangements can be made.—Patriot.

Colonel Long, with a corps of engineers, will com-
mence an instrumental survey in May next, for the con-
templated rail road between Quebec and Balfour, Maine,
which will open a communication between Quebec and
the navigable waters of Penobscot Bay. Arrange-
ments are on foot to ensure concert of action between
the American and Canadian corporations concerned in
this work. The people of Maine anticipate a goodly
slice of the western trade from this road in conjunction
with the improvements on Wellim Canal, and those
around the rapids of the St. Lawrence.

Passengers Arrived.

New York April 20.—per ship Calhoun, from Charles-
town, S. C. C. J. L. Ring, of the Navy.

Charleston, S. C. April 16—per steam packet
South Carolina, from Norfolk, Capt. W. G. Wiltia, of
the Army.
WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1836.

To Correspondents. - "Falconer," and "Barney" in reply to "Grampus," next week.

Captain George D. Ramsay, of the U. S. Army, was presented by Ms. Vail, our Chargé d'affaires, to the King of England, at a levee held on the 2d ult.

The British Brig of War Pantaloons, Commander Cory, which brought out the offer of mediation between this country and France, arrived at Portsmouth, Eng. on the 3d March, in 20 days from Norfolk.


Temple M. Washington, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 12th January, 1836.

Lewis G. Keith, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 17th March, 1836.


We understand that this work—the result of much research and reflection, embracing a view of all the military details, and of every point of duty, in all the varied situations of soldier and officer,—was dictated by the author from a sick bed, to which he has been confined for years. "—with a wish (as he said to a friend) to make some return to his brother officers and soldiers, for not being with them on duty."

It needs not appear strange that in so very small an army as ours, the varied and complicated duties of our officers, calling for every moment of their time, and allowing of no relaxation or intermission, few professional works have been produced. There is less occasion to regret this, as from identity of language we can, with little or no variation, adapt to our own use the productions of the English press.

We are sure that such a work as the one whose title is given above—a good manual, directory, or general guide book—was wanted; and there is much reason to believe that this will be well executed and well received.

Arrivals at Washington.

April 18—Capt. J. H. Sibley, ord. do. do.

Capt. P. H. Galt, 4th arty. do. do.

Major H. K. Craig, ord. do. do.

Lt. W. Maynard, 1st arty. do. do.

Mrs. Eveleth's do. do.


Major T. Stanford, 2d inf. do. do.

Lt. J. E. Kingsbury, do. do.

Major T. F. Smith, 1st inf. do. do.

L. T. H. Holmes, 7th inf. do. do.

24—Col. H. Stanton, Qr. Mr. Gen. Macomb's
INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

You say well, Mr. Editor, when you pronounce the new "Bill to increase the present Military Establishment of the U.S. States" to be "loosely drawn up." "Defective in many points," I say, "but add, redundant too, in many others! Redundant in that very department, which, even on our present "skeleton system," is objectionable for its excess. I allude to the department of the Regimental Field and Staff.

Here is a Bill, framed to meet what is considered as a public exigency,—the necessity of more troops for the defence of the country. It is not to be denied that such necessity exists. We need an increase of our effective force;—more bayonets to bristle on our frontiers. But how is this want to be supplied in the Bill before us? It needs but half an eye to perceive, that under the plan of enlistment, by which the Bill is to be enforced, the object is to make new places in the List of Regimental field officers:—eye to fix upon our military establishment an addition to the number of those who are already in supererogation,—and for whom, it has long been a difficult problem with the department, to find place and employment. I refer here more especially to the artillery branch of service. We want more field officers. The forts on the coast are rarely garrisoned by more than one company, and the presence of a field officer over so small a command is not only supererogatory, but absolutely disparaging in many instances, to the general interests of discipline and the service.

There is scarcely a captain in the artillery who has not, some time or other, been ready to concur in this declaration:—and there is certainly one, who from age and experience is not as well able to command his company and his post, without, as with, the auxiliary aid of this sinecure senior.

The artillery is a peculiar arm. In field or in garrison it always serves in detachments. Its most natural organization, therefore, would seem to be that of one aggregated corps,—similar to its former arrangement,—with as many companies as the service might require, and field officers in due proportion. Why the old organization should ever be set aside, unless by a most pressing necessity to any one until it be recollected that the candidates for field officers were more numerous than there were vacancies to gratify them withal. And now we have a Bill before us calling for a fresh increase, but drawn up as if the same paramount interest,—the same specific aim, were all that actuated the spirit and guided the pen. I doubt much if Congress will not see it in this light,—and though willing to give more bayonets because more are necessary,—may hesitate somewhat, before they admit the sword uselessly, to be altogether a sufficient substitute.

If more artillery be required, we need more companies. The Bill before us, with its addition of four companies to our present number of four, but reduces the actual number of companies in the Regiment, from nine to eight. Thus we are promised a liberal accession of Regimental field and staff, while the mainly efficient,—the real duty officers of the service,—the captains and lieutenants, are to be reduced,—and are we to know, disbanded? Such is the program offered in the Bill reported by the Military Committee of the Senate.

If an increase of the artillery be desirable, as was before remarked, let it be effected by adding new companies. Four regiments are sufficient. Make the number of companies to a reasonable extent,—the best number for sub-division in the whole arithmetical scale:—and this, with the projected increase of rank and file to a company of artillery, will prove a sufficient augmentation for this line of service, and an organization in all respects equal,—in many respects superior, to that reported in the Bill. At least such is the opinion of your friend.

SLOWMATCH.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BROWNING GUN-BARRELS.

The following are the instructions, which have been prepared by the British Board of Ordnance for browning Gun-Barrels, and for repairing and retaining the brown upon the barrels.

The following ingredients:

- Nitric Acid
- Sweets Spirits of Nitre
- Spirits of Vine
- Blue Vitriol
- Tincture of Steel

are to be mixed together, the Vitriol having been previously dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water to make, with the other ingredients, one quart of mixture.

Previous to commencing the operation of browning the barrel, it is necessary that it be well cleared from all greasiness and other impurities, and that a plug of wood be put into its muzzle, and the vent well stopped;—the mixture is then to be applied with a clean sponge or rag, taking care that every part of the barrel be covered with the mixture, which is then to be exposed to the air for 24 hours after which exposure the barrel must be rubbed with a hard brush or rag, to remove the oxid from the surface. This operation must be performed a second and a third time (if necessary) by which the barrel will be made of a perfectly brown color;—it must then be carefully brushed and wiped, and immersed in a small quantity of alkaline master has been put, in order that the action of the acid upon the barrel may be destroyed, and the impregnation upon the water by the acid neutralized.

The barrel, when taken from the water, must, after being perfectly dry, be rubbed smooth with a brusher of hard wood, and then be heated to about the temperature of boiling water;—it will then be ready to receive a varnish made of the following materials:

- Spirits of Wine
- Dragon’s Blood Powder
- Shellac bruse

are to be one ounce each, and after the varnish has perfectly dried upon the barrel, it must be rubbed with the preparer to give it a smooth and glossy appearance.

The barrel, with the socket and neck of the bayonet only are to be browned;—they should be rubbed over either with a fine file, or with coarse emery paper, previous to their browning liquid, in order that its effects may be greater.

In removing the oxid from the surface of the barrel, &c., a steel scratch brush will be found more effectual than the hard hair brush;—the use of the steel scratch is
therefore adopted; this part of the operation must be done with great care, as upon it depends the proper browning of the barrel.

In moist weather the operation of browning must be performed in as dry a situation as possible, for humidity upon the surface has its effect, which must be carefully guarded against.

To repair and retain the brown upon barrels.

When the barrel is much rubbed from use, a little vitriolic acid may be applied to it, and then it must receive the treatment that barrels undergo in browning, care being taken to deaden the action of the acid, by means of boiling water.

Barrels, when in constant use, the brown might be continually kept perfect by means of the application of vinegar, which should remain upon the surface for a day, and then be well washed with boiling water.

If this operation be repeated monthly, a barrel which has been properly browned in the first instance, will continue in a perfect state for many years.

From the Mobile Commercial Register.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IN RELATION TO THE ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS.

The letters which passed between Governor Clay, General Scott, Colonel Lindsay, and Captain Harding, on the subject of the requisition made by the General Government on the Governor of Alabama, for a Regiment of Volunteers, and the Creek Indians in check, are published in the Flag of the Union, on the 19th inst. We noticed some days since that the troops which rendezvoused at Vernon, in obedience to the orders of the Governor on the 10th instant, were discharged on the 14th for want of arms, provisions and equipments;—and also, because no officer of the U. S. Army appeared at Vernon to muster them into the public service. It will be seen from the correspondence which we have transferred to our columns this evening, that the letter addressed by Gov. Clay to Capt. Harding on the 20th February, calling on him for the necessary arms, &c. and also a subsequent one of the same tenor, did not reach Mount Vernon in time, as Captain Harding states, to enable him to reach Vernon before the 15th, at evening. Captain Harding is a gentleman of high character, both as an officer and a citizen; and it is impossible to suppose that he did not harmonise in feeling with the acts of the Government, or that his failure to arrive at the place of rendezvous can be justly attributed to any intentional neglect on his part.

We consider the failure exceedingly unfortunate, but we are not willing, without better evidence than we have yet seen, to bestow censure on an officer of acknowledged merit and approved gallantry.

But whatever opinion may be formed of the part Captain Harding has borne in this matter, a perusal of the correspondence will satisfy every one, that Governor Clay throughout the whole affair, was actuated by that zeal, efficiency and promptitude in the discharge of his responsible duties, which have ever characterized his public life; confirmed as he was to a sick bed, his orders were all promptly issued, and that nothing might escape attention, he made arrangements, and attempted to be conveyed in a carriage, to the place of rendezvous, to superintend the organization of the regiment. The exertion was beyond his strength, and he was compelled to abandon it.

The Flag of the Union in commenting on this subject, observes:

We have thought it due to Governor Clay to make these explanatory remarks. His fellow-citizens must perceive, that although he was confined to his bed, by severe bronchitis, and when our requisition was made, and for more than a fortnight afterwards, he performed his duties with the scrupulous fidelity, which has distinguished his whole public life. He issued his orders for the regiment of observation, on the day the requisition was made by Col. Lindsay.

Two days afterwards he wrote to Captain Harding for arms, &c. and requested him to attend, and muster them into service. Not receiving an answer from him, he again wrote to Capt. H. on the 2d of March repeating his former request. On Saturday preceding the day of departure of the troops, he sent out to Vernon in his carriage, not being to travel on horseback, for the purpose of superintending the organization of the regiment, and rendering them all the aid in his power. His low state of health and the extremely bad weather, rendered it impossible for him to proceed, after getting forty miles on the 4th, and the 6th, a storm compelHing him to return by express from Gen. King, that there were no arms received on the 10th, and that it was believed he would not come, he directed the discharge of the troops on the 14th, (4 days beyond the day of rendezvous) if arms should not have been received, or any satisfactory explanation from Capt. H. for the very conclusive reason, that it would not do for troops to take the field without arms. No arms were received, nor was any explanation whatever received from Capt. H. at Vernon, or even at Tuscaloosa, until the evening of Tuesday the 15th—the day after the troops had been discharged.

To the charge that we understand has been made, by some of the Governor's generous friends, that he had no provisions for the support of the troops at Vernon, it is a sufficient answer, that he had no special power, and no money, either of the State, or General Government, for that purpose; that the troops were to have received and been supplied with every thing necessary for the effective service of the United States Army, as appears expressly by the requisition of General Scott, and Col. Lindsay; and that the Governor had no ground to suppose that the troops would be detained at Vernon, more than one day, beyond the day of rendezvous. The troops, however, did not arrive, there were among us generous and hospitable fellow citizens, as could be found in any other county of the State; and they had their own field officers, and their own Quarter Masters, whose duty it was, to supply their wants. In fact, the duties of the Governor ceased, strictly, with ordering the troops to the place of rendezvous, and appointing an officer to organize the regiment.

We do trust and believe, that our fellow citizens will not suffer this disappointment to chill the ardent and patriotic devotion, which they have manifested on this occasion; and that they will never hear their country's call, without obeying the summons, with the same cheerfulness, the same alacrity, and the same laudable and patriotic enthusiasm.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL.

February 8, 1836.

To His Excellency, C. C. Clay, Esq., Governor of Alabama.

Sir:—I am directed by the Government of the United States to issue on the requisitions of the Generals, or officers commanding any portion of the forces operating against the hostile Indians, such arms and munitions of war as may be required for this service. Having notice through the public press, that the Creek Indians are likely to become troublesome, I deem it proper to communicate to you, as the Chief Magistrate of the State of Alabama, the orders of the War Department to me, in relation to this matter.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully, your obed't. serv't.

E. HARDING, Capt. Ordinance.

N. B.—It is proper to acquaint you what kind of store we have on hand—10,000 superior new muskets, with buck shot and ball cartridges, and 10 pieces of field artillery, completely equipped.

Extract from a letter to his Excellency, the Governor of Alabama, from Major General Winfield Scott, dated Jan. 31, 1836.

"In respect to the Creek Indians, on the borders of Georgia, I will beg your Excellencey to confer with Col.
Lindsay, to whom I shall give such instructions as may be deemed necessary. If, after conferring with him, force should be deemed necessary, to obtain and hold in check the Creeks, I have to request that you will furnish that force, and place it in the position that may be determined upon by that conference. The force shall be mustered and taken into the service of the United States.

Copy of a letter from Col. Lindsay.

TUSCALOOSA, Feb. 18, 1836.

Sir:—In obedience to instructions received by me from Major General Scott, commanding the Army of Florida, directing me in case of evident necessity, to request your Excellency to place a regiment of Infantry in the field, to be called the Creek Indians, I have to request that a regiment of Infantry be raised, and ordered to such point on the eastern frontier of this State, as your Excellency may deem best for effecting the object contemplated, where it shall be mustered into the service of the United States, armed and equipped by an officer of the U. S. Army, appointed for that duty.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obedient serv't.

WM. LINDSAY, Col. 2d Arty.
His Excellency, C. C. CLAY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

TUSCALOOSA, Feb. 18th, 1836.

Sir:—Col. Lindsay, of the U. S. Army, having by authority vested in him by Major General Winfield Scott, made a requisition upon me for a regiment of Infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States, and to serve as a regiment of observation upon the Creek Indians, you are hereby ordered to cause your command to be assembled by regiment, without delay, and to accept of volunteers, to the number of — companies, and if such number do not volunteer, you will make up the deficiency by drafting. The companies must be of mounted infantry, and each company to consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Bugler, and sixty-four privates, and will be required to serve three months, unless sooner discharged. Companies being raised, you will cause them to be rendezvoused at Vernon, Autauga County, by the 10th of March. They will there be furnished with arms and accoutrements, and all necessary equipments by Captain Harding, commanding the United States Army, and be mustered into the service of the United States, to act thereafter under my orders. If a majority of the companies which compose a regiment should be volunteers, their regiment will be suffered to elect its own officers, consisting of a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major, to whom special commissions will be issued.

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

C. C. CLAY.

A second communication from the Governor to Captain Harding:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

TUSCALOOSA, March 2d 1836.

Sir:—I wrote to you on the 10th ult., by mail, that I had on the requisition of Col. Lindsay, under the authority of General Scott, ordered into the service of the United States, a regiment of Infantry (to be mounted) to act as a corps of observation on the Creek Indians; that this regiment, on the 10th inst., was ordered to rendezvous at Vernon, Autauga County, Ala., on the 10th inst., where it was expected to receive its arms, equipments, and be mustered into the service by you. I also requested you to cause the arms &c., to be transported to Vernon, and that you would attend at that place on the 10th to perform the service suggested.

Not having received an answer, as I fear in consequence of the failure of the mail, and aware of the bad consequences which may result from a disappointment in any respect, I have taken the liberty to address you this note by the Choctaw, and repeat my request. It would perhaps be better to carry up a thousand or more muskets, and other necessary accoutrements—as they will probably be required in some of the new counties above Montgomery.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

C. C. CLAY.

Note—This letter, though intended to have been sent by the Choctaw, when written, was sent by the Courier.

Letters from Gen. E. D. King, who was superintending the organization of the regiment at Vernon, to the Governor.

HEAD QUARTERS, Vernon, Ala. March 10th, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—The most of the companies have arrived, and there is no preparation made for their reception. Capt. Harding has not as yet arrived with the arms and accoutrements for the troops, and it is believed he will not. I have requested the Captains of companies to take care of their companies until to-morrow, 11 o'clock, at which time they are requested to assemble and elect their field officers. This is a poor place, and the troops cannot remain here long, as provisions are not forthcoming from others, or from some other quarter. I think it would be best for them to march up to Montgomery, where they could get supplies. You will please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

I am your obedient servant,


Answer of the Governor to General King.

GREENE COUNTY, Alabama. March 11th, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received yours of the 10th, instant, from Vernon. It is now near 12 o'clock at night, but I hasten to reply to you as far as may be in my power, that your express may return without loss of time.

I am astonished to learn that Capt. Harding of the United States Army has not arrived, nor any arms, accoutrements &c., been forwarded to Vernon. I was expressly assured in the requisition of Col. Lindsay, that the regiment, when raised, should be mustered into the service of the United States Army, equipped by an officer of the United States Army, “appointed for that duty.” Col. Lindsay being at Tuscaloosa, when the order was agreed upon, and in fact when it issued, we had a conversation on the subject, in which Capt. Harding was the only officer spoken of for that duty; he was the officer who held the custody of the arms, and by whom (as well as by Col. Lindsay) I had been informed, that any number required for the contemplated service would be furnished; and I have not to the present moment received any notice, or intimation to the contrary. Very shortly after issuing my orders, calling for the
regiment of observation now assembled at Vernon, I addressed a note to Capt. Harding apprising him of what I had done, requesting the transportation of arms, and other accoutrements, to that place by the 10th inst. which I informed him, was the day of rendezvous; and requested him to attend at the time and place named, for the purpose of mustering them into the service of the United States. This note was sent by mail. Fearing, however, that he might have forgotten to deliver the letter, as I had received no reply from Capt. Harding, about the 8d inst. I addressed him another note by the steaaboat Courier, Capt. Cleveland, in which I repeated the substance of my former note and renewed my request for the arms &c., and for his attendance at Vernon, on the day of rendezvous. I have received the substance of both notes to Capt. Harding from Capt. Murphy, not having the copies with me; that Mr. J. M. Withers, now at Vernon, is fully apprised of their contents, and can state them.

I have made the foregoing explanation for the satisfaction of yourself and the officers and men composing the Regiment; but in reply more immediately to your enquiries and apparent difficulties, I desire you to change the position of the regiment to any other place, you may deem more eligible in the vicinity; if it may be changed to Montgomery, or the neighborhood of that place, if you think proper. You remark that Capt. Harding has not as yet arrived with arms and accoutrements for the troops, and it is believed by some that he will not come. The troops cannot take the field without arms and equipments, and they must be mustered into service. If the arms, &c., shall not have arrived when this reaches you, and you shall not have received any satisfactory explanation from Capt. Harding, or assurance that he will be at Vernon, in a very few days, I know of no proper course but to discharge the troops and suffer them to return to their homes. You will consider yourself, authorised to exercise a sound discretion, but I cannot perceive the propriety of continuing the regiment together, longer than Monday morning, if to arms are received, and no satisfactory assurance from Capt. Harding in the meantime.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

C. C. CLAY.

Conformably to the authority given him in the above letter, General King dischaged the troops, at Vernon, on Monday last. The following letter to the Governor was received in this place the day after the troops were disbanded, from Capt. Harding,—dated the 19th,—post marked the 9th inst.

Mount Vernon Arsenal,
March 10th, 1836.

To his Excellency, C. C. Clay, Gov. of Ala.

Sir:—Your letter of the 2d instant, per steamer Choctaw, advising me you had written on the 1st ultimo, reporting my service at Vernon, Autauga county, and on the authority of General Scott, to musteer in the service of the United States a Regiment of Alabama mounted Infantry, was received this morning.

As this is the first official information I have received on the subject, I need scarcely add, your call has caught me somewhat unprepared. Although your communication is not such as I feel would justify me with the Government of the U. States, in leaving my post, yet as one portion of our country has of late been wantonly desolated by the Seminole Indians, and the exigencies of the times appearing to call for haste, to deliver the troops in time, I do not hesitate to obey your summons; and must rely upon your Excellency for authority, in quitting my important trust at this place.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your ob’t serv’t.

E. HARDING, Capt. Ord.

The following additional letters have been furnished to us for publication.—Ed. A. & N. C.

Mount Vernon Arsenal,
March 12th, 1836.

To his Excellency, C. C. Clay,
Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

Sir:—Owing to some unaccountable delay on the part of the mails, your communication of the 20th ult. was not received until my letter to you of the 9th inst. had been despatched.

I perceive that your Excellency did not send me the written authority of Colonel Lindsay for calling the Vernon Regiment into service, which paper will be necessary in order to legalize the muster, and ought to accompany the rolls to Washington City.

I will, however, waive this objection, and on the 14th you may depend on my being at Vernon, to musteer the men into service, and in the meantime, you will please forward the order of Colonel Lindsay to my address at this place.

Respectfully, &c.

E. HARDING, Capt. Ord.

By the blowing up of the steamer Ben Franklin on the 13th March, Capt. Harding was necessarily prevented from being at Vernon on the 14th March, as stated above,—as this boat had engaged to take him and the stores to Vernon.

Mount Vernon Arsenal,
March 20th, 1836.

To his Excellency, C. C. Clay,
Governor of Alabama.

Sir:—I returned to this Post yesterday, from Vernon, Autauga County, whither I had been called by your communications of the 20th ultimo and 2d instant, for the purpose of mustering into the service of the United States a Regiment of mounted Infantry, to be used as a corps of observation on the Creek Indians.

On the 18th I reached Vernon in the steamer "Iberia," with the arms and ammunition for this object, but thence learning that the troops had been dispersed by your order, on the 14th, and finding no orders whatever for myself, I deemed it most prudent to return immediately to my station with public property which I had charge.

You are already informed of the late date on which your letters of the 20th ultimo and 2d instant, were received by me, to which cause alone the failure of the expedition is to be attributed.

Respectfully, &c.

E. HARDING, Capt. Ordinance.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,
IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill making appropriations for the naval service, with several amendments, which were read.

Mr. Southard, from the same Committee, reported, without amendment, the joint resolution of the House, referring the petition and papers of the heirs of Robert Fulton to the Secretary of the Navy, with instructions to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Swirt.

The resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made, for the purpose of ascertaining the most eligible site for a fortress or fortifications on the east coast of the Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico, was taken up, and after a slight discussion.

Mr. Walker moved to amend it by adding a provision directing a survey to be made, for the same purpose, of the west coast of that State: the question was taken on his amendment and lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

TUESDAY, April 18.

Mr. Benton presented the petition of John Gardiner of Washington, praying to be compensated for the detention of his life preserver, to prevent people from drowning, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolutions, which were considered and agreed to:
Resolved. That the Senate at War be directed to inspect the Senate, what is the maximum amount which can be beneficially expended annually, upon the construction of fortifications; Provided, the Corps of Engineers is increased in accordance to the bill which has passed the Senate, and that the commission for each of the objects of expenditure with the Ordinance Department, as detailed in the report of that Department of March 8th, 1836: Provided, the appropriations for each object be made at once for a series of years, to be drawn for annual instalments, as required by the progress of the work: Also, that he inform the Senate what is the maximum amount which can be beneficially expended annually, towards completing the necessary preparations for the Ordinance and ordnance stores; 2, gradual increase of the navy, and collection of materials; 3, repairs; 4, navy yards and docks, and other incidental heads of expenditure; Provided, the appropriations for the expenditure be made at once for a series of years to be drawn from the Treasury annually as needed.

Mr. WALKER submitted the following resolution, which was discussed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to advise the Senate as to the most eligible sites for fortifications on or near that portion of the coast of the State of Mississippi, bound along the coast of Mexico, from the islands in the vantage, suitable for the defense of that section, and of the commerce that exists there, especially that commerce which is carried on between New Orleans and Mobile, or between New Orleans and the aforementioned cities, and that he cause to be made the proper estimates of the expense necessary for the erection and armament such fortifications; and that he make report thereof to the Senate at the next session of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 15, 1836.

[CONTINUED.]

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, pursuant to the special order adopted on Thursday last, took up the bill making appropriations for the army and navy, and all other purposes of the government for the year 1836.

Mr. CAMERER asked the right to increase the item for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the army, from $2,300 to $3,300, and explained that the amount was less than the law authorized, though not as much as was asked.

Mr. HAWES moved that the committee rise; negative; yeas 34, nays 51.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. CAMERER moved a further amendment, "For the expense of medals and swords to Col. Croghan and others, $5,000," which was agreed to; yeas 113, nays 60, not a quorum.

Mr. CAMERER then moved further to amend the bill by adding the following item: "For the survey of the coast of the United States, $80,000." Mr. C. explained that this branch of the service had been recently transferred from the Navy to the Treasury Department.

Mr. HARDIN inquired whether the mine-sweepers were included in this appropriation, because, if so, he was dead against it.

Mr. CAMERER replied in the negative, and the item was then agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

The CHAIR, by leave of the House, presented the following communications:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Topographical Bureau, in reply to a resolution of the 4th of April, relative to the progress and present condition of the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CASBY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill to abolish the distinction in ports of entry, and extend the privilege of drawback; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. GILDER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to abolish the distinction in ports of entry, and extend the privilege of drawback; which was read twice and committed.

[This bill places all ports in the United States on the footing of the most favored ones, and also permits goods in original packages to be landed for the benefit of drawback to all places, whether immediately adjoining the United States or not, or whether carried from port to port by sea or otherwise. This will place the counties to the north and south of the United States in the same condition as those places lying to the southward and southwest of Louisiana. It will allow goods in original packages to be carried from the Atlantic to the lakes, and vice versa, and be exported for the benefit of drawback to all places. Accompanying the bill is a report of considerable length, reviewing the present laws on this subject, and stating the principles upon which the proposed alterations are based.]

The SPEAKER laid before the House two communications from the War Department; the first transmitting a report of the Commission of General Subsistence, in relation to the emigrating Choctaws and Chickasaws, and the second, a report of the Engineer Bureau, respecting the national road west of the river Ohio; which were appropriately referred.

In motion of Mr. STOKES, the House, at a quarter past 5 o'clock, P.M., adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

BILL REPORTED.

APRIL 6, 1836.

Read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GLASCOE, from the Committee on the Militia, reported the following bill:

A BILL.

To provide more effectually for the national defence, by organizing, arming, and establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and to provide for the discipline thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every able-bodied white male citizen of the United States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, inclusive, shall constitute the militia of the United States, and be enrolled and mustered as herein after provided for: Provided, That the Government of each and every State and Territory may extend the age of the militia of such State and Territory, in such manner as it shall deem necessary for its internal defense, or the preservation of its internal peace, not to exceed forty-five years, to be termed the reserve, or the militia reserve.

Be it further enacted, That the militia of the several States and Territories shall be designated as cavalry, artillery, infantry, light infantry, and riflemen, and shall, within twelve months after the passing of this act, be arranged into companies, companies into battalions, battalions into regiments, and divisions, as the Legislature or Government of each State and Territory may direct. And a division shall consist of not less than two, nor more than four brigades; a brigade of not less than two, nor more than four regiments; a regiment of not less than two, nor more than four battalions, of four companies each, with one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major; a battalion, when organized as such, shall consist of not less than two, nor more than four companies, of each having an officer of the rank of captain, and be entitled to one adjutant, one quartermaster, with rank of lieutenant, one assistant surgeon, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, and two principal musicians. Each second and third company of artillery, infantry, or riflemen, shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty-eight privates. And each division shall be severally numbered in regular sequence.
ficial progress, from the first to the maximum number of divisions of the militia of each State and Territory, and from the number of each regiment of any division, each regiment of any brigade, or in any army company, or the number of any regiment or battalion, shall be respectively numbered from the first to the maximum number of such divisions, regiments, companies, or battalions, respectively. And the regiments of militia of the several States and Territories, respectively, shall be severally numbered in regular numerical progression, beginning with the number one, in the rank of lieutenant, and to be kept separate and distinct, according to their particular arm of service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Governors of each State shall be entitled to aids-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That to each division there shall be assigned, one major, one captain, one ensign, one aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain; and the aids-de-camp shall perform the duties of acting assistant adjutant-general. And the regiments of the militia in each State and Territory shall be constituted as follows: General staff, to wit: One adjutant general of militia, who shall be inspector general and chief of the staff, one quarter-master general, with the rank of brigadier general, for the whole militia of the State and Territory, one assistant quarter-master general, with the rank of major, and one judge advocate with the rank of major, and one adjutant inspector general, who shall act as assistant inspector-general of the militia, with the rank of major, and one quatermaster with the rank of captain. Regimental staff, to wit: One adjutant and one quartermaster, one ensign, one major, one captain, one ensign, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one quartermaster, one quartermaster sergeant, and two principal musicians, to each regiment. And all commissioned officers of the militia, to wit: One colonel, one major, one lieutenant-colonel, and one captain, as the Legislature of each State and Territory, and the commanding officer, according to the custom of the service in like cases, to wit.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the duties required to be performed by the several officers of the general staff of the militia, shall be as follows: To issue and purchase, and to receive and pay for, all money, or money values, necessary for the support and maintenance of the militia; to receive and pay for the hire of all horses, carriages, and other vehicles, used for the service of the militia; to purchase, and pay for, all food, forage, and necessaries, and to issue the same to the officers and men of the militia; and to have charge and control of all the arsenals, barrack, and store houses, and to superintend and direct all the property and stores belonging to the militia.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all military officers, except the adjutant general or his deputy, of each regiment, squadron, or battalion, when received from their captains, as enjoined by the fifth section of this act, and shall transmit the same to the general of brigade; and the general of brigade, in like manner, shall transmit the same to the major general of his division; who shall annually make, or cause to be made, condensed abstracts according to the plan established by the Secretary of War, and transmit the same to the adjutant general of the State or Territory, on or before the first day of each year.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the militia of the several States and Territories shall be furnished with arms and accoutrements by the Government of the United States, every citizen who shall have been warned to train, or shall be employed in the service of the United States, shall provide for himself with a good musket, of a bore suited to carry a ball of the eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, a priming wire and brush, a knapsack, and a good cartridge box, with four cartridges suitable to the bore of his musket; or, instead of a musket and cartridge-box, with a good rifle, shot-pouch, powder horn or flask, and shall appear so armed and provided when called out for exercise, inspection, and review, or actual service; and every citizen so furnishing himself with arms, accoutrements, and equipments required by this act, shall hold the same excepted from all suits, distresses, and executions, for debts or other causes.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the duties required to be performed by the several officers of the general staff of the militia, shall be as follows: To issue and purchase, and to receive and pay for, all money, or money values, necessary for the support and maintenance of the militia; to receive and pay for the hire of all horses, carriages, and other vehicles, used for the service of the militia; to purchase, and pay for, all food, forage, and necessaries, and to issue the same to the officers and men of the militia; and to have charge and control of all the arsenals, barrack, and store houses, and to superintend and direct all the property and stores belonging to the militia.
decisions in the arms, accoutrements, equipments and the uniform of those present, and deliver a true return of such deficient equipments as well as a return of such absent, to the commanding officer of the battalion or regiment, and of the commanding officers of the several states and territories, to which they belong, at such times, and in such manner, as the Governments of the several States and Territories shall specify and direct; the brigades inspector shall examine the files of such returns, and divide the battalions, regiments, or brigades, to which they belong, at such times, and in such manner, as the Governments of the several States and Territories shall specify and direct; the brigade inspectors, and the division inspectors shall prepare and complete abstracts of such returns, which shall be carefully transmitted by them to the adjutants general of the several States and territories, before the first day of annually; all returns and abstracts shall be made according to such forms as shall be established by authority of the Secretary of War.

Furthermore, the said inspectors shall be such as the Secretary of War shall, from time to time, by rule or regulation, authorize; and the said inspectors, as herein before provided for; to be instructed, reviewed, and inspected together, by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretaries of State and of War, to which the said inspectors shall submit.

And be it further enacted, That when the United States may require the service of any portion of the enrolled militia, the Governors of the several States and Territories shall, on requisition therefor, in writing, to the President of the United States, prescribe, and the said officers, as herein before provided for; to be instructed, reviewed, and inspected together, by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretaries of State and of War, to which the said inspectors shall submit.

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form as to exhibit the same by States and Territories respectively. And it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General of the army, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to give such instructions to the adjutants general of militia, as shall be necessary to ensure an uniformity of action, with respect to the returns and other matters relative to the militia, as well as the importance of a strict conformity with the provisions of this act. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to correspond with the Governors or commanders-in-chief of the respective States and Territories, to elicit from them and send all information which may be of the improvement of the militia, and, especially, to ascertain the geographical position of the several divisions, brigades, and regiments, in each State and Territory respectively.

And be it further enacted, That all acts, and parts of acts, which may conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

TO MARINERS.

From the Philadelphia Herald.

We have been favored by the French Consul in this city with the following notice, important to navigators, which we translate for the benefit of our commercial readers:

NEW LIGHT HOUSE OF PENMARCK, (Finistere.)—Navigators are informed that from the 20th of the current month—the small eclipse light, which marks the tower of Saint Peter's church in the village of Kerity, Penmarck, department of Finistere, will be suppressed, and replaced by a light of the same character, but larger size, which will burn during the whole night in the tower recently built near the said church (lat. 47 deg. 47 min. 36 sec. N.—long. 6 deg. 43 min. 44 sec. W.)

The new light is placed 41 metres, (1344 feet) above spring tide high water.

Its successive appearances will be at intervals of half a minute.

In fine weather it can be seen at the distance of seven leagues, (17 miles) and the eclipse will not appear total beyond that of four leagues.

Direction General of Bridges and Causeways, Nov. 1835.

Consulate of the United States.
Cape Town 7th December, 1835.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit for publication the enclosed Government Notice, thinking it may be of service to Masters of American vessels who may be cruising on this coast.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC CHASE.

United States Consul for the Cape of Good Hope.

In consequence of several commanders of vessels having mistaken Cape St. Francis for Cape Recife, and thereby caused much delay to vessels bound to Algo Bay, His Excellency the Governor has caused to be erected on the highest land (known by the name of the Hummocks) bearing N. N. W. 3/4 miles from Recife, a Beacon, (called Selwyn Beacon,) It is a spar, painted white, with a black cask on the top. There not being any tree or other landmark near the point, Cape Recife cannot now be mistaken.

H. G. DUNSTERVILLE, Harbor Master.

Post Office, Port Elizabeth, Algo Bay, November 21st, 1835.

NEWLY DISCOVERED ROCK IN THE CHINA SEA.

—Rock seen from on board American Ship Hercules, Capt. Wood, on her passage up the China Seas. October 7th, 1835.

At a point 2 miles, position 108° 41'—E. Lat. 8° 24' North. The yawl on deck under repair and could not examine it.

ARMY.


RESIGNATIONS.


NAVY.

Ship Warren, Capt. Wm. V. Taylor, arrived at Kay West from Havana on the 1st inst. in three days passage. Schr. Grampus, Lieut. Com'dt. Boarsman, went to sea from Hampton Roads, on Saturday 16th inst.

Ship Ontario, Capt. Salter, from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro, was spoken 20th Feb., lat. 29° 58'—lon. 42° 49' W. Officers on board the Ontario.

WM. D. SALTER, Esq. Commander.


Frigate Constitution, Capt. Elliott, was at Lisbon on the 8th March, and the vessel would be arrived.

Officers on board the Frigate Constitution.

Jas D. Elliott, Esq., Commodore.


Commodore's Secretary—J. E. Dow.

Captains' Clerk—Holland.


Schr. Shark sailed from Lisbon for Gibraltar on the 21st March; in going out over the bar, in a heavy swell, rolled away her forecastle, which took with it the jib boom; she proceeded, however, on her voyage under foresail alone.

Frigate Potomac, ship John Adams, and schr. Shark, were at Gibraltar 31st March—all well.

Ship St. Louis, Capt. Rousseran, sailed from Pensacola for Vera Cruz, on the 8th inst., having on board, the Hon. Phoewallat Ellis, as passenger.

Ship Concord, Capt. Miss, arrived at Tampa Bay on the 22d—sailed on the 6th—and arrived at Pensacola on the 8th inst.


Ship Vincennes, Captain Allick, at Vevaco, in Oct.

MARRIAGES.

In Kittery, Maine, on the 20th February, Mr. William McNally, Gunner U.S. Ship Concord, to LOU, eldest daughter of the late Antonio Coretti, of the U. S. navy.

At Fort Wimansago, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. Henry Gregory, Lieut. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE, of the 5th Iny. U.S. N.A. Miss Catarina CONLON, daughter of the late Bvt. Maj. N. CLARK, U. S. A.

In Georgetown, D. C., on the 21st inst., Lieut. THOMAS JOHNSTON, of the 2d Iny. U.S. A., to Miss MARGARET JOHNS, daughter of ROBERT JENKINS, Esq.

At Albany, on the 14th inst., Lieut. THOMAS KING, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, to ELLEN E. daughter of ROBERT ELLIOTT, Esq., of Albany.
OFFICIAL REPORT
FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The following is the Report of the Secretary of War, transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States on the 8th April, in compliance with Resolution No. 15 of the 13th February, requesting information of the probable amount of appropriations that would be necessary to place the land and naval defences of the country upon a proper footing of strength and respectability.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR. April 7, 1836.

Sir: In conformity with your instructions, I have the honor to transmit reports from the Engineer and Ordnance Departments, furnishing so much of the information required by the resolution of the Senate of February 13, 1836, as relates to the fortifications of the country, and to a supply of the munitions of war. The former report is in the nature of a statement of the part of the officers charged with that duty; and their report has therefore been longer delayed than, under other circumstances, would have been proper, but the whole matter was too important to have the interests involved in it sacrificed to undue precipitation. The report of the Ordnance Department, received on Friday last, and I have embraced such positions of the intervening time as other official calls and a slight indisposition would allow me to devote to its examination. I did not consider that any suggestions I could make would justify a further delay at this advanced stage of the season, and at the same time, I am aware that this letter will call for all the allowances which these circumstances can claim for it.

It is obvious that, in the consideration of any general and permanent system of national defence, comprehensive views are not only necessary, but professional experience and a knowledge of practical details: such information, in fact, as must be obtained by long and careful attention to the various subjects which form the elements of this inquiry. Although, therefore, I do not concur in all the suggestions contained in these reports, nor can I concur in those which relate to the nature and extent of some of our preparations, still I have thought it proper to lay them before you, rather than to substitute any peculiar views of my own for them. Both furnish facts highly interesting to the community; and if they anticipate dangers which it may be thought advisable to adopt precautions against, which future exigencies will not probably require, they are still valuable documents, presenting the necessary materials for the action of the Legislature. The report from the Engineer Department, in particular, evinces an accurate knowledge of the whole subject, while, at the same time, its general views are sound and comprehensive. I consider it a very able document.

Under these circumstances, I have thought it proper to submit some general remarks, explanatory of my own views, concerning a practical system of defence, and which will show how far the plans and details are in conformity with my opinion. I feel that this course is due to myself. I shall confine my observations to the maritime frontier. Our inland border rests, in the South west and Northwest, upon the possessions of civilized nations, and requires defensive preparations to meet those continuations adapted, by their very nature, to the maritime frontier. It is my duty to make any reasonably anticipate. In the existing intercourse of nations, hostilities can scarcely overtake us so suddenly as not to leave time to move the necessary force to any point upon those frontiers, threatened with attack. I cannot enumerate all peculiar combinations of circumstances, which demand the application of the principles of separation which commands the application of the same in all respects to the country, or whose possession would give us superior to any invading or defensive force. In fact, the division is, in both cases, an artificial line, through much of its extent, and a portion of the natural defences. But it is very essential that our defences should be so constructed as to control the streams, and which would leave the surrounding country penetrable in all directions. Without indulging in any improper speculations concerning the ultimate destiny of any portion of the country in juxtaposition with us, or looking for security to any political change, we may safely anticipate that our own advance in all the elements of strength will be at least equal to that of the powers who adjoin us; nor does the most prudent forecast dictate any precautions, founded upon the opinion that our relative strength will decrease and theirs increase. The lake frontier, indeed, presents some peculiar considerations; and I think the views submitted by the Engineer Department, relating to Lake Champlain, will be of much weight. This long narrow sheet of navigable water opens a direct communication into the states of New York and Vermont, while its outlet is in a foreign country, and is commanded by a position of great natural strength; and the present populous and prosperous portion of Canada, and open to all its resources and energies. With a view, perhaps, to possible rather than to probable events, it may be deemed expedient to construct work at some proper site within our boundary which shall close the entrance of the lakes to the same time. I am aware that this work, however, would be an advanced post, and, from circumstances peculiarly liable to attack, its evident and defences should be in proportion to its exposure.

There is already a considerable commercial marine upon the four great lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Michigan, which will be at least equal to that of the people who live on them; and this will increase with the augmenting population which is flowing in upon the regions washed by these internal seas. It is obvious that, from natural causes, the physical superiority will be found upon the southern shores of these lakes. The resolution of the Senate of 13th February, demands an inquiry into the expediency of constructing permanent fortifications in this quarter.

And this inquiry properly divides itself into two branches:

1st. The policy of fortifying the harbors upon the Great Lakes.

2d. The policy of commanding, by permanent works, the communications between them.

Both of these measures presuppose that the naval superiority upon these waters may be doubtful. But it is difficult to foresee the probable existence of any circumstances which would give this ascendancy to the other party. It is unnecessary to investigate the considerations which bear upon this subject, as they are too obvious to require examination. They are to be seen and felt in all those wonderful evidences of increase and improvement which are now in such active operation. A victorious fleet upon these lakes could disembark an army at any point. If a harbor were closed by fortifications, they would only have to seek the nearest beach, and land their men from boats, so that no defenses we could construct would secure us against invasion; and temporary block houses and batteries cannot be found already established. Although the attacks of any vessels seeking to enter the narrow harbors upon the lakes, if we could foresee the existence of any circumstances which would induce an enemy to endeavor to force an entrance into them.

As to the communication between the lakes, the inquiry from geographical causes is necessarily restricted to that from Lake Erie to Lake Huron, and to the straits of Michilimackinac. Of the former, almost sixty
miles consist of two rivers, completely commanded from their opposite banks, while the entrance into one of these, the river St. Clair, is impeded by a bar, over which there is but about eight feet of water. No armed vessel could force their way up these rivers while the shores were in an enemy's possession, who might construct batteries at every projecting point, and who, in fact, might in many places sweep the decks with musketry. As to the straits of Michilimackinack, they are too broad to be commanded by stationary fortifications; and to protect the construction and equipment of a hostile fleet upon the bleak and remote shores of Matchedaska bay, in the northeastern extremity of Lake Huron.

I am therefore of opinion that our lake frontier requires no permanent defences, and that we may safely rely for its security upon those resources, both in the personnel and material, which the extent and other advantages of our country afford to us, and which must give us the superiority in that quarter.

It may, perhaps, be deemed expedient to establish a depot for the reception of munitions of war in some of the peninsula of Michigan, and to strengthen it by such defences as will enable it to resist any coup de main which may be attempted. From the geographical features of the region, I do not think a position should be chosen from which the natural points of support, and are placed in immediate contact with a fertile and populous part of the neighboring colony. In the event of disturbances, the ordinary communications might be interrupted, and it would probably be advisable to have in deposit a supply of all the materials for offensive and defensive works, to be opened and to place these beyond the reach of any enterprising officer who might be disposed by a sudden movement, to gain possession of them. The expenditure for such an object would be comparatively unimportant, even should the contingency be judged sufficiently probable to justify such preparations.

I had the honor, in a communication to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, dated February 19, 1836, a copy of which was sent to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, to suggest the mode best adapted, in my opinion, to secure our frontier against the depredations of the Indians. The basis of the plan was the establishment of a road from some point upon the Upper Mississippi to Red river, passing west of Missouri and Arkansas, and the construction of posts in proper situations along it. I think the ordinary mode of construction ought not to be departed from, Stockaded and of sufficient height to overlook the country. Four or five posts would probably be necessary for the purpose which I propose. These should be made as strong as circumstances will allow, with necessary stores, and the ruder indigenous tribes of that region. I think, therefore, that no works of a more permanent character than these should be constructed upon our frontier. A station at proper distances upon such a road, with the requisite means of operation deposited at the posts, would prevent collisions between them, and would, probably, afford greater security to the advanced settlements than any other measures in our power. The dragons should be kept in motion along it during the open season of the year, when Indian disturbances are most apt to be apprehended, and their presence and facility of movement would tend powerfully to restrain the predatory disposition of the Indians; and if any sudden impetus should operate or drive them into hostilities, the means of assembling a strong force, with all necessary supplies, would be at hand. And as circumstances permit, the posts in the Indian country, now in the rear of this proposed line of operations should be abandoned; and the garrisons transferred to it.

But it is upon our maritime frontier that we are most exposed. Our coast for three thousand miles is washed by the sea, and it is the jealousy of this, which has made the highest advances in all the arts, and particularly in those which minister to the operations of war, and with whom, from our intercourse and political relations, we are most liable to be drawn into collision. If this great medium of communication, the element at the same time of separation and of union, is left to the capricious and capricious obstacles to the progress of hostile demonstrations, it also offers advantages which are not less obvious, and which, to be successfully resisted, require corresponding arrangements and exertions. These advantages depend on the economy and facility of transportation, on the rapidity of movement, of intelligence, of information to threaten the whole shore spread out before him, and to select his point of attack at pleasure. A powerful hostile fleet upon the coast of the United States presents some of the features of a war, where a heavy mass is brought to act against detachments which may be cut up in detail, although their combined force would exceed the assailing foe. Our points of exposure are so numerous and distant that it would be impracticable to keep, at each of them, a force competent to resist the attack of an enemy, prepared by his naval ascendancy and his other arrangements, to make a sudden and vigorous attack upon our shores. I am bound to inquire how the consequences of this state of things are to be best met and averted.

The first and most obvious, and in every point of view the most proper method of defence, is an augmentation of our naval means to an extent proportioned to the importance of the place, and the necessities of the nation. I do not mean by the actual construction and equipment of vessels only; the number of those in service must depend on the state of the country at a given period; but I mean the collection of all such materials as may be preserved without injury, and a due encouragement of those branches of industry which are useful. I refer to the great increase which may be properly brought about by the Government so that, on the approach of danger, a fleet may put to sea, without delay, sufficiently powerful to meet any force which will probably be sent to our coast.

The great battle upon the ocean is yet to be fought, and we shall gain nothing by shutting our eyes to the nature of the struggle, or to the exertions we shall find it necessary to make. All our institutions are essentially, pacific, and every citizen feels that his share of the common interest is affected by the derangement of business, by the necessities, and by the uncertain result which may be produced. This fact impresses upon us our connection with the Government, and is a sure guaranty that we shall never be precipitated into a contest, nor embark in one, unless imperiously required by those considerations which leave no alternative between resistance and submission. Accordingly, all our history shows that we are more disposed to bear while evils ought to be borne, than to seek redress by appeals to arms; still, however, a contest must come, and it behoves us, while we have means and the opportunity, to look forward to its attendant circumstances, and to prepare for the consequences.

It is no part of my object to enter into the details of a naval establishment. That duty will be much more appropriately and ably performed by the proper department; but as some of the views I shall present on the subject of our system of fortifications must be materially affected by the plan of naval operations which, in the event of hostility, may be adopted, I am necessarily led to submit a few remarks, not professional, but general, upon the extent and employment of our military marine.

There is as little need of inquiry now into our moral as into our physical capacity to raise and train a navy, and to meet upon equal terms the ships and seamen of any other nation. Our extended commerce, creating and created by those resources which are essential to the building and equipment of fleets, removes all doubt upon one point;
and the history of our naval enterprise, from the moment when the colors were first hoisted upon the hastily prepared vessels, at the commencement of our revolutionary struggle, to the last contest in which any of our ships have been engaged, is equally satisfactory upon the other classes of naval properties, as well with reference to the execution of the work as to the manner of condition of the materials employed. And the costly experiment made by England, when she too hastily increased her fleet, about thirty years ago, by building ships with improper materials and bad workmanship, quite to forestall any prudence in this respect. We must act accordingly to our principle, and not be afraid to foresee and guard against any prudence in our own interest. The shattered character of the vessel is the highest eulogium which can be pronounced upon it.

With ample means, therefore, to meet upon the ocean by which they must approach us, any armaments that may attempt to force their way through any prudent consideration to do so. In the first place, though all war in which we may be engaged will probably be defensive in their character, undertaken to resist or repel some injury, or to assert some right, and rendered necessary by the conduct of other nations, still the objects of the war can be best attained by its vigorous prosecution. Defensive in its causes, it should be offensive in its character. The greater injury we can inflict upon our opponent, the sooner and the more satisfactorily will be the redress we seek. Our principal belligerent measures should have for their aim to attack our antagonist where he is most vulnerable. If we are to receive his assaults, we abandon the vantage ground; and endeavor, in effect, to compel him to do us justice, by inviting his descent upon our shores, and by all those consequences which mark the progress of an invading force, whether for depredation or for conquest. In this direction to the enemy must our force be directed, till once it is sailed, and by the ocean only can we seriously assail any Power with which we are likely to be brought into collision.

But independently of the policy of making an adversary feel the calamities of war, it is obvious that, even in a defensive point of view alone, the ocean should be our great field of operations. No one would advocate the project of endeavoring to make our coast impervious to attack. Such a scheme would be utterly impracticable. A superior fleet, conveying the necessary troops, could easily accomplish such an enterprise by disembarking on our shores, even if the best devised plan of fortifying them were consummated. And, from the nature of maritime operations, such a fleet could bring its whole strength to bear upon any particular position, and, by threatening or assaulting various portions of the coast, either attract or annihilate our antagonist where he is most vulnerable. The effect of this concentration, or render its object the move or concentration, or render it necessary to keep in service a force far superior to that of the enemy, but so divided as to be inferior to it upon any given point. These dangers and difficulties would be averted or avoided by the maintenance of a fleet to be disembarked on our shores. It is the duty of a fleet to be disembarked on our shores. It is the duty of a fleet, if at all, when it shall be detached from the coast, its coast, the coast, it will thus be defended on the ocean, and the calamities of war would be as little felt as the circumstances of such a conflict would permit.

As to the other advantages of a Navy, in the protection of commerce, they do not come within the scope of my inquiries; and are not therefore adverted to. Nor is it necessary, or indeed proper, that I should present these considerations of distance, of exposure, and of station, which would render a fleet numerically inferior, in the aggregate, to that of the enemy, yet still sufficiently powerful to prevent any attempt to undertake any armament which could probably be sent here.

It seems to me, therefore, that our first and best fortification is the Navy. Nor do I see any limit to our naval preparations, except those imposed by a due regard to the public revenue from time to time, and by the prudent maritime policy of our country. Much of the material employed in the construction and equipment of vessels is almost indestructible, or, at any rate, may be preserved for a long series of years; and if ships may be thus kept without injury upon the stocks, by being built under proper supervision, I do not see that should they be from the needful stock, as many as may be deemed necessary, and as fast as a due regard to their economical and substantial construction will permit, and to collect and prepare for immediate use all the munitions of war, and other articles of equipment not liable to injury or decay by the lapse of time. Nor do I see that these preparations should be strictly graduated by the number of seamen who would probably enter the service at this time, or within any short period. To build and equip such vessels properly, as well with reference to the execution of the work as to the manner of condition of the materials employed. And the costly experiment made by England, when she too hastily increased her fleet, about thirty years ago, by building ships with improper materials and bad workmanship, quite to forestall any prudence in this respect. We must act accordingly to our principle, and not be afraid to foresee and guard against any prudence in our own interest. The shattered character of the vessel is the highest eulogium which can be pronounced upon it.

But whatever arrangements we may make to overcome any naval armaments sent out to assail us, we are liable to be defeated and to be exposed to all the consequences resulting from some one of our enemies. And the practical question is, What shall be done with a view to such a state of things? As I have already remarked, any attempt by fortifications to shut up our coast, so that an entering foe, with a victorious fleet conveying a competent force, and disposed to encounter all the risk that might not serve to protract the enemy, would be useless in itself, and would expose to just censure those who should project such a scheme.

And on the other hand, the Government would, if possible, be still more censurable, were our important maritime places left without any defensive works. Between these extremes it is important to determine where it lies we must briefly look at the various considerations affecting the subject.

What have we to apprehend in the event of a war? Is it within the limits of a reasonable calculation, that any enemy will be able and disposed to debark upon our coast any bodies of troops? What are the consequences to our fortifications, and to endeavor, by this slow and uncertain process, to obtain possession of them? I put out of view the enormous expense attending such a plan; the distance of the scene of operations from the points of supply and recuperation with the consequent difficulties and dangers, and the possibility that the conveying fleet might be overpowered by a superior force, and the whole expedition captured or destroyed. All these are considerations which no prudent statesman, directing such an enterprise, will overlook. But beyond, there is a question bearing upon the military or naval point of view. Is there any object to be attained, sufficiently important to justify the risk of placing a body of land troops before one of these works, too strong to be carried by a coup de main, and endeavoring to destroy its defenses by a regular investment? I think there can be none.

I take it for granted that no nation would embark in the chimerical enterprise of conquering this country. Any army, therefore, thrown upon our coast, would push forward with some definite object, to be attained by a prompt movement, and by grave consequences. More than a century ago, demonstrated that an invading force could command little more than the position it actually occupied. The system of fortifications adopted in Europe is not applicable to our conditions. There military movements must be made upon.
great avenues of communication, natural or artificial, and these are closed or defended by a fortress constructed with all the skill that science and experience can supply, and with all the means of strength and power that can be used. A searching array must carry the posessions by esca rade or by siege, or leave sufficient detachments to blockade them, or must turn them and move on with all the difficulties attending the interruption of their communication, and with the dangers which such a force in their rear must necessarily occasion. The other is known to many of the European states, whose political safety depends upon their preservation. Their possession enables their government to meet the first shock of war, and to prepare their arrangements, political or military, to resist or avert the coming storm. And, although, in times of peace, it may not so much enhance a nation's military power as it did before the French Revolution, when, from causes which history is now developing, the armies set at defiance the received maxims of military experience, and, justifying their apparent rashness by success, reduced, with unexamined facility, or carried on their operations almost in contempt of, the strongest fortifications, yet it is still a character of importance which can never apply to the United States.

The possession of a capital in the eastern hemisphere is too often the possession of the kingdom. Habits of feeling and opinion, political associations, and other causes, combined to give to it an unrivalled importance. Internal parties contending for superiority, and external enemies aiming at conquest, equally seek to gain possession of the seat of Government. And the most careless observer of the events of the last half century must be struck with the fact that the fate of the case has been neither with the possessions of the states, nor with the generous magnanimity of their citizens, nor with the states, nor with the states, nor with the generous magnanimity of their citizens, nor with the states, nor with the generous magnanimity of their citizens. Under such circumstances, it may be prudent by powerful fortresses to bar the approaches to these favored places, and frequently to construct works to defend them from external attack, or to maintain their occupation against internal violence.

But the subject of this in our country, nor can there be till there is a total change in our institutions. Our seats of Government are merely the places where the business of the proper departments is conducted, and have not themselves the slightest influence upon any course of measures, except that is due to public confidence in the conduct of those departments. If the nation itself were willed, the result would be precisely the same. Or, if, by any of the accidents of war or public safety, the proper authorities were compelled to change their place of convocation, the change would be wholly unobserved, except by the few whose personal convenience would be affected by the measure. Nor have our commercial capitals any more preponderating influence than our political ones. And although their capture by an enemy, and the probable loss of property and derangement of business, which would be the result, might seriously affect the commercial community, yet it would not produce the slightest effect upon the social or political systems of the country. The power belongs to all, and is exercised by all.

It follows, therefore, that an enemy could have no inducement to hazard an expedition against any of our commercial places, or to make their possession lead to political results favorable to them. Washington may indeed be taken again, and its fall would produce the same emotion which was everywhere felt, when its former capture was known. But an enemy would lose from it with as few advantages as marked its first acquisition. It is, if it did produce the same, with as few losses as he won by its possession.

I make these remarks, because it seems to me that some of the principles of the European system of fortifications may possibly be transferred to this country, without sufficient attention having been given to these circumstances, both geographical and political, which require a plan exclusively adapted to our own condition.

I consider some of the existing and projected works larger than any existing or probable, and calculates for emergencies we ought not, with their expensive balance to anticipate in the attempt. It is the fact, the construction and preservation, but also to the greatest difficulty of depleting them, that the increased garrisons which must be provided and maintained, and the extent of land which must be devoted to the purposes of their management, is the increased garrisons which must be provided and maintained, and the extent of land which must be devoted to the purposes of their management, is that, they may be exposed to invest, both seaward and landward, and that they ought to be capable of resisting a combined attack; and in other words, that their water batteries should be sufficient to repel an assaulting squadron, and that their land defenses should be sufficient to resist the attack of the enemy.

It is certain that whatever works we erect should be so constructed as to be beyond the reach of any coup de main that would probably be attempted against them. And this capacity must depend upon their exposure and upon the facility with which they can be relieved. But this proposition is far different from one to construct them upon a scale of magnitude which presupposes they are to be formally invested by powerful land force, and which provides for their ability to make a successful resistance. A strong military or naval officer may be willing to risk something to get possession of an insulated post, and to hold it long enough to establish his enterprise before his adversary can be prepared, or succor obtained; and this, even when he looks to so other advantage than the capture of the garrison, and the effect which a brilliant exploit is calculated to produce, and when he is aware that he must abandon his post long before he can make any effectual attacks on the islands, and the islands are the only object of the operation. If there is such a work, it will be a question of calculation whether it is better to attack and carry it, or to seek another, though more distant point of debarkation.

I think there can be little doubt but there are few, if any, positions in our country which an enemy would not under such circumstances, avoid. He would be aware of the facility of communication which our rivers, canals, and rail roads afford, of the powerful force we should be prepared to make of steam in its various forms of application, and of the immense force which, in a short time, could be concentrated upon any one point, and it is certainly within the limits of possibility that he would venture, formally, to besiege one of our forts, or, if he did, that he would not repel his rashness. Neither the co-operation of his fleet, nor the nearer proximity of the place of landing to the object of attack, would induce him to undertake a perilous enterprise the slow process of besieging a fort, when by removing to another position, he would land in safety, and save in time, in promptness of movement, and in his escape from the peril of a doubtful contest, more than he would lose by the difference in distance. It is certain that any one were aware that the weakness of a work might tempt an enemy to attack it, and that it may be supposed the power of some of our fortifications to resist a siege may hereafter furnish the true reason why they may not be compelled to encounter one. Certainly the stronger a work is, the less will it be exposed to da-
country has been so often described by other travellers, and particularly by Mr. John T. Irving, in a late work, entitled "Irving's Indian Sketches," that I shall pass it over, merely to indicate a few of the most important events connected with the march to the Ottau village.

In consequence of the heavy rains which commenced falling nearly simultaneously with our leaving Fort Leavenworth, all the little prairie creeks, which in ordinary seasons contain little or no water, had become swollen to a remarkable extent, and the ford at the mouth of the Platte was now useless. At least a few inches of water might have been expected anywhere in the immediate vicinity of the Platte, but instead there was entire lack of water, and the ford was therefore rendered almost impassable. As the cold rain continued, the river rose in the most alarming manner, and the ford, which had been used at least ten years, was now found to be entirely useless. The country presented a truly frightful aspect. The great question then was, how are we to get our ordnance and wagons across the river? Various modes were suggested, but all seemed objectionable. At length a raft, or jam of logs, was found in a short bend of the river, which extended completely across the stream, and was said to be solidly embedded in the mud at the bottom. To throw a bridge across at this point, making the raft serve as a foundation, seemed the most feasible, as well as the most speedy and safe, mode of crossing. Accordingly we purchased the raft from each company, which, under the direction of Lieut. Steen, Lieutenant of Engineers, timbers were cut and laid about half way across the river, as a foundation on which to place puncheons. In less than three hours the bridge was half completed. In the mean time the river continued to rise rapidly. All engines were called in, and men were sent across the bridge to cut up the timbers, and to work among the logs, fishing in the Nemahow. Such a scampering had probably not been seen since the flood. Happily, all reached the shore in safety.

After the disaster of the morning, it became necessary to cast about for some other mode by which our baggage and equipment could be conveyed to the other side of the river. As good luck would have it, some one suggested the possibility, that the body of a small wagon belonging to one of the officers, might be so altered and equipped as to serve the purpose of a raft. Accordingly, I proceeded to the place of the raft, and on board the raft, and found to ride upon the water as though it had been its natural element, and by attaching ropes to each end of the boat, it could be drawn from shore to shore with great facility. While these preparations were going on, our entreprenur friend Capt. G---, who accompanied the expedition as guide, was employed in constructing another vehicle which, to me, was equally novel. This second non-descript was manufactured from the hide of an ox, which that morning had been butchered. Within two hours from the time the ox was quietly grazing upon the luxurious pastures of the prairie, his skin was upon the waters of the Big Nemahow, and conveying from shore to shore a burthen of six hundred pounds. In one day the command crossed in these boats with all its baggage without the slightest loss or accident, after which, the horses and mules were made to swim the stream.

The Jardian traders, Messrs. O'Fallon and Winter, who accompanied the expedition, were not equally fortunate in crossing the Nemahow. After crossing their goods in skin boats, and while they were engaged in swimming their homes, one of their men was drowned. After attempting to save him, he turned his back; and in endeavoring to regain his seat, the horse struck him with one of his feet upon the back of his head with such violence as is supposed to have deprived him of sense. He instantly sank, and owing to the swiftness of the current was seen no more.

A march of twenty-five miles brought us to the Little
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MASSACRE ON BOARD A WHALE SHIP AT THE FEEJEE ISLANDS.—The New Bedford Mercury furnishes the following particulars of a massacre which took place on board the whale ship Awashonks, of Falmouth, at the Feejee Islands, by which Prince Coffin, of Nantucket, master, Alexander Coffin, and Mr. Swain, mates, and three seamen, whose names are not given, lost their lives. The margin is not cut.

The Awashonks while in the vicinity of the Feejee Islands ran near the shore, when a large number of natives came on board in the most friendly manner, bringing bread-fruit, yams, &c. which they presented to the captain and officers. They showed immediately on coming on deck a great curiosity to inspect everything they saw, particularly the harpoons, lances, and spades in the boats; and without the least suspicions of their intention, capt. Coffin, took these instruments out of one of the quarter boats and showed the chief who came on board, the manner which they were used in killing whales, and while he was employed in doing this, he had occasion to step forward a moment, and the instant his face was turned, a savage who had the boat-spade in his hand, aimed a blow at the unsuspecting captain which severed his head from his body. A general rush was now made by the savages when the crew, some of whom fled below, others aloft, and a part prepared themselves to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The mate after a desperate struggle wrested the spade from the native who had killed the captain and laid him dead on the deck; when (he the mate) went below for a moment, but returned on the deck and fought until overpowered by numbers and killed. The 2d mate jumped overboard and was killed while in the water.

The savages had now entire possession of the ship, and the chief took the helm and steered for the shore, where he undoubtedly would have grounded in a short time, had it not been for the presence of mind of a young lad by the name of Wood, belonging to Nantucket, who was wounded and had fled to the cabin at the commencement of the massacre. He judged by the known character of the South Sea Islanders, that if he could succeed in destroying their chief, (who was at the helm) his followers would flee. The plan was no sooner formed than executed, by discharging the pistol through the sky-light, which instantly killed the chief; at the sight of which, the ship was instantly deserted by the savages. Those of the crew who had hid themselves, now made a desperate effort, and sailed for Sandwich Islands, where the ship arrived in safety under the charge of the 3d mate as stated above—Three of the crew were killed on the deck, nobly defending themselves.

It is to be hoped (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) that commanding officer of the town, and war Vincennes, who was at the last accounts on his way to the Feejee and the adjacent islands, may have heard of the massacre of Capt. Coffin, of the ship Awashonks, and a portion of his crew, previous to leaving the South Pacific ocean, that he may avenge the deaths of those valuable officers and men.

KEY WEST, April 16.

On Monday, the 11th inst. the Cutter Jefferson, Capt. Jackson, arrived at this port, from St. John’s River, having on board Major General Macomb, and his Aid de Camp, Capt. Cooper; and Wednesday the 18th, she sailed again for Tampa Bay.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Jefferson, from St. John’s brought no very important intelligence of the movements of the army. It appears to be the opinion of Gen. Macomb and other officers, that the propositions made by the Indians to Gen. Gaines for a cessation of hostilities were that the comest of the corn which was by the Indians, be sold to the Government for the supply of the army. It is said the Indians have expressed their belief that in the several engagements with that officer, they were the conquerors. Gen. Scott is moving down upon them in three bodies and we understand it is his intention, should the war not be over before the rains commence and the mosquito season sets in, to take possession of that depôt that the corn being nutriment to savages, and effectually confine them to the vergelades and morasses of the interior until the season for operation again comes.

The Army Medical Board which assembled at Baltimore on the 21st March, in pursuance of orders from the War Department, examined and approved the following named persons, applicants for admission into the Medical Staff of the Army:

Dr. BERNARD M. BYRNE, of Maryland.
" AUGUSTUS C. TURTELTO, of N. York.
" THOMAS R. JOHNSON, of Maryland.
" FRANCIS L. SEWALL, of Alabama.
" E. H. ABADIE, of Pennsylvania.
" RHEITT J. MOTTE, of South Carolina.

They will be nominated for appointment in the order in which they passed the examination, as above.

From the Albany Evening Journal of April 20.

FUNERAL HONORS TO THE REMAINS OF THE LATE GENERAL WILLIAM NORTH.

In pursuance of arrangements made by Committees appointed by the legislature, the common council, the Military association, Burgesses corps, and the Union Guard, whose province was placed under the charge of the Army, by the Union Guards, at half past 12, at 1 o’clock the procession was formed under the direction of Col. W. J. Worth, as Marshal, assisted by Capt. Ringgold, both of the U. S. army, in the following order:

Union Guards.
Albany Burgess Corps.
Hearse, flanked by the Military Association.
Eight Pall Bearers in Barouches.
Governor of the State.
Chancellor, Supreme and Circuit Judges.
Members of the Cincinnati.
State Officers.
Senate, preceded by its Officers.
Assembly, preceded by its Officers.
Corporation preceded by its Officers.
Citizens and Strangers.

At half past one the procession moved through the principal streets to the westerly bounds of the city, where the remains were received by trial officers who were to convey them to the family vault in Dunsburgh.

Minute guns were fired by Capt. Strain, and the bells tolled during the movement of the procession.

From the Washington Mirror.

We wish to express a pleasure in perusing a late number of the Cincinnati Advertiser, the following just account of the merits of Mr. REILLY’S Vapor Bath, from the pen of Mr. Dawson, the veteran editor of that paper. Mr. Reilly has made Washington his residence for nearly four years, during which time his deportment has been such as to gain the entire confidence of this sick, and, as he has been placed under the advice of physicians, and the esteem of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As to his baths,
there appears to be but one opinion respecting them among the army and navy, the medical gentlemen of this place, and the numerous persons, members of Congress as well as citizens, who have used them. Although differing from the editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser in some matters, we most cordially hope, with him, that the benefits of this important application will shortly be extended to our bold defenders by land and sea.

VAPOR BATH.

We are much pleased to observe by the Report of the proceedings of the Senate of the United States, that our fellow citizen, Boyd Reilly, is likely to be last rewarded: for his perseverance and assiduity in inventing and improving his Vapor Bath, from the use of which we have received important advantages, and among others, we can say that we have experienced great relief from a severe rheumatic affection in both our arms, which a few applications entirely removed.

Mr. Reilly has spent a long time in improving his apparatus, so as to make it available in the sick chamber, without removing the patient from the bed-side, and without the smallest inconvenience from the vapor. In this he has succeeded most completely.

The bill granting him compensation for his services to the army and navy, and for the right to use the bath in both, passed the Senate unanimously, and we hope he will be equally successful in the House of Representatives on Friday, 22d ult: That the Committee on Naval affairs, to which was referred the resolution of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore in favor of the establishment of a naval yard at that city, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of making such an establishment, have had the subject under consideration, and report;

That there are already two naval yards established within the coves of the Chesapeake, viz: those of Washington and Norfolk, which are abundantly sufficient for all the purposes of the Navy in this quarter, and the Baltimore yard is:

Resolved, that it is inexpedient to establish a Naval Yard at Baltimore.

MILITARY.—The following appointments in the Brigade of City Guards, have been made by the executive of Maryland:

Samuel Smith, Brig. General and Commander.
Colonel William Steuart, 1st Regiment.
Colonel Columbus O'Donnell, 2d Regiment.
Lieut. Colonel E. P. Starr, 1st Regiment.
Lieut. Colonel Samuel Manning, 2d Regiment.
Major John Esterly, 3d Regiment.
Major William Pinkney, 2d Regiment.
Capt. C. C. Jamison, 7th Company, 2d Regiment.
Capt. Charles R. Barney, 9th Company, 2d Regiment.

The following is the reply of Captain Chase:

PENSACOLA, March 19, 1856.

SIR: The undersigned have been deputed by the citizens of Pensacola and its vicinity, to tender you their cordial congratulations upon the safe arrival of yourself and family from your recent visit to the north.

Your great talents in the arts and sciences extend far into the whole southwestern section of our country, by projecting works of Internal Improvement and procuring the means for the prosecution and completion of those works, have been witnessed by its citizens with the liveliest feelings of gratitude. To your intelligence, perseverance, activity, enterprise and weight of character, are we indebted for our present and prospective prosperity.

During your residence in Florida for six years and upwards, in the discharge of your important public duties, your intercourse with its inhabitants as an officer, and in private life as a citizen has ever been such, as to call forth your unqualified admiration.

The citizens of Pensacola and its vicinity, through the undersigned, beg leave to tender you, as a slight manifestation of their esteem and gratitude, a public dinner, at such time as will suit your convenience.

The Committee assure you, that individually, it affords them great pleasure in being the organ of this communication, and beg that you will accept their best wishes for your health and happiness.

We are, with great respect,

Your friends and fellow citizens,

ROBERT MITCHELL, Henry Heye, HENRY MICHELET,
FR. T. COMMMING, HANSON KELLY, JOHN CAMPBELL,
JOSEPH SERRA, JOSEPH GONZALEZ,
FRANCO MORENO, JUAN BRONSHAH,
W. A. BELL, PEDRO FRINTER,
HENRY ABERS.

To Captain W. H. CHASE,
U. S. Engineer, Pensacola.

The following is the reply of Captain Chase:

PENSACOLA, March 19, 1856.

To Robert Mitchell, Esq. and Committee of the citizens of Pensacola.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, which you did me the honor to present in person, inviting me, in the name of the citizens of Pensacola, to partake of a public dinner, at such time as will suit your convenience.

It is with feelings of honest pride that, on this occasion, I have received from the citizens of Pensacola, assurances that my residence, amongst them, during the last six years, has not been altogether unproductive of some good, although their partiality has greatly magnified it. I am, however, only too apt to take a deep interest in the prosperity of Pensacola, and trust that the praise-worthy exertions which its citizens have made and are now making to add to its national advantages by the assistance of art, may be crowned with complete success. Looking to that period, then, as one of great rejoicing to all whose exertions shall have contributed towards it, I will venture to decline the
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

honor which the warm heartedness and liberality of my fellow-citizens have prompted them to offer me, by a public dinner, and to suggest that any festivities of the kind be postponed until the work is done, in order that the throngs might have the opportunity to express to the citizens of Pensacola, the assurances of my great respect and esteem, and for yourselves my best wishes for your individual happiness and welfare.

W. M. H.

CHASE.

A REVOLUTIONARY BELLIC.—On the 19th of April, 1776, a band of patriots, known as the Massachusetts Congress, and over whom the lamented Warren presided, had assembled at a church in Bellingham, a few miles from Boston, to deliberate upon the aims and condition of the colony. Among the number were the selectmen of the town, a minister of the parish, and the leading and most respectable citizens. In the midst of their deliberations, a King’s officer came dashing up to the porch, and suppose the meeting to be of a religious character, called out the Chairman of the Selectmen, and informed him that the Sheriff had ordered warrants to issue for the Selectmen, and thereupon, placing a letter in his hand containing the precept for that town, he again galloped away. The Selectmen returned to the conclave, and after some further deliberation it was determined to join the colonists and openly strike for liberty.

The next day news arrived of the disastrous conflict at Lexington, and the murder of American citizens by British soldiers. “To arms! to arms!” was the cry that ran through every hamlet and kindled the patriot fire in every breast. From this moment important events followed each other in rapid succession. The brave Warren, true patriot, more man than a child, in the old church, led his injured countrymen on to victory, but unfortunately found an early grave amid the slaughter of Bunker Hill. Years rolled on, liberty triumphed, and peace once more smiled upon the land. But where were they who had given their all for their country? The men who had perished on the 19th of April, 1775? Scarcely one remained to tell the story of that meeting, and among the absent, the Selectmen, like Warren, had laid down their lives for their country. Forty years afterwards the Selectmen of Bellingham were forgotten, or remembered only in the literary love of the times in which they lived.

The church had been appropriated by their hands, and doubly consecrated to political and religious freedom, to liberty and to God, was still standing. At this time, the population becoming dense, it was deemed necessary to enlarge the church to accommodate the growing congregation. The cost of the repairs was submitted to a person then attached to the church, but at present a resident of this town. The enlargement of the building rendered it necessary to remove the pulpit to another part of the house, and on raising the pedestal from a base it had occupied for about sixty years, what was the surprise of those present to find between it and the flooring - revolutionary papers, and, among them, a letter superscribed “to the Selectmen of the town of Bellingham,” with the seal unbroken, and over the superscription the significant note of authority—on his majesty’s service. On opening the letter they found the plan of the usual design of authorising the Selectmen “to hold an election of Representatives to his Majesty’s Great General Court, to convene at Boston, on Wednesday the 8th day of May, 1776.” It was dated at Boston, the 19th of April, and was signed by Stephen Greenleaf, Sheriff of Suffolk county, desiring the Selectmen to be filled up with the names of the Representatives elect, signed by the Selectmen and Constable, and returned to the Sheriff two days previous to the meeting of the General Court. Here had it reposed in silence for forty years, and might have still slumbered on had it not been discovered by an old man who found a box upon a forgotten floor. The ancient document is now before us, just as it was issued sixty-one years ago: and when we look upon its antiquated letters, its capitalizations, and the great reverence it manifests for his Royal Majesty, we cannot but select—Where now is your Royal Majesty, with all his cruelty and oppression to the suffering colonists? Where is his vengeful hand to strike down the rebels? They have all gone down to the grave, and are alike forgotten. And where are the Selectmen of Bellingham? They too are gone, and so are most of those who fought for freedom; and while their descendants are divided and quarrelling among themselves, the sons of liberty are unmourned and unnoticed. They were the temple of freedom, and if unchecked, will soon succumb in prostrating it with the earth.

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES.

A London correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of March 7, gives the following account of a debate in the House of Commons respecting an increase of the naval force, asked for by Ministers.

The navy estimates were brought forward on the 4th, which led to some discussion relative to the proposed increase of the marine force, as alluded to in the King’s speech. The total excess of the estimates over those of the last year is £246,000, which has arisen from the necessity of augmenting the number of seamen and marines to the ordinary or yard craft. The increase in the vote of the present session is £254,000, and the number of new hands 6500 men and 1000 boys, making the whole number of seamen 20,000, and marines, and 2000 boys. England has only ten line-of-battle ships afloat, whilst Russia has 18 in the Baltic and had 23 more at the review at Cronstadt, independent of the frigates, small craft, and armed steamers. Mr. Hume objected to the proposed increase, though he admitted that the present naval estimates were the best and most complete it had ever been his fortune to see. He contended that the American commerce was quite as extensive as the British; it visited every part of the world where the British flag had access; and yet the force which the Americans considered ample for the protection of their commerce, was one tenth of that required by this country.” Sir James Graham, a former First Lord of the Admiralty, read that portion of the President’s message which suggests the employment of boys in the navy, “as a means of strengthening this national arm,” and congratulated himself on finding so powerful a weapon in the hands of his party.

One passage from Sir Robert Peel’s speech is worthy of profound attention, for it proves that the right honorable baronet has an idea that we are sleeping on a volcano; ‘he was bound to give credit to government and not call for the precise basis on which this vote was made.’ Mr. Peel pointed out that the building up of the navy was the only way to make the United States a reason for maintaining our navy in a state of great efficiency. Though there was no immediate apprehension of danger, yet considering the peculiar position of these countries, and the importance of maintaining our own naval pre-eminence, he did think that if these countries took steps to augment their naval force, it was but exercising a provident circumspection on our part that this country should not remain idle, or be necessary to resort to sudden and comparatively insalutary expedients for supplying the deficiency.

“Notwithstanding Sir Robert tried to evade the real point and, as usual, to substitute an argument for the augmentation of the navy on the quarrel between the United States and France, yet I am glad that Lord John Russell placed it on its right footing. ‘He did not mean,’ said the noble leader of the Commons, ‘to say that the disposition of Russia was other than peaceful; but still, the diminution of our means of defense is a cause for alarm.’”
Circles, is stated to be a very strong and indignant one. The occupation of the Republic by the troops of Austria, Prussia and Russia must be considered as a direct infrack of the treaty of Vienna, but what is to be thought about the transportation of all proclaimed persons to the United States, I shall leave to you and your government to determine. After a vote of 110,302 pounds had been agreed to for salaries of officers connected with the Admiralty, the Committee rose, thus agreeing, unanimously, to the proposed increase. I have been requested to insert in the above, because at the present moment, and under all circumstances, it cannot fail in proving interesting to your readers.

WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1836.

To Correspondents.—The Address of the Temperance Society of Fort Snelling, and the communication signed ‘Justice,’ in relation to Politics and Officers, are received, and will appear next week.

A new Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Navigation; in which the auxiliary branches of Mathematics are examined, Logarithms, plain and spherical Trigonometry, the motions of the Heavenly Bodies, Tides, variation of the Compass, etc., are treated of. Also the theory and most simple methods of finding Time, Latitude, and Longitude, by Chronometers, Lunar observations, single and double altitudes, are taught. Together with a new and easy plan for finding dist. lat. dep., course, and distance. By M. F. Maury, Passed Midshipman, U. S. Navy.

Naval Administration, Key and Biddle, Minor street, 1836.

We have a mortal antipathy, such as some men have to cats, to all long titles, because, nine times out of ten, Mike Macbeth’s ‘Weird Sisters,’ they hold out hopes and promises, that are never consummated, in the sense understood. Mr. Maury’s book, we are happy to say, furnishes an honorable exception to our general experience in these matters; and, though his title page might almost pass for a catalogue raisonné of the exact sciences, it is in reality nothing more than a true bill of the fare, which the reader, who sits down to the perusal of the work, will find faithfully spread before him, in its proper form and order. We can remember the time, not very distant, when a book, issuing from the gun deck of one of our men-of-war, would have been regarded as a prodigy—a thing entirely “out of the course of nature”; but thanks to the “march of mind,” in this age of steam, our ships now seldom return from their periodical cruises, without bringing with them some evidence, that our naval glory is not limited to mere deeds of heroism. The country owes as much to the younger officers of the navy, for their valuable services in the cause of literature, as it does to their gallant elders for the laurels they have gathered in many an ocean fight.

The system of examination to which midshipmen are subjected, conducted as it ought to be, and no doubt is, with rigorous and impartial severity, and often in cases where the youthful candidate for promotion has just returned from long service at sea, probably without a “schoolmaster,” and still more probably without books of instruction, or what amounts to the same thing, with books that required the explanation of a teacher before they could be understood, must necessarily render such a work as this of Mr. Maury’s peculiarly acceptable to the service. It is true, as he modestly avows, that his book contains neither new theories nor new principles; but it is the more valuable, perhaps, on that very account, since it brings together, in convenient form and compass, all the elementary information necessary to the student, to enable him to comprehend established theories and principles; which necessary information he would otherwise have been compelled to seek in various works, not always easy of access, and still seldom sufficiently perspicuous to reward the labor of research. He, who can make the results of his own experience serve the purpose of facilitating the progress of those who follow him in the same path of life, may perhaps be considered as much a benefactor, as the inventor of new theories, or the discoverer of new systems: it will, at least, be granted, that his labors are more immediately useful, and to a much wider extent.

The work has been executed with great neatness, and much care seems to have been bestowed to render it accurate, not only by the author, but by the printer, upon whose fidelity, after all, much of the value of every such work must necessarily depend. It gives us great pleasure to be able to subjunct the following testimonials of the estimation in which the work is held by those having “authority” to bestow substantial fame.

Naval Department,
April 9, 1836.

Com. John Rodgers,
President of the Board of Navy Comrs.

Sir:—I have to request that you will add the “New Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Navigation,” by M. F. Maury, Passed Midshipman, to the list of books furnished vessels of the Navy going to sea.

I am respectfully yours,
M. Dickerson.


Sir:—I have had much pleasure in the perusal of your “New Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Navigation,” the plan and arrangement of which are original: it contains little or nothing superfluous, and every part of it appears to be as clear and intelligible as the nature of the subject will admit. Such a work has long been wanted in our Naval Service, and, I am happy to think, is about to find its way to this Station, and I recommend it to be used by all the Professors of Mathematics and Nautical science in the Navy of the United States.

I am, dear Sir, your respectfully,
Edward C. Ward,
Prof. Math. U. S. N.
Passed Mid. Matthew F. Maury,
U. S. Navy.

U. S. Navy Yard,
Gosport, 7th March, 1836.

I have examined a Treatise on Navigation, written by M. F. Maury, of the U. S. Navy, and have no hesitation in recommending it to students of that science. The explanations are clear, the views are illustrated by many examples, and the new arrangement of some of the tables exemplify the calculations of the Navigator.

Mr. Maury is deserving of great credit for that work, and I wish him every success.

P. J. Rodriguez,
Prof. Math. U. S. N.

A Summer on the Prairie.—We are indebted to an officer, who accompanied the detachment of the U. S. Dragons under Col. Dodge last summer, for a journal of the expedition; the first number will be found in this paper, and the series will be continued from week to week until completed.
CRUISE OF THE VINCENNES.—We are happy to learn by a letter from Captain Aulick to the Secretary of the Navy, a copy of which we have obtained, that this ship arrived at Lintin on the 2d January.

The letter is dated on the 6th Jan. and the following are extracts from it.

"In the course of my passage across the Pacific, I visited the Washington or Northern Marquessas, the Friendly islands, and the Navigator islands; Wallis's island, Rotumah, Guam, Lord North's, and the Pellew islands. From the last named I brought off, after considerable difficulty with the Chieftains, the only remaining man (two) of the crew of the Mentor, left there as hostages by Capt. Barnard in 1832. Of the six of his crew, which he left on North's island, four died, and two made their escape in a passing vessel some months ago.

"I have taken, off the different islands I have touched at, in all twenty American seamen, who had been left on shore, in a destitute condition, by different whalers and traders; the greater part of whom I have put on board, by their own consent, of various American vessels that were in want of hands.

"We have all enjoyed remarkably good health, and there are this day but five on the surgeon's report, and those with but trifling complaints. I had but a few days since anticipated the gratification of being able to report this interesting cruise had been thus far accomplished without the occurrence of a single casualty or accident of any description whatever; but unfortunately on the very day we entered the China Sea, William Williams (O. Sea.) fell from aloft overboard, and although the life-buoy was dropped near him, and every effort promptly made to save him, he was so much injured by the fall that he almost immediately sank and was lost.

"I shall leave here for the West coast of Sumatra, by way of the Straits of Malacca, as soon as I have put my sails and rigging in order, and taken in the necessary supplies of provisions and water, which will probably be about the 25th inst., and I hope to arrive in the United States in all June.

The Norfolk Beacon of Friday says:—"We learn that the U.S. frigate Columbia, recently launched at Washington, will leave that place in a few days for the Navy Yard, Gosport, where she will be fitted out. Her destination is said to be the coast of Brazil, where she will hoist the broad pennant of Commodore Ballard." Upon enquiry, we cannot find that any orders have yet been given as to the removal of the Columbia to Norfolk; but there is no doubt that she will be sent down there shortly.

The impression out of doors, among Naval gentlemen, is, that her destination is the Pacific.

FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.

Public anxiety has been relieved by advices from Gen. Scott, who reached Tampa Bay, with the forces under his command, on the 5th ult.

Although no general battle was fought, many combats and sharp skirmishes took place. The horses were much reduced, and many broke down on the march. The measles and mumps had considerably reduced the effective force. Further operations will depend upon events not yet developed. During the march of the several columns, 13 men were killed and 28 wounded. The number of Indians killed is supposed to be 24.

Three hundred and ninety-nine friendly Indians (one-third warriors) were reported to be on board the transports, for their destination in the west.

We have not room for further particulars this week.

We make room for a portion of the Report of the Secretary of War on the national defence, from the importance of the subject, in preference to other public documents of older date. This report will be concluded in our next, or in the number succeeding.

In another column will be found a list of the unfortunate men, forming the detachment under the command of Major Dade, killed by the Seminoles on the 28th December last. There are two or three others, whose names could not be ascertained with certainty.

Also a list of those killed on the 21st December, in the action on the Withlacoochee, between Gen. Clinch and the Seminoles.

PILOTAGE OF VESSELS OF WAR.

An act, entitled "an act to amend the several acts, concerning pilots," was passed by the Legislature of Virginia on the 23d March last, one of the sections of which is as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That the rates of Pilotage for vessels of war shall be as follows:—to wit: from Sea to Hampton Roads, two dollars and seventy-five cents per foot; from Hampton Roads to Sea, two dollars and seventy-five cents per foot; from Hampton Roads to Norfolk or Portsmouth, one dollar and twenty-five cents per foot; and from Norfolk or Portsmouth to Hampton Roads, one dollar and twenty-five cents per foot; and for every day a pilot shall be detained on board a vessel of war, three dollars.

This act went into operation on the 1st May, 1836.

ERRATUM.—In the sketch of the late Major General Brown, in our last, the first sentence of the paragraph commencing at the foot of page 264, should read thus:—"There is a moral grandeur in the efforts of unaided intellect forcing its way by its own intrinsic powers over the conventional barriers of custom and prejudice to the commanding eminence of society."

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

April 25—Major M. M. Payne, 4th Arty. at Fuller's.

26—Surgeon Z. Pitcher, do.

Dr. J. P. Russell, do.

28—Lt. Col. S. Burbank, 7th Infy. do.

Major T. C. Legate, 2d Arty. do.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

ARMY.

Washington, May 1, 1836.

Dr. Wm. Beamont
Lieut. N. J. Eaton
Lieut. A. A. Humphreys
Lieut. J. E. Henderson
Capt. D. Hunter
Major E. Kirby
Lieut. D. S. Miles
Lieut. G. G. Meade
Lieut. F. H. Smith
Major Gen. Scott

NEW CUTTER SERVICE.

Capt. H. D. Hunter

MARINE CORPS.


PASSAGERS.

NEW YORK, April—Per ship Virginian, for Liverpool, Lieut. R. S. Pinckney, of the Navy, and servant.

April—Per Bremen brig Anna, from Lisbon, Mr. G. F. Sinclair, lately attached to the frigate Constitution.
COMMUNICATIONS.

THE ARMY—OFFICERS' MESSES.

Major Editor.—I have observed in the Chronicle of the 23rd of March, an article on the subject of Army Officers' Messes, signed Pike; the first part of that article published in some former number, I have not seen; but that portion of the article which I have seen shows plainly that the object of the writer is to have a mess system established in the army, for the benefit of the officers, and to take from the Commandants of Posts, the extra allowance, now made to them in the shape of double rations, and to apply the same to the use of establishing Regimental or Post messes. I am myself in favor of such messes, provided they are formed by the mutual consent of the officers, and that they are so established, and properly managed, conducive to the personal comfort and convenience of the individuals composing them; and are often even creditable to the Post, or to the Corps in which they exist. But I am entirely opposed to the interference of the Government, or of the General Officers, in the control and management, in any shape, as proposed by Pike; or to any other control, other than by such rules as the officers themselves may establish for the government of their mess. But with a view to uniformity, the hour for eating, both for the officers and soldiers, should be established by the Government, as it is in the Army Regulations, and an observance of that rule should be strictly adhered to, by every member of the army in camp or garrison. Thus far I, for one, will placidly consent and agree to a rigid control by Governmental authority, on messes; for, if not necessarily bad, it is not well regulated messes which require but little time or trouble, to set an extra plate and chair to a visitor, and I am of the opinion that it is rarely the case, that a Post mess have to entertain strangers. Every officer of the army, on arriving at a military Post, has a right to the hospitality of the Post, with the means within his own control; and if the individual should decline the offer, on account of preferring to receive such hospitality or entertainment from some other officer of the Post, with whom he may enjoy a stranger-partaking equitable and friendly intercourse, I can see no reason why he should not be allowed to enjoy that preference. Citizens also, on arriving at a military Post, look first to the commanding officer for civilities, as such, when it is his duty as an officer and a gentleman, to extend it to them; this will remove the case, why they should be subjected to double rations or not; and the commanding officer, being thus expected to entertain, and being in honor as well as duty bound to support the credit of the Post, in that particular, I say—give him an extra allowance for such purpose, and if he should from parsimony, or other cause, neglect so important a matter, let him bear the shame and disgrace, consequent thereon.

Pike, by the way of showing the delinquency of commanding officers of Posts, on the foregoing subject, aludes to two commanders, of whom he appears to have some knowledge, one of them (a Major, he says) has never been observed to extend to his officers, even once a day, a compliment such as is due to his officer; and the other, who dines twice a day; and all that I can see to be objectionable in the matter is, that the Major does not take his meals, at the hour prescribed by the Army Regulations, and consequently neglects his duty in that particular.

The other commander alluded to by Pike, it appears does not entertain strangers and visitors arriving at his Post, as becomes his station and duty; but takes them for their entertainment to a mess of officers of which he is a nominal member; but Pike has not told us that this commanding officer does not contribute to the support of that mess, with the agreement on the part of its members, to whom it is charged, to bring to their table. If he does not make such contribution, and does intrude his visitors upon a mess of officers, in the manner above mentioned, he must be considered by every honorable man, to be highly culpable,
and justly merits an appropriate punishment; but in place of publishing his conduct to the world, as Pike has done, through the medium of the public press, much to the prejudice of the character of the officers of the American army, his name should have been brought before the army alone, in the shape of charges of ungentlemanly and un-officer-like conduct, and an action would bear before a General Court Martial, in all such cases.

Again, it would appear from Pike’s story that the messes usually provided with the single officers of the Post to which they belong, and do not make any extra contribution to the mess, on account of entertaining strange visitors. In this matter I am again constrained to disagree with him in opinion, for I cannot think that there is a commanding officer in the army of the United States desirous of principle as to lay himself liable to any such charge.

In another place, Pike says that in some instances officers’ messes are reduced to the necessity of using clothless tables, and tin cups. In this particular I also differ with him in opinion, for I do not believe that there is a mess of officers, at any regular garrison in the army, reduced to any such necessity; or they must be poor indeed if they cannot supply themselves better than that, when a plain set of table furniture, for a mess of five or six officers, would not cost at any Post in the army, more than it would cost them to replace a set of cups, that are very generally used by officers in field service, and it is, there, the most appropriate cup that they can use.

I have neither time nor inclination to follow Pike through the whole range of his long and labored argument, on the subject in question, and therefore in conclusion I will say that in my judgment, Pike will be justified by almost every visitor arriving at a military Post, to be entertained by the commanding officer, as has been shown above—and as his expenses on that account must consequently be much greater than that of any other officer or association of officers at the Post; he should have an allowance made to him by the Government, adequate to the expenses incident on entertaining such persons as may, from time to time, call upon him in an official or public capacity. The necessity of such an allowance has been long recognized in our service, and I can see no just grounds for any material reduction of the amount at present allowed; and if any officer to whom such allowance is made, should be known to make an improper use thereof, or not use it as necessary, in the manner for which it was made, he should be held to account for his delinquency.

It has not been my intention, in the course of the foregoing remarks, to cast any ill-natured censure upon Pike, for I expect that he is honest in his intentions; but Heaven avert that he should be considered portraying the feelings and conduct of the officers of the army generally on the subject of entertainments; for if I thought so, I assure you should not soon again look a visitor in the face, to whom it might be my duty or inclination to extend civilities.

It will be borne in mind that the writer of the foregoing is an unmarried officer, and is a member of a mess at a Post, where the officers entertain many strangers, and are entertained by officers at any military Post in the United States.

JUSTICE.

EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.

Mr. EYTON.—I have read with attention the remarks of a “Post Captain,” together with the accompanying extract, signed by “A Father,” that appeared in your last number relative to the examination of midshipmen; and in submitting a few observations upon the same subject, I will for the present confine my remarks principally to the examination of a Post Captain. He has touched upon a subject, which, although it interests all others, interests the midshipmen most, and very naturally it should, for upon the result of their examination, depends in a great measure their future prospects in this world; for if, after six or more years of hard duty and anxious toil, they are finally rejected by a board of examiners, they are obliged to relinquish their adopted profession, unless they accept in it some situation below that which they formerly occupied, and this their professional friends are not in a condition to offer, yet the change of their ill adaptation to commence anew in business or any other profession, they too often despair of ever after meeting with success; their disappointment coupled with mortification, the severest pang of all to a sensitive mind, often leads to a state of despondency, which if not removed at this period results in a man of the highest notions of the real character of the applicant—which the former necessarily must, from an examination—I leave it for all who take an interest in this subject to decide, whether each of these examinations should be left in the hands of the Post Captain to the young officer, and promote the welfare of the service.

So far as my opinion is involved, I must say that, notwithstanding I can never forget the mortification which I felt upon first witnessing my number, still were it not to be determined, I would rather it should be done upon a hearing and by a board of experienced officers of my own profession, than that it should be left altogether to chance, or the influence that I might wield in obtaining an appointment early in the year, in preference to the thousand applicants who I understand remain registered for one or two years longer.

Again, the writer adds:—“great injustice may be done by putting one (officer) below another, whose chief merit is perhaps is derived entirely from inferior (superior), we presume he means) advantages afforded him for the acquirement of professional knowledge,” etc. True it may, but I would ask if the same rule does not apply to the unfortunate lad, who from his being preferred to other applicants, must necessarily rank them, whether upon examination he be found better qualified or not? Rather is not the same injustice done in withholding from one a title which he merits, because he was an unfortunate applicant, and would not be a great check to the ambition of a young officer to know beforehand, that however well he may pass, it does not advance him one inch nearer promotion, and if he be the last appointed in the same year, that he is continually to remain at the bottom of his date?

In conclusion, I agree with the writer that there is no much harmony of opinion among the officers of our profession upon professional superiority; and from many individual cases, can affirm upon my own knowledge, that there is much force in the common expression, that “an examination is not an examination,” yet there are exceptions to the general rule, that do not conflict with the principle which I wish to maintain—that upon the grand fundamental principles of the profession on which the young officers are particularly examined, there can be but little diversity of opinion. Therefore I am glad to see the examination that a competent and experienced board of examiners, where sufficient attention is paid to these principles, and the naval character of the candidate, each being considered in relation to that of others examined, there need be but little difficulty in estab-lishing a very correct criterion of worth. As to the ad-mission of the plan, more probably in reallie circumstances, it is useless always to expect justice. The thousand little ills that are ever watchful over the fate of man, often warp the best intentions and mar the brightest anticipations. We must admit our incapability of deciding for ourselves, as well as our reluctance to submit our fate to the chances of a lottery, while a
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

FALCONER.

April 16, 1836.

FORWARD OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. Editor: From the conclusion of my remarks on forward officers, I was led to believe that those whom it concerned ("the worthless and depraved") would not, in open display of public scorn, have made an attempt to prove what wrong, in right, or dissipation commenda-

ble to them; afterwards, finding none to assail and destitute of feeling, to take any of the reasons to himself, makes a virtue of necessity, throws aside the martinet, fistic the quill, and censures me for exposing the faults of a class of men to the public, one of which he is kind enough to supply me with.

There is no bad impression pre-existing against forward officers. It is almost superfluous for me to state that all persons in the Navy are treated as they deserve, and the rules will not admit of any dereliction from duty, or course of conduct that does not strictly accord with propriety and uniformity. I do not know that captains are in the habit of treating forward officers otherwise than as they deserve; to the contrary I have ever seen them treated according to their merit and behavior. If not Grampus seen, or known, one forward officer on board of a ship in the Navy, that I have never known to deprive others of? and would not similar indulgences have been extended to all, had all been alike worthy? Many of the boatswains and gunners prefer sea service, and apply for orders accordingly. The Secretary never orders a forward officer to sea before the expiration of his three months' leave of absence, unless at his own request.

There are no "fixtures" in our Navy yards;" the forward officers attached to them deserve the preference, as much from a professional experience as their gentlemanly deportment; and were they to be removed, I would not object, but there are others, on the reverse, as present, equally competent to fill their places, and the only advantage that they have is the society of their friends. The pay of the gunner of a schooner or sloop of war is the same as that of the oldest gunner in the service, now at Norfolk, (exclusive of house rent) and on board of a frigate or ship of the line it is much greater.

It is absolutely necessary to give acting appointments, and if a favorable report is made of a man's conduct at the end of twelve months, he will in nine cases out of ten receive a warrant. The deficiency in the number of boatswains and gunners is not due to the want of persons to confer them on; and not from any illiberality of the Secretary.

When an officer is serving under an acting appointment, he is upon trial, and if he sets decency and decorum at defiance by violating every rule of social order, he has no cause to complain, if he meets with the punishment he deserves.

Appointments are not procured by any seaman who chooses to apply; there is no Cabinet or Congressional influence in the selection of these men; none but the most experienced and meritorious of the petty officers are recommended, but when promoted, they do not always answer the expectations formed of them. These acting appointments are easily taken away, and it is better to have it so, than to be so compelled to call a court martial to punish every incorrigible officer.

Court martial is an expense to the government, and injury and disgrace to the service; the jack is out place at the mizen.

I have not said, (nor has any one else that I am aware of) that all boatswains' mates and quarter gunners would make good boatswains or gunners; but it is from among these rates that the necessary officers must be found. I regret as much as "Grampus" that there is not a greater number of this class of officers, and have given, what I presume are the reasons for there being so few.

I am not ignorant of any thing connected with the Navy; for the last ten years I have only been master of my time, five weeks. This will not receive a pretty good apprenticeship, and if Grampus has told the hauzer of his "Social Friendship," from 1d a day service, and my durn from this, that uncle may be pretty well stretched.

I gave a "cost" to no individual, but openly disavowed any personality in my remarks; but Grampus knows the proverb: "if the garment fits him he may wear it," and it is no fault of mine if it pinches. At all events, I presume Grampus will not speak again on this subject; if he do, I think it will be blood. A word at parting; his appeal to the naval officers was very in-

judicious, as they are a jury that will be sure to decide against him, in favor of BARNEY.

PROCEDINGS OF CONGRESS,
IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1836.

The bill from the House making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1836, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 21, 1836.

Mr. Mercers submitted the following resolution; which, by consent, was considered and adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House a statement of the various surveys made pursuant to the act of April 30, 1830, specifying therein, as nearly as practicable, their respective cost; the date of the commencement, and, where already completed, of the report of each survey; and distinguishing such as have had their entire expense defrayed out of the general fund, appropriated by that act, and the several appropriations subsequently made for the same object, from those surveys which have been made at the joint cost of this Government, and various States, Corporations, or associations of individuals.

On motion of Mr. Riple.

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, by commissioners (subject to the approbation,) to select sites and prepare reports and estimates of highways, to be built upon the western rivers and lakes, for disabled sick seamen and boatmen on said waters.

Mr. Haws asked the unanimous consent of the House to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bill presented on the 7th day of January last, authorizing the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the reorganization of the Military Academy at West Point, be made the special order of Tuesday next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock.

Objection being made, Mr. Haws moved to suspend the rules for the purpose indicated; which was decided in the negative—yeas 106 nays 67; two-thirds being necessary.

Pursuant to order, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Mehlberg in the chair, on the state of the Treasury, the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers.

Mr. McKav moved to amend the bill by restricting the power proposed to be conferred on the President to the same limitations provided by the act of 1793—namely, that volunteers should be received only on the eve of invasion, insurrection, &c. In a time of profound peace, Mr. McKav thought this limitation necessary and proper.

Mr. R. M. Jounk, in the Clerk's table a letter from the Secretary of War in favor of the provisions of the bill, which was read. The passage of the bill, Mr. J. believed, would be a saving of expense, and would at
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Mr. Sevier was opposed to any restriction, and gave a brief description of the present position of the western and Mexican frontiers, as proving the necessity of the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, stated, that he considered it a duty to apprise the committee of the restless and even hostile disposition of the Indians on the northwestern frontiers. He knew the matter was a difficult one; he knew that a change of the Indian laws had been in contemplation for a great many years. He thought the matter would reflect for a moment on the condition of the western frontier, it struck him that they would retain the maximum of numbers in the bill.

Mr. Canfield, of Kentucky, said; Mr. Speaker, I entirely concur with the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambrong,) in the necessity of strengthening our military force on the western frontier—for himself, he should vote for an increase of our force in that quarter, as well as account of the danger which we had a right to apprehend of a rupture with the Indians, as from the events which are occurring in the province of Texas. Sir, said Mr. C., if our information does not deceive us, a most blood-stained war is waging on our borders, between the Texans and Mexicans—a war which, for its cruelty on the part of the Mexicans, is without an example in the history of savage nations—a war in which the Texians are almost broke in the rules of civilized warfare—shall we not prepare to see at least, that the bloody flag shall halt at our border?

Mr. C. said he did not desire to embarrass the administra-
tion, in the present condition of the country and Mexico, by any hasty movement of his—nor would be on the present occasion, inquire how far it might be the duty of this Government to compel the Mexicans, under the provisions of their own government, to withdraw their troops.

He wished to say to the administration, that in such an ef-
fort, they should have their cordial support.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, did not understand that this bill, in any way proposed to enlarge the size of the military forces of the United States, but merely authorized him to relieve the States, by accepting, in lieu of the force to be furnished by them, the services of volunteers.

Mr. W. of Virginia was opposed to an increase of the army; nevertheless, he felt constrained by the highest considerations of duty, to support a measure for the protection of our frontier. He believed that there were causes now at work, which would make it necessary to prepare for an Indian war on our western frontier, of an extent and ferocity which had not been witnessed.

As to the invasion spoken of, he thought no sensible man would entertain such an idea for a moment; and as to that fellow, Santa Anna, if the House and the Government were of the same opinion Mr. T. was, they would cut off all diplomatic intercourse with such a wretch.

Mr. Canfield, of Kentucky, said, he did not say there was any fear of an invasion by a Mexican army; what he said was that the Mexicans might reach our frontier, and that circumstance might be the cause of stirring up the Indians to hostility against the United States.

Mr. Thompson would give the bill his warm support, if it was amended so as not to call the troops into service unless in case of an actual Indian war, or good reason to ap-
proach.

He considered five thousand men sufficient, and six months long enough period of time.

Mr. Harrison said it was the part of wisdom to prepare for a difficulty with those western Indians while they could be prevented from getting away to arms.

He considered it best to have a good and sufficient force to put down the war at once if one should break out, and therefore hoped the bill would pass.

The House again went into Committee, Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair. The final bill was again taken up.

The amendment of Mr. McKay was agreed to as modified.

The question recurring upon the amendment of Mr. Ash-
by, which proposed to raise an additional regiment of dragoons.

Mr. Ashby said infantry were of little use to put into the woods against Indians, but they were serviceable, and were necessary to occupy the posts; and in case of a war
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

as fall back and protect the frontier. The war in Florida showed the truth of this assertion. Mounted men were the only kind of troops to put into the field against the Indians, but it must not be supposed that one little regiment, however brave and skillful they might be, could protect the frontier extending from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. GRANGER rose to give his assent to the general purposes of the bill, but particularly to the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina. One word in relation to what had been said by his colleague, (Mr. Camblee,) it seemed that a war panic must be kept up somewhere, and he supposed an army would next be raised to protect us from the invasion of Savannah in Augusta. 

Mr. CAMBLEE observed that he had said nothing about invasion by Savannah. What he had said was that the army raised for the purpose of the变更, it might stir the Indians to commit depredations. Mr. GRANGER regretted that his colleague should have connected Savannah's name even with our frontier Indians. He said, if his blood-stained flag should ever be brought so near our territory that its folds could be seen, the valley of the Mississippi and Ohio and the whole western country would be poured upon that frontier, and his colleagues as well as himself, would know, that the hordes of Kentucky and the Tennessee riflemen were in the field, the enemy had better look out. 

Mr. RIPLEY addressed the House at some length. He made the same point of the gentleman from Missouri would prevail. It was substantially the same as Mr. W. himself had proposed to another bill some eight or nine weeks ago, and which, if adopted then, would have saved the Government at least half a million of dollars.

Mr. MANN, of New York, expressed his surprise that this bill should be embarrassed by gentlemen coming from the district in which he lives, in it, with those positions which he conceived to be highly objectionable; such as the one pending, to incorporate a new force in the regular army of the United States: in other words, to increase the standing armies, in the minds of the people of Georgia and Alabama, and the effect of this amendment, if adopted, would go far to secure the peace and tranquillity of that quarter.

Mr. HAMREY replied to Mr. MANN, and supported the amendment to the bill. He said he had heard the voice of the temper of the Indians at present on the western and southwestern frontier, from whom apprehensions were justly entertained. He disavowed the fact, that the American Government has been long always well mounted, and that the prairies afforded ample forage for their sustenance, as also for the existence of our own horses. As Texas had been allotted by the laws of the nation to the American Government at this moment under his control, he went to the army with all the energy of a man to do the business with success, and the presence or absence of the Indians was a question of such magnitude that it would be of the greatest importance to the Government of the United States to have a force at its command.

Mr. GILLET moved to insert the following words in the amendment: "if the President shall hereafter deem such expedition necessary," to which Mr. ASHLEY accepted as a modification. 

Mr. GILLET would notice the additional force for the western frontier should be provided for.

Mr. ASHLEY then withdrew his acceptance of Mr. GRANT's modification, and accepted that of Mr. WITTERS of Florida, "or instated riflemen." Mr. MANN, of New York, said a few words in rejoinder to the gentleman who had replied to him. He was not opposed to the bill, but he could not bring himself to consent to the expediency of raising all at once so large a body of cavalry as ten thousand men. He was in favor of limitation, and of not to the utmost extent they could go, especially without any information having been furnished to prove its necessity.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. ASHLEY, WHITE, of Florida, MCKEON, EVERETT, THOMPSON, of S. C., HOAB, R. M. JOHNSON, ADAMS, BOND, and WILLIAMS. The amendment of Mr. ASHLEY was then adopted—yeas 96, nays 40.

Mr. HARDIN moved to amend the first section by adding the following: "In the same manner as the militia of the several States and Territories are now appointed and commissioned, and such must be mounted men, when in service, shall be considered." Agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS moved to insert a specific appropriation of $300,000 for the pay of the troops to be employed under the provisions of the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. McKEE contended there was no necessity for a special appropriation, because the number of men was provided for and their pay was regulated by the bill.

Mr. ADAMS could not subscribe to that doctrine. He thought they might as well throw out all the special clauses in the civil list bill and make a general enactment for so much as was required for that branch of the service, as leave this bill without specifying the precise sum to be expended in the object of it.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON was willing to accept the amendment.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS moved a proviso to the bill, that nothing therein contained should be construed to deprive the persons so called into the service of the United States of any privileges belonging to the militia, when called into the service of the Government, which was agreed to.

Mr. WITTERS moved to strike out the fourth section, providing for the payment of horses lost in the service: agreed to.

Mr. EVERETT moved to limit the term of service from twelve months to "six or" twelve months; agreed to.

The bill was then laid on the table, and the committee took up the bill to provide for the better protection of the western frontier.

Mr. SIEVER proposed an amendment to the bill, pending which the committee rose and reported the first bill and amendments; and the latter asked leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned.

List of Soldiers killed in the battles on the Withlacoochee in Florida, on the 25th and 31st December, 1833.

MAJOR SIEVER'S COMMAND.

(25th Dec. 1833.)

WHERE BORN.

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ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

WHERE BORN.

*Company C, 3d Regt. Art'y.*

**Serg't. John Hoed**
Philip Cooper
John Lovett
Thomas Savin
Corpl. Michael Ryan
Nicholas Clark
John Butler
Pilor William Carey
Drum. Charles T. Heek
Art. Priv. William Blackmill
Richard Bourke
Rufus Barton
Owen Boyen
Thomas Daulay
Robert Green
 Isaac C. Grant
Alphonse Gillett
John Edater
John Hurley
William Holmes
Coradus Hill
Alonzo Jewell
Thomas Kears
Robert Mulvahal
William Ne
William Robertson
Patrick Rafferty
John Riley
Casper Schonberger
William Taylor
Isaac Taylor
Joseph Wilson
Orville Washington

Company 3, 3d Regt. Art'y.

**Serg't. John Vahana**
Avery W. Fairley
Corpl. John Young
Philander Wells
Alexander Jones
Art. Priv. Henry Wagner
Priv. George Burtram
B. C. Carpenter
Patrick Cannaway
Samuel E. Dodge
Wm. Flamang
John C. Folk
George H. High
J. B. Hall
Samuel F. Jackson
Samuel L. Logan
William Minton
David Nelson
John Mulcahy
Wm. D. Randell
John Schaffer
Joseph Sprague
Henry Searra
Washington Tuck
Richard Vreeland
Samuel Wright
John Williams
Sylvester Welsh
Daniel Whiting
George York

GENERAL CLINCH'S COMMAND.

(31st December, 1835.)

Company D, 2d Artillery.

Company F, 2d Artillery.

Art. Priv. Wm. McGrow
Art. Priv. C. D. Weyerly
Art. Priv. John Conlin
Priv. Wm. Moody

Company G, 3d Artillery.

Company H, 3d Artillery.

Company I, 1st Artillery.

Company J, 1st Artillery.

Company K, 1st Artillery.

Company L, 1st Artillery.

* Died 8th January, 1836, of wounds.

ARMY.

First Lieut. I. P. Simonson, Dragoons, now in Florida, ordered to Washington for duty in the Indian Department. Second Lieut. H. Swartwout, 3d Infy., assigned to temporary duty at West Point.

REINSTATED.

Captain B. L. E. Bonner has been re-instated by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as Captain in the 7th regiment of Infantry, to take rank from 4th Oct. 1835, and ordered to proceed immediately to Fort Gibson and report for duty.

RESIGNATIONS.


NAVY.

*Officers of the Schooner Shark.*

Wm. Boerum, Lieutenan Command.


Recent orders and changes.

Asst. Surgeon R. M. Balzer, to the Hospital at Philadelphia.

Asst. Surgeon L. W. Minor, to theREADME at Baltimore.


Lieut. W. M. Armstrong to the command of the Resemblance Ship at Norfolk, vice Lieut. A. Fitzhugh, relieved.


Lieut. G. C. Nokes, on Coast Survey, to be attached to Sehr. Experiment.

Mid. W. Scandrett Smith for duty at the Resemblance, Norfolk, in place of P. L. C. H. Poor, promoted and relieved.

Ship Warren, Captain Taylor, sailed from Key West on the 10th ult. for Havana and Pensacola.


Ship Vincennes, Capt. Allrick, was at Lissington about the 10th Jan. from the islands in the Pacific.

MAILS.

For the Mediterranean will be made up, as usual, on the 10th and 25th of each month, by sea or land, for New York.

For the Pacific, on the 6th, to be forwarded as usual by packet from New York on the 10th, via Kingston, Jamaica. Letters may be also forwarded by the brig Uto, to sail from Baltimore, in about fifteen days for Valparaiso.

MARRIAGE.

At Charleston, Mass., on the 16th ult., N. A. PRENTISS, of the U.S. Navy, to Miss ABBY WELSH, daughter of SAMUEL PAYTON, Esq.

DEATHS.

At West Point, of scarlet fever, on the 18th ult., CATHERINE, aged 6 years and 7 months; on the 17th, JAMES, aged 4 months; and on the 24th ult., of Dr. W. W. WHITTON, U. S. Army.

At Fort Gibson, on the 25th March, WASHINGTON, eldest son of Lieut. W. S. WOOD, of the U.S. Army, in the third year of his age.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

In Baltimore, on the 19th ult., after a few days illness, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, in the 75th year of his age. He was in the army at the south, at the battle of Eutaw, commanded by Col. Josy Eagan Howard. He lived and died respected by all who knew him.

Near Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C., the 2d ult. Mr. JONATHAN STARKIE, aged 76 years.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR ON
NATIONAL DEFENCE.

(CONTINUED.)

To apply these remarks to the plan of fortifications partly completed and partly projected. Fort Monroe, on the beach of the James, is an inland fortress, and requires, by the estimates of the Engineer Department, two thousand seven hundred men to garri-
sion it in time of war. Its full armament consists of 412 pieces of different descriptions and calibers. I have been desirous of comparing its superficial extent with some of the better known European fortresses; but the available information could not be obtained within the short time that could be allowed for the inquiry. I understand from General Gratiot, however, that it is probably larger than almost any of the single works in Europe which do not enclose towns within their circuit. Drinkwater, in his history of the siege of Gibralter, states that 372 guns were mounted upon that fortress.

The object to be attained by Fort Monroe, in conjunction with Fort Calhoun, intended to mount 228 guns, is to prevent an enemy from entering Hampton Roads, a safe and convenient anchorage, because this bay is perfectly land-locked, and has sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels, and is, withal, so near the capes of the Chesapeake that it fur-
nishes the best station which an enemy could occupy for annoying our commerce, and for committing depreda-
tions upon the shores of that extensive estuary. In case of war, the Commandant would not command the entrance into the Chesapeake; nor is Hampton Roads the only safe anchorage for a hostile fleet. Their possession, therefore, does not exclude an enemy from these waters, though they will compel him to resort to less convenient positions from whence he may, if he wishes it, annoy our commerce.

The object to be attained by Fort Monroe is that of a land fortress, and it is that of the Chesapeake, and finding the entrance into Hampton Roads guarded by sufficient works, though much less extensive than those at Fort Monroe, would necessarily consider whether the possession of that road-
stead is so important as to justify the disbanding of a large portion of our military force to attack it by regular approaches; and this in the face of the strenuous efforts which would be made to relieve it by all the aids afforded by the most improved facilities of communication, and by the light and heavy steam batteries which, upon the approach of an enemy, would be disposed on the beach in which, during periods of calm or in certain winds, could approach the hostile ships, and drive them from their anchorage or compel them to surrender, and most of which, from their draught of water, could take refuge in the inlets that other armed vessels could not enter.

And even if the works were carried, they could not be maintained without the most enormous expense, nor in fact without ef-
forts which no government, three thousand miles of coast, and all this while Lynnhaven bay, York bay, the Rappahannock, Tangier Island, the mouth of the Potomac, and many other places, furnish secure anchorage, or land from which an enemy, hav-
ing the superiority, could not be excluded, and while, in fact, a great part of the Chesapeake may be consider-
ed as affording good anchorage ground for large ships.

Nor is it only equal to Hampton Roads, but most, or all of them furnished stations for occupation and obser-
vation, and it would be unnecessary to purchase the inferior advantages of Hampton Roads, by the sa-
crifice and hazard which would attend the effort. The occlusion of this roadstead does not secure Norfolk, im-
portant as it is, from its commerce and navy yard; it only prevents the access of the enemy to the interior line of defence, which may be considered as necessary to, and, if necessary, independent of the other. And a land force, deeming the destruction of the navy yard at Norfolk a sufficient object to justify such an expedition, would not set down before Fort Monroe, if its scale of defence were far inferior to what it now is, but would debark at Lynnhaven bay, where there is no impediment, and march in five or six hours through an open country to Norfolk.

New York is our most important harbor, and its defences should provide for every reasonable contingency. The Engineer report recommends three classes of works: an exterior one for the protection of the harbor; an interior one to shut up Raritan bay; and a third to prevent a hostile fleet from approaching the city through the Sound, nearer or on the vicinity of Throgs Point. The importance of the first class cannot be doubted. That of the second depends on the value of Raritan bay to an enemy as an anchorage, and on the utility of excluding him from a landing at Graves end looking to the task of Long Island, whereas a fort at New York, would, by land, and would find no works to prevent his approach. The two forts proposed to be erected at Throg's Neck and Wilkins's Point, eight miles further up the Sound, would compel him to debark beyond the reach of his guns, and would thus add one more distance, which, in this climate, and while the Harlem river would be interposed between him and the city, on the Long Island side there would be no difference but that occasioned by the distance.

It is obvious, then, that, in the consideration of this plan, involving an estimated expense of $3,450,000, and sufficient garrisons, in time of war, of nine thousand men, a close investigation should be made into all the circumstances likely to influence the operations of an enemy. Is the anchorage ground between the Narrows and Sandy Hook of sufficient extent to make it safe to land from the coast of New Jersey? Is the anchorage ground from the coast of Long Island, if a convenient one exists, so great as to require these preparations? The same ques-
tions may be asked respecting Wilkins's Point. The work at Throg's Point is in the process of construction; and as the pier is only about three fourths of a mile wide at this point, I think its construction would be suffi-
cient for this line of defence, till the proposed general ex-
amination can take place.

The situation of New York affords a fine theatre for the operation of floating batteries; and whether a suf-
cient number of them would secure it from the designs of an enemy before the full completion of the ex-
tensive system of permanent fortifications recommend-
ed, is a question deserving investigation. Such an in-
vestigation I recommend: and after all the necessary facts and considerations are presented, the Government should proceed to construct this commercial metropolis of the country in state of security.

The works at New port cover about twenty acres, and will mount 38 guns, and will need for their defence about two thousand four hundred men. I cannot, my-
self, foresee the existence of any city in the United States that would be a more secure point of land in the heart of New England, constructed, not merely to com-
mand the harbor of Newport, but to resist a siege which would, probably, require nearly twenty thousand men to carry it on. I am at a loss to conjecture what ade-

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ARMSY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

quate motive could induce a foreign Government to de-
tach a fleet and army upon this enterprise. The ex-
 pense would be enormous. The French army that in-
vaded Egypt was less than 40,000 men, and required
for its protection and transportation between 500 and 600
vessels. The army that conquered Algiers was about
equal in force, and required, it is said, about 400 trans-
ports, besides the ships of war. This scale of preparation
for such a movement as this is one of the main reasons
may enable us to form some conception of the arrange-
ments that would be necessary to send across the ocean to
this country, in the present-day of its power, an expedi-
 tion strong enough to form an establishment upon our
shores, and to equip it with supplies necessary to its
subsistence and operations.

It may be supposed, indeed, by the Board of Engi-
eers, that an army would find sufficient reason for the
occupation of Rhode Island in the consideration that it
would afford a secure lodgement whence expeditions
could be sent to every part of our coast. But it is to be
observed that no part of Narragansett Bay is necessary
for the safety of a hostile fleet, watching that part of our
coast. Gardiner’s Bay, in that vicinity, is a most safe
and convenient station, which was occupied by the Bri-
tish during almost the whole of the late war and it is
probable it cannot be detached from any of the plan for
fortifications that can be constructed. If it can, by float-
ing batteries, so may Narragansett Bay, and the enemy
thus be prevented from occupying the latter also, with-
out these extensive arrangements, requiring, after Fort
Adams shall have been completed at an expense of one
million dollars and two and a half million for the other
forts, and a sea-wall to be constructed and ele-
vember hundred and fifty seven thousand dollars to be ex-
pended.

I did not think that the most prudent forecast ought
to lead to the supposition that an army would
seize such a position would be sent to our country, or
that any circumstances could enable them to maintain it
in the face of the vigorous efforts that would be made
to recover it, and in the midst of a country abounding
in all the means to give effect to their exertions. But
perhaps the most striking objection to the conceptions
of this extensive plan is, that under no possible cir-
cumstance, can it effect the desired object. That ob-
ject, if I understand it, is not the mere exclusion of
an enemy from Rhode Island, but it is to prevent him from
taking possession of a safe and convenient position, with
which he can menace his means of naval superiority, to
any other part of the coast which would thus be exposed to his depredations.

The value of Gardner’s Bay as a place of naval ren-
dezvous, I have already described. Block Island, in its
neighborhood, might be occupied only for a lodge-
ment; and so could Nantucket Island and
Martha’s Vineyard, and these are only a few hours’ sail
from Narragansett Bay. Buzzard’s Bay is also a safe
and capacious harbor which cannot be defended, and
Martha’s Vineyard sound affords commodious places of
anchor. A fleet riding in these mouths would have
under its command all the islands in this group,
and could secure its communications with its land forces,
encamped upon them, which would thus be enabled
at any proper time, to throw itself upon other parts of the
coast. Moreover, if there were not a can-
non mounted upon Rhode Island, however acquainted with the topography and resources of this
country, would select it as his place of arms, if I may
so term it, when there are islands in the neighborhood
which would answer this purpose nearly as well, and
which, either raised to the same shore of the Mediterranean
or not, he could maintain his naval ascendency; and longer than that he
could not, under any circumstances, occupy Rhode
Island. And if I rightly appreciate the strength and spi-
rit of that part of the country his tenure in any event,
would be short and difficult. I do not mean to convey the
idea that it would be easy to resist such attempts, but it should be;
but I do not think that precautions should be taken against events which are not likely to happen.

As there is no naval establishment here, it is not necessa-
ry to enter into any question concerning defensive ar-
rangements exclusively connected with that object.

I am inclined to the opinion that it is proper to fortify
Mount Desert island, on the coast of Maine, and
that the expense is estimated at five hundred thousand
dollars, and the number of the garrison competent to
maintain it at one thousand men. This proposition
is founded, not on the value of this harbor to us, for it
possesses little of that, but rather on the account of its importance to the enemy. Were there
no other secure position they could occupy in that
quarter, and which could not be defended, I should think
the views submitted upon this branch of the subject en-
sure any measure. But the circumstances of the
expedition upon this coast, according safe anchorage and which are
are either not capable of being defended, or from their
great number, would involve an enormous expense,
which I need not sound views of the subject could justify.

An enemy, therefore, cannot be deprived of the means of
stationing his men upon this coast. I do not suppose that this expenditure of Mount Desert island is encountered, it
ought to be clearly ascertained that the difference, in
its practical advantages to an enemy, between the occu-
pation of Mount Desert island and that of some of the
other roadsteads in this quarter, incapable of defence,
will not be a strong reason for such measures. My present impression is, that it would not.

And on the subject of the roadsteads, generally, with
a few exceptions, depending on their local positions,
I am inclined to this opinion that any attempt to fortify
them would be injudicious. I do not speak of harbors
which can be defended by means of a number of mere anchorage grounds, deriving their value from
the shelter they afford. If all could be defended, and
an enemy excluded from them, the advantages would
justify any reasonable expenditure. But this is imprac-
tical. A number of these roadsteads are of so much less
danger that they may not give such marked superiority to
those we can defend over the others we cannot, as to lead
to any attempt to fortify them, in the first instance, and
to maintain garrisons in them during a war.

I have adverted to these particular cases, in order to
represent the difficulties the commission would have to
meet for the number of general observations; certainly not from the remo-
test design of criticising the reports and the labors of
the able professional men to whom the subject has been
referred, nor of pursuing the investigation into any fur-
ther detail.

Considering the duty of the Government, to afford ade-
quate protection to the seacoast, a subject of paramount
obligation; and I believe we are called upon by every
consideration of policy, to push the necessary arrange-
ments as rapidly as the circumstances of the coast and
the speed of the means of execution of the work will allow.

It will be perceived, that the amount of an enemy,
should be defended by works fixed or floating, suita-
ted to its local position, and sufficiently extensive to
resist such attacks as would probably be made against
it. There will, of course, after laying down such a gen-
eral rule, be much latitude of discretion in its applica-
tion. Upon this branch of the subject, I would give
the opinion of the engineer officers great and almost
controlling weight, after the proper limits are es-
ablished. These relate, principally, to the magnitude
of the works; and if I am correct in the views I have
formed on this point, I am persuaded that the report pre-
tended is necessary. Works should not be pro-
ected upon the presumption that they are to be exposed
to, and must be capable of resisting the attacks of a Eu-
ropean army, with its battering train, and all its prepa-
rations for a regular siege. Neither our relative cir-
cumstances, nor our means of resistance, are such as we
shall probably be brought into conflict, can justify us in
an anticipation.

All the defences should be projected upon a scale
proportioned to the importance of the place and should
be calculated to resist any naval attack, and any
assault that a body of land troops may make upon
them. But further than this, it appears to me we ought
not to go. The results at Stonington, at Mobile Point,
at Fort Jackson, and at Baltimore, during the late war, show that formidable armaments may be successfully resisted with apparently inferior means. These indeed do not furnish examples to be followed, as to the scale of their enterprise. They might have shown that stations and batteries have done in our country against ships of war.

It is to be observed that the great object of our fortifications is to exclude a force from our harbors. This end they ought fully to answer; and in this problem the defense is the primary object.

1st. That they are able to resist any naval batteries that will probably be placed against them; and

2nd. That they also be able to resist any coup de main, or escalade which might be attempted by land.

An open battery, under many circumstances, might fulfill the purposes of an intermediate part; and before these works should be closed and regularly constructed. It is not to be denied that the proper boundary between the magnitude and nature of the works necessary to attain the objects indicated, and those required to resist, successfully, a formal investment, will, in its result, become a matter of doubt; any that instances may not be stated which might induce an enemy to open his trenches against one of these works, because its capacity for defense was not greater. That capacity, however, with relation to the question under consideration, has a far more intimate connexion with that of the enemy, and if unnecessarily large, they entail upon the country a serious evil in the increased means for their defence, independently of the additional expense in their construction. It is principally, therefore, in the latter part of this paper that I have presented the doubts which I have expressed upon this point.

Among the hypothetical cases herebefore stated by the Board of Engineers, was one which supposed that an army of twenty thousand men might be assembled upon one of the flanks of our coast, and that we ought to be prepared at every important point, to resist the first shock of such a force. I have already glanced at the reasons, geographical, political, financial, and prudential, which, in my opinion, leave little room to expect that any enemy will, hereafter, project an enterprise of this magnitude, so certain in its expense, so uncertain in its result, and so calculated to do us more harm, when it is in the power of others to produce as much good. The Board of Engineers, in their report, state that the defenses at New York are so numerous and so powerful that an attack by that city, is considered as no longer a danger; and, indeed, that the enemy, in an attack on this city, will be certain of no advantage, and that the victory must be in our favor. This opinion is shared by all the military leaders; and it is certain that we cannot do better than have confidence in our own resources, and hold out as a hope to our men, that they shall be able to resist the attack of an enemy, when we have the advantage of taking the first step.

During the period which I have observed since the last war, we have had a great deal of care in our population, and all our other resources have probably increased in a still greater ratio. Certainly some of the facilities and means of defence are augmented beyond any rational expectations. The power of transporting troops and munitions of war is already a matter of daily increase, and the new inventions are found necessary at this time, still this does not bring into question the wisdom of the original measure. And as it is, they are the most valuable and useful; but the experience we have acquired may be profitably employed in re-examining the plans proposed for the prosecution of the system, and inquiring whether the change which has taken place in the condition of the country will not justify a corresponding change in the nature of our preparations, and whether we may not depend more upon floating, and less upon stationary defences.

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The improvements which are making in the application of steam, have furnished another and most important agent in the work of national protection. There can be but little doubt that floating batteries, propelled by this agent, will be among the most efficient means of coast defence. In our large estuaries, such as the bays of New York, of Boston, and of Chesapeake, they will be found indispensable; and one of the most important advantages to be anticipated from the works at Old Point Comfort is the security they will afford to the floating batteries co-operating with them, and which will find a secure shelter in Hampton Roads. A hostile battery about the Chesapeake. We had just come out of a severe struggle, and calculated the means of annoyance to which it would be exposed by these formidable vessels. During a calm they would take a distant position, insuring their own safety, while, with their heavy guns, they might cripple and destroy the enemy; and their position on the batteries which can be brought to bear on the fleet, and to receive, when necessary, that they could not be purposed. I think it doubtful whether a squadron would anchor in the Chesapeake, or proceed up it, if a competent number of these batteries were maintained and placed in proper positions.
A SUMMER UPON THE PRAIRIE.

No. II.

Delegation from the Ottos—arrival at their village—its situation—the Chief "Jutan"—his character—quarrel with his brother "Blue Eyes"—kills "Blue Eyes"—"Jutan’s" vices—death of his favorite—her burial—a delicious dish.

About 1 o’clock on the evening of the 8th of June, the bright waters of the Platte river could be seen in the distance, rolling on in the direction of the mighty Missouri. A march of ten miles would bring us to its banks and halted for the night. We had hardly pitched our tents when several Indians were discovered galloping towards us. The arrival of several Otto Chief’s announced our proximity to their village, from which we were distant about ten miles. They had previously been advised of our approach and had come out as a delegation of their tribe to meet us and bid us welcome to their village. Upon their signifying their intention to camp with us for the night, and accompanying the command on the morrow, they were invited to seat themselves and partake of our fare. This invitation was accepted with little unnecessary ceremony, and indeed it might be, for it is doubtful whether either of our guests had tasted of fish, flesh or fowl, for a month previous. For some length of time, beef, bread and codde disappeared from before them as by magic. The repast having been finished the inmates of the house retired to their piths and gave a "cack" and after exhausting all topics of conversation, they quietly rolled themselves in their blankets to dream of the morrow.

At 9 o’clock in the morning of the 9th, we took up our line of march for the Otto village. We had not proceeded more than five miles, when we were literally surrounded by Indians; some dressed from head to foot in all the gaudy colors of the rainbow; while others could boast of nothing but a small piece of cloth or strutting about the loins. The deficiency of clothing, however, was generally made up in red paint, with which they were completely covered, and a great many men destitute of their skins. Many of their horses had evidently been decorated for the occasion, some with eagles’ feathers tied to their tails, fore-top and mane, with a scalp hanging from the bits of the bridle, and their bodies fantastically painted with various colors.

As soon as the command came in sight of the village, the male Indians, old and young, were seen rushing out to meet us. Those who could raise a horse of any description were mounted; while those who could not, hastened towards us on foot. Upon passing their village the command became general. The tops of their dirt houses were literally covered with women and children, while a thousand measles, half starved dogs kept up an incessant yell below. Two miles west of the village we encamped.

The Otto village is situated about one mile from the right bank of the Platte river, upon a beautiful bluf, or second bank. It commands a full view of the surrounding country and the river with its hundreds of islands, covered with cotton wood and willow. The Elk-horn, a large stream falling into the Platte, is just about a mile and a half west of the village, stretching out to the North West, its banks studded with timber, until the dark green line which marks its course is lost in the distance. Much military skill is displayed, both in the location and internal arrangement of this village, the credit of which belongs to the Chief of the Ottos, "Jutan." The village is of a conical form, both in and above the ground; the ground appears, in the first instance, to have been excavated to the depth of two from three feet. The roof is supported by several sticks of timber which are forked at the top; these are from ten to fifteen feet long, and so arranged as to form a circle. Upon the forks of these timbers other timbers are laid, and upon these are arranged long poles, one end resting upon the ground and the others coming together at the top. Around the village a high fence of brush is woven, work a netting of willows, bound together by strips of bark, is placed. Over the whole, dry grass is thrown, to prevent the dirt from falling through. The roof is then covered with dirt to the thickness of from two to three feet. These lodges are from fifty to seventy-five feet in diameter. The Indian is but little troubled with flies as they escape through the aperture left for that purpose at the top. Around the fire mattrasses, manufactured from willows or rushes, are placed upon the ground, which serve as apologies for chairs. A camp kettle or two, together with a few spoons made of wood or buffalo’s horns, complete the cooking utensils of these remoter abodes.

The Chief Jutan is at this time, probably, the most noted and popular Indian belonging to any tribe under the protection of our Government. His stature is somewhat above the ordinary size and well proportioned. His countenance indicates much good humor, while his mien is dreaming with his next sleep should be the sleep of death. Either disdaining to take advantage of his victim, while thus unconscious of his danger, or wishing more fully to wreak his vengeance upon his offending brother, he awoke him and informed him of his murderous intention. His brother then had a chance to speak with him; but, as usual, he was unconcerned; his only request being that Jutan should sleep one night; and then, if no change was wrought upon his mind, he would submit to his fate as became a brave man. Jutan could not be moved, and plainly told his brother that his determination was formed; that he had committed an injury which time could never repair that nothing but his blood ever could or would atone for it; and, without allowing a reply, he deliberately levelled his rifle and sent a ball through his heart.

This deed of savage revenge, for a time, rendered Jutan extremely odious to his tribe; so much so that it became necessary, for his personal safety, that he should seek protection from a neighboring tribe. His active mind now devised a plan which, as he rightly calculated, ultimately resulted in his recall and restoration to favor. By exciting the neighboring tribes to make constant inroads upon his people, he now bestowed his favors by giving them corn, &c., Jutan saw plainly that his tribe would soon feel the want of his advice and influence in their councils, and his skill and bravery at the head of their war parties. The Ottos, from the success which attended his stratagems, were greatly troubled. They were in constant fear of their enemies, while, for want

*This is a substance used by all Indians in the place of tobacco for smoking. It is either a weed which grows after having been killed by the frost in the fall; or a kind of weed, found only in the vicinity of the Rocky mountains, called Mountain Tea.
of a suitable chief, their was great commotion and much
divil discord among themselves. The nation
became divided into separate bands under different petty
chiefs, each of whom was jealous of the other. A council of
the principal men of the nation was finally called,
which decided that a deputation should be sent to
Jutun and ask him to come to them and try to
induce him to return. Jutun received them with great
apparent cordness and treated their proposition with con-
tent. After much persuasion and many highly flattering
and advantageous promises on the part of the deputa-
tion, he finally consented to accompany them back to
his village. He was accompanied with a number of
people, whom he had so successfully duped. Dog feasts
and dancing became the order of the day. Their trou-
blesome neighbors became civil and friendly, which was
of course attributed to the fear of the great war chief,
Jutun; and the old rogue is to this day the idol of Chief
of the palmetto land and exercises almost unlimited influence
over his subjects.
In the fall of 1832, Jutun sustained a severe loss in
the death of his favorite among six wives. She was young
and beautiful, and accompanied him the year previous to
Washington, where she of course attracted much attention,
and received many presents, but which were partly owing
attributed to her personal charms. At her death he refused
to go to his former residence; the whole nation was put into mourning
by blacking the upper half of the face of every man,
woman, and child. After the usual time for mourning
and preparing the body for burial, it was conveyed to.
A deep grave was dug upon a prominent hill, a short dis-
tance from the village, in which she was deposited, to
gether with every article belonging to her while living, in-
cluding many articles of great value, which had been
 Presented to her at Washington City. The grave was
then filled in, and a heavy stone set upon it. The horse,
strong enough to bear the weight of the stone. The head
which had honored his covering, he was thrown
upon a large fire. After the hair had been completely
singed off and the carcass allowed to roast until its
whole surface began to crack, it was taken from the
fire; and deprived of these hungry staves, with all tral
relish and avidity with which a hungry board of Alber-
denmen could demolish a green turtle or a fine lobster.

Oseola, the Seminole chief, it is said, shot General
Thompson, in revenge for having once put him in irons.
To show that this savage is not entirely destitute of
generosity in his disposition, the following statement is
given by the New York American, on the authority of the
brother of the officer to whom it relates.

In the fight between Gen. Clinch's troops and the
Seminole men, some directions were given by Oseola to
his Indians to avoid shooting Lient. G , though leading his men into the front and thickets part of the fight—because he and Oseola
had been friends, and he had been kind to the poor Indian.
The order was strictly obeyed amid chances liable to
ruin the gallant youth escaped with life, through the generosity of an
Indian foeman.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEMINOLE CAMPAIGN.

PENSACOLA, April 23.
The U. S. Transport Motto, Capt. Armstrong, arrived
here on Wednesday last from Tampa Bay, with
about fifty disabled and wounded volunteers, mostly
from the Georgia troops under General Scott; a
brush with the Indians on the shore of the white
(three of them Louisiana volunteers) were
killed and several wounded. The Indians fled into
the swamps, and are supposed to have retired to the south.
Among the wounded on board the Motto, is General
Benton, of the South Carolina volunteers. We under-
stand that he was wounded in Ingenious fight with an
Indian chief. General S., who served as a private, in
Col. Butler's regiment of mounted men, was in ad-
ance, and seeing the Indian at a distance, dashed into
the woods in pursuit of him. He fired, and mortally
wounded the Indian, who, in the act of falling, fired
at his pursuer, and his shot took effect in the head of Gen.
S. The wound is severe, but we learn that it is not
dangerous. Col. Butler, of the South Carolina volun-
tees, also came passenger in the Motto.

Gen. Scott had arrived at Tampa Bay, and remained
there when the Motto left. The wounded volunteers
and some other forces have been sent to Charlotte Har-
bor. It would seem from all we can learn, that most of
the suffering of the campaign has fallen upon the Louisi-
ana regiments. They have borne themselves on all oc-
casions with undaunted gallantry, and what was less to
be expected, they have displayed the cheerfulness
of veterans, to the fatigues of the campaign—suf-
ferring more than once, from that worst of all evils, the
want of a sufficient supply of provisions.

It is gratifying to learn that Gen. Clinch has invari-
ably shown himself in caution and to his friend, and in battle the bravest of the brave."—Gazette.

DIRECT FROM FLORIDA.

From the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, April 23.
Maj. Gen. Macomb, and Capt. Cooper, his aid; of
the United States Army, arrived in town yesterday from
Pensacola, which place they reached night before last,
in a United States cutter from Tampa Bay. Dates from
Tampa are down to the 15th inst.

Three divisions of Indians, under the command of
Generals Scott and Eustis, and Colonel Lindsey,
concentrated at Tampa Bay on the 3d and 4th instant
by different routes. Colonel Lindsey had marched up
the Withlacoochee, and failing to meet with General
there, as he expected, returned to Fort Brooke.
He was fired upon and forced to retreat, while the
Indians concealed in hammocks. The division of Generals
Scott and Clinch crossed the Withlacoochee at Camp
Fard, on the 27th and 28th. They were also fired
upon by small parties of Indians. They burnt Oseola's town.
On the evening of the 29th they discovered a number of
Indians, and the next morning an engagement took
place, in which four whites were killed and eighteen
wounded. Three of the Indians and a negro were found
dead, and it was evident, from the marks of blood, that
many more had been killed and wounded, but carried
off by the Indians. The Indians had driven them into
the Clearwater, or the Withlacoochee. Major Cooper of the Georgia volunteers was left
in their nation with a battalion, and the rest of the
army of about 4,500, under Scott, Lindsey, and Eustis,
met at Tampa Bay on the 4th inst. On the 11th Gen-
eral Smith, of the Louisiana volunteers, was sent with
500 men, to capture the Ste. Clair and to capture all the Indian families supposed to be
secreted there. Another force, consisting of about 200 mounted
cavalry, was despatched to drive Indians in that direc-
tion.

General Scott shipped off, on the 12th, about 400 Sem-
inole men, women and children. They were Black
Dirt and his tribe. On the 15th the army returned to
return on both sides of the Withlacoochee.

There are 400 now sick at Tampa Bay, and the clis

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mate is getting worse and worse for the army. It is said to be the design of General Scott to discharge the volunteers, and send them home before the first of May, and to select the most healthy points compatible with the service, to establish posts of regulars, of whom there are about 1300, to keep the Indians in check until the hot season shall have passed.

Mack and Aid left here last evening for New Orleans, on their return to Washington City, via the Mississippi.

There are several of the wounded and sick volunteers now in our city, and among them is former General Shelton, of the South Carolina volunteers.

ST. AUGUSTINE, April 28.

Our Army Operations.—It is a long since we have had any definite information from our army, but we are bound to believe that it is usefully employed, and that when we shall next hear from it, we shall hear that the Indians have been subdued into an unqualified submission. Fears have been expressed however, by those who know more of the Indian character than we do, that the campaign will end without effecting anything. It is supposed by them that the Indians have been enabled to elude the vigilance of our forces, that they will move away when in a situation where the necessity process can be used against them. We are obliged to say that there is some evidence to sustain this impression, and that there have been recent signs of Indians, in the rear of which our army is supposed to be; but we have no means of knowing whether they are many or few.

We learn also that Indian signals have been seen recently at Spring Garden, but of this we have no intelligence that can be relied on; and it is also stated that several of them were seen on the west of the St. Johns, near Bayard, a few days ago, but until we learn more on this subject, we are disposed to doubt it.

From all the recent circumstances we cannot sanction the efforts that are making to impress the public mind with the belief that East Florida is free from the enemy; and that the planters may return to their homes.

The danger as long as the Indians are in the country. As an instance of this we can state, on the authority of Mr. Bartolomo Solano, that on Thursday morning last, whilst on his way to his place in the country, and near the three mile post on the Tomoko road, he discovered the tracks of five Indians, who had left his place the night before, and had endeavored to intercept him in coming into town from his place at Deep Creek.

Added to these evidences of the presence of the enemy, the steamer Dolphin has just returned from Mosquito, where no troops have been seen or any of provisions that had been left there by Major Kirby. And by her we learn that these provisions had fallen into the hands of the Indians, and had been removed. Evidently all the Indians that have been engaged in the mischief south of St. Augustine are still there, and will remain there until ferreted out and compelled to leave the country. These Indians appear to have no particular connexion with the great body west of us—they have been looked upon as an insignificant body, and thus have suffered to remain, to send out their marauding parties to prowl about and ruin every plantation, and every planter in the country.

The only force east of St. Johns, except at Volusia, is now at St. Augustine, where is stationed one company of regulars. In this situation, is it to be expected that the people can feel secure? Are those to whom the defense of the country is committed doing their duty in levying in as thorough a manner as is possible from them? Why have they not been met and conquered? When a sufficient force had penetrated so far as to be within reach of the Indians, and when the government was put to great expense for transportation, and when large quantities of provision had been collected at this point, why has every man been suddenly withdrawn, and not even a corporal's guard left to protect the Government stores?

Does not this look like a capricious movement, and like the abandonment of East Florida to her fate?


TERMINATION OF THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Lieut. Van Burden, Asst to Gen. Scott, and Capt. Finley, Asst to General Grant, received a dispatch from Colonel Piccolas, via Savannah, in the Steam packet William Seabrook, from Savannah. We have conversed with both these gentlemen, who have politely imparted to us all the information they possessed.

Lieut. Van Burden states, that owing to the conclusion of the war with Spain, this campaign has been brought to a close. The regular forces had gone into summer quarters at St. Augustine. There were supposed to be about 200 on the sick list at Tampa Bay, and 50 at Volusia.

Capt. Finley has communicated to us the following intelligence:

From the Pensacola Gazette, April 16.

A private letter gives us the following particulars relating to the affair hinted at in our last. Speaking of Capt. Ross, of the Marines, our correspondent says:

"It appears he made quite a narrow escape a few days since and probably the circumstances have not yet reached you. The Capt. with some of the officers of the steamer, were in the habit of taking a ride every day; but on the day I speak of, they had declined riding for walking, which had not been done for several weeks. After they had left, two young men, (citizens) the Clerk of the Commissary's Assistant, and a corporal, I think, took the horses and went in the same direction together with the officer. They had been a mile from the garrison when they were suddenly fired upon by some Indians in ambush; one was killed, another had his arm broken, the third was shot through the shoulder, and the fourth escaped uninjured. The horses turned immediately on the report and fled to the cantonment, leaving only one victual to the scalping knife of the savages; one of the horses fell dead on his arrival, another died of his wounds. Major Sands was on a mount a short distance from the stockade at the time, and hearing the war whoop of the Indians, made immediate pursuit, but would not return to the settlement in time.".

"Next day a detachment of one hundred and fifty men were tendered Capt. Ross, who scoured the country, but without the success anticipated."

The following has been politely handed us for publication:


U. S. SHIP VANDALIA. Tampa Bay, April 12th, 1836.

"Sir: Since last I had the honor to communicate to you, I have received important intelligence from Lieut. Powell, in command of the expedition sent from this place to look for Mr. Zotte Harbor on the 80th ult., which I hasten to lay before you, together with the movements of the Army on that and other exigencies."
Lieut. Powell arrived with his force at Charlotte Harbor on the 3d inst., and found the inhabitants flying in every direction to escape the fury of the Indians.

The Collector's House is burnt to the ground and himself supposed to be murdered, as he had not been heard of. Acting Sailing Master Rowan was immediately dispatched, who, on his return, informed General Simonds, whom he came up with about daylight, attacked them, and succeeded in killing two, and capturing one; the rest took to the woods, and his force was too limited to pursue them.

Major General Scott arrived at Fort Brooke on the afternoon of the 4th inst. with his whole force; and on the 11th Col. Smith with the Louisiana Volunteers proceeded to Charlotte Harbor, by water; and at the same time a body of mounted troops to the source of the Myacca, to march down the river to its mouth. The rest of the Army will march in a day or two for the Withlacoochee.

Two of my boats under Lieut. Powell, and Mr. Rowan, are at Charlotte Harbor, co-operating with Col. Smith, and two with the Revenue Cutter Dexter at the Withlacoochee, co-operating with Gen. Clinch.

The friends of the Army, as a branch of the public service, but above all, the friends and relatives of the individuals of every grade of rank, and of every arm, who compose the little Army of the United States, will rejoice at the decision of yesterday, in the House of Representatives, on the motion of the Delegate from Arkansas, to break up (at last) the military post at Fort Gibson—that charnal-house of the Army—so long the reproach of the service and the abridgment of the frontier line of defence. As friends of the Army ourselves, we acknowledge our obligations to the worthy Delegate for his motion, and to all those members of the House who voted in favor of it.—National Intelligencer, May 5.

We understand Gen. Gaines has despatched Capt. Hitchcock to Santa Anna, to ascertain whether he has invited the Indians from this side the boundary line between the United States and Texas, to assist him in the war he is waging with the Texians. He goes of course with the flag of the United States to protect him. Should that not be respected, Santa Anna's days will be numbered, and their sands but few. Mobile Advertiser, April 19.

The massacre at the Feseee Islands.—The Nantucket Inquirer has the following remarks in relation to the massacre of the officers and part of the crew of the ship. The inhabitants being in a state of insurrection at the time of the massacre, the individuals who have thus fallen victims to the ferocity and treachery of those South Sea demons were all natives of this town, and have numerous near and dear relatives to lament this melancholy event. The commander, Prince Colin, has left parents and one orphan child, his wife and one child having died since the commencement of this voyage; the first officer, Mr. Alexander Gardner, was a young man of high promise, son of Albert Gardner, Esq., to whose family this loss is irreparable; and the second officer, William Swain, was a son of Capt. Frederic Swain, of ship Susan of this port—formerly in the Pacific Ocean; he was a short time previous to his departure on the voyage, and is a truly estimable young man. The Awashonks belongs to Falmouth, and had 650 bbls oil at the time of the massacre. She will probably not pursue the voyage, but return home forthwith.

Among the passengers in the steam packet South Carolina, Captain Rollins, arrived on Saturday morning last, from Charleston, were Capt. Canfield, of the U.S. engineer Corps; Lieuts. Van Buren, aid to Gen. Macomb, (Commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army,) Beall, Burnett, Blair and Capron, of the U.S. Artillery.

We regret to learn from the officers, that they left at Tampa Bay, between 500 and 600 of the volunteers sick.

—Norfolk Beacon.

We regret to learn that the venerable Governor Bennett, of Delaware, died at Wilmington, on Saturday evening, in the 78th year of his age. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a man in every way estimable.

By the ship Shepherdess, from Bombay, arrived at Salem, we have received letters and newspapers to the 22d Dec. At that date, U.S. ship Peacock and her in company were at Colombo, Isle of Ceylon, where they had put in for water, &c. The officers and crews of both vessels were in good health, and not a death had occurred since the commencement of the cruise.—N. Y. Gazette.

We find the following correspondence in the Bombay Gazette, of the 8th of February.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Assured that you will not object to publishing the enclosed copy of a letter from Commodore E. P. Kennedy to Sir Charles Malcolm, I forward it to you, to show that we are not unmindful of the kindness and attention received from the officers of the Government during our stay in Bombay.

I am sure that the friendly feelings produced by our visit to this Presidency, will be long cherished by us. Very respectfully, yours obediently,

C. K. STRIBLING.

U. S. ship Peacock, Bombay, Dec. 2d, 1832.

Sir,—I cannot leave Bombay without expressing through you, the obligations which I feel to the Master Attendant and the officers of the Dock at this place for the prompt and efficient assistance which I have received in the repairs of this ship, and the she'r Enterprise; without such friendly aid and assistance, our reft would have been attended with increased expense and delay. I would at the same time, desire to express, in the name of my country, the obligations I feel to the Governor in Council for his ready compliance with every request which I have had occasion to make; and I shall take care that the Government of the U. S. is duly informed of the same. Permit me also to say, that for your continued personal attentions, I cannot express myself in terms equal to my feelings. I am sir, with great respect, yours obediently.

E. P. KENNEDY,

Commanding U. S. Naval forces.


To Capt. Sir CHARLES MALCOLM, R. N.

Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Correspondence of the Boston Morning Post.

MALTA, Feb. 9, 1836.

Arrival of the Frigate Constitution.—Mr. of the H. M. Steam Yacht Hermes, with Commodore Hull on board, met between this Officer and Capt. Dacres, now in command of the "Edinburgh," seventy-four.

At daylight, on the morning of the eleventh of January, from the observatory of the Palace, a large American ship was seen lying off the harbor of Valletta, under easy sail, with the ensign hoisted, and the flag of the Commodore of this station flying at the fore-royal masthead.

It was not long before she was made out as the Constitution, with Commodore Elliott on board, which was not altogether uninteresting, although it might not have been at all agreeable news to Capt. J. R. Dacres, who is now in our port, in command of the Edinburgh, seventy-four.

No American man-of-war has arrived at our island for a length of time, which has created so much interest among the English commanders, as this ship of which we are now speaking. So much interest did she excite the attention of this people, that during the few hours she remained in sight, while her boat was on shore, crowds collected on the heights of La Valette, and on the terraces of the different buildings, to view "Old Ironsides" slowly tacking to the westward—both the old and currentONists strongly against the course whither she was bound.

There is no better position for observing the ships which may be in sight off Malta, than on the ramparts
of St. Elmo; and it was on this spot that a British Post-Captain was seen with his spy-glass, attentively gazing at the "Yankee Frigate," which, as was truly remarked by him, is the pride of our nation, and as fine a ship of her class as could be seen in any navy.

Not many days after the departure of the Constitution from this scene the collection of her visit was fresh in the minds of those who had been to see her, His B. M. Steamer Hercules arrived from Gibraltar, and among the passengers was Commodore Hull.

Hardly had the ship come to anchor, before Capt. Dacres manned his boat, and called to see his old friend, "Mr. Hurry," as "he very, very well knew, in Constitution." The meeting was a very pleasant one; and Capt. Dacres has, since the liberation of the Commodore from quarantine, been almost daily to visit him, carrying his brother commanders, at all times, to introduce them. If the English are of a proud spirit, they have this natural trait of character, that whenever they see a brave man, they respect him; and it matters but little whether they were the once defeated or not, they still show the same attentions, and pay the same deference to such a character, whether it is found in their countrymen, among their friends, or in an enemy.

A good character can be approved by the treatment which Commodore Hull has received since his arrival in our city. Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs informed the writer that he respected Commodore Hull for his courage as shown to Europe, and should take the first opportunity to call upon him. This wish he has fulfilled with the officers of these two distinguished officers comparing notes, it was found they were both on this station, and in command of men of war, upwards of thirty years since, and at the time we were engaged in the Tripoline war.

Among the distinguished men here, we may name Vice Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, who is in command of the English fleet; the Hon. Capt. Percy, of the Canopas; Capt. Martin, flag captain of the Caledonian; Capt. McKerby, of the Vernon frigate, known as the one-armed captain of Trafalgar; Capt. Wise, of the Thunderer, and Capt. J. R. Dacres, Sir Frederic Hankey, Chief Secretary to Government, and indeed at this moment acting Governor of the Island; all of whom, but more particularly the last, have been very attentive to Commodore Hull and his family during their tarry among them.

Sir Frederic Hankey took the Commodore to the Garrison Club, where are enrolled the names of all the distinguished persons who have passed through this Island since it was a British possession; and also on the pages of the catalogue will be found the names of several Dukes, as also many of the distinguished of the European nobility and gentry. Commodore Hull was made an honorary member while a resident in La Valletta, and it gives me much pleasure to state as a countryman, that this gentleman has received all the attention which it was in the power of those in office to show him. And furthermore, it is with much gratification I am enabled to state, that Capt. J. R. Dacres has always, previous to the arrival of Commodore Hull, and since, spoken of him in the highest terms, which may serve to correct the erroneous impression, prevalent in America during the last war, that after the death of the American frigate, had passed away, there was no such coolness between the commander of the Guerriere and his powerful adversary of the Constitution. Capt. Dacres was evidently much chagrined at his capture—he feels it to this day, and probably may never entirely recover from the mortification caused by the result of the action between the two, however brave man, of a jovial character, liked by his officers, popular with his equals, and last not least, a friend to the Bostonians, and a lover of their country. He never lets an opportunity pass, without mentioning the hospitality he received when a visitor and resident in the capital of New England.

I do not hesitate to say, that there is no frigate in our service which will create, on her arrival, half the sensation in our city, as the ship of which we are now speaking. This remark will shortly be verified to our numerous countrymen on board, as I understand that, ere long, it is the intention of Commodore Elliott to visit our island, and with the American squadron, to remain a short period anchored in our port.

**LETTERS ADVERTISED.**
Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1836.

**NAVY.**—Dr. Jno. A. Wedderburn; Lieutenants L. G. Keith, A. B. Pinkham, J. W. Cox; Midshipmen G. Grant, Wm. T. Cooke, Angus Wheeler, Eliha Ellis, G. R. Carroll, 2.

**PASSANGERS.**
WASHINGTON CITY;
THURSDAY........................................MAY 12, 1836.

To Correspondents.—If an officer of the Vandalia
will apply to the Purser of the Navy Yard at Pensacola,
he will find an answer to his communication.
X is too personal for our columns; there are portions of
his article which we would publish, if modified, or
divested of the offensive expressions.

A letter from Fort Dearborn, signed M, is unavoidably
defereed.

TEXAS.

The accounts from this distracted territory are various
and contradictory. It is believed that the inhabitants
are retreating as fast as possible to the limits of the Uni-
ted States, and two or three portions of the Texian
troops have been defeated and taken prisoners.
Santa Ana, the Mexican General, it is said, was at San
Antonio on the 5th ult., and Gen. Houston was at Gro-
ces, west of the Brasso, on the 9th, with 2,500 men.
Nacogdoches had been deserted.

Gen. Gimes has arrived at Natchitoches, Lou., where he
established his head quarters; he has called upon the
Governors of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi,
Alabama, and Tennessee, to furnish each a brigade to
consist of two or three battalions of volunteers, as
naby to be mounted as practicable—to repair to Natchi-
toches as soon as may be convenient, by companies or
battalions; to receive their arms and camp equipage at
New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

Governor White, of Louisiana, at first declined com-
plying with the requisition, upon the ground that he had
no fund at his disposal, but afterwards made arrangements
for the purpose, and at a public meeting held in New
Orleans, a committee of twelve citizens was appointed to
consult and advise with the Governor, as to the most
efficient means to protect our frontier.

Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, issued his orders
immediately for raising the quota of volunteers from that
state. What the Governor of the other two States
have done, we have not learned.

The Secretary of War applied to Congress, with the
sanction of the President, for an appropriation of one
million of dollars an account of the operations of our ar-
my on the frontiers of Louisiana.

Extract from a letter dated
"U. S. Schooner Shark,
Lisbon, April 3d, 1836.

"We arrived here about the 20th of last month, from
Gibraltar, having been absent from this place ten days.
We left at Gibraltar the Potomac and Adams, and are
expecting them here every day; they were waiting for the
arrival of a store ship from Mahon, which, we hear,
arrived there about the 17th ult.
"All in the squadron are generally well. The Prince
of Saxe Coburg will be here to day in the London
Steamboat, and his marriage with the Queen is to be
celebrated tomorrow. It is expected that our officers
will be presented on the occasion.
"We shall sail in a few days after the arrival of the
Potomac and Adams,"

Errors of the Press.—It is almost a fruitless task
to attempt a correction of the errors that will occur in
spite of all the care that can be used; it often happens
that in correcting one error, another is committed, and
this was the case in our last number; see erratum, page
283. In the last line, the word eminence should have
been in the plural.

While confessing our own sins of omission and com-
misson in this respect, we cannot forbear the opportu-
nity of pointing out two recent instances of a ludicrous
cast, which have come under notice:

Luit. Slidell, of the U. S. navy, author of "A year in
Spain," has published another work, with the title of
"Spain Revisited." A Baltimore paper, in allusion to the
book, calls it "Spain Reinstalled." It would be a
consolation to the friends of humanity and good order,
if that beautiful country could be reinstated in its for-
mer prosperity and tranquility.

Another Baltimore paper offered to insert sixteen lies
one year for ten dollars. Those who are inclined to be
hypercritical might say that this is done gratuitously
every day, in almost every city in the Union.

Morality in the British Army.—We find in a
London paper of the 28th March, the following state-
ment, under the head of 'lately military intelligence,'
respecting the 99th regiment of infantry:

"On the night of Friday, the 11th inst., Captain Ni-
ichols, Lieutenants Canny, Rook, and Beattie, and En-
sign Mowbery, with four girls of the town, (some of
the officers having previously changed clothes with the
girls,) went to Angelase, and amused themselves with
creating a disturbance, taking away the Knockers of
the doors, destroying gates, palings, &c. Captain Pre-
vost, R. N., hearing them wrenching the knobber of
his door, opened his bedroom window, and begged
them, as his daughter was very ill, to go away; but they
threw sticks at him until he closed his window. Next
day, one of the girls, who had been recognized, was tak-
en before captain Purvis, a magistrate, who took her
deposition to the above effect."

We would not offer this as an evidence of the state of
morals in the British army, any more than we would
adduce an account of the commission of a crime in any
community, as evidence of the wickedness of the whole
of that community; we would rather view it as an iso-
lated instance of moral depravity, which has in former
times and in other countries, brought the military char-
acter to a low standard.

One such instance of evil deportment in our own ar-
my would not only deprive the individuals of their com-
misions, but would arouse a feeling of indignation
throughout the Union, which would make the army un-
popular, if not forever after, at least for a great length
of time.

We are proud to believe and to state, that there is a
healthy moral tone pervading the whole corps, from the
highest officers down to the rank and file.

We note this occurrence now, that it may be referred
to hereafter, should any thing ever be said to our dis-
paragement.

The present number has been delayed two days by
the want of paper; a supply was ordered, but did not
arrive in season, and there being none of a suitable size
to be bought in Washington.
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AT FORT SNELLING.—We would ask the reader's attention to the address of the Temperance Society at Fort Snelling, to their brother soldiers, which will be found in another part of this day's paper. This address is no doubt the production of one of the members of the society, and is alike creditable as a literary production, as it is to the correct state of feeling of the command.

We profess not to know from experience the state of morals, now, or in former times, among the rank and file, but we should feel inclined to doubt the truth of the charge of general intemperance; if such habits have prevailed, they were acquired before the entry of the persons into the public service, and the army may have been viewed by those as a derriër resort.

We may congratulate ourselves upon the evident improvement which has taken place of late years, and nothing will be more conducive to the order, discipline, and efficiency of the army, than the formation of temperance societies at every garrison.

The campaign in Florida against the Seminole Indians has been brought to a close by the heat of the weather and by sickness among the troops. The volunteers had been, or would be soon, discharged, and a line of posts established across the peninsula from St. Augustine to the Gulf of Mexico, to prevent the escape of the Indians into the interior or their communication with other tribes. The whole of the lower portion of the Territory would be exposed to their depredations, until active operations can be recommenced in the fall. The latest particulars, received at the time of making up our paper, will be found in another column.

NEHEMIAH TILTON, a native of Delaware, and formerly an officer in the Navy, was killed at Opequon, Lou., on Sunday the 3d ult., in a rencontre with ALTON YOUNGBLOOD.

Some officers of the army, lately attached to the command of General Scott in Florida, have arrived in Washington.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &C.

IN SENATE.

FRIYDAY, April 22.

The Chair communicated a letter from the War Department, transmitting a report from the Engineer Department, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 19th inst. inquiring the maximum amount that can be profitably expended annually on fortifications, which was read; and, on motion of Mr. BENNETT, it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SATURDAY, April 23.

Mr. SOUTHDARD presented the proceedings of a meeting of a number of officers of the Navy, on the subject of a naval academy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Monday, April 25.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Commerce, to which had been referred the resolutions of the States of Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, and sundry petitions on the subject of slave House and slave labor, together with a bill, in addition to the acts for the relief of sick and disabled seamen; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. SOUTHDARD, the bill was recommitted to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1833; and the amendments reported by the Committee on Navy, were ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. WHITE said he would be glad if some member of the Committee would explain the objects of these amendments, and why so large an increase of the appropriations made by the House was deemed necessary by them.

The increase of expenditures for naval purposes is not recommended by the Executive at the commencement of the session, thereby incurring a great additional expense for the pay and subsistence of the officers and seamen. The increase of this item of expense had been recommended in a communication received from the Navy Department, since the receipt of the President's message at the opening of the session. It was also contemplated by the committee to employ Congress for the defence of the coast, and to fit up three of the ships of the line, to be used as receiving ships at each of the three navy yards at Boston, New York, and Norfolk; but so far completed as to be in a state of operation required for the protection of the defence of the country require it.

The other increased appropriations were for dry docks, completing a steam vessel, a navy hospital, and a powder magazine at Boston. A resolution passed for the purchase of barrack lots at Brooklyn, Gosport, and Pensacola, not provided for by the House of Representatives.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, said the amendments proposed by the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Senate provided for an additional appropriation to the bill as it had passed the House of nearly $2,000,000. It added simply to the pay of officers and seamen of the navy, more than half a million. He was unable to divine why this increase in expenditure was now to be made. When the bill was first taken up by the House of Representatives, our foreign affairs, in a highly critical state, seemed to require an increased expenditure, and the bill had passed the Senate to the committee of the House of Representatives; yet this was not enough. The Chairman of the Naval Committee, Mr. SOUTHDARD, who a few days ago made a speech in favor of distributing among the several States of the Union, portions of the navy, solutions of difficulty attended upon the appropriation of other millions to the naval appropriation. How gentlemen can vote for these extravaganzas, those uncalled for appropriations, at the same time they vote to distribute the surplus, is an inscrutable mystery. Mr. (H.) was aware the subject was not to be discussed. He was anxious to see who of this body were in favor of these extravaganzas—he wished the ayes and noes to be placed on the journal to the principal amendments proposed by the naval committee. It was indeed extraordinary that the Executive should not recommend these increased expenditures over and above what was recommended by the Executive three months ago, when the estimates were passed from the department provided for an additional appropriation.
for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida was read twice and referred.

Wednesday, April 27.

The bill from the House making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1836, was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. SOUTHERN moved to take up the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836; which motion was agreed to.

[Mr. BENNETT gave notice that as soon as this bill was disposed of he should move to take up the fortification appropriation bill.]

The following recommendations reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs having been read,

Mr. HILL called for the years and nays on concurrence with the committee in the first amendment, which appropriates $1,500,000, to be laid on the table, and the vote and acquiescence of a majority of the Committee in the votes and acquiescence of officers, petty officers and seamen, &c.; and the years and nays having been accordingly ordered, the question was taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 41, nays 1.

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The remaining amendments reported by the committee were then concurred in; when

Mr. HILL called for the years and nays on ordering the amendments to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time; which were accordingly ordered, and the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 41, nays 1.

Mr. HILL then reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill from the House making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, and moved that the bill be then considered ordered to a second reading.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill having been read the second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill from the House authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of light dragoons or mounted riflemen, was read twice and referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Tuesday, April 26.

The CHAIR communicated a report from the Treasury Department, containing an estimate of the maximum amount that can be advantageously expended annually for naval purposes, navy yards, arsenals, dry docks, &c.; which was laid on the table, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836; and

The bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, were severally read the third time and passed.

Friday, April 29.

Mr. BENTON submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the Senate to be informed whether any branch of the public service has suffered or is likely to suffer from delay, accident, or delay, for want of timely and adequate appropriations.

Mr. BROWN submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the payment to North Carolina of certain sums of money and interest paid by said State for the prosecution of the late war with Great Britain, and which have been disallowed by the department, and particularly for the purchase, 1st, of ammunition, powder, and flints, &c., and for transportation; 2d, of clothing, &c.; 3d, of expenses in repairing forts, &c.; and which are necessary and subsistence of militia, and for such other expenditures as are justly chargeable to the General Government.

On motion of Mr. Brown, Alabama, the bill to provide for the payment of a regiment of Vermont militia, who served at the battle of Plattsburgh, was taken up.

The bill, Mr. K. said, had in the absence of some necessary information, which he believed was now in the possession of the Senate from Vermont, been laid on the table; and the motion, (Mr. K.'s) motion, and it was for that reason that he moved to take it up.

The bill was then taken up and considered as in Committee of the Whole, reported by Mr. Mowatt, Pranties and Goldsborough in his support, and from Mr. King, of Alabama, in opposition to it, on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 23, 1836.

Mr. McCULLAY moved to suspend the rules for one hour, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the bill authorizing the President to accept the service of volunteers, and for the better defence of the western frontier.

Mr. WHITFIELD called for the years and nays, which were ordered, and were as follows:

So the House refused to suspend the rule.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. THOMSON of Ohio in the chair, on the following bill:

A bill making appropriations for the support of the army, by John E. Wool, Inspector General United States Army.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the 11th inst., a list of the clerks, their compensation, duties, &c., employed in that department, laid on the table, ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution of the 11th January, 1835, containing an abstract and statements of compensation and allowances to officers of the navy, &c.; which was ordered to be printed, Monday, April 25.

Mr. CAMERON, from the committee of ways and means, on leave, reported a bill making a further appropriation for repressing Indian hostilities in Florida; which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. ADAMS presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in reference to fortifications in Boston harbor—laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VAIL presented a memorial from the town of Ironville, requesting an appropriation for the erection of a monument in memory of Mr. David Williams, deceased, one of the captors of Major Andre, which was referred to a select committee of five.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

In further execution of the special order of the 36th of January last, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the United States, Mr. SUTHERLAND in the chair.

Mr. CAMERON moved to take up the bill making further appropriations for the repressing of Indian hostilities in Florida.

Mr. MERCER inquired of the chair whether the special order embraced this bill, and whether the effect of that order was prospective as well as retrospective.

The CHAIR informed the House that the special order of January, and said it embraced all the appropriation bills for the expenses of the various departments of the Government.

Mr. MERCER merely made the inquiry, and should not press a question of order upon it.

The committee then took up and considered the bill reported this morning, providing for the repression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

The bill was read twice;—it appropriated the sum of $1,000,000, for the purpose.

Mr. CAMERON made a brief explanation, that of the former appropriation only $457 remained, when the bill was committed, was laid aside, and reported to the House without amendment.

Mr. THOMSON, of South Carolina, asked the consent of the House to lay on the table a resolution calling on the President of the United States for information in relation to the state of affairs in Texas; &c.; which was objected to.

Mr. THOMSON moved to suspend the rule to enable him to offer the resolution—which was negatived without a count Mr. T. gave notice that he should renew his motion to-morrow.

Mr. STROUD moved the consent of the House to present the proceedings of a public meeting in his district, in relation to the "troubles in Texas"; which, being objected to, Mr. S. moved to suspend the rule for the purpose stated, which was negatived without a count.

A bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, for annuities, &c., was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. R. M. JOHNSON the House then took up the bill authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, reported from the committee of the whole, with sundry amendments.

The question was on continuing with the committee in the Committee of the Whole.

The most material were the following:

Sec. 1. Limiting the term to "six or twelve months," and adding to the section the following words within brackets:

'Commissioned officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which such company or companies shall respectively be.'
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

long. [in the same manner as the militia of the several States and Territories are now appointed and commissioned, and as militia, said mounted men, when in service, shall be con-
sidered as under the direction of the President of the United States, and in the exercise of the powers committed to him by this act, shall be exercised only in the cases enumerated in the eighth section of the constitution, that the number of vol-
unteers whose services may be accepted, pursuant to this act, shall not exceed ten thousand rank and file, and that the act shall continue and be in force for two years from the end of the present session of Congress, and no longer. And provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be so con-
templated to deprive the officers and men who may have entered the service as volunteers under this act, of any rights, immu-
nisities, or privileges therein secured.]

Mr. Whistlesey had moved to strike out the fourth section, which was in the following words:

"After the 31st day of August, 1862, in all cases in which any volunteer above mentioned, while in actual service, shall sustain any damage, by injury done to his horse, or other equipment as shall be furnished at his own expense, or by loss of the same, without any fault or neglig-
ence on his part, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained in such manner as the President of the United States may di-
rect, shall be allowed and paid to such volunteer, for each and every such damage or loss.

These amendments were severally concurred in.

The following additional sections were reported by the Committee of the Whole.

"Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be raised, and under the direction of the President of the United States, one additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen, to be composed of the same number and rank of the officers, non-commissioned officers, mus-
ciiers, etc., as shall be present in the one regiment now in the service of the United States, who shall receive the same pay and allowances, b: subject to the same rules and regulations, and be engaged for the like term and upon the same conditions as are required of all commissioned officers, as respects promotion, etc., as are appropriated for the said regiment of dragoons now in service."

"Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, required to carry into ef-
effect the provisions of this act, is appropriated to the purchase of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

On the question of concurring with the committee in this amendment.

Mr. Bovall said for the year one nays, as he wished to record his name against it; and on requiring them to be put, there appeared ayes 25, noes 61, no quorum.

Mr. Ashby moved a call of the House, which was ordered; and the call going through the first call, 123 members answered to their names.

After several ineffectual motions to suspend the call, and to adjourn,

The question then recurred on Mr. Howells's call for the attendance of the nays on the two additional sections; which were ordered.

Mr. Hawes then moved to add a proviso to the bill, providing that not more than one third of the officers of said regiment should be commissioned from the State at whose expense the said regiment is raised.

Mr. Ashby then moved to amend the seventh section, by adding after the word "riflemen" the following words: "If, in his opinion, the security of the western frontier requires the organization of said regiment," and after a few remarks from Messrs. Whistlesey, Mercer, and Mr. Hays, from the State of Florida, at the suggestion of the latter gentleman, Mr. Whistlesey modified his amendment by extending it to the "western or southern frontiers."

The amendment was negatived with a count.

Mr. Mercer moved to strike out the following words in the seventh section "for the like term, and," on the ground that they were an incongruity with other parts of the bill which after some remarks from Messrs. Mcassey, Thompson of Ohio, Ashby and Thompson of South Carolina, was lost.

The question recurred, on concurring with the committee of the whole on their previous amendments.

Mr. Marsden called for a division of the question on the two additional sections.

The question was then taken on the first branch of the amendment, and on the question of admitting to the bill, and it was concurred in by the House—yeas 144, nays 32.

The question recurred upon the second branch of the amendment, being the eighth section,

The question was then taken on the eighth section of the bill, and the question of adding the same by inserting after the word "enacted," the following: "That the President of the United States may disobey said regiment whatever, in his opinion, the public interest no longer requires its further existence."

Mr. Hanksan asked for the yeas and nays on this amendment, but they were not ordered; and the question being taken by tellers, was decided in the affirmative, 131 yeas, 103 nays.

The clause as amended was then concurred in without a division.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina moved to strike out from the bill, the following words: "in cases enumerated in the 8th section of the constitution," and insert "in case of Indian hostilities, or good cause to apprehend the same."

Mr. Coggs asked that the motion to be out of order, on the ground that the passage proposed to be stricken out had been voted in by the House.

Mr. Chapin moved a verbal amendment to the first section, to strike it consistent with the seventh section, as to the period of the armed service thereof: agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, and then

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock, P. M.
LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT making a further appropriation for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be used for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida, and that the same shall be expended in the manner already provided for by law.

Approved, April 29, 1836.

ADDRESS
OF
THE
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF FORT SNELLING,
(UPPER MISSISSIPPI.)

To the Soldiers of the United States Army.

FELLOW SOLDIERS:

The temperance Society at this post has been in operation since the 18th January last, and already it numbers sixty-eight members, including two officers. We are subject to jeering an institution of this nature, as essentially the same as that so cordially recognized by all societies of a similar nature throughout the Union - to arrest the desolating march of intemperance, with all its degrading and ruinous consequences. We deem it unnecessary to give you a synopsis of the abuses of the temperance laws and measures. With the exception of the "pledge" we have adopted, which is the following effect: "I solemnly pledge myself to abstain from, and discontinue the use of all ardent spirits, or intoxicating liquors, fermented or distilled, except when prescribed in sickness by a physician, or used for sacramental purposes."

The decided improvement which is becoming every day more apparent in all grades and conditions of society since the temperance reform has been in operation; and the cordiality with which it is everywhere received, renders it almost unnecessary for any further appeal to be made to the understanding of the public. The good effects, which must necessarily follow the triumph of the temperance reform, can no where be so fully appreciated as in the army; and humbling as the reflection must be to our feelings as men and soldiers, no where are we so well placed as to be enabled to produce felicitous results. The unpopularity of the army is in a great measure to be attributed to the intemperance for which it has always been so notorious. This vice has been the fruitful parent of many of those excesses, which have entailed an odium on the American soldier. What truth is there in the说法s of men who have decided personal exertions. Fully alive to this conviction, it becomes imperative on all of us to leave no scheme untried, no self-denial unpractised, that may tend in any degree to obliterate the unfavorable impression that is arrayed against us, and to rescue us to that rank in the estimation of our countrymen, to which we all aspire, and which ought never to have been forfeited.

The unpopularity of the army, we are fully aware, may be, in part, attributed to other sources than the one under consideration; but these are now being rapidly exhausted by that spirit of self-sacrifice, which, in all exalted professions, must always be associated in our remembrance with gratitude and esteem. It remains, therefore, with ourselves to complete the work begun under such favorable auspices; and as a primary step, we must shake off that mental lethargy which has so long enslaved and obscured our minds. It has been observed by an eminent writer, that "directly a man determines to think, he is well nigh sure of bettering his condition." Let us, therefore, begin with the determination to think; - let us no longer steep our senses in forgetfulness, and shut our eyes to the misery that awaits the intemperate - no amount of words, however well appropriate, can save our passions; but let us "be up and doing," ere the imbecility of the drunkard has gained possession of the citizen of the mind, blasted our hopes, and destroyed those fair prospects which are now rapidly opening to our view. The state of society, and the tone of the public mind are at present admirably adapted for the complete attainment of our object. Let not the opportunity be neglected; - let us seize the favorable moment, and coinfine the citizens of the United States, that the temperance cause may unite and stand firm, in support of their exertions in the struggle for temperance reform. Let the first impulse originate with ourselves - let us no longer be branded as an army of drunkards, and shunned as the miserable outcasts of society.

Those who have become soldiers from choice, and intend to spend the best part of their lives in the army, are peculiarly called upon to interest themselves in every circumstance that may affect the respectability of the profession they have chosen. It becomes a matter of imperious necessity with them, seriously and carefully to analyze the various and important relations with which their situation verity their; association intimately with an eye to their improvement, the characters of the men with whom they are associated. The old adage, that "example goes before precept," never was better illustrated, than by the influence which a temperate course of life in one man, possesses over the conduct of those around him. He is an influence in the most successful and temperate line of conduct, therefore, mark our own career, and the good that may result from our example cannot be estimated. Those of us who look forward to the time when we shall again assume the duties of citizens, and return to our friends, and to society, have, if possible, still more powerful motives to be strict in our conduct. Let us leave the army when we may, we will be regarded with suspicion for a time; our conduct will be carefully watched and scrutinized by our friends and neighbors; and if we swerve one step from the arbitrary line marked out by the suffrages of society, our characters will be afterward placed beyond the limits of social intercourse will be irrevocably pronounced. The respectable portion of the community will not consent to employ us, all will avoid us, a few may pity us, but we will be objects of sur- prise, points out to none; and the story of our deeds, and confirm them in the belief that the army is a school of iniquity. To prevent this revolving picture from being realized, let us begin now and pursue the course that will ensure us a favorable reception by our friends; let habits of temperance be practised now, and the strong, benevolent feeling of sympathy, which we can only produce, will be a return to intemperance when we leave the army. This desirable object is attainable by all; at least by all those who are determined to think. A moment's reflection must convince us of the delusive and unprofitable nature of indulgence in the excesses of drunkenness. What practical result can be expected from a de- cided personal exertions. Fully alive to this conviction, it becomes imperative on all of us to leave no scheme untried, no self-denial unpractised, that may tend in any degree to obliterate the unfavorable impression that is arrayed against us, and to rescue us to that rank in the estimation of our countrymen, to which we all aspire, and which ought never to have been forfeited.

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more than any other institutions, are calculated to watch over and direct the moral and social relations of society. They strike at the root of all evil. Volumes have been written on the subject, to argue against many of our vices, but these have only served as a sort of nourishment for the tree of immorality, while the roots below have enjoyed an immunity from attack. These have selected and prepared nourishment for the trunk and branches, still vigorous and nourishing with crime, disease, and death. But if these vices are to be stamped out, the roots must be destroyed.

From drunkenness all else evolves. nothing is so revolting, no crime too heinous for the drunkard to perpetrate. A man was allowed to choose one of three evils: drunkenness, robbery, or murder; he selected the first of those as being the least revolting and most easily committed; and in the exercise of his choice, he committed the other two. This is not a solitary case; you can all, probably, bring to recollection many of a similar nature. Resent then, seriously, on the dangers that haunt the path of the intemperate, and resolve to be the dupe of the monster no longer; start from his embraces, and with a bruised spirit, begin a new and reformed chapter of your lives.

Nothing is farther from the intention of the writers of this paper, than the wish to address you in terms of dictation. We would grieve to think that our motives should be misconstrued. We would endeavor, in a spirit of humanity, to speak to you as we would be spoken to by you, by the force of argument. We would appeal to your own judgments, and call upon you to exercise freely the powers of that reason which has been bestowed upon you for wise and noble purposes; and we feel convinced that if free and fair and unprejudiced views into whose subject, you will come to the same conclusion that has resulted from our own reflections; and join with us in denouncing intemperance, not only as an evil in itself, but the cause, the immediate cause, of all the evils that have befallen and shall befall our cause; that we have been and still are a burden to the nation; and that only by the most abhor—abashed to the degree of being ridiculous—to commit our characters and lives for one hour longer to its destructive guardianship;—that it becomes not only a matter of policy, but of stern duty, for each and all of us to use every exertion to suppress the vice, to strangle the monster ere he becomes too powerful to be resisted by our weakened energies. Hesitate not one moment in adopting that course which experience has shown to be so eminently calculated to effect this desirable end. Pledge yourselves solemnly and publicly, and with the serious intention of keeping that pledge inviolate, to "turn not, God forbid!" the enemy of the human soul with the advice of those who wildly attempt to covert and ridicule the temperance cause; let not their pernicious counsels abash you, nor another the praiseworthy desire which still lingers in your bosoms, of returning to the paths of duty, from which, in evil hour, you unconsciously strayed. Turn your backs indignantly upon their insinuations, and treat them not only as your personal enemies, but as advocates for intemperance, at war with the whole human race.

It would require more space than can be conveniently appropriated to this subject, to lay before you the best of arguments that could be brought forward in favor of temperance, and refute those which its enemies have arrayed against it. But fortunately this is not necessary. The press teems with information on the subject; and the immense circulation of this information conclusively proves that the whole matter is not pleading the cause of temperance societies, you are all aware, have met with opposition; what institution ever escaped it? But temperance is great and must prevail; the infant form of this leveller of drunkenness is rapidly expanding into the vigour and maturity of manhood; and its once gigantic enemy, with all its withering and demonizing agencies, is dwindling before it into contemptible insignificance.

Those men who conceive that temperance institutions are designed to introduce and patronize artificial forms of society, have carried the subject to a higher degree of refinement, than the subject admits of. It is unnatural, say they, it is contrary to the native inde-
strictly speaking, they bear the same relation to the rank and file of the army, that the higher classes of society in civil life bear to the more humble; and we need scarcely premise, that the higher classes have, in all ages, and in all communities of late, been more attentive to the fine and inventive spirit of society, which it could never have possessed without their influence. Those who tread the more humble paths of life, are, and must be, influenced by their example. Any change to be effected in public sentiment, whether for good or evil, must originate in that grade of society which would be most instrumental; and we would grieve to think that our officers should look on at the present crisis with tacit indifference, when so much is to be gained or lost for the army. We cannot believe that such will be the case, and we only advert to the subject to assure our fellow soldiers that they may rely with the utmost confidence in the co-operation of their officers in the cause of temperance, not by precept only, but by example. This will be found the most efficacious, and certainly the mildest method to free the army of intemperance. We wish to convince the citizens of the United States, that the army is worthy of their good opinion; and we look up to our officers with full confidence, in the plenitude of their will and power to benefit us, to give strength and respectability to our exertion.

The profession of arms has always been a respectable one, and it will continue so unless our own conduct render it otherwise. If the U. S. Army has fallen under a temporary unpopularity, it is to be hoped it will again rise in the estimation of American citizens. This is not the proper place to enquire into the various causes that have led to this unpopularity; but the subject is worthy of investigation. If inconstancy be one of the causes, let it be so no longer. Let each and all of us determine that the odium shall no longer be attached to us. Let the same feeling pervade every bosom, let every nerve be strained, and every voice be raised, and let us drive intemperance forever from our ranks. Nothing can harm the Mediterranean coast of France—The Point de Berck, in the department of the Pas de Calais. On the Mole of the Port de Palais in Belle Isle, department of Morbihan. On Haddie Island in the same department. On the Mole of St. Nazaire, in the department of the Loire Inferieure. The following particulars will describe the position and character of each of these lights: Provisional Light of the Port de Berck. On the point called the Haut Banc de Berck, the northern shore of the mouth of the river Authie, in lat. 50° 23' 50" N. and long. 2° 32' 32" E. of Greenwich. This light being elevated fifty-six feet above the level of the sea, at high water of equinoctial springs, may be seen at the distance of six marine miles. The light of the Port de Palais, in Belle Isle, is on the head of the new Mole of St. Nazaire, and on the northern shore of the mouth of the Loire, in lat. 47° 16' 17" S. and long. 2° 11' 44" W. of Greenwich. This light being elevated twenty-six feet above the level of the sea, at high water of spring tides, may be seen at the distance of six marine miles. It has been substituted for the reflecting light established two years ago on the new mole. Since the 10th of February a fixed light, visible at the distance of six miles, has also been shown at the port of Grand Canp.—

[United Service Gazette]

DONAGHADDIE PIER LIGHTHOUSE.—On Tuesday, a light was for the first time exhibited in the tower at the end of Donaghadee Pier, which light will henceforward assist vessels continued their progress on the coast from the dawn of day until the evening. The lighthouse is shown given by Mr. Halpin, inspector of Irish lighthouses.

The lighthouse erected on the Pier-head of Donaghadee harbour bears by compass, (Var. 27° 30' W.) from Copeland lighthouse, S. W. by S. distant 21 sea miles; from Deputy Rock, S. S. W. 4° W. distant 7 sea miles; from Mull of Galloway lighthouse, W. N. W. 4° N., distant 24 sea miles; from Sculmartin Rock, N. N. E., distant 7 sea miles. The tower is circular and of a light greyl colour; the lantern elevated 56 feet over high water level, and 68 feet over the mean level of sea.—Ibid.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

OBITUARY.—The following very eloquent memorial is quoted from a new work, now in the press of Leavitt, Lord & Co. to be published in the course of the present week. Its title will be “A visit to Constantinople and Athens,” and the author is the Rev. Walter Coltson, of whose previous volume, “Silip and Sheere,” we have intimated our high estimation; the book is published at a low price, the author has been invited to remain in the East as long as he pleases, and is expected home in a short time, the visit to Constantinople is a production of higher and graver cast; more full and definite in plan, and as we think of more sustained interest. It will be found, however, not less rich in those animated and beautiful descriptions which formed the principal charm of its predecessor. The subject of the very touching and admirably wrought obituary notice which we now proceed to copy, is not named; but we think there can be little hazard in declaring it can apply to no other than the lamented Miss Harriet Patterson, daughter of Commodore Patterson, who died, as we learn from some lines of sorrow upon the hearts of a wide extended circle—relatives and friends—in whose affections she was, but a little while ago, an object of the tenderest and most absorbing interest.

OBITUARY SKETCH.—There was one—who often accompanied us in our diversions along the shores of the Meditrranean; whose name brings associations an interest beyond the object which lured our steps—one who would light up the most common themes with her sparkling gems of thought, or supply the worm topics with others, brilliant and fresh from recognition and fancy—one who made others happy, without seeming to be conscious that she was the source; and who ever delineately evaded, if misplaced, the admiration her youth, genius, and beauty awakened—who now, alas! has left us for ever! She has gone from the circle of our friendship, and the hearth of her fond father, to return no more! Over the singing youth of her grave, and the retaining force of her affection, death has sadly triumphed!

The delicate virtues that had bloomed, and those that were timidly expanding to the light, have perished from the earth! The form that moved so lightly; the eye that seemed to beam with a light that ever breathed the accents of gentleness and truth; the ear on which music never sacrificed its charm; the rich locks, that rendered the cheek still more transparent, in the relief of their raven darkness; and the face filled with the expressions of sweetness and beauty, and where no foam ever cast its shadow, have all gone down into the silent recesses of the grave.
The ship in which she had traversed the ocean where she had seen the wonders of God displayed in the deep—had returned from its long absence; the green hills of her native land were again her portion; the morning day, and she would tread that beloved shore. Many were gathered there to whom she was tenderly allied, and who waited to embrace her with a sister's yearning love; she had redeemed the pledge in which they parted; and often beguiled their lonely hours with the graceful beauty of her pen; they now waited to enthrone her in their arms, and half blamed the breeze that brought the ship so slowly to her anchor.

They were the first on board, and sought first the one they most loved! Alas! the pale form was there, but the spirit that gave it light and animation had fled! Still the form of Groove the hills of Groove; the sweet composure of her face; the calm brow was still written with thought; the cheek softly tingeed with the dreams of her rest. They had come to greet her, to hear her speak, and welcome her home; but the only office that now remained, was to consign to the earth the beauty that was, till the long anxious roll of the barge came to her grave on the banks of that stream where she strayed in her childhood, and where long the melancholy wave will murmur the music of her name.

What avails it now that she so widely surveyed the scenes which lend attraction to other shores? that she wandered on the bright ies of the Aegean?—that she lifted her eye to the solemn dome of St. Sophik, and walked in the deep shadows of the Colosseum at Rome?—that she saw Venice emerging in splendor from the wave, and Etna still sending up its steep columns of cloud? that she gazed through the gay saloons of Persian pride, lingered along the banks of the Nile?—that she surveyed the pyramids of mouldered Egypt, and made her pilgrimage to the desolate city of David? that she stood in the garden, where persecuted Love resigned itself to the billows, and that monarch who suffered, that the guilty might live—and by that tomb, which once sepulchred the hope of the world?

Ah! these availed her; for these mementoes of a dying Saviour's affection, and of his triumph over death, were themes upon which her latest and fondest thoughts dwelt, and that length that her hour had cost her confidence in the faithfulness of this Redeemer made her a stranger to dismay: she felt that she was passing beyond the assiduities of mortal friendship and affection, but she cast herself resolutely upon the love of this co-passionate Jesus; her last faint accents were that of the Cross and of that land where tears and farewells are unknown.

Shall we see one dying so young, and with so many objects to attach her to life, and not be reminded of the hastening hour when we must follow her? Shall the adoration, that tenderly speaks from her grave, be lightly regarded? Shall the Seraphic look in which she died be soon forgotten? Shall the religion, displaying the sight of her resignation and triumphant hopes, continue to be a stranger to these hearts? If one so faultless could not die without the light of a Saviour's love, how shall we in our sins of deeper shade, meet the King who will be to those the being that can sustain in that last hour of need, only one that can furnish, in this extremity of nature, a refuge for the soul. This one has long been near us, waiting to be gracious; he has tarried without, suing for admission to our confidence, till his locks are white; the drops of the night. Happy he who admits this Saviour to his inmost heart; death may then break down and lay in ruins this mortal form; but the spirit will have given it "the wings of the dove, that it may fly away and be at rest."

The Norfolk Beacon, in copying the above article, remarks:

"The following sketch will be read with interest in this place where the remains of the woman, whose accomplishments merit it so truly depict, reposed in their final resting place. It was but yesterday that we saw in our beautiful bury-
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

[CONCLUDED.]

These considerations may well lead us to doubt the necessity of such extensive permanent works, while their non-existence at the time the system was adopted justified us in supposing the public would not be warranted in devoting any rash conjecture, we may anticipate such improvements in this branch of the public service as will make it the most efficient means of coast defence. These vessels, properly constructed, may become floating forts almost equal to permanent fortifications in their power of annoyance and defence, and in other advantages far superior to them. Being transferable defences, they can be united upon any point, and a few of them be thus enabled to protect various places. We have been brought by circumstances to a more rigid investigation of our means of defence, and to a re-examination of the whole subject. After an interval of twenty years of tranquillity, public sentiment and the attention of the Government were, by unexpected circumstances, more forcibly directed to this matter.

The result cannot fail to be advantageous. The whole subject has now been re-examined by Congress, with all the benefits which much experience has brought, and with the advantage of adapting the system to the advanced state of the country.

There are two bills for fortifications now pending before Congress. One before the House, amounting to $2,130,000, and intended to complete works already actually commenced. The estimates for this bill may therefore be considered necessary in themselves, under any view of the general subject, and not unreasonable in amount for the present year, because they include the operations of two years.

The other bill, before the Senate contains appropriations for nineteen new works, and for the sum of $800,000, to be expended for steam batteries. The estimates on which this bill was founded were prepared at a time when prudence required that arrangements should be made for a different state of things from that which now exists. An examination of the general system of defence was not then expedient; and the means of testing the most exposed points, agreeably to information previously collected, were asked of Congress. It was no time then to stop, and, instead of prosecuting established plans vigorously, to lose the period of action by surveys, and examinations, and discussions. But the opportunity is now afforded, without danger to the public interest, of applying the principles suggested to the works under consideration.

It cannot be doubted but that fortifications at the following places, enumerated in this bill, will be necessary: At Penobscot bay, for the protection of Bangor, &c. At Kennebec river. At Portland. At Portsmouth. At Salem. At New Bedford. At New London. Upon Staten Island. At Soller's Flats. A redoubt on Federal Point. For the Barancas. For Key West. For St. Philip.

These proposed works all command the approach to places sufficiently important to justify their construction under any circumstances that will probably exist. I think, therefore, that the public interest would be promoted by the passage of the necessary appropriations for fortifications made, such of these positions as may appear to require it can be examined, and the form and extent of the works adapted to existing circumstances, if any change be desirable. The construction of those not needing examination, can commence immediately, and that of the others, as soon as the plans are determined upon. By this proceeding, therefore, a season may be saved in the operations.

The other works contained in this bill are—

For Providence.—And this proposition may be safely submitted to the public, as the probability of excluding an enemy from any shelter in Massachusetts Bay, a matter of deep interest, and as a work at Providence, are closely connected.

For Rhode Island, Narragansett Bay.—This work may avoid the result of the views that may be eventually taken on the subject of fortifying this bay.

For a work at the Delaware outlet of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—This may be postponed without injury till next season, and, in the meantime, a project for the floating defences of the Delaware considered, and perhaps the size of the proposed work reduced.

For a work at the Breckenridge.—Until the effect of the deposits which are going on in this important artificial harbor are fully ascertained, I consider it injudicious to erect a permanent work for its defence. Another year will, perhaps, settle the question, and if the result is favorable, an additional fortification should be constructed here without delay.

For a fort at the Patuxent river. Both of these

For a fort at Cedar Point. Works are liable to some of the objections stated, and I think they had better be postponed for more mature consideration.

For fortifications at the mouth of the St. Mary's, Georgia.—This proposition may also be safely submitted to examination.

The estimate for steam batteries may be reduced to $100,000. That sum can be profitably employed.

If these appropriations are early made, most, if not all these works can be brought into operation this season, and the money usefully applied, as fast as their progress will justify; and I think the measure would be expedient. But it is to be remembered that the power of the department to push them during the present year, will depend on the re-organization of the Corps of Engineers. If that corps is not increased, it will be unnecessary to make the appropriations in the bill before the Senate, as the objects contained in the other bill will be sufficient to occupy the time of the present officers of the corps.

Should it be deemed proper to re-examine the subject generally, I would then recommend that an appropriation of $80,000 be made to defray the expenses of a board, including surveyors, &c.

My reflections upon the whole subject lead to the following practical suggestion on the great subject of the measures for the defence of the country:

1. An augmentation of the Navy, upon the principles before stated.

2. The adoption of an efficient plan for the organization of the militia.

3. The cultivation of military science, that we may
keep pace with the improvements which are made in Europe, and not be compelled to enter into contest with an adversary whose superior knowledge would give him pre-eminent advantages. War is an advancing science. Many an original genius, and many an acute intellect are at all times at work upon it; and the European communities have such a relation to one another that each becomes the mirror of the other, and whatever is added, and every effort made to place their military establishments, not at the highest numerical point, but in the best condition for efficient service, both with respect to its morale and matériel. It is not by the mere reading of professional authors that the necessary in- crease of knowledge of which mention has been made there must be study and practice; a union of principle and details which can best be obtained by a course of education directed to this object. This, I think, is one of the greatest advantages of the military academy. It cannot have escaped the recollection of those who were upon the theatre of action at the commencement of the last war that the first year was almost spent in a series of disaster, which, however, brought their advantages. We were comparatively ignorant of the state of military science, and we did not fully recover our true position till we had received many severe lessons: at what a cost of our material treasures, and the lives of our men, was this accomplished! In the same way, the higher science of war cannot be taught in class, but must be learned through a series of experiences on them is deranged by the winter, when they must be properly secured; and the season for resuming labor al- ways finds some preparations necessary which would not have been required had no interruption happened.

But the political considerations which urge forward to great expense, are evident, and at once apparent. When once completed we should feel secure. There is probably not a man in the country who did not look with some solicitude, during the past season, at our comparatively defenceless condition, when the issues of our discussions with France was uncertain; and who did not regret the absence of some naval power, and the low degree of peace we had enjoyed, had not kept pace with our growth and importance. We have now this lesson to add to our other experience. Adequate security is not only due from the Government to the country, and the conviction of it is not only satisfactory, but the knowl- edge of its existence cannot fail to produce an influence upon other nations, as well in the advent of war itself as in the mode of conducting it. If we are prepared to attack and resist, the chances of being compelled to em- bark in hostilities will be diminished much in propor- tion to the strength of our preparation. An unprotected country is at all times in a condition of defenselessness, and a state of insecurity is necessarily inade- quate to the wants of our service, would indeed hold out strong inducements to other nations to convert trifling pretenses into serious causes of quarrel.

There are two suggestions connected with the proce- dure of the planks, which it is worth while to mention in this connection.

First. That the Corps of Engineers should be in- creased. The reasons for this measure have been here- tofore submitted, and the proposition has been recom- mended by you to Congress. I will merely add, upon the present occasion, that the officers of this corps are not sufficiently numerous for the discharge of the duties committed to them; and that if an augmentation does not take place, the public interest will suffer in a degree far beyond the value of any pecuniary consideration connected with this increase. And

Secondly. I think that, when the plan of a work has been approved, and the necessary appropriation for its construction authorized, the whole appropriation should be made at once, to be drawn from the Treasury in annual instalments, to be fixed by the law. This mode of appropriation would remedy much of the inconvenience which has been felt for years in this branch of the public service. It will enable the Government to take possession of the business, and the delay which biennially takes place in the passage of the necessary law, reduces the alternate season of operations to a comparatively short period. An exact inquiry into the effect which the pre- sent system of making the appropriations has been upon the expense of the works, would probably exhibit an amount far greater than is generally anticipated.
The report from the ordnance department, shows the quantity and nature of the munitions of war, estimated to be eventually necessary, and their probable cost, including all new establishments necessary for their fabrication and preservation. The conjectural amount is $294,965,857.

Believing it is not expedient, at present, to make any preparations upon a scale of this magnitude, I have deemed it proper to accompany this report with a brief statement of my own views, where I depart from the suggestions that are presented in this document.

As our fortifications are constructed, their armaments should not be allowed to lag behind the amount in department. At all times exceed the anticipated demand, to meet the casualties of the service. We have now on hand, 1,818 new cannon for sea-coast defence, most of which are either useless or of doubtful character. The works actually finished, or so far completed as to admit of a part of their armament being placed in them, require about 2,000 guns. They are calculated ultimately to mount about 600 more. Others in the process of construction will require about 1,400. So far we have certain data for our estimates; unless, indeed, which I am inclined to believe, it should not be found necessary ever to provide the full complement destined for the largest of these works; beyond this the subject is conjectural. And the quantity needed must depend upon the principles that may be adopted in the further progress of the system of fortifications. There are four private foundries at which the cannon and iron are made. These, if their whole attention were devoted to it, would be able to produce, at the rate of 1,500 annually. As to carriages and other supplies, the amount that could be procured within a reasonable period is almost indefinite. Iron carriages are now made for all the casemate batteries, and they have not only the advantage of indestructibility from the atmosphere, but requiring no seasoned materials, they may be supplied through the foundries through the country to almost any extent.

We have two armories for the manufacture of small arms, and there are seven private establishments which manufacture arms for the Government. All these supplies are in the best description, and are subjected to rigid inspection, which prevents imposition. The armories can at present turn out about 27,000 arms annually, and probably 11,000 or 12,000 could be made at existing private establishments. Should any exigency require larger supplies, the quantity can be much increased. We have now some 180,000 muskets, 18,000 rifles, 3,000 pistols, and 275 field cannon and carriages, under the act for arming the militia. If 100,000 of these muskets and rifles are preserved, there are in the country 800,000 of those species of arms belonging to the Conscription.

What may be considered a proper supply, is a question admitting much difference of opinion. It will be seen that the Ordnance Department fixes the amount at about 300,000, in addition to what are on hand, and including the number necessary to arm the militia. We had, at the commencement of the last war, 248,000 muskets, and during its progress 60,000 more were made and purchased. At its termination there were but 20,000 at the various arsenals. The residue were in the hands of the troops, or had been lost in the service. This consumption was greater, I think, than was necessary, or than would probably again take place. A plan of accountability has been introduced, by which the men are charged with the arms they receive; and if these are improperly lost or injured, the value is deducted from their pay.

The paymasters cannot settle with them till this matter is satisfactorily adjusted.

The stock of small arms in Great Britain, in depot, in 1817, was 818,352.

In the public service, 200,974

The number in depot in France, in 1811, was 300,000, not including the great number in service.

My own impression is, that 1,000,000 small arms may be considered a competent supply for the U. States; and so, a large deduction may be made from the estimate of the Ordnance Department, under this head of expenditure. Although the component materials of these arms are almost imperishable, still it is not expedient to keep a stock unnecessarily large on hand, because there is not only some risk and expense in their preservation, but, besides, like every article manufactured by man, they are no doubt susceptible of that kind of improvement that those now made may be superseded by an improved model, which, once introduced, must be adopted at whatever expense or inconvenience, by all nations. And the ingenious invention lately exhibited in this city, by which hundreds of bullets in separate charges are brought, by a rotary motion, through the barre, renders a diminution of the armory less improbable. The possibility of a revolution in the form of our fire-arms.

On the subject of armories for these arms, I accord with the general suggestions made by the Colonel of Ordinance. I think the number should be increased, and arms placed in every part of the country, ready to be used as circumstances may require.

It will be observed that in the estimate I have made, I confine myself to the armament for the public service, connected with the actual defence of the country, whether to be used by the army or militia in time of war; but I do not extend my views to a supply for arming the militia, in order to discipline them in time of peace. The extent of this policy is a question not necessary in the consideration of the subject before me.

As the arms in depot approach every number may be assumed as the proper maximum, the necessity for additional armories, or extending those already existing, and it may be once completed, the present armories, without any aid from the private establishments, will be able to supply the annual consumption. I think, therefore, the two additional armories, as suggested by the Ordnance Department, are not wanted. And, indeed, although there are considerations attending the transportation of the crude and the manufactured article, and other circumstances which would justify the establishment of a new armory upon the western waters at present, yet, if the measure is not carried into effect soon, its importance will annually diminish.

But a national foundry for cannon, both for the military and naval service, and perhaps two, in different sections of the country, should be erected without delay. The best interests of the public require it. But I have nothing to add to the suggestions made upon this subject last year. As to field artillery, the extent to which it shall be provided, must depend upon the views of the Legislature concerning the expediency of issuing it to the militia. If a more efficient organization does not take place, I think the expenditure on this account may well be saved to the commonwealth. The militia, under the best condition of the militia upon the present plan, as so nearly useless, that the whole system has become a burthen upon the public, without any corresponding advantage.

The principal benefit which results from the existing state of things, is the power to call into service such portions of the population as may be wanted. But this may be attained by a simple classification, without the cumbersome machinery which at present creates expense and trouble, and which, while it promises little, performs still less.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be, &c.

LEW. CASS.

The President of the United States.

This ORD FISH. A very singular aquatic animal was thrown on shore at Simeonset a few days since. Having no ichthyological treatise at hand, we are unable to classify it, if indeed it be not altogether a non-descript. Its length was about two feet, and its girth probably three—weighting perhaps ten to fifteen pounds. Some called it a lump of the mollusca, and it certainly was a medusa. It was exceedingly ugly; and for navigation over the shoals, nothing could be more inconveniently shaped.

Nantucket Inquirer.
IN SENATE.

MONDAY, May 2, 1836.

The Chair communicated a report from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution of the Senate, containing all the information in possession of the Department relative to the Dry Tortugas; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Porter presented the petition of Captain Charles G. Ridgely, of the United States Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Rives presented the memorial of Captain Lewis Warrington, of the United States Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill to provide for the payment of the Vermont militia, who served at the battle of Bladensburg, was read the third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1836.

The Chair communicated a report from the Secretary of War, transmitting a list of contracts entered into by his Department for the year 1836.

Mr. Porter presented the petition of Captain Daniel T. Patterson of the United States Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Wastier, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the bill from the House, making appropriations for the Indian department for the year 1836.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers for the defense of the frontiers, and said, that in the present condition of the country it was his opinion that the Senate then proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Erving of Ohio opposed the motion, on the ground that this was the day set apart for the final disposition of the business of the Senate, and that the Senate then proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Benton moved to take up the resolution, the motion of Mr. Erving being agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, April 27.

Mr. Mercer, instructed by the committee on roads and canals, moved to take up the following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. HARD of N. Y.:

Resolved, That there be printed 5,000 extra copies of Captain Williams's report of a survey of a canal route connecting the waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario, made by him during the summer of 1835, together with the accompanying maps.

Mr. Biddle, having agreed to take up the resolution, Mr. Mercer moved to amend it by striking out 5,000, and inserting 3,000 copies—which was agreed to.

The resolution as amended, was then adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before the House a copy of a recent report of Captain Turnbull, of the corps of engineers, on the survey and construction of the Alexandria aqueduct across the river Potomac in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on military affairs, reported the following bill: which was read twice and committed.

A bill for the relief of Major James H. Hook.

On motion of Mr. Tappan, the House proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day.

The bill to authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and for raising an additional force of volunteer riflemen, was read the third time, and passed.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Cambleleng, and in further execution of the resolution of the 26th of January last, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Mason of Virginia in the chair, and took up the "bill making appropriations for the support of the army in 1836."

The bill having been read through by the clerk,

Mr. Cambleleng moved to amend the following section: "For the armament of fortifications, $200,000," by striking out 200,000 and inserting $250,000.

Mr. Biddle, after some further remarks by calling upon the friends of distribution, to pause and reflect upon these circumstances, before they took a step which they would be unable to retract.

Mr. Biddle proceeded to reply to Mr. Cambleleng in reference to the allusions made to himself by that gentleman. After some further remarks, Mr. Biddle intimated that he should avail himself of a future opportunity to give his answer to the Gentleman from the South, and to the subject enunciated in the amendment, and such other topics as were involved in, or should grow out of it.

Mr. Mercer, after some remarks in reply to Mr. Cambleleng, moved to strike out the clause supposed to be amended by that gentleman, and insert the following: For the purchase or construction of a foundry for ordnance at such place as the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President of the United States, may select, and for defraying the expenses of conducting the operations of such foundry for one year, including the purchase of necessary tools and materials, the sum of $250,000, to be paid out of the hundred thousand dollars be appropriated to the purchase of ordnance for immediate use.

After some further remarks from Mr. Mercer and Mr. Cambleleng,

Mr. Moore obtained the floor, and gave way to Mr. Bynum, on whose motion the committee rose and reported.

THURSDAY, April 30.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Cambleleng, and in further execution of the resolution of the 26th of January last, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Mason of Virginia, in the chair, and took up the "bill making appropriations for the support of the army in 1836."

There were two motions pending, the first by Mr. Cambleleng to amend the bill in the following clause: "For the armament of the fortifications, $200,000," by striking out this sum and inserting $250,000.

The other motion was the following amendment, submitted by Mr. Mercer: Strike out the whole clause, and insert, "For the purchase or construction of a foundry for ordnance at such place as the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President of the United States, may select, and for defraying the expenses of conducting the operations of such foundry for one year, including the purchase of necessary tools and materials, the sum of $250,000, to be paid out of the hundred thousand dollars, and that the further sum of hundred thousand dollars be appropriated to the purchase of ordnance for immediate use."

The latter amendment was the one immediately pending.

Mr. Moore, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House at length. After proceeding for about an hour, Mr. Moore was at length induced to give way, without concluding, from physical exhaustion.

Mr. Bynum moved that the committee rise, but withdrew at the suggestion of Mr. G. G. Meck, who said a few words in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, and hoped he would not then press it, for its effect would be to retard the repairs of the fortifications.

Mr. Meck was not opposed to the proposition of the gentleman, and should probably go with him to the whole extent of the twelve hundred thousand dollars, but he thought it right that the Government, following the examples of Great Britain and France, should consider the military department, instead of making the Navy.

Mr. McKown was disposed to give the proposition of the gentleman from Vermont all the attention its importance demanded, but he did not think that the proper place for it. After some further remarks at length, the amendment was concluded, and Mr. McComas obtained the floor, and on that gentleman's motion, the committee rose and reported.

The bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836, was, on motion of Mr. Cambleleng, taken up, and the amendments read.

Mr. Cambleleng said that as the amendments contained some new and important propositions, the bill should be committed to the committee on naval affairs, as the same subject ought to undergo their inquiry. These were appropriations for a steam battery, for an exploring vessel, and for fortifications in South Carolina, and $250,000 towards the building of marine barracks, objects not already provided for by law. Mr. C. then made that motion.
There were two motions pending, the first by Mr. Camerleno to amend the bill in the following clause: "for the armament of the fortifications, $200,000," by striking out this sum and inserting $1,224,301.

The other motion was the amendment, submitted by Mr. Mercer:

Mr. M'Comas was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Camerleno rose and stated, that in consequence of a letter lately received from the Secretary of War, and of a letter from Mr. C., he would withdraw the pending motion, and introduce it into the fortification bill, which would be the next bill taken up. There were now no funds remaining for armament, and none for the Quartermaster General's department, although the drafts on the south were heavy for both purposes. He hoped, therefore, that the army bill, containing the ordinary appropriations, with the important amendments, the amendments to the navy bill, would be passed, as to-morrow, the next day were set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia, with which he had no wish to interfere.

Mr. M'Comas then, in consequence of the statement of the gentleman from New York, waived his right to address the committee.

Mr. Camerleno then withdrew his amendment.

The question was put, and the amendment was negatived without a count.

The bill was then taken up by sections.

Mr. Hawes inquired if the first section of this bill included appropriations for the support of the West Point Academy?

Mr. Camerleno replied that it provided not a cent for that institution, further than the pay of such officers as were required by law at the academy.

Mr. Camerleno moved to increase the clause "for subsistence, exclusive of that of officers," from $270,409, to $370,409.

Mr. M'Comas, in relation to the amendment, Mr. C., sent to the Clerk's table, a communication from the Quartermaster General of Subsistence.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Hardin moved to strike out the following clause: "The payment of the taxes for 1833, assessed by the State of Pennsylvania on the United States Arsenal at Schuylkill river, $725," which motion, after some remarks from Messrs. Ingersoll, Hardin, Harper, and Camerleno, was agreed to.

Mr. Mann of New York moved to strike out "&c. &c.," in the clause for clothing, remarking that such words were clearly unconstitutional, or at least irregular.

Mr. Camerleno remarked that they were not in the original bill, and must have been inserted by the clerk or printer. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Camerleno moved to insert the following words after the 44th line: "for extra clerks in the offices of the Quartermasters and assistants at posts where their duties may not be performed without such aid." Mr. C. referred to a communication from the Quartermaster General of the subject, and further explained that these clerks were only occasionally required at distant posts to keep an account of the supplies and the relations from one point to another.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Camerleno then moved an addition of $4,000 to the clause, to meet this object; which was also agreed to.

Mr. S. moved to strike out the following clause: "For barracks, structure, &c., at, or in the vicinity of fort Gibson, in the Territory of Arkansas, $50,000," and insert the following: "For enabling the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President of the United States, to erect a fort on the tracts from Fort Gibson to some eligible point on the Arkansas river, on or near the western frontier line of Arkansas, and to erect a fort to be erected upon the point so selected for the accommodation of the troops of the United States, and for the better defence of the Arkansas frontier, the sum of $500,000." Mr. S. explained that this amendment was substantially the same as a bill that had been reported from the military committee.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana was glad the gentleman had introduced this proposition; for the returns of the army would show the mortality to be greater at this point than at any other. He would suggest to the gentleman to omit the indication of the site, and leave it to the discretion of the War Department.

Army Appropriation Bill.

On motion of Mr. Camerleno, and in further execution of the special order of the 26th of January last, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mrs. Mason of Virginia in the chair, and took up the "bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1836."
Mr. SEVERIE had no particular objection to the modification, though he preferred the proposition as it stood.

Mr. CAMERIBLLE suggested that it would be better to strike out the appropriation, and introduce it in the fortification bill.

The amendment was briefly discussed by Messrs. R. M. JOHNSON, HARDIN, CAMERIBLLE, CARTER, SEVIER, GABRIEL OF LOW, AND ADAMS.

Mr. CAMERIBLLE, after the explanations he had heard, he should withdraw his opposition to the amendment.

Mr. THOMPSON of Ohio thought that if the amendment was struck out, the appropriation might be increased, and he moved to strike $100,000 for $600,000, lost.

The propriety of agreeing to the amendment was further discussed by Messrs. SEVIER, WILLIAMS OF N. C., ADAMS, R. M. JOHNSON, CAMERIBLLE, AND PARKES, when it was agreed that $5,800,000 should be reserved for the expenses of the Navy Department, and $75,000, but subsequently withdrew it, and the subject was further debated by Messrs. RIPLEY, CAMERIBLLE, AND PARKES, when the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CAMERIBLLE moved to reduce the item "for contingencies of the army," from $10,000 to $3,000: agreed to.

The other clauses of the bill were then agreed to, and the bill was laid aside.

NAVAL SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. CAMERIBLLE, the committee took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the naval service, for the year 1836.

The bill originally passed the House, was returned from the Senate with various amendments, and reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, recommending certain amendments to the Senate's amendments.

The House, with a few exceptions, agreed to the amendments of the Senate, and ordered the amendments of the Senate to be struck out, and the bill passed by the House.

Mr. JARVIS moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill, for the appropriation of $500,000, and insert $7,500,000, but subsequently withdrew it, and the subject was further debated by Messrs. RIPLEY, CAMERIBLLE, AND PARKES, when the amendment was agreed to.

A bill providing for the appointment of a master, and the requisition of vessels, was then taken up, and the following clauses agreed to:

"For barracks, quarters, storehouses, hospital, defense &c., at Fort Armstrong, in the state of Illinois, or on such point on the river Des Moines, as may be selected under the orders of the Secretary of War, $20,000."

Mr. CAMERIBLLE moved to strike out the item for contingencies of the army, from $10,000 to $3,000: agreed to.

The other clauses of the bill were then agreed to, and the bill was laid aside.

Mr. JARVIS moved to strike out all after the word "that," in the first line, and insert a substitute, which was read as follows:

"The President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, if in his opinion the public interest shall require, to send out a surveying and exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas; and for that purpose to employ and engage, as may be necessary, the services of such officers and such other small vessels as may be necessary and proper to render the said expedition efficient and useful."

Mr. JARVIS moved to strike out all after the word "that," in the first line, and insert a substitute, which was read as follows:

"The President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, if in his opinion the public interest shall require, to send out a surveying and exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas; and for that purpose to employ and engage, as may be necessary, the services of such officers and such other small vessels as may be necessary and proper to render the said expedition efficient and useful, and for this purpose, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money now in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in addition thereto, if necessary, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, if in his opinion the public interest shall require, to send out a surveying and exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas; and for that purpose to employ and engage, as may be necessary, the services of such officers and such other small vessels as may be necessary and proper to render the said expedition efficient and useful, and for this purpose, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money now in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in addition thereto, if necessary, the President of the United States is authorized to use other means in the control of the Navy Department, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the objects required."

Mr. HAWES moved to strike out the second line, and substitute "do not." The committee agreed to the amendment.

The Speaker then resumed the chair, and a quorum being ascertained to be present, the House again went into committee.

Mr. JARVIS, in response to the call of the House, moved the House adjourn.

Mr. JARVIS asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and were yeas 63, nays 78. So the House refused to adjourn.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. JARVIS, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, when there appeared ayes 81, noes 32—no quorum.

Mr. WISE moved that the House adjourn; and on taking the vote by tellers, there were ayes 59, noes 28; and the Chair voting in the negative, the motion was lost.

The question then recurred on the motion of the House, that the House adjourn; and the modification of the House, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, and being taken by the tellers, the vote was 77 to 23; no quorum again voting on going into committee.

Mr. CRAMER moved a call of the House.

Mr. STONE moved that the House adjourn; which was agreed to—49 to 53; and so The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 5, 1836.

Mr. CAMERIBLLE adverted to the importance and necessity of the naval service of the United States. This ordinary appropriation bill was usually passed in the month of January; and the naval service was now suffering on account of the delay in its passage. He hoped that before the morning adjourned he could be devoted to the passage of this bill; otherwise, it probably could not be taken up for several days to come. He accordingly asked the unanimous consent of the House to go into Committee on this necessary measure.

Mr. GRAY mentioned that the House were not in order to adjourn at 12 o'clock.

Mr. CAMERIBLLE moved to suspend the rule for the morning hour, for the purpose stated.

The members in favor of suspending the rules having been required to rise, the vote was taken, and it was decided that the motion was carried by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. CAMERIBLLE, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the amendments of the Senate, and recommenced the consideration of the remainder of the amendments of the Senate to the Naval Service bill, and the amendment of the Naval Committee of the House to the same.

The Senate's amendment was read.
A SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIE.
No. III.

Traditional history of the Ottos—arrival of the Oma-
haws—council and distribution of presents—the chief “Ho-roo-gee” from the Ottos—grand appearance of the country—sulphur spring—arrival at the Grand Pawnee village—grand council with the four bands of Pawnees.

According to a popular tradition among the Ottos, they are descendants from a numerous and powerful tribe, formerly residing upon the Northern Lakes; the Winnebagoes, Ottos, Ioways, and Missourians, were once united, forming one tribe. For some cause, now unknown, this tribe left the Lakes, two centuries since; after travelling some days, and enduring great privations, they finally struck the Mississippi near the mouth of the Missouri; at this point a portion of the tribe became dissatisfied, and separating from the main body, returned to the lakes. To these, the remaining portion gave the name of "Ho-roo-gee," or Fish-eaters, as they alleged as a reason for their wishing to return, that they found none of the delicious fish in the new country, which were so abundant in the great lakes; these, the Ottos suppose to be the same tribe now known as the Winnebagoes; the remaining portion continued the Mississippi—shoving away the country they had ever been known to shed the blood of a white man. Big Elk having concluded his harangue, the presents, consisting of tobacco, knives, calico, blankets, &c., were brought and laid down before him. After securing their presents, they immediately took their departure for their village.

Big Elk is probably at this time not far from sixty years of age, tall and erect, with a countenance indicating great intellect and firmness. He is decidedly the most shrewd and sensible undacated Indian I have ever met with upon the western frontier. A few years since he was as much of a trapper as the Medes and Persians. At that time he had living with him in the same lodge sixteen wives; this number has been reduced by "death and desertion," until at present not more than seven or eight. The old chief complains frequently of the ravages of time, that he cannot now hunt the buffalo and deer as formerly, or join in the war-dance with his young men, and that he is consequently losing his influence and power,—in this he is no doubt correct.

Having taken leave of our friends, the Ottos and Omahaws, we again took up our line and made up the Platte. Nothing can be imagined the beauty of the country between the Ottos and Pawnee villages. Our whole course lay over a rich, rolling prairie. Frequently, as far as the eye could reach, not a tree or a shoot could be seen, while the whole surface of the earth, within the horizon, was covered with a rich green carpet of waving grass, here and there enlivened by bunches of roses, and richly variegated flowers; presenting to the eye the appearance of one vast, beautiful, and highly cultivated flower garden, than a wild and savage country.

In the course of our journey we passed through about twenty-five miles west of the Ottos village, and about two hundred yards to the right of the Indian trace leading to the Pawnee village, there is a remarkable sulphur spring; the water issues from the base of a steep and rugged hill, in such quantities as to render the ground for several hundred yards below the spring, very wet and marshy. The water is intensely cold, and highly impregnated with sulphur.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

June 21st. About 1 o'clock this day, the command halted in full view of the Grand Pawnee village, upon the right bank of the Platte river. Their lodges are built after the same manner as the Otos, and arranged much in the same form upon the ground. Notwithstanding the principal chief had paid us a visit at our camp the day before, and no object in view than to pay them a friendly visit, and distribute among them a few presents. The tops of their lodges were seen swarming with men, women, children, and dogs; but none seemed inclined to approach us. At length Major Dougherty thought it advisable to visit their native village in person, and reassure them of our favorable intentions. After some hesitation, a council of the principal chiefs and braves was summoned, and soon after all was bustle and confusion, in the hurry of preparation to meet us. In the course of twenty or thirty minutes, they began to emerge from their hiding places.

The advance of a party of regulars under command of the 9th, they approached the command at full speed, and were within a few rods of the head of the column, they raised the yell, and breaking off to the right and left, rode round and round the command several times. At length they came to a stand with the five parties of the large column directly opposite to Colonel Dodge and his staff. The pipe of peace was produced, and after being lighted, was presented to Colonel D., by each of the chiefs in order of rank. This ceremony being completed, the principal chief came forward and bid us welcome to the village. The advance was now sounded, and the command moved on, leaving the village to their right. To obtain good grazing, and, as far as possible, to escape the annoyance of swarms, children, and Indian dogs, the ground selected for our camp was some five or six miles west of the village, upon the Platte river.

The Pawnees are divided into bands, each band having a separate chief. The Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republics, and Pawnee Topajas lie upon the Loup fork of the Platte, twenty or thirty miles distant from the Grand Pawnee village. They were formerly all united in one tribe, and at the present time speak the same language. The Pawnees the Picts, and the Red River Picts, their waters are entirely distinct from the Pawnee Picts, speaking a different language, and resembling them in no particular, any more than any other tribe.

June 23rd. The arrangement of the council of the Pawnees, this day, also attended by several Pawnees, signing by a number of their principal warriors, arrived at our camp. They were received with great politeness, and treated with much kindness by Col. Dodge; but owing to the frightful appearance of our cannon—the warlike appearance of our troops—or from some other cause not known, it was very evident that they were anything but pleased with their situation. Fear and distrust were plainly depicted upon every countenance. Knowing their own treacherous dispositions, it was perhaps natural, (sitated as they were, within our camp, which was also surrounded by sentinels,) to expect to find the same trait of character in others. The keen eye of our Colonel could not be deceived; and wishing to remove all obstacles which could possibly prevent a free and full communication with them, he resolved at once to throw himself in their power by ordering the goods into the same hands as presented to their village, and council with them there.

The council then opened in the lodge of the principal chief of the Grand Pawnees. The Grand Pawnees, the Pawnee Loups, the Pawnee Republics, and the Pawnee Topajas were each represented by their principal chiefs and braves. Each was expressed his gratification at meeting the chiefs, and so many of the braves of the four Pawnee bands, and urged upon them the necessity of their living in harmony with each other, and if possible, with other neighboring tribes; and also that it was the wish not only of their great father, the President of the United States, but of their white brethren generally, that they should cultivate the earth, and raise corn and stock preparatory to the time, which he said must shortly come, when they would again resume the buffalo no longer be found on their prairies.

Each of the chiefs in succession, then addressed Col. Dodge in behalf of their tribes or bands. It would be impossible to give any thing like an outline or synopsis of their several harangues. It was very evident, however, from the speech of the chief of the Grand Pawnees, that there was not the best understanding between the Pawnee Loups and the other tribes, particularly the Grand Pawnees. It appears that the Pawnee Loups, of whom the "Axe" is the chief, have been for some time past in the habit of stealing horses from the Pawnee Picts, who live upon the waters of the Red River, and that of late preparations have been in progress for fitting out a war-party against that tribe. The chief of the Grand Pawnees very justly considered this a matter of grave importance, and that their mutual safety required that all the bands should have been consulted. Viewing matters in this light, he called the name of the Axe, to explain before the council his motives for the course which it was understood to be his intention to pursue. As soon as the old chief had concluded, the Axe arose, and, after having gone through the ceremony of shaking hands, commenced his defence by saying, that he had always been a friend to the Pawnees; that he had always listened to the counsel of their father, Major Dougherty; but that he had from some cause or other become unpopular with his tribe;—that he could not govern his young men; that it was true that horses had been stolen from the Pawnee Picts; but that it was true that war parties had been spoken of to go against that tribe; but he declared that none of those aggressions or preparations had been made with his advice or with his consent; but that on the contrary, the first knowledge he frequently had of their movements, was that a war-party had thus been prepared, and that he was inclining toward expressing his conviction, that he should at no very distant day, die by the hands of some of his own band; that he had formerly hoped that it might be his fortune to fall in battle, but that he had become convinced that the course recommended by his white brethren, would ultimately conducing to the happiness of his people, and that now he determined to support it.

His speech, taken as a whole, was very sensible, and some of his illustrations very happy. His manner of delivery was in the true Indian style; every muscle in his whole system seemed to be called into action; his voice was firm and elevated, and in constant motion; his eyes shot up and down perpendicular; like the handle of a pump; at other times he would bring the palms of his hands together with such violence, as to resound loudly through the lodge; and at others he would make a motion, as though he was about to go on all fours. All this time his voice was raised to the highest pitch, and sometimes to such an extent as to amount almost to a squeal,—while his body was in constant motion, backwards and forwards like a pendulum of a clock. The Pawnee language is anything but agreeable to the ear, being extremely harsh, as most of the sounds seem to proceed from the throat, and to flow out at the mouth as though they had been obstructed in their passage by some foreign body.

The council having been brought to a close, the presents were produced and divided into four equal parts, each band receiving a portion. At the separation, the farewells of the former were sounded along the whole line of six miles to our camp, which absolutely pouring down, concluded the labors of the day. A cup of hot coffee, and a few fat ribs of venison, put us in good humor with ourselves. After taking two or three turns before a good fire, we betook ourselves to our beer-blanks and blankets, and soon made peace with the world.
WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 19, 1862.

THE ARMY.—It must be manifest to the most common observer that our army is wholly inadequate to the defence of our Atlantic and inland frontier. It is barely sufficient to perform the ordinary garrison duty at the several posts. Whenever a portion of our territory is threatened, such is the scattered state of our troops, that before a concentration can take place much time must elapse and extensive injury be inflicted. Temporary aid is solicited from volunteers, but however excellent the material may be, its efficiency is lessened by the want of experience and discipline. The cost of such aid too, and the waste of public property, by those who do not feel the same weight of responsibility as officers attached to the regular army do, are believed to be greater than the employment of a permanent force of equal size for double the length of time, for the reason that a small body of well disciplined men is more efficient than a large body of raw recruits.

Witness the vast expenditures attending the campaigns against Black Hawk, and the Seminoles—the latter not yet completed.

The frequent changes in the stations of officers—the harassing marches to which they are exposed—and the state of uncertainty with regard to their future situation—are sufficient to break down the spirits of any set of men.

That the army is becoming (we might perhaps with more justice say, has become) unpopular with the officers, is manifested by the number of resignations which almost daily take place. Nearly all the employments in civil life offer better remuneration than the pay and the chances of promotion in the army.

It is a wise policy—it is in fact the only prudent policy—to husband the experience and the resources we have acquired by years of toil and probation. Experience in most of the concerns of life is of more value than money, for no money can purchase it.

We have been much disappointed in not seeing any report from the Committee on Military Affairs in either House of Congress, in relation to the memorial of the officers on the subject of pay. Nearly six months of the session have elapsed, and nothing has been done towards it, so far as we can learn. The experience of former years almost makes us despair of a favorable result during the present session, unless the question is immediately brought to the notice of Congress by a report from one of the Committees.

The late period at which the appropriation bills are passed by Congress during the long sessions, is a serious evil to the public as well as to those in the public employ. The financial year ends on the 31st December, and it is to that period that the estimates, on which the appropriations are founded, are made. Consequently, when five or six months are suffered to elapse before a new appropriation is made, the Government and its officers are left dependent upon any balances of former appropriations that may remain unexpendited—they must go without money.

This delay would be the less inexcusable, were it not for the fact that Congress always provides for the pay of its own members, about which there is no dispute; but the officers and the creditors of the Government must wait the pleasure of that body.

As an illustration of the truth of our position, we might suppose that a contractor engages to deliver 1000 barrels of pork, at §13, payable on delivery; the price in the mean time has advanced from §13 to 21. The contractor comes forward and says he is ready to fulfil his engagement, although it would be greatly to his interest to violate it, and perhaps forfeit the penalty of his bond. The agent of the Government tells him that he has no money to pay him for his supplies. What is the consequence? The contractor says he is no longer bound by his agreement, as the Government has failed to fulfil its part, and he refuses to abide by it. The Government must then go into market, and purchase its supplies on the best terms it can; and, perhaps, buy from the same contractor the same articles at nearly double the stipulated prices.

Not only do individuals suffer, but the public service is in many ways a loser. Vessels of war are detained in port; troops are unable to move from one point to another; labor on the fortifications is suspended; and the spring is entirely lost to the topographical engineers, whose field operations can be most beneficially commenced at that season.

The only remedy for this evil, which is most seriously felt every alternate year, is to make the financial year end on the 31st March, or the 30th June; then, the members of Congress might indulge their propensity for debate in its widest latitude.

A steamboat will be despatched this day from Washington to Norfolk, for the purpose of bringing up some seamen to assist in navigating the frigate Columbia to the latter port. As soon as the boat returns, the frigate will be towed down, and immediately fitted for sea. It is expected that she will leave here about Monday next.

The frigate United States, at New York, has been hauled out into the stream, and is ready for sea; her sailing orders will be made out, perhaps, immediately.

The sloop of war Boston, at Boston, is ready for sea and will be put in commission very soon; her commander and officers are not yet ordered, but it is highly probable they will be in a day or two.

The Lexington, at Portsmouth, N. H. and the Natchez, at New York, are also in a state of great forwardness, and will be put in commission in a very short time.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says that Gen. Clinch has resigned his commission in the army.

We believe the above statement is correct. The resignation of Gen. Clinch has been tendered, but not accepted.

The Board of Naval Officers for the examination of midshipmen, assembled at Page's Hotel, Baltimore, on Monday last. The names of the members have already been published.

NAVAL MAGAZINE.—We have not yet seen the second number of this work, which, as appears from the New York papers, has been published.
The appropriation bill for the support of the navy for the current year has passed both Houses of Congress, after undergoing various amendments, but has not yet been published. The following synopsis of it is given in the National Intelligencer.

**NAVAL APPROPRIATION FOR 1836.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay of officers and seamen</td>
<td>$2,318,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent, constructors, &amp;c.</td>
<td>68,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>792,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs of vessels</td>
<td>1,065,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvements at Portsmouth navy yard</td>
<td>67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Brooklyn</td>
<td>84,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Philadelphia</td>
<td>11,750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do. Washington</td>
<td>37,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do. Gosport</td>
<td>167,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do. Pensacola</td>
<td>49,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharves, &amp;c. at Pensacola</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder magazine, and enclosure of do.</td>
<td>41,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance and ordnance stores</td>
<td>64,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies, (enumerated)</td>
<td>321,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps, pay, &amp;c. &amp;c.</td>
<td>288,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completing steam-vehicle at Brooklyn</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completing navy hospitals</td>
<td>46,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites and barracks near navy yards at Charleston, Gosport, and Pensacola</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completing magazines, at New York and Boston</td>
<td>14,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessels and expenses of surveying and exploring expedition to the Pacific ocean</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment of naval force in the same, if deemed expedient</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE CREEK INDIANS.**

Recent intelligence from Alabama, of the threatened hostilities of the lower Creek Indians, has induced the War Department to send a reinforcement of six companies of artillery from the seaboard to Fort Mitchell. These companies are commanded by Brevet Majors F. Whiting, of the 1st artillery, B. K. Pierce, J. Eving, L. Whiting, and J. L. Gardner, and Captains J. and H. Brown, of the 4th. They will proceed by water to Charleston, S.C., thence by railroad to Augusta, Geo., from whence they will march to Fort Mitchell.

Gen. J. R. Fenwick, an officer of great experience and tried gallantry, has been placed in command of the post.

P. S. We have learned, since the above was in type, that four additional companies have been ordered to Fort Mitchell, (see General Order, No. 31, under Army head,) and that Major General T. S. Jesu has been directed to proceed to that place, to assume the command of the military forces. Gen. J. will leave Washington immediately.

**TEXAS.**

Since the date of our last paper, the accounts from this country are more favorable to the cause of the Revolutionary party. An engagement is reported to have taken place between the Mexicans and Texians, in which the former were defeated with great loss. It was even said that Santa Ana had been captured and, with all the other Mexican officers, shot; but this rumor is contradicted, and it is asserted that he was in the city of Mexico at the time of the battle.

Lieut. G. A. McCall, of the 4th infantry, aid to Gen. Gaines, passed through Natchez, on the 22d ult., direct from Fort Jesup on his way to Washington City, as bearer of despatches to the President of the United States.

Gen. Gaines has countermanded his requisitions upon the Governors of the southern states for militia, having ascertained that the Indians on our frontiers were quiet and disposed to be peaceable.

**FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.**

The volunteers are returning to their homes, and many of them, we are sorry to say, in bad health from exposure in a sickly climate. We have heard of but few deaths from disease, and sincerely hope that a short time and the kind attentions of friends will restore all the invalids to the enjoyment of health.

**Extract of a letter from an officer of the army, dated**

"FORT BROOKE, TAMPA BAY,"

"26th April, 1836."

"The centre of the army, under Col. Lindsay, returned yesterday afternoon. I did not see a hostile Indian during the march. One of the wagoners was killed, and a sentinel badly wounded.

"I suppose that, ere this, you will have heard that the war has not begun yet."

[We shall be glad to receive from the writer of the foregoing letter, the notes of this campaign, which he promised to furnish if he could find time to prepare them.—Ed.]

Capt. Wm. Gatewood, late of the U.S. revenue cutter Morris, has been appointed to the command of the Vigilant, on the Newport station.

**LETTERS ADVERTISED.**

Washington, May 16, 1836.

**ARMY.**—Lieut. L. B. Northrop.

**MARINE CORPS.**—Lieut. George Territt.


Philadelphia, May 15.

**ARMY.**—Capt. W. M. Boyce.


**ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.**

May 8.—Lieut. L. B. Northrop, Dragoons, Gadsby's.

"9.—Capt. A Canfield, Top. Engr., Mrs. Ulrich's.

"11.—Lieut. W. B. Burnett, 2d Arty., Gadsby's.


"14.—Lieut. D. Ruggles, 5th Infantry, Gadsby's.

"17.—Lieut. E. A. Capron, 1st Arty., Fuller's.

**PASSENGERS.**

New Orleans, April 29.—per steamboat Mazeppa, from Mobile, Capt. W. C. Bolton, of the Navy.


COMMUNICATIONS.

POLITICS AND OFFICERS.

Mr. Ector:—I have seen in the Chronicle of the 18th of February, an article bearing the caption of "Politics and Officers," signed "Aristides," approving, in the most unmeasured terms, another article on the same subject in favor of the military candidate, in January, signed "Alcibiades;" who, it appears, writes in accordance with the views expressed by "Aristides" in some former number of that paper. "Alcibiades" announces himself to be an officer in the army; while "Aristides" informs us that he is an officer of the Navy. We cannot but fear that the opinions of the officer of the army; and beg leave, at the same time, to assure those gentlemen, that my views in relation to the propriety of officers of the army and navy, interfering in the political discussions of the country, are directly at variance with the views they have taken of that matter.

It appears that the ostensible object of "Alcibiades," and "Aristides," is to inculcate into the minds of the officers of the army and navy, the belief, that they have the right to engage in all the political discussions of the country, to the same extent that citizens and professed politicians have; and from their manner of writing, there is no room for doubt that they wish the officers of the army to have a voice in deciding such questions as are to be referred to the people, in their choice of their representatives, as well as in making laws. It appears to me that they should have shown a little more lenity towards those who may differ with them in opinion, and should at least have found milder epithets to apply to their opponents, than such as they have seen fit to use. That point, however, I will not contest with them; but to my observation, we shall only make a few short quotations from the two articles above mentioned, and then proceed to give my own views on the subject, in as few words as possible.

This subject has long been a matter of private discussion among officers of the military service, and as it involves a high and important principle to be discussed, I will make no apology for a private reflection, and so far as my faculties extend, they shall, at least, be governed by moderation.

"Alcibiades" says: "a more egregious error never took possession of the mind of an American than the notion that a military officer should take no part in political affairs.

"I am perfectly aware that honor and honesty require me the faithful execution of every duty imposed upon me by my office; yet, am I equally convinced, that I should be fostering the spirit of an object heuring, if I did not fearlessly and freely speak and act in reference to matters which concern an American citizen."

Now hear "Aristides."—Has "Alcibiades" never heard numbers of the military and naval service say, that they were officers, and had nothing to do with politics; and their duties were complete when they obeyed their superiors? If he has not, allow me to assure him, that men of such rigid sentiments I trust his endeavors will free them.

Now in support of my opinion, that officers of the army and navy have no right to interfere in the political excitement of the country, I will first beg leave to refer "Alcibiades," as he is an officer of the army, to the 8th article of war, which is given below, and I presume that there is a similar article to be found in the rules established for the government of the navy.

"Art. 8th. Any officer or soldier, who shall use contumacious, disrespectful, or disreputable words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate, or Legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered; if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon a similar offense in like cases; and it is hereby declared that there is nothing contained in the above article of war which directly forbids the interference of officers with politics, but that fact is so strongly implied that it is impossible that any intelligent man can read that article, without seeing the strong bearing which it has upon the object in question.

No officer or soldier, by that article, is allowed to "speak contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States."

We will suppose for instance, that a President is a candidate for re-election; a portion of the army are so disposed to support a candidate, and so much opposed to the President in office, that the enthusiasm leads them to the place of election, for the purpose of exerting their influence in behalf of their favorite candidate; in doing which, it would be necessary, in pursuing their common course of electioneering for the character and conduct of the President, in proportion as they would endeavor and apply their favorite; and consequently, nine out of ten, of those who might be thus engaged, would be apt to lay themselves liable to the penalties awarded by the rules and articles of war. Even if there was no such prohibitory article, common prudence, and the love of order, should forbid military men from an officious or intrusive meddling with the political affairs of the country; and if the right of such interference was once admitted, it would be difficult to conjecture the extent of evils that would arise therefrom; it would be in a growing evil, and should ever the army become a class of officers of active politicians, it would cease to be that calm, deliberate, and faithful arm of government, expected of it by the authorities which created it; it would be an armed mob, dangerous in its nature to the vital interests of the government, and professedly confirmed of the honor belonging to the profession of arms.

The same remark would apply, in some degree, to the navy.

I must not be understood, however, as wishing to see officers prevented from conversing upon political subjects; for there can be no objection to officers, within the limits of their own circle of friends, to a free, but mild and decorous discussion of all matters relative to the government; but among officers, all such political conversations are viewed rather as confidential, and seldom extend beyond the immediate circle of a garrison; they are regarded rather as a family matter, and if a member should travel a little aside from the true course, he is kindly advised to retract his steps, and follow the true path of propriety.

The constitution of the United States should be held by every military man of this country, as his legitimate sovereign, to which he should devote the most unceasing loyalty. The President, Congress, and the Judiciary of the United States being the governmental functions connected with that instrument, claim their highest respect and obedience.

The President and Senate of the United States, in appointing men to military offices, select them, as far as practicable, for their patriotism, valor, and unwavering love of country, and at the same time to be calm, deliberate, and obedient to the authorities of government.

See the commission: "Know ye, that the special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and ability of— , I do appoint him a— , in the service of the United States. He is therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of — , by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging; and I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command, to be obedient to his orders; and he is to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, or the General, or other officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of war."

We will next look at the oath, which every officer of the army is required to take, and subscribe, on entering upon the duties of his office: "I do solemnly swear that I will bore true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; and that I will serve them, honestly and faithfully, against all the enemies or oppressors, whatsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the or-
ders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

Now if there are any officers in the military service of the United States, who consider the foregoing restrictions too great to comport with their inclinations for political meddling, they should resign their commissions, and take at once the political field, where they would have ample room aforesaid to them, to display the turbulence of their temperament, unrestrained by fixed rules. I am under the full conviction, notwithstanding the opinion of others, that a citizen of the United States, on accepting a commission in the military or naval service, must forever, for the time being, his right of political action; and as it is a voluntary relinquishment, I cannot conceive that he has any grounds for complaint. I believe that an officer of the army or navy, can possess all that ardent love of country, and heroic patriotism, so commonly discussed in the public press, without finding it necessary in a well organized government, to either write or act, in a manner to influence public opinion in the great political matters of the country.

The free resident population of the country, in their deliberation and wisdom, elect a Congress, and a President of the United States. The one enacts the laws, which the other approves and administers; and the army and navy, blotting exclusively to the executive branch of the government, have no kind of right to interfere with the legislative department of the nation. The officers of the United States, being the centre of action for all parties, should form a part of the library of every officer; and every one should make himself as well acquainted with its provisions as practicable. When it is read by young men, or such as are untrained by sectional or party considerations, it will be understood by them, as it was intended to be understood by those ungirded patriots who framed it. Efforts are frequently made by ambitious politicians of the country, to give that instrument such a construction, as will serve best their party or sectional interest, which may have the effect, at times, to confuse, and slightly derange the body politic; but the instructions are strong enough within itself, and will ride out triumphantly, for ages to come, every opposing storm.

Having now given briefly my views on this subject, I will say nothing more in relation to it, either at this, or any other time; but will leave it to those who may feel sufficient interest in the matter, to give it a further notice.

April 8th, 1836.

CHARLES HOWARD ASHWORTH.

Fort Dearborn, April 25, 1836.

Mr. Editor: I find in the Army and Navy Chronicle of the 19th November, 1835, an article from the Manchester Chronicle, with the caption, "Extraordinary instance of youthful enterprise," I was particularly taken with the name of "Mr. Charles Ashworth, fourth surviving son of the late Mr. Ashworth," &c.

In perusing the account of this youthful adventurer, his difficulties, his sufferings and travels with the Indians, and visit to Lake Michigan, I was forcibly reminded of a young man who, in the fall of 1833, passed a day or two in the house of the Agent of the American Fur Company at this place; and hastily made his appearance at my quarters, inside the fort. His appearance was most forcible; his principal raiment consisted of a buckskin hunting shirt; he was starved, pale, and sick with the ague and fever. He inquired for employment as a clerk; after some talk, I told him the impossibility of getting employment among strangers with appearances so much against him. Becoming interested for him, however, I proposed to him to give him a letter to a position in the Company's service, which he readily accepted, and be sent to Fort Des Moines, to apply to the recruiting officer and enlist—if, upon inquiry in town, he should be able to do no better. After a day or two he was enlisted, taken into the hospital, cured, well clothed, and fed. Immediately after having possessed himself of all these necessaries and comforts, he deserted the service, which had taken him from the most abject want, and which he had sworn, faithfully, to maintain and perform. He appeared to have been well educated, both morally and literally. For the benefit of his after life, and the good of the public, I shall add the following descriptive list, and forward it to the Manchester Chronicle as addenda to "an account of his travels," that it may improve this "most interesting" young man.

CHARLES H. ASHWORTH, 19 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, light complexioned boy, with light hair, born in the county of Lancaster, England. Enlisted on the 22d day of October, 1833, at Fort Dearborn, by Lieut. Thompson, for three years. Deserted 23d Jan., 1834, from Fort Dearborn.

M.

GUN POWDER.

There is a fact of very great interest and importance to the military profession,—one which I shall have the pleasure very soon of submitting more fully to the consideration of the public, with all the details and calculations, in the Military Manual—which has been greatly overlooked, and which, as we are now engaged in a conflict of arms, may be briefly noticed in this short communication. The subject to which I allude is, the igniting power of gunpowder, its expansive power, &c.; but the particular fact to which I must confine myself in this notice is, that the quantity of powder used in loading our field artillery and musketry is more than one half too great. I state this as a fact: and many will be surprised when I inform them that sixteen grains of powder will throw a ball thirty yards with great accuracy. The evil consequences of these overcharges of powder are very great—there is no accuracy in firing—the soldier is afraid to aim his musket; and there would be no certainty in the direction of the ball, if he did; and with both artillery and infantry the men are much less steady and cool in the discharge of their duty, than they would be, if the charge of gunpowder was greatly and properly reduced.

I cannot enter here into the particulars connected with this interesting subject. One observation, however, I must make: the charge of powder for a single ball, and the charge for grape or canister, are by no means equal; in the latter case the charge is a little greater, or should be so; and the reason is almost too obvious to require to be stated. I state these facts. They are founded upon experience, extensive and very accurate experiments, and much reflection and observation; and I announce them not to be the best interests of the service, but of all gentlemen who are in the habit of using fire arms. The quantity of powder generally used in loading a pistol is nearly three times too great; therefore, gentlemen, in practising with this weapon, find that they can fire tolerably well at any upright object, but not very accurately at any particular point. The reason is, the ball is thrown violently against the upper interior surface of the barrel, and when it escapes from the muzzle, its direction will be sometimes too-high and sometimes too low. If the interior surface of the barrel of the pistol was perfectly smooth and free from any burr, and a copper cylinder were to fit it exactly, the effect would show any one the truth of what has been stated; and that but a few grains of powder would be necessary to throw it with great accuracy from thirty to fifty yards. Hy. St. J. LINDEN.

Lient. U. S. Army.

THE LATE LIEUT. J. F. IZARD.

At a meeting of the officers of the United States Dragoons, stationed at Fort Des Moines, and convened at the request of Lieut. J. F. Izard, in relation to the death of their highly esteemed and meritorious brother officer, the late Lieut. James F. Izard, of the Regiment of Dragoons, Lient. Col. S. W. Kearny was called to the chair, and 2d Lieut. Henry S. Turner appointed Secretary.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

From the Delaware State Journal.

It is with deep regret we announce to our fellow citizens the death of our venerable townsman, Caleb P. Bennett, Governor of the state of Delaware. He departed this life yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, in the 78th year of his age, after a painful illness of about four weeks.

Governor Bennett was the last surviving commission officer of the gallant regiment of Delaware, and like all the officers of that distinguished corps, bravely and faithfully discharged his duty to his country. He entered the service when about eighteen years of age, as an ensign, and with the uncalculating and enthusiastic patriotism which distinguished that period of our history, he embarked his all in the venture, and bravely persevered to the end. Major B. was present in all the general engagements which were fought in the United States at Trenton, Princeton, Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth;—in all these engagements he was with the Delaware reg't, and, of course, in the thickest of the fight. At the battle of Germantown, he was severely wounded in the attack upon Chew's house.—When General Gates was appointed to the command of the southern army, Major Bennett accompanied his regiment, under the orders of the brave De Kalb; and in the desperate conflict at Camden, his company was almost annihilated. He was then detached on the recruiting service to Delaware, and having completed his complements of men, returned to the army of the southern army, and closed a brilliant series of military services, by participating in the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown.

Since the close of that eventful war, Major Bennett has principally resided in Delaware, and for the last twenty years, in Wilmington, his native town. He was remarkable for all the qualities which constitute a good citizen, a tender and affectionate husband and father, a warm-hearted friend and neighbor, a devoted patriot, and an honest man. Amidst all the exacerbations of party contention, Major Bennett was popular and respected,—and those who differed from him in political sentiment, did full justice to the excellence of his heart, the arduous of his patriotism, and the integrity of his life and motives. In the year 1882, he was elected by his fellow citizens to the office of governor of Delaware, being the first executive elected under the amended constitution, and in that situation, as well as in his capacity as a soldier, he has never been wanting in the duties of his profession, and the integrity of his character.

The Whale Fishery.—Some continental writer, we know not whom, has paid a very high compliment to those engaged in this pursuit, by remarking that the conviction is inevitable, after looking at the communities which carry on the whale fishery, "that it is an employment alike beneficial to the moral, political, and commercial interests of our fellow citizens." He adds, "it is a nursery for seamen for which no substitute can be found: eminently fitted to form precisely such men as the nation requires for times of trial and struggle. The voyages are long; every climate is encountered; every sea, every tempest, is tried..." ...

These commendations in times past, have been generally well deserved; and to a considerable extent are still deserved. But the most of the whalemen have experienced, and are conscious of, the abuses and impositions, often to a fearful and fatal degree, have latterly encroached upon all the good consequences which the encomium above quoted seems disposed to deduce from the system as hitherto established. And we are not satisfied that the good name herebefore so honestly earned, may not ultimately prove a reproach to the employment itself—for the same reason that a schoolmaster who has acquired fame as a rigid discipli-
narian, is sure to be burdened, in addition to his regular troubles, with all the more roughish boys in the parish.

Too many ungovernable lads, runaways from parental authority, or candidates for a long course of corrective treatment—too many vagabonds just from the clutches of the police of European or American cities—too many convicts even, fresh from the pollutions of our penal institutions—were left at sea, to have either a tempest or a trade wind for a companion, either at home or abroad. In some instances this misfortune cannot be avoided—as in the case of vessels deprived of portions of their original company, and compelled in distant ports to obtain re-inforcements. Through deception also—notwithstanding the known vigilance of ships, and the vast sums which may be invested for the protection thereof, the ship owners, who offer themselves, and it should be impressed upon the people of other communities, that the whole fishery shall not be converted into a mere engine for the repair of cracked reputations, and the chastisement of those, against the reception of whom even the jail-doors revolve.—

The Pilot Fish.—There are few things more wonderful than the connection which exists between the Shark and the Pilot Fish. The Shark, it is well known, is one of the most voracious monsters which are to be found in the depths of the sea; and is almost always hungry, and is by no means fastidious in his selection of food—nothing comes amiss to him—a young dolphin or a bonito, a piece of salt pork or a bullock's head—a leg of a human being or a red-hot shot, are all swallowed with equal avidity—although they may not all equally agree with these sea monsters, his hunger is no more than that of any other animal. The Pilot Fish is besides an ugly looking rascal, with his dark gray rhinoceros hide, his round mouth, apparently awkwardly situated beneath his chin, and his frightful rows of long and sharp teeth. The Pilot Fish, on the other hand, is a beautiful creature, and one of the most useful of the sea tribe. It is from six to twelve inches in length, and is a remarkably well proportioned fish, something of a dandy in its appearance—wearing at all times a beautiful mottled dress—amiable in its deportment, so far as has yet been discovered, and is most delicious eating. A piscis himself would have some difficulty in telling the Pilot Fish, with infinite gusto, especially after having been for some weeks on a short allowance of salt provisions. Indeed there is nothing of an unpleasant character connected with the appearance or habits of the Pilot Fish, unless his mysterious and intimate connection with the Shark may be considered suspicious. A man may be known by the company he keeps, "is an old proverb—how far it may relate to fishes, we are unable to say.

It is well known that Sharks are frequently, (not always) attended by one, or more of these Pilots. We have seen as many as six different sizes, accompanying one of these sea monsters, and have never found there seemed to exist the most perfect understanding. Indeed the connection between the Shark and the Pilot Fish is precisely of the nature of the connection fabulously reported to exist between the Lion and the Jackal. The Pilot fish is literally the Shark's servant, and there is abundant reason to believe, that though once pressed by hunger, the Shark will never prey on his little defenseless friend. The Pilot Fish seems attentive to the wants of its master or protector, and is constantly one step in advance, to cater for its wants.

We recollect that once in the tropical seas, a large Shark was seen astern of the ship. An event of this kind, which temporarily disperses the monotonous attendant on a long passage, usually provokes great interest to the whole ship's company. A bow line was immediately thrown out, and secured to the fish by a piece of rope, thrown over the stern. The Shark remained at a respectable distance, as if suspecting mischief—but in a few minutes two Pilot fishes left his side, and swam gently towards the stern of the ship. They were evidently attracted by the beef, which they passed round the middle of the rope, which we took care not to tingle—they then returned, with an increased pace towards their voracious friend, and appeared to communicate the result of their investigation. A whispering colloquy, which continued a short time, evidently followed—when the Shark, probably convinced that the "bonne bouche" was awaiting him, hesitated no longer, but tossed a dash of beef, which came in the bowline, and notwithstanding his desperate struggles, was ingloriously captured!—"Boston Journal."

The Peninsular War.—The descriptions we have received of the fatigue of the march, the difficulties of the country, and the mode of fighting adopted by the Indians, give a discouraging account of the prospects of the final restoration of peace to the Peninsula of Florida. The scene of operations is a mere jungle of swamps and mudholes, of which the country abounds; and the "gallant savages," as they are called, lie in wait in the deep mire, and under the influence of which the strongest constitution cannot long stand. Disease has already disabled a large number of the troops, and as the summer advances, a great mortality must in all probability take place. Bad roads, a country producing no supplies, too many natives, too much fighting, too small a force to repulse the partisans of an enemy, whom they never see, but who watch them in the morasses, and, after firing a shot or two, disperse, and dive into the recesses, where they cannot be found, and no prospect of action to bring this dispiriting and exhausting struggle to a crisis, make this Florida war one of the most unpleasant that we have ever conceived. The patience and perseverance of the troops is deserving of the highest praise. A simple zeal for the performance of duty sustained them through the severest difficulties, without the excitement of anticipating an engagement and a decisive victory. It is obviously impossible that any less determined, less patient, less enduring, and less persevering body of men could have endured the hot months, in such a dreadful climate and country. The protection of the few remaining settlements seems all that can be done, without a prodigious waste of life—and the discharge of the volunteers, such being the determination, should be given as soon as practicable. Their patience has been, and still is, beyond the circumstances, deserves and will receive the gratitude of the country.

Mobile Com. Register.

Sword Manufactory.—The only establishment of this sort in the United States, we understand, is the Ames' Cutlery, at Springfield, Mass. The swords of the army and navy are now made, as well as a great many which are sent into Texas, Mexico, and South America. The business has so increased within a few years, as to employ 60 hands instead of 8, which they began with. We are sorry for this, though we like to see the triumphs of American industry against foreign, and especially of self-made young men, as these are said to be; and we like also, if fighting is done, or preparation is made for it, to see ourselves independent of the means; or not dependent upon our own resources. As one of the necessary branches of a manufactory in the United States, except formerly to be done at Middletown. Within a few years they were all imported, and the idea of our making them was scouted. The Ames' never have been abroad, though it seems their work has excited such admiration in England, that swords have been sent out in great quantities to this country, intended to pass for their's, and forging even
SELECTED.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

SONG OF LEE'S LEGION.

Our charges are plunging and pawing the ground,
And charging to the foe poised high in the air.
Our voices, in the wildness, ring out bold—
So fleet to pursue, and so mighty to crush,
No foe will remain in the path where they rush.
Away, then, my heroes—away, then, away!
Let "Freedom or Death!" be the watchword to-day.

Remember the burnings we witnessed last night
The fair and the fecund we passed in their flight;
The wail of the wounded, the red blood that flowed,
'Till warm in the path where by moonlight we rode.
Away, then, my heroes—away, then, away!
Let "Freedom or Death!" be the watchword to-day.

The marauder is nigh—he is hounding back,
The sand, as we gallop, still falls in his track.
On! on! then, our swords for the battle are set,
And soon they shall drink at the fountain of life.
Away, then, my heroes—away, then, away!
Let "Freedom or Death!" be the watchword to-day.

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette.

The breeze is fresh, the waves are high,
And darkness spreads along the sky,
The ship above the dark wave sways
Moves proudly on her homeward way,
Dashing each rebel wave aside,
Like tears drops from some gladsome bride,
Her sails are white as sea is clear.

Wash the pale Moon with silvery clouds,
Her bosoyant hull looks black and drear,
I lift my eye, beyond the lightning's glare,
But sounds of joyous merriment
Above her decks are loudly sent,
For fearless hearts and laughing eyes
Turn heedless to those threatening skies.
The port, the promised port, is near.
Then why should gloomy thoughts appear?

She strikes! she strikes! with dreadful shock—
Now the strong waves assail,
Her keel on the iron rock—
She trembles in the gale.
The sails are shiver'd, and the mast
Snaps like a reed before the blast,
And sullen as the thunder's roar.
Wore the wild shrieks the night winds bore
Along Santiago's rocky shore,
And o'er the sounding sea;
When the ship sink beneath the wave,
Alas the timbrel and the brave
Within that cold and deadly grave.
Sleep calm and silently.
April 23, 1836.

THE PEARY MONUMENT.—We have been shown, through the kindness of Lieut. Champlain, a rough draft, or designs for the contemplated monument, about to be erected in this city, to the memory of Commodore O. H. Perry. The one to be surmounted by the statue of the gallant officer, at least one hundred feet from the base, in our opinion surpasses all others, in claims upon the taste of Buffalo. The cost, if executed on this plan, will be about $50,000. We hope that the liberality of Buffalo will not be rendered questionable by any tardiness of her citizens, in coming forward to the aid of an ornament to the city, so rife with patriotic associations, and too long delayed. Though desert may not be fully awarded, by the slow justice of the nation, let not Buffalo be backward in retrieving her portion of the charge of ingratitude.—Buffalo Republican.

MILITIA TACTICS.—We have received from Mr. Roberts, Deseret, Market Street, No. 26, a manuscript work by Brewer, Captain S. C. Catlin, A. D. C. and Assist-ant Adjutant General, entitled "A Concise System of Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the U. S., comprising the exercises and movements of the Infantry, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, Cavalry and Artillery; all put in the manner of doing duty in Garrison, in the Camp, and the forms of
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rades, Reviews and Inspections, as established by au-
thority for the government of the Regular Army." This
work was written under the supervision of General Ma-
comb, and forms a perfect manual, illustrated with plates
and diagrams. It also contains the music for the band,
calls, &c., the whole contained in a neat duodecimo
volume.—Pennsylvaniaian.

ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, May 13, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER,  
No. 39.

The following companies of artillery will immedi-
ately proceed from their present stations in the harbor
of New York, Fort McHenry and Monroe, to Fort Mitchel-
la, Alabama, to wit:

Company I, 1st regiment of artillery, and
Companies A, D, F, H, and I, 4th artillery.

The company from Fort McHenry, and assistant Sur-
geon Henderson, will proceed via Fort Monroe, and join
the companies to move from that post. Assistant Surgeon
Elwin will accompany the troops detached from the New
York station.

II. Officers of the above named companies, who may be
on leave of absence, will immediately join.

First Lieut. Ewing of the 4th artillery, is hereby re-
lieved from Topographical duty, and will join his company,
and Brevet Second Lieut. Freeman, of the 4th arty., on
charge of the recruits recently ordered to Fort Mitchell,
will join company H, of his regiment.

III. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the
necessary transportation, and will designate the route
which will ensure the most convenient and expeditious
movement of the troops. The post temporarily evacuated
by the troops, with the public property, will be placed in
charge of the Quartermaster's department

IV. Brevet Brig. G.-c. Fenwick, 4th Artillery, is as
signed to command the troops in the Creek nation;
and will accordingly repair to Fort Mitchell, and there
assume the direction of affairs in that quarter.

By order,
ROGER JONES, Adj't. General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, May 15, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER,  
No. 39.

The resignations of the following named officers have
been accepted by the President of the United States, to
take effect at the time set opposite their respective names:

1st Lt. Edmund French, 1st. Regt. Art'y, 3d May 1836.

By order,
ROGER JONES, Adj't. General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, May 18, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER,  
No. 39.

I. One additional company from the harbor of New
York, and one from Fort Monroe, to be designated by the
respective Commandants, will join the detachments ordered
to Fort Mitchell from these Posts pursuant to Gen. Ord-
er No. 39.

2d the garrison of Forts Wicomico and
Trumbull, (Companies G and E, 3d and 4th artillery) will
proceed to Fort Columbus without delay, and thence
embark for Fort Mitchell, for active service in the Creek
sNation. The officers absent from their posts, and companies
on leave, and on Engineer or Topographical duty, will
be ordered to join their companies without delay.

Assistant Surgeon Eaton will proceed with the troops
to Fort Mitchell.

II. The Quarter Master's Department will provide the
necessary transportation; and all requisite supplies will be
furnished by the several branches of the staff.

The post temporarily evacuated, and the public prop-
erty pertaining thereto, will be placed in charge of the Quar-
temaster's Department.

By order,
ROGER JONES, Adj't. General.

Assistant Surgeon Hawkins, now at Fort Severn, has
been ordered to join the detachment of troops at Fort
Monroe, destined for Fort Mitchell.

PIITTSBURGH, (Pa.) May 13.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—We understand that Ma-
ior L. Baker, at the Allegheny arsenal near this city,
has received orders to send immediately to Baton Rouge
ten thousand muskets, a number of pieces of artillery and
a large quantity of ammunition, to supply the troops, for
which a requisition has recently been made. They are
now being shipped on board the steamboat Emerald and a
kivel boat.

NAVY.

Ship Ontario, Captain Salter, arrived at Rio Janeiro
from Monte Video. 22d March, Ship Erie was expected at
Rio early in April.

Ship Warren, Captain Taylor, sailed from Pensacola,
24th April, destination said to be the Coast of Texas; was
off the Bar of the Mississippi on the 5d. inst.

Ship St. Louis, Capt. Rousseau, arrived at Pensacola,
30th April, last from Tampa.

reached from New York on the 4th inst for Sandy Hook, to
recommend her surveying duties on the coast

Ass't Surgeons H. N. Glentworth and Geo. Clymer or-
tered to take passage in the frigate United States for de-

tiny in the Atlantic squadron—the former in the frigate
Potomac, the latter in the John Adams.

Passed Mid. J. F. Mercer, and Mid. W. E. Newton or-
tered to schr. Experiment, for duty on coast survey.

Surgon ordered above named surgeon to the Hospital at Pen-
acola, to relieve Surgeon I. Hulse.

Frigate Brandywine sailed from Callao for Valparaiso,
1st March. Schr. Boxer, from Callao for Panama, 23d Feb.

Schr. Grampus, Lt. Com. Boardman, bound to the West
Indies, was spoken 20th ult. lat. 24 1/4. 70 W., standing
to the S. W.

MARRIAGE.

In Albany, on the 3d inst, BRONSON HARMON, Esq.
merchant, of Detroit, to MARY ELIZA, only daughter of
Major H. A. PAY, of the U. S. Army.

DEATHS.

On his passage from Alexandria, D. C. to New Orleans,
board brig Isaac Franklin, Maj. URIAH BLUE, aged60
years. The deceased served in the regular army during
the late war, and was much esteemed by his fellow officers
for his urbanity and high sense of honor. He resigned his
commission in 1826, & located in the county of Baldwin,
Ala, and was universally esteemed.

On the 13th inst. at the Norfolk Hotel, after a painful
confinement of two months, Mr. CHARLES SPERRY,
formerly of the U. S. Navy.

At Annapolis, Md., on the 4th inst., Dr. GIDEON
WHITE, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

In New York, on the 22d ult. in the 78th year of his age,
PETER KINNAN, Esq., a Deputy Quartermaster in the
Brevet Officer of the Revolutionary Army, and late an Inspector of the Customs
for that port. His amiability and integrity were acknow-
ledged by a large circle of friends.

In Halifax county, N. C., 9th ult. at an advanced age,
JAMES SIMMONS.

At his residence in Richland District, (S. C.) on the 11th
major HICKS CHAPPELL, aged 80 years, a native of
Brunswick county, Va.

At Richmond, Va., on the 28th ult., Col. JOHN NI-
CHOLAS, at an advanced age.

HENRY M. PREVOST,  
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,  
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April 7.11
ORIGINAL

A SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIE.
No. IV.

Express sent for Arickaras—Departure from "Camp Pawnee"—rainstorm—general appearance of the country—its features—springs—curious formation of salt—arrival of the two Arickara keays near the water-car-does"—general character of the Arickaras—Antelope—Indian gluttony—medicine lodge—barbarous customs.

June 24th. Capt. G., our guide, left camp early this morning on the Pawnee Loup village, with a view of inducing the Arickaras Indians, (one of them a distinguished brave by the name of the "Star") to accompany the expedition up the river. These Indians had for some time past been at the Pawnee Loup village, and were invited to the council held with that tribe, but declined doing so, probably through fear.

About 10 o'clock, P. M., we took up our line of march up the Platte, and encamped on the bank of the river, eight miles from Camp Pawnee.

June 26th. Had a tremendous rain last night, accompanied by high wind, thunder and lightning. Several of the tents were blown down, while the rain was falling in torrents. Everything being drenched with water, the morning, it was impracticable to leave our camping ground until the tents, blankets, &c., could be dried.

About 1 o'clock P. M., we were again on our march up the Platte. Our course lay along the bank of the river, sometimes approaching the water's edge, and at others veering off a mile or so. The soil begins to exhibit a sandy appearance, and the grass is of that peculiar species always found in buffalo country; being in spots, short, thick and curly. Adjoining the river the prairie is very flat, and extends back from one to two miles. This bottom is terminated by abrupt hills of sand, rising in some spots almost perpendicular, and frequently to the height of twenty, thirty, and forty feet. After ascending these hills, the prairie, as far as the eye can reach, exhibits one uniform level, covered with grass, without a tree or shrub to interrupt the prospect, or impart variety to the scene.

The weather is very cool. Having unfortunately broken my thermometer, I am unable to ascertain the temperature, but should judge it to be about 40° at night, say 9 o'clock.

The Platte is, in many respects, different from most other rivers on the American continent. Any one on approaching it, would suppose it to be at least as large, or larger than the Missouri or Mississippi. In many places it is from a mile to a half mile in width, with a current which is even stronger than the Missouri.

At other points it presents nothing but a cluster of islands, from the size of six or eight feet square, to sixty miles in length. The fact that all these islands are covered with a thick and heavy growth of timber, is a conclusive proof that nothing but the annual fires, which sweep over these immense prairies, prevents them from being timbered also. It is nonsense to suppose, as some have asserted, that timber cannot be made to grow on land like this. Prevent the fire from running over these prairies but for twenty years, and instead of millions and millions of acres of rich land without a stick of timber large enough for a riding switch, you would see one dense and beautiful forest of oak, hickory and ash, upon the highlands; and the narrow prairie-wood, and evergreen cedar upon the bottom lands, bordering on the great river.

In passing over the immense plain, bordering on the Platte, I observed that the ground in many places, appeared to be covered with a white crust, and in some spots which bore the appearance, it seemed to be elevated some inches above the surrounding level. Curiosity led me to examine some of these spots, and to my satisfaction I found them to be formed almost entirely of pure salt. Well spread over hundreds and hundreds of acres where these formations of salt were within a few feet of one another.

June 28th. Capt. Gant came up with the command last evening about 9 o'clock, and reported that the Arickaras Indians were on their way to join the troops. He found them, as was anticipated, at the Pawnee Loup village. It was with some difficulty that they could be persuaded to accompany him. Their fears had been greatly excited by a false report, circulated among the Pawnees some time last spring by a Kanzas Indian.

They had been told that an expedition was fitting out at Fort Leavenworth the object of destroying them, root and branch. On hearing that the dragoons were marching up the Platte, the Arickaras, who were then with the Pawnee Loup, fled up the river, with the exception of two whom I have mentioned. Capt. G. returned this morning with provisions, to meet the interpreter and the Indians. It is written in the diary of this day:

"I overlooked the Platte, and by the white man's Star, and by his own people "Ish-car-tah," or Black Cloud, as I think, the most savage-looking rascal I ever saw. He is something more than six feet high. His face is square, with remarkably high cheek bones, his eyes wild and piercing, his mouth somewhat wrinkled, while his chin projects in such a manner as to indicate the loss of some of his teeth. His legs, which were from three to four feet long, is thickly matted together upon the top of his head with hair, while it hangs down, or rather sticks out behind, and is closely wound round with buck or elk skin. His whole frame indicates uncommon muscular strength. The appearance of this Indian was rendered still more savage by a garment something like a suit, manufactured from the Buffalo hide, with the hair outward, which covered the upper portion of his body. Around his waist was fastened an elk skin, which hung down to the calves of his legs, while his feet were covered with mocassins of the same material. At his side hung his musket, suspended by a strip of Elk skin, nearly covering his whole back.

The Arickaras are at this moment probably the most savage, reckless, and blood-thirsty,—and yet the most cowardly, tribe of Indians on the American continent. In disposition they are naturally cunning, while hypocrisy is a leading trait in their character. They never have been known to attack anything like an equal force of whites. Their mode of warfare seems to be founded upon hypocrisy, low cunning and stratagem, rather than upon any knowledge of the science, as understood either by the white or red skins. Within the last five years, instances more than one have occurred wher en an undisciplined band of trappers have been invited into their villages or lodges, and after obtaining from him tobacco, powder, and lead, has been trailed from their lodges, and shot dead with the very powder and lead, which he had but a few hours before sold them. Let them meet a force well armed, one-tenth equal in number to their whole, and all will be the hearts of these men are not disposed to leave anything which could be expected from the most friendly ally. But should one of these men be unfortunate to turn aside, and especially should he lay down his rifle upon the bank of a creek, while he places his trap in greater security, he is at once observed, and those who have approached through his heart, some distant point of his body. About two years since, they were driven from their village on the Missouri by the Sioux, since which time they have led a roving life, moving their skin lodges from one place to another on the prairie.
they were pursued by their enemies, or the buffalo receded from them. In 1832, this tribe numbered about four hundred with fifty habits. They have been reduced, however, by war, and the roving life they have led, to probably not more than two hundred and twenty.

There can be but little doubt that the Arickaras are descendants from the Pawnees. They speak the same language, and resemble each other in personal appearance, while many of their habits and modes of life are the same.

July 8th. Having dispatched our guide yesterday morning with a small detachment in pursuit of the Arickaras, the command halted early this day for the purpose of allowing them to come up. Since the 29th ult. we had marched about one hundred and fifty miles, and it is now supposed that our camp is not more than ten or fifteen miles below the forks of the Platte. The country over which we have marched for some days past, has been, if possible, as level as a ball alley, and owing to the extreme drought, nearly as hard. The hills which bound this beautiful plain on the left, increase as in size as we ascend the river. Near this point they rise to the height of from one to two hundred feet.

We are now fairly in the buffalo country, but owing to their having been hunted by the Arickaras, none have yet been seen. Great numbers of Antelope have been killed by the whites. Their flesh, when fat, is very fine eating. It has much the appearance and taste of mutton, but is decidedly inferior to venison. When running, they are certainly the most beautiful animal I ever saw. The speed, ease, and grace, with which they skim over the level prairie, is truly astonishing. Any one who attempts to run them down on horseback must expect to be distancia the first mile.

There are now with the command ten Indians—four Delawares, four Pawnees, and two Arickaras. The quantity of provisions which these Indians can consume in twenty-four hours, would astonish any one not acquainted with their habits; and yet, there is no reason for doubt, that if the celebrated advocate of the bread-and-water system, Mr. Graham, could but once see them over a quarter of buffalo or beef, and then examine their powerful frames, with muscles, sinews, and joints like giants, he would at once renounce his extravagant doctrine. On the morning of the 80th ult., the Commissary of Subsistence issued to them seventy lbs. of beef; early the next morning not an ounce of it remained. In addition to this, one of their number killed an antelope during the day, which was also entirely consumed. Even the bones were all cracked with their teeth. Another killed a bear, and it is said that the last bear killed of their nutriment. No better evidence of the immense strength and power of their muscles can be wanting than the force with which they throw their arrows. It is not unfrequently the case that a Pawnee Indian, while riding at full speed, throws an arrow through and through the largest size buffalo.

About three miles east of our present encampment, we passed the spot where it had been supposed the main body of the Arickaras would be found. From appearances it was judged they had been gone eight or ten days. The ground selected for their enclosure, was, as usual with most tribes, for this purpose. One portion of the tribe encamped on the banks of a deep ravine, which, by a short turn, formed two sides of a square. The other portion encamped two or three hundred yards west, and directly in rear of the first, in a circular way. This circle was, I should judge, one hundred and fifty feet in diameter from the centre, the medicine lodge was erected. It was constructed in the following manner. In the centre, a round stick of timber, ten inches in diameter, and from twenty to twenty-five in length, was planted in the ground. Around this centre, and at the distance of ten or twelve feet, a second circular pole was set; on this end resting upon the ground, and the tops firmly bound together in such a manner as to form a cone. Upon these poles green bushes were lashed with bark or green buffalo hide, forming a shade. These rudely con-
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

(Abstract of the 8th Annual Report.)

The labors of this society will be better understood when reviewed under the following heads: Foreign Operations—Atlantic Seaports—Inland Waters—Seamen’s Home—Means of general improvement.

I. FOREIGN OPERATIONS.

Cautious.—Rev. Edwin Stevens, Chaplain.—This is the oldest establishment of the society. This was the place where the experiment was first made whether it was practicable to sustain a ministry for seamen amid the floating population of a thronged foreign port. The past year has disclosed no material alterations at this station. The Bethel flag has been displayed at the ship and in the synagogue Sabbath, and there have been audiences collected on the deck, or in the cabin of some ship, either American or English. In the course of the year, Mr. Stevens has made two considerable excursions along the eastern coast of China, once in company with Messrs. Gordon and Guttafield, and once with Mr. Medhurst. By these excursions much important knowledge of the coast has been obtained, which may be of service to the society in their future operations.

Haywe.—Rev. David De F. Ely, Chaplain.—During the past year the Seamen’s Chapel at Haywe has not been closed for a single Sabbath. The services of the Lord have been continued, with the usual prayer meeting, and the Sabbath school, are all attended. Tracts are distributed, and a reading room kept open for the accommodation of sailors. Though the assemblies are generally small, yet we are not without evidence that some good has been effected, nor could the station be abandoned without detriment to the cause.

Marseilles.—This important port was one of the first ever designated as a station for a seamen’s chapel, but circumstances beyond the control of the committee have hitherto prevented its occupancy. A prospect is now opening for employing a chaplain there. The services of the Lord have been continued, and opportunities have been secured by the Board, have been appointed to labor at Havre, and the committee have proposed to the Rev. Mr. Ely to remove to Marseilles, inasmuch as his thorough knowledge of the French language and character will render him more useful at Marseilles than any person probably could be who would be sent directly from this country, while the station at Havre can be appropriately filled by a person speaking the English language only. It is expected that Mr. Ely will proceed to Marseilles when his successor shall arrive at Havre.

Honolulu.—Rev. John Diell, Chaplain.—The port of Honolulu, in the island of Oahu, one of the Sandwich Islands, is the principal resort of the whale ships in the Pacific Ocean. At that place cargoes of oil can be landed, it need be, and fresh provisions and fruits are readily obtained. It was hence chosen as the most appropriate place for a seamen’s chapel.

It was stated in our last report that the chapel was completed, two reading-rooms prepared, and a house for the chaplain built. The committee have now the pleasure to state that the bills for the whole have been discharged, and that establishment freed from pecuniary embarrassment. Sailors can now avail themselves of all the customary means of grace and peace in this port. The station in the island of Maui, another of the Sandwich Islands, is more frequented by seamen than any other except Honolulu. This consideration led the American missionaries at that place more than two years ago to open a reading-room for sailors, and to make special efforts for their instruction and amusement. That of the reading-room has been assumed by this society, and an agency for the benefit of the seamen established there.

Samoa.—Rev. Joshua Brewer, Chaplain.—The number of American vessels at Samoa is not large, and there being several protestant missionaries in the field, the opportunities for religious instruction in common with others. The whole time of a chaplain at that port has not, therefore, seemed as yet to be demanded. Mr. Brewer finds time to perform some important services for the seamen in addition to his missionary work, and at least one service for the special accommodation of sailors has been held on nearly every Sabbath of the year.

Rio Janeiro.—Rev. Obiah M. Johnson, Chaplain.—This station has been recently occupied. Mr. Johnson received ordination in October last. He embarked at Richmond about the first of December, and arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 20th of January. He has commenced his labors under favorable appearances.

Calcutta.—A Bethel Chapel has been sustained at Calcutta for several years by the joint labors of the resident missionaries of all denominations. Within the year past an arrangement has been made for occupying this important port by a chaplain of this society.

Batavia.—Some attention has hitherto been paid to the instruction of sailors in Batavia by the Rev. Mr. Medhurst, and the late lamented Mr. Lyman and Lyman, by whom many books were distributed, and Bethel meetings for prayer and preaching frequently held on shipboard. An agency is now agreed upon through the missionaries of the reformed Dutch Church, who are about to be stationed at Batavia by the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. The spiritual wants of sailors at that port will now be attended to, and a foundation laid there for the employment of a permanent Chaplain of this Society. Nearly the same may be said of the seaports at Singapore.

An arrangement has been made with the American Board to secure for the special benefit of seamen at Singapore such efforts on the part of their missionaries as they can put forth without interfering with their more appropriate duties. An agency is thus secured, which will soon lead to the employment of a regular Chaplain of our Society at that place, which is destined to become one of the most important ports in the East.

Such are the foreign operations of this Society, embracing five regular Chaplains in foreign ports, and important agencies at the expense of this Society either promised or about to be established in five other places.

II. ATLANTIC SEAPORTS.

Tracing along the coast of the Atlantic we find six-teen Bethel chapels, situated at the following places: Eastport and Bath, (where public worship is occasionally maintained) Portland, Salem, Boston, New Bedford, Mystic, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Master’s Landing, and New London, where regular officiating clergymen are constantly found, and in Savannah, where public worship is maintained in the winter season.

They are all under the patronage of local societies, except Pensacola, where an arrangement has recently been made by the American Seamen’s Parent Society, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Steele, the Episcopal clergyman of that place, who is now to devote a portion of his time to the instruction of the seamen.

In Mobile this society supported a Chaplain last year. "The Mobile Port Society" has since been formed, and the successor appointed. That arrangement was stated in our last report that we had reason to believe the Bethel cause was reviving in New Orleans. We regret to say that these hopes have been blasted. A subscription of $10,000 was made to complete the Mariners’ Church, but the building stood on land owned by the United States’ government; it had been for a time in a ruinous condition; it was presented by the Grand Jury as a nuisance, and finally ordered by the government to be removed. The effect of this on the Seamen’s cause at New Orleans time alone will disclose.

III. INLAND WATERS.

During the past year the friends of seamen and boatmen at Buffalo and that vicinity, believing this cause demanded more direct attention than it had ever received, formed a society called the Boatmen’s Friend Society, which it is proposed should take the over-
sight of the boatmen’s cause in that section of country. A periodical called “the Bethel Magazine” is issued by this society, which is well calculated to advance its interests. Bethel ministers are now established at Cleveland, Buffalo, Utica, Troy, and Oswego; and in each place, except the last named, there are regularly organized christian churches, two of which, viz. those at Cleveland and Buffalo, have been organized within the year. Measures are now in train at Albany for a similar institution in that city.

IV. SEAMEN’S HOME.

Three years ago this society purchased a lot of ground in the city of New York on which it was proposed ultimately to erect a building which should accommodate the various offices of the society, and other institutions in the city for the peculiar benefit of mariners, and $7,000 of the purchase money was paid. In quiet autumn a 34 feet square spirit of enterprise was put into action, soliciting, with an offer of $1000, provided the amount necessary to erect this building should be subscribed before the close of the year. The trustees hereupon resolved to enlarge their plan, and to provide a true home for the sailor, where he should be boarded and lodged during his stay on the shore. An additional lot of ground has been bought, and $2,000 of the purchase money paid. A subscription has been obtained sufficient to erect the building as originally planned, but a large sum is still necessary to carry out the plan in all its liberal details. The want of this, and some other prudential considerations, have occasioned the committee to discontinue the present building; however, the resolution to build is passed, and the work will ultimately be accomplished.

V. MEANS OF GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

Under this general head we include the Seamen’s Hymn Book and Devotional assistant, 7,000 copies of which have been published and circulated by the society; the Sailor’s Magazine, an edition of 6,000 copies of which have been sold; an edition of a Sailor’s Temperance Almanac for 1836, published by means of a donation from the Board of Underwriters of the city of New York, and 100,000 copies of which have been put in circulation by this society, throughout all the ports in the United States; together with the free distribution of religious tracts and books to a large extent.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

At our last annual meeting, a trifling balance was reported in our treasury, but at the same time the committee were constrained to say that the society were indebted for our foreign operations to the amount of several thousands of dollars, for which the treasurer was liable to be called on at any hour. During the past year the receipts have been less than the expenses, and the expenses have enlarged also. Our debts have been considerably lessened, but are not yet all discharged, and a balance of $193,275 is now due to our treasurer on our current account. The total receipts of the year were $21,172,15.

THE PERRY MONUMENT, AT BUFFALO.—We are informed that this splendid structure will be commenced in the present season. It is to be built by Messrs. Frazee & Launitz, sculptors of this city, who have contracted for the whole work. The design was given by Mr. Frazee, and it is said to be the most grand and classic conception of any thing of the kind hitherto seen in our country. Its style and architectural character are purely Grecian. The entire height of the monument is 100 feet; a statue of the brave Perry, 18 feet in height, will crown the structure, and upon the sides of the pedestal, which is 24 feet square, are to be sculptured reliefs representing the battle of Lake Erie, and other important events in the life of the hero. The whole work will be constructed of American white marble, and is to cost seventy-five thousand dollars. This noble undertaking speaks much for the liberal and patriotic spirit of the Buffaloans, as also of their good taste.—New York American.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, May 6, 1836.

The bill from the House making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1836, was read twice and referred.

FRIDAY, May 6.

On motion of Mr. Southard, the Committee on Naval Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy yard at Baltimore.

Mr. Southard, from the Senate committee, to which had been referred the memorial of the City Council of Charleston, South Carolina, praying that a navy yard may be established at that place, and the resolution of the Senate directing them to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy yard at Key West, made reports thereon.

The following bills were severally read the second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:—

The bill to provide for the enlistment of boys in the navy;

The bill for the relief of Captain Melancthon T. Woolsey, of the United States navy.

MONDAY, May 9.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1836, with two amendments; which were read and agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill authorizing the President to accept the service of volunteers, was taken up; and, after a discussion on the amendment relative to the manner in which the officers shall be appointed, in which Messrs. Benton, B. Barlow, Leion, Knight, Crickett, and Webster took part,

Mr. Swift moved to recommence the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. N. protected to amend the motion of Mr. Swift by instructing the committee to bring in a bill to place the military peace establishment on the footing that it was in 1816.

On taking the question, the motion of Mr. Njolus was lost, and the motion of Mr. Swift was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 10.

On motion of Mr. Southard, the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments of the House to the amendments made by the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836; and the same were severally concurred in, with the exception of the amendment providing that the exploring expedition to be fitted out by the Senate shall besuch that the President shall be of opinion that such expedition is proper and necessary for the public service:; the provision having been stricken out on motion of Mr. Southard—aye 26, no 3.

The following bills were then ordered to be engrossed and passed:—

The bill for the relief of Captain M. T. Woolsey, of the United States navy;

The bill providing for the payment of certain companies of militia, of militia and lodging, who were engaged for the protection of the frontiers against the Indians, in 1835.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 6.

Mr. Cambrer from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating one million of dollars for the defence of the western frontier.

Mr. C. sent to the Clerk’s table communications from the Secretary of War and Quartermaster General, to show the necessity of speedily disposing of this bill.

Mr. C. was of opinion that the House would agree to go into committee on this measure to-day.

The bill was then laid twice, committed, and, together with the correspondence, ordered to be printed.

Mr. B. from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to set apart one hour on Tuesday next, from 2 to 3 o’clock, for the consideration of a bill for the better protection of the western frontier, and the bill providing for an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Thomas moved to amend the motion by substituting from 1 to 2 o’clock, which was agreed to.

Mr. Fitzhony moved to amend the proposition by in-
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, May 7.

DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

Mr. CAMERON asked the consent of the House to go into committee on the bill reported yesterday, for the defence of the western frontier of Louisiana.

Mr. WASHINGTON hoped the gentleman would permit several bills relating to the District of Columbia to be disposed of to-day.

Mr. CAMERON would cheerfully aid the gentleman in the attainment of his object on Monday next.

Objection being made Mr. C. moved to suspend the rule for the purpose stated. The bill which he proposed to take up ought not to be postponed. He had warned the House a month since that, in relation to the defence of the frontiers, they were slumbering upon their posts, and that before another month elapsed, they would find that he had not overestimated the matter.

Mr. HOPKINS asked for the ayes and nays on the motion to suspend the rules, which were ordered; and were—ayes 154, nays 34.

Mr. C. by a second vote in the affirmative, the motion was carried, and the House accordingly went into committee, Mr. Whittelsey, of Ohio, in the Chair, on the following bill:

A BILL making appropriation for the defence of the western frontier.

Do it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, and otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses attending the defence of the western frontier of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and this two, making appropriations for the support of the army.

Mr. CAMERON sent to the table documents embracing all the information in possession of the committee on this subject.

Mr. C. referred to an article in the New York Courier and Enquirer, in reference to the reception in Mexico of the official report of Santa Anna of the taking of Alamos, the date of which was given as March the 7th, which is the same as the signing of the treaty, &c. His object in adverting to this intelligence was to show the increased Mexican force in Texas.

The members called for the reading of the article referred to.

Mr. C. was not in possession of the paper.

A copy of the Courier, alluded to, was handed to the Clerk by Mr. CHATTING, and the paragraph which had been referred to was read.

After some further remarks from Messrs. Underwood, Thompson, Adams, Peetman, Hamer, Bell, Ripley, Reid, Williams, of Kentucky; Garival, of Louisiana; Mason, of Virginia; McKay, Mason, of Ohio; Byrum, Johnson, of Louisiana, Sutherland, and Graves,

Mr. GRAVES moved that the committee rise.

After some discussion, from which it appeared, the amendment of Mr. McKay was agreed to; when the committee rose, reported the bill to the House, and the amendment adopted in committee was concurred in.

The question being on the third reading of the bill, Mr. Miller, for the ayes and nays, white were ordered; and were—ayes 146, nays 3.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

MONDAY, May 9.

Mr. EVERTT, by leave, submitted the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if, in his opinion, it shall not be expedient to declare war, the reasons which have been transmitted from time to time, since the 1st day of January, 1836, to the representative of the United States at the Government of Mexico, relative to the boundaries between the two nations, and relative to the setting on foot military expeditions by the citizens of the United States against the Mexican provinces of Texas; and relative to the military occupation, or contemplated occupation, under the authority of the President, of any of the public lands of the States of Massachusetts, for disbursements during the late war; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

NAVAL SERVICE BILL.

MONDAY, May 9.

The House considered the amendment of the Senate to the naval appropriation bill, in relation to an exploring expedition.

The question pending being the substitute adopted in Committee of the Whole on the motion of Mr. Jarvis.

After some remarks from Messrs. Patton, Hamer, Hawes, Reed, and Phillips,

Mr. SULLIVAN made an earnest appeal to the House to take the question without further discussion, and he would give the bill that purpose, though if the debate was continued he should claim the floor.

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole to the amendment of the Senate was then agreed to.

The questions recurring on agreeing to the amendment as amended,

Mr. HAWES, asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was then taken on concurring in the amendment, as amended, and the vote was as follows: yeas 99, nays 88.

So the amendment, as amended, was concurred in.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up and considered the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1836.

The amendments were of an unimportant character; one was merely verbal, and the other appropriated only the sum of $300 for completing a medal order to be struck and presented to General Ripley, and other officers, for their meritorious conduct during the late war, by a resolution of Congress.

The amendments were severally concurred in, and the bill was laid aside.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, the committee then took up the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1830.

The bill having been read by the Clerk,

Mr. CAMERON proposed to amend the same by inserting a clause for appropriating the amount of the sum appropriated in the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1836, 700,000 dollars.

On motion of Mr. McCOMAS, the committee then rose, and reported the army appropriation bill to the House, and the amendments of the Senate to that bill were severally concurred in.

TUESDAY, May 10.

On motion of Mr. EVERETT, the resolution offered by him yesterday was taken up.
After a few remarks from Mr. Adams, the resolution was agreed to.

The bill from the Senate to provide for the payment of the Vermont militiamen, who served at the battle of Plattsburgh, was read twice and committed.

WESTERN FRONTIER.

The House then proceeded to the execution of the special order adopted some days since, and went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Patten in the chair, on the following bill, which was introduced, "A bill to provide for a better protection of the western frontier," as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed and opened a military road, from some point upon the right bank of the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the St. Peter's river and the mouth of the Des Moines river, upon such route as may appear best calculated to effect the purposes of this act, to Red river.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said road shall pass west of the State of Missouri and of the Territory of Arkansas, and shall be so constructed as to enable troops to move along the same with proper facility; and the following mode of construction shall be adopted, subject to such alterations and additions as shall be necessary to the President, by and through the Secretary of War:

The timber shall be cut down to a reasonable width, and the wet and marshy places shall be causewayed or otherwise rendered passable; cheap bridges shall be erected where the smaller streams are forded; and where it may be found necessary, the road may be thrown up in the centres.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That military posts shall be constructed at such places along the said road, as, in the opinion of the President, may be proper for the protection of the frontier, and for the preservation of the necessary communication.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the troops of the United States shall be employed in forming the labor hereinafter required, whenever, in the opinion of the President, the same can be done with a just regard to their other duties necessary to be performed by them; and where it may be found necessary, other labor shall be procured in such manner as the President may direct.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied towards the accomplishment of the objects specified by this act.

Mr. R. M. Johnson made a brief explanation of the object of the bill.

Mr. STEVENS doubted the power of the House to make the road through the Indian country.

Mr. Mann, of New York, suggested an amendment, which he thought would meet the gentleman's objection, and he proposed, that the words "shall west of the State of Missouri and of the Territory of Arkansas," should be changed to "may.

Mr. Vinton replied that that would not altogether remove his objection to the clause.

Mr. McAllister moved to amend the section after the word Arkansas, "on condition that the consent of the Indian tribes, through whose territory it shall pass, shall be previously obtained, and if such consent of said tribes cannot be obtained, then the road shall be made east of the western boundaries of said State and Territory."

Mr. Vinton approved of that amendment.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, should vote against the amendment, because he thought it better in no case to construct a road through the Indian country, either with or without the consent of the tribes.

This amendment was further discussed by Mr. Meigs, Huntman, Harris, of Missouri, Everett, Ashley, Whitfield, of Ohio, and Thompson, of Ohio.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the bill was laid away.

The committee then took up and considered the bill for the construction of an arsenal in the State of North Carolina, which was laid aside.

The reports of the improvements of the United States arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina, was then taken up and considered, and the blank filled up with 30,000 dollars.

Mr. Adams then rose and reported the foregoing bills to the House.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House, in further execution of the special order of the 20th of January, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Mann, of New York in the chair, and continued the consideration of this bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year 1836.

The question pending was the amendment of Mr. Cambleng, to appropriate 700,000 dollars for the United States arsenal at Watervliet, in addition to the amount appropriated in the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for 1836.

Mr. McComas, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House.

Mr. Towns then obtained the floor, and, on his motion, the committee rose and reported to the House.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Speaker having resumed the Chair, on motion of Mr. Cambleng, the House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836, which had been referred to the Naval and Marine Committee, and was reported as

The amendment was as follows: The Senate had inserted an additional clause in the bill providing for an exploring expedition to the south sea; the House had amended it substantively, by authorizing the President to send out an expedition, "if, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it." The bill being returned to the Senate, they had struck out the words in italics, thereby making it imperative on the President, or taking from Congress the discretion of deciding on the subject.

Mr. Cambleng moved that the House recede.

Mr. Jarvis hoped that the House would not recede. He was for leaving it to the discretion of the President, and the Senate, to direct the exploring expedition to the south sea, subject to the consent of Congress.

Mr. Vinton moved that the House adjourn; lost.

Mr. Jarvis then withdrew his opposition to the motion then pending to recede, and also to the object of the whole amendment, for he thought it neither expedient to embark in such an expedition, nor could he anticipate any of the supposed advantages that some gentlemen promised themselves. He was for leaving it, at least, to the discretionary power of the President, who would not shrink from the responsibility.

Mr. Vinton then stated that the word "authorized" in the amendment, left it sufficiently discretionary with the President.

He conceived the bill to be the same in effect, whether the words struck out by the Senate were retained or not; the whole would still be left entirely at his discretion.

Mr. Jarvis then withdrew his opposition to the motion.

Mr. Marcus contested that the word "authorize" was ambiguous, and precluded the President from doing what Parliament, as the word "require." The word "authorize" was always used when the President was required to perform any act, but if it was intended to leave it discretionary with him, he would have said, "authorize the President.

Mr. Graves remarked that he hoped the House would not agree with the amendment of the Senate, because he was convinced that many members had voted for the bill precisely because of the amendment which this House, and which the Senate has struck out. For many, who had not the necessary means to satisfy themselves of the necessity of the measure, voted for it from a confidence they had in the President, and from belief that he would not incur the responsibility of the expenditure without good reasons.

Mr. Adams rejoined, that an authority to do a thing did not necessarily make it an imperative one, and that the President might probably try the matter in some other way.

As an illustration of this, he referred to a case that occurred in Pennsylvania. The constitution of that State provided that the Governor "may" remove the judges; and in a case like that the President, as the representative of the people, might tell the Governor and the Legislature, the Governor told them that the word "may" sometimes meant "will not.

Mr. Graves remarked, in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Adams, he had only to say, that it seemed to him to devolve very naturally on the enemies of the measure, to see as many guards thrown around the expenditure as was practicable. But the gentleman says, that the word "may" was the same as the word "authorize," used in the bill, which the Senate had "entitled the subject as entirely in the discretion of the President, as the words, "if, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it.

Mr. Graves remarked, truly a strange doctrine, considering the source from which it comes, for that gentleman, since this session, has objected to the phrasing of bills passed by this House, because the words "is hereby required," were inserted
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE

after the word "may"; and now, that a favorite measure of his has come up, and depends for its passage, perhaps, upon a different ground, the gentleman abandons his former principles, and says, in effect, that his former opinions were all wrong, and that the effect of his former favorable politics places all the duties imposed upon the President, by the language usually employed by secs of Congress, entirely in his discretion.

The point was further discussed by Messrs. Judson, Mann, of New York, Mercer, Adams, and Huntman.

Mr. CAMERLING then modified his motion by moving that the House "concurred" with the Senate in their amendment.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Cave Johnson, Cambrcale, Mercer, French, and Adams, the main question was on concurrence with the Senate in their proposed amendment; and, therefore, the question of the years and days upon which it was ordered, and the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 90, nays 68.

So the amendment of the Senate was concurred in by the House.

On motion of Mr. Cambrcale, the House then adjourned at a few minutes before 6 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, May 11.

Mr. FERRE, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making an appropriation for the expected distance of the Missouri at City Point, Virginia, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Jackson, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a joint resolution appropriating $3,300,000, to enable the Secretary of the Navy to cause an experiment to be made for applying steam-power to the navigation of canals, upon the principles of the invention of Doctor Pianot; which was read twice, and committed.

Mr. Parks, from the Select Committee on Patents and Patent Rights, reported, without amendment, a bill from the Senate to extend a patent granted to James Barron, which was committed.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, made an ineffectual attempt to take up the bills to provide for the better defence of the western frontiers, and in relation to arsenals in North and South Carolina.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. CAMERLING, in further execution of the special order of the 26th of January, the House received itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded with the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the fortifications of the United States. May 15, Mr. Man, of N. Y., presented the bill.

The question pending was the amendment of Mr. Cambrcale, to insert an additional clause in the bill appropriating the sum of $700,000 for the armament of the fortifications.

Mr. TOWNS, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee at length on the subject of the surplus revenue.

Mr. Frasen then took the floor, and, on his motion, the committee ordered it reported; and then the House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENT.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

In the Senate of the United States on Saturday, May 14, Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a naval academy; which was read, and ordered to a second reading. The report was ordered to be printed, as follows:

The Naval Committee, to whom was referred the resolutions of sundry officers of the navy, in relation to a naval school, make report:

The subject to which the attention of the committee has been given, should not be regarded as novel; but the resolution is not new to them. In the discharge of the duties assigned by the Senate, they have anxiously deliberated upon it; and before the recess which calls for this report, they had resolved to present it to the consideration of the Senate and direct that it be then and there to report a bill for the establishment of a naval school.

In coming to this decision, the committee take leave to refer to the course of others who have preceded them in their action upon this interesting subject. Upon the earnest recommendation of the Executive, provision was procured by the Senate for the establishment of a naval school, in the bill for the gradual improvement of the navy, which was approved on the 3d March, 1827, but was lost by a very small majority. At the last session of the Senate, a bill, introduced for this object, and subsequently reported, was committed by the committee, and referred to the Senate to them, as expressing sentiments and opinions worthy of respectful consideration.

The Senate entertained and expressed by the officers, whose resolutions were referred, the value of education to naval officers, and the impossibility of their obtaining it under the present system, meet the entire apprehension of the committee, and refer the Senate to them, as expressing sentiments and opinions worthy of respectful consideration.

The nature and situation of the naval service exhibit strongly the necessity for the proposed measure.

Our navy visits every land and every ocean. It protects a commerce, at this moment, as valuable as that of any other nation, though less than one other in amount of men, and tonnage, scattered over the whole habitable globe, and exposed to dangers of every possible description. In the protection of this commerce our naval officers are often brought in contact with the governments and official agents of every civilised nation, and are often obliged to have intercourse with them upon subjects which can only be properly treated by well-educated and well-informed men. They are, indeed, our national representatives in all other countries, and from them much of the estimate of us, as to our manners, intelligence and character as a nation, must be drawn. It is not possible that their duties can be performed without such information and instruction as can be derived from the other class of our citizens. But how can all these be accomplished by them, without proper, practical, and useful education? And when are they to receive this education? They are appointed for the service before they are of the ages of 14 and 17, when it is not possible that they should be well informed and disciplined scholars. Their situation and duties in the service render it equally impossible that they should make extensive literary and scientific acquirements, beyond the mere practical duties of the seaman. They have not pay enough at that period of the service to purchase the means of instruction, nor time enough to acquire it. Their employments are too active and steady.

The only mode by which it can be secured is by the establishment of a school, which shall combine literary and scientific acquirement with a thorough knowledge of the performance, their duties, and this may be accomplished by competent teachers, and by connecting with the school one or more small vessels, in which they may be commanded, and the proper and necessary officers to superintend the conduct of the common sailor, with those also which belong to office and command.

The expense of such an establishment need not be large. With it we may dispense with the present insufficient and almost useless system of instruction on board our cruising vessels, and the money expended upon it would go far towards supplying the means necessary for the support of the school.

So many considerations enter into the selection of a place for a naval school, and it is so properly the duty of the Executive, that the committee have thought it proper to leave the selection to the Executive.

They report a bill.

SHOALS IN THE CHINA SEA.—Extract from the memoranda of an officer of the ship Carnatic, Nov. 1838.

"Struck twice on the Sea Horse Shoal; twice crossing over the Friendship Shoal.

The above shoals are laid down in Homburg's chart of the China Sea. Ran suddenly on a shoal in latitude 10 deg. 6 min. north, longitude 117° 29' east of depth of water 18,3,3,7,3,3 fathoms. It appeared to be about 9 miles in length and not more than half a mile in breadth.

Second shoal in latitude 10 deg. 49' min. north, longitude 119° east. Least water on it 41 fathoms; after clearing the shoal we could get free ground with 40 fathoms of line.
SELECTED POETRY.

LINES ON THE SHIP, CALLED COQUETTE.
(By Miss Letitia E. Landon.)

She danced upon the waters,
Beneath the morning sun,
Of all old Ocean's daughters
The very fairest one.
An azure zone comported her
Round her white and slender side,
Her gallant crew had dressed her
Like a beauty and a bride.

She wore her trappings gayly,
As a lady ought to do,
And the waves which kissed her daily
Proud of their mistress grew.
They clung like lovers round her,
And bathed her airy feet;
With foamy bands they bound her,
To grace her and to greet.

She cut the blue waves, scoriing
Our dull and common land;
To the rosy airs of morning
We saw her sails expand.
How graceful was their drooping,
Ere the wind began to blow,
While gay Coquette was stooping
To clear green grass below!

How gallant was their sweeping,
While they swelled upon the air,
As the winds were in their keeping,
And they knew they were so fair!
A shower of spray before her,
A silvery lake behind,
A cloud of canvas o'er her,
She sprang before the wind.

She was so loved, the fairy,
Like a mistress or a child;
For she was so trim and airy,
So buoyant and so wild.
And though so young a rover,
She knew what life could be,
For she had wandered over
Full many a distant sea.

One night, 'twas in September,
A mist arose on high;
Not the oldest could remember,
Such a dense and darkened sky;
And small dusk birds came hovering
The gloomy billows o'er;
The waters mocked their sovereign,
And would obey no more.

There was no wind to move them,
So the sails were furled and fast,
And the gallant flag above them
Dropped down upon the mast.
And it was still as death's shadow
Were resting on the grave;
And the sea, like some dark meadow
Had not one rippling wave.

When the sky was rent asunder
With a flood of crimson light,
And one single burst of thunder
Aroused the silent night.
'Twas the signal for their waking!
The angry winds arose,
Like giant captives breaking
The chain of forced repose.

Yet bravely did she greet them,
Those jarring winds and waves;


Ready with scorn to meet them;
They who had been her slaves.
She faced the angry heaven,
Our bold and fair Coquette;
Her graceful sides are riven,
But she will brave it yet.

Like an old oak of the forest,
Down comes the thundering mast,
Her crew is at the forest;
She shudders in the blast.
Hark to that low quick gushing!
The hold has sprung a leak,
On their prey the waves are rushing;
The valiant one grows weak.

One cry—and all is quiet:
There is not sight nor sound,
Save the fierce gale at its riot,
And the angry waters round.
The morn may come with weeping,
And the storm may cease to blow;
But the fair Coquette is sleeping
A thousand fathoms low.


LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Pensacola, April 1, 1836.

E.—Lt. F. B. Ellisson.
F.—Lt. E. Farrand, 3.
M.—Capt. M. P. Mix, 8. Lt. S. E. Munn, P. Mid.
Musson, Mid. L. Maynard, Boatswain J. Mills, Gunner W. McNally.
P.—Lt. L. M. Powell, 4. Dr. W. Plumstead, 4.
Dr. J. R. Peckworth, Dr. W. A. Parsons, Mid. W. L. Parkinson.
N. Stembel, Mid. F. Stanley, 2.
V.—Mid. P. C. VanWyck.
W.—Purser A. J. Watson, 2. Purser N. Wilson, 10.
Wingate, Mid. J. B. Weed, 2.
MARINE CORPS.—Lt. A. Ross, 2. Lt. S. Waldron, 2.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

May 18.—Lt. J. A. Chambers, 2d Art. Fuller's.
Lt. J. F. Cooper, 8d Inf. do.
19—Asst. Surg. G. R. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke's, Geo. T.
Lt. M. Blair, 2d Art. F. P. Blair's.
Capt. W. M. Graham, 4th Inf., Gadsby's
Fulder's
24—Capt. W. J. Worth, do.
Lt. J. E. Johnston, 4th Art. Gadsby's
WASHINGTON CITY
THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1866.


We have received and examined a work, prepared under the immediate direction of Major General Macomb, commander-in-chief of the army, by Brevet Captain S. Cooper, his aid de camp, for the use of militia and volunteers.

A work of this kind has been long wanted: one that is concise in form, written with perspicuity, easy of comprehension, and free from all unnecessary and tedious explanations. In our opinion a more simple and satisfactory Manual could not be produced than the one under consideration; it is written in plain English, and can be learnt with facility by any one who will devote a few hours to the study of it.

The work is divided into four parts.

PART FIRST contains the whole of the Infantry instruction, (including the Light Infantry and Rifle drill) in about 80 pages, with ample plates to illustrate the same.

PART SECOND contains the Cadet instructions comprised in about 35 pages, with all the necessary plates exhibiting the formations and maneuvers.

PART THIRD contains the Artillery instructions, with plates.

PART FOURTH, the regulations for doing duty in camp and garrison, and indeed every thing relating to the duties of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

The arrangement of the work is excellent. The words of command are placed in so prominent a part of the book; and the plates are executed in a manner so plain that every manoeuvre can be comprehended by a mere inspection of them. This work does great credit to the author, and the country is much indebted to him for having devoted his time and talents so useful a purpose.

Hereafter there will no mystery in military tactics; for he who can read may learn, and that promptly. We have never seen a work of so small dimensions, containing so much matter, and that matter so happily presented. Indeed it is literally mulsum in parvo; and will be so considered when it shall be made known, that at the same time, it is necessary to possess.

1st—The Infantry Tactics, by Major General Scott, in 3 vols: each volume containing 300 pages, costing $1 25 cents each, or — $3 75

2d—The Cavalry system, containing upwards of 300 pages, with plates, costing about — 2 00

3d—Lallemand's Artillery, containing about 300 pages, costing also about — 2 00

and finally, the book of General Regulations, containing about 425 pages, and costing — 2 00

making for the whole of these works, an aggregate cost of $9 75

while the work of General Macomb contains but 80 pages, with abundant plates, and costs 1 25 cents.

Upon a comparison of Macomb's book with the several works on Infantry, Light Infantry, Riflemen, Cavalry, and Artillery we have discovered no variation; the words of command appear to be strictly adhered to, and indeed every part is in keeping with the rules and regulations which govern the various arms of service, as well as the army in general.

It is a work which every officer of the militia and volunteers ought to possess, and every officer of the army will find it the useful and convenient, as it embraces almost all the information which an officer on service may stand in need of.

SPAIN REVISITED.

Lieut. Slidell's new work, with this title, has reached Washington and all the copies sold, almost immediately. From the well-known abilities of the author, and the encomiums bestowed upon the book by the New York editors who have read it, we have no doubt it will be found very interesting. The Times, speaking of it, says:

"The public will receive with pleasure, as we think, a continuation of those lively and interesting sketches by which Lieutenant Slidell placed himself at once in a good literary standing, both at home and abroad, and which brought very vividly and pleasantly before us, to a certain extent, the domestic manners and appearances of a people upon whom we have looked all our lives with great curiosity and interest, but very little knowledge; until he visited Spain, and returned to tell us what he saw; we knew but little more of the Spaniard at home, that we did of the Kamachathian; saving indeed such glimpses of information, admirable it is true, but unconnected and imperfect, as we could gather from Don Quixote and Gil Blas. Mr. Slidell evidently writes of Spain con amore; he gives full way to his gay and gaillard yet close spirit of observation; sees multitudes of things—picks up curious and entertaining matter everywhere—and tells what he has seen and heard with such good humored vivacity and point, that the reader enjoys the description quite as much—perhaps more—than he would the reality. We think that Mr. Slidell has improved in his style since the "Year in Spain" was written. It is not more easy or more lively, but it is certainly more strictly accurate and nervous. His publishers have done all justice to his work. The type and paper are very beautiful, and the engravings are far superior to those we generally see in American publications."

A misunderstanding took place in Washington, a month or two since, between the Hon. E. A. Hannon, member of Congress from the state of Indiana, and Lieut. John Saunders, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers. It is stated in the Globe that this misunderstanding "has been amicably and honorably settled by their friends."

Col. James Kearney, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, and several of the commissioners appointed by the Executive for conducting a reconnaissance and survey of a rail-road through the eastern shore of Maryland, passed through Denton, Caroline county, on the 13th inst., on their way to the lower extremity of the route.

Maj. Gen. Jesup, accompanied by Capt. R. P. Parrott, as ordinance officer, left Washington on Sunday morning in the steam-boat for Aquia creek, and arrived in the course of the day at Petersburg.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The three companies from New York, sailed on Wednesday, the 18th, in the barque Silas Butler, for Charleston. The New York Times says:

"The promptitude and energy displayed in moving these troops deserves notice. The Major received his orders at Fort Mifflin on Sunday; on Monday his company was at Fort Hamilton; on Tuesday the Quarter Master had chartered a vessel; yesterday the whole were embarked with provisions for seventy-five days, and the ship was towed by sea by a steam-boat."

"A number of gentlemen were on board, to see off the gallant fellows. And certainly troops never set out on a difficult and uncertain expedition in higher spirits than these. The release from the dull monotony of garrison duty, to the exciting, spirit-stirring variety of active service seemed to have lightened all hearts. Success attend them!"

"The officers accompanying this detachment, were Major Pierce, Maj. Whiting, Capt. Brown, Capt. Ross, Lieut. Searle, Lieut. Stokes, and Lieut. Roberts, the latter acting as adjutant. Dr. Elwes was the surgeon."

Major Erving’s company from Fort McHenry, embarked on Friday, in the steam-boat Kentucky, and arrived the next morning at Fort Monroe.

Brevet Captain H. A. Thompson, Adjutant of the 4th Artillery, accompanied General Fenwick as his aid.

CREEK HOSTILITIES.

The accounts from Georgia and Alabama lead us to fear that the injuries inflicted on our citizens by the Creeks, will be far more serious and extensive than those of the Seminoles. The Creeks are a more numerous and powerful tribe, and they inhabit a neighborhood thickly settled by whites. They have commenced the work of destruction by murdering, scalping, and burning all within their reach, and have intercepted the mails passing through their nation. They are no doubt emboldened by the failure of our forces to suppress the Seminole hostilities, but as their country is better adapted for military operations, their career will be short; and if we are not mistaken, a terrible retribution awaits them for their barbarities.

We refer the reader to another column, for such particulars as we are enabled to find room for.

TEXAS.

The report of the defeat of the Mexican troops, and the capture of Santa Ana, with several of his officers, has been repeated with such circumstantial detail, as to make the event possible; but there are many still incredulous, and we must confess that we are not yet convinced of the truth of the whole story as related.

Lieut. McCall, Aid to Gen. Gaines, who passed through Natches on the 23d ult., (as was stated) on his way to Washington with despatches, had not reached the city yesterday.

Captain Bladen Dulany has been appointed to the command of the sloop of war Boston.

The frigate Columbia was taken in tow yesterday by two steam-boats, at the Navy-yard, in this city, and proceeded to Norfolk.

Maj. Gen. Macon, and his aid, Capt. S. Cooper, arrived in Washington on Thursday last.

Col. Henderson has volunteered his services, with 400 marines under his command, to assist in the suppression of the Creek hostilities. The several officers of the staff, as well as those now at Head Quarters, will accompany the detachment, which will rendezvous at Norfolk, and proceed thence by water to Charleston.

The Pennsylvania, published at Philadelphia, states that Lieut. Colonels Miller and Freeman will also accompany the command.

We have not heard the names of the other officers, but expect to obtain a list for our next publication.

The Marine Corps is full, and well disciplined; this detachment will form a valuable auxiliary and render efficient aid.

COMMUNICATION.

WARRANT, OR FORWARD, OFFICERS.

Within the last thirty years, that great arm of national defence, the Navy, has undergone many changes and modifications, in various countries, in its discipline and pecuniary regulations, and none will pretend to say, that they have not been for the better. The grievances, of which officers and men have had to complain from time immemorial, are gradually decreasing, and while governments have been carefully scrutinizing the intellectual improvement of the former, they have not neglected the comforts of the latter.

The last session of our Congress, by an act of long delayed justice, placed it in the power of the officers of our Navy, to extend that civility and attention to foreigners abroad, which must ever be productive of good feelings, without running themselves into debt, or depriving their families of a necessary support at home. But still there is one grave of officers, whose merits and claims were but imperfectly understood; or perhaps from a want of friends in the legislative halls, their interests were solely dependent upon representations made to the honorable members, by those who were in no wise interested in the behalf of this class.

The deeds of noble daring and long servitude of most of the senior commissioned officers, spoke for themselves; and many of the juniors had fathers and relatives in the Senate, and House of Representatives; and it is very naturally to be supposed that their interests were not neglected.

The forward officers, viz: the boatmen, gunners, carpenters, and sail-makers, are perhaps the only class that were without friends; the want of which they were not attributed to any other cause, than that of having been too long estranged from the society of those whose influence would, under different circumstances, have been exerted in their behalf.

E. A. the boatmen and gunners, in our Navy, have served in that, and inferior capacities, from fifteen to forty years.

* One of the senior officers of the navy has been, to our certain knowledge, a warm friend of the forward officers; has often expressed his opinion of their importance, and the necessity of encouraging men of competent ability to enter the service; used his influence with members of Congress to obtain an increase of their pay, and objected to the small amount allowed to them when on leave of absence. We do not say he is alone in his views, but he is the only one whose opinions on this subject we have heard expressed. We should hope all commanding officers, especially sensible of the value of efficient forward officers, would be desirous to offer such compensation and other advantages, as will induce men with requisite talents and character, to enter the navy, and remain in it.—EDITOR.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CREEK HOSTILITIES.

The following is a part of the order of Governor Clay, of Alabama, to Gen. Sheaner, respecting anticipated hostilities of the lower Creeks:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Tuscaloosa, April 18, 1836.

SIR:—I have recently received, by express, such intelligence from the counties of Russell and Barbour, (which is fully corroborated by letters from Capt. Page, U. S. A., at Fort Mitchell, and Major Howard, commanding a battalion of Georgia militia, in the vicinity of Chattahoochee,) as leaves little doubt that the Creek Indians in that part of the State meditate hostilities against the white inhabitants. So strong is the evidence of a determined spirit of hostilities amongst those who are usually called the "Lower Creeks," that I have despatched Colonel Aaron Sharron, of this place, to the United States Arsenal at Mount Vernon, with a requisition on Capt. E. Harding, who is in command at that place, for two thousand muskets, and a sufficient quantity of buck-shot and ball cartridges, for an ordinary tour of military service.


Copy of a letter to the Adjutant General, dated Fort Mitchell, Alabama, May 7th, 1836.

SIR:—It has just been reported to me that Col. Flournoy was shot dead by Indians the day before yesterday, about fifteen miles below this post. I am also informed that a report is currently circulating among the Creeks, U. S. A. Sea-coast Indians have deserted the whites in their operations in Florida. This report may well embolden them to many acts of hostility that they would not otherwise dare commit.

A constant communication must be kept up between them, as the Creeks are conversant with every transaction that occurs in Florida. Marshall, the half-breed, says he is apprehensive of misfortune will be done by the Indians before long. Other friendly Indians are of this opinion. Opothleyahola, principal of the Upper Creeks, says he cannot keep his people together, or restrain them.

A runner has this instant arrived, and informed us that another white man was shot in his bed last night by Indians—that many guns were heard in the neighborhood during the night, and other whites are supposed to have fallen victims. I am sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. McIntosh.

Adjutant General U. S. A.

The National Intelligencer states, that a letter from the Governor of Georgia, under date of the 18th instant, to a member of Congress, fully confirms the information received at the War Department, from Major McIntosh, and from other sources.

The following is Maj. McIntosh’s letter to the War Department:

FORT MITCHELL, May 9, 1836.

SIR:—Hostilities have commenced in serious earnestness. Within a few days four individuals have been murdered, and it is heard many others have fallen victims.
Yesterday I sent an interpreter to a few of the principal chiefs, requesting they would meet me in council at this place. They have failed to come. Ne-ah-math-la sent word that he had said all he could to his people to restrain them, without effect. They had determined on war, and they had divided powder and lead, and had embarked in a swamp near the federal road, about five miles from this post, evidently with the intention of cutting off all communication between us and the Governor of Alabama.

The interpreter says, Ne-ah-math-la had every thing in readiness for a move, that he (Ne-ah-math-la) inquired particulars about the strength of my command, and any additional troops were expected. I am convinced it is his intention to head the hostile party.

The war-whoo is now sounding throughout the nation. Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. S. McIntosh, Maj. Brst 4th Infantry.

GEN. R. JONES, Adjutant Gen. U. S. A.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army to the Quartermaster General, dated

FORT BROOKE, Tampa Bay, Fla. April 28, 1836.

"The part of the army under command of Colonel Chisholm, of the Alabama regiment, composed of the 4th regiment of infantry, and part of his own troops, were attacked yesterday, 14 miles from this post, whilst escorting the sick, stores &c. from Fort Alabama, and quite a spirited engagement ensued. By the time it is supposed, the Indians met with severe loss. The action commenced at about half past three o'clock, P. M. and lasted three hours; three killed and twenty wounded of the last three or four badly."

The St. Augustine Herald, of 26th ult., says—"A letter received last evening's mail states that General Clinch's sugar works, about half a mile from Fort Drane, had been burnt by the Indians. In consequence of this the inhabitants were returning from their plantations."

PENSACOLA, May 7.

NAVAL.—On the night of the 27th ult. Com. Dallas received intelligence from New Orleans of the capture by a Texian armed schooner, called the Invincible, of an American brig bound from New Orleans to a port in Mexico. We understand the cargo of the captured brig consisted of rum, gunpowder, muskets and blankets. It was taken, and landed at Galveston Bay, and that the vessel was permitted to return. At day light, the morning after this intelligence reached here, the sloop of war Warren sailed for the Balise. She accomplished the work which she was sent to perform, and returned here in five days. The Invincible was captured off the Balise and sent to New Orleans for adjudication.

The New Orleans Bee of the 3d inst. speaking of this subject, gives the reader to understand that the whole transaction between the Texian vessel and the American brig was conducted with good feeling. The Invincible finding munitions of war on board an American brig bound to Mexico, merely "altered her destination" and sent her to Galveston Bay. We have heard the opinion expressed that Texas has no right to attempt to commission ships of war to sail on the high seas, and that all armed vessels which sail under the Texian authority, should be treated as pirates. But though the Texians have a right to own vessels of war, they have no right to "alter the destination" of American goods, even though those goods be munitions of war. Mexico has a right to say that we should not carry arms to Texas, but the United States cannot recognize the right of Texas to say, that we shall not carry arms to Mexico.— Gazette.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Dallas, Capt. Green commander, arrived here from Tampa Bay on Wednesday last, with the news that Col. Smith of the Louisiana volunteers came passenger. We understand that on the 30th ult. the Alabama volunteers, and a few regulars of the 4th Infantry, had a brush with the Indians. The whites were returning from an expedition on which they had been sent from Fort Brooke, and the Indians were returning from a body of Indians; four or five whites were killed, and several wounded. The Louisiana volunteers had embarked at Tampa Bay, on board of transports for New Orleans, before the Cutter sailed.— Ibid.

We had hoped to be able this week to publish the report of Maj. J. D. Graham, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, in relation to the route of the rail road from this place to Columbus, Ga. This report was furnished by the Topographical Bureau at Washington, in compliance with a call of the House of Representatives. It is in consistence with most satisfactory敦e the subject that we have yet seen. The information contained in the report was obtained by Maj. Graham in reconnoissance of the route, made in January and February last. The same officer is now engaged in locating the track of the river. His first examination of the country was made at Choctawatchee, and extended to Pensacola. The construction of the road will commence near this place. It is understood that while no time will be lost in getting up the requisite bridge across the Escambia, about twelve miles hence, the work will proceed with vigor and dispatch from the eastern bank of the river, into the State of Alabama. The iron for fifty miles of the rail road has been ordered, to be delivered here by the first of January, and six locomotives, together with the necessary trains of passenger and freight cars, have been contracted for at Lowell. Everything upon the route of the road rail, now seems to indicate that the work is to be urged forward as fast as the funds of the project can desire.—Ibid.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 17.

GEOLICAL SOCIETY OF FRED. —The formation of a geological and mineralogical society in our town within a few weeks past, is perhaps known to our readers from the notices which have appeared respecting its meetings. On Friday evening last, it was, for the first time, presented to the public, and its claims to patronage and its importance to the community illustrated, in an address by M. F. Maury, Esq. of the U. S. Navy, one of the members. We were one of a large audience who listened, with great pleasure, to the clear and eloquent exposition of the vast practical utility of these sciences, as well as the exceeding interest attaching to them as branches of merely speculative study. The necessity and importance of this community—situated as it is in the mining district of Virginia—cultivating the mineral and science, were strongly dwelt upon in the address.

In connexion with this subject, we would remark, that the society has opened a handsome suite of rooms, in which their Cabinet is kept. We would suggest to gentlemen in town or country who may chance to have now, or may, hereafter, meet with, specimens of Minerals, that motions of the same would be thankfully received.—Arena.

NEW CASTLE, Del., May 15, 1836.

ANOTHER MUTINY.—Yesterday afternoon as the brig Otis, Capt. Smith, was lying in the stream opposite this place, two of the crew refused to do duty, and endeavored to create a mutiny on board. The captain sent for assistance to the commander of the revenue cutter Galatia, who immediately ordered a man on board of her, who succeeded in quelling the disturbance, placed the mutineers in irons, and got the brig
under way. The merchants of Philadelphia are much indebted to the promptness and energy of the commander and officer of the Gallatin, for their readiness on all occasions to assist vessels in distress, arising either from injury by the elements, or mutiny among disorderly seamen.

**Particulars of the Massacre on Board the Ship Awashonsk.**

The following is an extract from a letter from the third mate of the ship Awashonsk, to Falmouth, to his parents in that place giving a more particular account of the massacre on board that ship than has heretofore been published. —*New Bedford Mercury.*

_Oahu, Sandwich Islands, Nov. 25, 1835._

On the 20th of May last, we set sail from the Society Islands, with a fair prospect of a successful cruise. Made a quick passage to the Equator and soon commenced taking oil. We relinquished the idea of going on the coast of Japan, intending to make our cruise from Long. 160 W. to the Kingsmill Group. We found strong westerly currents and sometimes steaming a westery course, were among the Group about the 15th of Sept. having obtained 400 bbls oil making 650 bbls. On the 22d of Sept. having cruised near Ocean's high Islands and not seeing any signs of oil, we fell broadside northward in strong hopes of reaching the Sandwich Islands by the last of Nov. with an increase of our cargo; these Islands being the nearest and only port where such assistance could be obtained, as our circumstances required; but alas! our imaginary prospects soon turned to a sense of death and blood-shed. On the morning of the 8th of Oct. we saw Barring's Island ahead, situated in lat. 8° 35' N. lon. 168° 13' E. As we drew near these islands they appeared green and fertile, and Capt. Coffin thought proper to stop to get some refreshments. At half past 11 A.M. we made mantoo-pailback for that purpose. At half past 4 we were about 30 natives off, and the rest of them came on board. They took an opportunity while the ship's company were entirely off guard, to take the ship. The first weapons they seized were our cutting spades; out of 13 they took 8, the other 5 being seized by the ship's company. After a short but bloody contest, in which our Captain was killed, they gained possession of the decks. A part of the ship's company fled to the fore hold, a part aloft, and a part overboard. Our cabin was gained by getting through between decks from the fore hold, and muskets were discharged with good effect. After cutting away the starboard boat and taking some craft with them by the hand. Capt. Coffin was killed on the quarter deck, Mr. Gardiner 1st officer was killed in the fore hold, Mr. Swan 2d officer was killed overboard. John Oakley and two Society Island natives jumped overboard. John Oakley drowned. The two natives were last seen swimming from the ship. Three seamen were badly wounded, one of which named Lewis Gibbes died to the northward of this port, one named Daniel Wood is recovering. Two seamen named Thomas Gifford, and Eleazer Nichols, were slightly wounded, but in three weeks were well. After my escape with life and ship, for which I feel great gratitude to God, I am sensible that I was so peremptorily ordered to notify to the said ship—that she must immediately on this very day, return to her country.

"As Aulick's cruiser comes here neither for the purpose of trade, nor protection of the merchant vessels of his country,—it is inconvenient that she should remain at anchor and you are hereby ordered to notify to the said ship—that she must immediately on this very day, return to her country."

The document, of which we enclose a copy,—we beg our Benevolent Elder Brother to make known and explain to the Captain of the said ship,—that he may forthwith in obedience to his orders, be in time to leave the country, communicating the day on which he leaves us, that we may represent the same. For these reasons we send this.

**Howqua, &c. &c.**

15th day, 11th month, 22nd day.—10th January.

**From the Hippo to the Hong Merchants.**

By his Majesty's will, Pang, acting chief Shiu-quon-kang,—collector of customs,—having been raised ten degrees, and raised an additional one degree, and (for meritorious actions) having been recorded ten times, to the hong merchants of the outer seas. A dispatch has reached me from the Wyven and other officers of Macao, informing me that on the 18th day of the 11th month of the present year, the pilot Tang-king and others laid before them the following communication.

On the 5th day of the present (eleventh) month, an American cruiser named Aulick, Captain Aulick, arrived and anchored under Jintin. We at once commenced an investigation of the causes which led to her so doing, whereupon the Capt. of the cruiser declared,—after leaving my native country and visiting other distant islands on account of adverse winds I have come here and anchored for a little time; there is no other reason for my so doing: neither is there any occasion for you to repeat your enquiries a second and a third time. "We have ascertained that such is the cause of his coming, and that in his ship there are men, guns, and weapons as follows: Sails 200 in number, great guns 26 doors, muskets 100 branches. Two edged swords 100 months, fire-arms 800 catties, bullets 800 in number, and so on. "Having received this information, besides giving orders to the pilots to guard strictly the vessel, we hasten to make it known to your Highness." This having reached me (the Hippo,) I find on examination, that as the vessel is not a trading ship, and as her object is not to afford convoy or protection to the merchant vessels of her country, and as the number of her men and arms is large, it is inconvenient that she remains at anchor under false pretences, which might lead to her being driven away by force. This therefore is denied to her, and the hong merchants are ordered to make respectfully obey if and order the superintendent of the trade of the country, to which this vessel belongs, to send her immediately away back, whence she came.

_Let her (i.e. the captain) not frame lies, loiter about and create trouble; enforce strictly this order, and report the day when the vessel leaves._ Haste, Haste. A special Edict. Taou-kwang, 15th year, 11th month 21st day,—9th Jan'y, 1886.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.**

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of officers for the Territory of Wisconsin.

**Henry Dodge,** to be Governor.

**John S. Horner,** to be Secretary.

**Charles Donn,** to be Chief Justice.

**W. C. Wilkins,** to be Associate Judge.

**W. W. Chapman,** to be Attorney.

**Francis Gehon,** to be Marshal.

**PASSENGERS.**

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

DISCOVERY OF AN ENGLISHMAN WHO HAD RESIDED 58 YEARS AMONG THE SAVAGES AT PORT PHILLIP.

[Abridged from the Van Dieman's Land Magazine.]

Mr. Bateman, and others referred to, had removed from Van Dieman's Land to Port Phillip, on the coast of New South Wales, with the intention of establishing themselves there as settlers and large sheep farmers. Soon after their arrival they were struck by the wild dispossession of the natives, the peculiar custom of the Euroopean colonists of some individuals, and by the comparative civilization which prevailed. Rude embankments, with tolerable stone facings, were found in parts constructed across creeks and inlets, with convenient sluices, for the purpose of catching fish at the fall of the tide. Several of the beef-plodders, or wigwams, were fastened in a superior and comfortable manner, tolerably well thatched, with a narrow opening for the doorway, and fire-place in front. Pieces of wood were hollowed or scooped out, to serve as calabash buckets, to carry water, and the dresses, of kangaroo skins, were neatly joined together with regled thongs. In a cut away, a moose creature. The settlers, however, had not domiciled themselves in their new position many days when these and various other indications of ingenuity were satisfactorily explained by the appearance of a white man, clothed in a kangaroo skin cloak. He was at first rather timid, as one who feared that he would be regarded as a spy. With open hand he offered a piece of bread, threw it off his reserve, and after eating the bread with apparent relish, and looking at it as if endeavoring to bring something to his recollection, he exclaimed, with symptoms of delight glowing in his face, "Bread!" Other English words soon returned to his memory, and he was at last enabled to communicate that his name was William Buckley; that he had been one of those who escaped from the encampment of the prisoners by the ship Ocean, formed by the late Colonel Collins, in attempting, agreeably to the instructions of the British Government, to form a settlement at Port Phillip; that he had lived ever since with the tribe of the aborigines, whom he met in the bush, and over whom he had long exercised the rule of a chief. He is a very tall man, having served as a grenadier in Holland under the late duke of York, is from 58 to 60 years of age, and in excellent health. Through the agency of this man the settlers, he assured the commission to the lieutenant governor praying for a pardon, mainly with a view, we presume, to enable him to remain where he is, and to communicate the result of his intimacy with that interesting country, and the many valuable discoveries which he had made in it. This, we are glad to learn, his Excellency has kindly accorded; he has been pleased to grant, impressing, at the same time, upon him the expectation that he will continue to do all in his power to maintain an amicable intercourse between the aborigines and the whites; for he had already been the means of preventing a sanguinary attack of his tribe, through misapprehension, on the little party already settled; a philosophical point of view this discovery is truly interesting, and a narrative of his various vicissitudes, during his long sojourn, well told, would rival the classic work of Robinson Crusoe. Two other prisoners from the Ocean accompanied him, but he had never seen or heard of them since the end of the first twelve month, when he joined the natives.—London Atheneum.

THE IMAM OF MUSCAT.—The magnificent present made by this Indian Prince to our Sovereign of a ship-of-war, carrying 74 guns, is a circumstance of remarkable not to mention immense importance to the interests of the public. This vessel, which is called to be the "Imam," at his express desire was in the first instance named the Liverpool and, according to the description of nautical men is one, of the most splendid sea boats ever constructed. Her burden is 1,852 tons and she was built at Bombay in 1836, by the East India company's builders, of the best teak, and in all respects on a similar scale to the same class of vessels in the Royal Navy. She was brought to England with her entire masts and yards by Captain Carran, six officers, 85 European seamen, and 160 lascars. The report of these officers states that she sails with the greatest regularity and that which can be expected from a ship of that class. Besides the vessel itself, and all its equipment, the Imam has presented to the King two horses and two mares of the finest Arabian breed. One of the horses is perfectly black, without a single white hair, and the other is as pure a white, or cream colour. The horses and the property, it is said, of going without water for 12 or 15 days, which is considered the greatest proof by the Arabs of pure blood. We are not, however, obliged to adopt this fact literally, and to the full extent. One of the mares foaled early on the voyage and the colt of course became the property of the sailors during the remainder of it. The recent given of the Imam himself, is that he is a very handsome and fair man, about 42 years of age. He has been for 24 years at the head of his government, to which he succeeded on the death of his uncle, and has managed, by a series of judicious measures, to consolidate his power. He has for the last two years drawn 20,000 men to defend his territories in Arabia and Africa, and has 12 sail of ships of war, from 64 to 10 guns. He has been constant in his attachment to the British Government, and in person accompanied both our expeditions to the Persian Gulf against the pirate states in that quarter, or the絲里尔Lisam Smith, who commanded those expeditions, received great assistance from him. His liberality to the British nation is unbounded; for on the arrival of any British ship of war at his port of Muscat, he supplies them with water and fuel, or any other refreshment that there may be a difficulty in procuring. He is extremely popular with his subjects, who consider his rule very mild, though highly energetic in his intercourse with other states. He gives much of his time to his navy, and expends the greater part of his revenue on that branch of the service. The Majesty has expressed himself much gratified by this present. It appears that she entered Portsmouth harbour on the 5th inst., when, the moment she anchored, the Britannia saluted the Imam's flag with 21 guns, which the Liverpool immediately returned; and at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the British ensign was hoisted in the ship, with the usual ceremony by Captain Carran to Sir F. Maitland, and by his Majesty's commands (in compliment to his Highness of Muscat) she is named the "Imam." It may be a circumstance worthy of notice that the Liverpool is the first ship of war belonging to an Indian Prince that ever visited this port. It is said that it may be regarded as opening the door to an extensive commercial intercourse with his Highness's dominions in Arabia, Africa and Persia; which, strange to say, is little known or appreciated by this country; but of which the Americans are not ignorant, as must appear from the fact that there being, on the 9th of November, no less than six American frigates in Bombay harbor, where they had just arrived from Muscat, after endeavoring to establish a commercial treaty with his Highness the Imam; the purport of which, however, is likely enough to be overlooked by the present ministers, whose eyes appear to be much more on the European than on the American continent. The horses, cow buffalo, and oxen, sent to England in this ship, as presents also to the King, were landed on Tuesday last at the Dock-yard, Portsmouth; the horses under the charge of two of his Majesty's grooms, and attended by one of the Imam's servants, proceeded to the King's residence, the Hendon House, the following day. The oxen were sent to the stables at the Fountain Hotel, Portsmouth; they will, in all probability, be ultimately sent to the Zoological Gardens. The lascars who brought this ship to England, having been badly advised, have been a good deal dissatisfied within these few days past at their treatment; on inquiry, however, through the port admiral, it appears that they refused warm clothing, because a sup-
The regular army of the United States appears singularly small in proportion to the extent of territory and of population. Since 1830, it has been augmented by one third; it was then 6,188 strong, and is now no more than 8,522. It is to be considered, however, rather in the light of a police force and a school of discipline, than as reckoned on to any extent for internal defence on active operations. The Militia is the real army of the country, becoming, in the case of war, at once movable and active in any portion of the Union, and amounting to 1,800,000 men, called and assembled through a considerable Militia. Without colonies or important frontier places to garrison, a large standing army would be out of place in a peaceful community. The budget of the war department seems, for so trivial a body, enormous, amounting to no less than 50,000,000 of dollars, or about three million sterling. This, however, besides the pay of the troops, includes the charges of construction and repairs of fortifications, with the maintenance of the military roads.

The navy is composed of:

- 12 Ships of the line, carrying altogether 565 guns
- 14 Frigates, first-rate
- 8 do. second-rate
- 15 Sloops of war
- 9 Schooners

The superior officers in active service consist of 37 Post captains and Commodores, 60 commanders, and 587 lieutenants. The navy budget amounts annually to 4,800,000 dollars, or less than one million sterling. But in case of war or any affair of urgency, the Government could in a few months prepare and equip without difficulty twenty first-class ships of war additional, the skeletals, as we may say, of which already exist, with abundance of stores of the best materials and munitions of war in the seven arsenals of the union—perhaps the best kept and the best furnished in the world. When it is recollected that the national debt of the Republic, which in 1816 amounted to 127,335,000 dollars, was in 1834 all paid off and extinguished; and that an excess of receipt above expenditure of some 7 or 8,000,000 dollars now enriches the national treasury without approbation by Congress, with every prospect of accumulations still more prodigious, it will be comprehended that no difficulty need be experienced in giving to the navy, which has the favourite and natural arm of strength, all the immense development of which it is susceptible. Whilst in the case of a commercial marine employing upwards of one million and a half of tonnage, would furnish an inexhaustible supply of well trained seamen for any possible number of war vessels which it might be desirable to launch and man.—Ibid.

There is an error of a figure here; the number of lieutenants in our navy is 237.—Ed. A. & N. C.

Two new frigates, similar to the Pique, are to be laid down in Chatham dockyard; they are to be called the Active and Chesapeake, and are to mount, like the Pique, 36 guns of the calibre of 32 pounds.—Ibid.

The Russian Navy.—On the 27th of February, at St Petersburg, his Majesty, the Emperor, laid the keel of a ship of the line of 120 guns, to be called the Russia. This ship, the first built in the covered dock yards of the new Admiralty, will be 206 feet long, 57 feet broad, and 54 feet in height. It will carry 48 pounders and some mortars of large calibre.—Ibid.

We copy from the letter of the London Morn'g Herald's correspondent, the following paragraph, relating to the supposed desire of our government to obtain a portion of territory in Africa.

The letter is dated Lisbon, March 19.

The writer states, in a former letter, that there is an American squadron expected here consists of the North Carolina, 90 gun ship, Potomac and United States frigate, John Adams corvette, and two other smaller vessels. On their arrival the commodore is to shift his flag from the Constitution (now in this port) to the North Carolina. The contingent object for which they come is, the protection of their trade; but it is believed, upon very solid ground, that the purpose aimed at is far different. The United States government have been long endeavoring to induce the emperor of Morocco to sell one of his ports to them; in order to that end, in good humor, have made him presents at different times amounting altogether to the value of 150,000 dollars.

"The frequent visits of American ships of war to the Moorish ports have begun to awaken in the minds of our rulers some suspicion of what was going forward, and it is believed that England would not fail to throw every obstacle in the way of any arrangements of that nature. The Yankees (it is surmised) have only withdrawn their squadron from the Mediterranean, in order to be able to pursue their object in that quarter, unobserved, by feigning to have given it up. The Emperor it seems, though for a long while reluctant on the plea that it would alienate England, has at last yielded to manifest some disposition to accede to the proposal. The conclusion I drew from the above stated promises was that our naval force in this river would be considerably strengthened; and the fact which only came to my knowledge subsequently, that some more ships of the line were in train of equipment in the British ports, appears to corroborate my conjecture."

From Canton.

The Canton Register of Jan. 12, publishes a special edict of the Ho Ping, addressed to the Hong merchants, for their full information as to further attempts to enter the Bogue with steam vessels. He says: "I have examined, and find that when the cargo ships enter the Bogue, the pilots bring them in; never before has a fast ship been seen to bring them in. Further, the acting governor and myself have corresponded on the subject, and if the said foreigners continue to arrive at the Bogue, immediately open and attack her hull with a thundering fire, and those who succeed in breaking her to pieces, shall certainly be promoted. If the orders are disobeyed, and she enters, the least guilty shall be reported to the Emperor, degraded from office, and wear the耻辱的帽子, the most guilty shall be punished according to military law."

Temperance in China.—As an envelope to papers from Canton, we received the following placard:—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The Seilers' Coffee Shop; with good vases at fair prices. No 29 Peking Lane, in front or poisoned Rum sold at this shop.—Seilers, a friend to the public, sell the stuff sold to you in Canton for Rum. Much of it is not rum; it is fiery Samshoo, with sugar, and tobacco and sometimes arsenic, (which you know is deadly poison) mixed up with it; all intended to stupefy you as fast as possible, that you may be cheated or robbed, by the bad people who deceive you and sell this abominable stuff to you. By drinking it you are not only easily cheated.
out of your money, but your bowels and health are injured; so as to make dysentery, and by and by death not unlikely occurs. The death of many sailors in China is occasioned by their drinking the nasty samshoo sold at Whampoa and Canton. There is no nourishment in any spirituous liquors.

You are recommended to try the above shop, where you can have bread and tea or coffee to refresh you, for a few cash; and, so keeping your sound senses, lay out your money to the best advantage; preserve your health; avoid punishment from man; and not by drunkenness sin against God.

ARMY.

OFFICIAL.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 20, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER,

No. 32.

1. Brigadier Major General Thomas S. Jesup has been assigned, by the President, to duty according to his brevet rank, and to take command of the troops of the United States, and the militia that may be ordered and called into service, to suppress the hostilities of the Creek Indians. General Jesup will accordingly proceed to Fort Mitchell, Alabama, and there assume the command and direction of affairs in that quarter.

2. The several departments of the staff will comply with such requisitions as Gen. Jesup may make upon them. By order: ROGER JONES, Adj't. General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER,

No. 33.

1. The Colonel of Marines having tendered the services of his Corps for duty in the field, the President, accordingly, has been pleased to direct, that all the detachable marines be withdrawn from their respective stations, leaving at each, a sergeant's guard; and that the corps under the direction of the commandant, be organized, and forthwith proceed to two detachments, from the New York and Norfolk stations, via Charleston and Augusta, for Fort Mitchell, and there report to the commanding General, for active duty with the army in the field.

2. The garrisons of Forts Preble, Constitution, and Independence, will forthwith proceed to Fort Columbus, by the most expeditious route, and there embark for Fort Mitchell, via Charleston and Augusta.


4. Major Churchill of the 3d artillery will repair to Fort Mitchell, and there report for duty to the commanding General. Assistant Surgeon Hawkins will accompany the troops ordered from Fort Monroe; and Assistant Surgeon Minis will proceed with the artillery and infantry companies, which are to embark at New York. Assistant Surgeon Martin, of Augusta arsenal will report to, and await the orders of Major General Jesup.

5. 2d Lieut. E. Kirby, 2d artillery, will without relinquishing the command of Fort Morgan, perform such temporary duty in the Quartermaster's Department at Mobile, as may be assigned to him.

6. 3d Lieut. C. O. Collins, 4th artillery, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, is placed under the orders of the Commissary General, to take charge of the provisions to be placed in depot in Georgia; and the commanding officer at New Orleans will detail an officer of his command for temporary duty in the Commissary's Department.

7. All officers absent from the above named companies, on leave, and on Engineer or Topographical duty, will join their companies without delay.

8. The Quartermaster's Department will provide the necessary transportation, and all the requisite supplies will be furnished by the several branches of the Staff. The Posts temporarily evacuated, and the public property pertaining thereto, will be placed in charge of the Quartermaster's Department.

9. During the period of the command to which he has been assigned against the Creek Indians, Bvt. Major General Jesup is allowed an aid-de-camp, who will receive the pay and emoluments as prescribed by law.

By order: ROGER JONES, Adj't. General.

1st Lieut. M. W. Bate, 4th Inf., releived from duty in Indian Department, and ordered to duty in Quartermaster General's Department.

NAVY.

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 30, 1836.

Whereas, it has heretofore been decided that midshipmen were to be considered as exempted from arrest for any debt or contract, under the provisions of the 6th section of the act of Congress of the 11th of July, 1796, "for establishing and organizing a marine corps," which section is in the words: "...in the non-commissioned officers, musicans, seamen, and marines, who are or shall be enlisted into the service of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, exempted, during their term of service, from all personal arrests for any debt or contract;..." Doubts having arisen as to the correctness of this decision, the subject has been carefully examined by the Attorney General of the United States, whose opinion is, that under that section, midshipmen cannot be considered as exempt from arrest for debts or contracts; and, as I fully concur in this opinion, it is decided by this Department that midshipmen in the navy of the United States are not to be considered as exempted from arrest within the meaning of the foregoing section.

MAHLON DICKERSON,

To all Officers in the navy of the United States.

Ship Vincennes sailed from Lissa on the 5th January for Singapore, Sumatra, &c.

Frigate Constitution, from Lisbon, was seen off Malaga, on the 15th April, steering E.

Ship John Adams, from Lisbon, was off Gibraltar, 16th April, bound up.

The Vandalia arrived at Pensacola on the 7th inst. four days from Tampa.—All well.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Master Commandant, Thomas T. Webb.
Surgeon, W. Plummer.
Midshipmen, Reid, Bradborn, Maynard, Stembel, Cunning, Brown, Watkins, Drake, Musson, Alexander.
Professor Mathematics, Coffin.
Boatlicien, Mills, Gunner, Green, Carpenter, Cox, Sail maker, Wheedon. Purser's steward, A. McTalib.
The St. Louis, Captain Rouselle, sailed from Pensacola on the 6th instant.

The Concord, Captain Mix, was at Tampa on the 30th ult.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Lockwood, ordered to take passage in the frigate United States, for duty on board the frigate Potomac, in place of Assistant Surgeon H. N. Glentworth, relieved.

Passed Midshipman A. A. Holcomb ordered to duty in the navy yard New York.

Passed Midshipman G. N. Hawkins relieved from order for duty on coast survey.

MARRIAGES.

In Murfreesborough, N. C. on the 12th inst. Dr. EUCLID BORLAND, formerly of the Navy, to MISS ELIZABETH R. MOORE, only daughter of Capt. Augustus Moore.

At New York, on the 16th inst. Dr. PHILIP MINIS, of the U. S. Army, to MISS SARAH AUGUSTA, daughter of JOHN SWIFT LIVESTON, Esq.
A SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIE.

No. V.

Forks of the Platte—a buffalo chase—celebration of the fifty-ninth Anniversary of American Independence—arrival of the Arikara—Arikara chief council with the council of the "Two Bulls"—the command takes leave of the Arikaras—scarcity of fuel.

July 4th.—This day the command passed the junction of the north and south forks of the river Platte. It is a singular fact, that from either bank of the river it is impossible to discover the precise point at which these two streams unite. This is owing to the immense number of islands which are clustered together at or near their confluence.

Just before encamping this evening, being in advance of the main body of troops, in company with Lieut. K., we discovered at about two miles distance, a heard of buffalo. The herds had been reduced by the chase, the command immediately gave chase, and notwithstanding a hard day’s march, were soon along side of them. This was a species of sporting equally new both to myself and horse. At the first dash he bolted, and seemed greatly frightened. On discovering that Lt. K.’s horse was approaching the strange looking beast, and insinuating his sign of fear, the noble animal turned of his own accord, and in less than five minutes he was in the midst of the herd, and the least motion of the rein was sufficient to turn him in any direction. Neither myself nor my horse, after a march of twenty-five miles, being in a very fit condition to follow up the chase, it was abandoned; not however, until I had discharged one of my pistols at a fat cow. The bull took effect, but not in the proper place to cause immediate death. Thus ended my first buffalo chase. The command had now encamped on the river, near the spot where we had first discovered the Buffalo, and from which, to our astonishment, we found we had travelled at least four miles.

At the close of the morning the officers of the command assembled at the tent of Capt. D., where the fifty-ninth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in a glass of excellent brandy, and Platte water. After partaking of a soldier’s fare, each retired to his blanket and bear-skin, provided as well satisfied as most of his friends in the United States, who enjoyed the luxury of ice-punch, Jolly’s champaign, Willard’s julep, and an epicurean dinner.

July 5th.—Early this morning Capt. Gant arrived, bringing with him most of the principal chiefs and braves of the Arikara tribe of Indians. The principal chief of this tribe is "the Bear," who was not present, having some time since been disabled from walking by a buffalo, which attacked him while hunting. The second chief, at this time, and the one who was recognized as principal chief in the Treaty of 1826, is the Hawkins Bull, who is above sixty years of age, short, thick-set, and somewhat inclining to be corpulent. He has a good face, exhibiting evident marks of good nature. The third chief is the "Two Bulls." This Indian is tall and spare, with long hair hanging down to the calf of his legs. His mouth has a peculiar expression, and his eyes are of a peculiar brilliancy. There is no sign of any paroxysm, for he is a true Indian. The third and sixth chiefs are "the Yung Elk-song," and "the man-that-runs." These are young men, who have as yet distinguished themselves only as brave and successful warriors, against their en-
all conscience to satisfy them at present. It is but a few days, since a war party of fourteen went over to the Sioux, on the Mississippi, for the purpose of taking scalps and stealing horses. They were surprised by a war party of the Sioux, and all killed but one. In August, 1833, when driven from the Missouri by the Sioux, they fled to the Arkansas river; still inclined to indulge their war proclivities, robbery, and theft, they found they had chosen the wrong spot as the theatre of their future operations. After remaining on the Arkansas until May, 1834, they found it necessary to cast about for a new location. Surrounded almost entirely by their enemies, they finally betook themselves to the Prairie, not, however, until they had burned sixty of their most brave and efficient warriors. The period has fully come when something must be done for this tribe, or in a very short time the name of Arikara will exist only in history.

July 6th.—After distributing among the Arikaras a few presents, such as blankets, tobacco, knives, vermi-
ilion, &c., we again took up our line of march. We have now an abundance of buffalo; the whole prairie seems to be swarming with these noble animals, and great numbers have been killed since yesterday morning. The country over which we are now travelling is entirely destitute of water, and the heat of the sun, or cedar or cotton-wood tree upon an island in the river. Our whole dependence for fuel is upon the dry dung of the buffalo, with an occasional piece of drift-wood or bark, which may be found along the banks of the Platte, or upon the little islands near the shore.

F.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENT.

REPORT FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 31, 1886.

SIR: In answer to so much of the resolutions of the Senate of the United States of the 18th ultimo, as required information as to the probable amount of appropriations that may be necessary to supply the United States vessels, and ordnance, arms, and munitions of war, which a proper regard to self-defence would require to be always on hand, and the probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defences of the United States, (including the increase of the Navy, Navy-yards, dock-yards, and steam or floating batteries,) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union, embraces a wide range, requires an examination of several subjects of great importance, and the expression of opinions, upon which differences of opinion may exist, and which, therefore, cannot be formed of the probable amount that would be necessary for the purposes proposed, an examination must be had, and an opinion formed, of the nature and extent of the naval force which is necessary to place the naval defences of the United States upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union, and the time within which it ought to be, or might be, advantageously prepared.

Taking into view the geographical position of the United States, with reference to other nations with whom we are most likely to be brought into future collisions; the extent of its coast line, and the extreme importance of securing the communication of the whole valley of the Mississippi, through the Gulf of Mexico, and the intercourse between all parts of the coast; the efficient protection of our widely extended and extremely valuable commerce under all circumstances; and the great naval and fiscal resources of the country, the Board consider the proper limit for the extent of the naval force to be that which can be properly manned, when the country may be involved in a maritime war.

In estimating this extent, it is assumed that about ninety thousand seamen are employed in the foreign and coasting trade and fisheries. As the navigation has been generally closed during the winter, there would be no immediate diminution during peace. In any war which would require the employment of all our naval force, it is believed that such interruptions would occur to our commerce as would enable the Navy to obtain, without difficulty, at least thirty thousand seamen and officers, and if necessary, perhaps a larger number might be engaged. The number of thirty thousand, with the landsmen who may be safely combined with them, will therefore be assumed as the number for which vessels ought to be prepared, for the commencement of a state of hostilities.

With respect to the naval defences of the United States, it would be most advantageous to prepare, there will unfortunatly be differences of opinion. The materials for the larger vessels, as ships of the line and frigates, would be obtained with great difficulty, under circumstances which should interfere with our coasting trade, whilst sloops of war and cutters and small vessels could be built with greater comparative facility, under such circumstances.

The preparation of a considerable number of steam vessels, ready to defend our great estuaries, to aid the operations of our other naval force, and in the concentration or movements of the military force, as circumstances may require, is believed to demand serious and early attention.

Having due regard to these and other considerations, the Board propose that the force to be prepared, ready for use when circumstances may require it, shall consist of 16 ships of the line, 26 frigates, 26 sloops of ordnance, arms, and munitions of war which may be considered as the use of the Navy, and which a proper regard to self-defence would require to have prepared ready for use. (See paper A., annexed, for the detail.)

The Board beg leave respectfully to observe, that, for the vessels which are now built, or have been specially authorized, armaments may be provided, with the balances of the old ordnance, and the new ordnance, and if they are considered as already provided, and the deficient ordnance, arms, and other ordnance stores, will be principally required for the vessels which are yet to be authorized or built. It is therefore respectfully recommended that any appropriation for this purpose, instead of being special or separate, be included in a general appropriation for "building and repairing vessels, and for the purchase of materials and stores for the Navy."

The second object of inquiry, as to the probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defences of the United States (including the increase of the Navy, Navy-yards, dock-yards, and steam or floating batteries,) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union, embraces a wide range, requires an examination of several subjects of great importance, and the expression of opinions, upon which differences of opinion may exist, and which cannot be formed of the probable amount that would be necessary for the purposes proposed, an examination must be had, and an opinion formed, of the nature and extent of the naval force which is necessary to place the naval defences of the United States upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union, and the time within which it ought to be, or might be, advantageously prepared.

Taking into view the geographical position of the United States, with reference to other nations with whom we are most likely to be brought into future collisions; the extent of its coast line, and the extreme importance of securing the communication of the whole valley of the Mississippi, through the Gulf of Mexico, and the intercourse between all parts of the coast; the efficient protection of our widely extended and extremely valuable commerce under all circumstances; and the great naval and fiscal resources of the country, the Board consider the proper limit for the extent of the naval force to be that which can be properly manned, when the country may be involved in a maritime war.

In estimating this extent, it is assumed that about ninety thousand seamen are employed in the foreign and coasting trade and fisheries. As the navigation has been generally closed during the winter, there would be no immediate diminution during peace. In any war which would require the employment of all our naval force, it is believed that such interruptions would occur to our commerce as would enable the Navy to obtain, without difficulty, at least thirty thousand seamen and officers, and if necessary, perhaps a larger number might be engaged. The number of thirty thousand, with the landsmen who may be safely combined with them, will therefore be assumed as the number for which vessels ought to be prepared, for the commencement of a state of hostilities.

With respect to the naval defences of the United States, it would be most advantageous to prepare, there will unfortunately be differences of opinion. The materials for the larger vessels, as ships of the line and frigates, would be obtained with great difficulty, under circumstances which should interfere with our coasting trade, whilst sloops of war and cutters and small vessels could be built with greater comparative facility, under such circumstances.

The preparation of a considerable number of steam vessels, ready to defend our great estuaries, to aid the operations of our other naval force, and in the concentration or movements of the military force, as circumstances may require, is believed to demand serious and early attention.

Having due regard to these and other considerations, the Board propose that the force to be prepared, ready for use when circumstances may require it, shall consist of 16 ships of the line, 26 frigates, 26 sloops of
war, 26 steamers, and 25 smaller vessels; and that the frames and other timber, the copper, ordnance, tanks, and chain cables, shall also be prepared for 10 ships of the line and 10 frigates.

The force proposed to be prepared ready for use, will employ, and can be manned by the 80,000 seamen and others which have been considered available in a state of war. The materials for the 10 ships of the line and 10 frigates, will constitute a necessary reserve for increasing the number of those vessels, should they be required, or for supplying losses from decay or casualties.

To estimate the amount necessary to prepare this force, it is proposed to ascertain the probable cost, including ordnance, by the average cost of similar vessels already built, (steam vessels excepted,) and of materials already procured, and then to deduct the value of the present force, and all other present available means.

Total cost of 18 ships of the line $8,250,000
25 frigates 7,500,000
25 steamers 3,255,000
25 sloops 5,250,000
25 smaller vessels 1,250,000
Total for vessels $27,000,000
For the proposed materials as a reserve 8,250,000
Total amount required $35,250,000

Deduct from this sum the value of the present force and available means, as follows:

In vessels afloat, valued at sixty-one hundredths of original value, about $4,440,000
In vessels building, at actual cost 2,455,000
In materials collected for building at actual cost 2,945,000
In treasury for these purposes, 1st October, 1835 1,216,000
For 3 years' appropriation "gradual improvement," when due 1,500,000

Total of present value and available means 12,555,000
Leaves still to be provided for vessels 17,760,000

For the amounts which may be necessary to place the different Navy-yards in a proper situation, the board can do no more than give very general opinions, as the objects of expenditure are foreign to their own professional pursuits, and they have no civil engineer to whom they can refer for the necessary information.

From a knowledge of the cost of works hitherto completed or in progress, and of the wants at the respective yards for the proper preservation of materials, and for extending the means for building, preserving, repairing, and equipping vessels, they are satisfied, however, that the public interests would be greatly promoted, and, in fact, absolutely require an average annual expenditure of $500,000, for some years to come, upon the different yards.

In New York, the necessity for a dry-dock is severely felt already, and its importance will increase with an increase in the Navy. This, with its dependencies, will require nearly $2,000,000 in the year. At Pensacola, which nature has designated as one of the naval keys of the Gulf of Mexico, and of the immense commerce of the valley of the Mississippi, large expenditures will be necessary to secure adequate means for repairing and sustaining a naval force upon that station, and thus prevent the many evils which would be severely felt in a state of war, if the vessels were obliged to resort to the Atlantic ports for ordinary repairs or supplies of any kind. In other yards, there are objects of great and urgent importance.

Generally, the proposed arrangements for the preservation of materials and vessels should precede their collection or construction. Whilst, therefore, the Board propose $500,000 as the average annual appropriation until the yards should be placed in proper order, they would also state, that appropriations of $700,000 annually for the next four or five years, and a less sum than $500,000 afterwards, would, in their opinion, be most judicious.

The next subject for consideration is, the nature and extent of force proper to be kept employed in a time of peace, for the protection of our commercial interests, and to prepare the officers and others for the efficient management of the force proposed for a state of war.

Our commerce is spread over every ocean; our tonnage is second only to that of Great Britain, and the value of articles embarked is believed by many to be fully equal to those transported by the ships of the nation. In the safety and prosperity of this commerce all the other interests of the United States are deeply interested. It is liable to be disturbed and injured in various modes, unless the power of the country, exerted through naval force, is ready to protect it. It is therefore proposed that a small squadron, to be employed upon different stations, subject at all times, however, to such modifications as circumstances may require.

Of these squadrons, one might be employed in the Mediterranean and attend to our interests on the west coasts of Spain and Portugal, and southward to the western coast of Morocco and Madeira.

One in the Indian Ocean, to visit, successively, the most important commercial points east of the Cape of Good Hope, to China, then to cross the Pacific, visit the northern whaling stations and islands, cruise some time upon the west coast of America, and return by way of Cape Horn, the coast of Brazil, and the windward West Indies.

One in the Pacific Ocean, to attend to our interests upon the west coast of America; keeping one or more vessels at or near the Sandwich and other islands, which are frequented by our whale ships and other vessels, and in succession cross the Pacific, visiting the Islands and southern whaling stations, China, and other commercial places, and return by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, to the United States.

A squadron upon the coast of Brazil, or east coast of South America, might be charged with attention to our interests on the whole of that coast, and upon the north coast, so far as to include the Oronoco. If a ship of the line should be employed on this station, it might be occasionally sent round to the Pacific.

A squadron in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, will be necessary for, and may be charged with attention to the protection of our commerce amongst the West India islands, and along the coast of South America, from the Oronoco, round to the Gulf of Mexico.

A small coast squadron upon our Atlantic coast might be very advantageously employed in making our officers familiar and thoroughly acquainted with all our ports and harbors, which would be very useful in a state of war. The vessels would also be ready for any unexpected service, either to transmit information or orders, to reinforce other squadrons, or to visit our eastern fisheries. Besides this cruising force, it is recommended that a ship of the line be kept in a state of readiness for service, men excepted, at Boston, New York, and Norfolk, and used as receiving-ships for the recruits as they are collected. This would give the means of furnishing a considerable increase of force, with a very small addition to the current expense.

For the nature and distribution of this force, the following is proposed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Frigates</th>
<th>Sloops</th>
<th>Steamers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Ocean,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indies,</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* As receiving-ships.
The average appropriation for Navy-yards, $500,000.
For the repairs and wear and tear of vessels, $950,000.
For the building vessels and purchase of materials, $1,800,000.
Total for the Navy proper, $6,600,000.
For the marine corps, $400,000.
Total, $7,000,000.

By the adoption of this gross sum for the Navy and its dependencies, and the other items as proposed, $1,300,000 would be annually applied to increasing the number of our vessels, and the purchase of materials; and, with this consideration, the item of $17,760,000 would not be supplied sooner than between thirteen and fourteen years, or at about the year 1850. The Board consider this as the most remote period at which the proposed force ought to be ready, and are of opinion that it might be prepared much sooner, should Congress deem it necessary or advisable to make larger appropriations than have been suggested.

The Board have expressed the opinion, that no more vessels should be launched than are absolutely necessary to meet the demands for the force to be kept in commission; but as a necessary consequence, they recommend that the other additional force should be in such a state of readiness, that it may be launched and equipped by the time that men could be obtained for it. This arrangement renders an early attention to the completion of all the building-slips, ship-houses, and launching-ways, at the different yards, so that the ships may be built, and that our docks, wharves, work-shops, and store-houses should be finished; that our ships may be equipped with the greatest economy and despatch, whenever they may be required.

Before concluding this report, the Board would respectfully offer some remarks upon the form of the appropriation, and suggest some attention to existing acts of Congress.

By the separate acts for the gradual increase of the Navy, for the gradual improvement of the Navy, for building and rebuilding different vessels, altogether seven in number, each appropriation is rendered separate and distinct, although the general object is the same, and requires the use of the same kinds of materials. It is necessary, in conformity to the law of the 3d of March, 1809, that the vouchers, receipts, expenditures, and accounts of each should be kept separately; and in strictness, no article purchased for one can be applied to the use of another, however desirable or economical such use may be.

It is suggested, therefore, for consideration, whether it might not be very advantageous, for Congress to determine, by some general act or resolution, the number and classes of vessels, which the President might be authorized to have built, or for which materials might be procured; and then appropriate specially the amounts which might be devoted to those objects, and for keeping the force afloat in repair, under the general head of "for building and repairing vessels, and for purchase of materials and stores." The adoption of such a plan would be more in order than the present one, which is confusing and requires a very close attention to detail.

The Board beg leave, also, respectfully to state their opinion of the necessity for the services of a competent civil engineer for the Navy, to furnish plans and estimates for all hydraulic and civil objects, and to have a general superintendence of their construction, under the
direction of the Department. The particular character of these works requires the supervision of such a person, not less from motives of economy in the ordinary expenditures, than from the more important consideration of their proper arrangement, solidity of construction, and durability.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JNO. RODGERS.
Hon. M. Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy.

A

Upon the supposition, that the naval force to be so prepared, that it might be equipped for sea at short notice, shall consist of 15 ships of the line, 25 frigates, 25 sloops of war, 25 steamers, 25 smaller vessels, and that the frames and other durable materials shall be provided for 10 ships of the line, and 10 frigates as a reserve. The following statement shows the number and character of the armaments which the whole force will require; the number which can be furnished from the ordnance warehouse, and the number which will be still required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ships of line. Frigates. Sloops. Steamers.</th>
<th>B.V.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number required</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On hand, for,</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficient</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$830,000 each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$13,000 each 9 sloops,</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$64,000 each 25 steamers,</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 each 13 smaller vessels,</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,980 muskets</td>
<td>993,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,500 pair of pistols,</td>
<td>48,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,000 cutlasses</td>
<td>84,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,000 barrets of powder</td>
<td>202,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$1,890,250</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The South Sea Exploring Expedition, for which Congress has at length passed a bill, after the subject had been before that body at different times for the last eight years, is very generally approved by all parties. Our commerce is rapidly increasing. It is exposed to innumerable dangers from the immense number of islands, reefs and shoals, which are not marked upon any chart, and are almost unknown; and it is the duty of this government to contribute its share towards obtaining the information requisite to protect our commercial marine from these dangers, and to add to the sum of our knowledge of the subject of the South Seas. As a nation, we have hitherto done nothing in such investigations, while inferior powers, less interested, have been active in the work.

The expedition, we believe, is to consist of two vessels of two hundred tons burthen, for exploring; a tender of one hundred tons, and a sloop of war as a protector. That a bill has been passed for the purpose, is chiefly owing to the exertions of Mr. J. N. Reynolds, whose excellent account of the voyage of the Potomac, is familiar to the public. It was stated in connection with this matter that there are twelve millions of capital invested in this coast by the whole fishery alone. These fisheries, independent of their commercial importance, are the great nurseries of American seamen, and on that account, if on no other, should be facilitated by every means in the power of our public servants.

Pennsylvania.

Proceedings of Congress, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

In Senate.

Wednesday, May 11, 1836.

Mr. Benton presented four petitions from Philadelphia, numerously signed, asking the interference of the Government of the United States in behalf of Texas, and also praying Congress to recognize its independence; laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, to whom the same had been referred, reported the bill from the House making appropriations for the defence of the western frontier, with amendments which were committed to a committee of the whole on amendments.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Robeson, relative to the Committee on the Library, to procure a number of copies of the map of the seat of war in Florida, was considered agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill making appropriations for the purchase of sites, for the collection of materials, and for the construction of fortifications, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the following items were stricken out of the bill in pursuance of the recommendations in the report of the Secretary of War:

- Fortifications at Provincetown, $50,000
- For works on Delaware for the outlet of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, 50,000
- For fortifications to cover the artificial harbor at Cape Henlopen, 150,000
- For a fort Cedar Point on the Patuxent river, 100,000
- For fortifications at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, Georgia, 50,000

For steam gunnery, to strike out the appropriation of $660,000 and insert $100,000, making the total deduction in this item of $560,000.

Mr. Benton moved further to amend the bill by striking out the additional section making an appropriation of $300,000 for defraying the expenses of a board of officers to examine sites, make surveys, &c., for the purpose of ascertaining the best plan of fortifications, and the most eligible situations for them, which motion was carried.

Mr. Benton then submitted the following amendment:

To strike out 101,000 dollars for fortifications at Penobscot bay, and insert 75,000 dollars for the year 1836, and 75,000 dollars for the year 1837.

Mr. Webster moved to strike out a paragraph from Messrs. Benton, White, Ruggles, Southard, Shepley, and Webster.

Mr. Ewing, moved that the Senate adjourn: lost—aye 17, noes 21.

Mr. Southard then withdrew his motion to lay the bill on the table, and moved to print the amendments.

This motion was also lost—ayes 17, noes 21.

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, the Senate then proceeded to consider the memorial of Executive business; after which, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, May 12.

The bill making appropriations for the purchase of sites, the collection of materials, and for the construction of fortifications, was taken up as the special order of the day: the question being on Mr. Benton's motion to strike out the appropriation of 101,000 dollars for fortifications at Penobscot bay, and to insert in lieu thereof 75,000 dollars to be applied to the same object in the year 1836, and 75,000 dollars in the year 1837.

After some remarks from Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, and Clay.

Mr. Naudain moved to amend the amendment by striking out the 75,000 dollars for the year 1837, leaving the 75,000 dollars for the year 1836; which was further discussed by Messrs. Naudain, Shepley, and Calhoun.

Mr. Wright expressed a wish to address the Senate on the subject, but it being late in the day, moved an adjournment, which was carried; and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a naval academy; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Monday, May 16.

Mr. Mann presented a series of resolutions, adopted by a meeting of citizens of Burrick county, N.C. on the subject of the affairs of Texas, recommending the acknowledg-
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

ledgement, by the Government of the United States, of the independence of that country.

Messrs. Preston and Walker addressed the Senate at length. The resolutions were then ordered to be printed.

The bill from the House for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, &c., of the schooner Wild Cat, was read twice and referred.

Tuesday, May 17.

Mr. Buchanan presented thirteen memorials from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas.

Mr. Preston, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the army; it was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, May 18.

Mr. King, of Alabama, observed, that they had received information that morning of a character which rendered it necessary that they should proceed, without delay, to the consideration of the bill providing for raising an additional force for the protection of the frontiers. They had unnoticed information that the Creek Indians who had, for some time, been in communication with the Seminoles, had manifested a hostile spirit. In this state of things he deemed it unnecessary to say anything more than to ask the Senate to take up the bill from the House, authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, and he hoped that they would be instructed to look with favor upon the bill from South Carolina (Mr. Preston) would obviate all objections to it, and that it would be passed and sent back to the House immediately. If they wish to avoid the scenes of horror that had been witnessed in Florida, it was necessary for them to act at once.

The bill was then taken up, and after the amendments had been explained by Mr. Preston, the amendments were agreed to; and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and passed: also, the bill to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters.

Thursday, May 19.

Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines, of the U.S. schooner Wild Cat.

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the disagreement of the House to the Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers for the frontiers; and the Senate determined to insist on its amendment; and

On motion by Mr. Calhoun, a committee of conference was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Mr. Calhoun, King of Ala. and Buchanan.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the purchase of sites, the collection of materials, and for the construction of fortifications; when

Mr. Wright addressed the Senate in a speech of some length in favor of the bill.

After some remarks from Messrs. Ewing, of Ohio, Ruggles, Walker, and Preston,

Mr. Preston moved to amend the pending amendment by making it read as follows: "For fortifications at Pensacola bay, the sum of $700,000 annually, for two years"; which motion was accepted by Mr. Benton as a modification of his amendment.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, May 12.

The bill from the Senate providing for the payment of certain companies of militia of Missouri and Indiana, who were embodied for the protection of the frontiers against the Indians in 1832; was read twice and committed.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Cabreleng, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Union, and proceeded with the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, Mr. Mann of N. Y. in the chair;

The question pending was the amendment of Mr. Cabreleng, to insert an additional clause in the bill appropriating the sum of $700,000 for the armament of the fortifications.

Mr. French, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee at length.

Mr. Maury then took the floor, and, on his motion, the committee rose and reported.

Friday, May 18.

Mr. Cabreleng felt his duty, whatever might be the result, to move to suspend the rules, for the purpose of proceeding with the consideration of the fortification bill. The motion was negatived.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Thomson, of Ohio, in the chair, on private bills:

A bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, &c., of the schooner Wild Cat, was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

The House went into Committee, Mr. Sutherland in the chair, on the following bills:

A bill for the relief of Captain M. T. Woolsey;

A bill to reward the captors of the Tripolitan frigate, from the States of Alabama;

A bill to provide compensation to James Barron, for the use of his invention, called a ventilator of ships.

The committee, after some time, rose and asked and obtained leave to sit again; the 1st was postponed until to-morrow.

Saturday, May 14.

Mr. Hawes asked the unanimous consent of the House to take up and consider, for one hour, the resolution heretofore offered by him in relation to the West Point Academy, which being objected to, Mr. H. moved to suspend the rule for that purpose, which was negatived.

The bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, &c., of the schooner Wild Cat, was read the third time and passed.

Monday, May 16.

The bill from the Senate to provide for the enlistment of boys in the navy, was read twice and committed.

Tuesday, May 17.

Mr. Jarvis reported, without amendment, a bill from the Senate to provide for the enlistment of boys in the naval service; and moved that the bill be read the third time.

After a few remarks of an explanatory character by Messrs. Jarvis and Granger, the bill was, on motion of the latter, committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Wells, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed a steam gun ship; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Whitley, from the Committee of Claims, reported, without amendment, a bill from the Senate to provide for the payment of certain companies of the militia of the States of Indiana and Missouri, for services in the campaigns against the Indians in 1832; which was committed.

On motion of Mr. R. M. Johnson, the House took up the bill to provide for the better protection of the western frontiers.

The bill to provide for the establishment of an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina; and

A bill to repair and extend the United States arsenals at Charleston, S. C.

The amendments of the Committee of the Whole to each bill were concurred in by the House; the two latter were read a third time and passed; and the former bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Mann, of N. Y. in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1836.

The question pending was the amendment of Mr. Cabreleng, to insert an additional item in the bill appropriating the sum of $700,000 for the armament of the fortifications.
MR. MAURY, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee at length, and moved its amendment.
MR. FORESTER took the floor, and moved that the committee rise. The committee rose and reported.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole of the state of the Union, Mr. Mann, of N. Y. in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1836.

The question pending was the amendment of Mr. Cambray, to add an additional item in the bill appropriating the sum of $500,000 for the armament of the fortifications.

Mr. FORESTER, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee at some length.

A message arrived from the Senate, Mr. Forester suspended his remarks, the committee rose, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

WESTERN FRONTIER.

A message from the Senate was received, returning, with amendments, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise a regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the bill was taken up and read, as amended.

MR. WILLIAMS, of N. C., objected to the proposition in the bill for raising ten thousand cavalry.

MR. MCKAY remarked that the bill did not propose that number to be absolutely raised, but merely limited the number to ten thousand.

MR. LEWIS advocated the amendment, which contemplated the raising of ten thousand men at the discretion of the President of the United States. The exigency for doing so had already arrived, and Mr. L. had received letters that morning stating that there was a general scene of massacre now going on in the Creek nation; that all the prominent and influential government officers in the Florida war, had been sent on to that point, that they were but a handful; and the Secretary of War now invited the passage of this bill, in order to send an efficient and well-protected guard to the helpless women and children who were now at the mercy of the savages.

The question was further debated by Messrs. Glasscock, McKay, Speight, Ashley, Adams, Lawler, and Thompson, of Ohio.

MR. MANN observed that he had moved the previous question, which motion was seconded by the House—year 39, noes not counted.

MR. CHADWICK remarked, that as he wanted to see how many would vote to increase the regular army by ten thousand men, he therefore asked for the yea's and nays on the question of ordering the main question to be put, yes 126, nays 67.

Mr. L. had asked the question of yea's and nays being ordered, the question was decided in affirmative—yes 126, nays 67.

So the House determined that the main question, which was on agreeing to the amendments of the Senate, should be now put.

Mr. L. asked for a division of the question on the respective amendments. The first amendment being read, MR. HOWELL asked for the yea's and nays thereon, which the House refused to order, and the first amendment of the Senate was rejected, when he 107, noes 105 counted.

The second amendment was then concurred in without a count.

The amendment of the Senate to the third section, giving the power to commission the officers elected by the volunteers, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, when they are mustered into the service, being read.

MR. HARDY asked for the yea's and nays thereon, which were taken, and the question being taken, was decided as follows—year 101, noes 102. So the House refused to concur with the Senate in their amendment.

The other amendment of the Senate to the fourth section, regulating the pay for volunteers and officers of the army and volunteers, was then concurred in—yes 107, noes 91.

The remaining amendment was then concurred in.

MR. OWENS asked for the yea's and nays, but they were not ordered, and the motion adjourned was negatived, yes 79, noes 91.

MR. CAMBRENG left to report a bill making an appropriation for the suppression of hostilities with the Creeks. Leave being granted, he reported the said bill under instruction from the Committee of Ways and Means; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Cambrell, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole of the state of the Union, Mr. Dickinson in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the foregoing bill. The bill was then read. It appropriated the sum of $500,000 for the object stated.

MR. CAMBRENG then sent to the clerk's table a letter from the Secretary of War, calling for the appropriations, and enclosing an estimate for the purpose.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the letter was there read and reported the bill to the House. The Speaker having resumed the chair, the bill was taken up.

After a few remarks from Messrs. McKay, Cambrell, Lewis, Vinson, Titus, Means, of N. Y. Brigg and Hoosay; Mr. Lewis moved the previous question on the engrossment of the bill.

The previous question was seconded nem. con. and the main question being ordered to be put, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading now.

MR. MILLER moved the previous question, which was seconded without a count, and the main question being on the passage of the bill, was ordered to be put; and being put, was agreed to nem. con. So the bill was passed.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

During a debate on the bill for reorganizing the Post Office Department, a message from the Senate, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the message was announced, informing the House that the Senate insisted on their amendment to the bill to authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and had appointed a committee of conference on that part.

MR. SPRIGHT hoped the House would, by general consent, take up and consider the amendment.

MR. LEWIS moved that the House agree to the appointment of a committee of conference, which was agreed to unanimously, and the committee on the part of the House ordered to consist of five members.

The annexed bill for the employment of boys on board of vessels, with a view to the increase of thorough-bred American seamen, has passed the U. S. Senate, and is now before the House of Representatives.

A BILL to encourage the employment of boys in the vessel of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the next, every registered vessel of the United States, over fifty feet in length, and not exceeding two hundred and fifty, when bound on a voyage to any foreign port whatsoever, it shall be the duty of the master, or owner or master of said vessel, to employ not less than one boy; over two hundred and fifty and not exceeding five hundred tons, two boys; and all vessels over five hundred tons, three boys.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners, or master, of said vessel or vessels, are hereby authorized to take said boys as apprentices or warders, or as masters or guardians, on such terms and conditions as may be respectively agreed on between them; or the owner or owners, or master of said vessel, may hire said boys from their parents or guardians at such monthly wages, for the voyage, as shall be agreed on between them.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That no registered vessel of the description herein mentioned shall be permitted to clear from any port in the United States, until the master, or owner or owners, shall exhibit to the collector satisfactory proof that said owner or owners, or master, has engaged the number of boys required by this act, or to be further enacted. That if any master, or owner or owners, shall permit his or their vessel to depart for any foreign port, from the United States, without having complied with the provisions of this act, said master or owner or owners shall be fined the sum of three hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures are recovered under the laws of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY
THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1836.

THE NAVAL MAGAZINE, No. 2, MARCH, 1836:
This number was late in reaching us. A notice upon
the cover informs us that some little time will be requi-
site, to overcome the irregularity of the appearance of
the Magazine, occasioned by the delay of the January
number. The third number, however, may be expect-
ed by subscribers early in June, and the fourth on the
first of July—the time at which it would, in any case,
have been issued.

The first article in the present number is entitled
"Traits of the Mussulman," from "A visit to Constant-
inople,"—a work in press, by the author of "Ship and
Shore." The character of the Turk, as generally un-
derstood, is a seeming paradox to those who have had
no opportunities to study it at home. While implicit
faith may be placed in the truth of what he says, he
would not turn aside to save the life of a "dog," as they
turn all christians. The extract before us is probably
designed as a sample of the work with which we are
soon to be favored, under the unassuming title of "A
visit to Constantinople." Commodore Porter's "Let-
ters from Constantinople," recently published, give us
so full an insight into the society, appearance, and gov-
ernment of that ancient city of the Roman emperors,
that we are not the least of which much can be added.

The next article in the Magazine is a rough sketch of
"O'Connell in Cork." We hear so much now-a-days of
the Agitator and his movements, that the appetite be-
gins to pall upon such food.

We have next a continuation of the "History of Nav-
igation," by Professor E. C. Ward, going back to the
earliest periods. The acquirements of the professor
warrant us in believing that he will give us a faithful
and impartial history of this most ancient art; the sub-
ject is "to be continued," being brought down to 1638.

The article on "Water Spouts," by Lieut. H. W.
Ogden, we remember to have read in Silliman's Journal,
in which it originally appeared some months ago. It will,
we hope, lead others to notice these phenomena, and
report their observations, that existing hypotheses may
be confirmed or refuted.

The "Acropolis of Athens" is the production of one
who, amid the bustling duties of his profession, has not
forgotten the impressions left upon the mind by the study
of the classics. The shores of the Mediterranean
abound with the ruins of ancient cities and battle
grounds, a first visit to which must revive melancholy
recollections of departed grandeur.

The article upon Malaria, by Dr. Usher Parsons, for
merly of the Navy, is opposed to the generally received
notion, that animal putrefaction is not productive of fe-
ver. The Doctor holds the opinion, "that animal de-
composition in particular stages of it, and under certain
circumstances, a range of heat above 80° will produce
certain fevers, viz: the yellow and the putrid,"—the
latter, he in another place describes as that sometimes
known as hospital, jail, or ship, fever;—and fortifies his
opinion by several instances in which they could be tra-
ced to no other origin.

"A naval reminiscence" revives the memory of the
days of Preble and Decatur, when deeds of heroism were
performed which have never been surpassed; the self-
devotion of Somers, Wadsworth, and Israel, who prefer-
ed death to captivity, is proclaimed to all who visit the
capitol of our country, by the beautiful monument that
adorns its western front.

The next article, which is of some length and con-
cludes the original papers, if we may judge from the
signature and trust to common report, is from the pen
It contains some views which are well deserv-
ing of consideration, but there are others which will
not meet the approval of nautical men. We propose to
insert this article in the Chronicle, at an early day, for
the perusal of such of our readers as do not see the
Magazine itself.

Under the head of miscellany we have a critique up-
on the French phrases "esprit de corps" "chargé d'af-
faires"—"hors de combat," &c.—letters in relation to
the Lyceum, and a summary of naval intelligence,
mostly selected from the daily papers.

The mechanical execution of the Naval Magazine is
equal to that of any of the periodicals of the day, and
that is saying not a little, considering the great improve-
ment that has been made within a few years.

If we might be permitted to suggest any change, it is
that less space should be devoted to matters of minor
importance. By using a smaller type for the correspond-
ence and naval intelligence, much more may be given,
and a larger space allowed to original articles.

We commend the Naval Magazine to the care and at-
tention of the officers of the Navy, and hope they will
not permit this second attempt to establish a work for
their use, to linger for want of support. Citizens, at
home and abroad, will support it in proportion as it
may be interesting to them.

NOTE.—The first number of the Magazine was loan-
ed to a friend before we had leisure to read it ourselves;
and when it was returned, so much time had elapsed
that an extended notice of it was deemed unnecessary.

TEXAS.

The capture of Santa Anna, and the complete victory
over the Mexican army, are now no longer a matter of
doubt. Translations of Santa Anna's despatches to
Gen. Philaleta, are published in the New Orleans Bul-
letin, directing that the prisoners taken at Copano be
set at liberty—the division under Gen. Farza to coun-
termarch to Bexar,—and not to permit any damage to
be done to the property of the country.

Gen. Santa Anna says he has "resolved [because he
cannot do otherwise] to remain a prisoner of war in the
hands of the enemy." He has agreed upon an armistice
with Gen. Houston, until they can agree upon terms of
lasting peace.

Gen. Austin passed through Baltimore last week on
his return to Texas, as report says, to obtain such evi-
dence as will authorize Congress to acknowledge the in-
dependence of Texas before the adjournment of the pre-
sent session.
The frigate United States, it is expected, will sail this day from New York, for the Mediterranean.

Among the passengers is Dr. Bailey Washington, who goes out as Fleet Surgeon, to relieve Dr. T. J. Boyd; the latter has permission to return home in the frigate Potomac.

Upon the arrival of the United States, the frigate Potomac, Captain J. J. Nicholson, will return to the United States, visiting on her route the American settlements on the coast of Africa; thence to the coast of Brazil, touching at the principal ports, and through the West India islands to Norfolk or New York. She cannot therefore be expected before the middle or end of September.

The frigate Columbia left Washington on Thursday last, in tow of the steam-boats Chesapeake and Johnson, bound to Norfolk.

On Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, wind fresh from E. N. E., and a heavy swell on the Horse Shoe, the Columbia thumped so heavily against them as to cause considerable damage to the Joseph Johnson, (she being on the weather side,) carrying away the starboard benders, water-ways, wheel-house, knocking the engine out of place, and otherwise much injuring her. The Chesapeake also sustained damage in her wheel-house, water-ways, &c. They left the Columbia at anchor on the Shoe.

Later intelligence, received since the foregoing was written, states that the Columbia was safely towed to the navy yard on Tuesday, by the steamboats Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson.

The Secretary of War, Gov. Cass, has left Washington for a few days, for the benefit of his daughter's health, a change of air having been recommended. They arrived at Norfolk on Saturday morning, in the steamboat Columbia. Gov. Cass visited the Disnial Swamp Canal on Saturday, and Fort Monroe on Monday.

It is rumored that Lieut. Col. D. E. Twiggs, of the 4th regiment U. S. Infantry, will be appointed colonel of the 2d regiment of dragoons, authorized to be raised by a recent law for the defence of the frontiers.

John C. Halsey, Esq. of New York has presented to the United States Naval Lyceum a bust of Washington, executed in Florence by our distinguished countryman Greenough.

It is gratifying to perceive that the proposed Exploring Expedition is approved of by the papers of all political parties. If confined to judicious persons, as doubtful it will be, it must redound to the credit of the country.

We have on file for insertion as early as we can find room, several official and semi-official documents connected with the war in Florida, and laws passed during the present session.

From the Globe.

As an act of justice to Maj. Gen. Scott, we publish the following official letter, recently received at the War Department, from that officer:

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA,
St. Augustine, May 11, 1855.

Sirs: Much indisposed, I have been waiting for the arrival of a steamer in order to write to you, for I have much to report and to explain. After a long delay the boat is come, and yet I am scarcely able to hold up my head for twenty minutes at a time.

With this you will receive a copy of Brigadier Gen. Clinch's report of his march from Tampa Bay, and copies of several other letters from the same source.

It will be seen, from the latter of those communications, that the Indians have already recommended their depredations and murders in the Fort Drane vicinity, and there is but little hope of imbodying any respectable number of the inhabitants, as Grouper Maj. Halsey, to aid in their own defence. I had, under the circumstances, authorized Clinch to raise, in the usual form, and to muster into service, eighty or one hundred. Such addition to the nine companies of United States troops there would, I suppose, be sufficient to scour and free the frontier. The number of the Georgia line, having by means of Wharton's detachment of United States dragoons from the spare horses of the wagon train, I learn that about sixty mounts can be furnished him in all.

I have consented to retain Fort King, and many days ago approved the reinforcement of an additional company being sent there.

The resignation of Brigadier General Clinch was forwarded a week ago. The army will lose in this officer one of its best commanders. In the same package a letter tender on the part of Capt. Thruston, was forwarded. On the earnest solicitation of each, founded on private and personal interests, I have given her consent, the latter having been allowed to retire (about this time) from the army, and to await the decision of the War Department. I soon afterwards learned that Capt. Thruston would much have preferred a leave of absence. If his resignation has not been accepted, I trust that such indulgence may be accorded. He is highly gifted for any kind of war; but, from his knowledge of this country and the enemy, he would be of the greatest value on the recommencement of hostilities. Perhaps, with handsome promotion, he may be permanently retained in the army. He is worthy of a lieutenant colonelcy.

When Clinch shall retire, the command in that quarter will devolve on Lient. Col. Bankhead, every way capable, if his health were better. He is very infirm, from extreme fatigue, and I learn, can scarcely walk or mount his horse. Brigadier Gen. Clinch recommends him for leave of absence for the recovery of his health, and as soon as I can spare Maj. Greenough, he will, I believe, make the request. In the event of his being rejected, I shall send a leave to the lieutenant colonel, whose recent services, independent of all former claims, entitle him to high consideration.

I enclose a copy of my order, No. 46. General Estes is engaged in mounting two companies of his regiment, using the horses of Maj. Greenough, and the officers of the regiment, having some few common saddles will be purchased to complete the number wanted. About eighty-five mounted men may thus be obtained with very little cost to the U. States, for the horses will be wanted on the return of cold weather, and in the mean time they could not be sold this side of Tallahassee for ten per cent of the value.

The two mounted regular companies will be worth more than twice the number of foot. The men are now a little awkward in the saddle. In a week they will be quite respectable, and after two months, twice as effective as mounted volunteers. Forty men of the company, the others being at the time, was hastily mounted on the 7th, and sent to pursue a trail seen about five miles from this place. The citizens who went out as guides, after travelling some eight miles,
declared that the signs were simply those of the country cattle, and the captain returned. On the morning of the eighth, we received a report that a party of Indians were at a point near the mouth of the river, and that they were in possession of the slaves of Hernando and Du Pont; and would not doubt destroy the fixtures at both plantations. Capt. Dimick was again hastily mounted and despatched. At a little distance from Du Pont's place, a small party of the enemy were overtaken; at least three killed and seven wounded. Dimick lost a private killed, and had a sergeant and an orderly killed. The men were not pursued. Two of his horses were also killed. The Indians, as usual, availed themselves of a near hammock, and fought better than they have commonly done. They lost their horses and packs, of which they had robbed the plantations. All Du Pont's negroes escaped, but the enemy had secured three blankets. It is certain that they would also escape, on being next approached by the horse. Lieut. Irwin, with Saunders's company, which it is proposed to keep mounted, will march out to-morrow to Du Pont's place, where a company of foot will be placed in garrison. The families and negroes I hope will be soon reassured. Every thing south has been long destroyed. The handsome check given to the company on the 5th, will render him more cautious. Without horses, succor would not have arrived till the neighborhood had been desolated.

Both on the 7th and 8th, application was made for volunteers from the South Carolina foot. One man reported, who, with the five others which had escaped, and six others the second. The time of these troops being out between the 8th and the 20th, no more would volunteer, either to go by water, on foot, or horseback. On inquiry, it was found useless to issue an order, as Col. Brisbane could not pledge himself that it would be obeyed. He was, on the contrary, certain that it would be disregarded. Goodwin's regiment of horse was already across the St. John's at Jacksonville, and the remaining companies of regulars (four) were at Picola- tea, engaged in handling and securing the public property at that depot. Merchant's company had a few days before gone to Gary's Ferry, where it will establish itself for the summer, &c.

I have been using every measure in my power to cause a company of mounted volunteers to be raised on this side of the St. John's, to aid the inhabitants to defend the country. I would prefer that the company should consist of at least sixty-four privates, but have consented to accept one with forty, and give it three officers. It is very doubtful whether that minimum can be engaged. With such company, under tolerable officers, the two companies of mounted regulars, and the three of foot, I do not doubt that entire security may be given to the whole of the remaining settlements.

The little United States steamer, the Essayons, will be useful in effecting the same object. By frequently passing up the river as far as Lake George, it will be rendered very hazardous for parties of Indians to cross the river to join in depredations in the Alachua frontier, or on this side of the St. John's. The parties which I have in mind will be from twenty to twenty-five men, and I think I can with propriety and safety, on this point, that the officers and crew are all well. Our cruise thus far has been pleasant enough, although we have had some very boisterous weather since we left the coast of South America, yet we have only lost one man, who fell from the main-top-gallant yard on the 29th ult., and never after he was stung by the most violent wind, going very swiftly through the water at the time, every exertion was made to save him but in vain. Our latitude at noon of that day was 21 deg. 09 North, and longitude 123 deg. 13 East.

But the most extraordinary and disgraceful delinquency committed by any corps has occurred in the expedition to Fort Macon. There was no message I intended to address to me; but from Governor Call's letter that was forwarded to Washington, I infer that the Major scarcely looked into the Withlacochoochee. His written orders, drawn up by Colonel Gadssen, directed him to penetrate as far into the interior as may be found practicable, and consistent with the security of your command. And I said to him on each of the last three days, in the words, 'Respecting your command, that he would ascend the river to the first impediment in its navigation, which was understood to be 13 miles up. I desired him to sketch the windings and the banks of the river, and particularly to note a site, with wood at hand, and as near the fall as practicable, for a military post, the importance of which will fully explain.' This man having been made to make a statement to be made, declaring that I had refused him permission to ascend the Withlacochoochee; and again, presuming the statement to have been furnished by him, he denies having ever heard that possibly he might find a blockhouse and garrison established near the falls of the river. Now, I affirm, that it was generally known throughout the right wing of the army, that it was just possible that Major Mc Lemore (a highly meritorious Floridian) had made such establishment. The possibility was mentioned to Major Reed: and although Colonel Gadssen, by accident omitted the subject in the letter of instructions, yet when the Major saw half of a flat rudely cut in two, that which was extremely doubtful before became a matter of the most perfect certainty; and if the Major had been bound home without other orders, it immediately became his imperative duty to go instantly to the relief of his countrymen. The flat could never have belonged to the Indians; and it would not have been discovered, if the garrison had not been established to the Savannah River, and Major Reed knew it could only have returned by water.

Associated with such officers and men, no man's honor is safe. An act of such cowardice is supported by at least two distinct falsehoods.

I must again repeat, that although I believe that 500 or fewer regulars might easily beat the whole of the Seminole warriors, if they would stand, yet at least 3,000 of the best troops are required to finish this war.

I have written the foregoing, sick and in haste. In a few days I hope to be well again, when I shall attempt to give succinctly the causes which have defeated my operations, the first of which is the late day on which I was ordered to Florida.

I remain with respect,

Your obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT
Brigadier General Jones
Adjutant General U. States army.

The following letter, although it contains nothing actually new, gives some particulars of the cruise of the Vincennes, not heretofore published.

Extract of a letter from a Midshipman of the Pacific Squadron, dated.

"U.S. SHIP VINCENNES, ISLAND OF LINTIN, CHINA, JANUARY 10th, 1836."

We arrived here on the 2d inst. after a passage of 11 days from the Pelew Islands, and as we have only five or six on the sick list, and those for the mere casualties attending being in the line of service, and for trifling injuries, I am satisfied, that the officers and crew are all well. Our cruise thus far has been pleasant enough, although we have had some very boisterous weather since we left the coast of South America, yet we have only lost one man, who fell from the main-top-gallant yard on the 29th ult., and never after he was stung by the most violent wind, going very swiftly through the water at the time, every exertion was made to save him but in vain. Our latitude at noon of that day was 21 deg. 09 North, and longitude 123 deg. 13 East.

The distance of time and place between us is great, and being in the line of service, and hence more to mystery, I trust you will pardon me, if I recapitulate what you may have received from me before.

We sailed from Gallao on the 22d of July last for Pe- ta, and there awaited the arrival of the U. S. schooner
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Boxer, from Panama, with the mail for the squadron, from home, via Kingston, Jamaica; and was much rejoiced to receive your package, under date of August 20th. We then proceeded to Papeete, and there accepted our Commodore with 18 guns, which was returned, and exchanged parting cheers with the crews of the Brandywine and Fairfied, and as we passed under the stern of the latter ship, the marines on the poop presented arms to us. I assure you the scene was exciting, and made every heart thrill with the delightful sensations of home, the plains of the states and circulations of the United States commenced. We left Papeete (Papeete) on the 31st of July, and arrived at Nukualua on the 18th August. We experienced good weather, and had a delightful passage.

We remained here nine days, and spent the time very pleasantly in wandering about the woods and observing bees, all of which were nearly naked, and adorn themselves copiously with cocoa-nut oil. From thence we had eight days to Tahiti, or more properly Tahiti, and arrived there on the 4th September; we remained there nineteen days; no moments of my life ever passed more pleasantly than at this island. The natives are generous, sociable, easy to please and desirous of pleasing. Both sexes are gracefully and decently clothed in a kind of cloth called lapa, made of the bark of a tree or shrub, and resembles coarse Chinese paper; but in wet weather they wear mantling of different kinds, as tape will not bear wetting. Their ornaments are feathers, flowers, pieces of shell and glass, and in ornamenting thus the person is chiefly confined to the females.

This simple drapery affords them an opportunity of displaying a graceful figure to the greatest advantage, according to the talents of the wearer;—they are not tamely under the tyranny of fashion, obliging them to display figures instead of adornning themselves, but follow the dictates of an innate taste, the child of simplicity. Both sexes have a custom of staining themselves with the ashes of the candle-nut, (which is also used for light,) and called tattooing, and we have found this last practice general at all the islands we have visited. The Tahitians have beautiful white and even teeth, and all their movements are expressive of grace and strength; but I have not time or space to speak of them here more at large.

We then sailed for Vavao, or Howe's Island, one of the group called the Friendly Islands, and had ten days' voyage to reach there. We were more fortunate in reaching this island, for we had brought us to Savia, (Navigators Islands) where we lay off and on the island, the water being too deep to anchor, as the island rises out of the sea with perpendicular sides, and a short distance from the shore there is no bottom apparently. From thence we had three days to Wallis Island, where we watered ship, working the ship near the island, the scorbutic not being very good, we remained here only one day and a half. We then had three days to Rotumah or Greenville's Island, and arrived there on the 18th of October;—we anchored for two days and took in more water; it was then intended to proceed to the Foejoes, but the navigation was ascendant, and we had to anchor for a vessel of our size, as the project was abandoned: from Rotumah we had thirty-one days to Guam, (one of the Ladroney) and six days to the Pelew, and anchored at Coral Island. We remained here five or six days and then sailed for Lord North's Island, where we arrived the 10th of December, six days.

This is a barren island in lat. 3 deg. 00 min. 30 sec. North, and lon. 131 deg. 03 min. East, which produces nothing, (not even good water) but a few cocaanuts which the natives subsist. We came here to search for six American seamen and three Pelew Islanders, left behind by Capt. Bernard of the American whale ship Mercur, in Feb. 1834. He left a small quantity of provisions, sent on shore for that purpose, but found only one Pelew Islander, called Hoback, who said that he was the only one of the party remaining on the island, and that four Americans and two Pelew men died shortly after Capt. Bernard left the island, and that only two Americans escaped in an English ship.

Hoback was in shocking plight when he took him on board, having been for a long time nearly famished for the want of provisions. We returned back to the Pelew islands, taking him with us, who was delighted at the news of seeing his native country again. We arrived at Coral Island on the 23d, and dispatched another expedition to Aracolou, another of the Pelew, about forty miles distance from Coral, to obtain two American seamen, both also of the Menter's crew, who we understood were detained there as prisoners:—after an absence of 4 days it returned with the two men, Horatio Davis and James Meeder, who were delivered up after much difficulty with the chief, but without violence being used.

On the 25th ult. we sailed from Coral and arrived at Lintin the 2d instant, after a passage of 11 days with very rough weather. Thus I have given you an abstract of our cruise which I hope you will not find tedious. On arriving here we felt the change of climate very sensibly, and thought the weather very cold, coming as we had from tropical regions; although the thermometer ranged from 50 to 60 deg. yet the contrast from 88 deg. in the shade to 113 in the sun must necessarily be very great.—Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS TO ALABAMA.
The four companies of Artillery ordered to the South from Fort Monroe, embarked at that post on Thursday last in the steam packet South Carolina, for Charleston, 200 in number. The only force now remaining at Fort Monroe, is Major Gardner's company, A. Co., 2d Artillery, and 166 infantrymen, all 7th US Infantry and those at Gosport; will proceed to Charleston in the steam packet Columbus, as soon as possible after her arrival here from Charleston, which will probably be on Sunday morning. Those from Washington are expected here on Saturday morning in the steam boat Columbia.—Norfolk Herald.

Among the passengers in the Steam Boat Kentucky, Capt. Sutter, from Baltimore, arrived yesterday morning, where Gen. Fenwick, of the U. S. Army, Capt. Thompson, his aid, and Lieuts. Waite, and Chambers, on their way to the South.

We learn that our respected townsmen, Major Smith, Paymaster U. S. Army, will leave with the troops for Charleston—Norfolk Beacon, May 7th.

The Philadelphia National Intelligencer says, "We learn that the marines from all the naval stations, are ordered to the south, to be employed against the Creek Indians if necessary, and to aid in the suppression of the war in Florida. They will amount to about 500. Col. Miller, with his officers and division, leave here forthwith for Old Point Comfort, Va., where they will join the morning train for Charleston, S. C. The marines from Portsmouth, Boston and New York, leave in the first packet for South Carolina."

Under the head of 'Army movements,' the New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday 3rd ult. says—"A company of U. S. troops departed from this port on Saturday in the steam packet for Charleston. They are from Fort Hamilton, under the command of Lieut. Wm. T. Moore. This company, accompanied by a detachment from Fort Wolcott, (R. I.) under the command of Major Lomax. They are to sail to-morrow in a brig for Charleston. Another company is expected to-morrow from Fort Trumbull; (Conn.) and others will successively arrive in the course of the week from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. All these troops are all under orders for Fort Mitchell, Alabama."


Steamboat Columbus left Washington for Norfolk Wednesday, the 1st June, with marines and several officers belonging to the corps.
Newport, (R. I.) May 28.—Maj. Loman's company of the 3d regiment U. S. artillery, which has for the last 8 years been stationed at Fort Moultrie, was embarked on Sunday last, in the steamboat Massachusetts, for New York, and left that city on Tuesday, for Charleston, on their way to Fort Mitchell, Alabama.

The promptitude displayed in moving this company, deserves notice. Maj. Loman received his orders on Saturday, and on Sunday afternoon the company were on their way to New York.

We learn, that ten companies of U. S. troops, stationed along the sea-board, are ordered by the War Department, to repair to Fort Mitchell without delay—Mercury.

Col. Freeman left the city yesterday with all the marines stationed at Charleston, except a sergeant's guard, for Fort Mitchell. Lieuts. Caldwell and McArthur are of this detachment. The whole military force stationed at Fort Independence is ordered to Fort Mitchell, in Alabama, and will leave here this morning in the railroad cars for Providence. This command consists of two companies, F and K, of the second regiment of infantry. The officers are Maj. G. Dearborn, Major T. Staniford, Lieut. G. W. Patten, and Lieut. R. W. West. They have received orders from Fort Preble, on land, to proceed with all possible despatch to Fort Columbus, and from thence to Fort Mitchell. Major McClintock and Capt. Vinton are of this command.—Boston Post, May 30.

A detachment of 40 U. S. Artillery arrived in the steamboat yesterday morning from Providence; they will proceed to Fort Mitchell immediately.

A detachment of 50 Marines from the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard are expected on here this morning in the Providence steam boat. On their arrival here, they will be joined by the marines stationed in the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, when they will proceed to Charleston immediately, thence take up their line of march for Fort Mitchell.—N. Y. Mer. Adv. May 31.

The Marine Corps.—The detachment of Marines, under the command of Colonel Hennesey, which so promptly and handsomely volunteered to go against the Creek Indians, will, we understand, leave here this morning in the Columbia, for Norfolk, where they will take passage to Charleston, South Carolina, on their route to the scene of savage warfare.

This is another striking evidence of the great value of this arm of the national defence; it has shown itself as prompt to defend its country on the land as on the water, the element upon which it was designed, originally. Upon several occasions during the late war with England, detachments from this brave and highly disciplined corps covered themselves with unfading laurels by their conduct while serving on land; and, in every instance of conflict on the water, its bravery and efficiency were tested by the official reports of the actions in which it bore a part.

In the present emergency it did not wait even an intimation that its services would be acceptable, but promptly came forth, through its commanding officer, in the first hour of danger, and voluntarily offered to leave their comfortable quarters, and within one week from the hour of reception, left the city, well mounted and armed, ready to serve the country. Scarcely a man of fine looking men bidding farewell to families and friends, and taking up the line of march to seek a savage and treacherous foe, in a distant land and in an inhospitable climate, to stay the ravages of war, and to protect the innocent, the helpless, and the unoffending. They will carry with them the best and warmest wishes of all, that their success may be commensurate with their bravery and zeal.

We sincerely hope this valuable corps may hereafter find that favor in the eyes of the constituted authorities of the nation, to which we think it so justly entitled.—National Intelligencer.

Fort Gibson, April 27, 1836.

"We have no news. The Dragoons have received an order to hold themselves in readiness for a prairie trip."

The Indian War.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated, Augusta, May 24—at night.

Battle with the Indians.—The passengers from the west by to-night's stage, report that the Indians had attacked Irvington. They had a hard fight, 40 whites killed, and 100 to 200 Indians, and one Indian chief taken prisoner. The account is believed to be true.—Charleston Mercury.

FROM FLORIDA DIRECT.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Motion, Capt. Willey, from Jacksonville, (E. F.) we learn that the Indians were still committing depredations, and had advanced within two miles of Mandarin, situated on the St. Johns. 'The Had killed some of a belonging to Mr. Hickman, and had destroyed the houses belonging to Mr. Motte, a highly respectable gentleman from New York, whom they killed and scalped. All the planters within the vicinity were removing to Mandarin, leaving their fields with the crop growing.

The probability is, they will, ere long, destroy all the settlements on the St. Johns river.—Ibid, May 26.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 25th was the only paper we received by the railroad last evening. It will be seen from a paragraph below, which that paper copies from the Columbus Enquirer, of the 26th inst., that the mail to the west of Columbus is entirely stopped.

Little Rock, (Ark.) May 3.

Brig. Gen. A. BUCKLE, with his Aid, Lieut. W. Sewell, arrived in this city, on Wednesday last, from Fort Gibson, on his way to Fort Jesup. We learned from him, that he had received an order from the Secretary of War, directing him to proceed forthwith to Red River, to take command of the U. S. troops on the Mexican frontier, until relieved by Maj. Gen. Gaines, to whose command that frontier has been assigned by the President, and who was in Florida when the order was issued. But, on reaching this city, and ascertaining that Gen. G. had arrived at Whittleches, and assumed the command of that frontier, Gen. A. B. immedately determined to retrace his steps with all possible speed, and to place the troops at his post in readiness to move, at a moment's notice, in whatever direction their services may be required by Gen. Gaines. He accordingly left here, on Thursday evening last, on his return to Fort Gibson.—Gazette.

Little Rock, May 10.

Among the passengers on the Mount Pleasant, on Sunday last, was Major Young, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, on his way to Fort Gibson.

Capt. Cooke, of the U. S. Army, together with his family, arrived on the Tecumseh, and left Saturday morning for Fort Gibson.

Lieutenant Harris arrived on the Compromise, on his way to the Hot Springs, for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant Van Horne, discharging agent for the Indian removal, left yesterday by land.

The steamer Compromise picked up the river from the race last, with upwards of four hundred emigrating Seminoles—being the neutral Indians of Florida, under the charge of Lieut. Meade, U. S. A.

A highly respectable gentleman, who arrived here this morning, direct from the missionary station in the Choctaw nation on Red river, has furnished us the following interesting items of intelligence from that quarter.

A report was received just before he left, that a body of five hundred or six hundred Camanche Indians were within forty miles of Jonesborough, and the inhabitants on the south side of Red river were in a state of great alarm, so much so, as to have given up the cultivation of making crops south of that river. Colonel Voss had received an order from Gen. Gaines, to have the U. S. troops at Fort Towson in a state of readiness for
immediate action; and an express had been forwarded from the same source to Gen. Arbuckle, at Fort Gibson, ordering the dragoons to the southern frontier. No act of hostility had been committed by the Indians, nor indications of any design that they intended any.

A passenger on the Arkansas, while crossing the river, witnessed the movement of six companies U. S. infantry, and two of dragoons, from Fort Gibson, to be transferred to Fort Towson, for the purpose of strengthening General Gaines. They are to cross at Fort Coffee, and proceed to Red River.

THE WESTERN MAIL.

Is entirely stopped. We have no news from that quarter since Tuesday last, and it is impossible to say when we shall again have any communication with Montgomery, Mobile, &c. The Indians have taken all the stages attempting to go through, and murdered the drivers and passengers, as many as fell in their hands. We think the contractors perfectly justifiable in stopping the mail, as it is next to impossible to get even a horseman through the nation. — Columbus Enquirer, May 20.

OESOLA.—The report that this savage warrior was co-operating with the Creeks in enforcing their affairs, we think is not entitled to credit. Our last accounts from Florida represent the Indians there as still emboldened in large numbers, and Powell would never leave the scene of his own operations to assist the Creeks. His hands are already full. And besides, the fact that the Seminoles are emboldened, is evidence enough that Powell is with them. As soon as he leaves, they must disperse into small parties. —Ibid.

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following extract of a letter, from Henry Dr. Hunter, Esq, commander of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Jackson, dated Fort St. Marks, May 9th, 1836, which says:—"Yesterday I received information of an attack having been made on the town, in consequence of which I immediately took with me two officers, (Lieuts. Coste and Hunter,) Dr. Cochran and 82 men, well armed, and took command of the town; there were two alarms, but we saw no Indians. I think I will leave here this day, as I believe the inhabitants with the seamen in port are sufficient, and will be able to keep the fort against the savages."

M. MADISON.

We learn, through a channel entitled to entire confidence, that the health of the venerable sage and patriot, James Madison, is very feeble. He has had a febrile indisposition, which has reduced him greatly. But although his condition is precarious, it is hoped that he may still recover. —National Intelligencer.

A resolution directing the Governor to procure a sword, with suitable devices to be presented to Captain Daniel Turner of the U. S. Navy, has been passed by the Legislature of the State of New York,—in the Senate unanimously.

The Buucker Hill Aurora, published at Charlestown, Mass., states that the work on the ship Independence, now in the dry dock, has progressed nearly to completion. Her model has not been altered, but she has been reduced to a 64 gun frigate. The cabin is placed on the upper deck, thus leaving the main or gun deck entirely fore and aft. This is an alteration of some importance, and is regarded as a valuable improvement in many respects. She has been newly coppered, and is ornamented with a very handsome carved fiddle head.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEA.—There is no act of the present Congress which we are gratified to observe has met with the unqualified admiration of men of all parties throughout the country. We allude to the truly national project of an expedition to the south seas. Such an enterprise, even in case of failure, must necessarily be creditable to the country. But there can be no well grounded apprehension that it will fail. Should no new discoveries be made, enough must necessarily be done to add largely to our present limited knowledge of those seas, and contribute to the comforts of the hardy mariners who have so nobly expended their time and strength in the service of their country. The small expense in fitting out the expedition will be amply reimbursed by the safety to our whaling vessels, and the protection of the lives of our seamen, which must result from it. Among the navigators of the voyage will be two of the Hobeck who distinguished themselves in the expedition to the south seas.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

HATS OFF SOLDIERS!—It is amusing to observe the various expatriates resolved to_by the worthies whom the Corporation Act has installed in office, to enhance the reputation they have already acquired...to witness the "little brief authority." That one of the most successful in these laudable attempts is the mayor of a northern seaport, witness the following story, well worth hearing:-In the borough referred to, reside about half a dozen invalid artillerymen, who are marched down by the sergeant once or twice to get the certification of their pensions, signed by a magistrate. Soon after the "President of the Reform Association" was elected Mayor, the monthly day came round, and as it happened to be a wet one, "his Worship" declined to turn out, and the Invalids were marched to his house, and, by his desire, into the dining-room. After having in their warm of a sufficient length of time, the Mayor made his appearance, and the men saluted him in the usual manner of soldiers. He eyed them for a moment, and the following dialogue ensued:—

Mayor—Sergeant, tell those fellows to take their hats off.

Sergeant—Why, Sir, they saluted you as soldiers always do.

Mayor—Tell them to take their hats off, I say.

Sergeant—A soldier never takes off his cap, Sir; it is against the regulations of the service.

Mayor—Mind, I have not signed their certificates, and perhaps I may not; do you know who I am?

Sergeant—Yes, Sir, very well. I dare say you will do your duty, but I must do mine. If the Commander-in-chief were here, I dare not order a soldier to take his cap off.

Mayor—Do you think the Commander-in-chief, what do I care for him? but—and as if a bright thought had struck him, 'his worship' rang the bell violently, and on the appearance of his factotum, roared at the top of his voice, "Will, bring my hat." The hat was brought: the "representative of majesty" quickly put it on and exultingly cried, "Now we are even, I can sign the certificates," to which he accordingly fixed his "sign manual."

Corporals! great and small, majors, aldermen and councillors, all ye who court true dignity, ring for your hats and imitate the Mayor of S***borough.—Leeds Intelligencer.

CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.—A bottle was washed ashore a few days since at Littlehampton, containing a written paper, stating that it was thrown into the sea from a French ship off the Cape de Verde Islands, near six years ago. In its long passage to this coast it is supposed to have drifted to the westward, being driven by the trade winds over to the West India Islands, into the Carribbean sea and Gulf of Mexico, passing through the Strait and Gulf of Florida, and across the Atlantic ocean into the English channel, where it has probably been drifting, by the ebbing and flowing of the tide, during a considerable portion of the time. The following is the information, translated into English, which it contained:—"Alfred, Captain Bonnefin, of Havre, bound from Manila, to Havre; 11th June, 1880; off the Cape de Verde Islands. All on board well."

THE SEA'S BOTTOM.—The bottom of the basin of the sea seems to have inequalities like those of the surface of continents. Were it dried up, it would present mountains, valleys, and plains. It is covered, almost throughout, by an immense quantity of testaceous animals, or those who have shells, intermixed with sand and grain. The bottom of the Adriatic Sea is covered with a compact bed of shells, several hundred feet in thickness. A celebrated diver, employed to descend into the Straits of Messina, saw there, with horror, enormous polypii attached to the rocks, the arms of which, being several feet long, were more than sufficient to strangle a man. In many seas the eye perceives roth-

ing but a bright sandy, plain bottom, extending for several hundred miles without an intervening object. But in others, particularly the Red Sea, it is very different; the whole bottom of this extensive sea, in Asia, is literally speaking, a forest of submarine plants and corals, formed by insects for their habitation, sometimes branching out to a great extent. Here are seen the madreporae, sponges, mosses, sea mushroom, and various other things, covering every part of the bottom. The beds of these things near the mouths of the rivers, present a very different, though a very beautiful appearance. This is covered with vegetables, which make it look as green as a meadow; and beneath are seen thousands of turtle, and other sea animals feeding thereon. There are some places of the sea where no bottom has yet been found; such as the bottomless. The inhabitants of these bottoms seem to correspond with what are called abysses of the sea. The highest mountains do not rise above 25,000 feet; and, allowing for the elements, some suppose that the sea is not beyond 30,000 feet deep. Lord Mulgrave used, in the Northern Ocean, a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out, along with it cable rope to a length of 4,800 feet, without finding bottom; and the greatest depth hitherto sounded was by Captain Scoresby, who, in Greenland Seas, could find no bottom with 1,500 fathoms or 7,200 feet of line. According to Laplace, its mean depth is about two miles, which supposing the generally received estimates to be correct, as we have pointed out, the earth being a sphere, would make the dry land on the earth's surface, would make 250 millions of cubic feet of water.—Rev. C. Williams' Works.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; that is to say:

For the pay of the army, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars.

For subsistence of officers, three hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars.

For forage of officers' horses sixty thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For clothing for officers' servants, twenty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing to discharged soldiers, sixty thousand dollars.

For subsistence exclusive of that of officers, four hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, hospital furniture, two hundred and two thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For various expenses in the quartermaster's department, six thousand and five hundred dollars.

For various expenses in the ordnance department, six thousand and five hundred dollars.

For stationery, books, and printing, repairing and enlarging barracks, quarters, barracks, and hospitals, at the various posts; erecting temporary cantonments at such posts as shall be occupied during the year, including the expense of the buildings at the Atlantic posts, and those on the Gulf of Mexico, with the necessary stores and materials; providing materials for the authorized furniture of the rooms of non-commissioned officers, and such buildings as shall be erected, rent of quarters, barracks, and houses, and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments, including a farm at Fort Monroe, for military practice; postage on public letters and packets; expenses incurred in the service of the department, including the compensation of judge advocates, members and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers, under an act of Congress of the second of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of transportation of the officers of this department, from the different posts, to the seat of war; hire of laborers; compensation to extra clerks in the offices of the quartermaster and assistants, at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the perform-
ARMS AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

A bill making appropriation for the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to issue orders for the employment of volunteers, under the rank and rank of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, composing the regiment of dragoons now in the service of the United States, who shall receive the same pay by the scale of pay adopted, subject to the same rules and regulations, and be engaged for the like term, and upon the same conditions, in all respects whatever, as are stipulated for the said regiment of dragoons now in service.

Approved, May 23, 1836.

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Approved, May 23, 1836.
and ninety-five; of the act of 8th of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, making appropriations for the support of the army; and of the act of the nineteenth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, providing for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States.

APPROVED, May 23, 1836.

**PASSENGERS.**

**CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20.**—per brig Planter, from New York, Lt. W. G. Freeman, of the army, and 29 recruits.

May 23—per steam packet Dolphin, from St. Augustine, via St. Mary's and Savannah, Capt. Thruston, U. S. A., Lieut. Miller, U. S. A. and servant. Major General Scott came passenger in the Dolphin as far as Savannah, on his way to Columbus; he was to have left Savannah yesterday in the steamer George Washington, for Augusta.

May 25—per steamboat Wm. Gibbons, from New York, Capt. J. Munroe, and Lieutenants W. P. Bainbridge and W. H. Emory, of the army. Per brig George, for New York, Dr. G. T. Turner, of the army.

**NEW ORLEANS, May 12.**—per steamer Mazeppa, from Mobile, Lt. F. D. Newcomb, of the army.

**MOBILE, May 7.**—per steamer Leonidas, from New Orleans, Capt. W. C. Bolton, of the Navy.

**NORFOLK, May 80.**—per steamboat Columbus, from Charleston, Captains C. M. Thruston, and E. A. Hitchcock, of the army; Mid. T. B. Huger, of the Navy.

**ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.**

May 25, Lieut. E. Schriver, 3d artillery.

Lieut. B. H. Bomford, 3d infantry, Gadsby's. 29, Major M. M. Payne, 4th artillery, Fuller's.

**APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.**

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

B. C. Parish, to be Brigadier General of the first brigade of the militia of the Territory of Florida.

**ARMY.**

**OFFICIAL.**


GENERAL ORDER No. 35.

The following resignations have been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect at the dates set opposite their respective names, to wit:

Captain C. J. Thruston, 3d artillery, 31st May, 1837.

Second Lieut. G. W. Turner, 1st art., 50th June, 1836.

Assistant Surgeon G. T. Turner, Med. Staff, 30th June, 1836.

By order of Major General MAcCOn: ROGER JONES, Adj't General.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

May 25, Lieut. E. A. Capron, 1st artillery, assigned temporarily to duty on recruiting service, eastern department.

May 26, Lieut. C. Graham, 3d artillery, to duty in the topographical department.

Second Lieut. J. H. Miller, 4th artillery, to duty in the subsistence department.

Brevet Capt. S. Ringgold, now on ordnance duty at Watervliet, N. Y. to report to Major R. L. Baker, Pittsburgh, for duty at the Allegheny Arsenal, from duty at Fort Mitchell.

May 27, First Lieut. J. J. J. B. Kingsbury, 2d infantry, to duty in the Indian department.


May 29, Assistant Surgeons Lee and Suter, for duty at Tampa Bay.

May 30, Captain W. M. Boyce, 1st infantry, to duty in Alabama, in connection with the volunteers and militia.

**APPOINTMENTS.**

May 17, First Lieut. M. W. Batman, 6th infantry.

First Lieut. J. B. Grayson, 2d artillery.


First Lieut. D. S. Miles, 7th infantry.

**NAVY.**

**ORDERS.**

May 27, Assistant Surgeon W. W. Valk, to navy yard Portsmouth to relieve Assistant Surgeon J. R. Pickett.

May 29, Assistant Surgeon L. B. Hunter, to navy yard New York.


Dr. W. Washington to be fleet surgeon in the Mediterranean, vice Dr. T. J. Boyd, who has permission to return home in the frigate Potomac.

May 31, Mid. E. J. De Haven, to receiving vessel at Baltimore.

**RESIGNATION.**

Midshipman Thruston M. Taylor, 26th May, 1836.

**VESSELS REPORTED.**

Ship John Adams, Capt. Stringham, at Malaga, 20th April, bound to Mahon first wind.

Frigate Constitution, Capt. Elliott, sailed for Gibraltar, 19th April, but not being able to enter the mole, bore away for Mahon; was Gibraltar, 21 April.


Ship Vincennes, Capt. Aulick, from Qasalalh Battoo, was at Cape Town 21st March, to sail in five or six days for S. Africa.

Ships Vandalia, Captain Webb, and Warren, Captain Taylor, sailed from Pensacola on a cruise—the former on the 11th and the latter on the 12th ultimo.

Schooner Grampus, Lt. Com. Bovmann, arrived at Pensacola 13th ult. 26 days from Norfolk all well.

Ship St. Louis, Capt. Rousseau, at Havana, 18th ult.

**MARRIAGE.**

On Monday morning, the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Fox, Lieut. E. A. CAPRON, of the U. S. Army, to Miss HARRIETT READ FANNING BARNARD, daughter of Edward Barnard, Esq. of this city.

**DEATHS.**

At Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. JAMES SIDWAY, aged 76 years.

In Logan county, Ohio, on the 20th of April, General SIMON KENTON, aged 82. Gen. K. was a man whose name was intimately connected with the early history of the west, one who stood among the foremost of the hardy race of pioneers who pushed out into what was then a wilderness, to seek a home among the wild beasts, and savages still more untamed. Kenton was the companion of Boone and the Gurties, and endured many hardships in pioneering that State to its greatness and glory. He was captured by the Indians and tied to a stake to be burned to death, when he was relieved by the renegade Gurtie, his early friend. He was once or twice made to run the gauntlet by the savages, and, like Mazeppa, was tied to the back of a wild horse, which was turned loose with him in the wilderness.

**MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.**

The publisher has on hand several complete sets of the above work, which he is anxious to dispose of. They will be furnished, handsomely half bound, at $2.50 per volume; or unbound at $1. In the latter form, they can be transmitted by mail to any part of the United States. Any volume or number may be had separately.

To the libraries at military posts, and in fact to every company and officer in the Army or Navy, this work must be desirable; its contents are valuable matter, that cannot be found elsewhere, and cannot easily be replaced, when the edition is exhausted. Opportunities frequently offer of forwarding parcels from Washington to all our military stations.
A SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIE.

No. VI.

"Gold Dust!" chase—a buffalo hunt—habits of the buffalo—antelope—woolies—their manner of attacking and killing buffalo—wild horses—appearance of the country—buffalo grass—wild sage—thunder storm—a narrow escape.

July 7th. Marched this day sixteen miles, and encamped on the Platte. The whole country seems literally covered with buffalo. Ten, and perhaps twenty thousand may frequently be seen from the top of a single hill. It is astonishing to watch a herd of about a hundred running around a clump of bushes, and see an Indian indolent other than the watches of the horses, with long, straight limbs, slim necks, and black horns, which, unlike the deer or elk, they never shed. On the back, and about half way down the sides, they are red; under the belly, and extending some little distance up the sides, they are white, with white tails, and coarse white hair. When a man has been running from you, has the appearance of a white buffalo.

In running, their gait is very regular—never leaping or bounding like a deer, and always shaping their course to leeward, if possible. Their curiosity seems to be greatly excited by any thing which has a bright red appearance. They are carrying a red handkerchief upon a stick, at the same time concealing your person behind a bush, or in a buffalo wallow, they will frequently approach within twenty or thirty yards, and may be easily killed.

In all parts of the country, where buffalo are found, antelopes are very abundant. There are two species in this region, which I have noticed; the large white wolf, and the small brown, or prairie wolf. They follow the buffalo, and when hard pushed, attack and kill them. When this becomes necessary, they collect to the number of thirty or forty and watch the buffalo with their prancing, red indian braves, and unfortunate fellow who has strayed from the herd. They then fall upon him very systematically. The largest number attack him in front, biting his ears and nose for the purpose of keeping him at bay, while four or five others follow behind, and cut his ham-strings with their teeth. When they have thus been hunted down, the animal of course falls an easy prey to his voracious enemy.

There are but few elk or deer in this region of country. This is probably owing to the scarcity of timber, as their habits and mode of life would seem to be better suited to such regions. More or less of these animals, however, are carried on with the buffalo and antelope; they are a rare animal.

Wild horses are very abundant in many parts of this extensive prairie, particularly between the forks of the Platte. Several droves of these have been seen, some of which had the appearance of being large, strong, well formed, and beautiful. By taking advantage of the wind, they may be approached within a few rods. Like the buffalo, they depend more upon their sense of smelling than seeing. A gang of buffalo, horses, and antelopes, will frequently run at six miles distance from the command, if directed to the leeward, and will break through without difficulty within a few hundred yards, if the wind is in a contrary direction.

At a mile distant from the river, the surface of the country is very broken, rising frequently from twenty to fifty feet, almost perpendicular. The prairie is, as far as the eye can reach, apparently perfectly level. A buffalo may be seen at five miles distance. Here the real buffalo grass is found unmixed; it is very short—generally not more than an inch or two long, and very thick and curvy. It is, however, very nutritious for the horses.

After travelling about twenty miles, we halted and killed several buffalo. While our men were engaged
in butchering them, the command came in sight, and encamped two miles in our rear, upon the bank of the river. Having packed our mules with meat, we took our course towards camp, where we arrived, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, with appetites sufficient to appreciate the value of a marrow bone, and a strong cup of coffee, and just enough fatigue to sleep soundly upon a bear-skin blanket.

July 9th. The river appears much narrower as we approach the mountains, and its banks are entirely destitute of timber. Sometimes for miles the whole surface of the earth is covered with a species of wild sage, growing in tufts, from one foot to three feet high, and to the height of from a foot to eighteen inches. During the winter, when the ground is covered with snow, the buffalo subsists almost entirely upon it. Good grazing has thus far generally been found near the river. Our horses continue to look well, and some of them have improved during the march, which our mules are evidently in a much better condition than when we left Fort Leavenworth. Our camp continues to be supplied with fine fat buffalo.

July 10th. Our camp was well situated, for obtaining the few most desirable objects, viz:—fuel, grass, water, and provisions. Col. Dodge was ordered to lay by his animals for the purpose of allowing our animals time to rest and graze, and the men of the command an opportunity to wash and repair their clothes. Owing to a brisk wind which blew directly across the river and towards the hills, the buffalo now took the hint to be off, in count- ing qualms, we were not so successful as usual. Enough meat however was obtained to make our situation any thing but uncomfortable.

July 11th. Left camp at 10 o'clock, and marched fifteen miles. We encamped early in consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather. It was wet and we did so. Our tents were hardly pitched, and our baggage under shelter, before it commenced raining. For nearly an hour, peal after peal of thunder followed in quick succession, while the wind blew a perfect gale. All our ingenuity was brought into requisition to prevent our clothing and bedding and to the tent of mercy of the element. One can hardly imagine a situation where more patience and christian resignation can be brought into active exercise, than after a poor fellow has marched fifteen or twenty miles, and had just time to cook a buffalo stew, to be obliged to leave it, and hold on for two miles an hour, to prevent the wind from blowing it from over his head.

July 12th. After a hard march of twenty two miles, over a complete desert of sand hills and wild sage, we are again encamped on the banks of the Platte. We have been literally surrounded by buffalo all day. Thousands of these noble creatures passed and even hunted the river up which we were marching, while the opposite shore for many miles up and down, presented the appearance of a vast army, paraded or drawn up for review and inspection.

I will here mention an incident, in which I came very near being placed in a rather awkward predicament. Having it may serve as a caution to those who may hereafter engage in the exciting and spirit-stirring sport of buffalo chasing; and who, like myself, may be ignorant of their habits and ferocious disposition especially wounded. Having placed my horse which I usually rode, and always when on the chase, in charge of my servant, I mounted, this morning, one of my pack animals, in the shape of an Indian filly. Unfortunately, "Lady Ottie," in common with most old ladies, was a little blind of an eye. In the course of the day, while jogging along on advance of the main body, an officer in the flying columns, of ten or twelve miles, bade a buffalo bull that it was high time he was clearing the way for Uncle Sam's big guns, by ticking him with a rifle-ball in the vicinity of the short ribs. Mr. Bull took the hint, and broke for the hills. Taking one of my pistols from the holster, I followed, with several others, in pursuit. Just as we were at a considerable distance, and was in the act of cocking my pistol, Mr. Bull made a sudden dart at the blind side of my filly. Nothing saved me in this extremity but my spurs, to which, fortunately, "Lady Ottie" was not insensible. A buffalo when wounded and pursued, will fight as long as he can raise his head from the ground, and it is never safe to approach him, except on horseback, even after he falls, until it is certain he is dead.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1836.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 19th instant, requiring of this Department, "to inform the Senate what is the maximum amount which can be beneficially expended, annually, towards completing the naval defenses of the country; that is, 1st, ordnance and ordance stores; 2d, gradual increase of the navy, and collection of materials; 3d, repairs; 4th, navy yards and docks and other incidental heads of expenditure; provided the appropriations for the expenditures be made at once, for a series of years, to be drawn from the Treasury annually, as needed," we have the honor to state that the subject was referred to the Board of Navy Commissioners, whose report is herewith submitted.

In this report they present estimates of much larger amount than those contained in their report of the 2d of March last, as the maxims which, in their opinion, might be beneficially expended, annually, towards completing the naval defenses of the country, "without any limit in reference to the means."

It will be perceived that these estimates are based upon the supposition that our naval preparations shall have no limit, except that imposed by a due regard to the needs of the country, and by the probable condition of other maritime nations; and that the fixed, immovable fortifications of our country are to be kept within prescribed limits; and also upon the supposition that we shall erect six dry docks in addition to those already completed, to wit: one at Portsmouth, one at Brooklyn, two at New York, one at Norfolk, and one at Pensacola.

Should it not be deemed expedient by Congress to increase our naval preparations to the extent contemplated by the Commissioners; or should the estimates for immovable fortifications, now submitted, be adopted; or should it not be deemed expedient to provide, at this time, for the construction of six dry docks, a corresponding reduction in the amount of the estimates of the Commissioners should be made.

It must also be observed, that the estimates of expenditures are made without regard to the effect they may have upon the commercial shipping interest of the country.

An expenditure of more than a million and a half of dollars annually, for the "gradual increase of the Navy, and collection of materials," would, in my opinion, create such a demand for labor and materials as essentially to increase the expense of ship-building, which cannot fail to give foreign navigating interests an advantage over our own.

I thought it due to myself, in presenting the report of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, to make the foregoing observations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
MAHLON DICKERSON.

HON. M. VAN BUREN, President of the Senate.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, April 21, 1836.

SIR: The Commissioners of the Navy have had the honor of receiving from your hands the resolution of the Senate of the 19th instant, with directions, given personally, and by endorsement on the resolution, to report thereon.

The resolution requires that the Senate be informed "what is the maximum amount which can be beneficially expended, annually, towards completing the naval defenses of the country; embracing, first, ordnance and ordance stores; second, gradual increase of the Navy,
and collection of materials; third, repair; fourth, navy yards and docks, and other incidental heads of expendi-
ture; fifth, the amount of money to be spent on the general
maintenance of the navy; and sixth, the amount of money to be
made at once, for a series of years, to be drawn from the Treas-
ury annually, as needed.

In the report which the Commissioners had the honor of
presenting to you on the 2d ultimo, it was proposed that the
force to be prepared ready for use when cir-
cumstances might render the same necessary, should consist of
the line, twenty-five frigates, twenty-five sloops of
war, twenty-five steamers, and twenty-five smaller ves-
sels; and that the frames and other timber, the copper,
ordnance, tanks, and chain-cables shall also be prepared for
ten ships of the line and ten frigates. It was further con-
cluded that the force to be ready for use would em-
ploy thirty thousand seamen; the number assumed as
that for which vessels ought to be prepared, for the
commencement of a state of hostilities.” In preparing
that report, the Board, unacquainted of your views or
those of the Government upon the subject, looked to the
then fiscal condition of the country, as exhibited in the
Treasury reports, and thence drew the inferences ex-
pressed as to the sums, which might annually and con-
veniently be applied towards completing our naval de-
defences; confining their views to the supposed conve-
nience of the Treasury, and indicating rather the mis-
treatment of the subject necessary to place the naval
defences of the United States upon the footing of
strength and respectable due to the security and wel-
fare of the Union.

But the resolution of the Senate calls for the maximum
amount which can be beneficially expended, annually,
towards completing the naval defences of the country,
without any limit in reference to the means. The ques-
tion thus presented appears to be unfettered with any
restriction, or any consideration, other than that which
affects exclusively to the completion of the naval de-
defences of the country.

The proposition given any intimation as to the
amount of the naval force, or, in other words, as to the
nature and extent of the force deemed necessary for the
defence of the country, a satisfactory reply might more
easily and with more certainty come within the profes-
sional ability of the Board. Uninformed upon this ma-
terial point as to the views of the honorable body by
whom the resolution was passed, the Board must of
necessity express their own, to show the basis of their
calculations upon the subject.

If it be the settled policy of our Government to con-
sider the Navy as “our first and best fortification,” if it
be the settled policy of the Commissioners, “to make no
limit except that imposed by a due regard to public
revenues, and by the probable condition of other mari-
time nations; if the fixed, immovable fortifications of
our country are to be kept within prescribed limits,
that the naval defences, deemed more important be-
cause more efficient, may be enlarged to an extent ne-
cessary to defend us on the ocean, and guard it
against invasion, the Commissioners would, with great
defence, though with entire confidence in its correct-
ness, express the opinion that an increase of naval pre-
parations beyond that proposed in their letter of the 2d
ultimo may become a measure of the highest importance,
thus committed to the pro-
tection of the Navy, and the solemn duties and re-
 sponsibilities imposed upon it. Our means of naval defence
and annoyance should surely be such as, when exerted
against those possessed by other maritime nations with
whom we may come in conflict, would fairly promise
the "effective protection.

Leaving, however, the nature and extent of our na-
val preparations to be decided by those with whom
the decision rests, the Commissioners will suppose that
fifteen ships of the line, twenty-five sloops of
war, twenty-five smaller vessels, with the frames
and chain-cables for ten frigates, as a reserve force may
be considered as the amount of force which it may be
the pleasure of Congress to provide; and upon this hy-
pothesis they base the reply to the resolution which they
have now the honor to submit, observing here that, if a
greater force be adjudged expedient, the means neces-

In the opinion of the Board, every ship belonging to
the Navy should be kept in such a state of preparation
that her full equipment and readiness for actual service,
on any emergency, may be secured by the time a crew
can be collected for her. The hulls of those not in ser-
centre, as well as the interior of the yards, should be kept
in good condition; their armament, masts, spars boats,
tanks, chain-cables, and imperishable stores of every
description, should be procured, and carefully preserved
in a state of readiness for immediate use; and there
should be always kept on hand a full supply of seasoned
timber, of all sorts and sizes; a full store of cannon for
war, and a full supply of spare ready-made masts and
spars, of sizes and dimensions adapted to each of the va-
r"ious classes of our ships.

Our navy yards should possess all the conveniences
and facilities of building and repairing ships of every
class, with the greatest dispatch and economy. They
should possess ample means of seasoning and preserving
timber, and of keeping in a state of perfect security and
preservation, ready for immediate use, all the stores and
mammals of every description essential in the equip-
ment and armament of our ships. To place the yards in
such a condition as to render them indispensable in an
time of peace, the yard will not be too great; in an
war, and a full supply of spare ready-made masts and
spars, of sizes and dimensions adapted to each of the va-
rious classes of our ships.

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rious classes of our ships.
delivering the timber at the yards before April or May, 1837; and possibly such interruptions from Indian hostilities might arise in getting out the live oak as to postpone the operations of those engaged in that business for a still greater length of time. But the impression that the Indians are likely to make a considerable contribution to the expenditure on this account, if it is properly considered, is strengthened by the fact that the Col. Commissioners believe that the sum of one million and a half of dollars might be judiciously expended "for the gradual increase of the Navy, and collection of materials" during the first year after an appropriation, and that, in the six subsequent years, the residue of the $16,000,000 (viz $14,000,000) might be expended; making, in these years, an average expenditure of about $2,417,000.

The probable inability to expend any considerable sum during the first year, for timber, is a circumstance not to be regretted, because we have not the means of seasoning and preserving it. The preparation of such materials, which consist of the timber-docks and seasoning-sheds, should precede the reception of timber. They may be prepared by the time the timber will be delivered; and when they shall be ready for the reception of the timber, the timber should be procured as early as may be practicable, in order to give it the longest possible time for seasoning before it shall be actually used in the construction or repair of ships.

As to "repairs," the operations under this head would necessarily be protracted and limited, until we can have a sufficient number of dry-docks, and other conveniences for repairing ships at war. We have now no dry-docks at Norfolk, the other at Boston; so that only one vessel can be taken into dock at a time at either of those places; and at other yards where we have ships of the line, it would probably be advisable rather to wait the construction of docks, before commencing any repairs which the bottoms may require. The Commissioners, however, believe that, under this head, nine hundred thousand to a million of dollars may be annually and judiciously expended.

Upon the subject of "navy yards, docks, and other incidental heads of expenditure," the Board would respectfully thank the President for the liberal grants of money which were adopted under the act of Congress of 1827, and approved by the President of the United States, contemplate expenditures to a large amount, the means of estimating which are not in the possession of the Board. It is certain, however, that it will require a series of years to complete the same, and that the expense will unavoidably be very large. But, to confine our views at present to a portion of those improvements, say a dry-dock at Portsmouth; an additional dry-dock at Boston; two dry-docks at New York; and an additional dry-dock at Norfolk; and a dry-dock at Pensacola; with the number of timber-docks, timber-sheds, ship-houses, slips, wharves, store-houses, &c. required for these and other yards, and adapted to the proposed forces, and essential to keep it in a state of desirable preparation for service: one million and a half of dollars may be considered as the minimum amount, and should be "beneficially expended" during the first year; but for each succeeding year, two millions and a half may be expended, and very beneficially, until the necessary improvements shall be completed.

These views present the following results; showing that the amounts which, in the opinion of the Navy Commissioners, might be beneficially expended, annually, for different series of years.

1st. "Ordinance and ordnance stores," during the first year $800,000, and during the second year $600,000, and the third year $500,000, and the fourth year $600,000.

2d. "Gradual increase of the Navy and collection of materials," during the first year, $1,500,000, and each of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh years, about $2,417,000.

3d. "Repairs," about $1,000,000, say one million of dollars annually, and two millions and a half of dollars during the second year, and the like sum annually, till the necessary improvements be completed.

If an appropriation adopting these views were made, and the number and description of vessels recommended in our letter of the 2d ultimo were kept in commission without diminution or increase, then the annual naval expenditure, exclusive of the expenditure under "gradual improvement," but including $400,000 annually for the corropic of officers, would be:

For the first year - $8,550,000.
For the 2d, 3d, and 4th years, each - 10,667,000.
For the 5th, 6th, and 7th years, each - 10,187,000.
For subsequent years, each - 7,760,000.

The improvements in the navy yards should be completed to the extent desirable and necessary.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. RODGERS.

The resolution of the Senate is rewritten returned.

Hon. M. DICKERSON, Secretary of the Navy.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

Friday, May 20.

Mr. CALHOUN, from the committee of conference appointed on the part of the Senate, to confer with a committee of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses as to the Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of ten thousand volunteers for the defence of the western frontier, reported that the committees of the two houses had had a meeting, but that they had not been able to effect the objects for which they were appointed, having sat the whole day without coming to any agreement whatever.

A few remarks from Messrs. King of Ala., and Calhoun, the message of the House was then received, stating that that body insisted on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate.

Mr. Calhoun moved that the Senate also insist on its amendment, and that it ask for another committee of conferences, which was further discussed by Messrs. King of Ala., Calhoun, Buchanan, Preston, Leigh, Webster, and Seward.

The question was taken, and the Senate determined to insist on its amendment and to ask for another conference; and on balloting for a committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Calhoun, King of Alabama, and Nicholas, were chosen.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department for the year 1836, was read the third time and passed.

The bill from the House making appropriations for the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians was read twice and referred.

Saturday, May 21.

A message was received from the House of Representatives by Mr. Franklin, their clerk, stating that the House agreed to the resolution of the Senate for the appointment of a committee of conferences to confer with a similar committee of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the amendment of the Senate to the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers and for raising an additional regiment of light dragoons, and that the House had appointed a committee on their part.

The following bills from the House were severally read twice and referred:

The bill making appropriations for the repairs of the United States Arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina;

The bill to provide for the better protection of the western frontier; and

The bill to establish an arsenal in the State of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. LINN, the bill making appropriations for the purchase of sites, the collection of materials, and for the commencement of certain fortifications, was taken up, the question being on Mr. Boston's amendment as modified.
A bill to strike out $101,000 for fortifications at Portsmouth, and for fortifications at Penobscot bay—dollars per annum for two years.

Mr. Benton then addressed the Senate in a speech of some length, in favor of the amendment and the bill generally.

Mr. Southard then addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Hill and Wall severally addressed the Senate in favor of the bill; after which it was laid on the table to enable them to make a report from the committee of conference; which motion being agreed to, by general consent.

Mr. Calhoun, from the Committee of Conference, appointed to confer with a similar committee of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, to the Senate, and to report an amendment to the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of ten thousand volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of light dragoons, reported that they had had a meeting with the committee of the House of Representatives, and that they had jointly agreed to recommend an amendment to their respective houses, in substance as follows:

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the report and message of the House were considered, and on the question, shall the Senate be carried in the amendment recommended by them, and this being agreed to, Mr. Benton then moved to fill the blank with $75,000, so as to make the appropriation for Penobscot for two years $75,000 for each year; which, after some remarks from Mr. Preston, who thought the sum too large, was agreed to.

Mr. Benton then moved to strike out the appropriation for fortifications at Penobscot river, and insert the sum of $105,000 for the same object for the year 1836, and $200,000 for the year 1837.

Mr. Preston moved that the Senate adjourn; lost—ayes 12, nays 10.

Mr. Wall moved to amend the amendment, so as to make it read $103,000 dollars per annum for two years; which motion was agreed to.

The above was then agreed to on the amendment as amended, and it was adopted: year 19, nays 9.

Mr. Benton moved farther to amend the bill by striking out $100,000 for fortifications at Penobscot river, and inserting $10,000 for the same object for the year 1836, and $200,000 for the year 1837.

Mr. Preston moved that the Senate adjourn; lost—ayes 11, nays 15.

Mr. Benton then moved to strike out the appropriations for fortifications at Portsmouth, which motion was lost without a division.

Mr. Benton moved further to amend the bill, by inserting in lieu of the appropriations for fortifications at Portsmouth, "for fortifications at Portsmouth, 180,000 dollars annually for two years."

On taking this question, it was found that there was not a quorum voting.

On motion of Mr. Grandy, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 20.

Mr. Lewis, from the joint committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses upon an amendment of the Senate, reported that the United States to accept the service of volunteers, reported that the committee had come to no agreement, and that he was instructed to move that the House insist on their disagreeing amendment; and the President communicated to the House the following amendment to the bill authorizing the President to appoint the officers shall be appointed by the President and Senate, instead of being appointed by the volunteers, and to add the provisions of the House of Representatives, to the House. Messrs. Lewis, Bell, Glasscock, White, Thompson, Hardin and Hokeley, addressed the House.

Mr. Spright moved the previous question; which was seconded—ayes 60, nays 0 counted.

Mr. Patton asked for the yeas and nays on the previous question; which were ordered.

The House then determined that the main question (which was arising from their disagreement to the Senate's amendment) should be put—yeas 126, nays 70.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, asked for the yeas and nays on the main question; which were ordered, and were—yeas 125, nays 12; so the motion to re-name was decided in the negative. The House then insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate.

Pending the consideration in committee of the mall route bill, the Speaker momentarily resumed the chair, and on motion of Mr. Lewis, the House agreed to adjourn. A committee of conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, upon the amendment of the Senate to the bill authorizing the President to accept the service of volunteers, and a committee was appointed on the part of the House. The House then sat at 7 o'clock, P. M. adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 21.

FLORIDA WAR.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida, and by general consent, the House went into committee, Mr. Phillips in the chair, on the bill to provide for the payment of volunteers, to be inscribed and supplied, and the militia received into the service of the United States, for the defense of Florida. The bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed, to cause to be paid the expenses that shall have been incurred, and the supplies that have been furnished in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Territory of Florida, on account of the militia received into the service of the United States for the defense of Florida. Passed, That the accounts for these claims shall be examined and audited at the Treasury, as in other cases.

Mr. White moved to amend the bill by including in its provisions the militia first called into service by General Cobb and General Evans.

Mr. Pinckney conceived that the bill did embrace the whole of the corps employed in the Floridas.

Mr. Spright explained that the amendment was necessary, for the first selection of the bill did not provide for the object embraced in the amendment.

Mr. White, of Florida, was also given to understand by a letter received that morning, that the volunteers would be mustered into the service of the States, and that the militia would not be paid under the former bill; and he read a letter from the Secretary of War to that effect.

After a few words from Messrs. Owen, Johnson, of Kentucky, and Garner, Mr. Glasscock suggested a modification of the amendment, as follows: "And such other militia and volunteers as have been received and mustered into the service of the United States, and regular army, and who were not furnished with the object of his amendment."

Mr. Haws wanted to know if any estimates had been sent to the House, and if the bill was intended to provide for those who were mustered into the service, and after what return in requisition, and went home?

Mr. Glasscock replied that his amendment met the gentleman's question by the phrase, "regularly discharged."

Mr. Haws was not satisfied with that, as it did
The crew of a vessel of war consists of various descriptions of persons; all useful and necessary in their respective spheres; among others, are petty officers, able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, to perform various functions and duties. The relative importance of which in the order in which they are staked; and whose pay is proportioned accordingly—thus the petty officer receives $18 and $19 per month; able seamen $13; ordinary seamen $10; boys $5; all drawing one ration each penny.

On board of a ship of the line there are 87 petty officers; 280 able seamen; 260 ordinary seamen and 40 boys. They all enter to serve a given period of time, say three years, at the termination of which they are paid off and discharged. The boys, left to themselves, follow the examples of their seniors, and too often indulge in as well as commit the same vices, ruinous to their constitution, and destructive of all future usefulness.

My proposition is to enter boys as apprentices to the Navy, until they shall be twenty-one years of age; to feed, clothe, and educate them at the public expense. A boy, 14 years old, at the commencement of his apprenticeship, could perform all the duties now devolving upon a boy, of the same age, in the service of the United States, for the station of an ordinary seaman, and acting in that capacity two years, he would become an able seaman, and many would be fit for petty officers, after serving a few months as able seamen. But in the estimate hereafter to be made, I will say three years a boy, two years an ordinary seaman, and two years an able seaman.

That it is an object of national importance to increase the number of our seafaring population: that doing so would not clash with any other interest in the community: that the moral and intellectual condition of seamen generally might be greatly improved by early attention to their education: and that it would be highly advantageous to the public as well as to the individuals themselves, to make such an impression, that it would not, it is feared, be questioned by any one; and so simple, so easy of execution, so unobjectionable on the score of expense, are the means of effecting these desirable objects, that I almost persuade myself they will, when properly considered, receive the universal assent of all enlightened men.

Among a number of apprentices various degrees of merit and capacity will readily be discovered—and their education should be regulated accordingly—all should be taught to read, write and cypher as far as and including the rule of three—and such as should be found to be the best and most ambitious should have their education extended so as to fit them for the superior stations to which they may aspire. A well digested system, faithfully executed, would, in the course of a few years, supply our navy with all the boatswains, gunners, quartermasters, quarter-gunners, yeomen, &c. required for the service—and render us, with respect to such officers, what we are neither now nor have been in times past, wholly independent, except upon ourselves.

Apprentices should be entitled to all the benefits of naval hospitals—and during their apprenticeship their health should be examined by the hospital surgeon of the United States. They should be entitled to share prizes equally with those of the same class in which they may be serving—the amount to be reserved for them till the expiration of their terms, or paid to their parents or guardians.

When they should be 21 years of age they should receive a regular discharge from the service—and when desiring of it, a certificate of good conduct, signed by their immediate commander, a copy of which should be transmitted to the Navy Department, to be there recorded, with their age, entrance into service, promotion, discharge, &c.

A certificate of good conduct, with satisfactory evidence of their rank and station, should entitle its owner to a preference in appointments to petty offices on board of ship, and in case of superior qualification, to higher offices, such as gunner, boatswain, &c.
To provide for cases of extraordinary merit, often found in the humblest walks of life, authority might be given to annul an apprentice's bond for the purpose of promoting an apprentice to the station of midshipman.

Each apprentice should be regularly and formally bound (as is the custom of the State in which he may be living,) by his parent or guardian—and none should be received having any impediment of speech, or any bodily or mental infirmity.

An appropriate dress should be provided for them, and with a view to extend to our manufacturing interests that kind of encouragement which, in my humble opinion, is greatly to be desired. For another, I would clothe them in the cottons and woolens of our own growth and manufacture. Such encouragement has been extended to every article required in the construction and equipment of our ships, as early as it was practicable, to do so, consistently with their safety and efficiency; and the only materials for which we are now in any degree dependent on foreign nations, are—salt petre, sulphur, copper, and hemp. This dependence will soon cease, and ere long all the materials used will be the product of our own country; and allow me to ask, sir, would it not be highly desirable that the personnel of our Navy should be wholly American? This is one of the objects contemplated by the present proposition. None but those born in the United States, or citizens, should be received as apprentices.

Our vessels of war have schoolmasters attached to them at this time, and the boys as usual receive the due instruction. But if we are not to receive, however, but little benefit, because they are discharged at the end of the cruise, and falling, as they very generally do, into bad habits, soon forget all they have learned.

My proposition, then, would involve no additional expense for schoolmasters.

The object of the present system, and of that now proposed, consists, essentially, in the difference between the pay at present allowed and the expense of clothing apprentices; thus:

- 3 years as a boy at $6, $18
- 2 years ordinary seaman, $10, 240
- 2 years able seaman, $12, 288
- $744 00
- 7 years clothing at $50, 350
- 7 years hospital money, a $2 40, 16 80
- $866 80

Difference in favor of the proposed system, in the case of each apprentice, $777 20

But this is not all; the rations as now established by law might, and indeed ought to be reduced, when applied at least as regularly as regimental rations: no prudent master, mindful of the morals and good habits of his apprentice, would think of giving him half a pint of spirits every day, nor would such an allowance be needed in the Navy. Occasionally, after severe exposure, a little might with propriety be allowed; but the habit of giving them all the time, as is the case with a man, could scarcely fail to produce effects permicious to the individual and to the public service. At present, each person in the Navy (man and boy) is allowed half a pint of ardent spirits daily, which is equal to 233 gallons per annum, or 198 gallons during an apprenticeship of seven years. Every circumstance considered, this allowance might with great propriety and advantage to the individual, be reduced probably to one quart per month, or three gallons per annum, and the saving in that case would be 183 gallons, equal to about seventy dollars, making the whole difference in favor of the proposed system four hundred and forty seven dollars, and twenty five cents to each apprentice.

To apprentices who by their good conduct should be entitled to certificates of approbation, one hundred dollars, a new suit of clothes, and a few valuable books, might be allowed on their being discharged, and then the saving in every such case, would only be reduced to three hundred dollars.

As to the number of apprentices which might at this time be received, a difference of opinion exists among those who are most competent to judge; the least number is one apprentice for every two guns, the greatest number one for every gun. This would give in the former case 608 apprentices for the vessels now employed, the number to be received as the apprentices should be raised to the station of ordinary seamen, and able seamen; that is at the end of the first three years, a number equal to that originally engaged in cases where they should be entered at 14 years of age; but if entered at 15 years old, then the number would be reduced to two years, so that before those first entered should have terminated their apprenticeships, we should have in service (taking the minimum) 912 apprentices, or 304 as boys, for six years, 304 as ordinary seamen for four years, and 304 as able seamen for two years; and the expense in six years would be $1824,400 less than that incurred under the present system, without regarding the suggestion as to the spirit, but taking that into the calculation, the saving would be $224,625.

That the number of apprentices might be increased without in any degree impairing the efficiency of our ships, I confidently believe. Boys 16 or 17 years old who have made two or three voyages to sea, might, to a certain extent, be substituted for ordinary seamen, and by allowing to their parents two or four dollars per month, such boys might be engaged as apprentices. A ship of this size might, particularly in time of peace, take 15 to 20, in place of ordinary seamen; a frigate might take 10, a sloop of war 5 or 6. This would increase the number of apprentices to at least 400, to be entered every two years.

In making the preceding calculations as to the saving of expense, I have purposely avoided considering an apprentice as raised to a station higher than that of able seaman; it will, however, be conceded that many of them would, in all human probability, be qualified, before the termination of their apprenticeships, for the higher station of petty officers. Let us suppose a half to be bound at the age of 18, and one as an ordinary seaman, in one year thereafter an able seaman, and a petty officer at $19 per month for the two last years of his apprenticeship—under the present system we should have to pay for such services as follows:

- 2 years as a boy, $144
- 1 year as an ordinary seaman, 120
- 1 year as able seaman, 144
- 2 years as petty officer, 456

Total, $864

6 years clothing, $300
Hospital money, 14 40
Total, $314 40

To which add the saving in spirit, $9 25
$33$8 85 saving in every such case.

In such cases, indeed in every case, a moderate monthly allowance might be made to the parents of apprentices—and every allowance heretofore suggested might be added and still the system proposed would greatly reduce the expenses of the navy.

But I am sensible, sir, that this view of the subject, interesting as it is, is not the one most likely to attract the immediate attention of liberal and enlightened statesmen. The obvious tendency of the system, to increase the number of the American petty officers—and the means of speedily manning them; to improve their condition in every respect: to raise up a body of men peculiarly attached to the public service—and eager to embrace every opportunity of manifesting their devotion—will plead more powerfully in its support.

PERRY.
WASHINGTON CITY
THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1836.

We have received, and examined with much satisfaction, a pamphlet copy of a "letter to the Hon. Mr. Hawes, in reply to his strictures on the graduates of the Military Academy; by a graduate, late an officer in the U. S. army."

This letter is a triumphant vindication of the slanders (we can call them by no milder term) that have been heaped year after year, upon the officers of our army, and more especially upon the Military Academy, and which we can attribute to no other cause than wilful ignorance or vulgar prejudice. Like every other institution, it is doubtless susceptible of improvement, but its most inveterate enemies can prove nothing that would justify its abolition.

The letter under consideration is from the press of Messrs. Wiley and Long, of New York, and further than this we have no clue to the author. Whoever he may be, he holds a vigorous and a polished pen. Some portions of the letter are specimens of elegant composition. Almost every objection that has been urged against the Academy is met, argued, and ably refuted.

There is one fact, however, to the credit of the Academy, which is not mentioned here, but has been stated elsewhere, and cannot be too often repeated: It is this—that no duel has ever taken place between two of the graduates; and rarely, if ever, has a challenge passed between a graduate and another person. What better argument than this could be adduced to prove the love of order, the existence of the kindest feelings, and the habits of discipline, inculcated among the cadets; it should weigh much with the public in favor of the institution, and counterbalance any trifling defects that may be supposed to, or that actually do, exist.

We regret that the preoccupation of our columns forbids our making any extracts from this letter for our present paper. We may, and probably shall, publish large selections from it, if not the entire letter itself.

The translation of our esteemed correspondent, L. is welcome. We hope he may find leisure to continue his labors for the benefit of the readers of the Chronicle. We unite with our correspondent in regretting that more publicity is not given to the scientific information collected by the officers of our navy when abroad.

A brig of war, pierced for 16 guns, was launched from the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., last week; another brig, of the same size, is nearly ready for launching at New York. These two vessels will bear the names of some of those that have formerly belonged to the navy and were lost.

A novel and picturesque sight was witnessed last week in the harbors of New York and Boston. It is computed that in the former port there were at least two hundred, and in the latter about two hundred and fifty, sail of vessels, to be seen at one and the same time—most of them detained by the adverse winds and the unprecedented bad weather that have prevailed uninterrupted for two weeks.

The Board which assembled at Baltimore for the examination of midshipmen, adjourned on Thursday last.

The following is a list of the midshipmen who passed, arranged in the order assigned them by the Board:

CLASS—1829.

CLASS—1830.

Warrants, bearing date 4th June, 1836, will be granted to the class of 1830.

Professors Ward and Rodriguez, remained in session for the examination of applicants for the office of professors of mathematics and navigation, in the U. S. Navy.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who have been invited by the Secretary of War, to attend the annual examination of cadets, at the Military Academy, West Point. The examination commenced on Monday last, on which day, it is presumed, the Board of Visitors was organized.


EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"CAMP SABINE, (3 miles from Sabine river,)"
April 29, 1836.


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The Secretary of War has returned to Washington, from his short excursion to the south.

The nominations of all the officers to compose the new regiment of dragoons, have been sent in to the Senate, and will probably be acted upon in time to be announced in our next number. Very few of them are taken from the army.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

June 2—Capt. E. A. Hitchcock, 1st inf'y. Fuller's.


Lieu. J. H. Allen, 3d art'y. Fuller's.

Lieu. J. H. Miller, 4th art'y. Fuller's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We publish the following communication, which was referred to in our paper of the 12th ult., having erased those portions which we considered objectionable.

THE NEW INFANTRY TACTICIS, &c.

"There never was a set of more amiable officers—without the exception of a boxing-bout between Captain Shears and the Colonel."—Major Sturgeon.

Mr. Editor—I have a word to say to Philo Clairfait; not upon the general subject of which he writes, but upon an incidental remark which he dropped in the course of his piece.

As to the "New Tactics,"—I have not yet made up my mind whether to think it a very worthless or very useful work. But while I am meditating on this point, I shall always be happy to be sided in my deliberations by the criticisms of the Chronicle. I hope Philo Clairfait will give to the public, the first fruits of his labours, criticism is the most instructive and the most amiable. If I am yet in doubt upon the merit of the tactics, I hold a most decided opinion upon the defence of Hindman, and think, with Philo Clairfait, that the annals of literary controversy can produce no example of a writer who dogmatizes with such self-complacent arrogance. The republic of letters is not to be governed like a military command. I had marked one or two points of the defence, on which I intended to comment, but Philo Clairfait has anticipated me, and I will not encumber him with aid. His, doubtless, are like the feelings of the Grecian warrior, whom—

Divine Achilles—lost some Greek's advance
Shone forth the glory from his lifted lance—
Signed to his troops to yield their foes the way,
And leave untouched the honors of the day.

When he has bound his dead Hector, and dragged him around the walls of the Chronicle printing office, I shall be ready, like the myrmidons, to bestow a kick or two upon the majestic carcass. The quotation, above, ought to be in the original language—for a critic should never appear less learned than his author—but I suppose the Chronicle has not the Greek type.* Since Hindman has left the report of the French Commission, and the proper business of his defence, and encroached upon the poets, his critics must follow him; when he parades Horace upon the field, we should encounter him with Homer. But this war is Philo Clairfait's: sus res agitam—and he may conduct it as he pleases. I have only to suggest whether the criticisms of the Chronicle may not, with propriety, be extended to matters literary as well as strictly professional. If so, our great military playwright has been unjustly neglected. Or, is the muse of Pontiac so repulsive a jade, that no one will touch her of her petition? Will no curious and gallant young soldier lift her robe and reveal her to himself and the public? We have treated this ingenious production with the same ungenerous indifference as the

* The Chronicle office has the Greek type.—Ed.
of the public by timely explanations. With that he should have contented himself. His disquisition, in the form that he calls the "maxims of war"), is wholly impertinent. Perhaps it is one among his "maxims" to carry the war into Africa. I appeal to the generous candor of every officer, a feeling inseparable from an honorable military spirit, to decide whether General Jesup's motive was to defend himself or to do justice to the moves of the Opposition contrary to rule" and "resulting in failure," and "which nothing but the most complete success could justify," is he defending the Quartermaster's Department or the sneer about "the high attribute of genius dispensing with ordinary rules!" or the delicate and pretty sarcasm with which he concludes his letter? "the responsibility, as well as the honor, is all his own." "I must be excused from sharing either." Is all this a manly, bona-fide defence of himself? Let the army judge.

The New York American is pleased to commend General Jesup for the terseness of his style. His rhetoric is not a matter of much importance. Though I do not perceive its remarkable excellence in this particular.

A writer in the Globe, or the Intelligence, complains that Captain Hitecock omits all mention of General Scott. The writer forgets the object of Captain H's letter. He was describing a campaign, not writing eulogies; and therefore could not with propriety deviate into any personal and irrelevant panegyric of Scott. A puff of the commanding general would have been equally appropriate. The Captain's taste and character, perhaps, do not qualify him for an indiscriminate eulogist.

**FRENCH SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE.**

Mr. Editor:—I herewith enclose for your paper, part of a translation of some scientific instructions drawn up by the French academy for the officers of a French Government armed store ship, making a voyage round the world.

It is to be regretted that the scientific information collected by our ships of war and naval officers, is not made more public; as in addition to the advantage it might be to individual enterprise, it would doubtless reflect great credit on us as a nation.

**INSTRUCTIONS.**

[Translated for the Army and Navy Chronicle.]

DEPARTURE OF THE "CORVETTE DE CHARGE, LA BONITE," CAPT. VAILLANT, ON A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.—(Dec. 1835.)

The "Bonite" will leave Toulon in Jan. 1836, and reach Rio Janeiro in March; then doubling Cape Horn, will touch on the western coast of South America, (at Chili, and Peru,) in August; and at the Archipelago of the Southern Ocean, (the Sandwich islands, etc.) in October of the same year; the ship will arrive in the China seas about December, with the commencement of the N. E. Monsoon, which place it will quit in February, 1837, for the coast of Coromandel, where it will arrive about April; and return to Europe by the Cape of Good Hope.

This vessel, as was stated by the Minister of the Marine, to the academy of sciences, was not destined by the Government to any scientific mission, the principal object being to take several of the consuls to their places of residence.

Nevertheless, Admiral Duperré having proposed to the academy, it is thought proper to profit by the occasion, to make researches at the different points at which the vessel would touch in this circumnavigation, M. M. Mérail, Cordier, Blainville, Fresycuris, and Arago, were deputed by the academy to draw up such instructions as would serve as a basis to the labors of the officers of the "Bonite," among whom were M. Darouzeau, the hydrographical engineer; M. Audichaud, naturalist, who accompanied M. Quercy, and Gayard, in the expedition of the "Astrobole," also M. Eydevaux, surgeon, who was in the expedition in the "Favorite."

The instructions, of which we have just spoken, may in the future guide other navigators, and philosophers in foreign countries, who may think proper to undertake similar voyages. They will in every respect so much enlarge the bounds of science, and it is with this view that they are published.

**Instructions respecting navigation and hydrography:** drawn up by M. Fresycuris.

Our talented officers of the Navy are perfectly aware of the importance of the nautical and hydrographical observations which they will be requested to make. We are fully capable of executing them with precision. In this respect they have only to follow the precepts which have been laid down by a learned academicians, M. Beaumetz, who its magnificent works are at present in the hands of every navigator.

To the spirit of scientific enterprise, which has animated the principal maritime nations of Europe for more than a century, we are indebted for a hydrographical knowledge of the principal portions of the earth's surface; all the masses have been seen and fixed in their relative positions; there remain, therefore, at present, the smallest openings, which deter the navigator more than the wider parts, is also more dangerous, more difficult, and requires a much longer time. In the first case, the existence of an island, a harbor, or an archipelago, is ascertained, of which a drawing at sight will indicate the most prominent features; but, in the second, it is necessary to enter the smallest openings, to follow the sinuosities of the whole coast, determine the reefs, the shoals, and other dangers; to move with the lead in hand, in order to find the best anchorages; then penetrating into the interior of the country, to observe the productions of the three kingdoms, in their connection with the two seas, and other countries.

**Maps and Charts.** We will not insist, in the following directions, upon the necessity and importance of charts. The officers of the "Bonite" will doubtless lose no occasion to augment in this respect the quantity of our positive knowledge, nor show less zeal than their predecessors.

**Description of the countries visited.** As far as any stoppage will permit, they will join to the preceding labors a circumstantial account of the coasts and countries visited; stating the productions and resources, as well for supplying ships, as for the interests of commerce. It will also state the stand of anchor and avoiding shoals; lastly, there will be found in the manners, the religion, and customs of the inhabitants, matter for many curious and important remarks.

**Astronomical observations.** They will be equally sensible of the necessity of multiplied observations of the latitude and longitude, to fix with the precision required by the present state of nautical astronomy, the absolute or relative position of the principal stations.

**Tides.** The tides will also give rise to many highly interesting experiments, if sufficient time can be afforded. The academy is very desirous that the officers of the "Bonite" should determine at different periods in the day, during the rising and setting of the sun, the directions, force, and variation of the currents, the greatest and least tides, and also the time of high water.

**Winds.** The study of the winds, their prevalence and force; the dangers to which they expose ships, the time of year and day at which they blow, their periodical variation and direction, the indications that announce them, their coincidence with good and bad weather, will very usefully employ the leisure of the officers of the "Bonite." It is important that observations of this nature should be made with care, and as far as possible at stated periods, as well as sea as in the harbors, so as to be able to connect them with the barometrical and thermometrical observations which will be spoken of in another part of these instructions.
Specimens of fresh water. Specimens of about a gallon of water, taken from the different watering places, and preserved in well-stopped bottles, will be very valuable at the return of the expedition, in determining their degree of purity and sublimity, a question by no means foreign to the preservation of the health of the crew.

Philological researches. The knowledge of the languages of the almost unknown inhabitants of the distant seas is matter of important consideration to navigators and philologists, as well as to the learned who are occupied in studying the history of man. It is much to be desired that all the officers of the "Bonite" should procure in this respect all the information possible. It may not be unecessary to mention, that simple collections of words, classed in vocabulary, are of much less importance to science than phrases or continued conversations; in fact the words may always be found in the present day, if it is noticed in the construction sentences from words alone. It will also be necessary to have the translation of at least a part of the pieces collected, and to mark carefully the pronunciation or value of each letter made use of. The academy is desirous that the officers of the "Bonite" should pay particular attention to the language of the Sandwich Islands, which already possesses a vocabulary and grammar; that of the Tagalas and Paspanga nations, in the island Sorsor; and lastly, upon that of the Hottentots at the Cape of Good Hope, a language much neglected at the present day, notwithstanding the many voyages of Europeans to this part of South Africa.

Instructions relating to the physical state of the Globe: drawn up by M. Arago.

When the Academy charged us, some two weeks since, to draw up a sort of programme, in which would be compressed such of the questions relating to the physical state of the globe, as it might be desirable to recommend to the officers of the "Bonite," the difficulty of the duty was not so apparent as the examination and verification of the numerous and excellent instruments with which our young countrymen have been provided; a favor to be attributed to the deference the Minister of Marine has been pleased to show to the wishes of the academy. The question, as to what form it would be most proper to give to this part of the instructions, was particularly embarrassing. To point out experiments without any explanation as to the voids in science which they are destined to fill, would doubtless have been the shortest method; but every thing considered, it appeared preferable to accompany the announcement of each problem, with such developments as would show its importance. By this means, the officers of the "Bonite" would become at once associated in the learned investigations their researches should bring to light and their perseverance and zeal would receive a new excitement.

Meteorological Observations.

In meteorology, we must be contented to make observations which for the present may not lead to any important consequence: it must be an endeavor to leave to our successors terms of comparison, of which we are deficient; to prepare for them the means of resolving mysterious phenomena. The officers of the "Bonite" are not permitted to approach, since antiquity was not in possession of either the thermometer or barometer.

These simple reflections will be sufficient to explain why it is desired that during the whole course of the voyage of the "Bonite," by day and by night, at every hour, a note should be taken of the temperature of the air, the temperature of the surface of the sea, and the pressure of the atmosphere. It will be sufficient to express hope that this series of observations will be made with the zeal, of which the officers of the "Uranie," the "Coquille," the "Astroblo," the "Chevette," and the "Socret," have given such an example. If, however, circumstances which cannot be foreseen, should cause a portion of this work to be abandoned, it will still be necessary to make, at least, a part of it, and the details which it is proposed to add, may be carried out in such a case, in directing the choice of the commander.

Has the Earth arrived at a permanent state of temperature?

The solution of this important question seems only to require the immediate and direct comparison of the mean temperature, at the same place, taken at distant periods of time. But upon further reflection, in taking into view the effect of local circumstances, in observing in what degree the neighborhood of a lake, a forest, an arid or wooded mountain, will modify the temperature, every one will at once comprehend that the data from the thermometer alone will not suffice; it will be necessary to ascertain, in addition, that the country in which the experiments are made, and even the neighboring countries, have not experienced any physical change, or great variation in the methods of cultivation.

This, it will be seen, causes the question to become singularly complicated; to positive and characteristic numbers, of an exactness susceptible of being accurately transmitted, vague conclusions are made to apply in the presence of which, a sound judgment must continually remain in suspense.

Is there then no means of resolving this difficulty? This means exists, and is not difficult: it consists in observing the temperature, in the ocean for removed from any continent. Added to this, if the equatorial regions are selected, it will not even require many years; the maximum temperature observed in two or three times crossing the line will amply suffice.

In fact, in the Atlantic Ocean, the extremes of temperature, determined up to the present by a number of observers, are not probable; and had the experiments we refer to been made, we could not but have remained in ignorance of the errors of graduation, it is well understood that with a good instrument, the uncertainty from one single observation of the maximum of temperature of the equatorial Atlantic Ocean, will not surpass one degree, and that from a mean of four distinct determinations, a very small portion of a degree. It is thus a result easily obtained, directly connected with the heating and cooling causes upon which depends the temperature of the earth, and as far disengaged as possible from the influence of local circumstances. Here is also a date in meteorology that every age should endear to itself, a day in which officers of the "Bonite" will certainly not neglect this part of the instructions. The excellent instruments that have been confided to them, permits us to expect all the exactness which the present state of science demands and requires.

Animated discussions have arisen among meteorologists with respect to the caloric effect produced by the absorption of the solar rays in different countries. Some have cited observations made in the Arctic circle, from which this strange consequence seems to result, that the solar rays heat more powerfully in high than in low latitudes. Others reject this result, or at least assign it to a want of uniformity in the solar observations, taken as terms of comparison, are not sufficiently numerous, and do not appear to have been made under favorable circumstances. This research appears worthy the attention of the officers of the "Bonite." For this experiment it is necessary that the vessel may stay in a place, on one hand, absorb the sun's rays unequally, and on the other, not to experience too sensibly the cooling effects of currents of air. This double condition may be satisfied, if, after providing two similar thermometers, the bulb of one be covered with a small thickness of white wool, and that of the other in the same manner with black. These two instruments exposed to the side by side, will never mark the same degree,
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

thermometer always raising the highest; the question then consists in determining if the difference of these two indications is less at the equator than at Cape Horn.

It will be remembered that comparative observations of this nature should be made with the sun at equal altitudes, and at the most calm and serene times. Small differences cannot be detected by the usual means of calculation of the observations, if care has been taken in the different latitudes to determine from the rising of the sun till meridian, and thence till sun set, the progression according to which the difference of the two instruments has increased during the first period, and decreased during the second. Windy days should always be excluded, whatever may be the state of the atmosphere.

An analogous observation with that of the black and white thermometers consists in determining the maximum of temperature in the equinoctial regions, which the sun may communicate to an arid soil. At Paris, in the month of August, 1826, under a calm sky, it was found that a thermometer laid horizontally, the bulb being covered with a coat of very fine vegetable earth, to the thickness of one millimetre, stood at +54°. The same instrument, covered with two millimetres of river sand, only marked +46°. The experiment we have just proposed may also serve to measure the diaphaneity of the atmosphere. This diaphaneity may also be appreciated in an inverse and not less interesting manner by observations on nocturnal radiation, which will be recommended to the officers of the "Bonite."

It has been known this half century that when the atmosphere is clear a thermometer, placed on the grass or a field, shows a mark 6°, 7°, and even 8° centigrades lower than a similar thermometer suspended in the air, at a small elevation above the surface; but this has been but a few years since this phenomenon has been explained; since 1817 only, when Wells proved by numerous and important experiments, that this inequality of temperature was caused by radiation in a clear sky.

A screen, placed between any solid body whatever and the sky, prevents its cooling, because this screen intercepts all radiation with the frozen regions of the firmament. The clouds act in this manner, and take the place of the screen. But if we call clouds all vapour, including portions of the superheated or caloric rays ascending from the earth to celestial space, it cannot be said there is ever an atmosphere entirely devoid. There will always be a greater or less difference. These differences, however small they may be, will be indicated by the snow and ice on solid bodies, and even with this peculiarity, worthy of remark, that the diaphaneity which is measured in this manner, is the mean diaphaneity of the whole firmament, and not that alone of the circumscribed region which the planet may at that time occupy. In order to make this experiment under advantageous circumstances, it will evidently be necessary to choose those bodies that cool the quickest by radiation.

From the remarks of Wells, it is swan's down that must be used: a thermometer, of which the bulb should be covered with swan's down, should be placed upon a painted wooden table and supports, in a situation from whence the whole horizon may be visible. A thermometer, with the bulb exposed, should be suspended in the air, at some distance from the ground; a screen should protect it from all radiation towards space. In England Wells has obtained between the indications of the two thermometers, thus placed, as great a difference as 90° & 30' centigrades in the equinoctial regions, so much extolled for the purity of the atmosphere, less results should always be found. There will be, doubtless, no occasion to enlarge on the utility of these experiments, if made in a high mountain, sea, for instance, as Mowna-Roa, or Mowna-Kash, in the Sandwich Islands. The temperature of the atmospheric strata is less in proportion as the strata are more elevated. There is no exception to this rule, except at night, when it is very calm and clear; then, up to certain heights, an increasing progression is observed; thus, from the experiments of Picquet, to whom the discovery of this anomaly is due, a thermometer, suspended in the air at 2 metres above the earth, will mark, during the night, 2° or 3° centigrades less than a similar thermometer suspended in the air, but at 15 or 20 metres higher.

When it is remembered that solid bodies at the surface of the earth pass by radiation, when the sky is clear, to a temperature very much inferior to that of the surrounding air, it will not be doubted but that this air, in that case, by virtue of contact, will participate in this cooling, and in a greater degree as it is nearer the surface. Here, it will be seen, is a plausible explanation of the curious fact pointed out by the Philosopher of Geneva. Our young navigators may give this explanation the character of a true demonstration if they repeat the experiment of Picquet at sea; if under calm and clear air, they will compare at night a thermometer placed on the deck with one at the mast head.

It is not that the upper surface of the ocean does not experience the effects of nocturnal radiation, as the swan's down, wool, grass, &c.; but as its temperature differs, the moisture, whether in its free or in its bierden forms, is perhaps more than that of the waters beneath, and damps the air more readily. In the temperate regions, the mean temperature is generally denser than the liquid immediately below. There is not to be expected, in this case, the very great degree of cooling observed by Wells on certain bodies near the surface of the Earth, nor the anomalous cooling of the lower part of the atmosphere which seems to be the consequence of the increasing progression of the temperature of the atmosphere, observed on land does not exist on the ocean, and that the thermometer on the deck and that at the mast-head will mark very nearly the same degree.

The experiment, however, is not the less worthy of being repeated in view of a present philosopher, there is an immense distance between the result of a conjecture and that of an observation.

Meteorology to be continued; also the barometer, rain, terrestrial magnetism, luminous meteors, zodiacal light, aurora borealis, rainbow, halos, trade-winds, currents, height of waves, visibility of shoals, water-spouts, depression of horizon, raising of the coast of Chili, earthquakes, height of mountains.

DOCUMENTS.

Accompanying the report of Gen. Scott to the War Department, dated May 11 1836, published in our last number.

HEAD QUARTERS RIGHT WING, FLA. ARMY, 5 Fort Drane, 27th April, 1836.

SIR: My report of this date will inform you of the operations of the right wing since we left Tampa bay. The four companies of mounted volunteers from Georgia have been ordered to return to their homes. The four companies, from Augusta, commanded by Captains Robinson and Bones, took up the line of march this morning for Augusta, via Picolta; and the Louisiana volunteers left sick at this post when that gallant regiment left this, will march in the morning under the command of Lieutenant Wright, with the wagon train, for Gary's ferry, there to await your orders and transports behind the bank of one hundred men who will leave in the morning, that will require transportation on their arrival at Gary's ferry. The disposition of the regular troops, so as to give the greatest protection and security to the inhabitants and their property, is one of much difficulty, and owing to my present disengaged situation, will be left to your discretion.

As it is generally considered that occupancy and defence of this post is one of much importance to the military operations against the Indians, I have deemed it necessary to garrison it with five companies of artillery and Captain Wharton's company of dragoons, from which a strong detachment will be sent to provide the post.

I would strongly recommend the remounting of the whole of Captain Wharton's
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

company with the least possible delay, as I consider it impossible to give quiet and protection to the country, without this species of force to aid and assist the troops acting as infantry. I shall order one company to take post at or near the remaining company to Fort King, and I do not think this force sufficient to keep the Indians within their former limits, without the aid of one hundred and fifty or two hundred mounted men from the adjacent counties. It is believed, that if proper encouragement is given, that two or three companies of mounted volunteers can be raised in the shortest period of six months, as many of the inhabitants will be prevented from making crops this year, and will, of course, be out of employment; and if not employed by the Government, will be compelled to leave the country with their families. These men are well acquainted with the land, and could, with the assistance of the regular troops, scour that part of it lying between the settlements and the enemy, so as to deter them, except in very small parties, from harassing the settlements. These men should be permitted to subsist themselves and horses as far as practicable, should they prefer doing so, as it is believed this plan would be most convenient to themselves and less expensive to the Government, as their horses could do with very little corn when well grazed. I would, therefore, respectfully, but strongly recommend the raising of this force as soon as practicable, and of stationing it at some point that will give the greatest protection to the country. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 29th inst. the Indians made an attack on this place, but were met and repulsed by the garrison, commanded by Captain Lendrum. They succeeded, however, in carrying off three of my negroes and seventeen public horses. On the night of the 20th instant, the cotton and gin-hogs of Col. McIntosh, was burnt, and the loss estimated at about five thousand dollars. The accompanying letter contains all the information received from the command established on the Withlacoochee, and unless relieved by Major Reed, I am fearful the situation will be critical. The major must, however, have reached that point long ere this.

I am Sir, with high respect,
Your most obt serv't,
D. L. CLINCH.
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLA.,
St. Augustine, May 7, 1836.

Sirs: I have had no late intelligence from the vicinity of Fort Drane. The last was orally received by Captain Clark.

On reflection, I am now willing to receive into the service of the United States, for six months, under the usual conditions, one company of mounted Floridians, to aid in the defense of the Alachua settlements. This force, to be accepted, must be strictly organized according to the act of 1792, viz: 64 privates, four corporals, four sergeants, two musicians, one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, and one ensign or cornet. The two musicians are not indispensable, and more than 60 privates, say 70 or 80, would be received with the four officers. My meaning is, that the number of officers must not exceed four to sixty four privates. If a force of that extent can be raised in the Alachua settlements, let it be done as soon as practicable, and let application be made to the Governor for the commissions of the officers. Without waiting for the instructions of the War Department, I will instantly cause the company to be mustered into the service of the United States.

With Wharton's detachment of the United States dragoons, light companies of the United States foot, and the proffered company of mounted men, I am persuaded that the Alachua settlements may be easily defended till the return of the season for recommencing active operations against the enemy.

Please cause a copy of this letter to be sent to the Governor of Florida, and let it be generally known, in the neighboring settlements, that a company of mounted men are wanted and will be accepted. Correspond with such individuals as may be known to be willing to aid in raising that force, and give all the encouragement in your power.

I have acted on but few applications for leave of absence which have reached me from the neighborhood of Fort Drane. A few only of the officers, who have obtained certificates of disability, may be permitted, in extreme cases, to retire, and to make their application to me at this place.

A steamer (the Cherokee) is now at Piccolat, to receive discharged troops there or at Gary's ferry; she will be detained a few days longer, to await the arrival of Major Cooper's battalion.

I remain, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Brig. Gen. CLINCH, or
U. S. Officer commanding Fort Drane.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA,
St. Augustine, May 11, 1836.

[Order No. 46.]

The commander of the left wing will immediately cause to be mounted two of the companies of the United States artillery of this wing, using for that purpose the horses of the baggage train.

The companies, under a system of instructions which will be framed, will be immediately employed in patrolling and scouring the frontiers and other exposed settlements this side of the St. Johns.

The three remaining companies of the same regiment will be placed in such positions as to afford the best points of support for the mounted companies.

By command of Major General SCOTT.
J. E. JOHNSTON,
A. D. C. and A. A. Adjutant General.

From the New Orleans True American, May 7.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, our ears were saluted with the sound from two companies of the patriotic and gallant Louisiana volunteers from Florida, who had just arrived, and were enjoying themselves like good fellows, at Banks' Arcade, where our old friend Hewlett very kindly furnished them with refreshments.

While penning the above, we were politely furnished by Major Clark, quarter master of the U. S. army, with the following order from the head quarters of the army in Florida, which will no doubt prove highly interesting to our readers:

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA,
Tampa Bay, April 16, 1836.

Order No 37—The Louisiana regiment of volunteers, under the gallant Col. Persifor F. Smith, will on its return to this place, immediately proceed to New Orleans in the best transports that the quartermaster's department can supply. It will first turn into stores the arms and other property of the United States in its possession, and which may not be necessary to the comfort of the regiment on its passage home.

At New Orleans, Major Clark will muster the regiment out of the service of the U. States, and it will at the same time be paid by the paymaster of the army stationed in that city.

What may be the result of the expedition to Charlotte Harbor and Pease Creek, in which the regiment is at present engaged, cannot be known to the commanding general in some weeks. Judging from the past, these results cannot fail to be highly honorable to the colonel, the officers and men of that efficient corps, which is already entitled to the highest credit.

Dr. Lawson, the senior surgeon of the U. S. Army, who, under a commission from the state of Louisiana, has served as lieutenant colonel of this regiment, and who has superadded the distinction of arms to his high medical reputation, will temporarily take charge of the general hospital at this place as soon as the great body
of the sick shall have been restored and sent off to their respective states. Surgeon Lawson will return to his proper station.

By order of Winfield Scott, Major Gen. Commanding,

J. E. JOHNSTON, A. Adj. Gen.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEMINOLE WAR.

We are compelled to curtail our extracts, in relation to the Seminole as well as the Creek Campaigns.

Information has been received of the death of Capt. Holoman, who was left in a block house on the Withlacoochee in command of a detachment. Lieut. L. E. Walker, who succeeded to the command, sent an express at great risk, to the late Major McMllemore, stating that they were in a starving condition and in need of succor. A volunteer expedition of 89 men left Talahassee on the 20th ult. to relieve the besieged.

St. Augustine, May 28.—Pursuant to the orders of the Governor, the militia of the Territory, east of the St. Johns river, have been called out, and nearly all volunteered themselves for a period of 4 months. A company of mounted men, and one of foot, have been formed, consisting of 60 men each. They go out with a spirit and determination to wipe out the foul aspersions that have been cast upon them.

Capt. Dimick and Lieut. Irwin’s companies of U. S. troops, were sent out to scour the country around St. Joseph’s last week; they returned on the 19th, having scoured the country for twelve miles on the Volusia road, without having discovered any fresh trails. A negro, who had been taken a prisoner by the Indians, made his escape from them, and was found in the woods by the troops. It states that the Indians were well provided with everything they required, Ammunition, Pork, Bread, Rice, Beef, &c. Some cartridge boxes, which they had found, contained cartridges, and the powder they ground fine between two boards, and filled their horns. The main body of the Indians east of the St. Johns, were encamped about 20 miles south of Spring Garden, and a party of 80 were at Tomoka.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 28th ult. says:—We learn that every building between Black Creek and Newnanville has been destroyed by the Indians; the posts of Fort King, Fort Drane and the settlements of Micanopy and Newnanville will have to be abandoned, because it will be impossible to maintain them.

LATEST FROM THE ST. JOHNS.

The steam packet Florida, Capt. Hebbard, arrived here this morning from Pocotala, via Jacksonville. We learn that a few days since a large force of Indians, (some say 200,) appeared near the Fort at Micanopy, and fired upon the Fort and Captain McDermid. The crew of Captain M’connach’s company, U. S. Artillery, was in action killed and scalped last week, near Micanopy. He has been engaged, of late, as a teamster.

We understand that Pocotala will be retained as a post so as to inspire confidence in the planters below that place and not compel them to leave their plantations to the wasting savages.—Savannah Georgian.

PENSACOLA, May 21.—The U. S. Cutter Wash-ington, now acting with the Navy arrived here on Wednesday, bringing dispatches for Commodore Dallas. The Washington left Tampa Bay on the 18th inst. Capt. Jones informs us that all the American citizens at Charlotte Harbour and its vicinity had fled to Passage Island, at the entrance of Tampa Bay, and had associated themselves with the people in the employment of Capt. William Bunce, making an aggregate number, including women and children, of about two hundred souls.

The U. S. ship Concord, Capt. Mix, was in the Bay and had a large boat expedition out in pursuit of the hostile Seminoles in the vicinity of Sarasota.

It was reported at Tampa Bay on the 12th inst. that the body of the late Doctor Crews, Inspector at Charlotte Harbour, had been found near Sanibel River, that his body was dreadfully mutilated, and that his boat’s crew were also found near the boat scalped.

The schooner Levin Jones, arrived at Fort Brooke on the 11th, loaded with provisions for the troops, taken from the steam boat Shark, Capt. Thomas, bound from New Orleans to Fort Brooke, but got on shore at or near Appalachee. The Washington left here on Friday last for Tampa Bay, with despatches.

The steamboat Cutter Jefferson, Capt. Jackson, arrived here from a cruise on Thursday last.—Gazette.

The steamboat Shark, chartered by the United States, to go to Tampa Bay, in endeavoring to cross the bar at Apalachee, struck and received such injury as will cause her to be abandoned.

Commodore Dallas, in a letter dated Pensacola, May 16, informs the merchants of New Orleans, that the U. S. Schooner Grampus would be off the Balize on the 31st inst. to afford convoy to American vessels desiring to sail for New Orleans from Havana, and likewise to bring from any of the Mexican ports, species belonging to American merchants. The Warren sloop was now on that coast, had similar orders.

CREEK WAR.

Charleston, May 20.—The steam packet South Carolina, Capt. Rollins, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, in a passage of 48 hours from Norfolk.


The Norfolk Beacon says:—The detachment of troops under Gen Fenwick which left Fort Monroe on the 28th inst. landed at Charleston on the 29th, and were in Augusta on the 30th. The entire state of South Carolina; a movement accomplished in four days by the agency of steam, which would have required as many weeks without it. From Augusta the troops will have a fatiguing march across the whole state of Georgia, from East to West, to Fort Mitchell. We learn that an accident occurred on the railroad from Charleston to Augusta, by which several of the cars were thrown off, and three or four men of Capt. Washington’s company seriously hurt. The three companies from New York, which had arrived at Charleston on Friday.

The Militedville Journal, of the 81st ult. says:—“Major General Winfield Scott, charged, as we understand, with the command and direction of the campaign against the Creek Indians, arrived by stage in this place on Saturday evening; Brigadier Gen. Jesup, and Maj. Smith, of the U. S. army, were with him.”

“Major General Scott, on his arrival, appointed Augustus H. Kenn, Esq. of Milledgeville, one of his aids-de-camp.”


* We have observed in several papers, that Gen. Jesup is called a Brigadier; he is a Major General by brevet, the same commissions Gen. Gaines and Scott hold. — Ed. A. F. N. C.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.


domestic miscellany.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, A WHALING DEPOT.—The island, and those adjacent, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in the longitude of 78 deg. W. and the latitude 33 deg. 38 min. B. celebrated as the residence of Alexander Selkirk, upon whose adventures Defoe predicated his admirable Robinson Crusoe, has become the property of an American citizen, who has secured it from the Chilian Government for a long term of years. It has heretofore been the depot for the banished convicts; but the expense and constant rising of the prisoners caused the Chilian Government to abandon it. The gentlemen who were interested in the affair with him one or two hundred families from the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of cultivation and the breeding of cattle; himself to exercise exclusive control in the government of the island. His arrangements are very extensive, and it is his intention to lay down buoys in the principal harbor for the benefit of whalers, who will be furnished with every kind of supplies from his store, which will be stocked with every thing which they may require. He will make advances on their bills upon home at the usual rates. Boats to tow in and out without expense will also be furnished. Cumberland Harbor is safe, and the advantages it offers to whalers are so great that all other will be voided, and the difficulties arising from the desertion of the crew will be entirely provided against—which are no small considerations, and have ever been great drawbacks upon the successful termination of those voyages.

The crew generally consists of characters of all kinds, and in the time employed for the cruise, difficulties will arise, from the bad conduct of such, who, to escape the effects of their bad conduct on shore, repair to these vessels as a dernier resort, and by their insubordination and insolence, set an example which renders necessary that harsh treatment which is so often noticed in our own journals.

The island, Juan Fernandez, is about one thousand yards from the sandy shore with sandal and other valuable woods, and its shores are the forts of the fur seal, whilst the interior is unsuited for scenery and purity of atmosphere. From the well known perseverance of the gentleman who has been fortunate enough to secure this valuable property, in the last winter, so far computed in London, as successful to himself, and of immense consequences to the owners and captains of vessels engaged in the South Sea Fisheries. —N. Y. Star.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD.—The whaling ship Richmond, of New Bedford, Capt. Tucker, had arrived at St. Simon's, March 26th, from Madagascar, where she had just put in to recruit. A few days after leaving port, several of the crew complained of sickness, and, in ten days 10 had died.

SEIZURE. The schooner Oriental, Crosby, from Cuba for Boston, was boarded near Tarapulco Cove on the 8th inst. by Capt. Day of the Revenue Cutter McLane. After examining the manifest of the schooner, as was his duty, Capt. D. discovered a quantity of goods on board, of which there appeared no record. Eighteen thousand five hundred Spanish cigars were found, and seized as piracies. Refusing to come to the boat, the master did not know that they were on board; after which the mate acknowledged that they were his, and were taken on board in the night at Cuba without the knowledge or consent of the master.—New Bedford Gazette.

TO MARINERS.

Consulate of the United States, Cowes, 30th April 1836.

Sir: Agreeably to a former communication I now hand you the following Notice to Mariners.

LIGHT HOUSE ON THE START POINT.

Trinity House, London, 27th April, 1836.

Notice is hereby given, that a light will be exhibited in the Light House which has been erected on the Start Point, on the Coast of Devonshire, on the evening of Friday the first of July next, and thenceforth continued every night, from sunset to sunrise, for the benefit of navigation.

The character of this Light, which will burn at an elevation of 204 feet above the level of the sea, at high water spring-tides, will be that of a Powerful Revolving Light, showing a bright Flare, at regular intervals of one minute, and an additional Flare in Stationary Light also will be exhibited in the same Light House, in the direction of the Berry Head.

PORTLAND HIGH LIGHT.

Notice is also given, that on and after the said 1st of July next, the High Light at Portland will cease to be exhibited as a Revolving Light, and will be thenceforth continued as a Fixed or Stationary Light, together with the Low Light, both being two Principal Fixed Lights, in the same direction seaward as heretofore. By order. J. HERBERT, Secretary.

NEW ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC. The Avashonks at Falmouth on her late cruise in the Pacific, discovered islands that are not laid down on any map yet published. The first was discovered March 1st 18, in lon. 142° 42' East. Some of the crew landed and found it covered with large wood, fertile and uninhabited.

The second discovery, was made Oct. 8th, four in the group, lying 56 miles east of the Patterson Islands, about in the same latitude. They were in the night. The situation and relative situation could not be accurately ascertained. Barnstable Journal.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—Gen. Clinch, on landing at St. Mary's was escorted to his lodgings by Major Cooper's battalion, addressed the volunteers, was responded to by Gen. C. A. and the whole, after a salute from Capt. Hol-land's corps, partook of Capt. H.'s hospitality. —Savan- nah Georgian.

PASSENGERS.


Mobile, May 17.—Per steamboat Watchman, from Pensacola, Lt. E. T. Doughty, of the navy.

New Orleans, May 19—Per steamboat Arab, from Columbus, Geo., Lieut. Rowan, of the navy.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Norfolk, June 1, 1836.—Captains Fitzhugh, and Bal- tard, of the Navy.

Midshipman Sinclair, Shubrick, Henderson, Hunter, Dare, Baldwin, Vanaleyme, Boreland, Kennedy, Auza, Patterson, Dulen, Johnston, Lewis.
ARMY.

OFFICIAL.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, June 2, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER,

No. 36.

By direction of the President of the United States, Byvt. Maj. THOMAS F. HUNT, Assistant Quartermaster, is assigned to the duties of Quartermaster General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, during the temporary absence of the Brevet Major General THOMAS S. Jesup, Quartermaster General of the Army.

By order of MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB:

ROGER JONES, Adj't General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, June 3, 1836.

SPECIAL ORDER.

No. 51.

The following named officers, now absent on detached service, will forthwith proceed to Fort Mitchell, and join their respective companies for active service in the Creek war, to wit:

On Engineer Duty.

On Topographical Duty.
First Lieut. E. White, 3d artillery; Second Lieut. J. N. Soames, 4th artillery.

On Ordinance Duty.
First Lieut. R. Whiteley, 2d artillery. By order of MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB: ROGER JONES, Adj't General.

RESIGNATION.


NAVY.

ORDERS.

June 2—Passed Mid. B. Hugler, Navel School, New York.

List of Officers ordered to Ship Boston.

Master Commandant, Bladen Dunlap.
Acting Master, G. Gansevoort.

RESIGNATIONS.

William P. Bradburn, Midshipman, 2d June, Levi Lincoln, Jr., do. 3d "

VESSELS REPORTED.

Frigate Constellation, Commodore Dallas, was still at Pensacola, 30th May.
Sloop Concord, Captain Mix, was at Tampa Bay, 20th May.
Schooner Grampus, Lieut. Com'g Boosman, sailed from Pensacola for the Balize, 17th May.
Sloop Waves, Captain Taylor, was on the coast of Mexico, 16th May.
Sloop Erie, Commodore Renahaw, was at Rio de Janeiro 18th April.
Sloop Ontario, Captain, Saltier, was at Rio 16th April, but was to sail from that port for New York on the 30th of April, via Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhao and Para. Frigate Brandywine, Captain Deasom, and Schooner Boxer, Lieut. Com'g Page, were at Callao 12th February. The Boxer was to sail 14th February to leeward, and would extend her cruise as far as Panama. Sloop Peacock, Commodore Kennedy, sailed, in company with the schooner Enterprise, Lieut. Com'g Campbell, from Bombay, the 4th of December, and arrived at Ceylon, Island of Ceylon, on the 18th December; were still there on the 4th, but to sail that day for Batavia.

THE MAILS.

For the Mediterranean will be made up as usual on the 10th and 24th of the month, to be sent via New York.

For the Pacific, will be forwarded by the packet as usual on the 10th from New York, via Kingston, Jamaica. A vessel will sail soon from New York for Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE CORPS.

Bostorx, June 4.—The detachment of Marines which left this city for Fort Mitchell on Sunday, numbered about one hundred; they are strong, healthy and efficient men, and will unquestionably give a good account of themselves. The officers who accompanied the detachment were, Lieut. Col. William H. Freeman, Capt. T. S. English, Lieut. Alvin Edson, D. D. Baker, R. C. Caldwell, and Wm. M. McAdoo. Lieut. F. B. McNeill remains in command of the Marine Barracks at Charleston, until further orders.

Statesman.

Norfolk, June 2.—A detachment of about 160 men from Washington, and 60 from Philadelphia, were landed at Fortress Monroe yesterday morning from the steamboats Columbia and Powhatan. Captain Twigg's command, at the Navy Yard, (Goport,) consisting of about 90, embarked in the steam packet Columbia, yesterday afternoon, and joined by those at Fortress Monroe, would provide immediate security for Charleston. The officers and men were all in fine spirits. We wish them a prosperous and successful voyage.


From Philadelphia.—Lieut. Col. Miller, Lieutenants Laidlay and Hall. Capt. Harris, who will proceed with the Corps, arrived here on Wednesday last.

List of Officers who left the Head Quarters of the U. S. Marine Corps, Washington City, 1st June, 1836, for Fort Mitchell, Alabama, under the command of Col. Com'dt Arch. Henderson, and on duty with the Army, for the suppression of the Creek Indians.

ARCH. HENDERSON, Col. Com'dt.
James Edelin, Captain, commanding Company C.
Parke H. Pinckney, Captain, and Adjutant and Inspector.
Eligh J. Weed, Captain and Quartermaster.
Wm. W. Dunlap, Captain, commanding company D.
Horatio N. Crab, 1st Lt. and Assistant Quartermaster.
A. B. Burckhardt, 2d Lt. and Assistant Quartermaster.
John T. Sprague, 2d Lt. and Commissary of Subsistence during the campaign.
Edward L. West, and Josiah Watson, 2d Lieuts.
Wm. P. Pierce, Lieut. of the Navy, Acting Assistant Quartermaster during the campaign.

Medical Staff.—John A. Kearney, Surgeon, U. S. Navy, and Chief of the Medical Staff for the campaign.
Geo. B. McNight, M. D., passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy, attached to the corps.

The Columbus left the wharf at half past three for Old Point, and thence departed at half past five for Charleston. The number of troops, all told, was 303.—Beacon.

MARRIAGES.

In Philadelphia, on the 25th ultimo, Captain ALFRED MORDECAI, of the U. S. State Armey, to SARAH ANN, daughter of SARRAH HAW, Esq., of that city.

In Philadelphia, on the 1st instant, Lieut. THOMAS TURNER, of the U. S. Navy, to FANNY, daughter of the late WILLIAM PALMER, Esq.

DEATH.

In Greenville county, Virginia, on the 9th ultimo, in the 43d year of his age, Lieut. JAMES GOODRUM, of the Navy, after a protracted indisposition of several years.
A SUMMER ON THE PRAIRE.

General appearance of the country—singular fact—first glimpse of the Rocky Mountains—beautiful spring—appearance of mountains—immense number of buffalo—scene—gazette.

July 14. Since the 4th instant, on which day we passed the forks of the Platte, the command has marched about two hundred miles up the south fork of that river. Our whole course lay over an apparently level plain of coarse brown sand, with little else growing upon it than a species of wild sage, which I have before noticed. Fuel has been very scarce; indeed, for days together, not a stick could be procured, except from the islands in the river, or, now and then, a few scattering billets, left upon the main shore by the Indians.

The river, at this point, is much narrower than at the junction of the north and south forks, although it is believed to contain much more water. Indeed it is hard to conceive how it could be otherwise, as there are no streams emptying into it, of any importance, on either side, from the point where it leaves the mountains to its junction. It is a singular fact, that on the side of the river up which we are marching, there is not a stream of water running into the Platte, for two hundred miles, but what might, without difficulty, pass through a gallow cask, were it placed in the stream with the two heads out. It will readily be conceived that were it not for the Platte, this country would be totally uninhabitable.

Our camp is abundantly supplied this evening with very fat buffalo. As we approach the mountains the nights are very cool, sleeping under two Mackinaw blankets is found to be very comfortable.

July 15. The day, until near sunset, has been somewhat cloudy. About half past six o'clock the sky became clear, when, as was anticipated yesterday, the snow-covered tops of the Rocky Mountains were very distinctly to be seen, 4200 from the point on the river where we were encamped. The highest peak now visible is known to the trappers and hunters by the name of the mountain "Caché de la poudre," as a stream bearing that name takes its rise in it, and runs into the south fork of the Platte.

The rear guard, as they came up this evening, succeeded in taking a wild horse, which they brought into camp with them.

July 10. The past has been much the warmest day which I have witnessed this season. Since the morning of the 16th inst, the command has marched about eighty miles up the river. The country becomes very cold, as we approach the mountains, while the banks of the river are well timbered. On the evening of the 18th inst, we passed a cluster of beautiful springs, issuing from the side of a hill near the river, the water of which was very clear and cold. These were the first natural springs which had been met with since leaving the Otto village, a distance of nearly five hundred miles. On the same day the command travelled over immense plains, covered almost entirely with salt. In some spots near the river, it had the appearance of being some inches deep. Great numbers of buffalo and wild horses have been seen every day, and many of the former have been killed. The snow of this day, (19th) has been literally metering, or rather breaking its way, through a herd of buffalo. Incredible as it may seem to some of my eastern friends, it is nevertheless a fact, that some points of our march not less than eight or ten thousand of these noble animals could be seen at a single view. Several times during the day large herds broke their way between the advance guards, which is generally three or four hundred yards in front, and the main body of the command.

Our camp is supplied with great quantities of meat, which, for flavor and quality, is surpasses the beef of Boston, or any other market. Not less than a dozen buffalo have been killed and butchered within a mile of camp this evening.

The first range of mountains appears to be covered with low pine timber, and has no snow upon it. The second range is separated from the first by a deep valley of considerable extent. Beyond this valley, mountains are seen, even more distinctly than the first range, rising in "awful grandeur" until their summits are lost in the vapor which surrounds them, while all crevices and excavations upon their sides are filled with eternal snow.

I fear it would not add to my reputation for veracity, should I attempt to make an estimate of the number of buffalo which have this day passed upon the banks of the Platte. Some idea of their number may be formed from the fact that various calculations were made by different officers of the corps, varying from fifty to one hundred thousand! Both banks of the Platte have been literally crowded with them, and extending back some miles from the shore. Frequently it was impossible to see three hundred yards in advance of the column, as the whole atmosphere was literally filled with a dense cloud of dust by their running.

The timber on the Platte has now become continuous. The growth is principally cotton-wood and box-elder. On the low bottom, adjoining the river, the grazing is fine. The whole country back is a barren waste of sand, with nothing growing upon it but wild sage and scattered patches of buffalo grass.

July 22d, 23d. Marched forty miles up the Platte. Our course was nearly due east towards the mountains. On the evening of the 23d, we encamped within a stone's throw of the point where the Platte emerges from the mountains. The day is cloudy, and the wind directly from the mountains. Towards evening the tops of the mountains were observed to be covered with snow, and there was every indication that there had been severe snowstorm a few miles above us.

Passed about midway between our present and last encampment, a large, dry creek, with both its banks studded with heavy timber. Great numbers of these dry creeks have been passed within a few days. They are generally from a quarter to two hundred miles long, and contain no water at their mouths; but by following them back twenty or thirty miles from the river, they are found to assume the character of streams of considerable importance. It is evident, therefore, that in passing over a loose, sandy soil, the water sinks and is lost in it.

But few buffalo have been seen for some days. No doubt they find water in some of the creeks mentioned above, which relieves them from the necessity of coming to the river.

This region of country is abundantly supplied with game. Situated, as it is, directly between the head waters of the Platte and Arkansas, it has long been the favorite resort of the wild beasts in this region. For many years the theater of most of the petty wars among the different Indian tribes upon the Platte and Arkansas rivers, and it is seldom visited except by war parties; their object being either to steal horses from some party of neighboring Indians, or to sweep through the night upon some unsuspecting trapper or small party of mountain adventurers. They move along with caution as possible, never intentionally disturbing the game. Hence the buffalo, wild horse, elk, mountain sheep, antelope, and deer, have rove as lords and tenants of the soil, in unparalleled security.

July 24. About seven miles from our last encampment we bid farewell to the Platte, having followed...
from near its junction with the Missouri to the point where it emerges from the mountain, a distance of nearly six hundred miles.

No buffalo have been seen to-day. Our camp, however, is well supplied with venison. The country between the head waters of the Platte and Arkansas has thus far lying somewhat broken. The mountains on our right are covered with fine timber. As we are now marching up the valley, these mountains prevent us from seeing the second range, although they are much the highest and can be seen several days' march before the first range becomes visible. On our left, the valley is flanked by hills of low contour rising in some places to a great height, and covered with scrub-oak and pines.

In the valley there is a much greater variety of timber than on the hills and mountains. Here we see the pine, oak, and two species of cotton-wood, birch, box-elder, cherry, and black alder, growing side by side. "The soil is dry and sandy, producing but little grass.

Near the point where we left the Platte we passed a large creek running into that stream. This creek has heretofore had no name; but, from the circumstance of some specimens of beautiful crystal being found in its bed, the officer of the day gave it the name of "Crystal Creek."" Marched sixteen miles up a beautiful valley. On our right, the Rocky Mountains were seen towering to an immense height, and presenting a prospect at once beautiful and sublime. On our left, and extending along nearly parallel with the mountains, there were hills or rounded masses, rising in some places to great height, and covered with scrub-oak and pines. Through the valley, and about midway between the mountains and hills, a clear and beautiful stream of water flows. It is called "Beaver Creek," from the number of beavers which live about it. This is the left hand and Highest of the Platte, which serve as a guide in passing over from the Platte to the Arkansas river. The grazing in this valley is fine, especially on the low grounds. Game, with the exception of buffalo, is very plenty. Nine or ten deer were killed after we encamped this evening.

July 20th. Marched twenty-five miles over a country which, for beauty and variety of scenery, I verily believe would not suffer by a comparison with the mountains of Switzerland, or any other country. Our course lay through this same beautiful valley mentioned yesterday, sometimes approaching within less than half a mile of the foot of the mountains, on our right; at others, verging off two or three miles. On our left the valley is bounded by immense piles of rock, thrown together in all shapes and forms, which the most fruitful imagination could paint; sometimes forming frightful precipices having the appearance of half a mountain standing alone, while the other half has been removed; at other points, columns of native rock could be seen, rearing their lofty heads, like spires from the midst of a populous city, to the height of some hundred feet; at other points, natural arches were formed through mountains of rock, which are grandeur and magnificence. On the other hand, stand proofs, "as strong as holy writ," of the stupendous power of Nature's God.

On the side of the valley next the mountains, numbers of streams of water gush from beneath, or come tumbling down from the sides. This water is formed entirely from the melting of the snow upon the mountains, as it never has been known to rain on the lofty peaks. The heights, even where I am now writing, which is in a valley some ten or fifteen miles from the base of the nearest snow-clad mountain, are very cool; probably because the temperature of the atmosphere is not much above freezing point. Upon the tops of the highest peaks, water congeals every night through the summer, to the thickness of half an inch, and frequently more.

Thus we passed the dividing ridges between the waters of the Platte and Arkansas. Both of these rivers head near each other in the mountains, by numerous little streams. The one falls into the Missouri, six hundred miles above St. Louis; the other into the Mississippi, six hundred miles below that city. From the point where "Beaver Creek" issues from the mountains, to the head waters of the "Fontaine qui bouille," on which we are now encamped, is not more than fifty yards. The former runs into the Platte, the latter into the Arkansas.
subject of open investigation, the affairs of an institution of the people, you endeavor to assail it indirectly, by an attack upon those who have come from within its walls,—will you now shun all signs of danger? You were in the war, in which every ingenuous mind would spurn—you when you so far forget the dignity of your own station, as to insult the good sense of your unwilling hearers, by descending to the lowest resource of weakness in argument,—the dealing in puerile common places against professions, which your brothers and the nation in armsyourself—yourself, inimicable to the silent marks of disapprobation with which they are received, it then becomes the duty of every man, sensibly alive to the standing of his profession in the eyes of his fellow citizens, to meet them in the only way which their intrinsic merit deserves, by allowing you—by allowing you—by allowing you—who are not in the muddied stream,—and such certainly would have been the course pursued by the writer of this notice, had he not felt that something more was due to the honorable body of which you are a member, and to the highly respectable class of constituents whose political representatives you are.

I appeal, sir, to every member of your own community, whether they can bear you out in the ill-tempered remarks that you have thought fit to indulge in on the floor of Congress, respecting the graduates of the Military Academy, who are now in Florida. I appeal to any brother among your constituents, whether such remarks are in keeping with the principles of justice and fairness, between man and man. I make not this appeal to the public, but bring it to your own home, and address it to the bosoms of the candidates of your own neighborhood. I appeal from Mr. Hawes, the legislator, to the irresponsibility of "a little brief authority," to Mr. Hawes, the private citizen, to know whether such a course is ever manly. I have indeed mistaken the chivalrous character of the sons of the west, if there be one heart amongst them which feels any thing but disgust in reading your ill-timed remarks, as reported in the Globe.

Who are they, against whom these sarcasms were uttered? The events are but of yesterday. The bloody tale is still fresh in the memory of all. Even—

"Now the pale maiden weeps her lover's fall; On their lost sire distracted orphan calls; The widow's woe, the frantic mother's mourns, Mourns with each shriek, and deepens every groan."

Scarce has the earth had time to drink up the blood of the victims of the Withlacoochee, the cheeks of the mother, the widow, and the sister, are still moist with the tears of affliction, the upbraiding eyes of theGraph, left to a home, to the cold charities of the world, by a country in whose service the father's heart's blood was gallantly poured forth, is yet lingering in our ears, when a father, a husband, perhaps a son and brother, the representative of a portion of that people, in whose defence the sacrifice was made, rises in his seat in the great councils of the nation, and not only refuses relief to the sufferers, but recklessly trivialises upon the most sacred feelings of humanity by a cowardly insult of the dead. Is this generous? Is it just? Is it human?

But would I ask, why are the events of Florida laid to the charge of the graduates of the Military Academy? The gallant and unfortunate Dade was not a graduate, neither is General Clinch. The untoward expedition of Gaines was not planned by a graduate. The Secretary of War is not one of its graduates, and it is known that the present General-in-chief could not establish a claim to it, if he would. The man most likely to be brought as he truly is, by every true soldier, for the zeal and ability with which he has advanced military science in our army, is not a graduate; and in fact there is hardly an officer above the grade of a captain at this moment with the troops on that expedition who was ever within the walls of the school. Is it to be laid to the charge of the graduates in this affair?

Is what duty have they been wanting there? Who were the victims of the Withlacoochee butchery? Four of them were mere boys, hardly yet habituated to the strange feeling of their epaulettes. Did they turn their backs upon their foe? Did they evince any quan-

"In General Clinch's action were the sufferers? Let his own bulletin bear witness:—In the league of General Gaines we find two officers alone, both graduates, among the injured. The gallant old soldier never bared his breast in his country's defence, fell a victim to his own gallantry, and was found, where every brave would have found Whipple, on the battle-ground of the advanced guard. It these, sir, are the deeds of old women, may Providence, in its wisdom, always inspire our men with a portion of weakness.

It is painful, sir, to every soldier of proper sensibilities, to vaunt the deeds even of a coward; to the private citizen. But what alternative is now left to the graduates after the repeated illiberal attacks made upon them in both houses of Congress, when no one upon those floors volunteers one word in their defence? The case of the regulars, of the living, may be well left to themselves, but it is a holy duty to shield the character of the gallant dead from the unmerited aspersions of those who are driven enough in spirit to attack their ashes. Our military academy dates but of yesterday, and yet the deeds of the children, though still in their childhood, may be cited with advantage for their Alma Mater. The events of our last struggle with England, are now nearly erased from the recollection of the present generation, and are seldom reverted to, except to manufacture some political hero; still at that early period of its infancy, there are names whose moun-

"Gibson are connected with the best defence, and one of the most gallant deeds of the war,—the siege and sotl-

Fort Erie. They both fell in leading on their com-

"mune against the enemy's trenches. Besides these, the rolls of the school bear the names of several others distinguished both for gallantry and chivalry. But for the short shrift and hasty burial of the battle field.

It was my intention, sir, in commencing this notice, to reply only to your uncalled for and unjust attacks upon the conduct of the graduates of the Military Academy as a class. As I have already stated, attacks on a profession, as such, are always unmerited, seldom re-

But as agitation on the subject of the Military Academy seems a favorite topic with you, I, for one, will be willing to give one of the most obvious features, as great O'Connell himself, to whose school, sir, I flake it you belong, of the consequences. It is not that I hope to enlighten you; a glimpse at your very fair report on this matter, precludes any reasonable expec-

"In this house, sir, I doubtless may be censured by some friends of the institution, who may deem it best to let the matter rest; but I trust that I shall sec, at least, a representation from the subject. I am one of those who believe, in the words of the people: 'If Heaven, I hope, will forgive me, if in this it err; but I sometimes do almost think that they would see better were they less dazzled by the glare of their own popu-
lar luminaries; and that they would walk with a more
unerring step if they trusted more to their own powers
of discernment, and less to the guidance of those who
style themselves their friends.

What is the Military Academy with your own favor-
ites addendum ad capitandum for western ears in the
use of a weapon? We will answer it. The first we are
told is a hot-bed of aristocracy, de-
voted purely to the purposes of educating the scions of
our nascent nobility, the sons of members of Congress,
and other public servants—that it supports the rich
man's son at the expense of the poor man's; and that
the rich man's son, once admitted to its gates, is
former into Heaven—that it is consuming the very vitals
of the country, by the enormous sums appropriated to
keep it up—that the vast majority of its pupils either do
not get through it, or resign soon after from the Army
if they do—and that its effects are no where sag nor
felt.

As to the cadet, he is a wisp-waisted vamipyre, to
borrow the elegant phraseology of a public dinner toast,—
a small speck of political leech, applied to suck out
some of the surplus revenue of the plethoric body poli-
te,—a thing with nothing to do but to arrange his
diff stock every five minutes, and bend himself straight.

Such abominations would seem to a sober
man the merest wantonness of a disordered brain; yet
in earnest truth you know that notorious currency has
been given to them for electioneering purposes; that
those who have used them, have done so with a full
appearance of thorough conviction as to their accuracy;
and that the clowns in the crowd, for honest men are but too frequently the most
credulous.

To meet such extremely absurd statements
by the mere relation of facts, seems almost as vain as
the Quixotism of tilting against a windmill; for unfor-
tunately, when a story once gains currency with the
masses, the public has the capacity of continually
enjoying the period of life in which the heart is most susceptible of
generous and noble feelings, and forms those ties of social
brotherhood, which, after a long career in the heartless
ways of the world, death alone dissolves. At what
other school, among all our large institutions, is the influece of wealth and rank so little felt? The poor boy here
receives an education when his poverty would either
entirely exclude him from every other celebrated
college, or else would cause his admissance under all the
discouragements of eleemosynary disqualifications, sub-
jecting him either to the degradation of courting and
begging, or to the mortification of having to depend on
the charity of friends, or of becoming a kind of parasite among
these superioir castes, whilst pursuing his own humble
career, unnoticed and unknown, until the energies of
a superior mind, if he is of nature's own gifted ones, en-
bles him to soar above the grovelling votaries of Plutus.
This charge of aristocratie character, that "In
know it to be true, and so must every reflecting
man in this country, who has given the subject one moment's
thought. If proof be asked for it, I appeal to the honest
statements of every administration, and to every candid
member of Congress, from the foundation of the school
and down to the present time, I have known a
nephew of Andrew Jackson pass through the school with distinguished honors, when no
one thought of the uncle, but as the gallant general
who had done the state some service. I have known a
protege of the same Andrew Jackson, when at the very
pinnacle of his power, to be received into the school
with the recommendations of those who in their solicitude would prompt for a son, and in a few short
months have seen the protected sent from the school.
I have seen a son of a General-in-chief put down a class
lower whilst his own father was the presiding officer of
the board of officers for that examination, when the
son of the tailor of the cadets was placed at the top of
the same class. I have seen a son of Henry Clay,
when the father was the "observed of all observers,"
sent from the school, and another son retrieve the honor
of the name, by bearing off the highest honors of his
class, when the father had lost all political power, but

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

that of which nothing can rob him,—the well earned name of a profound statesman, and of the greatest of American orators. I have marked this promising son of a distinguished sire, struggle side by side, in the race of honorable ambition, and praiseworthy rivalry, with a host of others who have been admitted into the Military Academy, or have been there in some degree of justice, whether individually or collectively in the formation of an intelligent and efficient corps of officers. There is no law nor regulation, except the usage of service for some years back, which excludes other citizens than graduates from being commissioned into the army. It has merely become a question of expediency, and in some degree of justice, whether individuals, specially educated by the government for a particular profession, have not a better claim to it than others have whose attainments, from the nature of things, must be of an inferior order to theirs. Let it be borne in mind that a cadet is nothing but a warrant officer, behold how many of those who have been commissioned and commissioned officers; and that his education at the Military Academy is nothing more than a necessary training to qualify him to perform in a more efficient manner the duties of the higher military stations to which he, will some day be called.

"Another highly respectable class of the Army— the non-commissioned officers; and the writer, for one, would be very much obliged to any one who would point out a remedy for it during peace. In time of war this class will take care of itself. Although eminently fitted, as to qualifications for their calling, with their companies, there are but few non-commissioned officers in our service who have made those acquirements which are now deemed essential in forming a good officer; and this is owing simply to the fact that the demand for talent and acquirement in all other spheres of public service is greater, and the individuals better remunerated than in the Army, that men, even with a tolerable education, will not enter it in a subordinate capacity; and indeed it is the writer's opinion that the youth of our country could not be induced to educate themselves suitably to their own expense, to gain the military advantages in the way of promotion to the officer of the Army. France is almost the only country in Europe where the private soldier has a fair opportunity of rising to the highest military grades, as was well experienced by one of her sovereigns in an address to the Army, which he directed the soldiers that man, entered the field in his majesty's interest, and that the state of the French army arises from causes which are inoperative in ours during peace. In France the army is recruited by a conscription, embracing her youth, from eighteen upwards, of all classes and all professions. This of itself throws a mass of intelligence into the ranks not to be met with in any other service recruited on different principles; but independently of this, there is attached to each regiment an officer of the military school, which is organized somewhat in the same way as the higher military schools, at which the common soldier receives an instruction in the theory of his profession which enables him to enter with success on the higher grades, and to compete with credit with the products of the public schools. The uniformity of service, soldier-like deportment, and brilliant actions in the field, are not alone sufficient to obtain an officer's epaulettes in the French service; but to these must be added certain positive acquirements in science and literature; and if the candidate for promotion cannot possess these, he will be rewarded with emblems of honor, or other outward marks of distinction, even to the name of the brave man, but nothing farther. The experience of this warlike nation has taught her that something more is necessary for command than mere personal daring, or a thorough acquaintance with the minutiae of a professional character.

As to the current annual expenses of the institution, let them be fairly stated by a comparison with other public establishments. We are told by Col. R. M. Johnson, in the report of the Military Committee on this same vexed question, that they are not above the cost of a large private institution. Is this an enormous expenditure for one of the first nations of the earth in providing suitably educated persons for the wants of its entire military establishments?

It cannot be denied, nor does the writer of this notice consider it as a bad feature of the effects of an education at the Military Academy, that the act of Congress authorizes the graduates assign from the Army to enter into civil life. On the contrary, he regards the country itself a gainer, if such an expression may be used, when the sphere of usefulness of any one of its citizens becomes enlarged. The education received by the cadet eminently qualifies him to be of great service as a military officer; it fits him for the duties of a civil engineer; and the more distinguished graduates are perhaps better qualified than most of the graduates of our other colleges for the stations of professors of the scientific branches, both on account of the exclusive attention paid to these subjects at the school, and because those commissioned are usually yearly detailed to act as instructors of the classes below them.

We therefore find throughout the Union, graduates employed on most of the works of internal improvement; we find them filling professors' chairs in many of our most respectable colleges; and strange as it may sound to many, our military academy has furnished the vol.

[To be concluded in our next.]

NAVY ORGANIZATION BILL.—This bill was reported to have passed to its second reading in the Senate, many weeks ago, and we expected that it would be speedily taken up again and become a law. We have not heard from the Senate of any intelligent man who did not heartily approve it. We thought slant that it should have been headed "Reorganization Bill;" but a little reflection has satisfied us that Mr. Southernd has given it no misnomer. The necessity of some change in the organization,—we beg pardon, we should say substantial change,—in the organization of our Navy, has, in our judgment, been long past. This bill, not changing the surface of the subject, does not touch the plumb line of the Navy Department: unwholesome is it, unwise is it, to make the navy less than the navy. We heartily appro

From the Gwene N. Y. Gazette.
the laudable ambition of our naval officers, and thus urging the very breath of their life as professional men, by a system which, if unchanged, will, in future, require them to serve eighteen years as junior officers, and then a quarter of a century as lieutenants, before they can rise to the rank of master commandant. But the rise of an individual is of no consequence compared with the mischief which is wrought upon the efficiency of our navy, which, even in peace, is so vitally important in protecting our immense commerce, defending our neutrality, &c. In ordinary cases, a man must serve as a subordinate until he has served out of his term before he is entitled to the command of a slop of war!

We know there was formerly, and there may still be, to a limited extent, a vulgar prejudice against the name of Admiral, as signifying aristocracy. This arises from associating the word with the titles Lords of the Admiralty, &c. and in the circumstance the name of the British admirals are noblemen; but if it be unjust and absurd, it ought to be abandoned. The title of admiral is as strictly an official title as that of judge, and the prejudice of which we are speaking, should lead us to abolish our courts of justice, because, fomostoth, in England many of the justices are styled Lords of his time, which is more absurd in the one case than the other. We answer to General in the army, and is just as harmless, and just as democratic a designation. We are sure that none will suspect us of meaning to advocate anti-republican measures; and we are free to confess, that we do not think this prejudice too childish to influence sensible men. In no part of the bill, that the admirals would be created from the oldest post-capts, and thus the command of fleets, at critical junctures, be thrown into the hands of men who, from extreme age, are rendered superannuated and imbecile. Inconveniences doubtless arise, so on the right; still the general insufficiency of any system to avoid the duties of commissions; but these would be in no degree increased, by the creation of admirals. His who, as a junior captain, commands his juniors, would have the same power as admiral, and no more. It may be said too, that the board of navy commission must of course be made up of admirals. Why of course! That board is a mere sub-committee, to sit the Secretary of the Navy in his lobbies, and the younger post-capts may be selected, and often have been. It is asked, what will be gained by giving an empty title to the seven oldest post-capts, a man of whom one exactly or quite similar? We answer, you foster the love of honorable distinction which is the very soul of the service. Why do young men attach themselves to it? Is it not from this love, and this alone? They are, almost without exception, such young men as have the means of receiving a generous education, and of engaging in such professions as are in the civil professions, with all prospects as any in the country. As citizens, they might acquire wealth and political advancement, all which other men covet and obtain. As naval officers, they must be supported in part from their own property, which must largely support their profession; and when they become lieutenants, must be contented with a pay which barely furnishes a decent support to themselves and families. They are obliged when abroad, to appear in such a manner as will not disgrace their country; and in order to do this, they must exercise an economy as stringent as their station in life requires. The same habits of some times used by the upper servants of noble houses in straitened circumstances, "to keep up the respectability of the family." They are besides obliged to pass their lives in becoming familiarly acquainted with an art, a profession in which we landmen cannot at all appreciate; but of which we have seen the welfare, the honor, the triumphs, and the success which must often depend. To master seamanship, they must spend years of indescribable application and laborious experience; and, however accurate may be their knowledge of their profession, they do not, on that account, gain, like the lawyer, among their countrymen a flattering reputation for great talents, or offer themselves only debarred from the comforts of domestic life, after the acquisition of wealth is out of the question. After a life shortened by repeated changes of climate and mode of living, or cut suddenly off by some one of the ten thousand accidents to which he is exposed, or sacrificed in the battles of his country, is it too great a need that the title of admiral should be inscribed on his tombstone, and that only if he be conscious himself, and live to be old? Are the skill and valor of such men as Hull and Rodgers, unworthy of this poor reward? Have we so soon learned to undervalue those deeds of daring, of which, during the last war, we boasted so much—and which, more than any thing else, gave us a name and character, which we may feel proud to possess?

But, after all, the most important part of the bill is that which secures to the country the services of our officers, as commanders, at that period of life when alone they can be vigorous and useful; and stops for ever the reiterating and just complaints of the intolerable slowness of promotions. We have not time to speak of the details of the bill. They appear to us to be judicious, making a sufficient but not excessive provision for the force we must always keep in commission, and yet, giving us the material from which to officer any number of ships we shall be likely to need in case of war. We sincerely hope that the bill will be taken up on an early day, by both Houses of Congress, and passed; and we believe it will, if the talking mania, which has raged so fiercely in those honorable bodies, should subsist in season.

It ought to be recorded, to the lasting honor of Gen. Gaines of Tennessee, that on receiving the late requisition of Gen. Gaines for troops, he applied to the Union Bank at Nashville for funds to fit out the volunteers, and proposed to pledge the whole of his real and personal estate for the repayment of the loan. The bank, however, no less generous in the act of June 9, 1838, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. White submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of procuring a site and building an arsenal at or near Memphis, in the State of Tennessee.

Mr. Paterson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a bill providing for the increase of the medical staff of the army, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The bill making appropriations for the purchase of site, the collection of materials, and the commencement of certain fortifications, was taken up; the question being on Mr. Benton's motion to strike out 100,000 dollars for fortifications at Salem, Massachusetts, and insert "for fortifications at Salem, Massachusetts, 70,000 dollars annually for two years." Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in opposition to the system of making appropriations in advance; after which, the question was taken, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 29 to 11.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill was further amended by increasing the appropriations for fortifications at Fredericksburg, Virginia, from 12,000 to 18,000, and for fortifications at Fort St. Philip, from 77,500 to 100,000, dollars.

Mr. Benton then submitted amendments making the appropriations for two years, instead of one, for New Bedford, Massachusetts, New London, Connecticut, Gollar-
On motion of Mr. Grundy, the message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hubbard, in pursuance of a notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill for the relief of General Eleazar W. Ripley; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, May 24, 1836.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Camble, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union Mr. Mann of New York in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill "making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year next ensuing.

The question pending being the motion of Mr. Camble to amend the bill by inserting an item of 700,000 dollars, for the armament of the fortifications, and the amendment of Mr. Byrnes, "authorizing the President of the United States to expend so much of said sum as he may deem expedient for the purpose of establishing a national foundry for cannon."

Mr. Udall understood the act at length. Mr. Allen of Kentucky, then obtained the floor, and expressed a wish to offer an amendment. The Chair said no amendment would be in order, until the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Mercer), to the amendment of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Camble,) was first disposed of.

Mr. Mercer then withdrew his amendment to enable the gentleman from Kentucky to submit his proposition to the House. The amendment of Mr. Allen then ordered to stand at length. Mr. Allen then understood the act at length.

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Mr. Allen then proceeded to address the committee at length on the subject of his amendment. When Mr. Allen concluded his remarks, Mr. Ingham obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Graves, who moved that the committee rise, which motion was rejected.

Mr. Farnsworth then addressed the House at length. The discussion on the question was referred by Mr. Meigs, Mr. Veijmont, Beaumont, and Jenifer.

Mr. Everett then moved to amend the amendment pending for 700,000 dollars for the armament of the fortifications by removing the sum to 300,000 dollars, after which some remarks by Messrs. Camble, Wise, Morris, and Phillips, was lost.

Mr. Granger moved to reduce the sum to 500,000 dollars, lost.

The amendment of Mr. Camble was then agreed to. Mr. Camble, from the Committee of Ways and Means, then moved a variety of amendments to the bill, one of which was read, and which were agreed to, and others rejected.

A bill from the Senate to authorize the appointment of additional Paymaster was taken up and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SUNDAY, May 25.

Mr. Taliaferro, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Captain John Dowse, read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

FRIDAY, June 3.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 27th ultimo, requiring him to be informed whether, in the opinion of the Senate, an increase or re-organization of the Ordnance corps is necessary.

The reply of the President is in the affirmative, and refers to a report of the Secretary of War on the subject.

FRIDAY, June 3.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hubbard, in pursuance of a notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill for the relief of General Eleazar W. Ripley; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions.
WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1836.

By a letter from Fort Gibson, under date of the 10th May, we learn that Gen. Gaines had ordered six companies of the 7th Infantry from that post to Fort Towson, together with the three companies of Dragoons there, and those at Fort Leavenworth.

Gen. G's order was received at Fort Gibson on the 1st May, by express from Natchitoches, via Fort Towson and Coffee. Gen. Arbuckle having left that post on the 20th April, to proceed to Natchitoches, where he had been ordered while Gen Gaines was in Florida, Lieut. Col. Whistler, who was in command, despatched an express on the 2d to Fort Leavenworth, with Gen. G's order, and ordered the squadron of Dragoons at Fort Gibson, to proceed with the least possible delay to Fort Towson: and on the 8d he ordered the six companies of Infantry, under Bvt. Major Birch to the same place. On the 8th, the companies of Infantry left, and on the 8th, the squadron of Dragoons.

On the 6th, Gen. Arbuckle returned, having proceeded no farther than Little Rock, where ascertaining that Gen. Gaines was at Natchitoches, he determined to trace his steps. He directed Lt. Col. Whistler to proceed in pursuit of the Infantry, and relieve Bvt. Major Birch, (who was sick,) in the command.

The organization of the Infantry is as follows:-


The abandoning of Fort Gibson, by the greater portion of the troops, is at this time very inopportune, as the Ki-a-ways, the most warlike of the Prairie Indians, are expected there by appointment every day, and it is of much importance to impress them with a high idea of our resources. Such is the habit of thought in the Indian mind, that it will be impossible for the Commissioners to produce the same effect upon them as if the troops were present: it is doubtful if they will ever believe the representations made to them of the force usually kept there. Impressed with an exalted idea of their own importance, they will believe that every preparation which could be made to receive them has been made, and that the statement of a large force having just left the post is fictitious.

Col. S. H. Long, of the Topographical Engineers, with his assistants, Lieut's. J. F. Cooper, of the 8d, and S. G. Simmons of the 7th Infantry, arrived at Belfast, Maine, on the 7th inst., to commence the survey of the railroad routes from that place to Quebec.

Both houses of Congress have resolved to adjourn on the 4th of July.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Washington, June 15.


ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.—The following is a copy of the bill, which passed the House of Representa-atives on Wednesday, June 8th, by a vote of 146 to 89, to regulate the compensation of certain officers of revenue cutters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tees of the United States of America in Congress assem-bled, that in lieu of pay, rations, and other allowan-cies now authorized by law to the captains, and first, sec-ond, and third lieutenants of the revenue cutters of the United States, there shall be allowed and paid, quar-terly, from and after the first day of April next, to each first lieutenant, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; to each second lieutenant, at the rate of nine hundred dollars per annum; and to each third lieutenant, at the rate of eight hundred dollars per annum.

There is no doubt, whatever, we think, but that it will pass the Senate.

Since the reduction of duties, the temptations to squander are so much diminished, that the officers of the revenue cutter service derive very little advantage from seizures. It is but just that their services should be ade-quately recompensed, which they are not at present. The aid rendered by the cutters to vessels in distress has often been acknowledged, and is deserving of com-mendation.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The mass of people, who judge of measures only by their results, and who make no calculations or allow-ances for the difficulties with which a man is beset, and which are frequently beyond his control, have indulged in no little censure against General Scott, and other officers of the regular army, who have had the direction of affairs in Florida.

To be unfortunate or unsuccessful does not always imply want of judgment, or energy, or the neglect of proper measures; but may be the result of fortuitous circumstances. Much should be conceded for former services, and condemnation not too hastily pronounced, upon an officer of long experience and approved courage. We concur in an opinion with the Fredericksburg, Virginia, Arena, as expressed in the following paragraph:

"We do not join the clamor, however, against this gallant officer. It is easy for editors, in their elbow chairs, to decant on the war and discuss the plan of the Florida campaign, without knowing any thing of the sub-ject. The difficulties he had to contend with, in the face of the country, the nature of the troops he com-manded and of the foe he sought, the want of adequate means of transportation and subsistence—all these ob-stacles to success are not taken into the account. The naked fact is regarded that he had a large force under him, and did nothing in exterminating the Indians. The very size of his army was an obstacle to success—with half the number he would, probably, have done more. His military talents are unquestionable, and he had every motive to exert them. His failure, however unfortunate for his reputation, was not owing to want of gallantry nor zeal, nor even, we believe, to mistaken views, but to circumstances which he could neither foresee nor control."

Upon a second perusal of the letter to the Hon. Mr. Hawes, we have concluded to publish the whole of it; about one half may be found in the present number, the remainder will be given next week.

Midshipman John G. Tod, whose resignation is an-nounced under the Navy head, was examined by the late Board in Baltimore, and passed in mathematics and navigation.

The bills for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union have passed both Houses of Congress.

See Army head, for names of the officers of the secon-d regiment of Dragoons, as confirmed by the Senate.
The nomination of the lieutenant colonel has not yet been finally acted upon.

Several articles in type are excluded for want of room; some of those in the present number have been lying over for two or three weeks.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE LATE LIEUT. JAMES F. IZARD.

At a meeting of the officers stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Mo. in consequence of the death of First Lieut. James F. Izard, U. S. Dragoons, Captain Duncan was called to the chair, and Lieut. Thompson appointed Secretary. The meeting being organized and its object stated, the president appointed Lieuts. Moore, Hanly, and Thompson, a committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion.

The committee submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

His fellow officers of the Regiment of Dragoons at Fort Leavenworth, having received intelligence of the death of First Lieut. James F. Izard, aware of the loss the army has sustained in his fall, and desirous of expressing their high estimation of his character and noble conduct at the time he received his mortal wound, have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, sensibly alive to his manly character and moral worth, this meeting regards the death of Lieut. Izard to the army an irreparable loss—to society a melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That his conduct, before and after receiving his mortal wound, is the highest eulogium which can be passed on Lieut. Izard.

Resolved, That this meeting sincerely condoles with his bereaved family for his untimely fate.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to his memory, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the president of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the head quarters of the regiment of dragoons, to his family, and the editors of the Army and Navy Chronicle, and St. Louis Republican, be requested to publish them.

M. DUNCAN, Capt. Dragoons.
B. D. MOORE, Lt. Dragoons.
E. STEEN, Lt. Dragoons.
B. A. TERRETT, Lt. Dragoons.
A. URY, Lt. Dragoons.
A. S. MACOMB, Lt. Dragoons.
JOHN H. HANYL, Lt. Dragoons.
PH. R. THOMPSON, Lt. and Adj. Dragoons.
A. G. MORGAN.

COCKROACHES.

Cruisers in the tropics who have kept wine in bottles must have been frequently annoyed by these troublesome insects, destroying the corks; thus admitting the air which acidifies the wine. A simple prevention is within the reach of all on ship-board. It merely consists in packing the bottles in oalum instead of straw, which is the article ordinarily employed. Sealing-wax well melts, and affords no security.

NAV
GENERAL SCOTT.

We observe with extreme regret the unnumbered censure, which some of the southern press are casting upon this valiant officer. Without examining into the causes of the failure of the campaign against the Seminoles, without knowing the difficulties against which he contended, they held invective upon a brave man, because success does not always crown his efforts. They should remember that this is the first time his countrymen have witnessed a failure in his career. The pride of a nation should never prevent a just investigation of the cause of a failure, or prevent censure where censure is due. The punishment of a soldier should prevent inconsiderate reproach. They should consider the late period when he was called into the field, the innumerable delays which the inclemency of the season at the north offered to the transportation of the troops, and the indispensable supplies for the army; the interference of others, by which his plans were disturbed, and his movements retarded; and the unknown and impracticable country in which he had to operate. —Washington Globe.

[Communicated for the Savannah Georgian.]

GEN. SCOTT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

It is to be regretted that any circumstances should have occurred, which may tend even in the slightest degree to produce unkind feelings between the volunteers and regulars. A recent letter of General Scott's to the Secretary of War appears to have produced some excitement. We believe the intention of the letter objected to, will bear a different construction from the one generally given. "Three thousand good troops (not volunteers)" were requested. This expression should be taken in connection with other parts of the letter — "nor new regiments of recruits, nor old regiments filled" — and the date, which is in the last week of July, so that by December next the whole of them would be in a state of discipline. The objection to volunteers seems to be no more than the one raised against newly recruited regulars, viz. a want of proper discipline.

We are convinced that this was all General Scott meant, particularly as he has frequently been heard to speak in high terms of praise of companies and battalions of volunteers, and that in cases of invasion, in defending their homes and their fire-sides, they would be equal to any troops in the world. To the most common observer, however, it must be palpable that marching through the deserts of Florida and encountering all the fatigues, the hardships, the privations of a soldier's life, if of any different thing. Volunteers are taken from the enjoyment and luxuries of home, to undergo in a distant land, difficulties which they are entirely unacquainted with, and which their previous lives have not fitted them to endure. The aridor which first prompted them to his- 

Communicated for the Charleston Courier.

ORDER OF GENERAL SCOTT. — We have been put in possession, per the schooner Amelia, Capt. Norton, answering the office of Saturday, of an order of General Scott, dated at that place on the 17th inst. We regret to perceive in it indications of the strong mutual discontent, existing between the General and the people of Florida. The General complains bitterly of the conduct of the Floridians, alleging, that within a few days, the incursion of but five Indians into a neighborhood in the heart of Middle Florida, and the commission of a murder by them, had put the inhabitants to flight; and giving other instances of wild fear, excited by causes equally inadequate, both in Eastern and Middle Florida. "It is evident," says the order, "that they are not worse off than the rest of the people in the State," and goes on to say, that the disease in the public mind, so general and so degrading, without some little effort on the part of the people themselves. Thus the planters, in the recent case, near Tallahassee, who fled without knowing whether they ran from squaws or warriors, ought first to have ascertained that material fact. If they had viewed the enemy, they would have found the case within the easy compass of any three or four resolute masters, and half as many overseers. This was the simple and manly course. That adopted was — to fly, to spread the panic and throw excursions upon the general who has the misfortune to command a handful of brave troops in the midst of such a population. The General insists that the regular force in the Territory is adequate to its protection, none having been sent out of the territory except possibly three companies from Tampa Bay — besides a garison at which place, 2 companies were directed thence to occupy a post on the Suwanee, 2 are posted at Fort King, 8 at Fort Brooke; 1 (mounted steamer) at Dunns. The coast steamer at Dunns, 1 at Micanopy and a twelfth at Garey's Ferry, a force sufficient, in his opinion, to give security to the Alachua and Suwanee frontier, especially if one or two companies of mounted men, the enrolment of which Governor Call is exerting himself to have made up, can be sent from St. Augustine. In securing the country between the fixed posts — a steamboat is also to be directed to cruise up and down the Suwanee river. General S. also deems the force on this side of the St. John's equally adequate for defence — if aided by a single company of mounted volunteers. At St. Augustine, 1 company of mounted steamer volunteers, is to be kept cruising daily up and down the St. Johns. The forces on the Suwanee and at other ports in that vicinity, are to be commanded by Major Heilman, stationed at Fort Drake.

We learn that the citizens of St. Augustine had been very much excited by the tone of General Scott's speech on the 26th ult., and that a respectable meeting of citizens have been held on Thursday last at 4 o'clock, P. M. to express their sentiments on the occasion, and probably to petition the government for his recall.

Communicated for the Charleston Courier.

Mr. Editor. — A copy of the above Order, issued at head quarters, St. Augustine, 17th inst. by General Scott, has been furnished for publication in your paper. It is due to the citizens of St. Augustine, so far as they are concerned in the matter, to remark, that I left them on Tuesday, the day after the Order had been circulated amongst them, in a state of the highest excitement in relation to the purport of that Order. A similar feeling will, doubtless, be aroused throughout the Territory.

"From the Charleston Courier."
Knowing better than I do, and better perhaps, than Gen. Scott, the utter inadequacy of the measures instituted for the protection of the citizen, and spoken of in the Order—knowing, likewise, the correctness, or incorrectness of the several statements contained in that Order, it is enough for me to state, that a deep and universal indignation was roused amongst the people of St. Augustine, by the wanton insults conveyed in almost every paragraph of the Order, and spoken of the citizens as—contemplated, to take place on Thursday afternoon; at which resol... with the strongest passion—a frame of mind utterly undisguised and unwitt... to write a sentence without its being tinctured with the strongest passion—a frame of mind utterly undisguised and unwitt... when he penned it; and that he could not write a sentence without its being tinctured with the strongest passion—a frame of mind utterly undisguised and unwitt... What had occurred to excite this irritability of Scott? Why, forsooth, a Tallahassee paper had been received by him a few days previous, containing matter rather too "keen" for his "suspicious"—and shortly afterwards, intelligence reached him that he had been burnt in effigy, in the streets of Tallahassee. These embou... from the community, anathematize a whole community—every respect... member of which, I have not a doubt, bears as little fear on his mind of personal danger, as to himself, as Gen. Scott does, pent up in quarters.

**A Passenger in the Amelia from St. Augustine.**

**ORDER, No. 48.**

**HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA, St Augustine, May 17, 1836.**

The panic which has recently possessed the good people of several large districts of this Territory are infinitely humiliating.

Within a few days, just five Indians penetrated a neighborhood in the heart of Middle Florida, and committed a murder. Instead of giving pursuit, the inhabitants abandoned their plantations and fled to Tallahassee and Monticello.

A similar party had but a few days before thrown the Micanopy settlement into the utmost confusion. A gang of cow-stealers audaciously added a report that an immense fresh Indian trail had been seen on the Tallahassee road, near the Santa Fe bridge. The whole country from Micanopy to Black Creek, instantly became wild with fear. The daring falsehood was immediately exposed by Colonel Fitzpatrick and Captai... of the enemy that may follow, a panic is rife throughout the country; the inhabitants are still flying to St. Au... the necessary means for their safety, but Gen. Scott, with Captain... It is evident that no General, even with extensive means, can care a disease in the public mind, so gener... such or degradation, without some little effort on the part of the people themselves. Thus the planters in the recent case near Tallahassee, who fled without know... first to have ascertained that material fact. If they had turned upon the enemy, they would have found the... none of the four or four resolute masters, and half as many overseers. This was the simple and manly course. That adopted was—

fly, to spread the panic and to throw executions upon the general who has the misfortune to command a hand... to occupy a post on the Suwanee; two are posted at Fort King, five at Fort Drake; one (mounted U.S. dragoons in search of the citizens) at the mouth of the Suwanee; one at Mic... and a twelfth at Garey's ferry.

These forces, ought, in the opinion of the commanding general, to give reasonable security to the Aichua and Suwanee frontier—particularly if one or two companies of mounted men can be obtained to aid the company of dragoons in securing the country between the chain of fixed posts. Measures have been taken to encourage the enrolment of mounted men, and it is understood that the Governor is exerting himself in the same way. His excellency will, moreover, to complete the means of defence, be requested to hire, on account of the United States, at Apalachicola or elsewhere, a suitable steamboat to cruise from the mouth of the Suwanee up that river as far as practicable. One of the companies supposed to be already on the river will be instructed to embark, and remain on board of the boat.

On this side of the St Johns, the means of defence; though much more limited, are deemed fully adequate, if aided by the constant presence of a few mounted volunteers; and it is hoped, will soon present itself for the service. Of the few regular companies, one has already been mounted on horses belonging to the wagon train, and in a few days another will be put on horseback by the same means. The commanding General has no power to purchase horses expressly for this purpose. The companies on foot will be posted whilst the mounted will be kept constantly in motion; and it may be added, that the little armed steamer, called The Essayon, belonging to the United States, will be kept daily cruising up and down the St. Johns, on which, in the vicinity of the Suwanee, Fort King, Oaklands, Micanopy and Garey's Ferry, will be under the immediate orders of the field officer, Major Halle... the Governor of the Territory.

Should the post ordered to be established at Watson's Landing, on the coast of Florida, on account of its unhealthy, the commanding officer is authorized, and move higher up the river, in search of a better position, giving the preference to the left bank of the stream.

**WINFIELD SCOTT.**

**GEN SCOTT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.**

The following correspondence was placed in our hands, about 4 o'clock yesterday evening, by Captain Robertson, and we take great pleasure in giving it an early circulation. It will doubtless allay all excitement produced by the General's letter to the War Department.

**AUGUSTA, May 26th, 1836.**

Sir:—Every officer must be aware of the jealousy with which a soldier regards his reputation. You have, no doubt, been informed of the impression which has been produced by your official communication of the 30th ult., in which the expression "good troops (not volunteers)" is used.

I have never thought, for a moment, that you intended to cast, by that expression, the slightest imputation of a want of patriotism or bravery upon the volunteers upon the least cause. From what repeatedly occurred in our intercourse, of your sense of service in Florida, I feel satisfied that you will be happy in being afforded an opportunity to correct any misrepresentation which may have gone abroad.

I have thought it due to yourself, and the battalion for which I have the honor to command, and for which you have commanded during the campaign, to place the subject before you.

I have the honor to remain, your ob't serv't,

F. M. ROBERTSON, Captain

Corps of Engineers, late Seminole campaign.

Major General SCOTT, U. S. A.
HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH, Augusta, May 26, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—I am very greatly obliged to you for your kind and manly letter of this date. It gives me a direct opportunity of doing justice to the brave men, generally, who so recently had the honor to command, as well as myself.

The letter to the Government which by an easy mistake, has given so much offense, was written at Picolata, under the sound of the bell, that hastened the fine battle of Augusta Volunteers, under your command, on board the gun-boat which was to take them to the front. Writing by that opportunity, and in the midst of other occupations, I had not even time to read what I had written. Hence the very careless and inaccurate phrase quoted by you.

At that moment, the volunteers who were then, or who had recently been in Florida, or anywhere in my two galls, My mind was intensely fixed on a plan a and the means of renewed operations against the Seminole Indians—modified according to my then better knowledge of them and their country.

Having become satisfied that it would continue, as we had found, to be the policy of that enemy to remain stationary, and that his retreat would therefore protract the war almost indefinitely; that it would be extremely difficult, even with three thousand veteran troops, in a country abounding in fastness, to put an end to the war in a single season; learning that a bill was before Congress raising a large body of volunteers (I knew not for what time)—I feeling confident, that, in such a war, three months' men, six months' men, or even men engaged for twelve months, would not suffice, I was in haste to give my suggestions to the Secretary of War, in order that, after the proper, the necessary bills might be asked for of Congress at once. Following the idea that old troops, or troops with long term of service were indispensable, I added, in next paragraph, that regiments of recruits, although regulars, would not do; but that if recruits, in sufficient numbers, were mixed with old soldiers in June or July, they would become efficient by the following December.

I can truly say, that it was strongly on my mind when in the act of writing the unfortunate letter, that it would be unreasonable to call on the gallant and patriotic volunteers for another campaign in Florida, where nothing but hardship and suffering can be expected, unredeemed by the hope of battle and the glory consequent upon victory.

The latter is the only incentive that can long cheer and animate volunteers in a war not immediately connected with the defence of their homes and liberties. As to the general proposition, whether disciplined or undisciplined troops be the best for war in general, it was not my purpose at that moment either to discuss or state it. A body of volunteers, kept long in the camp and field, will be better disciplined, and therefore more valuable for any kind of war, than regiments of regular recruits. For example, that is, in general the eldest corps, whether regulars or volunteers, will always be found the best instructed or the best disciplined; and of course the best prepared for the ordinary purpose of war. The exceptions are only found in wars which put homes and liberties in danger; and in these militia, suddenly embodied, and even regiments of recruits, hastily raised, have in a very great number of cases, had and an over much for science and disciplined valor.

In conclusion, allow me to repeat from the heart, what I have substantially said to the War Department: no man can have for the volunteers from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, whom I have lately had the honor to command, a more cordial esteem than I entertain. There are hundreds, and hundreds, and hundreds of them, whom I should be most happy to call friends; for I know them to be, generally, men of high honor, patriotism, intelligence and individual courage.

Such are my honest sentiments, and I have great pleasure in communicating them to one, whom I esteem, and whose courteous manner in the present occasion, alike command my high respect and esteem,

With which I am Sir, your ob't serv't.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Capt. F. M. ROBERTSON, Late commander of the Augusta Battalion of Volunteers.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN HITCHCOCK.

From the Globe.

Messrs. Blair & Rives:

GENTLEMEN: I avail myself of the first opportunity to notice the errors contained in a letter from General Jesup of the 8th April, referring to my letter to the honorable Mr. Lyon, previously published in the Globe. General Jesup, in his letter, and in the editorial and general business of the Globe, has, on several occasions, made a reasonable expectation of finding supplies at Fort King, after seeing a letter from the Quartermaster General's office to the Assistant Quartermaster in Florida, dated the 19th of January, informing him that large supplies had been ordered from New York to Fort King; and in the Globe, and elsewhere, he has noted, the "material fact," as he calls it, that the supplies were ordered from New York, and claims "the benefit of the whole truth."

Notwithstanding the self-complacent formality of the General's principle, as "old as the science itself," I shall set him right very abruptly. He urges three points: 1st, the want of time to send supplies from New York to Fort King; 2d, that the roads in Florida were liable to be seized and held by the enemy, and that every wagon train therefore required an escort; 3d, that the "least reflection" would have told any one that General Jesup would have been content to have the supplies at the depots to go in advance of his force without protection.

1st. As to time. The general having claimed the benefit of the whole truth, should not have withheld it himself, particularly in the delicate situation of being interested; and therefore, to the "twenty-four days" from the date of the letter of advice from his office to Captain Shannon, the 19th of January, to the departure of General Gaines from Tampa Bay, the 13th of February, (all the time General Jesup "chooses" to consider,) he should have added the ten days for which General Gaines took rations on his march to Fort King, more especially when he quoted the fact itself from my letter, and then passed it but manually before his eyes; and he should also have considered that every post, as a matter of course, has some days' supply always on hand; in the present case nine, which General Gaines took from, and several that he left at, Fort King and Drane. So that, in fact, instead of "just twenty-four days," the Quartermaster General had forty, and perhaps had no reason, allowed him; and yet the supplies were not placed in depot. No one can deny that but here was time enough to forward the supplies, even from New York, and therefore my omitting to state the place whence they were drawn was not "material."

2d. As to the roads and enemy. The only road required was that from Picolata to Fort Drane. This road was entirely under the control of the army, and almost daily passed by expresses; and General Scott's main force was at Picolata ready to furnish all necessary escorts.

3d. As to sending the supplies in advance. General Scott's main force was always kept near it; a supply of supplies in advance to Fort Drane. For this he labored weeks in succession, embarrassed constantly for the want of transportation due from the Quartermaster's department; and in order to insure this very desirable object, he even detained his force at Picolata, to avoid coming in contact with the supplies in advance.

Thus, it appears, there was time; the road was protected, and the supplies were required in advance. Why, then, were they not forwarded?

It is not true, as General Jesup partly states and partly implies, that General Gaines was driven to his
breastworks, there besieged, and unable to move. General Gaines had the example, if example were necessary, of the present Chief Magistrate and other distinguished commanders before him, to guide him in his present peril. He had been disposed to move from Fort De La Warr, laying for the means of striking a blow that would terminate the war in four or five days, but without the hazard of dispersing the Indians or driving them to the everglades. He was not besieged, for after about 12 M. of the 29th of February, not an Indian was seen or heard of about camp until the afternoon of the 2d of March, when a small party threw in a volley and in the subsequent days, for hours in succession, the country was equally open, and could have been cleared at any time.

General Clinch went down with five hundred men; General Gaines had a thousand to move with, had he been disposed to move at all; but dispersing, or merely driving the Indians farther off, would have been worse than suffering a defeat, and to retire never once occupied his thoughts.

I will conclude by expressing a hope, that when General Jesup wishes again to vent his spleen against Gen. Gaines, he will not attempt it over my "shoulders."

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

From the United States Gazette.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

We had the pleasure, last winter of mentioning a gallant act of Capt. ROBERT RITCHIE, the commander of the U. S. schooner Grampus, in taking into the port of New Orleans the schooner Watchman, Capt. Murray, which had been rendered completely helpless in the Gulf of Mexico, by a violent gale—in which, also, Capt. Ritchie's vessel had suffered much.

Capt. Ritchie recently received a letter from the Insurers in New Orleans, to which he returned a prompt answer. We subjoin the correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1836.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Esq. U. S. Navy.

Sir,—In September last, the American schr. Watchman, Murray master, while prosecuting her voyage from Metamora to this port, was distressed, and rendered helpless, at sea, by a violent hurricane.

The U. S. schr. Grampus, then under your command, fortunately fell in with the Watchman, and, though the vessel you commanded had been much crippled in the same storm, which had not entirely subsided at the time of that meeting, and while the sea was extremely rough, you caused the distressed merchantman to be promptly boarded, and afforded such relief to its crew as they needed, and subsequently hazarded the safety of your own vessel, by taking said vessel in tow, at much inconvenience, which you placed in safety at the Balize. By that act, so disinterested, you rendered highly important services to the Insurance Companies of this city, represented by us, who were underwriters of a large amount of specie on board, which has placed them under very great obligations; you have been anxious to make some acknowledgment; and if they have been dilatory in so doing, they trust you will not think them less grateful, but attribute the delay to its true cause, the difficulty of concerting the action of so many as were interested.

On behalf of the underwriters, we now beg leave to tender you their thanks for the prompt and valuable assistance rendered by you, your officers and crew, to the vessel aforesaid, when in imminent peril, to which its preservation is mainly attributed—and further to beg your acceptance of the small service of Plate accompanying this.

We are Sir, very respectfully,

THOS. BARRETT,
Pres't of the Atlantic M. & F. Ins. Co.

JNO. D. WEST,
Pres't of the Louis'a State M. F. Ins. Co.
THOS. URRQUHART,
Pres't of the United States Ins. Co.
M. MORGAN,
For Mech's Ins. Co. of N. Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th of February last, transmitted through the Navy Department. It is a very gratifying to find that the returns to which you refer, have met with your approbation. There was, however, so little extraordinary in them, that I could have looked to no other reward than the gratification arising from a sense of having done my duty. I shall accept, with the most grateful acknowledgments, the testimonials which your kindness has prompted you to offer me—and most carefully will it be preserved among the most precious of my possessions.

I pray you, Gentlemen, and the Companies which you represent, to believe that I am your much obliged and very faithful and obedient servant,

ROBERT RITCHIE.


The Plate to which mention is made in the letters were two magnificent silver Pitchers, of mammoth size, of Etruscan form, standing on a silver waiter.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) May 26. Major Anstett of the United States Artillery and the troops under his command, stationed at Fort Constitution, in this harbor, left this place on Friday morning for Fort Mitchell, Alabama. They are to act against the Creeks. The energy displayed in moving these troops, was characteristic of their officers. Orders were received on Wednesday; on Thursday the Quarter Master had made every arrangement for transportation of the troops, clothing and provisions: and on Friday they were in Boston. Never have we seen a better looking detachment of United States troops than those from Fort Constitution: our best wishes accompany them.

Most of these troops are members of a Temperance Society formed at the Post, and all had access to a well supplied reading room, for the employment of their leisure hours; the good effects of which were visible in their character and deportment.

The officers with this detachment are Major Felix Anstett and Lieutenant William Wall.

Lt. Vinton left for North Carolina, on the recruiting service, on Monday.

The steam ship Wm. Gibbons, which went out on Saturday, after getting about 50 miles on her way, returned yesterday, owing to some accident to her machinery. Among the passengers was a company of U. S. troops, destined for Fort Mitchell. The vessel will depart again, it is expected in a day or two.

The brig Moses, Capt. Brown, sailed early yesterday morning for Charleston, having on board two companies United States troops, under command of Col. Dearborn, destined to Fort Mitchell.—N. Y. American.

The U. S. Marines, from Portsmouth, Charlestown and Brooklyn Navy Yards, consisting of 150 men, sailed yesterday on board the packet ship H. Allen, for Charleston, S. C. under the command of Capt. Samuel Freeman. On their arrival there, they will be joined by the marines from the other navy yards, when the whole force will be under the command of Col. Henderson, the commandant of the corps. Their destination is Fort Mitchell, to co-operate with the army against the...
Creek nation. The following is a list of the officers:—
First Company—Capt. English, commanding; Brevet Capt. Wm. Ibrom, 1st Lieut. Edson, Acting Assist. Q. M.; 1st do Watkins; 2d do Baker; 2d do Sloan; 2d do Caldwell.

2d Company—Capt. Walker, commanding; Brevet Capt. Brevoort; 1st Lieut. Reynolds, Acting Adj't; 2d do Lang; 2d do McLean; 2d do Whitney; 2d do McArule. —N. Y. Star.


Augusta, (Geo.) June 3.

The Creeks are beginning to "smell a rat." As we suggested about their all becoming very friendly as soon as our forces were collected, the head chief, Ne-ha-micco, has already sent in a white man and several Indians to say, that he and his party wished to be considered friendly. We have nothing more of interest from that quarter.

Gen. Fayette and his aid, Capt. Thompson, arrived in our city on Tuesday. The following companies of the U. S. Army have also arrived, and taken up their line of march for Fort Mitchell:

Company I. 1st Artillery, com'd by Lieut. McClellan
E. 8th
F. 9th
G. 5th
H. 10th
B. 4th
C. 9th
D. 7th
A. 10th

Five of the above companies have arrived in one detachment under Maj. Lomax—the following officers are with it: Lieut. Lee, Acting Master, M. Jones, 2nd Lieut. Scroggs, and Dr. Martin—Lieuts. Waite and Lane, of the Q. M. Department, and Lieut. Simpson, of the Subsistence Department, have also arrived. Four companies of the 4th Artillery are looked for daily, and the Marines in the early part of next week.


The steam packet Columbus, Capt. Holmes, arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, having left Norfolk on Thursday evening, and having on board a large and efficient detachment of the U. S. Marine Corps, under the immediate command of Col. Henderson, of that veteran body of men.

June 7.—A detachment of upwards of 300 U. S. Marines, left this city yesterday morning, on the Rail road, on their way to Columbus, (Ga.) to act against the Creeks. The passage money of the troops and the ordinary travelers, with their baggage, &c., amounted to $3,616 30 cents. —Curtier.

Ship Niagara arrived at Charleston on Tuesday, 7th inst., having on board 80 U. S. troops, under charge of Lieuts. W. W. Morris and J. L. Davis. Dr. Jos. Eaton accompanied the detachment, with which he left the next morning on the Rail road for Augusta.

Little Rock, (Ark.) May 17.

Maj. Harney, Paymaster to the U. S. Army, arrived here last night on the steamer Aboeana on his way to Fort Gibson.

Capt. J. B. Clark, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, arrived at this place, with his lady and family, on Friday evening last, from Fort Towsen, and left on Saturday, on the steamboat Neosho, on his way to St. Louis, and from there to New York, where he is ordered on recruiting service.

Among the passengers on the steamboat Tecumseh, arrived on Sunday, was Lieut. Stokes, of U. S. Navy, on his way to Fort Gibson, on a visit to his father, Gov. Stokes, Sub-agent to the Cherokees.

CREEK WAR.

Extract from a letter of Gen. Winfield Scott, to the Adjutant General, dated

Head quarters, Army of the South, Columbus, Geo. June 2, 1836.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Secretary and General-in-Chief, that I arrived here three days ago, in company with his Excellency Governor Schley and Major General Jesup.

"No event of importance has occurred in or about the Creek country, in a week or two. A small party of the enemy crossed into Georgia the day before I arrived, and murdered a few individuals, and burnt some houses.

"Until the troops are mustered into the service of the United States, they are not under my command. This ceremony commenced yesterday, and will proceed as rapidly as possible. In the mean time, the Governor, whose own military views, together with his force, are the best possible disposition towards the General Government and its officers, makes me the compliment to consult me on all points of importance. He has already taken measures to guard the frontier of Georgia, above and below this place, against incursions, and particularly in the present state of the enemy, on the upper end of the river, in the direction of Florida. Additional measures shall be immediately adopted, to effect this great object; first, by the employment of a steamer, hourly expected with a company on board, and by pushing some companies of mounted men, to points fifty and sixty miles below. It is not thought here, that there is any danger of the Indians attempting to cross the river lower down.

"The strength of the enemy is variously estimated by well informed persons, from 2,500 to 5,000. Capt. Page thinks that there are at least 6,000 hostile warriors. I suppose there may have found on this frontier, about 1,500 Georgians, mostly I think, volunteers. As they are distributed over a line of more than forty miles on the river, the Governor has not been able, as yet, to obtain returns of the detachments. He expects as many more, and the companies almost daily arrive. It would be expected that all will be up before the 12th, perhaps 10th instant.

"The Governor of Alabama will probably have in the field about an equal number of men. By his letter of the 28th ultimo, a copy of which is enclosed, it will be seen, that he thinks he will be ready to march upon the enemy the 8th inst. I doubt, however, whether he has been able to secure subsistence for his men, in advance for eight or even five days. On this side, there are no magazines. The troops have not suffered, but the supplies have been rather precarious. This state of things must continue at least eight days longer, when the one hundred thousand rations, and other indispensable stores shipped from Florida, St. Augustine, Savannah, and Charleston, may begin to arrive from Macon and Hawkinsville, on the Oak Mulgee, by wagons. The supplies ordered from New Orleans cannot be expected before the 18th or 20th inst. Late, long, and heavy rains in this quarter, have greatly injured the roads, but immensely the road, and the condition of the rivers.

"I enclose copies of my two letters to Governor Clay, and a copy of my instructions to Major General Jesup, who will probably set out to-morrow for Montgomery. He will require a good escort to Tuskegee, forty miles. Beyond that point, the communication is understood to be perfectly free."

The Augusta Sentinel of the 7th inst. says:—"A letter from the Postmaster at Columbus, received yesterday evening states that a white man named Philiander R. Board, has been arrested and confined in the Jail of Commerce Court. A. H. elnabna, afterwards termed as occurring in the recent attack upon the stages in the Creek nation. Several letters were found with him and others were destroyed by him, by throwing them into the fire when he was arrested."
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

The Augusta Courier, says:—We have nothing of much interest from the scene of Creek warfare. The Columbus papers are full of the petty hostilities carried on by both parties. The only feature in the accounts worth noticing, is the increased disposition manifested by the Indians to "come in" and be friendly. They now "went to fight" no longer.

From the Savannah Georgian, June 6.

THE BAND AT THE BLOCK-HOUSE RELIEVED. — We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following extract of a letter, received yesterday, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the little band at the Block-House have been relieved by Colonel Read's command.

TALLAHASSEE, May 30th, 1836. — Our country is for the present very quiet. We have heard nothing of the enemy for two weeks that is entitled to credit. An express reached us this morning from the mouth of the Oultlabaccoee, giving us the gratifying intelligence that Lieut. Col. Read, at the head of 70 or 80 men, had succeeded in relieving the small garrison of 40 men, posted at a Block house on that river, without firing a shot. He had also entered the Suwanee for the purpose of relieving a small garrison of militia posted at Suwanee Old Town, who were at the last accounts encamped by the enemy. He will be at home again in a few days, and was preparing to receive the gallant handful of men who have fought for so many weeks the whole force of the enemy, with the honors they deserve. My old school-fellow, Dr. Samuel A. T. Lawrence, was the Surgeon of the garrison relieved. His relations and friends in Savannah will no doubt be much rejoiced to hear of his safety. The people who abandoned their plantations in Jefferson county, and the frontier of this country, have mostly returned, and the district of Middle Florida is now as quiet as any part of the southern country.

NEW YORK, June 11. Yesterday morning as the U. S. frigate United States was dropping down, the mizen top gallant main broke short off in the wake of the cap, three men fell from aloft; two were killed instantly, and one had both legs broken, four were otherwise injured. — Courier.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

June 8—Paymaster D. Randall, on his way to Georgia.
June 11—Asst Surgeon C. M. Hitchcock, Gadsby's.
June 15—Captain W. E. Elmsron, Eng'r Corps, Fuller's.
June 16—Major J. Pympton, 8th Indy, Gadsby's.
June 17—Captain J. W. Riker, Ordnance, Fuller's.
June 18—Lieut. W. Maynader, 1st Art., do.
June 20—Lieut. B. Huger, Ordnance, do.
June 20—Purser F. B. Stockton, Navy, do.

PASSENGERS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23, per ship Kentucky, from New York, Major Mapes, U. S. A. Major M. subsequently arrived at Mobile, per steamboat Merchant.

NORFOLK, June 6, per sch. Lucinda, from St. Marks, E. F. P. M. R. S. Hope, of the n. c.

SAVANNAH, June 9, per brig New York, for New York, Passed Mid. F. B. Renaday, U. S. N.


NEW YORK, June 7, per ship Minnow, Lieut. T. A. Charlton, E. E. Shubrick, of the navy, lady 2 children and servants.

June 8, per brig George, from Charleston, Dr. George F. Turner, of the army.

June — per steamboat Columbus, from Charleston, Major J. B. Lyle, of the army.

CHARLESTON, June 8, per brig Maryland, Durkee, 13 days from Havana, Lient. McIntosh, U. S. N., lady and 2 children; F. B. Stockton, Purser U. S. Navy.

ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS.

OFFICERS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAgoons.

Colonel.
1. David E. Twiggs, Georgia, 8 June, 1836.

Lieutenant Colonel.
1. Major.
2. Thomas F. Fauntleroy, Virginia, 8 June, 1836.

Captains.
1. William Gordon, Missouri, 8 June, 1836.
2. John Dougherty, Missouri, 8 June, 1836.
3. John F. Lane, Indiana, 8 June, 1836.
4. James A. Ashby, B. S. Maine, 8 June, 1836.
5. Jonathan L. Bean, Missouri, 8 June, 1836.
7. William W. Tompkins, New York, 8 June, 1836.
8. Henry W. Fowler, Louisiana, 8 June, 1836.
10. Edward J. Winder, Maryland, 8 June, 1836.

First Lieutenants.
1. Thornton Grimsley, Missouri, 11 June, 1836.
2. Theophilus H. Holmes, N. Carolina, 11 June, 1836.
3. Horatio Grooms, Kentucky, 11 June, 1836.
9. Charles Spalding, Georgia, 11 June, 1836.
10. James W. Hamilton, Missouri, 11 June, 1836.

Second Lieutenants.
1. William Gilpin, Delaware, 8 June, 1836.
2. William H. Ward, Kentucky, 8 June, 1836.
3. George Forsyth, Michigan, 8 June, 1836.
4. Croghan Ker, Louisiana, 8 June, 1836.
5. John H. P. O'Neale, Dist. of Columbus, 8 June, 1836.
6. John W. S. McNiel, Massachusetts, 8 June, 1836.
7. Zebulon F. P. Mentry, Georgia, 8 June, 1836.
8. Seth Thornton, Alabama, 8 June, 1836.
10. Charles A. May, District of Columbia, 8 June, 1836.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

Lieut. J. H. Miller, 8th Art., do.
Lieut. T. B. Arden, 7th Inf., May 3.

RESIGNATIONS.


NAVY.

VESSELS REPORTED.

NORFOLK, June 9.

Arrival of the U. S. Ship Vincennes. — The ship Vincennes, Captain Aulick, 40 days from St. Helena, anchored in Hampton Roads on Sunday night, and came up on Monday afternoon. A salute was fired from the ship, which was returned by a battery on Fort Warrington. — List of officers attached to the Vincennes.

Acting Lieutenant — Samuel F. Lee.
Acting Master — Thomas H. G. Daim.
Purser — Edward T. Dunn.
Surgeon — Augustus A. Adee.
MARRIAGES.

In Williamsburg, Va., on the 1st inst., Dr. JOHN ET-
RUS MERCEER, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY, daughter
of Dr. ROBERT PAGE WELLES, of that city.
In Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. Capt. H. S. MAL-
ERY, U. S. Army, to Miss SARAH LAWRE-
CE.

DEATH.

At the U. S. Garrison, Key West, on the 19th ult., Dr.
BENJAMIN F. NOUSE, Assistant Surgeon U. States
Army, and third son of Col. Micajah Nourse, of this city,
in his 30th year of age.

CHARGE OF CHAIN CABLE." 

"All will be delivered at Fort Monroe, on or before the 15th instant, by Mr. J. H. E. M

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"All will be delivered at Fort Monroe, on or before the 15th instant, by Mr.
A SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIE.

No. VIII.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY—"PIKE'S PEAK"—LIENT. PIKE'S AND MAJOR LONG'S EXPEDITIONS—EXCURSION TO THE MOUNTAINS—REMARKABLE SPRING—FONTAINE QUI BOUILLE.

The weather, for some days past has been fine; during the day a cool breeze from the mountains renders the air just agreeable; the nights are very cool. A bear-skin and buffalo robe for a bed, with two or three Mackinaw blankets for a covering, are found absolutely necessary to keep warm.

The country over which we have marched to day is much broken up into hills and valleys. In many places deep ruts have been worn by the water washing down from the mountains on each side of the valley. Pack animals, however, can traverse the country with little difficulty. But the situation of the valley in advance of the main body of the command, the steep banks were cut down and rendered passable for our cannon with but little delay. The same magnificent formations of rock were observed on every side, which were noticed yesterday, but in greater number. The verdancy of this valley, especially along the water courses, presents the appearance of one immense flower garden; thousands of varieties of flowers may be seen growing side by side.

Our present encampment is on the "Fontaine qui bouille," near the point where it leaves the mountains, and a short distance below that in which it takes its rise. This mountain, which is covered with snow, is called "Pike's Peak." In the year 1806, Lieut. Pike, (afterwards Gen. Pike,) was sent by Gen. Wilkinson on an expedition to this region, connected with our Indian relations. He was accompanied by the late Dr. Robinson, of Kaskaskia, Illinois, who gave to this celebrated peak the name it now bears. In 1821, Major Long's expedition passed near this mountain, and bestowed upon it the name of "James's Peak," in honor of the distinguished physician of that name, who accompanied him. Gen. Pike and his party, it is believed, were the first Americans who visited and explored this region of country, as such this mountain was first named "Pike's Peak," in honor of that distinguished and meritorious officer, it is highly proper that it should retain that name. Who more than General Pike deserves a lasting monument to his memory? His expedition to this, then unexplored, region was entirely successful. He was surprised to the cause of his country. His talents, skill, and bravery, raised him to the rank of Brigadier General, and he finally spilt his blood, and laid down his valuable life, generously and nobly sacrificing all upon the altar of freedom. Pike's Peak is the highest of the immediate range on which it stands; but when compared with some of the loftier peaks of the head waters of the north fork of the Platte, it sinks into comparative insignificance.

July 25th. The command did not march to day. This afforded me an opportunity to make a short excursion into the mountains. At 8 o'clock, I left camp in company with Lieuts. Steen and Kingsbury, together with a small guard detailed from each of the three companies. We took our course directly up the "Fontaine qui bouille." This beautiful stream takes its name from a remarkable spring of mineral water near the point where it empties into the mountains. It is situated in one of the most beautiful spots I have ever seen; the climate both in summer and fall is delightful. In summer, scarcely a day passes without rain upon the mountains, a few miles distant, while in the valley it is sunshine; at the same time a breeze from the mountains renders the air as fresh and agreeable as though the rain had fallen below. Beyond, and apparently endless beyond this lovely spot, is a mountain with its top and sides covered with eternal snow. A few miles to the right of this spring the "Fontaine qui bouille" passes along. This stream is formed entirely by the melting of the snow upon "Pike's Peak," and is of course as cold as ice itself. The Indians of this region have long been familiar with this hot spring. They never pass it without much ceremony, always making sacrifices, by throwing into the mountain various articles of wearing apparel, bows and arrows, beads, cooking utensils, &c. We found it completely filled with these articles—remnants of chiefs' coats, great quantities of beads, arrows, &c.

This spring is situated in a solid bed of rock; the base of which is at its top is from five to six feet in diameter, and perfectly round. It is something more than two feet deep, and gradually tapering from the surface, until at the bottom it almost comes to a point. The water boils in at several different places at the bottom of the spring, to keep the surface, as to keep the surface, when the basin is full, in constant agitation, like the boiling of water over a hot fire. It is intensely cold, and has a sharp, alkaline, but not disagreeable taste. By clearing the spring of the dirt and dust which had been deposited there by the Indians, and throwing on the water which was in a musty state, we did with a copper kettle found in it, was found that the gas which was constantly escaping through the spurs and in the rock, would extinguish a taper instantly and the instant it came in contact with it. In taste, the water resembles that of the Congress spring at Saratoga, and contains some bitter and saline matter, together with some of the nubal salts. After clearing the spring of all its impurities, we left it, and steered our course towards "Pike's Peak." The only accessible point for our mules lay up the "Fontaine qui bouille," up which stream we wound our way for two or three miles, sometimes climbing hills which seemed almost perpendicular, and again plunging into valleys which needed only the shadow of death to render them perfectly spiritual. At other times our faithful and patient animals would pick their way along a tremendous precipice, where one step more must have inevitably involved us in destruction. But thundering almost directly below us. We soon found that our only chance for reaching the summit of the mountain to leave our mules in some secure spot, and risk the stamina of our own legs. After literally backing our mules, and all our extra baggage among the rocks, near the margin of the "Fontaine qui bouille," we commenced ascending the only mountain which apparently separated us from "Pike's Peak." Perseverance, patience, toil, and fatigue, soon gained a complete triumph over these stupendous piles of rocks, but only to show us that another peak, still higher, and more through the base of the mountain, and lay between us and the great object of our ambition.

After resting a short time we again pursued our journey up the mountain,有时 clawing upon our hands and knees over points of rock too steep to admit of standing; sometimes pulling ourselves up by the support only on our mules. In this situation we reached the summit of the mountain. At length we reached the summit of the mountain, greatly fatigued and almost famished for want of water. Fortunately a shower relieved the urgency of our thirst; the excavations in the rocks served to catch and hold the water as it fell, and we replenished our canteens. We then turned to pursue our course up the mountain. Peak after peak appeared to rise before us; as we gained the summit of one, another, more steep and rugged than the last, would be presented to our view. At several points of our journey we found the
in an army officer. To the HON. MR. HAWES, M. P.

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What are the results of the Military Academy? I believe, that want of punctuality has a great number of intermediate grades; of the lowest one, and the highest in ten.

If a soldier gets a demerit of two hundred, he receives a regulation, and without further notice he may be discharged. The number of demerits is simply the number of violations of rules, or a certain number of intermediate grades.

I believe that want of punctuality has a great number of intermediate grades; of the lowest one, and the highest in ten.

If a soldier gets a demerit of two hundred, he receives a regulation, and without further notice he may be discharged. The number of demerits is simply the number of violations of rules, or a certain number of intermediate grades; of the lowest one, and the highest in ten.

The moral and religious character of men must be understood. It is very difficult to train a man in such a way that he will be a good soldier. The moral and religious character of men must be understood. It is very difficult to train a man in such a way that he will be a good soldier.

In the Academy, the entire army without one part of demerits. What other school can allow the most?
of the House of Nashville. The other Continental nations soon followed her example, even to the small Swiss cantons; and finally, England, after repeated lessons of disaster, brought about the dissolution of Wellington, who enjoyed her eyes, and only since her struggles in Spain and Portugal, has gone seriously into a complete organization of her military forces.

But we are told great generals have sprung forth who never were within the walls of a Military Academy; and the names of Freyberg, Jackson, and a host of others, are triumphantly cited. Granted; and what does it prove? That Heaven, for some wise purpose, has endowed some few men with an especial calling towards a certain destiny, and in times of great moral revolutions, raises up a saviour of the soul of a nation. But did these great masters, in fact, spring forth, ready armed for the contest, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter? Will any one of these asserters of the power of natural genius tell us what effect the time passed at the military school of Brienne had on the after career of Napoleon? Will they tell us what the effects of his early Indian campaigns on our own Washington? Let us, however, turn from probable events to what we know. Who have been the founders and the most strenuous advocates for military schools? Who have been the greatest military chancellors? Who followed the Great, Washington, Wellington and Jackson have zealously followed it. Read the remarks of Washington, particularly, on this subject; consult, also, Jefferson and Jackson. What is their testimony? Whose opinions have we in opposition to these patriots and masters of the art of war? That of Jefferson, of Hayne, of Adair, of Smith, of Maine.

Shall we examine into the reasons and motives of the parties at issue on this question, and ask why these great men on one side, called for such institutions, and why these little great men on the other, seek to break them down? With a trembling, and I trust not a pre-determined one, I will answer for the first. They felt that genius, however god-like, was often powerless without the aid of civil means. Experience, the only unerring teacher, taught them the salutary lesson that the best trained armies must be of doubtful success. It is not only by the exercises and drill, but it is by the cultivation of the mental powers, that the soldier is made. It is the dexterity of the band, the precision of the ball, the promptitude in the word, that constitutes a military man. This has always been understood in the art of war, in the choice of their subaltern agents. They are paramount in all affairs, except one, is sometimes led to think, in influencing the result of the ballot box.

Without schools, the principles and discoveries of the great masters are lost, and without a system of military education, the art of war is soon lost, particularly in arts, which, like that of war, are only occasionally practised. Men forget during a long interval of peace, not only the art of war, but the habits of life of the great generals of the last war. To magnify their ideas, they love to regard them as something divine; they forget that human passions and human errors are the same; that the great cause fell not on the earth alone, but on man also; that all he produces is by the sweat of the brow; and this forgetfulness brings with it the pernicious consequence of teaching every vain and unprincipled ambition the dignity of the divine faculty, and makes him think to assume tasks before which even masters spirits might quail.

Whilst I advocate the necessity of a military education, I am far, sir, from saying that our own school is perfect. I am rather shifting from wishing to see it from fair investigation. Examine into, probe to the core, and if you find any thing better, let it be taught. Let us, for the sake of our country, for the sake of the army, and for the sake of the next generation, give the school a fair trial. Let us see what it can do, and let us compare its results. Perhaps it may be in the future to be destroyed, as a mere pedantry, not calculated to give men the larrikin habits of war; then let it be destroyed. But if it proves advantageous, it would be reasonable. This change, I think, would in due season, afford a great deal of talent from each state, a fairer distribution of the appointments throughout the whole; and it would perhaps lessen a great evil, the indiscreet interference of members of Congress in the appointment of the military students. It would also in due season, afford a great deal of talent from each state, a fairer distribution of the appointments throughout the whole; and it would perhaps lessen a great evil, the indiscreet interference of members of Congress in the appointment of the military students.

To strengthen the bonds of proper discipline at the school, and give the greatest number of chances to youthful indiscretion to retrieve itself, without diminishing those for admission of applicants for appointments, which, it is well known, is too limited to the smallest number of serious offenders against good morals and military propriety of conduct but should be certain and final. No cadet, found guilty of these offences by a proper tribunal, or pronounced incapable of succeeding in the studies of the school, should be reinstated, or reappointed, except on recommendation of the tribunal pronouncing the sentence, backed by a request to that effect, from the authority by whom the offender was selected, to the President of the United States. A regulation of this character, remove all temptations to commit a first serious offense, for which, it is well known, is too limited to the smallest number of serious offenders against good morals and military propriety of conduct, but should be certain and final.

The present Military Academy has been found most of the institutions of a public character, and has been made to answer a general and to the satisfaction of the strongest claims of other applicants. It has, however, the frequent interferences of political influence with the internal government of the Institution. The present Military Academy has under one of the most useful of all institutions, a public character, and has been made to answer a general and to the satisfaction of the strongest claims of other applicants. It has, however, the frequent interferences of political influence with the internal government of the Institution. The present Military Academy has under one of the most useful of all institutions, a public character, and has been made to answer a general and to the satisfaction of the strongest claims of other applicants. It has, however, the frequent interferences of political influence with the internal government of the Institution.
army and navy chronicle.

...as a ranker growth.

The promontory, may be fostered with more care, and brought into a goodly field, by one honorable member, that he may in time fill the vacancies of the Militia, where they are properly found. And that they are not proper subjects to command in it. For, one can only say, that if such are the feelings of the West, I do not envy those who cherish them, nor shall I ever prevent them from meeting a western brother in arms, either of the militia, or army, with a warm grasp of the hand, for they may perhaps upon the veracity of the person who stated this, I sincerely believe that his own prejudices have been transfigured, as such feelings are most likely to be, to others, who, if the question were put to them, would repudiate so dear a sentiment.

Who are these graduates that labor under this ban of Western antipathy? From such an assertion one would almost be led to conclude that we had been subdued by Europe, and had taken into our pay the mercenaries of Germany or Switzerland, instead of the youths of our own blood, the sons of our brethren from all parts of the union. Who are the persons they are called upon to command on our Western frontier? Does the gentleman who made this assertion know, that the vast majority of our privates are recruited in the Eastern and Middle states, and that it is almost impracticable to raise recruits in the West for the regular army? And upon some of these points as we are sometimes compelled to discuss the question of the high sense entertained of liberty and independence by the people in the West being incompatible with military despotism, it has been understood, and practised, by every sense of public spirit, and every regard for our country's honor, our country's safety, our country's peace, every sense of public duty. And we will not hesitate to say, that we shall not be silent in such a case. If our western brethren have chosen a lord of misrule to preside over their military affairs, ask any northern farmer whether, if the same order prevailed at a corn-shedding, or a log-hut raising, as it would be well to examine this at a militia mustering, what would become of such a man? And yet we are told that the people of the West are so warm and so patriotic, and so not afraid of such a man, and that he cannot be a soldier, and that his own ends, would have it understood, were to persuade the farmer and the mechanic to supply him, and that he should form this class, but as belonging to the great body of people. And every class of people, every class of men, are sedulously laboring in their proper sphere to add their mite to their country's power and glory. By contributing to the happiness and prosperity of this mighty empire. But these classes, merging all considerations of public feeling, and local interests, in the success of the great work of uniting the nations of the earth, to which she has been designated by Nature, and towards which the flag of Destiny is visibly directing her—he, sir, proudly claims to belong to a class who would place our nation in the front of the world's history, and be able to say, "let not a hostile gun be fired for a war note be sounded throughout the world, without my consent,"

justice.

proceedings of congress.

in relation to the army, navy, &c.

in senate, etc.

the following bills were severally read the second time and considered as in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed.

the bill for the relief of certain officers of the united states; and the bill to relieve the legal representatives of the bank of the united states as a captain in the navy of the united states. on motion of mr. brown, the bill was taken up and considered as in committee of the whole; and after some explanations and amendments, passed.
Mr. Strong moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion being lost, the bill was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Petters, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the salute of officers of revenue cutters. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, on leave, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the disposal of the Governor of the State of Louisiana for the organization, maintenance, and jurisdiction of the militia of the State, under the control of the United States, and to report thereon, together with such recommendations as they may deem proper.

The bill for the relief of certain individuals of the United States, affected by the war, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to establish an arsenal in North Carolina was ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill to increase the military peace establishment of the United States was ordered to a third reading, and after some remarks from Messrs. Benton, Preston, and Preston, Mr. Calhoun called for a division of the question, so as to take it first on the recommittal without the instructions; and the question being thus taken, the recommittal was ordered.

Some further remarks from Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Robinson, Calhoun, Benton, and Clay, on the question of instructing the Committee, was lost—yeas 18, nays 11, Saturday, June 11.

The bill in addition to the act to provide for sick and disabled seamen was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading, Monday, June 13.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was recommitted the bill to increase the military peace establishment of the United States, reported an amendment a substitute for the original bill, which was afterward agreed to.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred the petition of Captain Charles G. Ridgway of the navy, made a favorable report thereon, which was agreed to.

The bill in addition to the act providing for sick and disabled seamen was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Webber, the bill to regulate the compensation of officers of the revenue cutters, was taken up on its third reading, and after some conversation between Messrs. Williams of South Carolina, Sutherland, Bond, W. W. Lawton, Cone, Gibson, and Clay, and Mr. Harding, after a few remarks, called for the year and time on the passage of the bill, which were ordered. After some further remarks from Messrs. Spearigh and Beau, Mr. Peto of R. I., and Mr. Marcy, the question of the passage of the bill was ordered, and being put was decided in the negative.

So the bill was passed—yeas 18, nays 11.—Passed.—yeas 13, nays 16, Thursday, June 9.

Mr. H. M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, the object of which was to render the government of the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, more efficient, which was agreed to.

A bill for the appointment of additional surgeons in the army, for the purpose of the collection of materials, and for other purposes, ordered to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

FORTIFICATION BILL

In further execution of the special order of the 13th of January, the House, on motion of Mr. Clay, proceeded to the consideration of the bill for certain fortifications for the year 1815, which was reported from the Committee of the Whole, with amendments, and the question was on considering these amendments. The first amendment was ordered to be engrossed:

Resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to examine into the expediency of providing for the disposition of the Governor of the State of Missouri, for the organization, maintenance, and jurisdiction of the militia of the State, under the control of the United States, and to report thereon, together with such recommendations as they may deem proper.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, on leave, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to examine into the expediency of providing for the disposition of the Governor of the State of Missouri, for the organization, maintenance, and jurisdiction of the militia of the State, under the control of the United States, and to report thereon, together with such recommendations as they may deem proper.
On the 23rd inst. the members and other members of the Louisiana Legion, gave a splendid dinner in the Washburn Hotel, at which General Alexander Macomb was present.

At the dinner, which was attended by a large number of distinguished guests, a speech was made by General Alexander Macomb, in which he expressed his appreciation of the services of the members of the Legion, and the importance of their work. He also spoke of the need for continued support of the Legion, and the need for the people of the United States to work together to achieve the goals of the Legion.

The following is a partial transcript of the speech:

"The Louisiana Legion is an organization dedicated to the defense of the United States. We are committed to protecting our country and its citizens. We are proud of the sacrifices made by our members, and we are grateful for the support of the people of the United States.

It is my pleasure to address you today on the importance of the Louisiana Legion. We are a group of dedicated individuals who are committed to the defense of our country. We are proud of our history and our achievements, and we are committed to continuing our work.

The Louisiana Legion was founded on the principles of honor, courage, and dedication. We are proud of our history and our achievements, and we are committed to continuing our work. We are committed to protecting our country and its citizens, and we are proud of the sacrifices made by our members.

The Louisiana Legion is an organization committed to the defense of the United States. We are proud of the sacrifices made by our members, and we are grateful for the support of the people of the United States. We are committed to continuing our work, and we are committed to protecting our country and its citizens."
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

We were informed last week of the decision of the President of the United States in the case of this officer, but from a desire not to wound unnecessarily the feelings of himself or of his friends, we refrained from allusion to it. The fact of his dismissal from the army being communicated to the public through the medium of letters from Washington, there is now no longer any necessity for concealment.

We have obtained a copy of the order issued at head quarters, but at too late an hour for this day's paper, it will be inserted next week.

The Board of Visitors at the Military Academy, has adjourned; and the result as we learn is highly satisfactory. The cadets acquitted themselves very handsomely, and we hope soon to have the pleasure of announcing their names as officers of the army.

Brigadier Gen. J. E. Wool has been appointed to the command of the regular, volunteer, and militia forces that may be called into service in the Cherokee nation, and has left Washington for Tennessee to enter on the discharge of his duties.

What the next step of Arkansas will be, is not yet known by the Senate; as Lieutenant Colonel of the second regiment U. S. Dragones.

The brig of war recently launched at the navy yard at Charlestown is to be called the Porpoise; and another brig, to be called the Dolphin, was launched in New York on the 17th inst. Both vessels are ordered to be procured to be fitted out with; they are to be rigged as large sloop of war, and are to have an armament of 17 guns.

A duel was fought yesterday in Prince George's County, Md. between Mr. W. H. Sheppard and Daniel M. Key, of the navy; in which the latter was killed. Mr. Key was the son of Capt. S. Key Esq., of District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY. On Saturday last, Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the House of Representatives, introduced a bill to provide for the peace establishment of the navy; and a bill making appropriations for repairing, and equipping vessels in ordinary, and providing for the building of two brigs and three steam vessels, which were read twice and committed.

The following are the provisions, relating to pay, and the increase of officers:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the naval peace establishment shall be comprised of 100 lieutenants, 400 commanders, (to be appointed in the manner heretofore provided,) 260 lieutenants, 60 masters, 350 midshipmen, and no more; with such number of surgeons, purser, warrant and petty officers, and seamen, as the necessities of the service may require. Provided, that there shall be no appointment of midshipmen unless an aggregate number of passed midshipmen and midshipmen, now in the service be reduced, below the maximum above established for midshipmen.

Sec. 2. That the masters heretofore appointed, shall be taken from the body of midshipmen, and no midshipman shall be promoted to the rank of master, unless he shall have passed the same examination, which is now required to entitle him to be promoted to the rank of lieu-
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

tenant, and the pay of the masters so appointed, shall be the same as that provided for by law for bateed midshipmen.

Sec. 4. That the number of captains and command-
ners shall be gradually increased until the number in each of the regiments of artillery, as well as that of the other corps, is, by immediately increasing the number in each of those ranks to fifty, and by appointing in each grade a sufficient number to add ten to the number of the preceding year.

Sec. 5. That no greater number of captains or command-
ers shall be kept on full pay than may be found neces-
" sary for active service, with one hundred in addition for relieved. And the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to place on furlough all other captains and commanders, who shall desire, during the time they may remain thus placed on furlough, and until they receive orders for duty, two thirds of the amount of pay, to which they would be entitled if on leave or on waiting orders.

Sec. 6. That when any officer on full pay or on furl-
ough, (as provided in the preceding section of this act) shall receive orders for duty, if he shall fail to obey such orders, or if he shall be reported unfit for duty, the President of the United States may remove such officers from their respective posts, until he shall again report himself ready for duty, during which time his pay shall be regulated by the law of March 24, 1835.

The accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

In order to introduce the following report, and the im-
portant bill which accompanied it, we have been com-
pelled to leave out much matter previously set up.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1836.

Sir: At the request of Colonel Bomford, I transmit, for the consideration of the Committee on Military Af-

fairs of the Senate, a letter from him, on the subject of some legislative provisions for the ordnance corps.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON.
Chairman Com. Military Affairs, Senate.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, Jan. 28, 1836.

Sir: The duties confided to this department require, that a greater number of officers should be afforded for their performance. The usual detail has been necessarily broken up by calls for officers in Florida; and the good of the service appears to demand a permanent in-
crease of the ordnance corps, by the addition of twenty lieutenants.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a sketch of the bill, embracing such provisions as are deemed necessary to secure the services of a sufficient number of officers, and to place the department on a footing similar to that which it has enjoyed in the past.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD,
Colonel of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit a communication from the acting Quartermaster General, in relation to an increase of the officers of the department under his charge, and, in the favorable consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs, will.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON.
Chairman Com. Military Affairs, Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1836.

Sir: The public interest imperiously demands an in-
crease in the number of officers of this department, as, with the very few officers whom we now have for the discharge of its multifarious, complicated, and extremely

laborious duties, we have to avail ourselves in many instances of officers of other departments, of which the fact can be obtained, whose "experience and wants of knowledge in the affairs of the department, must of necessity involve the department in much embarrassment, and losses will consequently be the result, not only in a pecuni-
ary sense, but in the well combined arrangements of a general character, and even in the conduct of the officers in consequence of absence or failure in the officers acting in the department to perform the duties implicitly relied on by them. Acting in the charac-
ter of Quartermaster General, as I now am, I conceive it to be due to the Quartermaster General, to the Secretaries of War, to the President, and to the country, to make these representations.

There is another consideration which is of great impor-
tance to the public interests. There is no officer of the department who, by virtue of his appointment in,
country, The Quartermaster General, before he left here, was satisfied of the indispensable necessity of an increase in the department, and had he not left for the South, he would have taken some action on the subject, and I doubt not he would have suggested that the two companies of the Dragoons, two regiments of ten companies each, excluding commissioned officers, be increased in the requisite proportion.

**Presentation of the present and proposed organization of the Regiment of Artillery, four regiments of nine companies each, excluding commissioned officers.**

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<td>4. Corporals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Buglers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Sapper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Farrier and Blacksmith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Non-commissioned Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710. Total of Companies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regimental non-commissioned staff.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank and Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sergeant Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Adjutants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Quartermaster Sergeant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Principal Musician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chief Buglers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Regimental Non-commissioned Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>715. Total Each Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>725. Total Each Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>730. Total Companies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement of the present and proposed organization of the Artillery, four regiments of nine companies each, excluding commissioned officers.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank and Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sergeant Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Quartermaster Sergeant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sergeants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Corporals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Artificers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Musicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Non-commissioned Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. Non-commissioned Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Companies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Quartermaster General, before he left here, was satisfied of the indispensable necessity of an increase in the department, and had he left for the South, he would have taken some action on the subject, and I doubt not he would have suggested that the two companies of the Dragoons, two regiments of ten companies each, excluding commissioned officers, be increased in the requisite proportion.

Therefore respectfully suggest that an organization, in some such form as the following, would be of great service to the public:

One quartermaster general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of cavalry, as an Established superintendent of the department, under present circumstances, is fourteen officers (making with those already in it, thirty-nine, including the Quartermaster General.)

Two assistant quartermaster generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of cavalry.

Ten assistant quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry; those already in service to be placed on the same footing.

Therefore respectfully suggest that an organization, in some such form as the following, would be of great service to the public:

One quartermaster general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments as authorized by existing laws.

Two assistant quartermaster generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of cavalry; as already in service.

Ten assistant quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry; those already in service to be placed on the same footing.

Four quartermasters, (the number provided for by existing laws,) with the rank, pay, and emoluments of major of cavalry.

Thirty assistant quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry; all vacancies of assistant quartermasters to be filled from officers of the line, who shall have served at least two years with their companies, or in the line with troops; and officers thus taken from the line for such appointment, to be separated entirely from the line, and promotion in the department to take place as in regiments and companies.

Even with this organization, cases will arise, when, from urgent necessity, officers might be required to perform duties in the department, and if provided for by law, would conduce to the public good to assign them to such duties.

When the present condition of the country, the great and indispensable demands for the services of officers in this department, the most important one of all the others when the troops are in the field and engaged in active operations, is the fact that many volunteers (perhaps as many as ten thousand) may be received into the service by the President under a law just passed, the proper organization and the security and preservation of public property, the rigorous and successful prosecution of military enterprises, deficiencies of the country and protection of its citizens, so far as depends on a department of such vast importance, are taken into view, I cannot but believe that the increase and organization suggested, are called for by every consideration connected with the good of the...
Regimental non-commissioned staff, viz.:

1. Sergeant major.
2. Quartermaster sergeant.
3. 2nd sergeant.
4. 3rd private.
5. 4th private.

4 regiments each company, 51 companies, or 204 regiments, 498 total artillery, 1,998 total artillery.

Statement of the present and proposed organization of the
Infantry, seven regiments of ten companies each, including non-commissioned officers.

Present organization:

1. Sergeant major.
2. Quartermaster sergeant.
3. 1st private.
4. 2nd private.
5. 3rd private.
6. 4th private.
7. 5th private.
8. 6th private.
9. 7th private.
10. 8th private.
11. 9th private.
12. 10th private.

Proposed organization:

51 non-commissioned officers, &c., 85 non-commissioned officers, &c.

51 total companies, 880 total companies.

Regimental non-commissioned staff, viz.:

1. Sergeant major.
2. Quartermaster sergeant.
3. 1st sub-adjudant.
4. 2nd sub-adjudant.
5. 3rd sub-adjudant.
6. 4th sub-adjudant.
7. 5th sub-adjudant.
8. 6th sub-adjudant.
9. 7th sub-adjudant.
10. 8th sub-adjudant.
11. 9th sub-adjudant.
12. 10th sub-adjudant.

4 regiments, 40 regiments, 638 total infantry, 5,978 total infantry.

D. Recapitulation.

Pre't org. Pro'd org. Increase.

Dragoons 1,480 1,480 0
Artillery 1,988 3,976 1,988
Infantry 3,598 5,978 2,380
Total 7,016 10,954 3,938

These, though not non-commissioned regimental staff, are placed next to the head of the present, and are to be increased to the number of the present regiments, one corporal, twenty-two privates, and to each company of dragons, one sergeant major, in lieu of the present, and two corporals, one quartermaster sergeant, two corporals, and twenty-two privates, and to each company of infantry, one sergeant major, in lieu of the present first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, two corporals, and twenty-two privates, and to each company of artillery, one sergeant major, in lieu of the present first sergeant.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to make all such further provisions for the corps of engineers, whenever he may deem it expedient, as may be necessary to increase the same, one lieutenant colonel, major, six captains, six first lieutenants, and six second lieutenants, and that the pay and emoluments of the said corps shall be the same as those allowed to the officers of the regiments of artillery.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, if the act passed the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provisions for the corps of engineers, as provided for in the act passed the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provisions for the corps of engineers, is passed by the Senate, and the same is approved, and that the paymaster so authorized shall be attached to the pay department, and be to be placed on the footing of other paymasters.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the civil engineers shall be organized and increase in the proportion of such number as is such as will be equally divided among the corps of engineers, and the same as are allowed to officers of a similar rank in the regiments of artillery.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President, by said act, or any other, shall have made further provisions for the civil engineers employed under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act making further provision for the civil engineers, and that the paymaster so authorized shall be attached to the pay department of the army.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President shall not be further authorized to employ civil engineers in the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and the same is hereby repealed, after the passage of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint three additional paymasters, to be attached to the pay department of the army.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President is further authorized to appoint in virtue of this act shall perform the duties and receive the same pay and allowances as the present paymasters of the army, and shall, in like manner, be subject to the same rules and regulations as paymasters of the army shall be the same as are allowed to officers of a similar rank in the regiments of artillery.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President shall not be authorized to employ civil engineers in the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and the same is hereby repealed, after the passage of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That when volunteers or militia are called into the service of the United States, the President shall be authorized to enroll volunteers or militia, and to raise and to place them in the army, and to be enrolled in the army as the President shall direct, for the faithfulness performance of their duties.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the President shall not be authorized to employ civil engineers in the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and the same is hereby repealed, after the passage of this act.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the President shall not be authorized to employ civil engineers in the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and the same is hereby repealed, after the passage of this act.

In Senate of the United States.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill to increase the present staff of the army, the bill to increase the present staff of the army, and the present staff of the army, in the same, with the following amendments, viz., Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following amendment:

That there shall be added to each company of artillery of the army of the United States, one thousand dollars for paymasters, one thousand dollars for paymasters, one thousand dollars for paymasters, one thousand dollars for paymasters, one thousand dollars for paymasters, one thousand dollars for paymasters, one thousand dollars for paymasters, one thousand dollars for paymasters, one thousand dollars for paymasters, one thousand dollars for paymasters, one thousand dollars for paymasters, one thousand dollars for paymasters, one thousand dollars for paymasters.
Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to appoint five additional surgeons, and ten assistant surgeons, to be attached to the medical staff of the department of the army, with rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of cavalry, and to appoint and commission the first lieutenant, and ten second lieutenants; and that the pay and emoluments of the officers of the said department shall be the same as those allowed to the officers of the regiments of cavalry, as hereinbefore prescribed.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That so much of the fourth section of the act passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, for the organization of the Ordnance department, as authorizes the President to provide for the pay and emoluments now allowed artillery officers, shall be construed to include the ten dollars per month additional pay to every officer in the actual command of a company, as compensation for the duties and responsibilities with respect to clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company, under the authority of the second section of the act passed second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, giving further compensation to the captains of the Artillery in the United States, shall be made proper:

Provided, That the officers of the Ordnance department, when the compensation for such duties and responsibilities shall have been actually in the command of such companies, and thereby incurred the aforesaid responsibilities.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the compensation hereafter to be allowed to such ordnance storekeepers as hereunto shall be made proper, shall not exceed the pay and allowances of captain of ordnance.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the officers of the Quartermaster's department, provided for in this act, there shall be appointed and commissioned, two stated quartermaster generals, each of whom shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of cavalry; two deputy quartermaster generals, each of whom shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of infantry; and ten assistant quartermasters, each of whom shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry. Each of the assistant quartermasters provided for by existing laws, shall be appointed and commissioned, as provided for by this act for stated quartermasters—the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry:

Provided, That all vacancies of assistant quartermaster shall be filled by officers of the first line of the army; that no officer shall be appointed to the line of officers in the Quartermaster's department, shall be required to serve the time that he actually performed duty therein, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, or any officer entitled to forage, he shall be allowed forage for the time that he actually served, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the President of the United States, and under such additional compensation as shall be provided by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That all letters and communications of the one party to the other party, or of the officers, shall be free from postage.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the inspecting department of the army shall consist of one inspector general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of brigadier general; of two inspectors with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of cavalry; and of two assistant inspectors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant colonel of the infantry; and that the President may prescribe by regulation the duty of the officers of the said inspecting department, and may require them to inspect all the troops in the service of the United States, and to report to the President, the state of the military establishments, the public property of all descriptions, under the direction of the War Department; must into and out of service all militia and volunteers, and to perform such other duties as the President may prescribe by regulation:

Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any other officer, from being directed to perform any of the aforesaid duties:

And provided, also, That the present inspectors general shall retain their commissions until the same are vacated, according to law, and shall become inspectors after the passage of this act.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he may deem the same expedient, to cause one of the regiments of infantry to be armed and equipped and to serve as a regiment of riflemen, and one other of the regiments of infantry to be armed and equipped and to serve as a regiment of light infantry.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS:

A volunteer company, commanded by Capt. E. B. Robinson, and consisting of 79 members, raised in Washington for the Creek war, left this city on Tuesday last. A volunteer company, commanded by Capt. Wm. H. Freeman, landed at Old Point the next day, and embarked on Thursday in the Columbus for Charleston.

The detachment of U. S. troops, under Col. Brooks, which arrived at Charleston in the Wm. Gibbons, from New York, were forwarded to Augusta, by the railroad on the same day.

CHARLESTON, June 14.—A detachment of marines, under the command of Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Freeman, despatched for Fort Mitchell, arrived here this morning in the ship Henry Allen, from New York.

The following is a list of officers:


The following officers arrived here this morning on their way to the South in the U. S. brig Moses, from New York:

Majors.—H. W. WestLewis, G. W. Patten.


Enlisted.—B. J. Colston, G. W. Patten.

MOVEMENT OF THE U.S. DRAGONSHIPS.—We are informed by letters from Cantonment Leavenworth, that two companies of the dragon corps had left that post on the 26th ult., for the Red river, in compliance with the recent requisition of General Polk. The detachment was under the command of Lieutenant B. D. Moore, Capt. Duncan remaining in command at Fort Leavenworth. In addition to the above, it is our painful duty to announce the accidental death of Lieut. J. H. Huntly. He was thrown from his horse on the 20th ult., and subsequently died. He died about 12 o'clock the same night.

Hostilities of the Cherokees.—By the packet ship, South Carolina, arrived at Norfolk, Charleston papers to the 17th inclusive, and a variety of New Orleans, Alabama, and other papers of late date have been received. The Norfolk Herald informs us that verbal accusations have been exchanged between the Indians and the whites, but this was followed by a resumption of peace. The Florida Indians had been again prosecuting their devastations in the vicinity of Fort Drone and had burned Colonel Clinch’s sugar establishment, and committed extensive havoc on McIntosh’s plantations. A company of U. S. troops, under Capt. Richard E. Lee, joined them with a small body of State militia. Seven of his men were wounded. Capt. L. received two wounds, one in the leg and the other in the arm, but neither was considered dangerous.

The Citizens of Tallahassee gave a barbecue on the 9th inst. to Major Read and the Volunteers under his command, to which the garrison of the blockhouse engaged by them, and the Florida battalion, which served at Tampa Bay, were invited.

The detachment of Marines in the ship H. Allen, and two companies of infantry in the brig Moses; from New York, arrived at Charleston, on Tuesday, Col. Bankhead, Capt. Melton, and Lieutenant of the Army, and Capt. Edgett, Lieut, and Capt. Carter of the Marine Corps, came passengers in the S. C.

The number of men at or near the seat of the Creek Indian war is not far from four thousand, but they cannot move with great expedition without leaving their baggage wagons behind. Gen. Scott was conveyed, but not well enough for active duty. An affair was made with the Indians to cross the Chattahoochee, but the prompt movements of the militia prevented its success.

Gen. Scott would probably march with the army nearly 5,000 strong, against the Creeks, about the 15th inst.

That part of the Marine Corps which embarked at Norfolk, was, at Sparta, Georgia, on Tuesday last, in good health and spirits, and would proceed with all possible dispatch to Fort Mitchell. Their march was much impeded by continued rains for several days previous.

REVENUE SERVICE.—The new bill to increase the pay of revenue officers, provides that the pay of a captain of a cutter shall be $1,500 per annum, 1st lieutenant $1,000, 2nd lieutenant $600, 3rd lieutenant $300. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Sutherland and Lawrence. The latter gentleman said that revenue cutters "not only protected the revenue of the nation, but were, at all times, engaged in protecting the lives and property of the maritime portions of the country. During the whole of the late, severe and almost unprecedented winter, they zealously engaged in cruising from St. Croix to Cape Florida, exposed to every severity and climate."

Capt. Day, who had command of the revenue cutter on this station for several months, has been ordered to the command of the cutter at Key West—New Bedford Mercury.

From Tampa.—By the politeness of Lieut. Clarke, revenue cutter Washington, arrived from Tampa Bay in the sloop Liberty, on Wednesday, 1st inst., we are informed that the same was fired upon by the negroes in a communication from that place.

"The U. S. revenue cutter Washington, Ezekiel Jones commander, sailed from Tampa Bay, on the 31st May. Capt. M. P. Mix, of the U. S. ship Concord, a boat stationed in Tampa Bay, ordered to accompany the Washington, and Capt. Jones, under the command of Lieut. Adams, 1st officer of that ship."

"On the arrival of the Washington at St. Marks, it is understood that Capt. Jones and Lieut. Adams will cooperate with the army and volunteers now collecting in that vicinity."

We are happy to learn that D. H. Mann, professor of Military and Civil Engineering at West Point, is about to publish "a complete treatise on Field Fortifications," and "an elementary treatise on Civil Engineering." We doubt not that these new works will redound to the reputation of the Professor, who, in connection with the military and civil professions, has the distinction of being one, at least, in our estimation, of being a son of our good old Borough. — Norfolk Beacon.

"Extract of a letter dated: Augusta, June 15th."

"Accounts from Columbus state, that over one hundred cases of small-pox are reported there, and great alarm is entertained that the disease will extend."

"Nothing of interest from the seat of war. There seems to be but one opinion on the subject of the Cherokees, and that is, that they are hostile."

COMMODORE PORTER.—The European correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser states, that the charged affairs at Constantiopolis have been compelled by ill health to travel for a season. He set out in April, and intended to visit France and Switzerland before returning to Constantiopolis.

ACCIDENT.—Two officers of the United States army, named Foote and Lee, were thrown from a chair on Tuesday afternoon, 14th inst., near South Boston, and sustained considerable injury. They were conveyed to the Tremont house.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

June 16.—Col. D. E. Twiggs, 2d dragoons, from West Point. Lieut. F. L. Jones, 4th artillery, to report to the Secretary of War. Capt. A. Tucker, 1st dragoons, from Croton. The 2d Regiment of Dragones will be recruited and organized with an additional squadron, and the other Companies will exist in the Army.


HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 35.

The Lieutenant Colonel, and the complement of officers for three companies will recruit west of the mountains. The Major and officers of these companies will recruit in Virginia, and the other Companies will exist in the Army. Under the immediate instructions of the Colonel, except Capt. J. A. Ashby, 1st Lieutenant Capt. Shackford, and
PROMOTION:

Passed midshipman Matthew B. Munsey, to be Lieut., 18 March 1866.

ORDERS:

14 - Lt. H. W. Morris, receiving ship.

Lt. W. Lockwood, do.

Lt. W. S. Ogden, do.

P. M. T. A. Hunt, do.

J. H. C. Pool, do.

A. S. Baldwin, do.

Mid. C. A. Ames, do.

Charles Hunter, do.

W. B. Bowers, do.

Some changes having taken place in the officers ordered to the frigate United States, we publish a corrected list taking those officer.

List of officers who sailed in the frigate United States for the Pacific

Jesse Washington, Capt.


List of officers attached to the U. S. Frigate Constellation during the broadsant of Com. A. J. Dallas:

Information.

Lieutenants: D. Dupont, Stephen Johnston; Gurdon G. Ashbel; Neil M. Howland; F. E. Black Glaster, Charles H. Kennedy; George M. Babcock.

Fleet Surgeons: Leonard Osborne, Purser; John De Bree, Commodore, SECRETARY, Thomas Miller, Assistant Surgeon: S. C. L. Callopham, D.D.


CHANGES, &c.

Lieu. E. Byrnes, on leave.

Lieutenant J. L. Ball, transferred to the Warren, as 1st Lieutenant.

Acting Master: R. Semmes, to the Vandalia, as Acting Lieutenant.

HARBOR OF PERRACOA, June 9, 1866.

[Information of the changes in the several ships and vessels is always acceptable. — Editor.]

VESSELS REPORTED:

Frigate Brandwine. Capt. Washworth, at Valparaiso, for Callao, on 14 April. Ships Erin, Com. Rownd, and Ontario. Capt. on Rio Janeiro, 20th April, the latter to sail in a few days for the United States. Not one of these vessels was at Rio on the 23rd.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

DEATH.

At his residence in the county of Greenvillie, on Monday, the 9th of May, in the 43d year of his age, Lieut. JAMES GOODRUM, of the U. S. Navy, after a protracted illness of several years. He entered the public service under a commission of the 26th June, 1819, and was soon after attached to the U. S. Frigate Constitution, then at Norfolk, and a short time after, while in the command of a gun boat, near Coney Island during the attack on that place in the summer of 1820, he was slightly wounded in the leg. He was in the late war, received a slight wound from a splinter. Soon after the conclusion of the war with Great Britain, he entered the Constellation, Gordon commander, in command of the Constellation. In the summer of 1824, he entered the Decatur, destined to the coast of Africa, where the Lieut. was in the battle with the Algerine frigioe of 44 guns—the Oceana, under the command of Capt. B. S. Condit, chief of the Algerine fleet, on the 16th June, 1815, which was captured. He returned to his own country after an absence of three years and five months in the enjoyment of fine health; delighted with the service, and in anticipation of many years devotion to the profession of his choice. He subsequently went on a cruise of upwards of three years to the Mediterranean. He was then attached to the West India squadron, Commodore commanding, under whom he made his first cruise to that station where he also remained a considerable time. He had been in 1816 to the rank of Lieutenant. His next and last command was the Constellation, under the command of Capt. J. E. Decatur, destined to the coast of Africa. He was commissioned a long and constant exposure to that unenviable climate; his health failed, and continued to decline for several years, until he took under accomodated maladies in the prison of life, from which he last year passed into a and resolution, and careless indifferent to his declining health, his spirits lively and cheerful, he seemed to lose sight of his own condition. He was one of the few who seemed to unite his own and his country's interests. His affectionate benevolence of the children—for a more generous soul does not survive him. An affectionate and devoted wife, and two Johnston children,—also too sensible of their bereavement—vile other near relations, and a considerable number of friends, have lost in the late death of a soldier, as well as a citizen. And in the late death of a soldier, as well as a citizen. The fact that the iron is of the quality, and has been manufactured in the manner prescribed, must be furnished by the contractor with the deliveries to be made, otherwise the Commander of the navy yard will not authorize the iron to be made.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Major-General Scott, June 30, 1836.

The Army and Navy Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1836.

VOL. II. NO. 26.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1836.

[WHOLE NO. 76.]

ORIGINAL.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The present condition of the Army is such as to render it necessary to render a report of the operations of the past year. The Army is now composed of three main divisions, viz.: The Army of the United States, the Army of the States, and the Army of the Territories.

The Army of the United States is composed of the Regular Army and the Militia. The Regular Army is composed of the Army of the United States, the Army of the States, and the Army of the Territories. The Militia is composed of the Army of the United States, the Army of the States, and the Army of the Territories.

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ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

The Indians once subdued, will be thoroughly well off quiet. Garrison have often been evacuated under this mistaken impression; though such steps have almost invariably been followed by massacres, and contests that should have instructed us better. The Indians are never subdued, and, as in New York, and some few other places, they are reduced to such a fraction, in the great success of our arms, as to become, and have become, patient and harmless. As long as there is even one tribe of Indians on our frontiers, retaining their present habits and propensities, there should be near them, or between them and the settlements, strong and permanent stockade works. To prevent the butchery of a single family is a great object, and it is better to prevent the destruction of a stockade than a single house. Nor should a motive of economy in expenditure, nor a wish to concentrate troops for the mere purpose of improved tactics, lead to a relaxation of this just rule. If we had not seen that severe experience has heretofore admonished in vain, we should hope better things for the future. The Black Hawk war, and the almost daily operation of an additional regiment in that quarter, cost the country enough to support such an additional regiment a quarter or half a century. With the teaching of this event yet fresh in our minds, why are we now so in another Indian war, that promises to exceed its predecessor? I have no disposition to express a surmise, but I am persuaded that some one is at work in the country, and it is not an instance of economy or policy in the plan. The Seminoles have, perhaps, been too long preserved and dissatisfied, and since the treaty by which they bound themselves to emigrate, and it may have been anticipated that they would be restrained from attempts to retreat, and thus be brought to reason, by resorting to their old haunts, and fully capable of enforcing its clauses. It is human to persuade and conciliate; but persuasion and conciliating are scorned by savages, irritated by impressions of wrong, when they are not sustained by troops, ready for and adequate to the alternative of an trump. That the war would have been worse had not the naval operation been so successful is not impossible. Under the circumstances of the moment, to denude the maritime frontier was forbidden by every sound principle of precaution. We did not know how soon a doubtful friend might become a positive enemy. The line which separated us from war with England appeared to be at least as much removed as the borders of foreign nations in Europe. And yet, even before it was determined that our coast was not to be invaded, before the intransigence of England had averted the stroke from that quarter, we were compelled, by the exigency of the Florida difficulties, to evacuate the sea-board of nearly all our garrisons. Luckily, their empty walls were not assailed by an enemy. But even the sacrifice of the safety of the sea-coast did not save Florida from becoming the scene of desolation and butchery. The gallant troops, that were hurried into this by pieces, and all liable to be cut off in detail, and one detachment was cut off with completeness of destruction that makes the event memorable, as it is without example in our annals. The issue of the contest has not yet been determined.

It is certain, however, as any event not yet developed, that the army been strong enough to have subdued a full regiment. (We mean in numbers.) We must add to this the fact that the army of the Indians, most of the treasure which has been spent there, and all the blood which has been shed, has been a miserable failure. We do not wish to fall of Major D., as he is so many, as all soldiers are liable to fall, on the field of battle. But we do lament that a course of policy, with respect to our national defence, should have been so long persisted in, which has resulted in the unavoidable loss of so many lives of the country; and we believe that the Secretary did not consider it in connection with his other recommendations relative to our defence of the country, recommend an augmentation of the armament and man-like comprehension of military wants of the country, which are, huge therefore been disposed to accout.
stands which they guard, may not be deemed to have been satisfactorily proved by the Secretary, that Fort Monroe would mount 412 guns, and Fort Calhoun 222, and fortify an aggregate of 640 guns. This complement is based upon the supposition that a large fleet might attempt to force a passage; a fleet that might have double, or more than the number of guns. The follow number of guns which these forts would mount, or strike one as being too great. The calculation, however, is not to be precise. One gun on shore is probably more than one to a gun on board a vessel. But it must be borne in mind, as a deduction from this disparity, that batteries are not moveable. Their range is limited, unless their position is advantageous, and their manning, or working in their, may almost constantly present the danger to a man-fig.

The guns of Forts Monroe and Calhoun cannot be made to bear simultaneously on the same object. And a vessel, making the attempts we have been supposing, would have only a comparatively small battery playing on her at once. Hence we are inclined to think the number of guns mounted in the two works are not necessarily large for the object in view.

When it is determined that a certain range of batteries is necessary, the next question must be as to the relative disposition of them. The most inexperienced will not place a battery above another, or below another, or on the line connecting them; for the almost limit that masonry can sustain. Two there is as much as modern engineering authorises, the upper one being in barbette, Castle Williams to the contrary notwithstanding. Then, again, it is proper to consider what disposition of the batteries, connected with each other, would be most effective in the length of field. It is obvious that a hundred guns extended in one tier, would be likely to effect a greater damage on a movable object, than if much concentrated.

The chances of effecting injury seem to be multiplied in direct proportion to the time at command. At Fort Monroe, the channel somewhat to the point. It was obviously proper that the batteries should be so enclosed as to command this channel as long as vessels moving there would be within reach of ammunition.

There is no doubt was the object of the engineers. The number of guns having been determined, and the relative disposition of them, it only remained to determine the manner in which the rear of the batteries should be enclosed, according to the fixed principles of engineering. This could not be done as a professional man, but only as a farmer might do a field, by running over the shortest line of distance. There are no obstacles to be departed from. If two sides of a work be fixed, the other two may be said to be likewise fixed. The Secretary measures Fort Monroe by its number of acres. We thought it had even more than the number of states, without having been inferred that it was too large. We should first have considered whether the number of guns required was unnecessarily large. If convinced of that fact, we should have concluded the work of extra-magnitude. Supposing this number not to be too large to give an undoubted security to the most important point, we should have considered whether the plan of the work, the number of guns, or the size of the fort, was not beyond the powers of the engineering science of the time. We should be disposed to defend the latter, or, if such a force need not be habitually there. Should war be threatened, it might be held in readiness to receive from other quarters, and should it be declared, that command, with our present facilities of communi-

The success of this force, therefore, would not seem to be insured for valid objection.

We do not think the Secretary of the War regards these two great points under the most important aspects. The object is strongly fortified by the Old Point Comfort and Wood Island, to be an enemy, who, if he had the power to occupy them, would undoubtedly do so, and make them the basis of his operations; both seaward and landward. But there is another point, which, if we recollect, was designated by the board of engineering as being of the greater importance, namely, that of securing harbors of refuge to the vessels of commerce. To exclude an enemy from Hampton Roads might be deemed highly desirable even if it were known that he could land forces to York ford, the Potomac, &c. It is no reason why we should guard nothing but our inland ports. Let us look at the other side: after an examination of the whole coast, it was found that Hampton Roads was, with the exception of Newport, the only harbor which was at all accessible to vessels of any class and description. Our vessels of war, and our merchantmen could then be at all times sheltered. To leave such a point within the reach of possible capture was to put nearly all to hazard. Secure it against both the Royal Navy, and the great commercial interests, as well as the naval defence of the country, are provided with the best chance of safety to the highest degree.

We should infer from the Secretary's remarks, that he deems a regular force a very serious and dangerous matter. He project of Fort Monroe; as to impracticable to justify extraordinary precautions. We cannot concur in this opinion. If a powerful maritime nation were to have a war with one of the states, it would be their possession of Hampton Roads in an object worthy many regular sieges. Possessed of that point, the enemy would be within our ports, and we should be threatened. The possession of Fort Monroe and Fort Austin, (at the entrance of the harbor) would give an enemy, at certain points, a very large advantage. The possession of these works would give the possession of the Chesapeake to such nothing. It is, as far as we are aware, the ocean. And suppose the enemy in York harbor, the Rappahannock, or the Lynnhaven Bay, and were to account to send out marauders, or to attack our merchantmen in the mere and forts, more than an equivalent for the consequences of hundreds of such petty incursions, would be safety. We know that the only yard at Norfolk is not guarded against land attacks; such might be made; still, however, the great water-way to this industrious and manufacturing town of 10,000 inhabitants would be sure to result.

The Secretary of War asserts to the importance of works at Old Point Comfort and Rhode Island, but does not limit his authority to him, which declares an ability to resist a enemy by a single work. A Man of War, guarded with proper vigilance, would probably fulfill the rule of the Secretary's, but it would be a feeble check to a fleet of six thousand guns, which might run contemnuously by it, leaving it, then, behind the

We are told that the Federal army was made up to the large
harbors, even as they were defeated during the war in 1812. This remark, if true, is anything but too much. It would prove that the miserable defenses of the harbor had been sufficient. We should regret to see our national works of defense swallowed up in the same sentiments as the Secretary subscribes.

We are sorry, therefore, to see his remark fall from him, of which we had been too much the policy. There was something unbecoming in the remark which the Secretary made to our hon. friend, the Hon. Capt. Wood, in his speech on Mr. Rice's bill to repeal the impost on wines, by which our country would be withdrawn from the possession of such an important advantage.

They exhibit a show of strength, and that we should be sufficient to keep off naval commanders, who could not come to the point. The Secretary of the War, in his remarks, was not as strong as we should have thought from his language of the government. To the point, we should think the remark of the Secretary answerably strong. But, permitting the works on
Letter from the Minister of the Marine to the Prefect
Maritime of the ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, which refers to and resumes the
Ministerial despatches of the 28th June, 1821, and 5th
May, 1822, relative to 'the duties to be fulfilled by the
Superior Commissions charged with the examination of
ships fitting out and arming.'

2D DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF WORKS.

Paris, April 6th, 1822.

Sir: I have often had occasion to remark that the direc-
tions prescribed by the ministerial despatches of the
28th June, 1821; and 5th May, 1822; for the examina-
tion of armed ships, has not been executed in such a
manner as to bring about the results it was destined to
be obtained.

The essential object of the verifications to be made
was not only to ascertain if all the articles required by
the regulations for the armament of vessels be in ac-
tion board, and if any of the officers have additional
orders to make: this part of the investigation was
superior commission of examination in the ship's
native service; but that which is still more important
and which was above all desired by the minister, who sig-
ned the aforementioned despatches, was the assurance
that the vessel about to be sent to sea, is in a perfect
condition, and that the captain considered the ship in
a state of efficiency to the duties with which she was
equipped; that he should not write some days after, starr
ning that his ship was good for nothing: the time
arrived in another port of France he should not demand an
entire change in his fixtures, the renewal of a part of his
rigging or armament; and that the examinations made
on board might not result in the discovery of serious
vices well founded.

When a ship leaves any port of the kingdom, it should
be fitted-out in such a manner as to be prepared to fulfi
any mission, to sustain a comparison with any foreign
vessel of the same force, and to attack with success
wherever it should possess a simple formality, but are sure

It will not be necessary to insist on this point tender
convince you of the inconvenience to which a differ
ent state of things may give rise. It becomes a com
mon that a ship leaving one of our ports, or reaching
another port of the kingdom must there lose valuable
time, and arrangements, which are no longer count upon the employment of its naval forces,
and the expenses estimated in the budget will be doubled.

It is very important, then, that an end should be put
to such abuses; the best means of effecting this is to
execute precisely the directions prescribed in 1821 and
1822.

This is a matter of such importance that the commis
sion for the examination of the armed ship should be
composed of the chief officers of the service of the port,
and in their default, of the principal officer's assistants;
this commission should be deliberate in mind, that they
may find out a simple formality, but are sure

If the captain of the ship fitting out should make re-
quests of observation that the commission may think
necessary, you will naturally be called upon to decide
between the two opinions, which, however, you will not
do until you have made a personal examination of the
ship, and address yourself together with that of the commis-

I recommend this subject to your most serious con
sideration. You will forever be in view that the
sentiments of all that is executed in a naval service
must produce the best possible armament of our fleet, and that con

[Translated for the Army and Navy Chronicle.]
IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, June 17, 1836.

Mr. Ruggles presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, instructing its Senators, and requesting representatives to use their exertions to obtain from Congress adequate appropriations for fortifications, to protect the Narragansett bay.

Mr. Ruggles presented a letter from the Commissioner General, on the subject of an increase of the army; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

SATURDAY, June 18.

Mr. Ruggles, on leave, introduced a joint resolution providing for a survey, with a view to fortifying Narragansett bay.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the unfinished Business, presented a resolution, which had been referred the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, and several memorials from different parts of the State, to the Senate, praying for instructions to Congress to recognize the independence of Texas, made a report thereon, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be recognized by the United States, whenever satisfactory information shall be presented to Congress that it has, in succession, operated, a civil, Government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent Sovereign State.

The report having been read, Mr. Clay observed that it had been agreed upon by the unanimous consent of the Committee. It was not necessary, he said that the report should be immediately acted on unless some gentleman was disposed to object to some portion of it. This, however, he had no reason to suppose would be the case, and he would therefore move that the report be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday.

Mr. Parker expressed his acquiescence in the report of the committee, and his opinion, that in the absence of information from Texas, other than that derived from the report, there was no safer course to pursue than to adopt the stronger measures that did not hope the report of the committee would be concurred in and that done, he would move to take up the resolution offered by him, calling upon the President for information on this subject. He was excessively anxious to hear some further authentic intelligence from Texas, and he indulged the hope that the Executive would be disposed to object to some stronger measures than that recommended by the committee.

Mr. Clay hoped the resolution of the gentleman from Texas would be taken up and acted on. He would point out the necessity of obtaining such information as would authorize stronger measures on the part of the Senate in favor of Texas.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the Senate took information from the President for such information in his possession, as it may be improper to communicate respecting the present condition of Texas; this resolution was adopted without a division.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, June 16, 1836.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. Haines concluded his remarks, in support of his resolution to reduce the appropriation one-half; and the debate was suspended until Tuesday next. The debate was then resumed, and the Senate had passed a bill for the protection of the public moneys by a vote of 40 to 6, all of which would be saved from these extraordinary expenditures of the distribution of funds.

Mr. Ruggles moved the question on the second to the previous question was taken by yeas and nays; and the amendment was negatived; only 28 voting in the affirmative.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Hall of Vermont, Underwood, Callan, of Massachusetts, Briggs, Cameron, McGinley, Grady, McKay, and Whittle of Ohio. The amendment to the bill was then adopted.

Mr. Hall of Vermont called for the documents which were ordered, and were—yes 66, no 88. So the amendments to the amendment of the Committee of the Whole was adopted, the amendment of the Senate was rejected. The question then recurred on the motion to strike out an extraordinary expenditure.
of the country, for the arming of out forts and garrisons, the Committee of the Whole as amending, was then concurred in.

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole as amended, was then concurred in.

The following amendment was concurred in without a division:

"For Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington Battery, near Baltimore, fifty thousand dollars." 

Mr. HALL, from the Committee of the Whole, reported the amendment:

"For Fort Monroe, two hundred and ten thousand dollars," to $15,000; agreed to—yes 65, noes 63; and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

The following amendment was concurred in without a division:

"For forractions at St. Augustine, Florida, fifty thousand dollars," by striking out the first two words, and inserting "for the repair of Fort St. Marks, and the sea wall at; which was agreed to, and the whole amendment concurred in.

The following was concurred in without a division:

"For knapsacks and camp equipment authorized by the act approved nineteenth of March, one hundred and thirty-six, for volunteers of militia, fifty-two thousand seven hundred and five dollars.

The following amendment being proposed from the Chair:

"For accoutrements for the army, one hundred and two thousand three hundred and five dollars,"

Mr. GRIER made some inquiries in relation to the items of which this clause was made up.

Mr. CAMPBELL sent a demand in explanation to the Clerk's table; which was read.

Mr. GRIER said he was satisfied.

Mr. DUNIPSE moved to add the following: "and that for one hundred thousand dollars appropriated to the erection of a public depot for arms at Memphis, Tennessee;" and the amendment of the Committee was concurred in.

The following amendment being proposed:

"For a depot for munitions of war in the Territory of Arkansas, forty-two thousand two hundred and fifty six dollars,"

Mr. McKAY thought it had been improperly introduced in this bill, inasmuch as it was for a new work, and had not undergone the examination of the Committee on Military Affairs.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Ashley and Moreau. Mr. DUNIPSE moved to amend the amendment, by inserting after the word "Arkansas," and "for a depot for munitions of war in the town of Memphis, in the state of Tennessee." He was agreed to.

After some further remarks from Messrs. Speakley, Ashley, Ripley, Campbellog, Monnay, Lincoln, and Harper, Mr. McKAY suggested a modification as follows: "for the purchase of twenty-eight fire engines and the necessary apparatus, twenty-two thousand four hundred dollars." Mr. McKAY moved a proviso that the expense of these works should not exceed 25,000 dollars each.

Mr. McKAY said he knew the fact that the arsenals in Virginia had not cost more than that.

Mr. McKAY so modified his amendment, and it was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was concurred in.

The following amendment was concurred in without a division:

"For the purchase of twenty-eight fire engines and the necessary apparatus, twenty-two thousand four hundred dollars,"

The following amendments of the Committee of the Whole were severally concurred in without a division:

"For store-houses at Newport, Kentucky, one thousand five hundred dollars,"

"For purchasing seven acres of land, including the site of the new fort at St. Louis, Missouri: Provided, the same shall be ascertained not to be on land of the United States, two thousand one hundred dollars."

"For erecting a battery in front of the building occupied as barracks by the troops at Augusta arsenal, Georgia, four hundred and fifty dollars,"

"For barracks, quarters, store-houses, hospital, barns, and materials for the same at Fort Jesup, Louisiana; pole, rifle, and camp materials, one hundred and twenty dollars."

"For rebuilding the wharf, and materials for the same, at Fort Wolcott, Newport, Rhode Island, five hundred dollars."

Mr. McKAY moved his amendment, and it was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was concurred in.

The following amendment was concurred in without a division:

"For the purchase of twenty-eight fire engines and the necessary apparatus, twenty-two thousand four hundred dollars."

The following amendments of the Committee of the Whole were severally concurred in without a division:

"For store-houses at Newport, Kentucky, one thousand five hundred dollars,"

"For purchasing seven acres of land, including the site of the new fort at St. Louis, Missouri: Provided, the same shall be ascertained not to be on land of the United States, two thousand one hundred dollars."

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"For barracks, quarters, store-houses, hospital, barns, and materials for the same at Fort Jesup, Louisiana; pole, rifle, and camp materials, one hundred and twenty dollars."

"For rebuilding the wharf, and materials for the same, at Fort Wolcott, Newport, Rhode Island, five hundred dollars."
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Mr. Hayes, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill making appropriations for the peace establishment of the navy, and a bill making appropriations for books, men, and equipage of vessels, in ordinary, and providing for the building of two brigs and three steam vessels; which were read twice and committed.

LAWs OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, in addition to the sums necessary for the ordinary expenses of the navy: to be used for the building and outfitting of five ships of war, two sloops of war, and two frigates, for the ordinary expenses of the navy; for naval stores; for the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores; and for all other necessary expenses of the navy, not otherwise provided for by law, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Johnson, in the House of Representatives, moved to strike out the section which appropriated one million two hundred thousand dollars for the ordinary expenses of the navy, and move that the same be reduced to six hundred thousand dollars.

The motion was made to reject the motion; but the House refused to second the motion, because the House had already appropriated five millions five hundred thousand dollars for the ordinary expenses of the navy, and it was not consistent with the principles of those who opposed the bill to reduce the appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the navy.

Mr. Johnson then moved to strike out the section which appropriated the sum of six hundred thousand dollars for the ordinary expenses of the navy, and move that the same be reduced to four hundred thousand dollars.

The motion was made to reject the motion; but the House refused to second the motion, and the House was then adjourned.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. James, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to report a bill making appropriations for completing vessels of war on the stocks, and for repairing and manning those already ordered.

Mr. Spreckel, the House adjourned at half past three o'clock, A.M.

Saturday, June 11.

SITWICH.
nearly 11,000 thousand, the first line amounting to one, and the second line amounting to fifteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of sites and the erection of barracks near the navy yards at Charleston, Gosport, and Pensacola, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs for Forts Stark, New Hampshire, and for repairs at other stations, eight thousand nine hundred dollars.

For transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and expenses of recruiting, six thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, surgical instruments, and pay of matron, four thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

For contingent expenses of said corps, seventh thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ninety-five cents.

For arrears for discharging the extra services and ex- penses of officers of the navy engaged in the survey of the coasts and harbors of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty, and prior thereto, being the amount appropriated in eighties hundred and thirty-four, for the same object, but by that act made applicable only to arrears for the year eighteen hundred and thirty, hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do make a surveying and exploring expedition to the ocean and South seas, and for that purpose to employ a ship of war, and to purchase or provide such other small vessels and yachts as shall be proper to the said expedition of navigation efficient and useful, and for this purpose the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; in addition thereto, necessary, the President of the United States is authorized to use other means in the control of the Navy Department, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the objects required.

APPROVED May 14th, 1836.

AN ACT to establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the sum of forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, from any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to complete the purchase of a site and the building an arsenal of deposite and general construction, near the town of Fayetteville, in the State of North Carolina.

APPROVED June 14th, 1836.

FATHERS OF THE FRENCH ARM-

The Paris General Shipwreck Society has received a letter from the Moroccan Ambassador at London, announcing that his Sovereign had issued orders to all his corps and naval officers, under pain of disgrace, to avoid the crowds of vessels wrecked on the coasts of his kingdom; and that he intended to begin according to the accounts collected by this Society, which has been cast upon the African shore, since the arrival of the Algerian French vessels, which appear only (both French) have been set off and repaired.
WASHINGTON CITY: JUNE 30, 1836.

THE ARMY.

In our last number, we inserted the amendments reported by Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, in the Senate, to the bill to increase the present Military Establishment of the United States. The amendments which provided, for the increase of the Quartermaster General’s and the Ordnance departments, and for adding an Inspector’s department, were struck out; leaving the provisions for increasing the Medical, Pay, Engineer, and Topographical departments.

Thus amended, the bill passed the Senate, and was sent to the House, where it was read twice, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and afterwards reported by that Committee to the House without amendment.

A bill for the organization of the Navy, was passed by the Senate on Saturday, and sent to the House for concurrence. It provides for:
- One Admiral
- One Vice Admiral
- Three Rear Admirals
- Forty Captains
- Sixty Commanders
- Three hundred Lieutenants
- One hundred and fifty Passed Midshipmen.

The bill to regulate and increase the pay of the Marine Corps passed the Senate on Saturday, having been amended, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, so as to make the pay the same as that of officers of like grades in the Infantry of the United States Army, while serving on shore, and when serving at sea, their pay shall be the same as that of officers of equal rank in the navy, the rank to be previously determined by the President of the United States.

We find the following, from the New York Times, going the rounds:

NAVAL.—We understand that orders were received yesterday at the Brooklyn navy-yard, to fit out the Ohio for sea with all possible despatch. The Ohio was launched sixteen years ago. The Sabine, a forty-four, the keel of which was laid a few days after the Ohio was launched, is to be launched at as early a day as possible. The brig of war Dolphin, launched a few days ago from the same yard, will be fitted for sea with all possible expedition. The Ohio was launched on the 30th May, 1830. Since 1828, there have been but six vessels launched. The Schooners Enterprise, Boxer, and Experiment, in 1831; the frigate Columbia, in March or April last; a brig at Charleston, within two weeks; and the brig Dolphin a few days ago from the Brooklyn navy-yard.

Upon enquiry we learn that orders have been sent to New York, to have ship of the line Ohio repaired; but as to fitting her for sea “with all possible despatch,” it is out of the question. She could not be got ready for sea under twelve months, as she needs a thorough overhauling, and probably almost entirely rebuilding.

No orders have been issued with regard to the frigate Sabine.

We have been favored with a file of Kingston, Jamaica, papers, to the 4th inst, inclusive, but upon a cursory examination, find nothing in them of interest to our readers.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.—By an act, approved 14th June, 1836, the following sums are appropriated for the current expenses of the Indian Department; for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1836:

For pay of superintendents $13,500
- sub-agents 7,600
- interpreters 7,200
- clerks 1,800
- presents to Indians 5,600
- purchase of provisions 11,500
- buildings at the agencies 2,800
- postage, stationery, rent and fuel 5,000
- contingencies 4,400

Total $57,900

For annuities, &c.

Senecha 6,000
- Ottowas 4,300
- Wyandots 6,840
- Wyandots, Munsees and Delawares 1,900
- Chippewas, Ottowas, and Potawatamies 2,410
- Mesquites 29,740
- Eel Rivers 1,100
- Potawatamies 20,640
- Potawatamies of Illinois 400
- of the Prairie 10,000
- of the Wabash 20,000
- of Indiana 10,000
- Chippewas, Ottowas, and Potawatamies 34,290
- Winnabous 37,785
- Menomonees 25,920
- Chippewas 6,470
- Chippewas, Mississippeans, Winnabous and New York Indians 1,500
- Sibux of Mississippi 3,640
- Yancon and Stute bands 4,340
- Omahas 3,940
- Sac of Missouri 1,640
- Sacs of 1800 Foxes 9,000
- Iowas 5,140
- Sacs and Foxes 22,900
- Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas 5,000
- Ottos and Missourians 5,640
- Kansa 6,000
- Osage and Natchez 1,104
- Kickapoos 3,500
- Kickapoo 8,050
- Mascapases and Paperis 8,050
- Laskatikis and Porrias 840
- Blackshaws and mixed bands 1,500
- Piankashaw 1,500
- Muscogee or Chickasaws 9,000
- Delaware 7,560
- Shawnees 14,481
- Shawnees and Delaware 500
- Shawnees and Senecas of Lewistown 1,540
- Senecas of Lewistown 2,500
- Cheelets 1,458
- Chickasaw 1,700
- Creek 4,000
- Creek east 18,340
- Creek west 26,000
- Cherokee 22,500
- Choctaw 4,540
- Florida Indians 5,160
- Pawnees 12,000
- Cherokee west 8,569

Total amount appropriated $1,844.
INDIAN WAR.

A report was circulated at Mobile, that Powell (or Osola) had had a personal conflict with a Seminole Chief, in which he was killed. The report was not much credited.

Gen. Jesup writes to Gen. Scott, under date of the 18th inst., that a detachment of Indian warriors from his division, captured Neber Mathais and his son, the evening previous, and they were then prisoners in his camp.

In another column will be found a description of the Revenue-Cutter Service, and their present stations. We propose to publish the changes that take place once a month hereafter.

We understand that orders were issued on Tuesday, recalling Gen. Scott from the command of the Army in the south. Gen. Jesup will then be the senior officer of the regular Army.

Lieut. T. B. Wheelock, of the Dragoons, died at Mic

Another report is received, September 8th, that the Indians, after a severe fight with the 8th Artillery, were driven back from the river, and the bodies of the dead and wounded were left in the field.

The sloop of war Natchez, fitted for sea at New York, is bound to the West Indies; she will proceed to Penobscot under charge of the First Lieutenant, and on her arrival there Captain Latimer will assume the command. No Purser has yet been ordered.

Purser P. A. Southall is ordered to the ship Boston.

The concluding numbers of the "Summer on the Prairie" have been received, and will appear without delay.

REVIEW OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR'S REPORT.—We hope no one will be deterred by the length, from reading the review in this day's paper, of the Secretary of War's report on the subject of fortifications; it is well worthy of perusal.

Lieut. T. B. Brown, of the 2d Dragoons, has opened a rendezvous at Fredericksburg, Va.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.


—Lt. F. D. Newcomb, 4th Inf. Fuller's.

—Capt. J. A. Ashby, 2d Dr. Gadsby's.

—Lt. G. J. Spalding, 3d Dr. Gadsby's.

—Lt. J. B. Botteck, 2d Dr. Georgetown.

—Capt. G. H. Hemenway, 2d Art. Mather's.

—Prof. D. H. Mahan, Brown's.

—Capt. A. Moody, Ordn. Mr. Gardiner's.

PASSENGERS.

Charleston, June 29, per steamer Shetée, Free


June 29, per brig, Peri, from Mobile, Col. Lindsey and Capt. Green U. S. A.


Cape Hatteras, June 27, per steamer Dolphin from Charleston, Maj. Smith, Lieuts. Drum, Coffin, Miller, U. S. A. and no.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEMINOLE WAR.

From the Charleston Patriot, June 24.

The 3d Infantry, Capt. Southwick's command, have arrived at the mouth of the St. Augustine River on the last Saturday, from which we copy the subjoined report of intelligence:

Capt. Southwick stated that Capt. Dunnsmore's company of mounted volunteers, which had been detached from St. Augustine on a scouting expedition to the south, had returned. They had fallen in with a large Indian party about 20 miles from St. Augustine, and had taken up Fairman's bridge across the river.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Augustine, June 28th, by Capt. T. B. Wheelock, of the 8th Artillery:

"To General:

I have the honor to report, that yesterday morning a party of Indians, estimated at 500, were observed near the mouth of the St. Augustine River, and I am informed that they had been seen before forage on the south.
Extract of a letter from an officer of the U.S. ship Concord, dated St. Mark's, on the 11th inst., to the ALABAMA, June 11th, 1864.

"On the 31st May, a communication was received by Capt. Mix of the U.S. ship Concord, lying in Tampa Bay, from Governor Call, requesting a detachment to be sent from his ship, to the assistance of St. Mark's and Tallahassee. In twelve hours afterward, a detachment, consisting of Lieuts. H. A. Adams and W. L. Howard, Dr. F. A. Parsons, Passed Midshipman G. M. White, Midshipman Davis, Weed, and O'Shanesy, with 60 seamen and 13 marines, left the Concord, repaired on board the revenue cutter Washington, and sailed for St. Marks. But in consequence of head winds, calms, and squalls, we did not reach9 St. Marks until after our arrival, Lieut. Adams proceeded to this place and reported to the Governor the arrival of the cutter at St. Marks, and his readiness to accept any order he might deem proper to give. At the time of his arrival the Governor was too unwell to be seen officially, but is now convalescent, and will soon be able to attend to his important duties. Major Sands, and Lieuts. Morris and Mitchell, with 80 soldiers, arrived at St. Marks on the same day that we did, and will proceed, in a few days, up the Suwannee river, to remain during the summer. We are going on an expedition up the Withlacoochee, and, I know not how long.

The alarm has continued eight or ten days ago around Tallahassee, has subsided. Three of us came up yesterday from St. Marks to this place, without seeing the least sign of Indians.

We return to St. Marks in the morning. The Governor, as soon as restored to his usual health, intends taking the field himself."

CREEK WAR.

From the Columbus, Geo. Sentinel, June 17.

Singe our last the Warren Riflemen, upwards of a hundred strong, and two other companies, whose names we have not heard, have arrived and been mustered into service.

Two companies of U.S. infantry have also arrived since our last, and marched to Fort Mitchell. General Price arrived yesterday, and Gen. Car-Tyburn, with three hundred marines, is expected in all next week.

The remainder of the arms and ammunition will be here shortly, when it is expected that the army will forthwith be marched into the heart of the nation, and commence active operations against the enemy.

The Alabama troops, it is said, received into the service of the United States, claim the Indian war as an affair of their own, and are determined to fight under the state banner. Eight hundred troops, it is further said, have already entered the nation from Irwindon, and others are expected to leave shortly from Tuskegee, under the command of Gen. Patterson.

Gen. Schley and Gen. Scott still have their head quarters in Columbus, and Gen. Sanford has his at Camp Georgia, where the Georgia troops are stationed, three miles below Columbus on the Alabama side.

Williamson, of Newton, has been elected Colonel of the 3d regiment of the Georgia troops.

Gen. Maj. Daily, who commanded at West Point, has resigned, and Gen. Wood of Coweta, has been appointed to the command of the troops in that quarter.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JUNE 18.

On the 8th instant, a battalion of the United States infantry, commanded by Maj. B. H. Neill, consisting of 200 men, passed through Milledgeville, on its route to Columbus. On the 12th instant, a body of United States artillery, part of the 4th regiment, 110 strong, under the command of Major H. A. Adams, passed through on the same route; and on the 15th instant, Company E, of the 3d regiment, 300 strong, under the command of Capt. W. W. Morris, General Kenweld, with his staff, Capt. Thompson, passed through on the same day in the stage. On the 18th instant, three hundred and
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

The absence of Major General Scott from Washington and his probable return is the topic of public discussion. The news is considered reliable and is expected to be confirmed soon. The General is expected to arrive in the next few days, possibly on the same train that brought the news of the withdrawal of the Confederate forces from Gettysburg.

[FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.]

GEN. EUSTIS, U.S.A. ARMY.

Upon the withdrawal of Gen. Eustis from the army of Florida, the officers of the regular army, then at headquarters, addressed to him the following letter:

St. Augustine, June 11th, 1866.


We, the undersigned, having received instructions to relinquish our present command in Florida, having served during the recent campaign with the army under your immediate direction, and having witnessed your unceasing exertions to promote the interest of the service, and to accomplish the most speedy and effectual manner the object of the Government in the prosecution of the war, from its commencement, are, as we shall ever feel it to be, your obedient servants.

We tender you, General, the expression of our highest respect, and sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

R. M. Kirby, Major U. S. Army.

W. L. Wharton, Asst. Sar. U. S. A.

S. B. Dusenbery, Asst. Qr. master U. S. A.

C. A. Fuller, Lieut. 2d arty. & Ord. officer.

J. F. Kennedy, Lieut. 1st arty. & A. C. S.

L. H. Webster, Lieut. 1st arty. & A. C. S. Qr. master.

J. Dimick, Capt. 1st arty.

J. H. Winder, Lieut. 1st arty.


R. T. Allen, 2d Lieut. 1st arty.

To which General Eustis returned the following reply.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, 12th June, 1866.

Gentlemen—I receive with grateful acknowledgment your communication of yesterday, and fully appreciate the kindness, which it contained. The only regret I have to feel pleasure with which I obey the order of the Government, in withdrawing from the scenes of this most vexatious and disheartening warfare, is in leaving behind me the brave soldiers and accomplished officers who have been associated under my command during the last four months. The uniform zeal, the utter constancy, of defense, and entire devotion to duty, which marked the conduct of every officer and soldier of the regular army, during the recent campaign, will never be effaced from my memory. Believe me, gentlemen, I fully reciprocate your sentiments of respect and friendship, and I anxiously pray that you may soon be permitted to return to your homes and spend, thus unscathed by the knife of the Indian, or the security of the press. I am with renewed assurances of friendship and esteem,

A. B. Kirby, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

Anmutant General's Office.

Washington, May 24th, 1866.

[GENERAL ORDER.

1. The absence of Major General Scott from Washington at this time is the subject of public discussion.

2. The news is considered reliable and is expected to be confirmed soon.

3. The General is expected to arrive in the next few days, possibly on the same train that brought the news of the withdrawal of the Confederate forces from Gettysburg.

4. The news is considered reliable and is expected to be confirmed soon.

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—The following is a copy of an original order of General, then Capt. Francis Marion, which is valuable both as a revolutionary relic and for the autograph of that distinguished officer of independence.

Order. From Capt. Marion to Lieut. Daniel Harney, dated 16th Dec. 1775.

Sir,—You are to take one corporal and six men of the first company with one day's provisions, and proceed up the road, which leads to the Cypress, ascending one mile, and there remain as a sentry till you are relieved or recalled. You are to give the first notice of any number of men armed, which may be coming on the road, to the master of the house, and to all men, which you may have, reason to believe to be unfriendly, you are to fire three guns, and retreat and join your company at Dorchester. You are not to fire on any party of men, without receiving the first fire. You are to examine all suspected persons that may come from Edisto, Orangeburg or from any of the districts southward, and if you find any intelligence of men marching this way, you are to send it immediately with the man who informs you, to the commanding officer at Dorchester. I am, sir, your very humble serv't.

FRANCIS MARION.

N. B.—Any men you suspect to have deserted from here, you are to stop and secure them. There is a party of militia sent to Beaufort's Bridge, which you are to pass—this party is commanded by Lieut. Wilkinson.

From the Charleston Courier.

FLORIDA.—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Augustine, to his friend in this city, giving a sketch of the condition of the Indian war in that territory, has been on hand for some time, but has been unavoidably delayed:

'I will now answer your question about locations—

to begin at the capitol or courthouse of Alachua; Newnanville is about 60 to 65 miles west of Pocota; there is a fort on the line west of the Rainy Prairie, and another fort on the east side of the Prairie. The same distance north is the end of Payne's, or the Alachua Prairie, which extends about 8 miles west on the north side of this Prairie, and 6 miles N. E. of Micanopy, Tarver's plantation is situated; here there was a large supply of corn and fodder; and here horsemen and other troops were stationed for the benefit of forage. Directly south of this plantation, and about 20 miles across the prairie, was fought the battle of Black Point, where the Indians took Warren's baggage wagons; they had a full view of this action from Tarver's, which place was deserted that evening, while our place, which was only two miles south, would have slept in safety. The town was accidentally gone down to Micanopy and returned to put them on their guard. About 10 miles in a direction a little south of west of Micanopy and southeast of Alachua, where the Indians first commenced their mischief, McAlpin's plantation, called Bakdans, was attacked; here the town was about 20 miles south, and by the same road is the town of Micanopy. Chieflane, or Fort Drake, is 9 miles west of 10 miles from Micanopy, about 20 from Fort Sumter Camp, where Gen. Gaines met me, and

[End of page]
Numerous characteristic incidents are told of having occurred to the volunteers during their sojourn among the swamps and hammocks in Florida. It is related that upon one occasion when the South Carolina regiment was ordered to advance from the encampment at Spring Garden, our young townsmen, Ashby, who commanded a company of backwoods boys, was told to take a certain hammock, and take post at a given point there- in. Having executed the order, the Col. appeared in sight as the head of the companies, riding from point to point, with his usual impetuosity. The young officer, either forgetting the order, or perhaps impatient to be on and off, cried, "Col. here we are; where shall we go now?" "Go to the Devil," roared out the Col. "Attention men!" cried Ashby, "you have heard the order; Forward; this must be the way." - Charleston Courier.

The light on Gun Cay, on the western edge of the Great Bahama Bank, in lat. 25° 35' N. and long. 79° 15' W., was lit on the 7th of May last. It is a revolving light and performs its revolutions in 90 seconds, so that the brightest appearance will be visible in every part of the horizon once in every thirty seconds. It is seen in the sea at a distance of 15 miles from the deck of a small vessel. Good anchorage can be had in seven fathoms water, the light being E. half N. distant half a mile.

The light at the "Hole in the Wall," the E. point of Abaco, was probably lit on the last part of this month. It is the same in its revolutions with the light on Gun Cay, and has been seen 17 miles from the topsail yard of his Majesty's slop Cruiser.

It may be well here to state that Captain Owen, of his Majesty's ship Thunder, has been engaged for the last six years in surveying in the W. I. and is now examining the coast of the coral islands of the Great Bahama Bank, Gingerbread ground and the north part of the Bimini, and the probability is in favor of a passage for vessels drawing under twelve fathoms water. Should a passage be found, it will save the circuitous and dangerous route round the islands.

Commercial newspapers are requested to replenish the above.

E. & G. W. BLUNT.

New York, June 9, 1858.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

From the Malta Government Gazette of March 9.

COLONEL CHEFFWINE'S EXPEDITION.—By the arrival of his Majesty's sloop Columbine, Commander Henderson, from Alexandria, we received letters from Aleppo dated the 14th ult., which give some account of the Edyphates expedition. The lighter materials and stores that nearly all reached the depot at Port William on the Esphates, and the heavier parts of the steamer Tigris, the boilers and the diving bell, were on the point of being conveyed, at the limits of the Egyptian territory, up the Euphrates, when the occupation of the army was procured by order of Ibrahim Pasha, who was then at Aleppo, and had rendered essential services to the expedition by sending orders to the villages in that direction to supply oxen for the transit across the country under his jurisdiction. Lieutenant Cleaveland, who accompanied the steamer, said he had seen a large number of vessels at Aleppo, detained by slight indisposition: The rest of the officers were well; but almost every individual of the party had been at one time or other attacked with fever and ague, and 19 of the men were dead. Colonel Cheffwine was on a steamer named the Euphrates, was ordered to proceed to Aleppo, and on the 26th ult. arrived at that place with the re-exports and other supplies, and during his stay in the city was in command of the expedition, which was the Edyphates steamer was already aboard and equipped, and the Tigris ready to be launched. It was expected it would move down the Euphrates upon the return of Colonel Cheffwine.
The following notices: will appear above the apposite columns
character of these lights.
8th. Light of Cape Bear, a fixed light. On Mount St. Loup, 3000 yards.
5th. Light of East Breese, a fixed light. On Mount St. Loup, 5000 yards. E. of the entrance of Fort دمشق, lat. 48 deg. 10 min. 00 sec. and long. 7 deg. 40 min. 40 sec.
7th. Light of Fort Breese, a fixed light. On the summit of the Herault, lat. 48 deg. 15 min. 20 sec. and long. 7 deg. 20 min. 45 sec.
24th. Light of Mount St. Loup, near Age, a revolving light eclipsed and appearing every minute. On Mount St. Loup, 8200 yards to the N. 68 deg. 58 min. E. of the mouth of the Herault, lat. 48 deg. 17 min. 35 sec. and long. 7 deg. 9 min. 45 sec., 200 yards above the surface of the sea, and within 0.5 nautical miles of the Taurus. The eclipses will appear totally or partially beyond the distance of four sea leagues. — Ibid.

INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES. — A committee of the Lords has been authorized to enquire into the intercourse between the United Kingdom and our North American colonies. The principle of the inquiry is, whether the packet service, as it exists at present, in its connexion with the North American colonies, is not take its departure from the south-west of Arabia, free from the dangers and delays of the Channel navigation; and whether the point of embarkation for the military reliefs in the same colonies should not, in fact, be made from a port on the west of the Taurus. What that port may be must be matter of professional and official examination; but it is obvious that any plan which would make the intercourse more certain and more rapid would contribute reciprocally to strengthen the connexion between the colonies and the mother country and to facilitate military operations, and to economize the public expenditure. There is said to be, a disposition to make this inquiry with the question as to a station for the navy. That largely is a distinct consideration; and as a proper position for our grand fleet must have relation to our own colonies and to the navy’s position; the Taurus stands undisturbed; and may be even quite inconsistent with a due selection of a station for embarking mail and troops with a western destination. — London Times.

FROM THE PACIFIC. — The New Bedford Gazette, of 30th ult., has a sad catalogue of mutinies, murders, and shipwrecks in the Pacific. The crew of the schooner Thetis, which left Oahu on the 9th of May last, 1855, to cruise among the islands of the Pacific, for market, was mutinied, a few days after she put to sea. Captains Rogers, and Thomas Hermington, the mate, were murdered by the mutineers. The trading master of the schooner killed the ringleader of the mutineers, and received the rest to obedience. The pirate, in the vessel, was enabled to reach the island of Ascension, where he procured additional aid, and proceeded to Oahu. The ship Independence, of Nantucket, drove ashore (it is reported) in January, 1855, on Starbuck’s Island, and sank, unhurried, without loss, thereby loss, but the crew succeeded in saving nearly all their provisions, two or three boats, and nearly 800 bals. of oil. Part of the crew started in two open boats for Tahiti, leaving the remainder of the crew, with the provisions, on the island. One of the boats arrived at Tahiti. Nothing heard of the other.

The crew of the vessel "Cambridge" lost, on the 30th of January last, with part of her crew (mutinied), in search of the said vessel. The crew of the ship "Exit," having mutinied in 1855, went to the westward, and arrived at Queen Island, in 1855. Captain and eight men went on shore to procure provi-
head quarters of the army, 

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1836.

general order.

1. the proceedings of the court of inquiry, held at st. augustine, east florida, on the 6th day of may, 1836, and continued until the 7th, assembled by order of major general scott, at the request of major william gates, and of which court lieutenant colonel crane of the united states army was president, have been laid before the president of the united states.

the court, at the request of major gates, was directed to investigate the conduct of that officer during and subsequent to the attack on the military post at vallona, on the st. john's river in florida, embracing the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of april, of this year.

the court of inquiry having been directed to give its opinion on the whole case, came to the following conclusion:

opinion.

"the court, after mature deliberation on the testimony before them, are of opinion, from the evidence of adjutant patton, doctor graham, and lieutenant pettes, that the effective force under the command of major gates was much greater than the estimated force of the indians who attacked him on the morning of the 14th april, 1836; and that, therefore, he was not entitled to meeting the enemy in the force necessary; also, that the bodies of two volunteers, killed, were improperly left exposed, and ought to have been brought in on the morning when they were killed; such exposure necessarily operating injuriously on the government."

on which proceedings and opinion, major general scott, commanding the troops in florida, made the following remarks:

"it is clear, from the evidence, that the garrison at fort barnwell was, at the time it was attacked, at least twice as numerous as the assaulting party. a vigorous and united attack, with two-thirds of the united states army was president, would have been promptly made. the moral effect of such a movement would have been great on both sides. many of the enemy would, probably, have been killed or captured, and the garrison thereby inspired with a just confidence in the superior prowess of the white man."

it is of no matter whether the bodies of the dead have been left unburied, or have been buried, it is a fact that the bodies of the dead have been brought in on the morning when they were killed; such exposure necessarily operating injuriously on the government."

army.

advisory discoveries.

at a late meeting of the london geographical society, dr. richardson read a communication on a proposed route for another arctic expidition. in the course of his remarks, he stated that the route east coast of alaska, recommended by the present expedition, was the best for the purpose. the object of the american continent, between the angles of the arctic.
who has been attacked behind breastworks or pickets. From the leading case at Camp Izard, to the last that has been reported, not a sortie—certainly not one of vigor—has been made by any garrison, however inferior the assaulting force. Several mortifying cases of this sort, have duly followed, and Major Cooper alone, with his Georgia battalions, has, for a moment, beyond a line of defenses to receive or to repel an attack. The series of examples alluded to have inspired the enemy with hardihood, repressed the zeal of our troops, and may slightly excuse the conduct of Major Gates. Certainly a gallant effort is yet to be made by some future commander of a post to break the charm and to check Indian audacity.

III. The President of the United States, on a full consideration of the conduct of Major William Gates of the 1st regiment of artillery, as disclosed by the evidence before the Court of Inquiry, has directed that the name of hazehick be stricken from the rolls. Major William Gates, therefore, ceases to be an officer of the army.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB, Major General Commanding-in-chief.

ROGER JONES, Adj. General.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieut. W. Maynadier, 1st Artillery, A. C. S. 85 June.

RESIGNATION.

Lieutenant R. King, Engineer Corps, 30 September.

NAVY.

The United States sloop of war Ontario arrived at New York on Thursday last, from Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Maranhao. She sailed from the latter port on the 31st May. The latest dates from Para, at Maranhao, were to the 16th May, at which time the city was still in possession of the insurgents, though its capture was daily anticipated.


List of officers ordered to ship Natches.

W. K. Latimer, Commander.
[other names listed]

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Captains.—19.

John Cahoon, on leave of absence.
John Jackson, Jefferson, Gulf of Mexico, under orders of Navy Department.

Joseph A. Weber, Norfolk station.

W. D. Hunter, Jackson, on the coast.

W. W. Polk, Rush, New York station. (Bound.)

Winfield Foster, on leave of absence.

Nicholas Bicker, Alert, New York station. (Narrows.)

Daniel Dobbin, Erie, Lake Erie.

Andrew Mather, Wolcott, New Haven station.

Thos. M. Shaw, Madison, Ports mouth.

Win. A. Howard, McLean, New Bedford station.

Farnold Green, Dallas, New Orleans station.

Uriah Coolidge, Crawford, Eastport station.


Joseph Gold, Gallatin, Delaware station.

Ezekiel Jordan, Portland station.

Lewis Girdler, Hamilton, Boston station.

Thomas C. Rudolph, Dexter, Mobile station, under orders of Navy Department.

Wm. Gatewood, Vigilant, Newport station.

First Lieutenants.—18.

Michael Conner, Erie.
Caleb Currier, Madison.
Green Walden, Morris.
John Bease, Rush.
Charles B. Childs, Washington.
Philemon Gatewood, waiting orders.
Henry B. Nones, Alert.
Josiah Sturgis, McLane.
Henry Prince, Wolcott.
Josiah Murch, Gallatin.
John Whitcomb, Crawford.
Richard Evans, Taney.
Samuel F. Scott, Hamilton.
Napoleon L. Cost, Jackson.
Horatio N. Tracy, Vigilant.
Wm. B. Whitehead, Jefferson.
Gay Moore, Dexter.
John C. Jones, Campbell.

Second Lieutenants.—20.

Alexander V. Frazer, on furlough.

Douglas Ottinger, Erie.

Wm. Russell, Madison.
John J. Nimmo, on leave of absence.

George Hays, McLane.

Charles Grover, Gallatin.

Thomas Sands, Campbell.

Thomas Stoddart, Hamilton.

Chas. B. Beauty, Taney.

Francis Martin, Dexter.

Stephen Cornell, Vigilant.

Joseph A. Noyes, Crawford.

Peter Storer, Rush.

John McGowan, Jackson.

James H. Roach, Morris.

Stephen Thatcher, Wolcott.

George Clark, Washington.

John Walker, Taney.

Wm. B. McLean, Alert.

D. M. Stokes, Jefferson.

Third Lieutenants.—15.

Thos. Osburn, Jefferson.

J. W. Hunter, Jackson.

John B. Fulton, Taney.

George Berriman, Gallatin.

Arnold Burrough, Crawford.

Richard Millen, McLane.

James Thompson, Wolcott.

Beverly T. Diggins, Campbell.

Charles A. Newton, Alert.

Supply Clapp Foss, Madison.

S. T. Williams, Morris.

Blyden Hedge, Rush.


Omon E. Peters, Dexter.

John S. S. Chaddock, waiting orders.

MARRIAGE.

In Savannah, on the 14th inst., Mr. HENRY J. HART- STEIGE, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARTHA A. G. ROBERTS, youngest daughter of the Rev. John M. Roberts.

DEATH.

In Boston, on the 15th inst., Mrs. SARAH HOUGHTON FORT, aged 77, mother of Major J. Houghton, U. S. A.
THE

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE,

VOLUME III.

NEW SERIES.

FROM JULY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1836.

A.

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SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIE.

No. IX.

Departure from Camp Pike—general appearance of the country—mountain atmosphere—Spanish traders—Influence of the whiskey trade upon the Indians—Fort William—Sulphur Indians.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, we bade farewell to our snug little camp near Pike's Peak, and following an Indian trail about forty-five miles, we struck the Arkansas river, a short distance below the point where it leaves the mountains. The first thirty-six miles of our march lay along the left bank of the Fontaine qui bouille, and parallel with the mountains.

The valley through which this beautiful stream has its course is by no means narrow. In fact, I might almost say, it is the only spot on earth, in all those natural advantages of soil, climate, and scenery, which have so long rendered Italy and Switzerland famous in song and story. The soil is composed of a rich black mould, and covered with most luxuriant grass, and an innumerable variety of flowers. Through the centre of this valley, which is from one to three miles wide, the Fontaine qui bouille is seen winding along, with its banks studded with timber, its water as clear as crystal, and nearly as cold as the snow from which it is formed. While standing upon the bank of this lovely little stream, viewing its sparkling current as it meandered along like a thing of life, it was really an unpleasant reflection, that in a few short months this proud little river would be overwhelmed and swallowed up by that red-faced, filthy, loathsome monster, the Arkansas.

The atmosphere in the valley of the Fontaine qui bouille, and in fact in the region contiguous to the mountains, is remarkably clear. Very small objects can be seen with the greatest distinctness fifteen or twenty miles. In the course of our march along the base of the mountains, I found myself, in several instances, most vexatiously hoaxed, in consequence of expecting to give this important fact its due weight. Some remarkable object, apparently not more than a mile distant, would attract my attention, and curiosity drew me towards it; and, after gazing for an hour, without apparently diminishing the distance, I would be reluctantly obliged to follow on after the command, or be left far behind to overtake them again for the day. As we approached the Arkansas, the Spanish Peaks, in which the Rio del Norte takes its rise, could be seen very distinctly with their tops enveloped in everlasting snow. Also another remarkable peak, known as the Taw mountain, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of a town of the same name, in the Taw valley. These mountains must have been upwards of two hundred miles distant!!!

Thirty-six miles from the point where the Fontaine qui bouille emerges from the mountains, we left that stream to the right, and pursued our march over a beautiful rising prairie, to the Arkansas river. Here we met with about fifty lodges of the Arrapahoes. From them we learned that the larger portion of their tribe was on the dividing ridge, between the Platte and Arkansas, killing buffalo, and that the principal chief and forty of his braves had struck a camp a little to the eastward of the Spaniards from Taos, Mexico, with corn, bread, flour, beans, and whiskey. Many of the Indians at this time arrived from Chihuahua, and Colonel Dodge very sociably greeted the Spanish gentleman, to ascertain that their traffic with the Indians must conform with the objects of the expedition; and it would contribute greatly to the safety of their whiskey, were it kept upon the Mexican side of the Arkansas.

The introduction of whiskey among the Indians of our western and southwestern frontiers, both from the United States and from Mexico, is an evil which demands the immediate attention of the Government. It is a strong, determined, and energetic measure must be adopted to check this damning evil, or it will be too late. Indians very soon contract a taste for ardent spirits, and of course habits of idleness which inevitably overwhelm them and their tribe in poverty, distress, and ruin. The other all Indians are removed from the whites, and they less communication they have with them, the more happy, comfortable, and contented, they invariably are. Within the last three years it has been my fortune to become more or less acquainted with the condition of most of the Indian tribes upon our frontiers, and it surprised me to find that there are tribes who have never before been visited by the whites, excepting perhaps now and then a trader or transient. I have invariably found that those tribes which have but little or no communication with the whites, are comparatively happy and contented, enjoying all the comforts and necessities usually found among savages. On the contrary, those tribes in the immediate vicinity of the whites, have as invariably been found poor and wretched, having imbibed all the evil habits and vices of the whites, without their virtues.

FORT WILLIAM, August 6th. It was the original intention of Col. Dodge to remain near the point where the command first struck the Arkansas, until the absent portion of the Arrapahoes could be sent for and brought into council. Captain Grant was despatched with a guard of seven men in pursuit of them. One day, however, convinced us that to remain where we then were was almost impossible— that we were in actual danger of being devoured alive by our hungry neighbors, or their still more hungry dogs. This portion of the band being too lazy to hunt, or having been left behind to protect the women and children encamping on the grassy hill in the immediate vicinity. Twenty or thirty dogs were killed every morning, which, together with a few dryed choke cherries and roots, formed their whole means of subsistence. It was almost impossible to protect our provisions from their devouring dogs. Not a morning passed but some poor fellow found his beef and venison missing; even the ropes and halters of our horses, which were mostly of green buffalo hide, were gnawed off and in some instances entirely devoured. Col. Dodge having ascertained that none of the principal chiefs of the Arrapahoes were with this band, immediately gave orders to take up our line of march for this place, greatly to the joy of both officers and men.

Fort William is a trading establishment, owned and conducted personally by Messrs. Bent & St. Vrain, from the latter of whom, we received every kindness and attention which was in his power to bestow. Mr. Bent was at the time at Santa Fe. Most numbers of buffalo robes are annually purchased here for goods, and transported to Independence on the Missouri river, in wagons, and from thence to St. Louis, in steam-boats. The average cost of robes at this establishment, is from forty to forty-five cents, according to the season. When robes are not in demand, they are employed in making tallow, and in the manufacture of tallow candles, which are sent to St. Louis, and other places on the Mississippi. Great numbers of robes are also exported, and are, together, with the expense of shipping, as argued here to protect the establishment, tends greatly to assume the proud bearing from the whites.

Our present encampment is about eighty miles below the point where we struck the Arkansas, and appears to offer suitable means for a halting place.
and more than one hundred from the mountains; and yet they are as distinctly to be seen as they were when we were within twenty miles of them. The Arkansas at this point is much larger and evidently contains much more water than the Platte, the same distance from the mountains. The water is much inferior to that of the Platte,—is not so clear or cool, and has a red, disagreeable color, occasioned by the red clay banks through which it passes. The bottom land adjoining the Arkansas is very different from that on the Platte. Here the whole surface of the country is covered by clay—on the Platte all is sand. No buffalo have been seen since we left the Platte. The great thoroughfare for Indians passing to and from the Platte and Arkansas, lying along the Fontaine ouille, under the mountains, and the fact that on this part of the Arkansas two trading establishments have been in operation for nine years, until very lately, fully accounts for the scarcity of buffalo.

Yesterday, just before encamping, a war party of Indians, which proved to be Shians, was seen upon the opposite side of the river, travelling towards the mountains. When they discovered our troops they halted, but did not seem inclined to approach us. Col. Dodge was desirous of having some communication with them, for the purpose of ascertaining where their village was located, &c. By hoisting a white flag upon a stick they were brought to. There were but few of them and if the few taken as a fair specimen of their whole tribe, they must be a race of fine, hardy, well made Indians. This party was on a horse-stealing expedition, each one having a spare halter or two, and most of them one or two spare horses.

We saw this evening, for the first time since we left the Platte, a buffalo; the old fellow was alone upon the bank of the river. Three or four of our best hunters were selected, and mounted upon fleet horses. In the course of a short time they returned, bringing with them all the choice portions of the meat, which was not of the first quality, but better than poor beef, or what is still worse, none at all.

Novelty begins to lose its charm, and many a look is cast towards the east, with thoughts intent upon ice-cream, mint-juleps, and ice-punch, to say nothing of splendid dinners, and 10 o'clock suppers. And yet we know their great, constant delight in intruding their pretty faces upon us, disturbing our most profound meditations, and not unfrequently even venturing within our tents, during the dreary hour of sleep, and cruelly deceiving us into the belief, that we are luxuriating in some eastern city, upon Turkey carpets, or perhaps in a ball room, or some romantic grove, arm in arm with our sweethearts and wives.

What a contrast between these dreams of happiness and the reality of sleeping rolled up in a blanket upon a bear-skin at night, and eating bull buffalo, drinking warm branch water, and riding a hard trotting horse by day. It is enough to give one the blue devil to think of it.

F.

On Friday last a number of scientific and practical engineers met at the chemical works of Mr. Edgar, near St. Andrew's Chapel, for the purpose of examining an improved low-pressure engine, in which the air is dispensed with. The engine, which is of eight horse power, was set to work, and operated to the entire satisfaction of all present, and it may be taken as certain that the improvement will not only diminish the original cost, but also the daily expense, accompanied at the same time with a very considerable increase of power. The amount of increase has by some been estimated at 25 per cent. This important invention is due to Mr. McPherson, manufacturer of scales, and no one has a greater right to state that the proprietor gave every encouragement to the ingenious inventor, by bringing his contrivance to maturity.—Glasgow Argus.

**Military Academy.**

Report of the Board of Visitors invited by the Secretary of War to attend to the general examination of the cadets of the United States Military Academy.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War:

Sir,—The undersigned have, in compliance with your request, attended the annual examination of the cadets at this post, and herewith report the result of their investigation.

Having been instructed by their letter of appointment, to "make a full and free investigation in regard to the course of instruction, both military and scientific, the conduct of the cadets, discipline, and all other concerns of the institution," the Board of Visitors entered upon, and have conducted, their examinations with the most rigid scrutiny. Every facility for this purpose was afforded by the officers of the institution.

In order, most effectually, to discharge their duty, the board committed the different branches of their investigations to committees of their members, whose separate duty it became to examine into, 1st the fiscal affairs, 2d the internal police, 3d the course of instruction, 4th religious instruction, and 5th the military education and discipline of the academy.

These members of the committee presented to the Board the result of their respective investigations; and their reports after having been sanctioned by the entire Board, are herewith transmitted to the Secretary of War, for his more particular information upon those several subjects.

1. The fiscal affairs.—The Quartermaster's and Paymaster's departments were carefully examined, and satisfactory evidence furnished, that the sums appropriated had been properly disbursed with strict regard to the objects intended. The particular appropriations necessary for the year, are set forth in the estimate marked A, annexed to the report of the committee, and are recommended by this Board.

The Board believed it to be their duty to examine also into the fiscal affairs of the cadets, and they are happy to express their full approval of the discipline and regulations upon this subject. Each cadet receives, in pay and rations, $25 per month, and no more. With this sum he is obliged to pay his board and to provide all the furniture to his room—all his books, his clothing, and every necessary; the Government providing nothing for him but instruction, arms, and a room to lodge in. By a very salutary regulation $2 a month is deducted out of his pay, which leaves him no money. By this system he is made to understand that he is to take care of himself, and that the Government accordingly is not to furnish him with any matter of pecuniary support. The Board are of opinion that this rule is proper, and that it should be more strictly enforced. Rigidity in economy therefore is required from the cadets to enable them to carry out their pay to meet the necessary demands upon their funds. They are obliged to keep accurate accounts of their expenditures, and if any of their pay remains unexpended for necessary, they are not permitted to receive it for any other purposes.

They are thus with great care taught lessons of order and economy, which become of the utmost

* Thus in one class (the only one we inquired of, and that selected as typical) we found that out of 48 cadets 26 were of parentage who were not either professional or liberal education; and instances are within the knowledge of some of the members of this Board, where individuals from the humblest walks of life have attained the highest honors of the institution.
value to them in after life, and which have already so distinguished the graduates of the Academy, that the experiment of making them the disbursing agents of the Government on its public works has been eminently successful. And it is doubtful, from this experiment, that they present the excellent example of having disbursed millions of the public funds without a dollar’s defalcation.

This is considered by the Board of Visitors as the legitimate result of the course of education at the academy. And it must be apparent to every one that the effect must be to the moral, high sense of honor, and the lessons of order and comfort, which they have so aptly taught, render them invaluable agents of the Government, and will compensate the nation for the very moderate expenditure which is incurred in their education.

The Internal Police. — This comprehended, among other things, an inquiry into the provisions for the comfort and the regulations for the conduct of the cadets while in barracks, pursuing their studies. This meets the entire approval of the Board. The fare of all the cadets is precisely alike. They eat the common table. The furniture of their rooms and the cleanliness of the barracks, the manner in which they sleep on the floor, and on the ground while in camp. They go through guard duty in succession; and, in fine, such are the regulations and discipline, that the combination of military duties, with their scientific studies, is well calculated, not only to make them industrious and laborious, but to inure them to the hardships of a soldier’s life.

This branch of the inquiry involved an examination into the situation of the public buildings and their fitness for the purposes intended. The accommodation for the cadets, in respect to room, is by no means adequate. It is generally assumed that twelve square feet, three and four, and sometimes a greater number of cadets, are compelled to reside in these rooms. These rooms are badly constructed. In winter time, some of them are very cold, not having sufficient protection from the wind, and in summer some are uncomfortably warm, from the absence of ventilation. The buildings which the cadets occupy are, in fact, in no respect different from the ordinary barracks of the army, except that they are more uncomfortable and built of more substantial materials. The judicious expenditure of a small sum upon this subject would, in the opinion of the Board, be very desirable.

The want of accommodations for the professors and their assistants, is still more manifest. The crowded state of their laboratory and philosophical rooms adds much to the labor of the Instructors, and consumes much of their time; besides this, it is a hazard to which much valuable property is necessarily exposed. The philosophical apparatus and the library, which are very valuable, are now in the same building with the chemical laboratory, and consequently, very much exposed to danger from fires. Not a hundred yards from this building, two floors have burned down until this time, and it certainly would not excite the wonder of the Board, if they should learn, at an early day, that they were all consumed. The expenditure of $6,000 would, in the opinion of the Board, erect a suitable building for keeping, as well as guard against the unfortunate destruction of property which could not be replaced for less than $100,000.

The course of instruction. — By the regulations of the War Department, for the government of the Academy, two studies are enumerated, (among those which seem to Congress necessary, and are entirely omitted, viz: Mineralogy and Geology; although among the required and necessary studies, no adequate provision has been made by law for the endowment of a professorship.) All the power which the War Department has over the matter, is to detail a lieutenant to the army duty; but as this officer cannot receive any additional compensation for this duty, he has no inducement to qualify himself for teaching. This is the cause why that branch of instruction has been abandoned, and it cannot probably be resumed without a special provision by law. The importance of these studies in a military point of view is too evident to require from the Board any other expression than that of their hope that a reform in this respect will be speedily accomplished.

This, however, is not the only provision which the Board deem necessary in order to place the different branches of instruction on a proper footing. The very thorough course of instruction pursued at the Academy, necessarily requires a large number of instructors, seventeen of whom receive no other compensation for their services than the pay of a lieutenant in the line. That pay they would receive if with their regiments; and then they would not be subject to the arduous task now imposed upon them. Consequently, a situation at this academy is rather avoidable by the cadets than sought for, and when once assumed, is abandoned as soon as circumstances will permit, and the Board has ascertained that, during the three years ending on the 1st instant, twenty-six officers have abandoned their situations at the Point, and that one professor and four assistants have left between the 1st of December of the first year and the 1st of July of the second, making a change of thirty-one instructors in little more than three years. This constant change is a serious evil, and the interests of the institution certainly require a remedy.

It cannot escape the surprise of the Department that, under existing circumstances, these changes should frequently occur. Whatever may have been the education of an officer, it is a slight task, to qualify himself to instruct, and properly to instruct; and it cannot be expected that any one would voluntarily undertake it, as an extraneous duty, when no compensation whatever is allowed for the same.

Another difficulty is, that an officer, when he becomes duly qualified as an instructor, finds in civil life far greater inducements; and that class of individuals most useful to Government, from their scientific attainments, have frequent offers of three or four times their present compensation to assume the duties of some civil station. Nothing but the strong sense of obligation to the nation for their education, which pervades the graduates of this institution, has prevented a more ready acceptance of these offers; and the Board does not hesitate to express, its conviction, that if Government would allow to these individuals only one half the remuneration which they can readily obtain in civil life for the same services, the sense of obligation to which we have alluded would retain them in the service of the nation.

The present science of the elements is Chemistry, a fair illustration of the evils of the present system. This Professorship is not endowed, and this study can be taught only by detailing an officer of the army for this purpose. The present teacher receives as his entire compensation, $767 per annum, not as an instructor, but as a laborer, to attend to the details of that instruction, that if Government would allow to these individuals only one half the remuneration which they can readily obtain in civil life for the same services, the sense of obligation to which we have alluded would retain them in the service of the nation.

The Board of Visitors feels these evils so strongly that they beg leave to suggest a representation of this difficulty, in the hope that there will be no hesitation among the representatives of the nation in providing the necessary remedies.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the course for instruction is very perfect. The cadets are taught the rationale of their studies, to think for themselves, and to apply their scientific attainments to actual practice. The periodical examinations of the cadets
not only test their proficiency in their studies, but guard against the bestowal of the care of Government upon them. An examination is pending to enter the service of the nation. The unworthy are discharged. The cadets are, in fact, part of our army. They enlist for five years, and like other branches of the service, are promoted only when their conduct justifies it. It became a question with this Board whether this term of enlistment was long enough, and whether the privilege of resigning at the end of one year after the close of their education, had not been so far abused, as to deprive the Government of such benefits from the services of the graduates as would afford a just compensation for their education.

But an examination produced this result, that the total number, 841, who had graduated, only 65 had resigned at the end of their term of enlistment.

4. Religious instruction. In this branch, the education is at present necessarily deficient. The same individual is now obliged to officiate as chaplain of the post and as instructor in Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and Political Science. He has only one assistant and it is physically impossible for those two individuals adequately to discharge all these duties—some of them, who are necessarily neglected. The religious instruction of the cadets appears to the Board to be a matter of too much importance to be neglected. The best remedy for this evil which suggests itself would be the separation of the duties of the chaplain and professor. Next to this would be the appointment of a clerical gentleman, as an assistant in the duties both of chaplain and professor; and if neither of these is practicable, then, in the opinion of the Board, an officer of the army ought to be detailed as second assistant to the professor. This improvement must commend itself to the favorable attention of the Department, by every consideration affecting the permanent welfare of the cadets.

5. Military education and discipline. Upon this subject, the Board cannot do better than refer to the full report made by the committee on that branch of our investigation, and to express their full concurrence in its views.

The Board however feel themselves called upon to add their conviction of the importance of adhering strictly to the sound principles laid down by the President of the United States, in his letter of the 8th of December, 1855, in a relation to the cadets at West Point.

The restoration of cadets to the Academy after their dismissal for incompetency or misconduct, is not only subversive of the necessary discipline of the post, but must result in the application of the bounty of the Government to unworthy objects. This Board believed it to be within the proper range of military principles, to determine how far the regulations of, and mode of education at West Point, conformed to the objects for which the academy was instituted. They supposed the institution was "designed not only as a school in which the youth of the United States are to be instructed in the art of war; but they are in all cases of exigence to serve as an active defence of the community." This object seems to be kept constantly in view.

The school is strictly military in its character, instructing the young men in the art of war and fitting them to defend our country. But it is not to be true as a general rule, that some previous education is necessary to qualify a man to exercise the art of war. (To this, as to every other general rule, there are doubtless brilliant exceptions.) If in those rude days, when every battle was but a series of single combats, and when brute force and physical courage were the only qualifications of a soldier, long and arduous training was an indispensable prerequisite, how much more is it necessary now, when war has become a science, and when the mental more than the physical qualities of man determine the issue of the contest? When this science, unlike all others, has changed its nature, as to be imbued by intuition, then, and not till then, can a country, extensive as ours is, and almost surrounded by savage and intractable enemies, and in its rapid prosperity coming in collision with the interests of powerful nations, dispense with at least such preparations for war as naturally will flow from the education of a portion of our youth for this special purpose.

This Board is free to express its opinion, that this Academy is admirably calculated and conducted for the attainment of this end. All its studies and practices are essentially military, involving at once a knowledge of the science, and an habituation to the hardships of the war, so that in case of actual conflict, we have the nucleus of an army; and a satisfactory guaranty against the misfortunes which visited our arms at the commencement of the last war with Great Britain. Once we have a well trained band of officers devoted to the service, an army willing to defend our frontiers, and extending our fortifications—of carrying on our great system of internal improvement—of guarding us against the impositions of foreign empires; but, above all, of developing and calling into action the undiscovered resources of our new States.

These are advantages which we believe do necessarily flow from this institution. They can be attained only by arduous and indefatigable labor on the part of Cadets and teachers. This labor cannot be produced without a state of intense inducement to cadets, that the Government must provide for the education. Unless it does, the poorer classes will be deprived of the advantages of such instructions, and the richer will discover no motive for undergoing the hardships necessary to its attainment.

These advantages are happily combined in this institution, and with the fostering care of the Government, may easily be made to conduct to the permanent welfare of the whole nation.

In conclusion, the Board earnestly recommend this institution to the care and attention of the Government. Their reasons for this are their simple reason to know that the intention of the nation in regard to it is faithfully executed. "The instructors teach in defiance of obstacles," and the graduates after a most searching and rigid scrutiny, have evinced a knowledge of their profession, which cannot but
be valuable to the country whenever its exigencies shall call it into practice.

WEST POINT, June 18, 1836.

R. C. FOSTER, of Tennessee. President.

LOUIS G. BUSH, Kentucky.

NATHANIEL GREENE, Massachusetts.

JOHN TRAVERS, New Jersey.

ALLAN MCDONALD, New York.

JOHN McLEAN, do

MORGAN L. SMITH, do

JOHN MISIAT, N. Carolina.

JAMES PEACOCK, Penn., Secretary.

J. W. EDMONDS, New York.

DAVID E. TWIGGS, U. States Army.

J. HENRY DURMONT, Rhode Island.

GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, Connecticut.

JOHN HENDERSON, Pennsylvania.

JAMES KINNEAR, do

ALFRED JOHNSON, Jr., Maine.

ALFRED IVerson, Georgia.

B. A. BIDLOM, Pennsylvania.

EDWARD HERRICK, do.

C. H. M. KLIEF, do

A. W. CHILDs, Massachusetts.

DAVID J. BAKER, Illinois.

JAMES RYAN, New York.

The undersigned most cordially concur in the above report, only asking indulgence to express a doubt of our power, of requiring the right of the Federal Government to establish an institution as the Military Academy at West Point.

JOHN D. PHelan, Alabama.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,
IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, June 20.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate took up the bill to increase the military peace establishment of the United States.

The bill proposes to increase the rank and file of the army to 10,524; and also proposes a considerable increase to the general staff, and addition of three pay masters, and a small increase of the medical staff.

Mr. B. explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. Clay said he had supposed that no augmentation of the army could be of any service for the present Indian war which he did not think it necessary before the recruiting could be completed, and as they had passed a law already to raise ten thousand volunteers, and an additional regiment of dragoons, that this bill would not be pressed. Considering the militia as the proper constitutional force for repelling all insurrections and invasions, and considering that the additional regiment of dragoons was a sufficient increase of the military peace establishment, he would, to try the sense of the Senate, move to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Linn spoke against the motion at some length. He showed the urgent necessity there was for increasing the military force for the protection of our Indian frontiers, and quoted the opinions of the Secretary of War, and of General Jessup, in support of his argument.

A discussion here followed, in which Messrs. Calhoun, Porter, Wright, Benton and Preston took part, relative to the additional expense that would be incurred by the proposed increase of the rank and file of the army.

Mr. Crittenden supported the motion to strike out the first section.

Mr. Linn replied to Mr. Crittenden, and after a further debate between Messrs. Calhoun, Porter and Crittenden, the question was taken on Mr. Clay's motion, and it was rejected—yeas 6, nays 26.

Mr. Calhoun moved to strike out the 7th and 8th sections, involving former members of the medical staff, and for the appointment of three additional paymasters, on the ground that bills for this purpose had already passed the Senate, and been sent to the other house.

Mr. Benton said he would insert a proviso that these provisions should not take effect, provided the bills referred to become a law.

Mr. Calhoun then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Preston, after some remarks on the provisions of the bill, and the general staff, moved to strike them out. He preferred waiting till the next session of Congress, before increasing these branches of the service, when a plan would be submitted by the Secretary of War, containing all the information for them to act with a full understanding of the subject.

This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Nicholas moved to strike out the sections giving the franking privilege to the bureau of the War Department, and authorizing the President to adopt the regiment of Infantry as a regiment of rifles, and to direct certain officers to perform the duties of superior officers who may be absent. Mr. N. believed that the President possessed these powers already.

This motion was also agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 26, nays 8.

TUESDAY, June 21.

Mr. Southard submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the organic resolution of the 13th February, 1835, respecting the presentation of a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to certain other officers, has been executed, and whether any further steps are necessary in the further prosecution of the object.

The bill to increase the present military peace establishment of the United States, was also read the second time and passed.

The bill providing for organizing the navy of the United States, was taken up and read the second time as in Committee of the Whole.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Linn, Southard and Buchanan, Mr. B. moved to lay the bill on the table which was agreed to—yeas 13 nays 15.

FRIDAY, June 24.

The following bills were severally read the second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill granting a pension to William Lawrence, late a colonel in the army;

The bill for the relief of Theophilus E. Beckman, late 1st Lieut. in the 41st regiment of U. S. infantry;

The bill for the relief of Peter Cook, Jas. Scott, Richard Sever and other soldiers of the late war;

The above bills were then severally read the third time, by their titles, and passed.

The bill to organize the navy of the United States was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the bill to regulate and increase the pay of the officers of the Marine corps, was taken up.

Mr. Southard explained that the bill provided that the pay of the Colonel should be $3,500 per annum; of the Lieut. Colonel $3,000 per annum; of the Majors $2,500; and thus going gradually down to the lowest officer, $100 less for each grade.

Mr. Buchanan moved to amend the bill by making the pay of the marine officers the same as that of officers of like grades in the infantry of the United States army who were serving on shore; and that when serving at sea their pay shall be the same as that of officers of equal rank in the navy—the rank to be previously determined by the President of the United States.

This amendment was supported by Messrs. Buchanan and Webster, and opposed by Messrs. Southard, Clayton, and Preston; after which the amendment was lost.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when Mr. Buchanan renewed his motion to amend after a debate, in which the motion was supported by Messrs. Buchanan, Clay, and Webster, and opposed by Messrs. Preston, Wright, and Clayton, it was adopted by the following votes—yeas 26, nays 10.

Mr. Southard moved to amend the bill by providing that it shall take effect from and after the 18th June, 1834; which was carried, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following message was received from the President of the United States:
To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 18th inst., I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, with the papers therewith presented. Not having occurred to proceed any further with regard to the political condition of Texas, I have deemed it expedient to take the necessary measures now in progress to procure it, before deciding upon the course to be pursued in relation to the newly declared independence of that country. ANDREW JACKSON.

The message and documents having been read,

Mr. CLAY observed that as the President had informed them in the message just read, that he did not deem it expedient to proceed any further with regard to the recognition of the independence of Texas until he had received a confirmation of the military and political condition of Texas, and that he had taken measures to procure such a confirmation, which would be presented next, noting that the message and papers be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. PARKER said he concurred with the gentleman as to having the papers printed.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, the message and documents were ordered to be printed, and, together with the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the subject, were ordered to be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. PARKER said he felt himself honored in presenting to the Senate a memorial from a portion of the citizens of Louisiana on the subject of Texas.

Mr. MILLER said that the memorial be laid on the table and printed, which motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SOUTHDUR, the bill for the organization of the navy was taken up.

Mr. CHENEY said the objections heretofore made to this bill were to the number of persons to be promoted to the grade of admiral. With a view to try the sense of the Senate, he would move to strike out the four rear admirals.

This motion was agreed to, leaving in the bill one admiral and two vice admirals.

Mr. SOUTHDUR then moved to insert thirteen commodore of the first class.

Mr. CUSHNET observed that he should make no decided opposition to this part of the bill, though he believed they were in danger of passing a bill that they might hereafter have cause to regret. He would have much preferred that the chairman of the committee had acquiesced in the general sense of the Senate, expressed the other day; and permitted the bill to lie for the remainder of the session. It would then have been taken up at the commencement of the next session, when they would have time to mature such a bill as would put the navy, which was so deservedly a favorite of the country, and what could be called a right arm, into a permanent fostering of efficiency and respectability. He confessed that he had strong objections to this portion of the bill for creating the grade of commodore. It was a grade not intended, and not utilized, and he did not think the Navy would in any way give them cause for reflection. Any hurry might produce future prejudice as well as serious injuries to this important arm of the national defence. Amongst other objections to this change, he would state one that he thought should have some weight. As long as commodore was not an established grade in the navy, it remained with the discretion of the Department to select the most expeditious, the most deserving, and the most vigorous of the captains for the command of a squadron on an important emergency. But the moment this grade was established by law, that advantage would be taken away. He believed it would proceed with great caution, as any false step with regard to the navy could not easily be repaired, and might cause the most serious regrets.

Mr. SOUTHDUR said that he would gladly have acquiesced if he had not believed it to be a solemn and imperative duty to endeavor to get this bill through at the present time. If the Senate should differ with him in this respect, all that would be done in all it would have to do, would be to strike them out.

As to the grade of commodore, it was a rank known in common parlance, and would be well understood. He thought the establishment of the grade would be very serviceable to the navy, and would create no difficulties whatever. He thought too that the addition of this increased rank was due to those gallant officers whose long and faithful services had been so creditable to themselves and their country.

Mr. CUSHNET observed that the chairman of the committee had undoubtedly laid down just principles; but every principle must be qualified by some other, and every principle urged, without reference to others, becomes altogether a mere easy phrase. Mr. CUSHNET proceeded with a detailed discussion of the question whether the grade of commodore should be a substantial grade of the navy, he would move to strike it out.

After some remarks from Mr. SOUTHDUR, in opposition to the motion,

Mr. SHEPLEY observed that he should take it for granted, if this grade of commodore were established, there would be a loss of service, that difficulties would occur in foreign ports, between our commodores and the officers of those nations, about matters of ceremony and questions of precedence.

Mr. SOUTHDUR replied that such difficulties had occurred, and it was because we had no officers of a higher grade in the navy than captains. By giving increased grades to these officers, the chances of such difficulties occurring would be diminished.

Mr. WEBSTER would have preferred retaining the old established grade of admiral, which was well under rated, in order to avoid giving this unknown grade of commodore to the navy. He was in favor of striking out the Commodores, and would, when the bill was reported to the Senate, move to reinstate the grade of rear admirals. He thought this promotion was due to the gallant officers who had devoted so much to our naval service.

On taking the question, the nine commodores were stricken out.

Mr. CUSHNET suggested that as the bill now stood, it provided for one admiral and two vice admirals. He thought it would be better to have one of each of the three grades, admiral, vice admiral, and rear admiral. He would suggest another amendment.

The bill was appointed for the consideration of the house.

Mr. BUCHANAN said, that in looking over the navy list he found that the number of lieutenants now consisted of 237, and that at least one half of them were on furlough, and in many cases, out of abseces, awaiting orders. He had been informed that the number of these officers was too great to allow them sufficient opportunities of going to sea to acquire skill and experience in their profession. He was aware that large appropriations have been made for keeping afloat a great naval force; but there was no reason to suppose that this was to be continued. He thought it better not to increase the number of lieutenants instead of 350 as many as were now at sea double the number of vessels ever before afloat, the number of navy yards, receiving ships, with the casualties of sickness and other causes, he did not think they could do with a less number than was now proposed.

Mr. CUSHNET said that he had made a careful examination to ascertain the number that would be required; and that there were the number of vessels now in commission.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Mr. Southard said that the gentleman, in his examination of the Naval Register, had not been able to consider the few vessels that were afloat. They would have now double the number at sea that had ever been at sea before.

Mr. Buchanan expressed the opinion that they could not do with a less number than was proposed. He had always been opposed to extravagant appropriations, yet he thought in this case the expenditure was highly necessary.

Mr. Buchanan said that it would be easy enough to increase the number, but it would not be so easy to diminish it. According to the chairman's own statement, it was not necessary to increase the number of lieutenants; for if one be the number of lieutenants had by heretofore been waiting orders, now that they were going to send double the number of ships to sea, this half would be just enough for the purpose. He did not believe that he should succeed, and he would therefore be content if only fifty more were added, making the number of lieutenants three hundred instead of the present number of two hundred and fifty-seven.

Mr. Buchanan thought that the amendment did not imperatively require that there should be three hundred and fifty lieutenants; but that the President might appoint that number if he should deem it necessary. President Madison the President would not appoint more than were required for the service, he should vote for the amendment.

After some further observations from Messrs. Catherb, Southard, and Buchanan, the amendment was carried on striking out the word "two" and inserting "three," thus making three hundred and fifty instead of two hundred and fifty.

Mr. Buchanan was prepared to strike out the word "fifty," so as to leave the number of lieutenants at three hundred, which motion was adopted,—ayes 22, nays not counted.

Mr. Mangum moved to lay the bill on the table; that motion was lost, 11 to 24, no other amendments were ordered.

An amendment was then moved to amend the bill, by striking out fifty, and inserting forty for the number of captains, and by striking out seventy-five, and inserting sixty, for the number of commanders; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Southard moved further to amend the bill, by striking out seventy-five for the number of passed midshipmen, and inserting one hundred and twenty-five; which was agreed to.

Some other remarks from Messrs. Catherb, Southard, and Webster, the bill was amended, as to provide for one admiral, one vice admiral, and three rear admirals; after which, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1836.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, was read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

The Senate bill entitled "An act to increase the present establishment of the United States," was read twice and committed to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Senate bill to increase the military establishment of the United States, with an amendment; also Senate bill for the moral and religious instruction of the army, with a recommendation that it do not pass; both of which bills were committed.

Mr. Vanderpool, from the Select Committee to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill authorizing the erection of a monument to Memory of Captains James W. Crooks, one of the captors of Maj. Andre; read twice and committed.

Mr. Hawes made an ineffectual attempt to take up his resolution in relation to the West Point Academy.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

Mr. Whitley, from the Committee on Claims, made a report in the case of James and Wm. Crooks, and concluded with the following resolution, which was considered and adopted.

Resolved, That the petition and papers of James and Wm. Crooks be referred to the Secretary of the Navy, to ascertain from giving notice to the said James and William Crooks, or to their agents, of the time and place of taking testimony) the value of the vessel called the Lord Nelson, captured by Lieutenant Woolsey on Lake Ontario the 5th of June, 1812, at the time said capture, and the cargo then on board said vessel, and that he report the same at the next session of Congress.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

The following Senate bill was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. As an act organizing the navy of the United States.

TEXAS.

Mr. Bell presented a memorial and resolutions of a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Nashville, Tennessee, in favor of recognizing the independence of Texas.

Mr. B. then moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of offering a resolution providing that an appropriation be made for the salary and outfit of a minister to Texas, on as early a day as the President might deem expedient and proper.

Mr. Boyd asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, suggested that, as numerous petitions had been presented on the same subject and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which would report in a few days, the gentleman from Tennessee had better adopt the same course with regard to the present memorial.

Mr. Bell said he did not feel himself justified in adopting the suggestion since he had no knowledge or intimation of the character of the report that would come from that committee.

Mr. Mann of New York then moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Elwood asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and the vote was 135, yea, 56.

So the motion to lay the whole subject on the table was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Tallatuk, the joint resolution providing for the execution of a gold medal, ordered by a resolution of the Continental Congress of 1779, to be delivered to Major Henry Lee, was taken up, read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald.

A SWORD—Col. Worth.—We have had the pleasure of examining a very elegant sword, just finished by Messrs. Fletcher & Bennett, which is to be presented by the mayor of New York to the master of the army, as a testimonial of his gallant and soldier-like conduct in several battles during the late war with Great Britain. The handle of the sword is of solid gold; the hilt is a Maltese cross, the head of the handle a casque or helmet, with visor; around the grip is a scroll on which is inscribed "Fort George, 27th of May, 1818." "Chrysler's, 11th Nov. 1813." "Chippewa, 5th July, 1814." "Niagara, 20th July, 1814." On the hilt is a chased wreath in which is an ornamented cypher, "W. J. W." On the reverse, is a label with the inscription, "Presented to the colonel by Col. William J. Worth, of the United States army, by the Governor of New York, in conformity with a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, passed April, 1835, as a token of the high estimation which his native State entertains for his distinguished talents as an officer, and personal bravery evinced in several battles during the late war with Great Britain." The scabbard is silver gilt, mounted with gold tablets, and ornamented with the New York coat of arms, and representations of the battles above alluded to. The tip of the scabbard is of solid gold, richly engraved with the ichthus, or fish ensigne. It has a cut and tinctured steel-blade, of the true Damascus steel, richly etched with armorial wreathe and bearings, the name of Col. Worth, and the Falls of Niagara.

The sword is a beautiful specimen of the arts, and an honorable memorial of the gallantry and bravery of a highly meritorious officer.
WASHINGTON CITY;
THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1836.

DEATH OF JAMES MADISON.

This venerable sage and patriot, the last survivor of the Convention that framed our Constitution, died at his residence, Montpelier, Virginia, on Tuesday the 28th ult. in the 86th year of his age. Mr. Madison was born on the 16th March 1751, and had filled various offices of high trust and honor, with infinite credit to himself and advantage to the country.

He retired from the Presidential chair, on the 3d March, 1817, and has resided ever since (a period of nearly twenty years) upon his farm in Orange county, Virginia, as a private citizen, beloved by his neighbors, admired by his countrymen, and respected by the civilized nations of the world.

Intelligence of his death was communicated to both Houses of Congress, by the President, on Thursday last. Appropriate remarks were offered on the occasion, in the Senate by Mr. Rives, and in the House by Mr. Patton, and resolutions passed, expressive of respect for his memory, gratitude for his public services, and condolence with his widow.

The following orders were issued from the War and Navy Departments.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 1, 1836.

ORDER, No. 45.

The Major General, commanding in chief, has received, through the War Department, the commands of the President, to announce to the army the death of the illustrious statesman and patriot, Ex-President Madison, who died at his seat at Montpelier, in Virginia, on the morning of the 28th of June.

As a testimony of the feeling for the loss which the nation has sustained in the death of this great and distinguished citizen, in which the Army participates, the President directs that funeral honors, agreeably to the regulations, be paid to the memory of the deceased, at all the military posts, the day after the receipt of this paper, and by the army in the field, where circumstances will permit.

By command of Major General Macomb.

ROGER JONES, Adj't General.

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 30, 1836.

To the Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps:
The President of the United States, with deep affliction, announces to the Navy and Marine corps the death of the illustrious statesman and patriot JAMES MADISON, late President of the United States, who died at Montpelier on the morning of the 28th instant.

As a testimony of the high sense of feeling for the loss which our country has sustained in the death of this great and good man, and in which the Navy and Marine corps participate with the whole American people, the President directs that funeral honors be paid to him by the vessels of the navy in our own and foreign ports, by wearing their colors half-mast, for one week; that twenty-one minute guns be fired at each navy yard and in all public vessels in commission, at 12 o'clock, M., on the day after this order shall be received; and that the Officers of the Navy and Marine corps wear cravat on the left arm for six months.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

In the New York Spectator of the 30th ult. on the first page, we find a paragraph, under the head of 'Rumors,' quoted from the Army and Navy Chronicle, to which are added some political, sarcastic remarks, having the semblance of being a part of the original article in the Chronicle. The remarks do not appear to be original in the Spectator, and yet no credit is given, to show that they were copied from another paper.

As the Chronicle takes no part in politics, and as persons who do not see it, might infer from the paragraph in question that it does, we would ask of the editor of the Spectator to make the proper correction.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the United States Gazette, dated
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1836.

It is stated that the President has struck from the roll of the navy, the name of Sherburne, the midshipman who killed young Key. The President will have done right if he has done so; and he would do better still, if he was to strike from the rolls all those who by exciting Sherburne to fight, under the penalty of being scouted and branded as a coward, were the chief cause of producing the calamitous issue of that duel.

We have made enquiry at the Navy Department, and learn that Mr Sherburne has not been dismissed. It was reported, not only that he had been, but that he was restored, having satisfied the President that he did all he could, consistently, to avoid a hostile meeting with Midshipman Key.

We have pleasure in laying before our readers the following copy of a letter from Captain T. T. Webb, commanding U. S. ship Vandalia, to Captain E. Jones, commanding U. S. Revenue Cutter Jefferson, dated
"U. S. SHIP VANDALIA,
Tampa Bay, April 28, 1836.

DEAR SIR: — Previous to my departure for Pensacola, I take great pleasure in assuring you, the services of the Revenue Cutter under your command, have been of essential benefit to the interest of our country, in co-operating with this ship, and the army of Florida, in their operations against the Seminole Indians.

"The promptness with which you have executed every duty I have required of you, merits my highest approbation, and entitles you to my confidence and esteem. I am, Sir, very respectfully;
Your obedient servant,
THOS. T. WEBB.
Capt. U. S. Ship Vandalia.

To Capt. Ezekiel Jones,

AMERICAN FLAG.—From and after the 4th July of the present year, in consequence of the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union, the American flag will bear twenty six stars.

TEXAS FLAG.—A plain red ground, with a single white, five-pointed star, and the letters TEXAS between the points.
The command of the Exploring Expedition has been tendered to Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, and accepted. We have heard of no other officers named as likely to accompany the expedition. The frigate Macedonian, now repairing at Norfolk, will be the principal vessel.

SUMMARY.

Since our last number was issued, many events of importance have transpired, some of which we shall briefly recapitulate, not having space for a detailed notice.

The first session of the twenty-fourth Congress closed on Monday last, at 3 P. M. Much business was of course left unfinished, in consequence of the injurious habit of postponing until towards the close of the session the consideration of weighty matters. Among the bills thus lost were those for increasing the Army and organizing the Navy. The subject of Army pay, we believe, was not touched, no report having been made.

Gov. Cass has been appointed Minister to France, to which situation rumor had long since assigned him. His nomination was unanimously confirmed, but it is understood that he does not go out until the fall; he will visit Detroit shortly, probably with a view to arrange his private affairs. It seems to be doubted whether a successor in the War Department will be appointed, as so short a time will intervene between the retirement of Gov. Cass and the induction of a new President into office.

John Randolph Clay having been appointed Chargé d’Affaires to Russia, removes the impression that Gov. Dickerson would have been selected for that mission.

Cary A. Harris, Chief Clerk of the War Department, is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Judge Herring.

Elbert Herring, Col. Arthur P. Hayne, of South Carolina, and Morgan Neville of Ohio, have been appointed Paymasters in the Army.

John T. Cochran is to be the Chief Clerk of the War Department; William Ward, now of that Department, will accompany Gov. Cass to France.

The Secretary and the Commissioners of the Navy will leave Washington in a few days on an official tour of inspection of the Northern Navy Yards.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Columbus, Ohio, dated June 27, to a friend in Washington City.

"A steamboat just from Roanoke brings the news that General Scott crossed the Chattahoochee yesterday morning at that place, with about 2,500 men, regulars and militia, and is moving up the country. There may be a little fighting, but I do not anticipate much. This move will close the war."

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.


July 5—Col. J. Bankhead, 8d Art'y, Gadsby's. Capt. E. S. Winder, 2d Dragoons, Polk's. Lieut. C. E. Kingsbury, do Gadsby's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NAVY—ADMIRALS.

Mr. Editor:—The enclosed article, written in reply to the rejoinder of 'an experienced correspondent,' which appeared in the 13th number of volume 2d of the Army and Navy Chronicle, has been withheld, in the hope that some more willing, and at the same time more able, writer would take the subject; but we see that many persons—statesmen as well as Navy officers—have only viewed the picture on its fair side, and in reference to individuals, I once more make an effort to show both sides of the canvas, by asking you to publish the accompanying article in the forthcoming number of the Chronicle. And I here take occasion to declare, that I have not written upon the subject of admirals, is without reference to persons. I entertain no unfriendly feelings towards any one who would be benefited by the creation of the grade of admiral; I only wish to avert what I believe would be the greatest evil that could befoul the strongest arm of my country's defence.

CANDOR.

An inexperienced correspondent appears again in the 13th number of the Chronicle, in support of Admirals. I will not imitate his example by an attempt at wit or an affectation of learning, for I set up no pretensions to either. I shall therefore attack his sophistry at once, and commence by propounding a few simple questions which I could not fail to ask if I, who advocate the introduction of Admirals as an improvement in our naval system would ponder well before they commit themselves on that all-important question.

"Where, then, are the "modern European republics which have found it their interest to have the rank as well as the title of Admiral"? Name them, and number the years of their republican prosperity; name or number their Admirals, their deeds of valor, and the number of their ships and fleets; and show, if you can, that any navy, at any period of history, ancient or modern, commanded by Admirals, ever gained more signal victories or enduring benefits to its country than the American navy has done from the earliest days of our revolutionary struggle, to the close of the last war with Algiers.

"Candor has forgotten how earnestly we sought an alliance with France during the revolution; and he who has written they can our past policy predict what it may be in future," says an inexperienced correspondent. Not quite so fast, my good sir; I have a bad memory, it is true, but I have some recollection, at least I have before heard, that some French troops came over here to aid our revolutionary fathers in shaking off colonial vassalage, and that they did us good service too; and I have also heard of a certain French fleet being on our coast about the same time, commanded by some Admirals, who, you inform us, were lukewarm in our cause, and whose conduct you insinuate forms a lamentable contrast to that of the French forces acting on shore. I retract the charge of forgetfulness, for it seems that you too have forgotten some of the incidents of the times and scenes to which you refer for support. Do you not know that the French fleets which cruised off our coast at different periods of our revolution had something else in view besides the contest with the mother country? France had valuable colonies in our neighborhood and an extensive commerce superadded for those fleets to watch over and protect as their primary duty; so that whatever aid they could have rendered us must have been altogether incidental. If you have had an admission from the Admirals, without appropriate commands for them, the case would have been in no wise altered; for if the King of France had been disposed to have placed his fleets under the control of foreign officers, the process by which he could have accomplished his will was a very
simple one indeed, and he had his choice of two modes: first by withdrawing his Admirals and leaving his ships in command of a captain, and secondly by bestowing the temporary rank of Admiral on some American officer for that special purpose; and thus the mighty difficulty about rank and command would have been obviated, but not at the same time by introducing an inexpert correspondent’s showing, it was not rank, but the lukewarmness and ignorance, &c., of the French Admiral which paralysed his action and rendered his co-operation so feeble as to be of no avail or advantage to our cause. Now, let me ask an inexperienced correspondent, if a lukewarm, ignorant, capitán-coronel, placed in a command of any importance, it did seem, was in the disposition and not in the rank of the officers in command of the French fleet; hence the comparison attempted to be drawn by a reference to the operations of the French land and naval forces which co-operated with us during the revolutionary war is altogether a failure, and inapplicable to the subject for the support of which it was introduced so strangely. But, an inexperienced correspondent is again at fault, although I admit as a general rule that what has once happened may happen again under like circumstances; but as all general rules have their exceptions, and that has been my exception to the premises assumed by an inexperienced correspondent, viz; that because, as revolted colonies, we once sought an alliance with France during the revolution, we may again find it expedient to form like connections in future wars.” Now there is about as much reason in the foregoing proposition as there would be to suppose that a man in full vigour of body and mind, would stand in need of the watchful cares of a tender mother to keep him out of the fire or some dangerous pit, as he was wont to do when first he began to take his infantile steps. This republic never can be reduced to the state in which the colonies were then we sought the aid and assistance of France. At that time we were not numbered among the nations of the earth; we were divided at home, and almost unknown and friendless abroad; but how different was our situation in the war of 1812. France, in her turn, earnestly desired our alliance; but not our policy was different, because at that situation underwent a great change. The United States had become a powerful, free and independent State, and we chose to fight our own battles single-handed. We did so, and we came out of the war, unencumbered by alliances, better than we entered into it; and now that we are above all resources, the number of them is more than double what they were in 1812, I repeat that the true policy of this nation is, always has been, and ever ought to be, to keep out of alliances with foreign powers, and especially the monarchies of the old world.

France, in the wildest days of liberty and equality, &c., never thought of abolishing the rank of Admiral. No, she did not; but that very fact goes far to prove that neither the wisest statesmen, nor the greatest military spirits, are always most competent to judge of the best naval organization. Had Napoleon the grand consistency of the wise and made the ill-fated efforts to raise, an efficient navy, have removed his superannuated admirals from command, and have supplied their places by young and active captains, the laurels of Aboukir, and of Trafalgar, might have decked the brow of a Frenchman, instead of that of the grand and illustrious Nelson. Nelson, it is true, was an Admiral, and had been one for several years; but in the day of his last victory, which filled the measure of his country’s fame, and which sealed her claim, for a while at least, “To the winds and waves as Britain’s wide domain;” that day closed his life in the arms of the most splendiferous and astonishing exploits of his extraordinary success, he had only the month before, attained his 47th year, which is about the age that our most fortunate officers, henceforth, will enter the list of Post Captains.

Collingwood, who was second in command in the battle of Trafalgar, was then in his 58th year, and was a flag officer of several years standing; and it is therefore probable that in that great battle, when the English fleet consisted of at least 170 full size frigates and smaller vessels, there was not another officer 50 years of age in it; for we have seen that Nelson, the commander-in-chief of this mighty fleet, was himself only forty-seven years of age, and at the battle of the Nile, Nelson, who commanded, was then in his 50th year. So that a candid examination on the part of one who will show himself ready to defend the old world, commanded by Admirals, which has been able to sustain itself for any length of time, that of England, and she has done it only at an expense of maintaining a superannuated list of from thirty to forty, for every one actively employed in command.

Now the expediency of creating admirals, or higher rank, in the navy, (I care not what be the name,) must depend upon the disposition of Congress to maintain a large list of superannuated, or, as they are called in the English navy, yellow admirals; that is, captains of the line who have not been engaged in any battle by the time of their superannuation. This is not very unusual, although it is well known that from physical infirmities and other causes they cannot be employed in their new grade; but having lived long enough to become senior captains, they cannot be passed over, and must be made admirals. Of this description, ten for the required service in the West Indies; indeed for our navy, and greatly below what the English navy requires, even where we find post captains under twenty years of age. According to this data then, which I know to be correct and not exaggerated, if all the stations now occupied by post captains, and all of less importance, are to be filled by admirals, and the appointments to that rank be made from where they undoubtedly ought, (if ever made,) —the head of the list of captains,—less than twenty would not suffice the present wants, without any provision for relief; so that let the wedge be now entered, and in less than three years we must have more admirals than we now have captains; and in twenty years from this date our list of yellow admirals will not be less than ten or twenty for each serviceable one; that is, if the public interests should require the services of twelve active admirals at that time, Congress must consent to maintain a list of at least one hundred from which to select; for the truth is, as they grow so many years of age, it is not probable that more than one in ten will be fit for service at that age, when we bear in mind the manner in which they have been introduced into the navy.

An inexperienced correspondent says, “the qualifications required for judges and admirals are not so unlike as at first might be supposed.” In this he is quite right, for no man is thoroughly qualified to command a fleet or squadron, whose strength of mind, vigor of body, and acquaintance with international law, and least legal principles, whose character for unbending justice and integrity is not well established, (in addition to his thorough nautical qualifications;) nor ought any less qualified person be intrusted with such unrestrained power as necessarily belong to the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron on foreign service. Any person thus qualified, and where he would not dishonor a seat on the bench of the supreme court; but here the similitude must end, for in nothing else are they alike, and especially are they dissimilar in the all important mode of appointment to office. Judges

* I have often heard it asserted, and without contradiction, that in order to make young Nelson’s superior qualifications available, it was necessary to promote forty other captains, who were above him on the list, who were immediately transferred to the superannuated or yellow Admirals list, where they remained forever unemployed, but regularly paid.
of the Supreme Court of the U.S., only seven in number, are selected from the great body of the people, now numbering near 15,000,000, any one of whom is eligible to the office provided he has the requisite qualifications. Hence, when a vacancy is to be filled the appointing power casts about, and looks among the most distinguished legal men of the nation for some one only fit to fill the place. A man of this character is a treasure, but for one whose physical as well as intellectual strength give a promise of reasonable durability, and these appointments have rarely fallen on persons over fifty and not often greatly below that age. Here, then, is a sufficient guarantee against the danger of superannuation; chicken veterans would not be an evil when applied to admirals; and the mode of appointing judges is not the only safeguard or barrier against the evil of imbecility in them, for, as associated as they are in numbers, a majority of whom is requisite to make up a decision, the infirmities of one, or even two, could not be productive of a great evil, while the others retain their faculties. But how different is it with admirals; the commander-in-chief of fleets and squadrons on foreign service exercises many of the functions which belong to the President of the U.S. and to the Supreme Court too; the executive pardoning, appointing, and dismissing, all these and more, points the court; he may bring the charge; he approves the sentence; and the man, navy, the highest officer under him, may pay the forfeit with his life! He construes the treaty, and applies his notion of the laws of nations, and by his act the nation may be involved in war or her best interests otherwise compromised. These things, and many others, may be done, and done in defiance of the opinions of every other officer of the fleet, but their duty is only to obey. There can be no co-ordinate in a fleet with power to counteract or prevent the blunders of an incompetent chief. Are the people of the United States to leave the navy in the hands of a man not willing to say that every youth who enters the navy at the age of fourteen as a midshipman, who attains the age of sixty-five or seventy, shall then exercise the tremendous powers just enumerated? If they are not, beware of admirals, for once a midshipman, if he can only avoid dismissal, and live long enough, he will surely be an admiral. Now imagine for a single moment that the constitution of the United States had said that the oldest lawyer in the United States should be the Chief Justice, and that the associated judges should be the next six oldest lawyers, and that all vacating the bench the moment what kind of a bench should we now have? As absurd as this hypothesis is, it is nevertheless carried out to the fullest extent as regards the British Admirals; and so it will be if we have admirals; and the only known remedy for this inevitable evil is that practiced in England of creating an onerous hat of yellow admirals, sometimes forty or more for one employed. Does the best interest of our country demand such a policy; would it be consistent with the gaiety of our institutions? I, for one, (an officer of the navy too,) answer no. But it is said by some, we are a new navy, and as such we must have admirals to command the navy. Yes, we have generals enough in the army, and some distinguished ones too; but where did they come from? when and how did they get into the army? did they enter as cadets, and at the fag end of a long life of nearly three score years and ten, inherit the rank of general? Oh no, a discriminating executive, in the days of peril, when the battle's strife was raging, sought out the choicest spirits of the land, and as it were by a single breath, conferred on them the honor of rank and the power to command; aye, and to command without question; the same spirit has consecrated more years in the army than some of the young generals could count from the day of their nativity. Here, then, is that same conservative principle which has such a salutary effect in preserving the Supreme Court from the danger of imbecile judges. The official in the line of the army lay no claim to promotion beyond the rank of Colonel. The general officers of the army are appointed at the option of the President from the army, or from the body of the citizens at large. Are the advocates for admirals in the navy ready to admit this principle to be applied in appointing them? I trust not. Then we cannot have them all without the adoption of a system which the people will consent to pay a dozen supernumeraries for every efficient admiral that may be required; and even this extravagant system of superannuating or pensioning would not by any means be an impenetrable barrier against the employment of the time-scarce and valuable services of an admiral, which correspondent says, "Admirals would be superseeded when they were unable to perform efficiently what they had been selected to accomplish." Now does he really think it would be easier, under such circumstances, to supersede admirals, than it has been, or is now, to remove captains from situations, the duties of which they cannot longer perform efficiently? If he does think so, he knows but little of human nature, and much less of the past history of our navy. Where is the captain, who has voluntarily vacated his station, believing himself incompetent to the duties thereof? and where is the power in a popular government like ours, to remove incompetent captains even, against their will? Never has it yet been done, not even in some instances where the public service imperiously demanded it: instances few in number it is true, but they would be greatly multiplied by the creation of a new and higher grade in the navy, to be reached only by the aged. If, then, there is difficulty in removing incompetent captains from responsible stations, that difficulty must be greatly increased when such stations are held by admirals.

What I ask with unfeigned sincerity, means an inexperienced correspondent by the following declarations, the first of which will be found in the first paragraph, and the second in the beginning of the concluding paragraph of his essay under consideration; "But alas! the days of chivalry are gone." "The trial of battle has been abolished." What, I repeat the question, means the prophetic chronicler by such portentous sayings? Means he to say, that chivalry no longer inspires the youthful officers of the American navy? Means he to say, that battles fought and victories won weigh as but dust in the balance against political influence and pusillanimous intrigue? If these be his meanings, as regards the first, I tell him, the chivalry of unsullied chivalry and patriotism is yet cherished by many a gallant youth, and by some too, who have climbed the hill of middle age, and by a few who have entered the eve of a long life, the morn and noon of which were well spent in fighting their country's battles and in establishing for her, her navy and themselves, a name honored among the most honorable. But if my surmises as to the second are correct, then, indeed, have we fallen upon evil times, and the sons of Columbia may "hang their harps upon the willows," and moan for their departed glory, glory departed never to return. CANDOR.

THE NAVY.

Mr. Editor:—Will you allow me to enquire, through your paper, who the "intelligent captain in the Navy" was, that informed Mr. Buchanan of the Senate, that he never wished to see the rank of Admiral created in our service, and also, that we had already more captains than were required? Now I am sure the Navy would be particularly pleased to learn who this very intelligent captain is; for I am assured it was not a "srieb-old man," and that it was one of the junior officers in particular, that his light should be kept under a bushel. Mr. Buchanan may say what he pleases about the intelligence of his friend the captain; but I shrewdly suspect something more than the honorable Senator's word will be required.
to satisfy the junior grades that the captain in question was not actuated by motives of the most childish vanity and selfishness. What must the Navy think of a man, who would lend his aid to destroy a bill so admirably calculated to extend the chances of the Navy, and to revive its expiring hopes? Can he be looked upon in any other light than an enemy, who would wish to see our lieutenants and passed midshipmen surrounded by grandchilden? Let me advise the intelligent captain to turn his talents to more laudable uses than attempting to plunge his subordinate still deeper into hopelessness. Let him devise a practicable plan for manning our ships. Let him urge the employment of a sufficient force for the protection of our commerce. Let him aid in establishing discipline, subordination, and efficiency, throughout the service. Such efforts as these, I humbly apprehend, would be more honorable to himself, and more advantageous to the Navy. Let me warn the intelligent captain, whoever he may be, to pause in his silly course,—for let me tell him, the eyes of the awakened Navy are at this time upon all wrong doers; he finds the day of grace, by which he may avert the most serious act of his life, which shall draw down upon him the scorn and detestation of his injured brother officers.

THE LATE DR. B. F. NOURSE, U.S. A.

At a meeting of the citizens of Key West, held on the 20th May, 1836, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the relations and friends of Dr. Benjamin F. Nourse, late of the United States Medical Society, and that society for large, in the afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, which has removed him from life in the midst of his usefulness.

Resolved, That the aman of his manners, the purity of his life, and his active usefulness, have justly entitled him to the memory of the deceased to our affectionate regard.

Resolved, That as a token of respect, we will this day attend the funeral obsequies of Dr. Nourse, and wear crapes on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting convey to his friends his deep regret, and that he feel in the bereavement, in such terms as he may judge proper.

WILLIAM MARVIN, President.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Washington, July 1st, 1836.


The following letters were returned from the Pacific station:


Mobile, June 16th.—Lieutenant J. B. Grayson, Army, 2nd.

INDIAN WAR.

CHARLESTON, S. C. June 27.—The s.chr. George & Mary, Capt. Willey, arrived this morning from St. Johns via St. Mary's. Capt. W. reports that nothing had occurred since the affair between Major Hellenman and the Indians, at Micanoopy. The G. & M. touched at St. Marys, to land Gen. Clinch. Higgesons had been brought to St. Marys in the schr. Motion, Capt. Willey.

NORFOLK, June 29.—Major Gardner's company U. S. Artillery, will embark from Fortress Monroe this afternoon in the Steam Packet Columbus, Captain Holmes, for Charleston.

A requisition has been made by the President of the United States upon the Governor of Tennessee, for 2,500 volunteers, for immediate service in the Creek country. It is intimated by the President that three-fourths of the whole force may be mounted men, and one-fourth infantry. Governor Cannon has, in consequence, promptly issued his proclamation, calling upon his fellow citizens of Tennessee to respond to the appeal thus made to them. The general rendezvous for the troops raised in west Tennessee, is to be held at Memphis, in the Blount County, on the 1st July, and that for the troops from the eastern part of the State, at Athens, on the 7th July.

TROUBLES BREWING IN THE NORTH.—We have been permitted to peruse a letter dated Fort Crawford, (Prairie du Chien) June 15, received by steamboat, which announces fresh troubles among the savages of the north and movements of the troops in consequence. Gen. Brooke, the latter states, had sent an express to Colonel Taylor, requesting him to reinforce Fort Winnebago with three companies, which he had done, leaving only two companies at Fort Crawford. Gen. B's letter stated, that a large body of Winnebagoes had assembled near the Fort, and that the Ottawas, Menominies at Pottawatomies, were disposed for a grand ball. The letter also states, the small pox was raging among the Indians.

Another letter from Fort Des Moines informs us that the command at that post, under Captains Sumner, Boone, and Runyon, left on the 10th for Green Bay, or Chicago, for the purpose of visiting the Winnebagoes. The men and horses were in fine order.—Missouri Republican.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, dated U. S. Frigate Constellation, Pensacola, June 16th.

"Next Saturday will find us on the Chatahooche river. Of the three steamboats ordered to co-operate with General Jesup, the American is the only one that has yet arrived. She will either sail to-morrow or the next day. The officers from the frigate Constellation ordered to her, are—Lieut. Stephen Johnston, commander, who will command the expedition; Assistant Surgeon A. J. Wedderburn; Pass'd Mid. J. F. Borden, Mid. McCormick and Shields. The other boats will be commanded by Lieuts. Neil M. Howison, and G. M. Bache. The officers and men are all to be taken from the Constellation, will continue attached to the ship, and will join her again as soon as the Indian difficulties are over. The three steamboats are to have fifty men each, in addition to the firemen, and will carry three six pounders. The supplies for the boats will be for three months.

"Our squadron will soon be the largest afloat. Com. Dallas will have under his command one frigate, six sloops of war, one schooner, three armed steamboats, and four revenue cutters."
THE CREEK WAR OVER.

Intelligence from Major General Scott's head quarters in the Creek nation, received by the last mails justifies the belief that the Indian campaign in that quarter, started in the fall of last year, is about to close before this day. One thousand hostile Indians have surrendered; and if they are prisoners of war without the discharge of a musket, or the loss of one brave soldier, the bloodless triumph is not the less acceptable to a christian community. The number of hostiles, however, which it remains to capture by force of arms, either in action, or (hemmed in as they must be by the plan of operations) by unavoidable surrender. All the passes are said to be effectually guarded by the troops, and their escape to Florida, herefore asserted as probable, is deemed to be impracticable.

—National Intelligencer July 1.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, as a train of eleven cars with about 300 passengers from New York, including about 120 U.S. seamen for the sloop of war Ellis, was passing a cut near Mr. Guy Carleton's Factory, Roxbury, where the road crosses the Tremont road, it was met by a locomotive with a single merchandise car, for Dedham, which was going at a very rapid rate. The two locomotives came in contact with a terrific crash, and the two forward cars of the Providence train were shattered to pieces, and most of the passengers thrown out on either sides, some of them to the distance of several yards. The U.S. seamen were in the two forward cars, their officers being in the second. Passed midshipman Russ was severely bruised and was taken from beneath the fragments of the cars. Eight of the seamen were also much hurt, and the fireman attached to the engine (Mr. Wm. Trask) had his leg broken below the knee, having jumped off, as it is said, before the engines came in contact. The wounded were conveyed to the Tremont Hotel. The other passengers were thrown against each other and considerably bruised, but so far as we can learn, the only bone broken was the leg of Mr. Trask.

The cars were so much broken up, that the engine of the Providence train backed up nearly to the third car, and it was with difficulty that pieces of the broken cars could be found sufficiently large to form litters for those most in their hurry. The locomotives were so firmly interlocked that iron bars were used to separate them.

The blame of the accident is generally attributed to the engineer of the Providence train, who, it is said, must have been aware that a train for Dedham would leave the depot in Boston soon.

The train for Providence, which was ready to leave at 1 P.M. was delayed in consequence until a quarter before 3 o'clock.


REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The Revenue Cutter Dexter, Capt. Rudolph, arrived at Indian Key on the 22d, May for the protection of the Island. The two Indians and one Spaniard who were captured on the 16th March last, as spies, were put on board the Dexter. The Indians, who were in iron, made their escape overboard; one was shot while in the water; the other, it being dark, made his escape. The Spaniard died on board some days after. The Dexter sailed again for Pensacola on the 17th May, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of provisions.

The Revenue Cutters Jackson, Captain Coste, and Campbell, Captain Jones, arrived at Baltimore on the 2d inst. from a cruise.

Capt. Wm. A. Howard, of the United States Revenue Service, has, in pursuance of orders from the Secretary of the Treasury, taken charge of the revenue cutter McLane, on this station. We can assure Capt. H. that his old friends are glad to see him again on the deck of his favorite vessel. New Bedford Gazette.

PENSACOLA, JUNE 18.

The U.S. Cutter Jefferson, under the command of Capt. Jackson, arrived here on the 18th inst. twelve days from Independence. He was forbidden there between vessels of war and the shore. Merchants’ vessels are permitted to enter the harbor, but not to depart. This seems to be the case at present, at all the Mexican ports. While the Jefferson lay off the harbor, intelligence was received at Tampa of the capture of Gen. Santa Ana. The flags of the vessels in port an of the fortifications were hoisted at half-mast, in sign of mourning for the event. Active preparations were making to assemble a large military force to march upon Texas. Every department of Mexico was required to furnish its quota of troops for this service, to be assembled at Matamoros with excitement revealed among the inhabitants of all classes. apprehensions were entertained that Santa Ana and his fellow-prisoners had been put to death by the Texans, and resolutions were publicly adopted and promulgated by the provisional government, that no act or concession of Santa Ana to the Texans, while a prisoner, should be regarded as valid.

Capt. Jackson was not even permitted to communicate with Mr. Robertson, our consul at Tampa, except through the commanding general Gomez.—Gazette.

NAVAL.—Many improvements are now making in the navy yard at Charlestown, already the most complete and commodious in the country; it is to be rendered still more convenient by the addition of a new rope walk of a very large size, and several new ship houses. The latter are nearly finished, and the rope walk is rapidly progressing. It is to be of stone and brick, with a slated roof; and will be amply sufficient for the manufacture of all the cordage necessary for the use of the navy, unless some extraordinary occasion should arise, requiring corresponding activity in fitting out the new vessels for sea.

The yards are ready to receive the dry dock, as the repairs are completed, and the painting is going forward. It is expected she will be one of the fastest—if not the very fastest—vessel in the navy. The sloop of war Boston is nearly ready for sea, except that her sails are not yet bent.—Boston Atlas.

ARMY OFFICIAL.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE,
Washington, June 28, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 43.

I. The following designated companies of artillery, which composed the remaining garrison on the seacoast, will immediately be withdrawn, and forthwith proceed to Garay’s Ferry, on Black creek, in Florida, for active service in the field; and there take post, until otherwise directed by the Commanding officer in Florida, or of the troops in that quarter, to wit:

Company A, 3d Artillery, at Fort Sullivan.
Company C, 4th Artillery, at Fort Hamilton.
Company A, 4th Artillery, Fort Monroe.

Adjutant General, will accompany the troops from Florida.
II. The President directs that the several captains and subalterns, now absent from their companies, and not on duty with the army, nor employed in military service proper, be ordered to join their respective regiments without delay, singly the following named officers, relieved from detached service, and will forthwith proceed to their proper stations for duty with the troops:

Engineer Duty.

Lieut. J. Allen, First Dragoons,
Lieut. L. A. B. Bach, First Artillery,
Lieut. H. Longborough, Second Artillery,
Lieut. W. R. McKee, Third Artillery,
Lieut. R. C. Smead, Fourth Artillery,
Lieut. F. E. Hunt, Fourth Artillery,
Lieut. A. Race, Fourth Artillery,
Lieut. T. B. W. Stockton, First Infantry,
Lieut. J. K. Greenough, First Infantry,
Lieut. T. Stockton, Fifth Infantry,
Capt. H. Smith, Sixth Infantry,
Lieut. A. Cadcy, Sixth Infantry,
Lieut. J. Freeman, Sixth Infantry,
Lieut. G. W. Cass, Seventh Infantry.

Topographical Duty.

Lieutenant E. White, Third Artillery,
Lieut. E. Rose, Third Artillery,
Lieut. J. E. Johnston, Fourth Artillery,
Lieut. J. N. Macom, Fourth Artillery,
Lieut. J. F. Cooper, Third Infantry,
Lieut. J. M. Herrier, Fifth Infantry,
Lieut. J. A. Center, Fifth Infantry,
Lieut. T. F. Drayton, Sixth Infantry,
Lieut. R. S. Dix, Seventh Infantry,
Lieut. S. G. Simms, Seventh Infantry,
Lieut. J. G. Reed, Seventh Infantry.

Indian Duty.

Lieut. I. P. Simonton, First Dragoons,
Lieut. J. W. Harris, Third Artillery,
Lieut. G. G. Meade, Third Artillery,
Lieut. F. L. Jones, Fourth Artillery,
Lieut. F. Deas, Fourth Artillery,
Lieut. J. B. Kingsbury, Second Infantry,
Capt. J. Van Horn, Third Infantry,
Capt. B. F. Pickell, Fifth Infantry,
Capt. J. Brown, Sixth Infantry.

Special service.

Bvt. Maj. T. C. Legate, Second Artillery, (leaves mines.)
Lieut. A. D. Mackay, First Artillery, (coast survey.)
Lieut. R. H. K. Whiteley, Second Artillery, (ordnance.)

III. The several officers recently serving with the army in Florida, and who have been relieved by the command in that quarter to withdraw temporarily from duty there, with a view to recruit their health, will now repair to their stations, it is hoped, with renewed ability to discharge the duties which may devolve upon them. Accordingly, Colonel Lindsey, of the Second Artillery, will take post at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay; Lieut. Colonel Cranes, of the same regiment, at Fort Marion, St. Augustine, and Lieut. Colonel Bancroft, of the Third Artillery, will take post at the St. Johns. Should the field officers named be not able to perform active duty in the field, their experience as commandants of posts, and their valuable services to officers in charge of affairs, and the general interests of the service within the reach of their influence and authority, cannot now be dispensed with. Brevet. Major Mountfort, of the Second, and Captain Landace, of the Third Artillery, and who have recently left the Florida army, will now join their respective regiments.

IV. Major B. K. Pierce, recently promoted to the First Artillery, will join his regiment in Florida, without delay. Lieut. Colonel Stanton, quarter master at New York, will forthwith proceed via Charleston, S.C. and Augusta, Ga., to the head quarters of the General commanding the army operating against the Creek Indians, in charge of the quartermaster's department; and Major Ennes Mackay, assistant quartermaster at Philadelphia, will repair without delay to New York, and report, for orders, to Lieut. Colonel Stanton.

V. "Due regard to the public interest, and the good of the service, no longer justify the practice of granting long leaves of absence on the acceptance of the resignations of officers of the army. Indulgences ought not to be expected, nor can they be accorded to an officer, when the public interest may be concerned, and his presence or the performance of duty be necessary."

The President has accordingly been pleased to direct, that:

1. "In time of active service, and the employment of the army in the field, as is now the case in Florida and elsewhere, if the resignation of any officer be accepted, it shall take effect within thirty days from the date of the order of acceptance, and the vacancy be immediately filled by the next officer entitled to promotion; who will forthwith proceed to the station of the officer resigned, and receive the duties of his replacement."

2. "All officers now absent on leave, with a view of quitting the army, and whose resignations have been so far accepted as to have been permitted to take effect, at some prospective date, are hereby required, at the expiration of three months from the date of the order of acceptance, either to resume their duties as officers of the army, or then vacate their commissions. If any officer choose the former, and join his regiment or corps, his resignation may be considered as cancelled. The officers so absent will make their election and report to the adjutant general accordingly."

VI. In conformity with the second paragraph of the foregoing regulations, leaves of absence, hereunto granted with a view of retiring from service, for any period exceeding three months, are hereby countermanded; and no officer so absent will immediately report for duty, or otherwise resign his commission by failing to return from this date. This rule will apply to all others now absent under like circumstances of prospective resignation at the expiration of three months, computing the time from the date of the official notification of acceptance.

VII. The practice of commanding officers assuming authority to grant leaves of absence to officers on tendering their resignations, is disgraceful, and being contrary to the rules of service. Letters of resignation, hereafter, will be forwarded to the adjutant general, for decision at the War Department.

By order of MAJOR GENERAL MACOMBS,
ROGER JONES, Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 30, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 44.

The following resignations have been accepted by the President, to take effect at the dates set opposite their respective names,

First Lieut. J. W. Shaumburg, 1st Dragoon, July 1, 1836.
Bvt. 3d Lieut. R. King, Corps Engrs. 30 Sept. 1836.
Bvt. 3d Lieut. A. V. Brumbaugh, 3d Dragoon, 30 June, 1836.

By order of MAJOR GEN. MACOMBS,
ROGER JONES, Adjt. General.

ORDERS.

Lieut. F. L. Jones, 4th Art'y, ordered to relieve Lieut. Pickell, at Fort Hamilton, and the latter to join his company.

NAVY.

ORDERS.

P. Mid. J. Alden, jr. do do
P. Mid. O. H. Perry, do do
P. Mid. J. M. Frailey, do do
July 1—Lieut. W. W. Martin, do do

RESIGNATIONS.

William S. Williamson, Midshipman, 6 June.
John O. Wilson, do 1 July.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Frigate Brandywine, Commo. Walworth, was at Valparaiso, 3d April.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.


Ship St. Louis, Capt. Rousseau, arrived at Matana on June 24, from Havana, and would sail in a few days on a cruise.

Ship Warren, Capt. Taylor, was off the Bruscos Santiago on the 20th June, but had no communication with the shore, having stood to sea after a very short delay.

The U. S. ship Peacock, Commodore Kennedy, arrived at Batavia, Jan. 12th, 19 days from Colombo, Ceylon, not having lost a man since her departure from the U. States. We believe she left the port of New York, about one year since, and the remarkable fact of her uninterrupted health, in such a climate, is highly creditable to her accomplished surgeon, Dr. Buschenger, as well as to the strict habits of discipline enforced by her gallant commander, and his able officers.—New York Star.

DEATHS.

In Washington, on the morning of the 4th of July, Lieut. JOHN EATON HENDERSON, of the Second U. S. Artillery.

This young and estimable officer was graduated with great distinction at the U. S. Military Academy in 1834. His well known talents and assiduity were immediately required in the department of Topographical Engineers, where he served until the commencement of the late campaign in Florida, when he joined his regiment for active duty in the field. There he shared with his brother officers the hardships and deprivations which attend the defence of our countrymen on the frontier from the incursions of the savage. He was preserved from all the dangers incidental to the profession of arms, only to return to the bosom of his family, bringing with him the seeds of that fatal disease, which has so soon torn him from them.

Comments upon the fortitude which supported him, even in its melancholy termination, are unnecessary to those who were acquainted with him. But this quality, so essential to the useful and brave officer, and which, in all circumstances, he manifested in an eminent degree, must command the admiration of all. The place which he filled in the hearts of his friends will ever remain sacred. The virtues which rendered him dear to his adopted country, when time shall have softened their grief, he cherish them as long as life endures.

At Valparaiso, on the April, Lieut. HUBBARD H. HOBBS, of the U. S. Navy, attached to the frigate Brandywine.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, July 1st, 1836.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:—

At New Orleans.

750 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
350 bushels of new white field beans.
2000 pounds of good hard soap.
3000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Jesup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches.

250 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
250 bushels of new white field beans.
1100 pounds of good hard soap.
7000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1200 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One half on the 1st May, remainder on 1st Dec. 1837.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Cheimichi.

350 barrels of pork.
350 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
1800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
90 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, 10 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.

350 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
350 bushels of new white field beans.
6500 pounds of good hard soap.
24000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1837.

At St. Louis, or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.

350 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
350 bushels of new white field beans.
6500 pounds of good hard soap.
24000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Fort Crawford, Prairie du chien, Mississippi river.

240 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
3500 pounds of good hard soap.
16000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

350 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
350 bushels of new white field beans.
6500 pounds of good hard soap.
24000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconin rivers.

940 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
3500 pounds of good hard soap.
16000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot.

120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
17600 pounds of good hard soap.
8000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half 1st May, remainder on 1st October, 1837.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.

940 barrels of pork.
600 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
280 bushels of new white field beans.
3500 pounds of good hard soap.
16000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry salt.
700 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.

120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
17600 pounds of good hard soap.
8000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.
At Fort Mackinaw.

240 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of beef, superfine flour.
240 bushels of corn.
450 pounds of good hard soap.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
900 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
300 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago.

240 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh, superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
100 bushels of clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1837.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh, superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
100 bushels of clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered in December, 1836, and January and February, 1837.

At Boston.

300 barrels of pork.
625 barrels of fresh, superfine flour.
275 bushels of new white field beans.
4400 pounds of good hard soap.
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
100 bushels of clean dry salt.
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At New York.

1200 barrels of pork.
2500 barrels of fresh, superfine flour.
1100 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
8000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
400 bushels of clean dry salt.
4500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baltimore.

480 barrels of pork.
1000 barrels of fresh, superfine flour.
450 bushels of new white field beans.
7040 pounds of good hard soap.
3900 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
160 bushels of clean dry salt.
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.
The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those places not specially fixed, will be one-fourth, 1st June, 1st Sept., 1st Dec., 1837, and 1st March, 1838.
The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.
Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork to be packed to be cured with Turk's island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; the vinegar in iron bound casks; the beans in 100-pound hogsheads; and the soap and clean dry salt in 1000-pound boxes, of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel.
The candles to be cotton wicks.
The flour for Prairie du Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1837. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the contract will be liable to punishment to be determined hereafter. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such sure-houses as may be designated by the agent of the department.
The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or diminishing the quantities of each delivery one third, subsequent to the contract, on any sixty days previous notice.
Bidders not hereunto signified, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, and acknowledged by some person well known to the Government, otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.
Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required, at this office, before payment can be made, which will be by treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the nearest possessions of the contractors, at their option.
Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "proposals for furnishing army subsistence." GEO. GIBSON,

July 7—120th September.

NAVY POWDER.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, June 20, 1836.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the 1st day of August next, for furnishing four hundred barrels of cannon, and forty barrels of priming powder, at each of the navy-yards at Philadelphia, New York, Sandy Hook, and Gosport, Virginia. The proposals must be made separately for each navy-yard, and the most favorable offer for each will be accepted, without reference to the others in the different navy-yards.
The powder must be manufactured in the best manner, and from the best and purest materials, must be dried and be granulated of such size, and be subject to such tests of inspection as the Navy Commissioners may direct for ascertaining its strength, density, and ability to resist the action of humidity without serious deterioration. The strength of the powder will be determined by the tests which one ounce, avoidable weight, will throw a twenty-four-pound ball from the established navy-epronettes.
No barrel of powder will be received under the contract or contracts to be made, from which the range in such tests shall exceed 200 yards, nor will any one of the proposals be received excepting such as from the whole number of barrels proved shall give a general mean range of not less than two hundred and fifty yards.

In selecting the powder from the proofs, one sample will be taken from near one of the heads, and one from near the centre of each barrel, and if the two ranges from the same cask shall differ more than twenty yards, a third trial shall be fired to determine the mean range for that cask; otherwise the mean of the two ranges shall be taken as the mean range of the cask. The tests for determining the density and ability to resist deterioration are, comparatively, of no importance, in these respects, be perfectly satisfactory to the Commissioners of the Navy, or it will not be received, whatever may be its strength.
The powder must be packed in good, sound, dry, well seasoned, substantial, copperhooped casks, of such dimensions that with one hundred pounds of powder in each, a space of two inches will be left between the powder and head when standing on end. The hoops must be eight in number, for each barrel—and they must be at least one inch in width. The whole quantity of each denomination of powder must be delivered to the Navy Yard before the 1st of November, 1837.
The persons contracting will be furnished, upon applying to the Navy Commissioners, with the necessary directions and directions, to show the sizes to which the powder is to be granulated.

Persons whose proposals must state the price asked per pound, including all the expenses of casks, copper hoops, packing and delivery, and every other expense to them, attending fulfilling the contracts to be made, excepting the expense of manufacture, inspected, tested, approved, and received, to the entire satisfaction and approbation of the Commissioners of the Navy, or each other persons as they may appoint. No extension of the time stated for delivery will be granted.
Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account of the contract or contracts to be made, not to be paid until they are in all respects complied with. July 7—14.
A SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIE.

No. X.

The Shians—number and general appearance—death of the principal chief—council of Little Moon—appointment of chief—speech of a Pawnee Indian—character of the Arrapahoes—Shian and Arrapahoe squaws.

FORT WILLIAM, August 10th.

Near this point we found about sixty lodges of Shians. They were upon the opposite side of the Arkansas. Soon after the council the leaders and warriors paid us a visit, and remained in camp until evening. The Shians number about two hundred and twenty lodges, and are a handsome, well-formed race of Indians. They live entirely by the chase, and in skin lodges, moving from one part of the prairie to another, after the buffalo or other game from them. Their former residence was upon the Missouri river, where they now have a large tract of country above the mouth of the Shian river.

A few months since, their principal chief, called the High-backed Wolf, was killed by one of his own tribe. This circumstance has caused much disturbance among the men, who are in the habit of sending the tribe assign for putting an end to this chief, may all be traced to jealousy of his power, which had long existed among them. We found them without a head, and divided into four bands, each band claiming for itself the right to be governed by its own chief. The principal men of the three or four bands expressed a great desire that Col. Dodge should make for each band a chief, before he left them. Capt. Gant not having returned with the Arrapahoes, Col. D. has resolved to remain near this point until the principal men of the Shians and Arrapahoes can be brought together for the purpose of a council.

August 10th. Captain Gant came up this evening with the principal men of the Arrapahoes, with the exception of the first chief. He was prevented from attending on account of an injury received by a fall from his horse. One of the principal men of the Gros-ventres, or the Shian, also accompanied the Arrapahoes. They were found upon the dividing ridge between the Platte and Arkansas, killing buffalo, which are very abundant in that region.

August 11th. Preparations having been made, Col. Dodge met the Shians and Arrapahoes in council this day. Mr. St. Vrain was present, and opened the large room adjoining his store for the accommodation of the officers. Col. Dodge made a short address to the Indians, which, as usual, was replete with good advice, and well adapted to their condition. Owing to the want of an interpreter, the speech of Colonel D. could only be understood by the Shian and the Gros-ventres, or the Arrapahoes, who accompanied the Shians and the Arrapahoes. It was first translated into French, secondly into Pawnee, thirdly into Arickara, fourthly into Arrapahoe, and fifthly into Shian; the two latter tribes speaking nearly the same language. After Colonel Dodge had concluded his remarks, to which the Indians listened with great attention, the Little Moon came forward as the orator for the Shians. This old Indian was formerly the principal chief of his tribe. In 1825, while they resided upon the Missouri, and at the same time General Atkinson visited that country with his troops, and held a council with the Arickara and some other tribes, the Little Moon came forward, leading the High-backed Wolf by the hand, and expressed a wish to resign in his favor. He said that he was growing old, that very soon he should be unable to hunt the buffalo, and must of course become a burden upon his tribe; that he wished to stand back, and Jet the High-backed Wolf, take his place. This request was granted, and the High-backed Wolf recognized as principal chief by Gen. Atkinson, and also by the Shians. He continued as principal chief until murdered by the tribe some months since as mention above. The Little Moon is greatly beloved by the whites and Indians. He says as he does speak, his words are usually listened to with great attention by his people. He expressed great satisfaction at seeing the whites, and said that it made his heart glad to think his great father (the President) had not forgotten them, but had sent his big chief and brave to see them, &c.

After the presents had been divided according to the number of lodges composing each tribe and band, the Shians were requested to select their chiefs. After a long consultation among the principal men of the tribe, the Little Moon was designated as the person who should select a chief for the bands of three—by himself, to present to Col. Dodge suitable men to become chiefs of the three bands present. The old man appeared to be well aware of the responsibility resting upon him, and duly sensible of the confidence reposed in him, as well by the whites as by the Indians; and having consulted the old men and principal braves, he placed his hand over his eyes upon his forehead, (as if he was fearful that his eyes, which have become dim from old age, might deceive him and lead him to commit an error,) and surveyed with great attention every countenance present. Then taking by the hands the three Indians to be presented as candidates for the medal, he led them one by one to a seat directly in front of where Col. D. and staff were seated. The nominations thus made appeared to give entire satisfaction both to the whites and Indians. Col. Dodge then put upon the necks of each a small round looking-glass in place of the medal, which he promised to send to them as soon as they could be obtained, and presented each with three or four different colored plumes.

This council was one of the most interesting which I have ever attended. There were present portions of four or five different tribes, some of whom were at war when at home; all here, however, wore the appearance of peace and friendship. Near the close of the council, our friend, the brother of the Axe, principal chief of the Pawnee Louts, (who had accompanied the expedition more than seven hundred miles on foot, and was a hermit,) spoke to the Shians. His request was readily granted. Previous to this, I should have remarked, that the Shians had, with great ceremony, presented the Pawnees with two horses as marks of friendship and esteem, as well for himself as for his people. But the Pawnees pressed too much honesty and independence of character to be bribed or cajoled. He had travelled too far for the purpose of telling them some home truths in the presence of the whites, to be easily satisfied. He commenced by saying that he had travelled from his people on the Platte, to where they then saw him upon his horse, for the sole purpose of seeing them and once more making peace; that he had with some of his people visited them two or three times before, and that they (the Shians) had as many times professed to be friendly with the Pawnees, and had promised to come and see them as yet had never done so; that when they could meet a small party of his people; they then invariably killed them and stole their horses; that the Pawnees did not consider this because they feared the Shians, but because his brother had told them that it was not good for them to see their father or brother come to his village, and told them...
the river, and it was supposed that a party of Shians had gone away as a war party for the purpose of capturing Kipways, and that a fight was the consequence. Many of the Shians were at the time in our camp: All took the alarm,—such as were armed took the direction of the hills,—while those who were not, fled to their lodges to procure their bows and arrows. A tax was then levied, and the men were ordered to brush away this speck of war. An Indian from the Swat came and informed us that a party of Pawnee Louis and Arickaras had just arrived, who had been sent by their respective tribes for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace with the Shians and Arapahoes; and that, as usual on such occasions, when the men of the Shians, on their annual visit of the lodges, they had discharged their arrows in the air, as an indication that their visit need occasion no fear among the women and children of the village.

The party was headed by the Ahe, principal chief of the Pawnee Louis. Several of the principal men of the Arickaras were also of the party. Among others, I noticed our old friend, Jerry, with whose company my readers have heretofore been made acquainted when speaking of the Arickara tribe.

No sooner had the Pawnees and Arickaras arrived in the Shian village than a general rejoicing took place. All the fat dogs, old and young, were put on the ice, and a large bonfire lighted up, for a grand occasion. After the first and smoking had been gone through, with the Shians commenced making presents of horses to their new friends. This, together with various other tokens from the chiefs and bravos, consumed the day. To-morrow Col. Dodge proposes to meet the three tribes together, and when upon them the importance of having a friendly understanding, and adhering strictly to the course which they had now agreed mutually to adopt.

April 20th. Col. Dodge met the Shians, Arickaras, and Pawnees, on the same day. Other than the intolerance of the chief of the chief's lodge did not remain, but returned to camp before the talk commenced. It is, however, understood that the best of feelings appeared to exist between the three tribes and that the usual tokens of friendship were exchanged between them.

Great numbers of cakes were given by the Pawnees and Arickaras to the Shians, in exchange for horses, after which the Pawnees and Arickaras left for the purpose of visiting the other bands of Shians, and the Arapahoes, who are on the Arkansas river. There were upwards of one hundred men, or ten Shians, started at the same time for their own village on the Platte. The Shians presented the Pawnees and Arickaras with upwards of one hundred horses which they have taken with them in their people.  

From the Naval Magazine, March, 1836.

HINTS ON MANNING THE NAVY, RE: &c.
By a citizen—an honorary member of the U. States Naval Lyceum.

In my last communication, the question of manning the navy was reserved for a separate number of the Monthly Magazine. At this point I now propose, briefly, to discuss, though I am still under the same urgent want of sufficient time to do justice either to this publication, or to the subject.

As respects all labor, America is placed in a situation different from that of older and more populous countries, and for reasons which exceed the supply, and that they cannot obtain what might be serviceable for a suitable remuneration for their services in one pursuit, seldom fail to seek it in another. It follows, that there is rarely a continued gulf of seamen, many one of our ports, as is sometimes the case in Europe; for, after the level has been restored, by the men separating and going to other parts of the country, should the demand not be increased, the foremen go home, while some part of the attention to the land. This amplerious character of common to the American mariner, more particularly among the fishermen and whalers, and it should always be borne in mind, in estimating the resources of the country.

The necessity of obtaining, for this country, does not proceed from any indisposition to favor or to the want of native seamen, but to the suddenness and frequency of commercial changes, and to the circumstance that men are never obliged to throw themselves entirely on the liberality of employers. A correspondent evidently certain to obtain the required supply. Were foreigners excluded from our shipping, this supply would soon be purely of home growth.

In such a state of things, it is idle to expect that the country can ever furnish the men necessary to a sudden armament, unless the government resort to continued and systematized mode of raising mariners, or without an sudden a check to the commercial navigation, which, by throwing men out of their ordinary employment, would place them, in a degree, at the disposal of the country. We have, then, the choice of knowingly injuring the ordinary navigation of the country, by stripping it of its men, each time there shall be occasion for a naval force, or of devising some expedient, that shall provide for one branch of the common interests, without doing material injury to another. The wisest, and the most statesman-like means of effecting this great end, is by resorting to a system that shall create itself within an excess equal to the probable contingency, and which will also have the merit of gradually driving the foreign seamen from our ports. The latter desideratum can best be accomplished in connection with a plan for regularly manned, the navy, for it will never do to tax a growing navigation by insisting on the exclusion of foreign seamen, until our substitutes have been secured.

In this communication, I can do little more than give an outline of the plan I would propose. It is subject to an infinity of details, and it is to be expected, that plan which could suggest many improvements on all that the most ingenuous thought will bring forth, moreover, will make the necessary allowance for the hurry, with which this article has been prepared; not to speak of the of article.

My project embraces a regular department for the purpose of assisting the growing navy. By department, however, I do not absolutely mean another branch of the service, (although there might be an advantage in such an arrangement,) but simply, that a military separation should be effected between those who will control the interest, and those who shall be employed in the more ordinary duties of the navy.

Let, then, a captain of proper experience, temper and habits of discipline, be ordered to assume the command of the recruiting and draft service. A requisite number of commanders, lieutenants, masters, passed midshipmen, and midshipmen, should be put under his orders; to these it would be necessary to add a liberal allowance of ordinary and line officers. Particular care should be had in the selection of these officers, and it might be well to supply by liberal wages, and ample appointments, decayed ship-masters, or mates, men of professional skill and training, and respectable characters, to enter for this particular branch of duty.

A port should then be selected for a place of rendezvous. There are some important considerations which would point out Newport, as the most eligible station for such service; others, however, would, indeed, give a preference to New York. After a careful revision of the advantages of both, I lean to the opinion that the objects of the system would be most advantageously kept in the men in a port where the active commerce of seamen would be constantly before their eyes.
have their regular instruction; all handcraft arts and
snares are taught, but the knowledge of a sailor, in
this case, would be the result of frequenting of flu-
lations acquisition.

To give a summary of my system—I would put
the two ends of a rope into the hands of the recruit;
I would show him that by bringing these ends through
the right, one to leave them next the standing part
and the left to escape over the bitts, by which
would show the advantages of such a knot ord
one that will draw or not. From a knot that I would
proceed to a boiling knot; half hitch; bight hitch; close
hitches: up to the most complicated uses of a
rope, according to the dexterity and aptitude of the
apprentice. The younger and more ardent, would at
all times put at the disposal of the government thousands;
and, if required, tens of thousands, of the active popula-
tion of the country. The navy would be preferred to
the army; offering a wider field to enterprise, and furnishing
greater novelty; and we know that large armies have
been raised by very insufficient means, from a popula-
tion of not more than half the amount of that of the
country.

The extent of these enlistments would be regulated
by the wants of the service. It might be well to
keep a sufficient number of young apprentices, which
would be sufficient to be added annually, to
meet the vacancies created by the periodical dis-
tharges of the service.

As fast as enlisted, the men should be transferred
to local stations, and thence, in bodies, to the general
issue, where previous provision would have been
made for their reception. As a matter of course, the
extent of these provisions would be regulated by the
time and capacity of the building. It is clear, that,
when the number of men is such that the service of the
vessels and the land can be well served, by means of
both, forming a useful part of the force; it is clear
that a certain proportion of the service should be
handed over to the officers on active service, and

the chances of the service, they should be put
into the hands of those whose sole business it was to
prepare them to be of use. No class of men have
themselves been so well treated like the seamen, and
their knowledge has been increase by the regular
instruction, as in any other. They have been
raised in the world of the sea, and their training in
the service has been sufficient, taking into account
enough time and

argument, that all we know about seamen is more
than sufficient to make a master, and yet a man of average
talent is a master, and so understandable.

The last word is not to be said upon this subject,
but the subject of the arts and sciences of the sea.

It is my opinion, whether the ordinary
reneveuses, might, or ought not, be taug

fully different, and that their knowledge would
be required at sea, and might be used as subordinate
instructor in the interval. It may suit the
produce of some, to study the idea of converting
a master into instructor, but it would be better to
have higher and more

men, who have undergone greater modifications of charac-
ter, with myself, that seamen, whether the
pass; on the quarter-deck, or on the forecastle,

and patience were never better. But a master,
and patience were never better cultivated.
The bill to provide for the defense of the western frontier, was taken up.

Mr. Calhoun said a few words in opposition to the bill, and proposed laying it on the table, that the balance might be presented to the next Congress, where a proper measure might be presented in possession of the Senate and House for the military road contemplated.

Mr. Liljen and Mr. Benton severely addressed the Senate in support of the bill, after which the debate was adjourned to a third reading, and subsequently read the third time and passed.

Mr. Tompkins moved to take up the bill to admit half pay to the widows and orphans of those who should die in service, or may hereafter die, in the service of the United States.

Mr. Preston opposed the motion.

Mr. Tompkins called for the yeas and nays on the question, which was agreed to ordered; and it was then decided in the affirmative—yeas 18, nays 15.

Mr. T. explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. Preston opposed it as extending the pension system to cases where, no doubt, may be, and cases where the general interest would be better served by other laws.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Calhoun and King of Georgia who moved to amend the bill by confining its benefits to the widows and orphans of those who have served in the Continental army and army of the revolution, or service, or who have been killed or may be killed in action.

After a debate the amendment was adopted.

Mr. T. then submitted an amendment embracing the widows and children of certain revolutionary pensioners who have died since March, 1831; and an amendment at the suggestion of Mr. Buchanan to provide widows and orphans of those who have served in the continental army or army of revolution, who were married during the war and who have received a pension since which amendments were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill granting half pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died, or will hereafter die, from wounds received in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes, passed the third time and passed.

The amount of the House to the bill grew by the absorption of additional pensions was considered; and on motion of Mr. Benton, the amendments were agreed to.

An act from the Senate to establish a Foundery in the west or south armories in the States in which there are none, and depots of arms in certain States and territories, was read twice and referred.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. Cammell, the committee then took up the "bill making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States, and thereupon reported.

An amendment, inserting some small additional items, was moved by Mr. Ingersoll, and agreed to.

Mr. Pierce of New Hampshire rose and addressed the committee in favor of the bill, bringing the principle of the institution, and adverted to the continued and successful opposition, on the part of its friends, to the report of the investigating committee of the last Congress to be published.

Mr. Cammell, who moved that the committee rise, and report the "bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities," and by the one under consideration said.

Mr. Bailey next returned a similar answer.

Mr. Bell said gentlemen were mistaken in thinking that no bills could be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

There was nothing in the rules to prevent it.

Mr. W. said he supposed that the present bill was also reported in Committee, and that if the committee proceeded to oppose it, let that opposition be made in the House; and he pledged himself to exert every influence to prevent the signature of the previous question.

We have said, Mr. W. knew, been here apprehended, without any appropriation having been made for the Military Academy, and now we have not to exceed
on the ground that any one bill was open to amendment

Mr. R. M. Johnson moved that the committee take up the bill pending for the appointment of three

Mr. Williams of Kentucky moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill: **inserted.**

Mr. Whipple, the house, took up the amendments of the Senate, to the bill, granting half pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died, or shall hereafter die, of wounds received in the military service of the United States. In certain cases, the widow, in

Mr. Brooks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report in relation to the affairs of Texas, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the impression of the United States, whenever satisfactory information has been received that it has in successful operations a civil government, capable of per-

Resolved, That the House of Representatives receive with satisfaction the President of the United States has adopted measures to establish a binomial diplomatic and intercourse with the

AN ACT to regulate the composition of certain Office of the Revenue Collector.

Let it be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the balance of the appropriation of one million of dollars, made by the act of April twenty-fourth, eight hundred and sixty dollars per annum, to each first lieutenant, at the rate of one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, to each second lieutenant, at the rate of one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, to each third lieutenant, at the rate of seven hundred and eighty dollars per annum, to each fourth

AN ACT making appropriations for the suppression of internal disturbances on the American frontier.
AN ACT to revise the gold medal established and presented to General Morgan by order of Congress, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens, South Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause such repairs and improvements to be made in the United States Arsenal in Charleston, South Carolina, as shall be deemed necessary for the public service; and that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for this purpose, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 24, 1836.

AN ACT to establish and extend the United States Arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause such repairs and improvements to be made in the United States Arsenal in Charleston, South Carolina, as shall be deemed necessary for the public service; and that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for this purpose, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 24, 1836.

AN ACT to provide for the better protection of the United States Navy, in the Mediterranean and other foreign services.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President, be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed and opened, a military road from some point on the coast of the United States on the Gulf of California, which road shall run from the town of the St. Peter's and the mouth of the Des Moines river, upon such route as may appear best calculated to effect the purposes of this act to the river Rio Grande.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said road shall pass west of the State of Missouri and of the Territory of Arkansas, on condition that the seat of the Indian tribes who have not heretofore been given as was to be continued; and if such event cannot be obtained, the seat of the western boundaries of said State and Territory; and shall be so constructed as to be capable of being used for the purposes aforesaid, with proper facilities.

And the following mode of construction shall be adopted, subject to such alterations as the President may, from time to time, direct to be made. The timber shall be cut down to a reasonable size, and surveyed and properly located, and cause the same to be surveyed and proper, for the protection of the frontier, and for the preservation of the necessary communication.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the troops of the United States shall be employed in performing the labor herein required; whenever, in the opinion of the President, the same can be done with as great regard to their health and discipline, and the safety of the objects in view, as shall be procured in such a manner as the President shall direct.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing and sending to the frontiers and outposts of the objects specified by this act.

Approved, July 24, 1836.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The following is from a letter dated, Paris, May 25.

The naval preparations in the Mediterranean ports of France are daily assuming a more formidable aspect. The fleet which is about to assemble at Toulon, in the official despatch of Admiral Duperre, addressed to the maritime prefects, the modest pilot of a squadron of observation. The vessels already under orders for this service, are the Montecchio, a first rate ship of the line, the Jena, the Santpetri, and the Sanflavon, a second rate frigate. The Scipio, a third rate; the Sphingus, a fourth rate; and two frigates, and the Argus, a second rate frigate; besides a whole host of steamers and fast sailing vessels.

It is considered probable, also, that a number of vessels which have lately been in the English ports of the kingdom, will go round to join this squadron of observation, which, when joined by the vessels already in the Juvant, will evidently become a fleet of considerable power. It is not impossible, however, that a collision may take place between England and Russia, in a more northern latitude, which would considerably alter the aspect of affairs before the French Minister of Marine has completed his preparations. He will then have leisure to send down his squadron of observation to the coast of North Africa, beyond the straits of Gibraltar, where it is certain he intends to strike a heavy blow in the interest of his cause. The assistance lately lent by the Emir of the Emirs, has shown the necessity for the French fleet to make its appearance of a serious nature, and the Emir is at present holding along the coast, unless England and America should make a joint declaration of war against them.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MORNING POST.

IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED IN STEAM MACHINERY.—Although we do not believe above half that is related in our public journals respecting improvements in the steam engine, we have no doubt that that wonderful agent is still, only, in its infancy. When we recollect that every scientific mind, in this and old world, is directed to the great desideratum of combining power and velocity, our railway carriages and steam vessels, we do anticipate such wonderful improvements in a very few years, as not to despariate of seeing the journey from London to Liverpool, in 40, 50, or 60 miles per hour, in the year 1840. We know that on the day when the lamentable catastrophe befell the late Mr. Hudson, who terminated the death of our representative, Mr. Stevenson, in his eagerness to procure surgical assistance, urged the locomotive carriage at the rate of forty miles in an hour.

A recent letter published in the London papers, stating, on the authority of a passenger in a Greenwich railway carriage, in one of the experimental trips, that the train of six carriages was conveyed at the rate of a mile per minute, or sixty miles per hour. With this preamble we shall conclude this article, mentioning only a few new and interesting improvements on the subject which are now making the tour of the public papers.

M. Maltheer, machinist, has deposited at the department of the interior, at Brussels, the model of
a new steam engine of his invention, which, as a locomotive power, surpasses every thing, hitherto known. The minimum of its velocity is stated to be sixty leagues an hour, and the maximum, forty. The distance from Brussels to Paris in the same time, on an iron railroad prepared for it, without any other guide or impulse than the stock of fuel and water which it had at its departure.

We had an opportunity of examining the recent discovery of Capt. John Porter of the Close, Salisbury, whom he has named a hydrostatic engine, and which, when brought to perfection, will no doubt vie with the astonishment of the powers of steam. The principle upon which the engine acts is the well known law of nature, the pressure of fluids. The construction of the apparatus is simple, consisting of four cylinders, each of them having four pistons. The double acting power of the model is put in motion by only twenty-five ounces of water, assisted by the lever. Some idea may be formed of the pressure, when we say that, with the stroke of the piston of one of the cylinders an ash box, of an inch and a half diameter, was broken with the greatest ease.

The reverend gentleman is very sanguine as to the ultimate success of his discovery, and affirms that ships laden with the usual freight, may take a trip to the East Indies and back, the engine requiring for its total supply not more than half a baghead of spring water. He has no doubt that Mr. Porter will meet with success. He has our best wishes to that effect, and we beg to call the attention of the scientific world to this singular and valuable discovery. A circumstance connected with it (not the least valuable) is, that, unlike steam, not the slightest danger is to be apprehended from any accidental derangement of the machinery. — Salisbury Chronicle.

Navigation of the Cattegat.—The following was received at Lloyd's on Monday:

"DANISH CONSULATE, April 9.

SIR:—For the benefit of vessels bound through the Cattegat, I beg to acquaint you that I have received instructions from the Royal board of trade at Copenhagen, under the date of the 2d inst., to give notice that the light on the island of Anholt, will next summer be re-constructed, and the present coal fire be substituted by a fixed lantern light. During this operation, which will commence at the beginning of June, the light of the Lower Tower will be extinguished at night with lamps, as a guide to vessels in the Cattegat.

M. Wilson.

in the absence of F. Wilson.

Barresden Light House.—The stately effects of the sea at the Island of Barresden, forming the southern extremity of Lewis, or Long Island of the Highlands of Scotland, are truly astonishing. The lighthouse there is built upon a precipitous headland measuring 60 feet in height, and yet, with its whole height, the light is visible, by eye in jet over the bounding. On the 1st of February the sea rose upon the shores of the lighthouse island to an unexampled height, and with surprising force lifted or partially moved a great mass of granite, which Mr. Reid, the principal-light keeper, found it necessary to measure out at an expense of £200, for the purpose of being kept in breadth and eight feet in thickness, which, at the rate of thirteen cubic feet to the ton, is equal to no less than 20 tons. —Caledonian Mercury.

Jarroo.—Accident has discovered a property in one of the species of Indian timber, which gives it a most singular property, which, to its most common hold. When the ship Thalía was stripped in Kyd's dock, about three months ago, the surveyors, we understand, were surprised by the

French ship of war. The French private Ar- tennis arrived at this port this morning, in fourteen days from Martinique. She is a beautiful ship of 80 guns, with a complement of 435 men, and commanded by M. C. Chevalier de la Place, who brings a despatch from the French government, in which he states that he had not received a despatch from the French government, in which he states that he had not received a despatch from

Col. Brack, of the English navy, is an inventor of a new method of shoeing horses, by throwing them, and thus dispensing with any cruelty. The plan has been adopted by the Duke of Orleans, who lately had a veterinary surgeon sent from England to the royal highness's stable, to perform the experiment on a spirited English steed belonging to that prince. The minister of war has also acceded to the request, and the trained lancers, who by their skill had become the terror of the cavalry, have been thus harnessed.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

WITHALCOOCHIE.

Bemouched with beads, glass, and bits Through foliage pictured on the waves, Wild, fragrant shrubs their sweet odour And sweet boughs bend the river's breast.

Meridian rays have hushed the streams, Of southern warblers—far and wide— Nor is the English poet, and alleged Englishman of O'Herold's wilds and Withalcoochee's sights,

The stillness is disturb'd—a corpse Of gallant forms approaches—never With forms such martial force before—

Reflectors of the waves, and the east

With way catch through copse and glide, we call Proceeding the reconnoitring band—

Blood-red, lost there, in ambush;

The rifle sways dark beneath.

"Till (by the calm deceived) they deem Their risers" useless weight—winnin';

For the firing—we say they—must soon act

Were bravos shot to save their lives like that?

Fallacious thoughts—given even at the word

Through the air the Indian well;

And valiant rifle—would be worn

War, famine, death—mourn the dreadful name forever

What youthful leader, bold as young men,

When battles cease and deeds are sung

His name I ween, the world will know.

A noble mien—majestic eye—

A beam ardent and sincere

A purpose ever fixed and high

A spirit warm and noble and strong

And he has trod the forest path,

The field of torture and dismay

Where, victims of the red-man's wrath,

A hundred murdered comrades lay.

And bit him, disdaining, hard the shield

Of orphans, and the widow's woe;

And vengeance for their fate he seeks;

The while all reckless of his own,

But see at the sight he rushes

The fatal ball is sped—on God!—

For his love, for his country's sakes,

And lordly life in the bosom of the land.

He dies—his sword's sharp edge exposed,

And cheerful of his little grosser

Be, fainting, breathless has command

Keep your positions—lie still—

He is—thus—
WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865.

On former occasions we had the unaccountably
few, but not the least, of the many tokens of respect for the
memory of deceased associates, by our surviving
brother officers, as daily to our lot this day. By reference
to our communication head it will be seen that
in no less than three instances they have been vacated
upon the death of a companion-in-arms, and in sympathy with sorrowing relatives, widows, and orphans,—all, too, at a post, distant from each other
and from the seat of Government; they are—Bvt.
Lieut. Col. Heileman, 2d artillery, in Florida; Bvt.
Major O. B. Ransom, 2d infantry, at Fort Grant; and
Captain T. J. Harrison, at Fort Jesup.

Disbands and resignations are fast thinning the ranks of
cour-array, and at the present rate it will require
but a few years to introduce an entirely new generation
into the service.

The remarkable apostrophe of Mr. Jefferson,—"few
days, none resign—unfortunately does not hold good
with the army at the present day.

It is stated that Col. Heileman has left a widow and
six children (the eldest only eight years of age)
wholly dependent upon the charity of the world; as
he did not die in battle, or of wounds or injuries
sustained in battle, they are cut off from the benefits of
the law granting pensions; but as his death was
unquestionably caused by exposure to a tropical sun, in
a gallant and successful discharge of his duty, may we
not indulge a hope that Congress will extend that re-
lief in this case, so much needed and so well merited.
Col. H. did not live to hear of the honor conferred
upon him by the President in consideration of his
gallantry.

Lieut. Wheelock, who was in the same battle in
which Col. Heileman distinguished himself, died by
his own hand, as we learn, from the St. Augustine Herald. His exposure brought on a fever, and in a
moment of delirium he shot himself with a pistol.

Major Ransom was found dead in his room, on the
morning of the 3d instant, having been apparently in
the enjoyment of excellent health the day previous.

Captain Latimer having been relieved from the
order to take command of the ship Natchez, on his ar-
ival at Pensacola, it is probable that Capt. Mervine
will be ordered to the command of that vessel,
and another officer appointed to the command of the War-
ren.

Many of the officers have been ordered to the brig
Porpoise, a list of whom we expect to give next
week.

Several articles in the present numbers, especially
those under the head of "Foreign Miscellaneous," have
been in type two or three weeks, and we have still on
hand several others, for which we cannot find room
to day.

A supplement, containing advertisements, accompa-
nied the present number.
ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Capt. J. B. Smith, Capt. Robert B. Moulton, 2nd arty.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, July 15.


COMMUNICATIONS.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF COLONEL GEILEMAN.

At the meeting of the officers at Fort Moulton, field on the 10th inst., Dr. Archer, Captain Hussey and other officers, were appointed a committee to draft and resolve on the subject of the intelligence of the death of Lient. Colonel Heileman, which were accordingly submitted and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we have heard with the utmost profound regret, the melancholy tidings of the death of Lient. Colonel Heileman, of the 2nd regiment of Artillery.

Resolved, That in the death of this officer, the country has lost a valuable and able defender, and one of the most efficient members of the service.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, and offer our condolences in their sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the newspapers, and be published in the Army and Navy Chronicle.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO MAJ. RANSOM.

FORT GEORGE, July 5th, 1836.

In the discharge of a painful duty which has devolved upon them by the death of the late Major Owen Ransom, of the 2rd regiment of infantry, a meeting of the undersigned officers at this post was held to adopt the proper measures for communicating this intelligence to his friends and relations, and to offer some testimonial of their own sorrow. The meeting was opened by Lieut. George Hubbard, Maj. Major Ransom was appointed secretary, and Lieut. Eaton and Assistant Surgeon Clarke were appointed a committee for drafting resolutions proper to the object of the meeting.

The committee presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by the officers present:

Resolved, That we have the highest respect for the deceased, and we grieve to see one of the most efficient officers in the service.

Resolved, That we wish we could be able, in our own small capacity, to express our sorrow at the loss of so noble a friend and brother officer. Captain T. H. Hawkins, of the 3rd regiment U. S. Infantry.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved widow, in the irreparable loss she has sustained.

Resolved, That as a testimony of the high respect we entertain for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings, after being signed by all the officers of the 3rd regiment, as this post, be sent to the editors of the Army and Navy Chronicle, and Genius of Liberty, for publication.

Domestic Intelligence.

Charleston S. C. July 12.

Major St. Augustine.—The schooner S. M. S. Capt. Southwick, arrived on Saturday evening. Nothing of importance had transpired in relation to the Indians since our last accounts.

It is very sickly at Fort Drayton, but more than one-half of the officers and men are on their sick list. Five out of seven officers are also sick.

A company of volunteers, consisting of 86 individuals, under command of Lieut. J. E. W. Long, are stationed at Fort Drayton.
units of St. Augustine, was mustered into the service of the United States, in pursuance of the call for 250,000 men for three years, from the Territory of Oregon, and is now making its way to Portland, Oregon. It is expected to reach that city in a few days, when it will proceed to the Columbia River, and from thence to the Pacific coast.

The State of Mississippi is in a state of extreme excitement, owing to the threatened invasion by the army of the United States. The people are much disturbed, and there is a general feeling of anxiety and apprehension. The government has taken measures to increase the military force, and to reinforce the garrisons of the forts on the coast. The commanders of these garrisons are directed to be on the alert, and to take all necessary precautions to prevent an attack.

The line from Mississippi to Fort Leavenworth is now guarded by only seven companies of dragoons, under the orders of Colonel Kearny, an officer of great vigilance and enterprise. But we are glad to learn that the President has requested Governor Dunkirk, of New York, to raise a regiment of volunteer troops, under the act of Congress, recently passed, which allows the Governor to accept the services of ten thousand volunteers, in case of Indian hostility. The Governor will, no doubt, take immediate measures to comply with this requisition, and to organize the men so as to be ready in any emergency; and Brigadier General Atkinson has been authorized to call upon the Governor for all, or such part of the volunteers as he may think necessary to prevent any disturbances that may arise among our border Indians.

Extract of a letter from an officer to his friend in Washington, dated June 14, 1836.

"...Three companies of troops, upon a request made by General Chester, have been ordered to proceed forthwith to Fort Winnebago, as soon as can be done without delay. The Indians are encamped within a few miles of the fort, and are present without paying the payment of their annuity, which takes place on the 30th of this month. From all information he has been able to obtain, the Indians, he says, are hostile, and that for the reasons given. It is impossible to make a war in this quarter at the beginning of August. To prevent this, he has called upon the officers of the frontier for troops to garrison Fort Winnebago and Howard, the latter being the place where the enemy would probably commence. A Memoir of the Indians, now garrisoned at Fort Howard, is to be submitted to the Court of Inquiry in this case. It is stated that no officer has left that place, the Indians who have carried him so large a share of the good opinion of his citizens. They know his story from every source, and unfeignedly declare their regret at his departure from amongst them. There is but one opinion there, and that is highly in his favor.

The editor of the "Norfolk Beacon" have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter dated June 14, 1836:

"...We arrived at this place, June 20th, from Veracruz and Tampico, all in good health. One of our Assistant Surgeons, Doctor Plummer, was ordered to leave at Vera Cruz, sick of the yellow-fever, which was raging at both places with great violence. At Tampico the authorities would not allow us to have any communication with our Consul, as an embargo was laid on the port. We understood that our citizens and Consuls were not allowed to go outside the walls of the city, and that all our merchantmen were detained. This was incensed - Com. Dallas, (who reported to him,) that the moment we came within signal was up to prepare for sea immediately, for the destination of the Gulf of Mexico, the same place we came from. Capt. Taylor's health has been very bad; he has obtained a sick ticket, and will start for the United States on Wednesday. We have no clearers on the Mississippi, though there is a becalmed boat to beam about 60 miles.

ACCIDENT AT FORT MOULTRIE ON THE 4th JULY.

In firing the national salute yesterday, at Fort Moultrie, two men employed on that service, attached to the 4th battery, were seriously injured by the discharge of the piece. One of them by name Hunt, formerly of "O.C. F."

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.
DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

From the Globe.

SURVEYING AND EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN, BY SGT. SMALE. - We learn from the President has given orders to have the exploring vessels fitted out with the least possible delay. The appropriation made by Congress was ample to ensure all the great objects contemplated by the expedition, and the Executive is determined that nothing shall be wanting to render the expedition in every respect worthy the character and resources of the country.

The frigate Macedon, now undergoing thorough repairs at Norfolk, two brigs of two hundred tons each, one or more tenders, and a store ship of competent dimensions, is, as we understand, the force agreed upon by Congress as the most effective means of immediate protection at this critical moment.

Captain Thomas Ap. C. Jones, an officer possessing many high qualities suitable for such a service, has been appointed to the command; and officers for the other vessels will be immediately selected.

The Macedon has been chosen instead of a sloops of war, on account of the increased accommodations she will afford the scientific corps, a department the President has determined shall be complete in its organization, including the Asiatic items that can be procured, so that nothing within the whole range of every other armament of a naval character is to be omitted. Not only on this account, has the frigate been selected, but also for the purpose of a more extended protection of our wharves and trade; and to impress on the minds of the natives a just conception of our character, power, and policy. The Macedon was the only state-of-the-art ship capable of commanding the trade in those distant seas, make this measure the dictate of humanity.

We understand, also, that the President has given the appointment of Corresponding Secretary to the expedition. Between the guardianship and Cassel, those most friendly to England, a cordiality that the natives holding the islands in those distant seas, make this measure the dictate of humanity.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO MAJOR FRASER. - On Monday, in a letter to a friend in this city, Major Fraser was induced to accept a sword presented by the Mayor and other gentlemen of this city, in a letter to a friend in this city, Major Fraser was induced to accept a sword presented by the Mayor and other gentlemen of this city.

Maj. BANT, Quarter Master of the U. S. Army, has arrived at Montgomery, Ala. and entered into the duties of his office.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, June 28, 1836.

Sirs,—This Department takes great pleasure in expressing to you its entire satisfaction at the very efficient and prompt manner, and the ability which you have displayed in conducting the important operations which have been committed to your care, and by which the thanks of the department are here tendered to you.

Respectfully, I am, Sir, your ob't serv't,

Geo. BOMFORD, Col. of Ordnance.

MAJOR N. BADEN, Augusta, New York.

An ADVENTURE.—A party of our citizens, with several ladies, have been informed (several ladies, have been informed) by the Buffalo Star) made an excursion on the Nassau in a small boat to enjoy the cool breeze of the lake, and keep the day in their own way. They went aboard to have a nice sort of refreshment. They took aboard their flag and hung it upon some part of the unplaited waves of the old forts. But, being a little drunk, they missed it.
STEAM NAVIGATION TO EUROPE.—The N. York Courier says, "We are happy to have it in our power to state that Captain Conk and his assistants of the Atlantic Steam Company, have completed all their arrangements for establishing a line of steam packets between this port and Liverpool, and have actually contracted with Messrs. Brown & Bell for a boat suitable for their purpose, the building of which will commence immediately. They have also contracted with P. A. Sibert for the engine, the Blues of which will be constructed for burning anthracite coal. This information will, we are quite certain, give very general satisfaction both here and in Liverpool; and we may add, that at the meeting of the next legislature the company will probably apply for an act of incorporation with a capital of two millions of dollars."

LIEUTENANT T. B. WHEELOCK.—This gentleman recently died at Micanopy, Florida. The Boston Post states that he was a graduate of West Point, and was employed by the government when its members paid its memorable military visit to Boston fifteen years ago. He had served much in the south and southwest, and about two years ago was attached to Gen. Dodge's mounted regiment, employed against the Indians. He united in a most especial manner the intrepidity and courtesy of the gentleman and the strictness of the soldier, with the sociality and courtesy of the gentleman and the strict discipline, possessed the devoted attachment of the soldiers under his command. He has left a wife and two children to lament his early, though honorable death, in the service of his country.

ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, July 6th, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER.
No. 46.

I.—Promotions and Appointments in the Army, since the 1st January, 1836.

I.—PROMOTIONS.

1st. Capt. John R. Vinton, to be Capt.; 20th April, 1836; the 3d December, 1835; vice Vinton promoted.

2d. Capt. Daniel S. Herring, to be 2d Lieut.; 20th April, 1836; vice Vinton promoted.

2d. Lieut. Albert E. Church, to be 1st Lieut.; 13th Jan., 1836; vice Church, appointed; 29th December, 1835; vice Vinton resigned.

2d. Lieut. Robert E. Temple, to be 1st Lieut.; 29th June, 1836; vice Herring deceased.

2d. Lieut. Joseph A. Smith, to be 1st Lieut.; 30th June, 1836; vice Vinton.

2d. Lieut. George G. Meade, to be 2d Lieut.; 31st December, 1835; vice Child resigned; (Brevet 1st Lieut., 1833.)

2d. Lieut. Samuel Cooper, 1st Lieut., to be Capt.; 11th June, 1836; vice Pierce promoted.

2d. Lieut. Benj. H. Talbot, to be 1st Lieut.; 10th June, 1836; vice Bliss resigned.
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2d Light. Capt. Charles C. Collier, to be 1st Lieut. 1st Lt., 1st Aug., 1836; vice Cooper resigned. (Rev. 1st July, 1837.)

Brevet 2d Lt. William H. Duke, to be 1st Lt., 16th June, 1836; vice Duke appointed Capt. 2nd Regiment of Infantry. (Rev. 1st July, 1837.)

Brevet 2d Lt. Joseph Roberts, to be 1st Lt.; 10th June, 1836; vice Travis promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1838.)

Brevet 2d Lt. James J. Stotcker, to be 1st Lt.; 14th June, 1836; vice Collins promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1839.)

1st Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet 2d Lt. George T. Peckham, to be 1st Lt.; 11th July, 1836; vice Hopkins resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1837.)

2d Lieut. Jefferson Vanhorn, to be 1st Lt.; 1st April, 1836; vice Colcock resigned.

2d Lieut. Thomas Guttery, to be 1st Lt.; 13th June, 1836; vice Bainbridge promoted.

Brevet 2d Lt. Henry R. Byrd, to be 1st Lt.; 28th June, 1836; vice Vandermay resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1837.)

Brevet 2d Lt. Wm. H. S. Henry, to be 2d Lt.; 15th June, 1836; vice Cotts promoted. (Rev. 1st July, 1837.)

2d Lieut. pig. Wm. S. Forrest, to be 1st Lt.; 20th July, 1836; vice Forrest promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1837.)

Brevet Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Forrest, to be Lieut. Col.; 5th June, 1836; vice Thralls appointed Col. 2nd Regiment of Dragoons.

Brevet Major. George H. Hare, Capt. 7th Regiment of Infantry, to be Major; 8th June, 1836; vice Foster promoted.

1st Lieut. Wm. Martin, to be Capt.; 9th Dec., 1835; vice Dade deceased.

2d Lieut. William W. Hook, to be 1st Lt.; 12th June, 1836; vice Martin promoted.

2d Lieut. John W. Jordan, to be 1st Lieut.; 1st Jan., 1836; vice Phillips resigned.

2d Lieut. Richard B. Serren, to be 1st Lieut.; 1st Jan., 1836; vice Phillips resigned.

2d Lieut. Robert C. Buchanan, to be 1st Lieut.; 10th March, 1836; vice Paige resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. John W. McCrabb, to be 2d Lieut.; 29th Dec., 1836; vice Hook promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1837.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Abram C. Myers, to be 2d Lieut.; 31st December, 1835; vice Wilkin resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1837.)


Brevet 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Mitchell, to be 2d Lieut.; 16th March, 1836; vice Buckman promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1837.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Isaac V. B. Reeves, to be 2d Lieut.; 25th May, 1836; vice Hooper deceased. (Brevet 1st July, 1837.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Henry Prince, to be 2d Lieut.; 14th June, 1836, vice Graham appointed 1st Lieut; 2nd Regiment of Dragoons. (Rev. 1st July, 1837.)

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. Wm. Alexander, to be Capt.; 18th Feb., 1836; vice Clark deceased.

1st Lieut. St. Clair DeLony, to be Capt.; 1st April, 1838; vice DeLony resigned.

2d Lieut. Isaac Lynde, to be 1st Lieut.; 18th Feb., 1836; vice Alexander promoted.

2d Lieut. Robert E. Clary, to be 1st Lieut.; 1st April, 1838; vice DeLony resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Daniel Ruggles, to be 2d Lieut.; 18th Feb., 1836; vice Lynde promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1837.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. J. Chevalier, to be 2d Lieut.; 18th Feb., 1836; vice Clary promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1837.)

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. Geo. S. Miles, to be Capt.; 6th June, 1836; vice Miles promoted.


Brevet Lieut. Geo. W. Cope, to be 1st Lieut.; 9th June, 1836; vice Cope resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Wm. W. Sumner, to be 1st Lt.; 2nd June, 1836, vice Whiting promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)


B. W. Byrne, of Md., to be Surg., 2nd July, 1836.

T. R. Johnson, of Md., to be Surg., 2nd July, 1836.

P. L. Sewall, of Alabama, to be Surg., 2nd July, 1836.

E. H. Abadie, of Penn., to be Surg., 2nd July, 1836.

R. J. Mott, of Carolina, to be Surg., 2nd July, 1836.

Military Academy.

W. H. C. Bartlett, to be Professor of Botany.

W. H. C. Bartlett, to be Professor of Mathematical and Physical Philosophy.

Ordnance Department.

R. P. Parrot, 4th Lieut., 2d Regiment of Artillery, to be Capt.; 19th June, 1836.

3d Regiment of Artillery.

Colo.

D. E. Twyford, Lieut. Col. 4th Regiment of Artillery; 20th June, 1836.

W. Restor of Aikakus; 18th June, 1836.

T. T. Fustenberry, of Virginia, to be Capt.; 1st July, 1836.

Rank:

1. William Woodward, of Michigan, 1st June, 1836; 8th June, 1836.
2. John Doughtery, of Missouri, 1st June, 1836.
3. John Doughtery, of Missouri, 1st June, 1836.
4. James A. Ashby, of South Carolina, 1st June, 1836.
5. Jonathan L. Bean, of Missouri, 1st June, 1836.
10. Edward S. Wing, of Maryland, 1st June, 1836.

First Lieutenants.

1. Thornton Grimes, of Mississippi, 18th June, 1836.
2. Lloyd J. Beall, of the 1st Regiment of Artillery; 11th June, 1836.
3. Horatio Grooms, of Kentucky; 11th June, 1836.
4. Robert W. Martin, of Kentucky; 11th June, 1836.
5. Thomas S. Bryant, of Penn.; 11th June, 1836.
7. Thomas J. Kilby, of Virginia; 11th June, 1836.
8. Emmanuel D. Bolluck, of N. C; 11th June, 1836.
9. Caswell B. Scott, of Maine; 11th June, 1836.
10. Charles P. Lewis, of Georgia; 11th June, 1836.
11. William A. Blake, of Penn.; 11th June, 1836.
12. Edward S. Wing, of Maryland, 11th June, 1836.
14. George S. Davis, of Georgia.
15. Joseph Ker, of Maryland.
The following named Cadets, constituting the 1st Class of 1836, having been appointed by the Academic Senate to commissions, and being, on the 5th day of July, 1836, duly in the Army, the President of the United States has attached them to Regiments and Corps respectively by promotion thereto, as candidates for commissions.

Corps of Engineers:

1st July, 1836.
- Cadet George A. Wecker, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet James L. Mason, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.

First Regiment of Dragoons:
- Cadet Richard G. Stockton, to be 2d Lt., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet Charles H. Riddell, to be 2d Lt., 1st July, 1836.

First Regiment of Artillery:
- Cadet Thomas McGrane, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet Henry C. Moorhead, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.

First Regiment of Engineers:
- Cadet Dasyville, Leadbetter, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet Montgomery, McIver, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.

Second Regiment of Artillery:
- Cadet Faison A. Lewis, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet William H. Warner, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.

Third Regiment of Artillery:
- Cadet Ashworth, Mayhew, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet Alexander P. Gritton, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery:
- Cadet Peter V. Hagner, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet Martin L. Burke, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet John S. Hathaway, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet Arthur B. Emery, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.

Fifth Regiment of Artillery:
- Cadet John F. Reiland, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet Henry M. Lockwood, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet Edward S. Shickel, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet John W. Judson, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.

Sixth Regiment of Artillery:
- Cadet Charles B. Daniels, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.
- Cadet John B. Allen, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.

Seventh Regiment of Artillery:
- Cadet Thomas W. Sherman, to be 2d Lieut., 1st July, 1836.

The graduates of the Military Academy, of the present year, above promoted, will immediately report by letter to their respective Colonels; and on the 30th instant, join the several Regiments and Corps to which they have been assigned, and report for duty accordingly to Regulations.

III. CASUALTIES

Owing to the press of military duty, I have been unable to order the press of military duty, I have been unable to detail a list of resignations; therefore, I am unable to delineate a list of resignations; therefore, I am unable to detail a list of resignations.

Joseph Baxley, 5th Infantry, 1st April, 1836.

First Lieutenant.

First Regiment of Dragoons:
- Captain.

Joseph Baxley, 5th Infantry, 1st April, 1836.
BRITISH AND AMERICAN CHRONICLE

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE

ORDERS.

July 13—Lieut. W. Benson to the command of Judge Purposo at Boston.

Lieut. W. Jameson to command of receiving vessel at Boston, Mass.


MID. Capt. W. D. Sturgis, from the order to command U. S. ship Nereus.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Ship Vandalia, Capt. Webb, at Fort Prince, the Baltic, the 1st of July.

Ship Boston, Capt. Dunlap, sailed from Bermuda, the 1st of July.

West Indies, on Sunday, the 1st of July.

MARRIAGE.

In Norfolk, Va., on the 8th inst., OF العالم BERRYMAN, U. S. navy, to SARAH F. MILLER, third daughter of the late Capt. John Hatcher of this Borough.

DEATHS.

At Fort Grafton, on the 8th inst., Capt. Major OWEN MANSFIELD, of the 2d U. S. Army, in the 3d year of his majority, N. H.

LIT, Esq., in the 30th year of his age. His health had been gradually declining for two or three years past. The melancholy death of his older son, A. W. Gattis, who fell a victim to the savage fury of the Indians, with the unfortunate Major Deed and his company during the last winter, seemed toQuickly accelerate his death.

BOLT AND SHEATHING COPPER.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS’ OFFICE, July 8th, 1832.

To be endorsed “Proposals for Copper” will be received at this office until three o’clock, P.M., of the 8th of August next, for the further delivery at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, 90,000 pounds of bolt and sheathing copper, and at the Navy-yard, Gosport, Virginia, 200,000 pounds of bolt and sheathing copper. No proposal for a quantity less than 20,000 pounds will be received.

The copper must be of the best quality, be well rolled, and free from flaws, cracks, or other defects, and from ragged edges and edges, and subject to such tests and inspection as the Commissioners of the Navy may direct, to ascertain its purity, good quality, and conformity to the contracts to be made; and it must in all respects be perfectly satisfactory to them before it will be accepted and payment made.

Schedules of the sizes and proportions of the sizes of each denomination of the said copper will be furnished to persons, wishing to offer, upon their application to the commandants of the respective Navy-yards, Philadelphia and Gosport.

The deliver will be fully completed on or before the 1st January next.

Two good and sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance and within the time specified, of the respective contracts, and ten per cent will be withheld from the amount paid on account until all for respective contracts completed, and is to be forfeited to the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed periods.

Ninety per cent will be paid on all copper delivered agrees to the stipulations of the Independence to be made, within thirty days after their approval by the commandants of the respective Navy-yards.

July 14—1d
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

HINTS ON TRAINING THE NAVY, Sec. &c.

The Navy, April 18.

It is much easier to prove that "but іntelligence is the
English is natural, than to prove that it has always
been wise. As a result of the political
and military considerations, the British navy is com-
pletely equipped to resist some of the
special incentives to meet hardships and danger,
which are the rule in that country; a mistaken and ill-
considered training has curtained out recompense for
bravery and, adorning the ambition to
fight, we have been left with only a minor
measure of the English system. The consequence is what
best, that in this country men are required to
adapt themselves to their time, and the spirit of
the service, with fewer inducements than are held out in
England. The English, with their
bias on self-devotion is just; it is not my intention to in-
quiere; but I feel certain that nothing would be easier
than to show it neither right nor politic. There
is no man at all likely to do credit to a service, who
would not paider its honors to its pecuniary rewards.
To rely on glory is a questionable motive to keep before the
men, when it gets to be the sole incentive, it
depresses his sense of honor, paralyzes his
chivalry, and makes him to the level of those vulgar feelings
which tempt men into calculations that do any thing
but point the way to personal sacrifices and glory.

In England, the naval career has constantly before
the eyes the incentives of social rank, in the various
grades of knighthood, with many minor means of
advancement that have been devised to quicken his ex-
pectations, holding before him the prize, with its last-
longer power and hereditary consequence, as the highest
reward of his ambition. Most of these inducements be-
longing to English navy, and to many others, have been very properly rejected here.

But the English officer, in addition, many other,
and strictly professional objects to aim at, as the rewards
of his toils and dangers. England has no less than
nine distinct gradations of rank among her admirals
alone, besides three professional dignities, that are
rewarded as rewards for success and long services—all
of which are so many inducements unknown to this
country.

The American naval officer, until quite
recently, had but three of those enviable epochs, which
constitute the promotion, to cheer the self-denying
services of an entire life. From a midshipman,
he was advanced to ensign, second lieutenant, captain's
license, from a commander, a captain, when that
star, which true policy tells us should always shine
above those from whom we expect severe sacrifices,
may yet be the
life, the importance that ought to be attached to gra-
dations of military rank. The respect that is paid to a
commission is the basis of all authority, and although a
difference in number of days, officers' command, every man in the least acquainted with service knows
how to appreciate the additional duties and weight,
of a commission, and how to live up to the authority of
the commission. Nor is this all. In this country, the
department find it an easy matter to enforce discipline at all;
but in this country, the department find it an easy matter to enforce discipline at all;
for not an officer is cashiered, that strong political influ-
ence is not brought to bear on his restoration or his officer, passed in promotion, that a party is not made
sick of opened, and that he may be even wont to repress the commission that he actually holds. When promotion occurs but twice or
three times in a life, the event is of sufficient import-
ance to induce even the indolent and the incompetent to make a rally to recover the ground that has been lost, while the vanity of the occasions, and the importance of the occasion, may just as readily succeed in lulling the grandees to lend them all their aid. This is an evil that can be
merely resisted, if not absolutely cured, by increas-
ing the number of grade in the service, and by dis-
incentives the motives for an inefficient man, who is also frequently as low as it is said.

During the past ten years, the navy has been put
to sea, on trial, receiving a warrant at the end
of a few months. The probation is not long enough,
no, nor is there sufficient reason for issuing the warrant
so soon. He who conducts himself property, is just
rightly entitled to receive it as a reward for the work he has done,
and not another. The first six years of a young man's service usually form his character, and
4th important that he should be constantly kept under the checks and stimulants of preferment. With
a view to the general effect on the whole service,
therefore, and with due regard to those who are charged with its interests, I beg leave to suggest the
following plan.

Let the youth on entering the service, be rated as a
midshipman, by letter of appointment, as at present.
At the end of two years, on testimonial
of his commander, he can expect to receive his warrant as lieutenant.

At the end of two more years, or of six in the service, all of which
should be entered as attached, and them, he be ex-
aminied, and receive a warrant as a passed master's
mate. The duties of a midshipman, and those of a master's mate, are so very distinct, that I think the
change of name called for, and the latter more
suitable to the pride of a young seaman.

A midshipman, it might be, it would be to
have three classes of lieutenants, or two. I
would propose three, of which one should fill a rank between the present lieutenant and master; one
should be of the present rank, and one of a rank be-
beneath the present lieutenant and commander. They
ought to be appointed to the rank of first lieutenants, or lieutenants com-
mandant, lieutenants, and naval junior lieuten-
ants, for preference, because it is a just
grade, and one already familiar to the service.

The commands, and rank would follow. It would
be an improvement were the rank of post captain to be added. The gradation in rank, and ad-
mission, would then stand as follows:

1. First lieutenant, I. 2. Midshipman, A. 3. Master's mate,
ARIZONA STAR CINCE.

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

7. Midshipman, or lieutenant-commandant.
8. Commander.
9. Captain.
11. Rear admiral.
12. Vice admiral.

Excluding the flag officers, whose numbers and ranks must be increased with the increasing wants of the service, or the service will never attain the dignity it deserves; or is left unfinished, there would be eight distinct promotions between the novice and the captain. The present Captain Page, who is just promoted, entered the service on the 17th December, 1810. During twenty-five years he has been twice promoted. Capt. Stevens, who is just made a captain, entered the service the 8th February, 1808. His luck is a little better, the war having given him a lift. He has been thirty-three years in the service, counting from that of a midshipman to that of a captain. The introduction of acting midshipmen and passed midshipmen, has increased the intermediate step, and been multiplied. The captain would give six years in each rank; but two of these steps occur in the first six years, leaving intervals of eight years between those which succeed. Unlike the proposed change, the average periods between the promotions would be less than four years, and more equally divided between the intermediate steps. Capt. Beebe, who is just promoted, has been nineteen years a lieutenant. Under the proposed system, he would have been three times promoted to reach his present rank; instead of once, as he really has been thus far. Any one can appreciate the advantage which would accrue to the profession of the service, by shortening his progress through life; with these occasional rays of sunshine. But this is not all: each promotion is one of character; and those temporary remunerations and imputations which we know so well, under draw near to the head of their list, by being so far lesser, when the men engaged are selected from the departments well bested, about equally well by their duties, and friends would be more apt to refer the failing applicant to the succeeding year, and in a change of conduct, to the least and most speedy means of recovering his last ground.

The rank of commodore, as an acting or brevet rank, is particularly useful. It gives the department the privilege of selecting its agents for critical duty, a privilege that is indispensable to a proper administration of the service. It might, perhaps, be well to consider that it would make it more gratifying to establish the rank, but it is a grade that ought to be dealt tenderly with. In all cases, captains or post captains acting in command of squadrons, should be rigidly made to drop the title on lowering their brevet pendends. It is, and ought to be, a brevet rank, limited to emergencies. The title should never be permitted to be used at all, nor under any other distinction, a distinguishing pendant hoisted, except under orders from the department. These distinctions, which may seem subtil, are necessary to preserve discipline, powerful incentives to exertion, and indispensable to dignity.

The officer has his regular, and his accidental, contingent duties. Of the first, the acting midshipman, and midshipman would perform the boat service, and other ordinary duties of the rank; of the second, the plucking of his watch, and being the first to do, the starting of his watch, and being the last, the passing his mate, a grade that would be much less numerous than it now is, promotions being more frequent, would have the holds and spirit-rooms in large ships, would act as masters and assistant masters, and generally be forced to do the duty of midshipmen. The signal, or junior lieutenants, would act as signal officers in large ships, second officers, as do watches on board two-decked ships and frigates, and lieutenants in smaller vessels. The lieutenants would act as lieutenants in the large vessels, and as first lieutenants in schooners, brig, and schooners. The lieutenants commandant, as first lieutenants in ships of the line and frigates, as commanders of brigs and schooners, and as first lieutenants in yards, &c. The commanders would have the slopes and their present short duty. The captains would take the frigates, except in particular cases, and the admirals, as before, would have the flagships and the Navy-yards, and the squadrons that did not require a flag.

This may sound like innovation, and there is no doubt that it involves great changes in the present system. But the question we are to ask is, whether these changes will not be improvements. Experience will sustain us in much the greater part of what is here proposed. The promotion of the midshipman is already established; but it has the fault of attempting a thing it does not accomplish. Less than twenty years are scarcely a probation at all, and the time the yeoman is counted as a man, is the time his duty should be referred to his possession as a profession. Master mariners are known to the service, but their appointments demand all their value as promotion and as professional skill, by their irregularity and inconsistency. One of the most essential benefits of the service is lost; that is the early and orderly advancement. The midshipman is proper for a yard, but the master mariner performs functions that require knowledge and reflection: his duty is proper for a man. The passed master would merely be the present passed midshipman.

The signal lieutenant, easily in some, in a variety of ships and stations, should be a brevet officer, of which every vessel under the immediate command must have one; as in the lieutenants of forestaycraft and all other lieutenants who have but watches of their own. The lieutenants would be the lieutenants of the present system; and the lieutenant-commandant, or first lieutenants, are practically known to the service already as the captains of the most called for of all others. In the event of the captain's death, or inability, the command would devolve on an officer superior in rank to those under his orders. The principal benefit to be obtained by making two classes of captains, would be in increasing the orders of character at the high and responsible grades, on the proper performance of whose duties, efficiency of construction, discipline, national aptitude, and other maritime qualities, must, after all, rely for opportunities and service to exhibit their excellence. A first-rate commander in a first-rate ship, or an indifferent commander would make out of a first-rate fleet. In this country, where large sincere lists of officers, that will admit of selection, can scarcely be expected, it becomes of the last importance that improper or incompetent men should not be allowed to take part for their makes him lock. The navy can be made the most efficient means for maintaining the national rights, and the national char-
of high rank and long experience in our naval service;
some time since suggested, through the Army and
Navy Chronicle published at Washington, the desirability
of establishing, for the instruction of the young men
embracing the service, a school or college. The
purpose was to procure a small ship, and in some
place, under a commander and proper officers, to
train, from the outset, the youth committed to their
charge, an elementary knowledge of navigation and
maneuvering; the young men being, as they would
necessarily require in the ordinary institutions for
the purpose,

The advantages which such an institution would
possess over the ordinary common schools of our
State, would be very essential. At the same
time that the pupils would be acquiring the elements
of an ordinary education, they would also acquire the
foundation of a profession which would lead to their
companionship in life, and open to them for the future,
the career which, with a moderate share of diligence and
good character, it would be the business of the insti-
tution to train, would lead them in the avenues to
wealth and glory.

It is unnecessary, at this moment, to show the
advantages which exist for the establishment of an insti-
tution having for its object the education of
seamen. The doors of seamen, both for pay and merchant
service, are open, but no instance, in the past, can be
found of a very large proportion, either foreign or
American, having no attachment to the navy, to which
which they are indebted by higher wages, than they can obtain
on their own, and by which they are bound by no feeling of
attachment or affection. They being with their class, the
bulk of union of seamen, are not attended to by any
institution, whose financial and oppressive treatment of those, in constant
contact of life, is not the least feeling of pride, to their superior, and
preposition, its incalculability, which led to so peaceful, so
the minor system of our country, which is never
provocative to

The necessity of creating and fostering more ex-
tensive nurseries of domestic seamen than we now
possess, is too obvious to be insisted on. The interest
of our merchants is deeply concerned, as the
most important object; they have a right to expect
everything that is necessary to advance, so
important an object; the growth of domestic

The failure of the bill which recently passed
the Senate, for the introduction of the apprentices
system into the merchant service, and of another
measure respecting the formation of a college
for the training of young men in the navy, shows that nothing has been
promised by the General Government. These bills,
with many others of vital importance, and against
the expediency of which no serious objection could
be urged, have been petrified by froward and discouraging
speeches which had no object at all beyond
the gratification of individual vanity, or else were
intended to operate upon the Presidential election;
to

The power which belongs to the General Government

The writer of the following is a member of the House of
Representatives.


to our Merchants of New York.

March 10, 1842.

ON SCHOOL SHIPS.

To our Merchants of New York.

A letter has been written by the Mayor of New York,
pointing out the advantages of training young boys
in the navy, and of the importance of providing
schools for the education of boys for sea service.

The writer of the above recommends a school
for the training of young men in the navy, and
advocates the establishment of a college for the
same purpose. The writer of the above recommends
the establishment of a college for the training of young
men in the navy, and advocates the establishment
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of a college for the training of young men in the
navy, and advocates the establishment
Army and Navy Chronicle.

Laws of the United States.

The country, who confers the power as well as the obligation to do whatever may promote its interests. The State should, however, steadily aid an institution of this kind, which is well known to the importance and value of education of the individual. Benevolence should however take the lead. It is at once the most expedient and the promptest agent among us for the attainment of any useful or enlightened object. Instead of the froth, and jargon, and party, with which our congressional legislatures, of so much importance, are covered, and the dignity, disdained of their daily allowances, individual benevolence acts without the hope of other reward than the sense of doing good.

Among various admirable suggestions contained in an article in the St. Louis number of the Naval Magazine, there is one which, proceeding from Mr. John W. McCaw, was one of this very subject of a schoolship. The writer furnishes us the plan for the conduct of the institution, and invites the benevolent cooperation of the merchants of the city in establishing one in our port. The subject is worthy of their serious consideration, should it addresses itself not only to their benevolence, but to their best interests. It will be the duty of those who so greatly profit by the exertions and perils of seamen, to promote, any practical plan that can be submitted to them for the improvement of their moral condition, and the elevation of their professional character. It is less their interest to endeavor to hold seamen down, as mere instruments of toil, than to make them peculiarly superior in professional and personal respectability. To the riotous, disorderly, and vagabond foreigners who now form so large a proportion of their employment.

An institution of this character might by a judicious outlay of enlightened benevolence, be the means of relieving our streets and wharves of the mass of half-cad, necessitous and pining serels who now infest them, training themselves by the practice of petty vice in their childhood, for more extensive depredations in their mature years, and converting them into useful citizens, capable of supporting themselves and their dependents, and having open to them the higher stations of a virtuous and honorable career. In time of peace they would thus be made to promote the growth and prosperity of some of our most important national interests, and when war overtake us, as sooner or later must, they would be ready to stand forward on the battle line.

The Modified. We have not entered into any details of the plan, on which such an institution, as is proposed should be conducted. When the public spirit and benevolence, so excellent, and so amiable, shall be awakened, the difficulty in developing it, will be but a trifle. The sea is not made of molasses. We think that a schoolship property, organized with care from its important advantages, organized might, as part from its important advantages, and whose chief pride and ornament一部分, Our merchants have the opportunity of taking the lead in establishing such an institution; and we hope before long to see the result.

The Engineers. We have the pleasure of Saturday, to announce the dissolution of the Department of Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston rail road. Capt. Williams left two of the engineers north of the Cumberland Gap, making a survey of that pass, he was himself returned, the engineers were in the act of laying the principle parts of the line. He surprised them on the 20th inst. He had been at Williamsburg to examine the work and the health of the engineers. He was engaged in the examination of the line through the Black Mountains, Ga., and down the lower Mississippi river. We were highly pleased to hear Capt. Williams speak with confidence of the entire practicability of this important improvement. -Knoxville Register.

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Great Raft, so-called, fifteen thousand dollars, and the additional sum of fifteen thousand dollars to work and improve the Mississippi river, in Kentucky and Tennessee, twenty thousand dollars.

For the removal of obstructions in the Chipola river, in the Territory of Florida, four thousand dollars.

For the removal of obstructions in the Tallapoosa river, in the Territory of Florida, four thousand dollars.

For repairing breaches in the Peninsula, at Presque Isle, one hundred and twenty dollars; and eighty dollars.

For erecting an beacon light at Erie, Pennsylvania, sixty nine dollars and sixty-nine cents.

For erecting a light-house at Buffalo, New York, four hundred and ninety dollars and four cents.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, under the act of second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, and five cents.

For removing the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys, under the act of the thirteenth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, of which sum shall be appropriated and applied to Geographical and Mineralogical researches in the Indian country, on the public lands, and in the Territories of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

Approved July 21st.

AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums, be and the same be hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, for certain fortifications, viz:

For the preservation of Cape Island and repairs of Fort Independence, Boston harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Rhode Island, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, two hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, at New-Orleans, Jutia, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware river, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, Virginia, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Caswell, Oak Island, North Carolina, six thousand dollars.

For fortifications, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, six thousand dollars.

For fortifications, Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, six thousand dollars.

For Fort Palmetto, Cockspur Island, Georgia, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For the Fort Power's Bank, Florida, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land and building thereon, for the purpose of erecting a fort, and the buildings thereto, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For military stores and ordnance, including the payment of and for the salaries of the paymaster and quartermaster, fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land and building thereon, for the purpose of erecting a fort, and the buildings thereto, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the following objects, in addition to former appropriations of the same:

For national armory at Harp's Ferry, seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY


This is the second pamphlet which has issued from the press on the important subject of naval architecture, and containing the first three months of 1836.

All writers on this subject, who understand anything about it, appear to agree in saying, that it has been disgracefully neglected in this country; and in condemning the ruinous expense incurred by the wise experiment of Captain Symonds, Mr. W. F. Miller, says:

"To stamp naval architecture as a mere ($\ldots$)

AW ACT, to authorize the appointment of additional Paymasters and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint three additional Paymasters, to be attached to the Pay Department of the Navy, to be selected by the President and paid for by the Treasury, for the duty of Paymasters, in the same manner as other officers of the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers so appointed shall perform the same duties and receive the same pay and allowances as the present Paymasters of the Navy; and they shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and provisions touching the duties of their office, shall receive such bonds to the United States as the Secretary of War may direct, and when discharged, shall be paid off in the same manner as other officers of the service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when volunteer or militia are called into the service of the United States, so that the Paymasters authorized by law shall have had power and shall be enabled to keep on the books with proper regularity, it shall be lawful for the President to designate any Paymasters of the Army, to transmit to the Paymasters of the Army, who, while thus engaged, shall perform the same duties and receive the same pay and allowances as the present Paymasters of the Army; and they shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and provisions touching the duties of their office, and shall receive such bonds to the United States as the Secretary of War may require, and when discharged, shall be paid off in the same manner as other officers of the service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That during the absence of the Quartermaster-General, or the Chief of any other military bureau of the War Department, the President of the Senate or any of the Secretaries of the Department or of the Department of war, whose chief is present, to perform the duties of the Quartermaster-General, or of the Department or the Corps, as the case may be, during such absence; Provided, That no additional Paymasters shall be appointed without the consent of the Senate.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury and Clerk of the House of Representatives, as soon as may be, to consider the state of the present session, and of the existing systems, to prevent the removal of the offices and the salaries of the officers and the salaries of the new officers created and the salaries of each, and also a statement of the officers, the remuneration of which is increased, and the amount of each increase.

APPROVED, July 4, 1836.

OBSERVATIONS

This is a fair ground of complaint; we have over and over again insisted upon the folly and extravagance of the present system of contracting ships in England, and in condensing the ruinous expense incurred by the wise experiment of Captain Symonds, Mr. W. F. Miller, says:

"To stamp naval architecture as a mere ($\ldots$)
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

ance of a narrow and extremely fine after-parts, the stern is plunged into the water, and the bow, from its formation, being ill calculated to divide the uneven surface, is tossed up with every flying wave, forced from the wind, and then, as the wave passes off, the fore part is thrown, that he may bury itself deep in the sea, completing the check to velocity, and, by excessive motion, loosening the structure, straining the rigging, and endangering the masts. In addition to these defects, as a plan for good sea boats, of any description, the want of capacity for stowing of the stores, or stores, except in the bow, renders the plan valueless for producing velocity even in smooth water, when applied to men of war: For it is well known that no vessel will sail fast when out of trim; and these ships, as men of war, being necessarily loaded in proportion of nine to seven of a vessel built for fast sailing alone, and having no capacity amidships or about, the alone mode by which the stowage can be effected is by leading the fore part, where the only capacity lies, but by which the trim of the vessel is destroyed; and the performance of these ships, with all the advantage of unlimited tonnage, is consequently the performance of the worse out of all.

We are not aware that Mr Beamish can in any degree be suspected of being interested in condemning the plan of Captain Symonds; his testimony against him is consequently, in the opinion of some people, the more valuable. Some of the defenders of Captain Symonds have accused his opponents of being governed by motives of self-interest; now, although these motives may induce a man to write, they have no power to create arguments in questions of physical science, the truths of which are quite irrespective of men's feelings. — United Service Gazette.

Dying Rich. — In the expedition which sailed in the year 1805, under Sir Home Popham, with a view of inducing some of the South American Spanish colonies to throw off their allegiance and declare their independence, it happened that in nearing the Island of Fernando Coromna, about 100 leagues from the coast of Brazil, several of the ships got on a shoal, and some were wrecked, others seriously damaged. This ship consisted of a range of rocks facing the north, behind which was a low bank of hard sand, just above the water, and the two ships which were lost went stern on the rocks. This ship was a transport, but the Britannia, a fine powerful ship, built of teak, held together long enough to allow the crew to be taken off by the boats of the other ships, that had taken the alarm and move to two curious circumstances occurred in the loss of these ships, which I think worth relating. The artillery transport, which, as I said before, went right bow on the rocks, the bowspirit and jib-boat projecting over the rock on the sand: Along these officers, artillery men and ship's company made their way, and dropped safely on the rock and sand. Among the last was Col. York, who commanded. Either from disproportion in size or overfatigue by exertion, he dropped too soon, just reached the edge of the rock, and slipped down between it and the ship. He had loaded his pockets with money, which carried him under water directly, and he was no more seen, being the only person lost from the ship. The Britannia being a powerful ship, had the passage of the passage guarded, it was thought that part of the consignment (of Spanish dollars for China) might be saved, and several barrels had been got on the main deck, but the symptoms of breaking up became so strong that it was necessary to abandon the object. Just before the last boat passed, a soldier was seen standing on the poop, and there might be any body left on board. On gaining the main deck, his surprise was great to see one of the men there. This fellow had broken open several of the dollar cases, and spread them out on a table cloth on deck, in the middle of which he was seated, with his weapon in his hand. "Hullo! you're a d—— silly m—— d,— what are you doing there? The ship is fast going to pieces!" The ship may go, but the reply, I have fixed a poor rascal for that," the rich, dear captain. That was the last of that officer's life. He turned a deaf ear, flourishing his tomahawk to show "it was no mistake." The officers left him, and he was the only man in that ship that died rich.—United Service Gazette.

NEW LIGHTS ON THE COAST OF FRANCE.

The following has been received at Lloyd's:

[Admiralty, May 3.]

"Sir,—I am commanded by my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith copies of the translation of a notice which has been received from the French Government, stating that three new lights have been placed on different parts of the southeastern coast of France, on the 31st inst.

"To the Secretary of Lloyd's.

"H. WOOD.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, Admiralty, May 3.

"Notice to Mariners.—Notice is hereby given, that since the 1st of May, 1800, three new lights have been shown on different parts of the coast of France on the Mediterranean, viz., Cape Boar Light House, near Port Vendres; a fixed, light, on Mount Bosca, about 875 yards, S.E. of the entrance of Port Vendres, in 42 deg. 38 min. 45 sec. N. lat. 4 deg. 7 min. 30 sec. E. long. This light is 224 English feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in fine weather at the distance of seven leagues. — Light on Mount Bosca, near the mouth of the river Herault. A small fixed light on the S.E. bastion of Port Brescon, one bore of E. of the fifth length of the Herault, in 43 deg. 38 min. 30 sec. N. lat. 3 deg. 30 min. E. long. This light is 69 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in fine weather at the distance of seven leagues.

"Light of Mount St. Loup, or Mount Agile, near Agde, department of the Herault. Intermittent light, at intervals of one minute each, on Mount St. Loup, about 43 miles N. of Carcassonne. This light is in 43 deg. 17 min. 56 sec. N. lat. 4 deg. 29 min. 30 sec. E. long. This light is 418 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in fine weather at the distance of nine leagues. The light will not disappear entirely unless the distance be more than four leagues.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following list of Cadets is to be attached to the next Army Register, conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy, requiring the names of the most distinguished Cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose, at each annual examination.

Reported at the examination in July 1836.


PRINTING.

"As a man is known by his company, so is he by his work."

Reed & Renshaw, 73 to 77 N. 5th Street. Routinely and accurately executed in the shortest possible time.

[Letterhead: 103 to 105 N. 5th Street.]

ALLEN & GIBSON, Printers and Engravers.
WASHINGTON CITY:
THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1836.

As an instance of what may be accomplished by the exertions of one individual, we would mention that on board one of our sloops of war, eighteen subscribers have been recently obtained for the Chronicle. A proportionate subscription on board every cruising vessel would of itself form a very handsome addition to our list.

We would caution subscribers against a too prevalent practice which must operate to their injury: it is that of leaving a place without notifying the publisher of their intended change of residence. This is no doubt, in most cases, the result of inadvertence; but as our rule (and the rule of all publishers) is to consider all subscriptions binding until ordered to be discontinued, unless a limited period be fixed at the time of subscribing, many papers will be lost, unless due notice of an intended change be given.

EXAMINATION OF SOUTHERN HARBOURS.—Under a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 24th May last, requesting the Executive "to cause to be made the necessary examinations and surveys of the several harbors, south of the mouth of Chesapeake bay, and a report of the comparative facilities and advantages of the same, for the establishment of a Navy-yard, to the next session of Congress:"

Commodore M. T. Woolsey, and Captains A. Claxton and E. R. Shubrick, have been appointed commissioners to make the necessary examinations. They will proceed to Boston, and take passage on board the new brig Porpoise, Lieut. Commandant W. Ramsay. This vessel will probably sail in the course of next week on this service.

LATEST FROM THE CREEK INDIANS.

By the politeness of an officer of the army, who arrived in Washington on Monday, in the steamboat Columbia from Norfolk, we have received the Charleston Courier of Friday last, which he obtained from another officer, a passenger in the steamboat—just arrived from Charleston.

We copy the following, being the latest intelligence from the seat of war in the Creek country:

"We learn from an officer of the army, arrived last evening on the rail road, who left Columbus on the 19th instant, that all the troops, with the exception of two companies, have left Fort Mitchell for Tuskegee. Major Lomax's band, left on the 17th, the marines under Col. Henderson, on the 18th, and the Washington volunteers on the 20th. A detachment of marines, under Col. Miller are encamped on the Federal Road, 15 miles from Columbus. The 4th Artillery, commanded by Lt. Col. Brooks, are encamped 30 miles from Columbus and 12 miles from Tuskegee. Mounted men from a portion of each detachment have been furnished as escorts to the mails, and the neighborhood has been so effectually scoured that no danger may be apprehended. The battle of Chickahatchee, fought on the 21st instant, by the regt. of Col. Beall and the friendly Indians, under the direction of Gen. Scott, has probably decided the fate of the war. They have returned to Columbus. It is the opinion of Tom Carr (to whom too much praise cannot be awarded) that the "disfavored Indians will not attempt to go to Florida, but will return to Fort Mitchell, and surrender to Gen. Fenwick.""

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A detachment of U. S. troops, from Baton Rouge, under command of Colonel Potter, has left New Orleans, for St. Marks, Florida, with military stores, &c. complete for active service.

Capt. Dimick's and Lieut. Irwin's companies of U. S. mounted troops, returned from Fort Drane, to St. Augustine, on the 4th inst.

A detachment of twenty marines, under the command of Lieut. Frederick B. McNeilit, left Washington on Friday last, for New York. They are to be attached to the U. S. Ship Natchez.

It is stated in the Boston Courier, that passed Midshipman J. A. Russ has commenced an action against the Providence rail-road for damages. He is so much injured internally, that he will not be able to attend his duty for a long time, if ever again. The sailors, also, who were injured at the same time, have sued for damages.

$3 In consequence of the press of advertisements, the receipts by mail during the present month are postponed.

$3 Erratum.—Army Order, No. 50, should have been dated July 14, instead of June 30.

PASSENGERS.

Boston, Jul. 14.—per ship Boston, from Batavia, Charles H. Goldsborough, late acting Purser U. S. ship Peacecock; returned on account of ill health.

Charleston, Jul. 13, per steamerpacket Columbia, from New York, Colonel I. B. Crane, of the Army.

July 15, per steamerpacket Wh. Seabrook, from Norfolk, Lieut. M. C. Ewing, of the Army.

July 17, per steamerpacket Columbus, from Norfolk, Dr. H. S. Hawkins, of the Army.


New York, July 20, per ship Wm. & John, from Marseilles, Lieut. R. W. Jones, Mid. G. W. Randolph, and J. M. Bankhead, of the Navy.

July 22, per ship St. John, from Mobile, Capt. W. V. Taylor, of the Navy.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

July 20.—Major Gen. W. Scott, Gadsby's.

Lt. J. J. Abercrombie, Mrs. Beall's, G. T.

Lt. Z. M. P. Maury, Mrs. Rind's, G. T.

Lt. W. Bloodgood, 2d inf., Gadsby's.

Major F. Ansart, 3d arty, Fuller's.

Lient. D. P. Woodbury, 2d dray, Fuller's.


Lient. 8. R. Dusenberg, Mrs. Peyton's.

24.—Lient. A. Ury, 1st dray, Fuller's.

EXCHANGE OF COURTESY.—The officers of the Hudson frigate gave a ball on Tuesday evening to the captain and officers of the French frigate Artemis, now lying in the North river, which was attended by many of the beauty and fashion of our city and vicinity. The compliment was returned on Thursday evening by Captain De La Place, whose ship was brilliantly illuminated, and his guests delightfully entertained. —N. Y. Mercantile Gazette.
E D I T O R S C O R R E S P O N D E N C E.

Dear Sir:—The notorious Jim Henry has given himself up to the friendly Indians, and is to be brought to Fort Mitchell to-day; the Creek war may now be considered ended. Neath Mathia and Neath Mathia were the principal instigators and actors, and they are now both in iron. Henry is a half breed about twenty years of age, a smart and intelligent fellow; for three years past he has been employed in one of the principal mercantile houses in Columbus and has been on the breaking drum of the hostile lookers on his tribe, and with Neath Mathia planned the system of operations which they have been disappointing in executing, and headed the party which attacked and burned the village of Roanoke. Neath Mathia is a veteran in the wars; he says he is eighty four years of age, and a noble fine looking fellow he is. His face is not smooth, but he is just the same; he has been in the wars and has been, and ever will be, the enemy of the white man; this he declares openly, and who can but respect him for it? He, his son, and three hundred hostile warriors were marched from Fort Mitchell yesterday for the Mississippi, escorted by two companies of the 9th and 5th regiments of the U.S. Volunteers. They were hand-cuffed and divided into three squads, with a chain communicating from one to another. Some two or three thousand women and children followed, shedding tears and making the most bitter wailings. It was a despicable sight, but the wretchedness and despair expressed by the women and the diabolical cruelty which have characterized them during this warfare, demands the most ignominious punishment, and chains are worse to them than death.

Gen. Scott passed up the river yesterday to Columbus. Most of the volunteer troops are ordered home. The advantage was gained; our position is secure, and the troops, and the movements they have made in the country, are the cause of so many coming in and laying down their arms. They found the forces gradually closing upon them, and that sooner or later they must surrender. The work we have been executing before they were designed to be a place of defence and depopulation; we, however, abandon it to-morrow and march for Fort Mitchell. It was upon this bend of the river that it was expected Jim Henry and his band would attempt to cross for Florida. There is no doubt but that he was in our immediate neighborhood the first night of our encampment here; one of our pickets fired at him upon five Indians, who had passed us afterwards learnt from the wives got within our chain of picquets, and their alarm at finding themselves so near, or our guard so far out, caused them to be discovered. Every night they have been looking about, but they have not been able to find upon them anything that would be sent in search of them, and thus the means of keeping us under arms some four or five hours.

A detachment of 4 companies was sent yesterday under Col. Miller, guided by Paddy Carr, a half breed, to follow up a trail which had been discovered within ten miles. We struck upon it, and soon came upon an encampment of some sixteen men and women; they were much alarmed and begged for food and protection. Their husbands they said, left them the night before, while they were asleep, and had doubtless gone to Florida, as they had expressed a desire to go; but before their departure they had been induced to postpone it, finding them an incumbrance, and the whites so near, they were obliged to flee, or be taken to Irons to Fort Mitchell. Pursuit was immediately given, in hopes of coming up with them before they could cross the river; we were, however, too late, they had crossed; leaving their plunder, consisting of blankets,饭锅, and other articles, and parts of their spoil, blazing in the houses all along their route. The canoe they crossed in was hauled up upon the opposite side. An express was sent to the volunteers upon the Chattahoochee, who were ordered to turn them. About six hundred crossed the Chattahoochee four or five days since. The last news of any that crossed was that they were upon the opposite side, in a trading-horn's distance from Florida, and that both sides had sent additional forces to throw up fortifications.

The mail route through the Creek Nation and Alabama is now open; the design of ordering the regular troops in that quarter is to pick up the hostile stragglers. The Cherokees, it was said, were mustered, and the army was ordered to march to the Mississippi, to appear quiet. No chance for a fight in any direction.

C O M M U N I C A T I O N S.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

Mr. Editor:—As it appears to have been decided on the floor of Congress, that the difficulties in Florida are owing to the confinement of Powell, in the guard house at Fort King, last summer, and as he now occupies a conspicuous place in the eye of the public, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to hear some of the particulars of the case, from an eye witness.

Pending the councils, last summer, at Fort King, then the Seminole agency, Powell was firmly opposed to signing the acknowledgment of the treaty, formerly made at Payne's Landing. Gen. Thompson, the agency secretary, was the Secretary of War, and he was of opinion that no one who had refused to sign the acknowledgment of the treaty, should be allowed to purchase pawns of the nation; who were under the Indian laws, giving觕ctions, that no more power should be sold to them, until he could receive a reply to his proposition. Meanwhile Powell was in the referee's office, which ought to beworked directly to the contractor and citizen sealing the agent in no measured terms; calling him among other things, that the country belonged to the Indians, and that the scribble he (the agent) should be out of it, the scoundrel. Gen. Thompson had been absent from the agency a long time; Powell had given him up, on account of their great friendship, but, finally, had told him, that if he ever offended him again, he should be punished by confinement. Powell was, therefore, aware of the consequences of his conduct. He was not deceived by the agent, but was confined for a palpable breach of the terms of confinement: he seemingly repeated and went word by the interpreter to Gen. Thompson, that he wished to sign the acknowledgment of the treaty; hoping to be liberated on those terms. Gen. L. sent back to him this reply: 'You are not confirmed because you are unwilling to sign the acknowledgment of the treaty.' The agent was confined in confinement; you are being punished for repeated misconduct towards the government, nor shall you be released, until I have a solemn assurance of your good behavior in future.'

The next day requested permission to send the next mail. Col. O. Calhoun, O. Taliaferro, O. Mathis, and O. Hodge, who were the three principal chiefs in the vicinity, who had, acknowledged the treaty. The agent sent for them, and went with them into the guard house, accompanied by the interpreter Cadpo. Without whom no communication was held with the agent. Cadpo had been a government agent for a number of years, and he was perfectly acquainted with the principal of the Seminoles, that would have better pleased the picturesque 따른. The result of this interview was, after a consultation of the three Indian chiefs with Gen. Taliaferro, that Powell was liberated, and came to the council room, where a full account was given of the circumstances, and a due maintenance, cutting a small stick with the knife, w
which employment he continued during the following conversation.

The agent commenced by saying: "Powell, you were not confined for refusing to acknowledge the treaty, but for misconduct; you were not liberated. Set your name against three of your friends, who are mine also; they have promised in your name, that you will behave yourself properly, in future." O'Tulke O'Mathla rose up quickly, and while his whole form dilated, with the determination of a fixed purpose, addressed to Powell these words, but in as necessary, you shall be brought in, dead or alive.

Powell remained with his knife and stick in a deep revenge, and when O'Tulke had ceased, began in these words: "I have behaved very foolishly; I was drunk and crazy when I did so. I wish that bad talk be laid aside, and that I may be allowed to acknowledge the treaty, made at Payne's Landing." To this the agent replied: "You cannot now sign the treaty; but go home, consider the matter well, and at the end of five days, if you still desire to sign the acknowledgment of the treaty, you may do so.

Powell answered: "I will not sign myself, but will bring all the Indians that I can, to sign with me.

Accordingly in five days he returned, and with 18 or 20 of his people, signed the paper. After this, he conducted himself in a manner so remarkably friendly, as to cause a suspicion in the minds of some, that he had planned his own arrest to excuse his conduct to his people. But, upon signing the paper, he was murdered, and went to his last resting place, bearing his traitorous name. This was the case with all the circumstances. They think that the mistake was in releasing, and not in confining, this truly great warrior; to which opinion your correspondent fully subscribes.

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ARMY PAY

Congress have passed through so much of their session, that the slightest manifestation of favor towards this subject, that it is evidently perfectly hopeless longer to look to this Congress for justice or aid. The last national legislature passed a bill to "equalize" the pay of the Navy with that of the Army, which gave to officers of the former body, all the conditions of rank and responsibility of a corresponding grade in the Army, and a large portion of the officers of the Army (serving their country at a distance from the seat of government) are still, perhaps confidently, relying on the sense of justice of the law-givers of the land, or on the still frailer chance of active aid from the members of our own overgrown staff at Washington. Let them not be toocribe their influence, for its illusive hope! They may starve on their present pittance. The pay that should be added to the miserable compensation of the officers, who are marching and fighting, is needed to swell the fat perquisites of certain dignitaries at Washington; or to reward the obsequiousness of some young pet in the form of staff allowances.

And ought we not to inquire why it is, that of all branches of the administration of our Government, the army alone finds no favor with the representatives of the people? Why our services are undervalued, and a fair compensation refused? And why our representatives appear to be so grossly misled? The question can be answered in a word: those who should consider themselves the guardians of the interests of the line of the army, have unfortunately feeling in common with the army. The service of some of them has been almost entirely confined to the antechamber of some chief of the house of funds, department of the staff, or at the very hardest to sharing the mess, the teints and the comparative comforts of some general officer. If indeed they have ever seen the camp, they may have been about the views, feelings, wishes or wants of the body of the army. If the captain or subaltern, serving at a frontier post, finds his pay inadequate, even to support himself decently, much less to provide for the surely coming wants of age, what is it to the well-fed, well-housed and well-phlegmed officer, eating at the table of a captain, or even a lieutenant, at the Capitol? And if Congress is asked to increase the pay of the officers of the army, it is not surprising that they should see the conclusion from the speciousness under their eye, that we are "well enough paid."

Let us look for the remedy. Let each of us, whose friends are Congressmen, or political life, take leave, to possess that friend of the true state of the case.

Let legislation apply the remedy in the abolition of sinecures; and let Congress know that the regimental officers, at least, earn their bread, even though their pay be doubled.

If I speak again, Mr. Editor, it is under the conviction, that you are independent, and will fearlessly publish what truth, and the interests of the army (not its head) require should be published.

June 20.

THE LATE DR. B. F. NOURSE.

Mr. Editor: Your paper sometime since announced the death of Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Nourse, of the U. S. Army, who died at Key West, Florida, on the 19th of May. The circumstances of the demise of this much beloved and lamented officer, are fraught with sources of peculiar anguish to his numerous friends and kindred. He had but just entered the service, his appointment dating only from the 1st of January last. When the campaign opened in Florida, he was sent on duty about the middle of February, from Key West to Tampa Bay, and reported for duty, although he had received no orders to that effect. We were then warranted in inferring that his service in Florida was volunteer service, and the facts, I believe, confirm this supposition. But, unhappily, he was sent into the Army, on its march, in the capacity of acting medical director, and all who knew of his conduct, speak in high terms of the very creditable manner in which he discharged his duties. Mild and courteous in his deportment, he was assiduous in his devotion to those under his charge, and it would be vain to say whether they were inclined to the kindling of his manner, or the judgment and shifly of his practice. Having apparently escaped all dangers of the campaign, on the 22d May he embarked for Key West, with the seeds of a disease upon his system, which in ten days after his arrival took him to his grave.

He died far away from his family and relatives, but received the most devoted attention from kind friends during his illness. But how fraught with anguish to his kindred at the North, that he should be thus suddenly cut off in a distant land, and after the termination of the campaign!

To the situation of the afflicted widow and children my feelings will scarcely allow me to refer—for it would be vain to attempt to measure the extent of their loss or the depth of their grief!

Dr. Nourse was remarkable for the vigor and healthiness of his personal appearance, and among those who knew him well, it was impossible to recall the look of his face, or to speak of his eyes, without hearing his name. He was thin but strong, as are so many of the men who have come into the army, and the cheeks, little did his comrade in Florida imagine, that there was lurking an enemy more precise in his mind than the red man of the forest, who would soon bring him to the grave. The blandness and whining tone and affectation of his manners, and the brave and generous virtues of his heart, acquired for him the devotion of his family and friends, who, with a bowed head, and a heart full of grief, have left this world without a word of reproach or blame, intuitively feeling that their dear friend was only going to meet them in a higher sphere of life.
his premature demise. Who will not mourn the loss of a patriot, so early cut off from a career of unlimited usefulness, to the army, and to the nation? 

Dr. Norris was a Christian, in feeling and practice, and it is nothing to believe that his spirit has been removed to the regions of the blessed, and that his soul rests in the bosom of his Redeemer.

A. COMRADE IN ARMS.

THE LATE MAJOR O. RANSOM.

At a meeting of the officers stationed at Fort Maclay, in Dec., they determined to send the sum of $1000 in 1866, and receiving official information of the death of Captain and Brevet Major Ransom, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the members of this meeting deeply and sincerely lament the death of our late associate and friend, Capt. Major Ransom.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted children our warmest feelings of sympathy for the irreparable loss they have sustained in the death of their only parent.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of this meeting will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the commanding officer forwarding a copy of these proceedings to the eldest son of the deceased, now at West Point, to the head quarters of the regiment, and to the editor of the Army and Navy Chypracle.

JOHN CLITZ, Capt. 2d Infy.
J. W. PETROLE, Lieut. 3d Infy.
M. R. PATRICK, Capt. 2d Lieut. 2d Infy.
E. B. WOLCOTT, Capt. U. S. A.

THE LATE LIEUT. J. F. IZARD.

At a meeting of the officers of the squadron of dragoons, on Red River, June 18th, 1866, assembled in consideration of the death of their late companion in arms, First Lieutenant James Farley Izard, who fell in battle, the volunteer leader of the advance of General Gaines' army of Florida, March 1863, it was agreed:

Resolved, That we lament the loss to the service, our country, and ourselves, of the highly talented and gallant Izard.

2d. That we emulate his bright example of devotion, and are conscious that he met the death, dear to him and every soldier.

D. TRENOR, Capt. 1st C. Dragoons, commanding squadron.

D. PERKINS, Capt. Dragoons.
P. J. G. COOKE, Capt. Dragoons.

S. C. VAN DERWECK, Lieut. Dragoons.

W. W. BOWMAN, 2d Lieut. Dragoons.
W. N. GRIFFIN, 2d Lieut. Dragoons.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN WAR.

From the Savannah Georgian, July 14.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

By the steam packet John Stoney, Capt. Freeland, arrived yesterday afternoon from Gary's Ferry, Black Creek, with the 10th Colo. Regt., the commanding officer of Gary's Ferry (which is Capt. Merchants named on the 4th instant, Fort Heileman, after the late lamented Col. Heileman, had received orders from Major Kirby, to proceed to Fort Dragoons and break up that post, agreeably to instructions from Governor Call. Capt. M. was to leave Fort Heileman on the 19th. yesterday with the company under his command, and a detachment of Capt. Curry's mounted Florida volunteers, with a proviso train, and expected to remove the officers and men to the nearest healthy spot contiguous to Fort Dragoons, and remain there until the wet season, Capt. Lee is present in command.

The James Boatwright, with the three companies of United States troops from the north, via Charleston, was at Jacksonville on Monday night last, on her way to Gary's Ferry. No Indians had been seen for some time in the vicinity of Gary's Ferry and Winne dia, part of a small party which Lieutenant Tyron of Capt. Ward's company of Florida volunteers, fell in with between Newnanville and Suwannee Old Town on the 4th inst., were killed by Lieutenant T.'s party—the others escaped. We are indebted to a young friend for the following copy of an order, recently issued by Governor Call:

TAMPA, July 4, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commodore in chief, with deep regret, announces to the troops stationed in Florida, the death of Major J. P. Heileman, late commanding officer of Fort Dragoons. The loss of this valuable officer will be severely experienced by the whole Army. In consequence of the unhealthiness of Fort Dragoons, and the recommendation of the surgeon and other officers, it behoved that it be vacated. One of our companies now stationed in E. Florida, will repair without delay to that post, and assume the command. Should the ill health of the garrison continue in its present distressing condition, and a removal be absolutely necessary, he will cause a reconnoissance to be made of the neighboring country, with a view of selecting a more favorable position, to which the garrison and public stores may be removed. From the difficulty of removing the large amount of public property at that place, it is important that the nearest position promising good health should be selected. The garrison of Fort Dragoons, enveloped in disease, may not be able, in its present condition, to continue in its present position and erect another fortification without great hazard both from fatigue and exposure, as well as from the attacks of the enemy. Should the commanding officer entertain this opinion, he will cause a sufficient re-inforcement to be drawn from St. Augustine and other places, from which country, to enable him to effect this change, in his position with safety to the garrison and the public stores. In the performance of this duty, the commanding officer will exercise a sound discretion, bearing in mind, at the same time, that this removal must take place in the presence of no active and watchful enemy, nor ready to avail himself of any want of vigilance on our part. The new position which may be assumed will be only temporary, and intended to promote the health of the garrison. Preparations are now making for an expedition into the enemy's country; and so soon as shall have been completed, the regular troops, except a small garrison at each post, will be concentrated at a point hereafter to be designated, when they will be joined by 1200 Tennessee volunteers, and the forces of this territory. It is expected that the expedition will be ready to move early in August. From the report of the strength of the garrison of Fort Dragoons, it appears that there is but one captain and six lieutenants present, while there are four captains and sixteen subalterns absent. Four of the officers present are on the sick report, leaving but three to perform the arduous and responsible duties of the post. If any of the officers belonging to this station have not re-enlisted, the governor will be at liberty, in which they are engaged can be dispensed with, they will be ordered to join, their respective commands without delay.

If they are abroad, the commanding officer is requested to state whether they are on furlough or special duty, that the proper measures may be taken to procure their attendance. If the services of Lieut.
Clark, the assistant quartermaster at Fort Drake, will order him to Black Creek, to take charge of the property there placed.

R. K. CALL, Commanding the troops in Florida.

We have been favored by one of the officers of the U. S. Army, who arrived by the railroad last evening, with the following copy of General Scott's order, on surrendering the command of the Creek war to Gen. Jesup.—Charleston Courier.

ORDERS.—No 29.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
Columbus, Ga., July 7, 1836.

Major General Scott has been called to Washington, and the command of this Army devolves, from the publication of this order, on Major General Jesup; to which he has agreed, and all reports and applications will be made.

The Creek war, though yet to be wound up, may be considered as virtually over. Two parties of the hostile Indians which have escaped to this side of the Chattahoochee, are now hotly pursued. The larger of the two makes its stand in a body of water, and from the strength of Colonel Beall's detachment, that under Capt. Jermin is superior. It is known that the number of the enemy is large, and from the strength of Colonel Beall's detachment, that under Capt. Jermin is superior. It is known that the number of the enemy is large, and from the most inferior circumstances, the enemy is considered quite overwhelming.

Major General Scott regrets that from the suddenness of his separation from the Army, the opportunity is lost to give of doing that full justice to all the corps he has had the honor to command, which their patriotism, devotion to duty, and unswerving fidelity to his orders in his service, have so well earned.

To His Excellency, the governor of Georgia, who has remained on the frontier in order to lend himself in every way powerfully to the prosecution of the war, the exertions of the General and his corps are due. Before the Georgia line could be mastered into the service of the United States, His Excellency had made dispositions of his armed troops, not only to protect his own frontier, but to prevent the escape of the enemy in the direction of Florida. This was the great danger to be guarded against, and all that zeal and ability could effect on his part, has been put in practice and accomplished. It is hoped that this slight acknowledgment, made to the chief magistrate of a powerful and patriotic state, may not be deemed insufficient because coming from a military functionary of the United States. It is sincerely desired that of the Georgia line, which has been so exactly administered under the immediate observation of Major General Scott, he will ever be happy to speak in terms of the highest approbation. The line has, under its immediate and able commander, Major General Sandiford, throughout advanced the best dispositions—a readiness to obey orders, to march against the enemy, and to win honor for itself, for Georgia, and the Union. The greater part of it, for a long time, was held inactive, in the wake of troops, which from having been involved in accidental failure to arrive, which the other portions of the same line, in possession of the rivers, had frequent and severe combats with these troops, the Georgia detachments were not, always successful, and they at least were ready to oppose an obstinate resistance to superior numbers. Captains Carnamy, Jermin, Butler, and Eubanks, with their companies, pressed the enemy with much distinction on those occasions, while Captains Dawson and Pearson, cruising with their companies on board steam-boats, rendered highly valuable services. Capt. Dawson, on several occasions, displayed the greatest judgment and intrepidity in marching to the relief of the garrisons, and landing in the presence of the enemy, in order to destroy his means of passing the river.

Of the Alabama line, with the exception of Brigadier General Moore's brigade, Maj. Gen. Scott cannot speak either from his own observation, or on a direct correspondence. Maj. General Jesup, himself a native of that State, and a competent and accurate interpreter of reports, speaks highly of Maj. General Patterson and his division, and it is directly known that Brigadier General Moore, placed on the lower line of operations, has, acting almost independently, made able dispositions of his brigade, and has captured more than two hundred prisoners.

To the regular troops, including the U. S. Marines, the usual praise is due; they have exhibited steadiness, discipline, and an eager desire to come in contact with the enemy. Although disappointed in that favorite wish, they, in all other respects, rendered themselves highly useful.

It is known that the friendly Indians, acting as auxiliaries under General Woodward and others, have rendered valuable services. To them a great number of the captured and voluntary surrenderers are to be attributed.

With his temporary staff—Col. J. K. Ellis, aide-de-camp; Maj. Ansart, adjutant General; and Lieuts. T. J. Lee and Betts, aids-de-camp; also Surgeon, Dr. Lawson, Medical Director of the Army, Maj. Gen. Scott cannot take leave without expressing his hearty thanks for the zeal, ability, and courtesy, which each has displayed in the performance of his particular duties.

Major Ansart, 3rd Artillery, having tendered the resignation of his commission, which will be forwarded to Washington, he has permission to repair to that place, after having performed the special duties in which he is now engaged, and await the decision of the Government.

Col. Kenan, duly mustered into the service of the United States on the 1st ult., is hereby discharged with honor and thanks from that service.

Lieut. T. J. Lee, at the expiration of a week, and Lieut. Betts, at the expiration of a month, will join their respective companies for duty from this post.


WINFIELD Scott.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Camp Patterson, June 12, 1836.

ORDERS.

Colonel John B. Hogan, at the request of the Chief of the Upper Creeks, Hopothole-Yoholo, is appointed to command (under my immediate orders) the Indian Warriors, who may be assembled by that Chief. No person will be allowed to interfere with the execution of this order, and to any who may attempt to interfere with the service, will be allowed to interfere with, or exercise any control over any of the Indians of the Upper Towns; but all warriors of those towns, who may desire to enter the service, must report to Hopothole-Yoholo, and be subordinate to him.

THOS. S. JESUP.

Ophothole-Yoholo, one of the Head Chiefs of the upper towns of the Creek tribe of Indians, left Tallahassee on the 4th inst., with upwards of 1,000 warriors, for the purpose of joining the corps of the army, commanded by Gen. Jesup, under the orders of the commanding General, published in this day's paper; it will be seen, that Col. John B. Hogan is appointed to take charge of the friendly Indians engaged in the service, and that no other white person whatever, will be allowed to interfere with, or exercise any control over them. — Montgomery, Ala., May 31.
From the Globe, July 25.

Official despatches from General Gaines, dated Camp Gaines, June 28, 1836, communicate the intelligence that a Mexican army at Matamoras, under General Urrea, had been reinforced to the number of 7,000 men, and was on the 18th of June, on its march, and rapidly advancing towards Guadaloupe Victoria, and the head quarters of the Texian army. The motto to which the Mexican army were sworn, was "A spqrerris to the Kobine, or death!"

General Scott, who is an able interpreter of the intelligence, Major Sterling Cl. Robertson has reported to General Gaines that two men had been recently killed, and another wounded on the waters of the Navasota, in Robertson's colony, about twenty miles west of Nacogdoches, by the Indians of several different tribes, (Caddoas, Kickitis, and others,) who had taken and carried away several women and children of the families of the men killed.

General Gaines, considering that these recent acts of hostility on the part of the Indians were prompted by their having been advised of the large force approaching Matamoras, and by the expectation that the Texians would be driven off and the country given up to them, has called upon the Governor of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, each for a regiment of mounted gun-men, to co-operate with the regular forces under his command, including the four companies of dragoons from Forth Leavenworth.

It was his intention, if he did not in the interim receive better assurance that the Indians upon our borders had no hand in the late murders on the Navasota, to march to Nacogdoches as soon as he obtained the immediate co-operation of the three companies of dragoons and six companies of the 7th infantry at Fort Towson.

General Scott arrived in Washington on Wednesday, and had a lengthened audience that day with the Secretary of War. He left the same evening for New York, with the hope, it is said, of taking the Secretary of War, in which we are sorry he will be disappointed.

It is rumored that this distinguished officer has applied for a Court of Inquiry, to investigate the circumstances attending his late command in Florida, and it is likewise said that his demand will be granted, though it is not probable that the court will be held until the return of the Secretary of War.—G. T. Metropoleum.

A model of a repeating cannon, and a rifle, were exhibited a few days since, at the exchange, by Mr. John W. Cochran, the inventor. The following facts and explanations relative to them, are derived substantially from him.

The new principle consists in a metallic revolving cylinder, which, in the cannon, is placed vertically at the butt of the tube: this is perforated at equal distances on the periphery, with circular chambers, which contain the charges, and by machinery is made to revolve as the lock is fired. The charges are discharged successively in a direct line with the tube, and is then discharged by the explosion of a percussion cap which is struck by a hammer. The turning of the crank effects the revolutions and firing. The cylinder is made to contain eleven chambers, and the discharges with balls can be continued at the rate of one every half hour. There is no recoil and the artillerymen operate entirely behind the cannon. In September last, Mr. Cochran, while in Turley, constructed a brass field-piece, by order of the Sultan, who, with his principal officers, witnessed its performance. On this occasion, Mr. Cochran had it worked with perfection, and on one of the guns, the Sultan expressed, in unqualified terms, his conviction of the great superiority of this engine, and ordered a number to be made.

The small revolving cylinder, as applied to the pistol, side-master, musket, or bowling-piece, is placed horizontally at the end of the barrel; and has also fifteen chambers for the charges, which are brought with perfect certainty, in succession, opposite to the barrel, and by pulling a trigger the fire takes place. The whole eleven loads can be discharged in from fifteen to twenty seconds. The rifle is fired from the cheek, and the ramrod is dispensed with, the necessity of fouling is commensurate with the firing of the piece.

Mr. Cochran is a young American, a native of New York, and has spent many years in completing his invention. He has exhibited the evidence of his genius and perseverance before several of the crowned heads of Europe. We learn from him that a company, for the manufacture of his instrument, is now going into active operation; and that some shares of the stock, which holds out great profits and advantages, to purchasers are for sale. The model of the cannon, and a rifle-gun, are at the Exchange for general inspection.—National Intelligencer.

Military—Correction.—In our last week's paper, we mentioned the arrival of a company of dragoons, under the command of Capt. Brown. Instead of a company, we should have said two companies commanded by Capts. Boone and Brown, and the detachment of the command under the company officer. They left on Saturday last for Green Bay, in order to be present at the execution of the Indian murderers of Mr. Burnett.—Chicago American, July 2.

The Detroit Free Press of the 12th instant, says: A requisition has been made, we learn, upon the command at the arsenal at Dearbornville, near this city, for arms and ammunition, from the commanding officers at Green Bay and Mackinaw, who were apprehensive of an attack from the Indians in the vicinity of those two posts. It is said that Black Hawk had sent the raw belk into every Indian village, in the Indians to disappoint hostilities at the whites; but that his efforts were not seconded, but on the contrary repulsed by all the most influential chiefs in that section. We are pleased to learn subsequently that all apprehensions of a rise among the Indians had, as it is believed, by those who reside in that vicinity, ceased.
HEA HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 49.

The following revised Regulations on the subject of Returns, Reports, and Detachments of Militia, when called into the service of the United States, are published for general information, and the guidance of the several officers concerned.

I. POST MONTHLY RETURNS.

1. The Commanding Officer of every Post or separate Station, will transmit to the Adjutant General, of the Army, on the 1st. day of each month, an official return, according to the form prescribed, of all the troops under his command during the preceding month, specifying the name and station of each Officer present, and, also, of each officer absent, with the reasons for, and the time of his absence.

2. When a Post or Station is garrisoned by different Regiments, or parts of different Regiments, the troops will be returned separately by Regiments; but if the troops be of the same Regiment, they will be returned by Companies.

3. Commissary Officers, at the Post, will be accounted for by name, in order of rank, and are to be classed and arranged under separate heads as follows:


4. Whenever any change takes place in the position or location of troops, the fact will be reported by the immediate Commanding Officer to General and Departmental Head Quarters, specifying the date of departure of the whole, or any part of the troops, or the date of arrival of the same; as well as all other circumstances connected with the movement. These special returns will always be accompanied by an exact return of all the troops, according to the established printed forms. A similar report of such changes will be noted on the next regular monthly return of the Post or Station.

II. FIELD RETURNS—ACTIVE SERVICE.

During a campaign, or any active operations in the field, the General or other Commanding Officer will transmit to the Adjutant General, regular monthly returns of all the troops under his orders; and sometimes weekly field reports must be made, so that the Enemy may, at all times, or at short intervals, be made acquainted with the exact condition and strength of his command.

III. FIELD REPORTS.

Reports relative to battles, or an affair, in which a loss may be sustained, will always be accompanied with a separate return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in which the name, rank, and Regiment of each individual will be specified, with such remarks as may be requisite for the records of the Department of War, or necessary to establish the just claims of survivors.

1. ABSENT—ON LEAVE.

1. Officers absent from leave, are to report their address to the Adjutant of their Regiment, and to the Adjutant General, monthly.

2. MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Whenever Militia or Volunteers are called into the service of the United States, by any Officer authorized to make such call, the number of Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, will be stated in the Returns, and the propriety

there will be the same or prescribed by the act of Congress. Requisitions will, next be made for Companies and Regiments, or Brigades.

2. Such Detachments as are called or received into the service of the United States, will be formed before they shall be considered in service, by an Inspector General, or such other Officers of the same Army, as may be directed by the Adjutant General of the Militia.

3. It shall be the duty of the Officer designated to muster and inspect Militia Detachments, to organize them into Companies, Regiments, and Battalions, and, to forward master rolls of each Company, Regiment, and Battalion, as often as directed by the Adjutant General, of the Army, Washington; and he will enter immediately, forward the detached return, by Regiments and Corps, of the detachments so received into service, for the information of the War Department.

4. Officers charged with the duty of organizing the Militia, properly ordered into the service of the United States, preparatory to payment, will take oath that the master rolls contain all the information that may in any way affect their pay, the distance from the place of residence to the place of rendezvous, or organization, and the date of arrival; must be stated for each case, as they are paid and paid, and the distance to the post or Station, to the place of residence; all call for letters, articles furnished by the Government, must be noted on the rolls; and in cases of absence at the time of discharge of the Company, the cause of the same must be stated. When the necessary information cannot be stated, the Master Roll, or the cause of the same must be stated, or the cause, otherwise, he will be held accountable for the defect.

5. All supernumerary officers, will be reduced, and the organization of each department will correspond with the acts of Congress regulating the Militia.

By order of Major General McDowell,

ROGER JONES, Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDER.

Washington, July 18, 1861.

1. The following named officers are assigned to Topographical duty, to wit:

Second Lieut. B. F. Miller, 2d Artillery,


4. Second Lieut. J. M. Menard, 1st Artillery, who will report to Capt. Ferdinand Brewster, 1st Artillery, at the Adjutant General's Office, to whom they will report duty.

5. Second Lieut. J. H. Crockett, 1st Artillery, who will report to Capt. Ferdinand Brewster, 1st Artillery, at the Adjutant General's Office, to whom they will report duty.


ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

ORDER.

No. 18.

WHenever a respectful application for a leave of absence, on furlough, is made by any faithful officer or soldier, to the commanding officer of any post, or corps, for a time beyond the power of such commandant to grant, it shall be the duty of such commandant to endorse on the application, his approval, or disapproval, as in his judgment the interests of the service require. In case of his disapproval, he will assign his reasons therefor, and forward the application, so endorsed, to Department Head Quarters, for the General to endorse his approval or disapproval, to the end that every correct applicant may be heard and attended to, and that no officer or soldier shall obtain a leave of absence without the knowledge of the General.

By order of Major General Adjt. General.

GEO. A. McCALL.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

July 23.—Lieut. J. F. Crittenden, 1st Art., relieved from detail for Topographical duty, and Lieut J. L. Denaldson, 3d Art. detailed in his stead.

July 24.—Lieut. C. R. Clatsmore, 1st Art., for duty in the ordnance office at Washington.

Capt. C. Thomas, 7th Inf., A. Q. M. from Fort Gibson to camp Sabine for duty, and Lieut. R. D. C. Collins, 4th Inf. from Little Rock to Fort Gibson.

Capt. A. J. J. Brattford (temporarily) to superintend the construction of the arsenal in North Carolina.

Capt. H. P. Partlow, to the command of the arsenal at Washington, D. C.

APPOINTMENT.


SPECIAL ORDERS.

July 18—Master Commandant W. Hervieux, to the command of ship Nashville, at New York.

Master Commandant D. R. Hollingsworth, for passage in the ship Nashville to the West Indies, and on arrival there, to proceed to New Orleans and the River Mississippi.

P. B. Meigs, Assistant to Capt. Delahay, at the Delaware Breakwater.

Lieu. Daney, at St. Augustin, Florida.


Lieu. G. W. Cultura, relieved from duty as Asst. to the chief Engineer, and ordered to report to Lieut. Col. Totten, Newport R. I. assistant at Fort Adams.

RESIGNATIONS.

Wm. Nott Callender, acting midshipman, (declined), John Freeman, acting boatswain, 20 July.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Frigate United States, Captain Wilkinson, bound to the Mediterranean, was spoken 22d June—lat. 37° 47'—long. 46° 3.

Frigates Constitution and Pompoms, ship John Adams, and schr. Shark, sailed from Toulon on the 1st June, for Naples.

Pensacola, July 9.—Naval.—The United States sloop of war St. Louis, arrived here on Wednesday last, from a cruise on the north side of Cuba, last from Matanzas. She has been on a cruise of just two months duration, having left here the 6th of May—all well. The following is a list of the officers:


The U. S. cutter Washington, E. Jones, Esq., commander, arrived here on the 4th inst. from Tampa Bay. The expedition to Tallahassee under the command of Capt. J. and Lieut. Adams of the navy, returned to Tampa on the 23d ult. The cutter brings no news from Tampa. The hostile Indians are occasionally seen and heard of there. About two weeks ago, two of them were found indulging their curiosity, by looking into the stockade from a neighboring tree top. A piece of artillery was immediately brought to bear upon the tree, but the Indians were no longer there. A party was sent out in pursuit of them, but as usual, returned without finding them. Capt. Jones thinks there is a large party of hostile Indians at Tallahassee, or at some point on the Suwanee, which empties into Charlotte harbor or bay, about 25 miles from the entrance into the bay, and a third is on Sinical river.

The U. S. steamer Lient. Izard, George M. Bache, lieut. commanding, started on Thursday last for Apalachia, and is to join up the Chattahoochee and co-operate with the army. It is supposed that the forces now employed against the Creeks, will shortly be transferred to the southern coast of Florida, in which case this boat will be very serviceable, drawing but two and a half feet when light. She is armed with twenty-six pounders, and a complement of twenty-two men.

GEO. M. Bache, lieut., commanding.

Midshipman, Wm. B. Beverly, Wm. L. Parkinson, and L. L. Creevey.—Gazette.

MARRIAGE.


At Albemarle, Lazy Count Ya., MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Lieut., N. Arm. Br. and daughter of Miss Beverley, daughter of Miss Beverley.

DEATH.

In Tallahassee, Fl., on the 30th ult. Captain Wm. L. CARR, a native of North Carolina, and formerly of the U. S. Navy.
WHITE OAK AND YELLOW PINE PLANK STOCKS.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
8th July, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the thirty-first of August next, for the following timber:

No. 1. For 40,000 ft. white oak plank stocks. 40,000 do. yellow pine do.
To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

No. 2. For 40,000 cub. ft. white oak plank stocks. 40,000 do. yellow pine do.
To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York.

No. 3. For 20,000 cub. ft. white oak plank stocks. 20,000 do. yellow pine do.
To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

No. 4. For 100,000 cub. ft. white oak plank stocks. 100,000 do. yellow pine do.
To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Virginia.

The plank stocks must average 45 feet in length, and none of them must be less than 35 feet long. The white oak plank stocks must square not less than 14 inches at the but, and may square one fourth less at the yellow pine plank stocks must square not less than 14 nor more than 16 inches at the but, and may square one fifth less at the top. At least one-fourth of the quantities of each kind of timber embraced in any offer, and any contract predicated upon such offer, must be delivered on or before the first day of June, 1837, and the remainder on or before the first day of December, 1837.

Orders will not be received for a less quantity than 5000 cubic feet. The proposals must be separate for each navy yard, and a separate price per cubic foot must be stated for each kind of timber; and the commissioners of the navy reserve for themselves the right of accepting any one or more of several offers, should more than one be made by the same person.

The timber must have been felled or girdled between the twentieth of October and the 20th of March next preceding the delivery at the respective navy yards. The timber must be of such growth near salt water or within the influence of the sea air and the pine timber must be of fine grained, long leaved, yellow pine variety; all of which must be proved to the satisfaction of the commanders of the respective navy yards.

Six hundred pea jackets.
Two thousand blue cloth jackets.
Two thousand pairs blue cloth trousers.
Four thousand duck frocks.
Four thousand pairs duck trousers.
Twenty thousand half white flannel shirts.
Two thousand pairs white flannel long drawers.
Four thousand black silk neck handkerchiefs.
Four thousand pairs brown leather shoes.
Three thousand pair of brown leather drawers, frocks, and shirts, and the numbers which will be required of each size, are also deposited at each of the said navy yards, and at Baltimore, for the information of persons who may wish to make proposals. All the articles are to be fully equal in quality and workmanship to the samples which are deposited at all the different navy yards, and at Baltimore. The proposals must be made separately for the shoes, for the stockings and socks; and for the other articles; and they must be made separately also, for the quantities deliverable at each navy yard, as distinct contracts.

One-fourth of the quantity of each article for each navy yard must be delivered on or before the first day of January, 1837; one-fourth on or before the first day of March, 1837, and the remainder on or before the first day of May, 1837, or as much earlier as the contractors may prefer.

Persons making offers must stipulate specifically that they will deliver the timber under the conditions of the present additional quantity of any of the kinds and descriptions of articles embraced in their respective proposals, which the commissioners of the navy may require, within the year 1837, not to exceed the quantity and description stated in this advertisement, upon their receiving sixty days' notice to that effect.

All the said articles of slop clothing must be subjected to such inspection and survey as the commissioners of the navy may direct, and to their entire approbation.

Two good and sufficient securities will be required for the faithful performance and within the time specified, of the contracts to be made. In addition, an additional security ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, not to be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, and to be forfeited to the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of failures to complete the deliveries within the prescribed periods.

Ninety per centum will be paid on all bills for deliveries, agreeably to the stipulations of the contracts to be made, within thirty days after their approval by the commanders of the respective navy yards.

July 14th.

NAVY SLOP CLOTHING.
NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
July 3, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Slop clothing," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the twenty-second day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at each of the navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, the following articles, viz.

Six hundred pea jackets.
Two thousand blue cloth jackets.
Two thousand pairs blue cloth trousers.
Four thousand duck frocks.
Four thousand pairs duck trousers.
Twenty thousand half white flannel shirts.
Two thousand pairs white flannel long drawers.
Four thousand black silk neck handkerchiefs.
Four thousand pairs brown leather shoes.
Three thousand pair of brown leather drawers, frocks, and shirts.

The whole must be delivered in good, tight, substantial and dry packing order, at the expense of the contractors.

The proposals must be made separately for the shoes, for the stockings and socks; and for the other articles; and they must be made separately also, for the quantities deliverable at each navy yard, as distinct contracts.

The prices to be asked for the several denominations of articles enumerated must be mean or average prices, without making differences of sizes, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contracts until the articles have passed inspection, been approved, and received, including the necessary metal in buttons.

Two good and sufficient securities will be required for the faithful performance, and within the times specified, of the respective contracts, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, not to be paid until the are, in all respects, complied with, and is to be forfeited to the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed periods.

Ninety per centum will be paid on all bills for deliveries, agreeably to the stipulations of the contracts to be made, within thirty days after their approval by the commanders of the respective navy yards.

July 23rd.
DEFERRED ARTICLES.

From the New York Times.

"AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MILITARY AND NAVAL EVENTS."—We have been furnished with an extract from the minutes of the American Historical Society of Military and Naval Events held on the second quarterly meeting, held at the Howard House, 6th June last, to which we cheerfully give publicity. Though this society is still in its infancy and the zeal of its members, and the contributions of historical events, and military and naval incidents especially those relating to the war of the revolution, (which is one of the objects of this Society to collect, digest and publish) make its meetings not only very interesting, but promise to make valuable additions to the history of that eventful period.

EXTRACT.

At the second quarterly meeting of the American Historical Society of Military and Naval Events, held at the Howard House, in the city of New York, on the 6th of June, in the absence of Gen. Lewis, the president, Col. Charles Graham, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair and called the meeting to order.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, and receiving the new members in attendance, &c., &c., Dr. C. Madison, of Virginia, ex-President of the United States, as an honorary member of the Society; and read a letter from him, expressing his favorable opinion of the objects of the Society, and his desire to become a member. The nomination being seconded, Mr. Madison was balloted for and unananimously admitted an honorary member.

Col. Samuel L. Knapp nominated the Hon. Lowreett Saltonstall, of Salem, in the state of Massachusetts.

Dr. John Widcot nominated Gen. Decius Walworth, of Hartford, in the state of Connecticut.

Thomas Hertlel, Esq. nominated General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Mr. Henry C. Sperry nominated Col. Jacob Adell, of Westchester county, in this state.

Capt. Mathew C. Perry nominated Gen. Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, and Clinton Roosevelt, Esq., nominated the Hon. Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, to be several honorary members of the Society, pursuant to the provisions of the constitution.

Several nominations having been seconded, the names in blank were generally balloted for and unanimously admitted honorary members, and the Corresponding Secretaries were directed to notify them of their admission.

Col. Van Dyk, of the revolutionary army, and a member of the New York state Society, of the Cincinnati, presented to the Society the following paper.

A plan for fortifying the harbor of the city of New York, with an explanatory drawing, which had been presented to him by the Committee of the Cor. of the City of New York, on the defense of New York in 1782.

An historical account of the execution of Maj. written by Col. Van Dyk, who was present at execution.

An account, corrected by Col. Van Dyk, of the destruction of the city of New York on the 25th Nov. 1778, which were received and ordered to be placed in the archives of the Society; and the thanks of the Society were presented to Col. Van Dyk for his valuable contributions.

The recording secretary read a communication from Capt. James Watson Webb, stating his inability (from illness) to attend this meeting of the Society, and enclosing a letter to him from Y. Yudoro Reed, Esq. of Mexico, expressing his approbation of the objects of the Society, and his desire to become a member.

On motion, it was Resolved, That Mr. Reed be admitted a member when Col. Webb shall subscribe the Constitution in his behalf.

The Society adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, unanimously, that the time allowed for signing the Constitution, by the Secretary, be further extended from the period of three months from its date."

On motion, the following gentlemen, to wit: Thom. Hertlel, Esq., Captain M. C. Perry, Thomas Morris, Esq., Dr. John Widcot, and Daniel Darling, were appointed a special committee to proceed, as to the most appropriate manner of celebrating the anniversary of this Society, and to report at the next meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

CHAS. GRAHAM, President pro tempore.

Jas. T. Brady, Recording Secretary.

From the American Magazine of Useful Knowledge.

MILITARY ADVANTAGE OF RAIL ROADS.—General Grierson of the United States army, in a long letter respecting certain proposed railroad roads in Tennessee and the neighboring states, takes the following professional view of the subject. It probably has not occurred to many people to consider it in this light.

"In reference to the military aspect of the subject of railroads, with steam power applied to vehicles of land transportation, I have much to say; more indeed than I can gather myself with the hope that the committee of the legislature would feel inclined during the present session to devote my attention, much more extended than it is in the nature of an official bath, to meet in battle my country's enemy. It is tremendous and awful, because it is destined soon to enable us, the people of the United States, with the aid of our state governments, and our United States government, to wield with irresistible effect all the vast elements of the military power and countless resources of the central and interior states and districts, to any threatened point of our national frontier in time to crush the invader, strong as he may be, before he could possibly take any one of our first-rate fortifications, if prepared for it, and without an expense of more than one-tenth of time or of money than the present and all former means of national defense required—with little or no expense on our part of health or of life. The subject is awful, because it places at the control of instructed hands, in the beginning of the world, the power, which hitherto, from the beginning of the world, to the present age, was believed to belong only to him who created and who controls the elements of all power! It presents us the means..."
The use of railroads, without the usual animal power, from this city to an Atlantic seaport, distant six hundred miles, has, through the instrumentality of the army's one hundred and six thousand, and six hundred tons of cannon or other arms in sixty hours—the short space of sixty hours.

"A cargo of men and arms that would, with our present roads, require $2,000,000 draught horses and 2,000,000 pack horses to carry it, could be transported like this and at a cost of $6,000 viaducts the cost of the 72 locomotives, at $2,500 each, would be but $180,000.

Making a difference in money of $3,240,000.

"With rail roads, such as those which I have described as my duty to advocate, this disposable force may be thrown on four days' time, from these central states to any section of the national frontier, in season to meet an invading foe, before he could possibly take by the best means of approach yet devised, any one of our strong fortifications. Whereas, without rail roads, this great disposable force would waste millions worth of health, and life, and treasure, in vain efforts to meet the invader, without being able to fix his footing or enable his foe to be marked with his ride and avoid. He will have had time to land and to measure his strength with the gallant bordermen that may happen to be near the point of attack; and, whether repulsed or victorious, his enemy will have withdrawn from that point, and by the aid of steam power applied to his fleet, will have directed his attention to some other vulnerable point, where he may be less expected, and where he will have time to re-enact his tragedy of fire and desolation. And, in this way, our whole Atlantic and Mexican border may, in a war of two or three years, be completely overthrown; and sucked to an amount of property (so as nothing of emotional honor more than sufficient for the construction of ten such rail roads on those which I have advocated; and these disasters may be effected by a force of less numerical strength, and less prowess, than the force which these two states could alone furnish."

From the Correspondent of the Columbus, Gto. Capitol.

WEST POINT, June 15, 1836.

Gentlemen: As it may be a matter of some interest to you as well as the public, I herewith send you a list of the visitors who have attended the examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy at this place. This board is composed of gentlemen of high standing, and many of them are very fine scholars. It is said to be, by the officers of the post, the most talented and attentive board which has been in attendance for many years. Dr. Marshall, of Kentucky, is the brother of the late Chief Justice, and possesses a variety of information, a mass of learning, and a profundity of knowledge and science scarcely imagined by any civilized nation in the country. He is certainly beyond any man I have ever seen. He has given the evidence, in the course of the examination, of an inestimable acquaintance with all the higher branches of Mathematics, Belles Lettres, Chemistry, Languages, and arts of Artillery and Infantry Tactics. He is upwards of sixty years of age, very prejudiced in age, and cheerful, full of anecdote, and very entertaining. He is quite a lion amongst us of course. The Board of Visitors are unanimous in their commendations of the mode in which the studies of the Cadets are conducted. There certainly were never a better set of instructors, or more interesting bunch of pupils that had passed under review upon this occasion; a very fifty young graduates at this examination, and will go forth into the army, possessed of a first rate education, and with the best spirit and principles instilled into them. It is truly astonishing, as well as gratifying to see the effect which the course of studies here have upon the minds and conduct of the Cadets—boys of 16 have all the intelligence and lofty bearing of men of 20. One man can never study long enough as long as it is filled up by men of so much science and high-minded, honorable feeling. I consider this institution one of primary importance, and regret to perceive the existence of so much opposition and prejudice against it in some portions of the public mind. I hope the public will become familiar with its regulations and results, without forming the strongest impressions and opinions of its importance and usefulness. It would be well, I think, if the Secretary of War would, each year, confine his selections of visitors, principally to members of Congress, so that they might have a visit to a system of learning closely into its management, and judging property of its value. It would then receive the liberal protection and encouragement of the National Legislature, instead of the parsimonious and almost niggardly treatment which it has generally heretofore received at its hands.

NEW PUMP.—We have seen at Castle Garden a pump patented by Thomas Odierno, of Portsmouth, N. H., which works by a rotary motion. The pump is balanced on a ship's board, and worked by leathern belts of 11 feet in length, winding on two separate drums, and forcing up the box which causes a regular discharge of water. As one box ascends, the other by the force of its own gravity sinks. This alternate motion is produced by an ingenious contrivance of the crank, leaving no space of time between the action of the two pumps, which send forth a continued stream of water, at the rate of 120 gallons in 85 seconds. Two hands are more than enough to work it. Shipmasters, merchants, and mechanics have spoken of it as not only well adapted to small vessels, but as being in any place where large quantities of water are to be forced up; working with great facility, and constructed on the simplest principle of mechanics. The space it would occupy aboard ship would be less than that of the gee now used. It will remain at Castle Garden until next Tuesday, when the inventor will give every information.—New York Star.

From the Warrenton, Va. Register.

A number of citizens of Warren, and the county having tendered to their fellow-citizen, Major Thos. T. Fauntleroy, of the U. S. Dragoons, the compliments of a dinner, to be given on the 4th of July, the company sat down at 8 o'clock, and in a tolerably abundant and elegant manner, prepared and entertained by the Messrs. Sims. After the cloth was removed, Samuel Chilton, Esq., took the chair as President, aided by A. J. Marshall, Esq., as Vice President. Capt. Fowler and Lieut. Bullock of the Dragoons were present as invited guests. Many appropriate toasts were given, prompted by the occasion, (not toasts having been prepared,) but they have not been furnished for publication. The health of Major Fauntleroy being proposed by the chairman, he made a very handsome and appropriate address, in which he acknowledged, in terms of the greatest kindness, the honor that had been conferred on him, and offered a sentiment suggested by the day, the occasion, and the county.—(Faquier.)

"The third Virginia Regiment." The greatest harmony and good humor prevailed throughout the entertainment, and the day was passed and closed as this great national festival should be.

EXPERIMENTS.

Made at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. in June, 1836, with an India Rubber bag.

1st. A keg of powder, several flannel bags filled with powder, and a quantity (several pounds) of loose powder were placed in the bag; it was then
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Voterpomously, I trust the salary of the principal agent and engineers is continued to the first of July next, and he is thereby directed to pay the same according to his engagement.

Office of the Boston and Providence railroad Co.

W. M. WOOLSEY, President.

Wm. M. Woolsey, Esq., President:

DEAR SIR:--I transmit herewith the very flattering resolutions passed by the board of directors of the Boston and Providence railroad company on the 11th inst. I have just had the honor to receive, it is hardly necessary, sir, to assure you that I appreciate most highly the compliment which the board has paid me; and that, in its judgment, there should be an additional incentive to every exertion on my part, which may entitle me hereafter to their favorable opinion. To the support, however, which I have uniformly experienced from every director, throughout the entire progress of the work, I feel that I may most sincerely refer to the able and efficient officers who have derived from the zealous and unflagging exertions of my associates in the service of the corporation, it is but becoming to me to testify, as I do most cheerfully. I feel that I am in a large degree indebted for the success and completion of this work which I trust and believe, while it is obviously of national utility and promotive of public convenience, may remain individually its enterprise.

With great respect, I am, sir, your friend and obedient servant.

WM. GIBBS MCNEILL.

Outing of the Boston and Providence railroad Co. Boston, 22d June, 1836.

WM. M. McNeil, Esq.

DEAR SIR:--I write of the directors of this company, for your distinguished services as their agent and engineer, inad of expressing to you the sentiments of kindness and esteem, which I have on occasion instated, of the board. You may be assured that no one more cordially concurs in the approbation contained in the resolution of the board, or in the kind feelings and good wishes of its members than myself. My connection with the company for several years past has given me the difficulty which you have had to contend with in the location and construction of this road, the able manner in which they have been removed, and the satisfactory result of your labors in furnishing to the country, a new and valuable communication between its different parts, and to the stockholders a fair prospect of remuneration on the investment of their capital.

With sincere respect and regard, I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. WOOLSEY, President.

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With great respect, I am, sir, your friend and obedient servant.

WM. GIBBS MCNEILL.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

THE BURIAL OF THE WUTHACOOCH.

Hoye ye the lonely grave,
Make its caverns deep and ydde;
In the soil they died to save
Loke ye brave men side by side.

Byle side by side they fought and fell,
Hand to hand they met their doom,
Who has heard his grand sire tell
Player strife or diabler blow.

What of the cheerful harmonized
In the earthy leagues they met,
Good of the burning breath
Shall we fall and requiem.
REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

From the Fredericksburg, Va. Arena.

By COLONEL LAURENS.

Major William Jackson, of Philadelphia, was a member of General Washington's military family, during the war of the revolution, and was subsequently Secretary of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. He was perhaps the best kept a journal, and we are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following very interesting extract, copied by Major Jackson himself:

Colonel Laurens was one of the most gallant and accomplished men of that revolution, of which he was the latest victim, and his life being filled with active part in the subsequent affairs of the country, and probably have risen to its highest honors.

Major Jackson's journal has never yet been published. We understand that, in consequence of a promise made to Mr. Madison, he laid an embargo on his executed journal to let it form the lights from the life of that gentleman. It will form an important addition to our stock of information relative to the formation of the constitution, and we hope to see it forthwith.

"EXTRACT.

"In the sixth year of the war of independence, the events of the campaign had been very adverse to the American cause. The armies of the United States were in extreme depression. General Lincoln, who commanded in the southern department, after a brave and protrayed defense of Charleston, against the army and fleet under Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot, was compelled to capitulate and surrender his gallant garrison of brothers of war.

By this success, and the subsequent defeat of General Gates, at Camden, the British gained a control in the south, which threatened the most extensive and disastrous consequences. The main army, under General Washington, weakened by detachments to the southern states, was badly clothed, irregularly provisioned, and without pay; the magazines were empty, the treasury exhausted, and the public credit of no avail.

In this alarming crisis of the national affairs, Gen. Washington convened a council of his most confidential officers—a faithful and minute representation was submitted to Congress—and it was respectfully suggested, as the most immediate means of relief, that a special minister should be sent to France, to solicit a loan of money, and supplies of clothing and military stores, with a request that a naval superiority might redound on the American coast, at an appointed time, to enable the Commander-in-chief to undertake offensive operations against the dispersed posts of the enemy.

Congress acceded to the opinions of this interesting communication, and referred the nomination of the minister to General Washington, whose selection of the "all accomplished Laurens," justified the confidence of Government, and secured the successful conclusion of this important trust. As aide-de-camp to General Washington, Col. Laurens was fully informed of the subject to the negotiation, and being perfectly master of the French language, he possessed in an eminent degree, the power of illustrating all its objects. By the partiality of his gallant friends, the writer of this memoir was appointed secretary of the mission.

On the 4th of February, 1785, the "Alliance" reached at "L'Orient" in twenty days. Receiving without delay, his passport from Paris, Colonel Laurens, and the Minister of the United States, embarked on a visit to the most important nations, including those who were friends to the United States. The minister and his suite were received with the utmost courtesy, and every occasion afforded them the opportunity of observing the manners, customs, and parliamentary proceedings of the countries they visited, and those of a visit to the United States were all vigorously treated.
announced himself to the Marshal, he very politely directed his services to the Mareschali, and entered into the subject of his mission, and the state of France at large. He was introduced under every advantage—his distinction of character, and the zeal of his dispositions, and consummate ability to demonstrate the reciprocal interests of the United States and France, could not fail of impressing him with the truth that his mission was immediately presented to the Count de Vergennes, minister of foreign relations, and they were repeated and enforced by interlocutors, from the 6th of March to the 19th of May. Colonel Laurens conceived from the protracted state of the negotiations, that it was a policy of the cabinet of France, by delaying the aid he solicited, to exhaust the power and resources of Great Britain and America, and to render both unable to subserve his views. Under this impression, he felt certain that it was the policy of the minister, that the King, Colonel Laurens decided to make a representation, which should condense all the essential points that had been heretofore stated—and this paper he determined to place in the King's own hands.

A memorial, embracing a luminous statement of facts, with clear deductions from them, was accordingly prepared, and, on the morning of the levee day, when it was to be presented, we went to the cabinet of the Count de Vergennes, where we found Dr. Franklin and the Count. Colonel Laurens, introducing the subject of his mission, was urging with his usual animation, the necessity of a compliance with his solicitation, when the Count de Vergennes, in a manner at once smiling and sarcastic, observed: "Colonel Laurens, you are so recently from the head-quarters of the American army, that you forget you are no longer delivering messages for the commander-in-chief, but addressing the minister of a monarch, who has every disposition to favor your country." Colonel Laurens rising from his chair, with some emotion, stepped to the opposite side of the room, and turning to the Count, addressed him in nearly these words—"You who respect the country to whose interests and to whose cause I have immediately acceded, I may be compelled, within a short time, to draw against France as a British subject."

The force of this brief but appropriate remonstrance was keenly felt by the first diplomatic of Europe, and some time elapsed before the Count was sufficiently collected to say, "Mais voila le bon Monsieur Franklin, qui est content de nous." "No one," replied Colonel Laurens, "respects that venerable gentleman more than I do—but, in order to repeat your excellency's observation, I am so recently from the head-quarters of the American army, that many circumstances are not familiar to me. I have no means of information from that source as well as of my own, and the success under the honor and interests of the country, in which I immediately acceded, may be compelled, within a short time, to draw against France as a British subject."

The following account of the execution of Colonel Hay's order in South Carolina, during the war of the American Revolution, was related by Mr. Beckwith, in a discourse on the 4th of July, delivered in this town, a few weeks ago:

"Among the distinguished men who fell victims in the war of the American Revolution was Col. John Marshall, of South Carolina, who distinguished himself by his coolness and courage, in the battle of Kings Mountain. His conduct was such as to win the admiration of his countrymen, and his death was mourned throughout the land."

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sent Commodore Wadsworth, was to accompany him, and four volunteer seamen, were to compose the crew.

All things were now in readiness, except the selection of the officers. It came to this at last, every man on board the Nautilus was to have a chance to serve. This done, it was determined without delay to attempt the enterprise, to succeed in it, or perish.

Two nights successively did the Intrepid være yet but owing to light and baffling winds, nothing could be accomplished. Then a change and unusual movement in the harbor after dark on the third night led Somers to believe that the suspicions of the enemy had been excited, and that they were on the lookout. It was the general impression, that their powder was nearly exhausted, and as large a quantity was on board the Intrepid, if discovered, would greatly tend to protract the contest, before setting off he dressed his crew upon the subject, telling them that no man need accompany him who had not come from the resolution to blow himself up, rather than be captured.

Three cheers were the only reply. This was rose, as a single man, with the resolution of yielding their lives, sooner than surrender to their enemies: while each stept forth, and begged as a favor, that he might be permitted to apply the match. It was given a gloomy moment, and made an impression on the hearts of all who witnessed it.

All then took leave of every officer, and of every man, in the most cheerful manner, with a shudder of the hand, as if they already knew that their fate was doomed; and one another, as they passed over the deck and down the steps on board the Intrepid, might be heard, in their own voices, asking each other: "I say, Sam Jones, I leave you my blue jacket and duck trousers stowed away in my bag," and "Bill Curtis, you may have the tarpon hat and silver swivel, and them petticoat trousers I got in Malta—and mind boys when you get home, give a good account of us!"

In like manner did each make his oral will, to which the writer was witness, and which "last will and testament" he caused to be executed to the very letter.

It was about nine o'clock, on the night of the 4th of September, that the thing that at first appeared was made. The Nautilus had been ordered aloft by the Intrepid closely in, to pick up and bring her boat's crew, in case they should succeed in the exploit. Hence, though it was very dark, we never lost sight of her, as I had been directed by the first lieutenant—the late gallant Washington Read. She had commanded in the absence of Somers, to keep a constant watch of her for this purpose with a night glass.

At the end of an hour, about 10 o'clock, while I was engaged in this duty, the awful explosion took place. For a moment the flash illuminated the whole heavens around, while the terrific crash shook every thing far and near. Then all was darkened again, and every object jetted in the darkness of double gloom. On board the Nautilus, the silence of death seemed to pervade the entire crew—but quickly the din of kettle-drums beating to arms, the horn of continuous firing, and the shouts of the inhabitants on shore. To aid and strengthen the boat, an order was given by Reed, to "send a light"—upon the appearance of which, hundreds of shot, from an equinumumber of guns, of heavy ordnance, from the Intrepid, Reas, came rattling over and around us—but we had no fear. For some reason, some feeling alone had possession of our souls—of the eyes of Somers and his crew.

As at once after moment passed by without bringing with the preconceived signal from the boat, the Intrepid board became intense, and the men, with lighted lanterns, went down the side of the vessel, till their heads almost touched the water—a position in which an object on its surface can be
For increase and expenses of the library, eight hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, two thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For completing the chapel, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the main building, three thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the purchase of the Washington Monument, one thousand three hundred dollars.

Approved, July 4, 1862.

AN ACT creating half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the military, including seamen in the service of the United States, shall die from wounds received in the service of the United States, every half pay officer, musician, or private shall be entitled to half pay for the term of his half pay, or during the term of five years; and in case of the death or marriage of such widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay of the officer, musician or private shall go to the widow, or to the child or children of any officer, the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the military, including seamen, shall die from wounds received in the service of the United States, his widow, or his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended,

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person was served in the wars of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act, passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and who, being twenty-one years of age, at the time of the death of his father, or mother, or sister, or brother, or of a half pay officer, musician or private, shall be entitled to half pay, during the term of five years, or during the term of five years from the date of his marriage, if that date was subsequent to the date of the death of his father, or mother, or sister, or brother, or of a half pay officer, musician or private.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any pledge or mortgage, by or for a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of her service, be not entitled to receive, during the time she may remain a widow, any portion of half pay, and if the same has been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act above said, if living at the time it was passed.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the amount of any half pay granted by act, or under the authority of any act, relating to the widows or orphans of officers, and soldiers of the revolution, shall be computed, and the half pay granted by any such act, shall be subject to the provisions of the act, passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," and any claim, or interest, in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void of all effect, each person acting for and in behalf of any officer, entitled to half pay under any act, shall take what is claimed, or interest, in any money or half pay granted by this act, as all such officers may be administered by the proper accounting officer and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in any money or half pay granted by any act of Congress, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been disposed of to any person whatever.

Approved, July 4, 1862.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of the United States Military Academy, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, viz.:

For the purchase of officers' cadets, thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of officers' horses, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For clothing of officers' servants, three hundred and thirty dollars.

For the expenses of the Board of Visitors, at West Point, two thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the Board of Visitors, at West Point, two thousand dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of building, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, and fences, nine thousand and eighty dollars.

For subsistence of officers' and cadets, thirty nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For philosophical apparatus, and repairs of the same, three hundred dollars.

For clothing of the department of engineering, five hundred dollars.

For models for the drawing department, apparatus, and contingencies, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of chemical apparatus, and repairs for the mathematical department, one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase and repairs of instruments for the band, three thousand dollars.

Approved, July 4, 1862.
WASHINGTON CITY; 
THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1886.

As it will be doubtless interesting to the officers of the army, as well as to their numerous other friends and acquaintances, to learn the destiny of those who have left the service, we shall give to our readers all the information we can obtain in relation to them.

The Legislature of New York, at its last session, made provision for a geological survey of the state, including an account of its botanical and zoological productions. The state is divided into four districts, and one principal geologist and assistant assigned to each.

William W. Mathen, late sergeant of the 7th infantry, for several years Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the Military Academy at West Point, is appointed principal geologist to execute the survey of the first district. His assistant has not yet been selected. The first district is composed of the following counties: Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond, New York, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan, Delaware, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany, Saratoga, Schenectady, and Washington.

Lieut. W. C. Hood, late of the 4th infantry, has accepted a situation as civil engineer in the Island of Cuba, and was probably sailing.

A party of superintending Creek Indians under charge of Lieut. J. Walker, was on the 1st of July in two steamboats, each having two barges in tow, on their way to Arkansas, and arrived at Mobile on the morning of the 16th. They would probably leave Mobile the next day. No difficulty had occurred since their departure, and although the most of them were hostile, not the slightest disposition to escape had been noticed. They were cheerful, and better conformed with their situation than it was expected they would be. The contractors were very active, and very attentive, and have not suffered the Indians to want in any particulars.

Lieut. Charles Wilkes, of the navy, who has had charge of the depot of charts and nautical instruments in Washington, for upwards of three years past, left this city to embark at New York in the packet-ship of the 1st inst. for England, for the purpose of procuring information and the requisite instruments for the contemplated surveying and exploring expeditions.

Lieut. Wilkes is in every way qualified by science and experience for such a mission, and it would not have been confided to better hands.

We understand that, in consequence of severe illness and no prospect of immediate restoration to health, Major Thomas F. Hunt has resigned the appointment of Acting Quarter Master General, conferred upon him by the President of the United States. Major Hunt has been advised by his physicians to abstain from business for a while, and to take a journey for the recovery of his health.

Major T. Cross is at present Acting Quarter Master General.

We learn by the New Orleans papers of the 16th ult. that Gen. Gaines had crossed the Sabine with the United States troops, and had marched as far as Nacogdoches, Texas, where he has fixed his head quarters. Six companies of infantry and three of dragoons were daily expected to join him from Fort Towson.

It was mentioned in our last, that Gen. Scott had arrived in Washington, and was making the President or the Secretary of War here; proceeded to New York, in the hope of overtaking the Secretary. Gen. Scott has since passed through Washington again on his way to Richmond to join his family.

The New York American of Saturday, says that Gen. Scott, having gathered his family about him, is now at Elizabethtown, N. J.

The following letter has been communicated for insertion in the Army and Navy Chronicle.

U. S. SHIP CONCORD, OFF PASSAGE ISLAND.

Temper Bay, June 30th, 1886.

Dear Sir: I send you this letter after your departure for Pensacola to express to you the pleasure I feel by the assurance that the revenue cutter under your command has been very useful in sustaining the interests of the country during the period you have been placed under my direction.

The promptness with which you have performed every order of the day and the three months of operating with this ship in protecting the interests of Florida and the various expeditions against the hostile Indians deserves my approbation and entitles you to my confidence and esteem.

Wishing you all success in your career. I remain, dear sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. MIX, Commander.

To Capt. R. Jones, commanding U. S. revenue cutter Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 20.

ARMS REGISTER.

In press and will shortly be published, a Register of the officers of the army, corrected at the Adjutant General's office to August 3rd, 1886. Price 25 cents.

The official Register, published at the commencement of the year being entirely exhausted, early inscriptions from those who desire copies of the Register are solicited.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

July 1.

Capt. F. A. Lewis, 1st Artillery.

Capt. W. W. Mathew, 7th Artillery.

Lieut. B. Conkling, 9th Infantry.

Capt. C. B. Chalmers, 7th Artillery.


Capt. W. G. Williams, 99th Infantry.
In the U. S. Gazette of the 16th ult., there appeared a communication, signed "Friends of Justice," which will be found below, giving a quotation from the finding of the court martial which assembled at Baltimore in July, 1835, for the trial of Pursuer W. P. Zantzinger. This quotation reflects severely upon the testimony of the prosecutor, Lieut. S. W. Downing, who, as soon as he was made acquainted therewith, asked for a court martial, or court of enquiry, to examine into the merits of the case. By referring to the A. and N. Chronicle of the 14th January last, it will be seen that Lieut. Downing had again "urged his application to the Navy Department for a court of enquiry or a court martial," but none has as yet been ordered.

In announcing the decision of the court martial, we mentioned that Pursuer Zantzinger was preparing a copy of the proceedings for publication. This, Mr. Z. was solicited to have ready as early as possible, before public attention had been diverted from the subject. He was prohibited from publishing this very extract which has now found its way to the newspapers, and he was unwilling to publish the proceedings without it.

The censure of the court upon the testimony of Lieut. Downing, having been placed before the public, we have felt, that as faithful chroniclers of events, we could not withhold it from our readers.

To the editor of the United States Gazette.

Having perceived in your paper of December 5th, 1835, an article copied from the Baltimore Patriot, under the signature of S. W. D., containing a serious imputation upon the character of Wm. P. Zantzinger, Pursuer in the United States Navy, namely, that he had been guilty of "lying" by means of a false certificate made by him in the exercise of his official duties; we claim the privilege of the same medium, through which the imputation was promulgated, for pronouncing the contents of the said article totally unsupported by truth. We should not have burdened you with a notice of a nomination in this form of question—for we are well assured, that those who know Mr. Z. and are at all informed of the feelings which existed, and the events which took place between him and Lieut. S. W. Downing, the author of the communication, anterior to its date, have seen in it nothing more than an exhibition of passion, and disappointed envy, and have accordingly appreciated it—had we not been aware that there were others interested in the welfare and honor of Mr. Z., and who, from ignorance of the facts alluded to, would feel pain and surprise in seeing his name coupled with a charge so degrading to any individual, and we may say so fatal to the high standing and due influence of an American officer. Deeming it due to such friends of Mr. Z., to the public, and to the accused, whose character has been thus wantonly assailed in its tenderest, most cherished, and professionally speaking most vital point, we shall endeavour as briefly as possible to lay before the community a clear and truthful statement of the causes and circumstances which led to the communication which has received our reproduction.

On the return of Lieut. D. last year from a cruise in the East Indies, which was the first expedition to which Mr. Z. was attached as Pursuer, he displayed an energy and zeal, so far as could be accounted for in the existence of feelings of the most injurious character towards the latter, under the influence of which he was handsomely to say, that he would break his heart or fetter himself, highly derogatory to the character, as a gentleman and a man of honor, and truly assess a full and patient investigation of the charges, upon which no means were left untried, and no effects spared by Lieut. Downing, for the conviction of Mr. Z. The court, with a view to the most favorable acquittal, took up, upon all the specifications, and the same day that those specifications was the fact, urged against him in the communication, which first appeared in the Baltimore Patriot, the Court, in announcing this decision, gave expression to the feelings which had been expressed in the communication, in the plain indications of a malicious and envious spirit, left their whole weight against Mr. Z., and nothing against the accused, in the following caustic and overwhelming rebuke:

"In reviewing the testimony given in before this Court, the Court feels it imperiously called on to note, the declaration in that of Lieutenant Downing, the prosecutor. Harvey indeed would be this Court in the consciences discharge of its duty, and as a tribunal instituted by the laws of the land, to determine on guilt and award punishment, the members could upon their sacred oaths, say there was nothing worse than discrepancy in the declarations of Lieut. Downing, and on the contrary, to the facts, evidently apparent to their minds in several instances of the testimony, this Court believes it would be true to its duty, and relevant to the high obligations under which, on oath, its members are placed, that it would suffer Lieut. Downing's testimony to pass, without the notice about to be taken of it.

"Under other circumstances the court would, without hesitation, exercise the authority of imprisoning the witness, by virtue of the 37th article of the rules for the government of the Navy; but there being no additional place in which it has jurisdiction, the court hopes that its duty will be performed by the action in this expression of its views, and in calling the attention of the requiring power respectably to all the circumstances.

"Thus, we perceive, that so totally unfounded were the charges against Mr. Zantzinger, and so grossly false and envious was the testimony of the prosecutor, that he, only escaped an ignominious punishment of his atrocious conduct, through the absence of the means necessary to its execution. Persisting in a course of conduct thus severely denounced by a court of honor and integrity, Lieut. Downing has earnestly adjured the justiciary and integrity of the United States court, by depriving the accused of a public accusation, and showing an acquiescence in a public newspaper, which it has pronounced false and groundless.

"If this is to be tolerated, where can the injured officer look for redress and refuge from persecution? Where can his character be safe—and when can his reputation be secure, when, the decree of a body of his fellow officers, assembled in due and solemn form, to investigate his conduct, cannot protect them from the shafts of malice, until the assaults of an implacable animosity? Is there no control over so serious an evil? Can it be this, as is stated in the provisions of the Navy Department, or of the States, that an American officer, assembled in due and solemn form, to investigate the conduct of another, should have no power to punish for the violation of its rules, or the contempt of its authority? And if he, when, why, when it has been seen one whom it should shield and sustain, wantonly and boldly assailed, has it looked calmly on and let the person so used go loose and unpunished?

"Can it be for this Lieut. Downing, that Harvey derived his sublimity from the apostasy or favor of those who have been placed in the charge of that Department, under the solemn obligation to fulfil its duties with attention and fidelity? This enquiry we would have willingly forborne, but to us it does seem most extraordinary, that in the case of-- a curious detail to an American officer, a security from the repetition of charges, which it has not only promptly, but indignantly dismissed, by some signal punishment of their author. We have been compelled to adduce our remarks to a greater length than we either desired or expected, but our apology is that we shall be
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Supporting the fact that though the result of the court martial upon Mr. Z. was a most honorable acquittal to himself, and a collection of an ample sum of money upon the prosecutor, Mr. Z. has been denied permission from the department to publish the proceedings of the trial, it has been stated that it has not been so we are at a loss to understand; the necessity which has impelled us to the use of your columns would not have existed.

If by these observations we have stinted upon this subject, we shall be gratified to publish any further details our knowledge may impart. In the mean time, we hope the friends of justice, who deeply and sincerely cherish a good name in life and an honorable name in death, will foresee, and at no distant day, that simple justice will be required and rendered, from its legitimate course, to an injured and meritorious officer.

THE FRIENDS OF JUSTICE.

The recall of Gen. Scott from the command of the army of the South; and the reasons which led to it, have been the topic of free conversation in all circles. When it was first whispered that the immediate cause was a private letter from Gen. Jesup to the senior editor of the Globe, very many were not inclined to believe it, but the publication of the letter itself, and the endorsement of the President's order therein, in the Globe, removes all doubt.

The Globe accompanies the publication of Gen. Jesup's letter with the following remarks:

"Gen. Jesup was our next door neighbor, while he remained with his family in the city, and from the friendly relations which ever subsisted between us, he had reason to suppose that as a public journalist, we would be willing to do justice to him in the little slip which had arisen between himself and General Scott. He thought that General Scott had transmitted to the War Department letters in which were lodged the heaviest charges against him—that he was charged with putting the Alabama troops into the midst of the Creek country, against orders—that he was charged with bringing them into a situation where they were to be surprised, and that they were surprised—that he was charged with bringing upon General Scott the danger of a massacre among the Georgia troops, who were unprepared for action, and were ready to break through the restraining of General Scott's plan to reconnoiter the enemy—and finally, that he was charged with assisting in deranging the whole scheme of the campaign.

"General Jesup had seen that we had published from time to time, each of General Scott's official despatches as he desired to appear in the Globe; he had seen that we had published his violent official attacks on Major Jesse, of the Florida troops; he had noted that we had expressed General Scott's unfortunate Florida campaign, and had brought forward every relieving circumstance to relieve him from its consequences—the indignation of the world, universal dissatisfaction among the people, and the charges of the President, whose conduct had performed him to the command. Knowing these things, General Jesup certainly had some reason to take care that we should be apprised of his view of the transaction represented upon by General Scott, that we might not hasten Intelligence to the public without a knowledge of the facts, which might reveal the situation in a different light than that in which it was expected from General Jesup's letter. He was surprised by General Scott's acquittal, and if not, that he was permitted to retire from his command, and call for an investigation of the charges. He deemed it necessary to inform the President of his conduct to the President, and he felt that he could not do this through official channels, without compromising General Scott in such a manner, as would put him under the necessity of subjecting that officer to a court martial. Standing in the relation of second in command, we infer that General Jesup did not choose to be a party which could construe the action of the President as an interference with his own.

"He therefore stated his determination, "to apply to be relieved," and if not arrested by General Scott on charges preferred against him, for his own protection, to call for an inquiry into his own conduct, and have the campaign investigated.

"When we had received this letter to the President, the Secretary of War was at his house, and he apprised the President that General Scott had written a letter to General Jesup, full of charges, and upon explaining them, the President said he would recall General Scott. He disapproved General Scott's conduct, and must relieve him of his command.

"In doing this, General Jesup felt that it was his duty to himself, to indicate the grounds on which he trusted to defend himself against the charges which produced his resolution; and that he thought not merely as an officer, but as a man, against his superior, which would call upon him to require his arrest in the midst of a campaign, he addressed his note to an unofficial person—the editor of the Globe.

"Upon reading the communication, the President thought fit to give a turn to the controversy, which we did not anticipate. In this letter?" he considered it due to the public's interest to reveal the position assumed by the two Generals. He desired it proper to hold General Scott accountable, and make General Jesup the accuser, and as his letter, though published, was not considered, it was to be filed as a public document, with Gen. Scott's letter, to apprise him of the whole foundation of the order upon which he was recalled.

PORT MITCHELL, Ala.
June 20, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—We have the Florida scenes enacted over again. This war ought to have been ended weeks ago. I commenced operations on the Mississippi side, and have succeeded in tranquillizing the whole region. Our principal hostile chief, Enoo Methla, is a prisoner in my camp, and I was in full march, with a force sufficient to have terminated the war in five days, when I was arrested by an order from General Scott: he has impressed me in the most unanswerable and unanswerable manner, and I shall be compelled to have the whole subject of this campaign investigated.

There was force sufficient to take Enoo Methla, and I would have done him, and the cause, an inroad into this war, if it had been properly stated that it was thought necessary to adopt an imputation of public campaign upon paper, and make every possible effort to have the war terminated. To have wasted the developments of that plan would have left nothing to defend, and bloodshed in the whole region.
course he has thought proper to pursue, and believe that his delay has been destructive of the best interests of the country.

Let the President see this letter; he, I am sure, will approve the promptness with which I have acted, and the fact that I have, by the movement I have made, tranquillized the whole Alabama frontier.

With my respectful compliments to Mrs. Blair and your family,

Yours, most truly,

THOMAS J. JESUP.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq.,
Washington city.

[Endorsement on the back of the letter.]

Let us refer to the Secretary of War, that he forthwith order General Scott to this place, in order that an inquiry be had into the unaccountable delay in prosecuting the Creek War, and the failure of the campaign in Florida. Let General Jesup assume the command.

A. J.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

PENSACOLA, July 1, 1836.

NAVY.

D. Lieut. H. H. Bell, 3, Mid. Francis Bartlett, Purser.
E. Lieut. B. Byrne, Mid. J. S. Booth, 2, A. S. Baldwin.

Wm. P. Braden, 4.


P. Lieut. Francis B. Ellison, Dr. G. W. Evans.

E. Lieut. E. Ferrand.


M. P. W. Humphreys, Lt. W. L. Howard, 2.


O. Mid. J. O'Shanassy.

P. Dr. G. W. Peete 6, Mid. T. K. Perliche, 4, Dr. P. Theobald, Mid. Plumley.

R. Dr. S. W. Ruf 6, Capt. L. Rousseau, 3, Lieut. Rowan, Mid. J. W. Reed 2.


PASSENGERS.

Embarke July 19—per steamyacket: Wm. Gibson, from New York Captian C. Childs, Lieut, Pickell, and Lieut. Lec of the U.S. Army, and 69

regular troops. The same offices and troops arrived at Savannah on the 22d.

July 22—per steamer Geo. and Mary; from Jacksonville, Dr. Heiskell, of the army.

July 24—per steamer New York, Capt. G. Porter, and Dr. Johnston, U. S. A.

per steamyacket Wm. Gibbons, for New York, Mrs. H. L. Heiskell, and P. Minis, of the Army.

New York,

July 21—per Brig. Louisiana, from Pensacola, Capt. J. Eustace Jones, of the Revenue service; Lieut. James Williams, Arthur Sinclair, Francis B. Ellison, and Mid'M Edmund Lanier, U. S. N.

COMMUNICATION.

SCHOOL ON BOARD SHIP.

Mr. Editor: His with heart-felt joy and satisfaction, that the friends of the navy daily witness the interest evinced for the moral and intellectual improvement of inferior s; that those who are, at no very distant period, to become the 'blood and bone of our navy,' are not to be left in that state of moral degradation and ignorance, which has hitherto been the case. It will be perceived, by referring to the columns of this paper, that the late first lieutenant of the frigate Constellation, immediately after her arrival on the West India station, opened a school for the instruction of the ship's boys.

Having served, from boy to manhood, with my present command, and having experienced the good arising from schools of this sort, I may assert that nothing which has hitherto been done for the inferior s, is so likely to be productive of beneficial results as the present plan.

During three cruises in different ships with Capt. M., schools for the boys were always a primary consideration, and were conducted in such a manner as to reflect the highest credit on his care and assiduity. After our leaving Portsmouth, N. H., on our present cruise, the weather, and other circumstances combined, put it out of his power to carry his plan into effect. After the departure of 20 of his own ship; but although deferred, it will appear, that this primary object was not lost sight of; for at one time, a man was selected, and a sufficient number of books procured, and a school opened for the ship's boys, ten in number, and it has been regularly attended, and carried on, since, from the deck and half past eleven in the morning, and from one to half past four P. M.

It would hardly be credited, were it not made public, the improvement the boys have made. Their progress may be attributed to a want of any of those amusements that boys on shore are so prone to indulge in, but whatever the cause—may be their prospects are really astonishing, and there is not the smallest doubt on my mind but that before the expiration of the cruise, the boys will have acquired as much knowledge as boys would acquire in the same length of time. Much must not be presumed from this, that the professional part of their education is neglected; far from it. Before breakfast, and after a cock's crow, in the morning, they have to perform all those duties that boys generally do on board of public vessels; and in the time that otherwise would be spent in amusements, they are kept in a strict and useful study, with such a judicious and encouraging manner that, at some future day, tend to their qualifications as good and efficient, forward, or petty officers. It shall, in the course of a few weeks, furnish you with a specimen of the writing of one of the boys thus instructed, for the inspection of those who are interested in a plan which appears to be not only of the utmost benefit to the navy, and society.

This plan is not a new one, but has already been tested by the commanders of this ship, during three
INDIAN WAR.

The U. S. transport schr. Motto, Capt. Armstrong, was at Key West with a detachment of seamen and marines, for the protection of Indian Key, &c., under the command of Lt. Rob., of the U. S. Ship Concord.

From the Charleston Courier, July 23.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

FURTHER INDIAN MASSACRES!—The schooner George and Mary, Capt. Willey, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in the remarkably short run of 24 hours from Jacksonville, E. F.

We are indebted to Capt. Willey, for a detail of some further particulars committed by the Seminole Indians, in Florida, upon the life and property of the defenseless inhabitants of that ill-fated territory, calculated to harrow up the feelings, and excite the indignation of every citizen, and to make us feel still more powerfully, if possible, the absolute necessity of taking prompt and energetic measures, to extinguish these ruthless savages from every part of our territory, occupied by civilized inhabitants. We should almost say that even mercy to them, is equivalent to the murder of our own citizens.

The buildings of Lieut. E. S. Francis, plantation had been burned to the ground.

The loss of valuable property, furniture, &c., in the various buildings burned, is said to have been very great.

Capt. Carney, of the Florida militia, had been sent from Mandarin to Gary's Ferry, to escort a train of baggage wagons, containing provisions and supplies for the troops, from hence to Fort Drane. On this expedition he found that the Indians kept in his immediate vicinity, frequently encamping within three miles of his troops. On his return to Gary's Ferry, he discovered a number of Indian trails, from which he was uncertain that they were proceeding towards Friendly or enemy tribes.

Capt. C. informs there were 149 of the troops sick at Fort Drane,—among them five out of seven of the officers.

Fifty-two persons had died at Black Creek, in forty days, from measles and diarrhea. Five Indian families had been wiped out, and their possessions destroyed.

ANOTHER ACTION AT MICANOPY.—From the extreme unhealthiness of the position, the commander-in-chief has ordered the abandonment of Fort Drane. The removal of the sick and stores to Micanopy commenced on the 19th inst. A letter from an officer at the latter post, received by the commanding officer here on the 21st, states that the first train was attacked on that evening within a quarter of a mile of Micanopy, by three hundred Indians—the train lost an engine and than an engine; twelve men were badly wounded,—many horses killed.

Capt. Ashby of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, severely wounded through the neck—and Assistant Surgeon Weightman badly wounded through the thigh. On hearing the firing, all the disposable force within the work, at Micanopy, moved out to the support of the garrison. One hundred and thirty men on the alert. There were 150 sick at the two posts, and many of those reported "for duty," were in a feeble and debilitated state.

Since writing the above, accounts have been received that the Indian force was too numerous for the escort consisted of eighty men, under command of Capt. C., formerly of the Wabash. The force was attacked by a greater number, and the Indian casualties were forty men killed the mortally wounded in all. The
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Extract of an official letter from Major Gen. Grant, dated

Head Quarters: Fort Winnebago,

which reached Washington, June 30th, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that nothing new has occurred in this neighborhood, nor has there been any alarm or apprehension on the part of the Indians, nor indeed have the Indians given the least cause for alarm, that I have been able to discover since my arrival here in command of this post. Gen. TAYLOR, C. C. L., has visited this post from Fort Crook to the Chippewa, with a detachment of companies, in consequence of the alarm that was given from some quarter or other. For this alarm, I am in no way accountable. Of this, I hope I have given you assurance in all my correspondence. Allow me again to apprise you that the Indians are now in a very peaceful state.

They have all crossed the Mississippi, with the exception of a small number that intend going among their friends over the Mississippi.

INDIAN AFFAIRS AT THE NORTHWEST.—The Detroit Free Press reports in the 11th ult., that

We are happy to announce the return of Brig. Gen. Ready to this place from an official tour of duty on the northern lakes, and to state on his authority, that the recent reports relative to hostile intentions on the part of the Menomonee and Winnebago Indians are without foundation.

General Brady has visited all the military posts on the northern lakes, and Fort Winnebago, at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and has taken much pains to ascertain the feelings and disposition of the different tribes of Indians inhabiting the section of country through which he has passed, and he does not hesitate to say that he never found them more friendly, or more disposed to be at peace with the white people than at the present moment.

FROM SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, Saturday evening, Feb. 6th, 1866.

The United States frigate Vincennes, Capt. Au licie, arrived at this port on Thursday last from China, the 28th ultimo, and has this morning sailed for America via the west coast of Sumatra, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena and the West Indies, having been absent from home the year and a half. The Vincennes is the first American vessel, wrecked some time ago on one of the Fögel islands, and who were detailed with the natives as slaves. It appears intimidation had been resorted to previously to their release. With the exception of the Paddock, which we learn was here about three years ago, the Vincennes is the first American man-of-war that has visited Singapore since its establishment as a British settlement, and the recent novelty of such an arrival naturally excited the desire of many of the community to visit the stranger. The reception given to the visitors we learn was highly cordial and gratifying, and they left the ship full of admiration with the state of discipline they observed, together with the general appearance of the men, their clean, neatness and healthiness, and the high order in which the Vincennes appeared to be maintained.

In honor of the captain and officers, the United States Consul residing here gave a snow ball dinner, to which the representatives of the settlement were invited and to which many of the residents came. A general merrymaking and dancing supported with great animation until late hours. We understand the arrival of the U. S. ship Paddock may be daily expected.

DEATH OF MEADE.—The contractor left the base yesterday, having completed the sinking of the work. The plan adopted by Capt. DeSoto, (the

office under whose care the work has been placed) in regard to the distribution of contracts, has been found very satisfactory.

Major Reynolds has been appointed by the Secretary of War General Superintendent of the Winnebago Indians, engaged in furnishing stores for the Breakwater, and for the Island Union.

The Georgetown Metropolitan states, that Major Gates, lately stationed in the rear of the army, who arrived in any condition of health, has been employsto obtain an interview with the President of the Metropolitan. He objects, we understand, to the restoration of his rank, for the purpose of standing a trial for his alleged misconduct, by a Court Martial.

APPOINTMENT BY AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENCY.—Lawrence L. Van Neck, Esq., of New York, has been appointed Military Storekeeper and Paymaster for the Ordnance Department, to be stationed at the city of New York.

DEATH OF MEADE.—The Tallahassee Democrat, Florida, of the 10th inst., contains a report of nine hundred and thirty, Indians, suffered by Major R. M. Bends for the apprehension of thirty-one U. S. soldiers, who deserted from camp Concord, near Tallahassee, on the 4th July

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

From the United States Gazette.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN MERCHANT, TO A WOUNDED OFFICER OF THE U. S. MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Mr. Editor,—In February last, the journals of this city published an account of the desperate wound received by passed Midshipman Barton, in a duel on the 1st Dec. at Smyrna. At that time, Mr. Barton was so fortunate as to fall under the professional care of our distinguished fleet surgeon, Dr. Boyd, who extracted the ball in a flattened mass, from the back part of the leg, and after a most kind and resolute effort for his future safety, left him on shore on the 11th of December, at the request of Mr. Barton, surgeon resident in Smyrna. The skill and conduct of Dr. Boyd, before sailing with the squadron, laid the foundation of the result, which should lead us never to despair of a limb. The extract below conveys the gratifying account that Mr. Barton's leg, in a case of one time of amputation from the wound, and other circumstances not now necessary (to be mentioned,) has at length been saved, and not only so, but saved in its entire length and straightness, that after a few months, no lameness will remain.

From the noble hospitality and attention, shown by Griffin Stith, Esq., and his amiable family on receiving Mr. Barton in his forlorn condition, into the bosom of his private family, thus assuring his sufferings by the inexpressible value of disinterested friendship and female sympathy and succour in a foreign land. For such conduct, the friends of Mr. Barton beg leave thus publicly to express their deep sense of grateful acknowledgment—publicly, because there is a public view of it. Those who, next to Mr. Barton himself, would feel and appreciate this humane and feeling kindness, have only to say, that such conduct can best be adequately expressed in no other way than by convey to the Messrs. Stith, our admiration of the generous spirit and the more than noble conduct displayed in this noble and impressive act. Let any one, deeply interested by ties of relationship or friendship, or any more tender feeling, in any naval officer, left in a distant foreign port like Smyrna, wounded, alone, unknown, but by his distress and his uniform, imagine the circumstances as if they involved his own feelings and his own friends, and then will the heart be found to respond, in imagi
tion, in such a way as cannot be portrayed by any words the tongue can utter, or the pen indulge.

Mr. Grimaldi, an American merchant (from Baltimore, I believe) was present, and for several years past, a resident in Syrora. I learn from naval officers who have enjoyed his hospitality in that port, that his urdineity and kindness to them, and others, has already often received their thanks and respect. I consider that the conduct of this gentleman, is not only peculiarly sensitive to the character and estimation of our country, and the pride of our body, in learning the substantial sympathy evinced by this gentleman to one of his corps.

Mr. Barton also speaks in one of his letters to a grateful sense of Surgeon Evans, of his British Majesty's ship Tribune, his consulting surgeon, with Mr. M. M., the resident surgeon of Syrora, of whom he speaks below. The professional courtesy of English naval surgeons, in absence of our own, is no new circumstance. Other instances have occurred in which it has conspicuously and beneficially appeared. It has been as it now is, in the present instance, as much respected.

Respectfully yours,

Extract of a letter, dated Syrora, April 9th, 1836.

"My leg is slowly but surely recovering. It was broken athwartships in three places. Eleven pieces of bone have been extracted, not however of a large size. Had been one hundred and eighteen days in one position, when quite a large portion of the bone was cut out; the remnants and the compressed fragments of the large bone, where Dr. Boyd cut the main portion of the bone from the back of the leg the day I was wounded, which I presume had passed through the bone, shattering it, and leaving some lead behind."

From the letters of Mr. Grimaldi, as well as those of the late Mr. M., I am led to believe that our navy must be well pleased with the service of our officers, and that they are much respected.

CHARLES CRILLOW, BARTON.

From the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: I annex an extract from "Cubbett's Weekly Political Register," containing an anecdote of Major General Jacob Brown, not generally known, I believe, but which does more honor to his memory than perhaps any of his other acts. Indeed, in the history of mankind, you cannot find any deed which can lay claim to the most important with justice.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.
The Extract.

"The great services which this gentleman, (Major General Brown) performed for his country on the Continenal Board during the late war, the activity, intelligence and conduct of the troops in his command, and, attended with consequences, that justly called forth the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen. But his American biographer has omitted one particular trait in his conduct, during the last campaign, which, above all others, ought to have been noticed, and which, so well calculated to give the reader a correct idea of the character of the man, and to win his heart. After the battle of Niagara, I believe it was, for I cannot find the documents, in which battle one of his aide-de-camp had been wounded mortally, and, carried off as a prisoner, by General Drummond's troops, General Brown at once requested an exchange of this aide-de-camp for whom he was willing to give up an officer of our superior rank. This request was refused, unless he would first send in the English officer, General Brown, informed, by this time, that his aide-de-camp was dead, sent in nevertheless, the English officer, as an equivalent for his dead aide-de-camp, whose corpse he actually received in return."

THE NAVY YARD—The House of Representatives on the 3d of June resolved "that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to ascertain, as far as practicable, and to report to this House, during the first week of the next session, the practicability of establishing a navy yard at or near Great Barn Island, in the same called East River, which connects Long Island sound with New York bay; the comparative advantages and disadvantages of that site, and, the site of the navy yard at the Ballastown, on Long island, for the purpose of a navy yard; and the expenses that are the expenses that are recommended by Colonel Baldwin at the Ballastown, according to the plan presented by that engineer; the expense of a dry dock at each of the above positions; the expense of purchasing the necessary quantities of sand, and erecting buildings of equal convenience with the ground owned by the United States at the Ballastown; and the probable amount for which the lands, buildings, and other property of the United States at the Ballastown might be disposed of if offered for sale."

They directed also that Jersey city and South Amboy should be examined with reference to the same end. The Secretary has taken measures to perform the duties thus assigned, and the engineers, under the direction of Colonel Baldwin, are now engaged in surveying the locality of Great Barn Island.

This is a very important subject in a national point of view, and equally so in the interest of the navy. The principal station of our navy must necessarily be in this vicinity for its central position, and great local advantages, and it is proposed now to remove the navy yard from its present situation to one represented as unrivaled in the principal advantages required. Such a change will depend upon the result of the examinations made this season, and public attention is strongly directed to the subject. It is understood that in addition to the surveys of the government engineers, offers will be made by the most distinguished civil engineers, and thus we shall have the fullest and most perfect information on this important subject. But the distinguished ability of Mr. Baldwin insures from the official report all that can be desired. Dissatisfaction has been expressed in several quarters at the being employed by the Secretary for this new survey. On the ground that his opinions have been fixed in favor of a particular location; or when he was begged to select a place for our dry dock, under the resolution authorizing the Secretary to choose a better than Brooklyn if he could find one. Mr. Baldwin surveyed the Wallabout and Governor's Island only, and his notice, that the latter is not of the same size as Governor's Island, not only well recommended, and decided in favor of the Wallabout, though a foundation could be obtained there only by driving piles. It is urged that some prejudice or partiality, either on his part or that of others, must have prompted this result, and that under this resolution, the matter should have been left to the free and disinterested agents should have been employed. For their part, we entertain no notions of the kind; we think that, as already well informed on a part of the subject, he
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Follow bloom, or follow blight. —
Battle lost, or battle won,
Daisy bloom, and bow to-night:
On brother's cot.

Strike! brothers, strike!
Raisin' hell shout,
Tawny faces haunt the path,
Savage eyes gleam out.
Charge upon them for your lives!
Struggle, pile to pile —
For your homes and for your wives
Strike! brothers, strike!

HONORS TO THE CITY OF OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE. — On Friday, his Honor, the Mayor, the Members of the Common Council, and other distinguished gentlemen, proceeded in a steamboat and visited the French frigate, lying off the Battery. They were received with every demonstration of respect; the yards were hauled and a salute fired. After partaking of a slight collation on board the frigate, the officers, by previous invitation, accompanied the members of the Corporation and other gentlemen in the steamboat, visited the schools at Long Island Farm, the establishment at Blackwell Island, and afterwards partook of a sumptuous dinner at Belle Vue. The old and happy feelings of friendship between the citizens of "gallant France," and our own happy country, seem to be fully restored and more firmly than ever cemented. May the day be far distant when they will ever again be disturbed. — N. Y. Times.

The French frigate L’Artemise, the Chevalier de la Place commander, sailed from New York, on Monday morning 22d ult. at 6 o'clock for France. Salutes were exchanged between the frigate and a detachment from Gen. Sanford’s brigade of artillery, agreeably to the orders of Major Gen. Morton of the 22d ult.

RAPID TRAVELLING. — The facilities for travelling in the New and Old World are such, that the rapidity with which persons may be conveyed to the most distant places, is truly interesting. As one instance out of many, we notice the following:

A family sailed from Vera Cruz, in Mexico, on April 28, and arrived at New York on May 6th. On the same day they embarked for France in the packet Utica, which steamed for the 27th May. They had time to transfer their effects to the Hamburg steamboat, and without stopping a day took their departure again. On arriving at Hamburg they continued their route by the steamer to Lubeck, and thence by a similar conveyance to St. Petersburg, which they reached of June 14. Thus in 55 days they passed from Mexico, by the U.S., France and Germany, into the capital of Russia.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG OF THE TRAIL.

[By Lieutenant G. W. Fatten, U. S. A.]

Speed! brothers, speed,
Follow where he flies,
Where'er the trail may lead,
The immortal poet lies.
Hark! his sheet is on the wind,
Dusk the roll's in your stead,
Briar and brier rise behind:
Speed! brothers, speed!

Slow! brothers, slow,
What is the hurry? —
A comrade lies along the path;
A come without a grave.
Halt the columns, friends, slight!

Follow below:
We will trace the trail to-night:
Slow! brothers, slow.

On! brothers, on!
Down the trail! —
What is the hurry? —

Rearward, the trail! —
As he goes, the wind is whispering:

ALARM.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, August 1, 1836.

GENERAL ORDERNo. 52.

The following resignations have been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect at the dates set opposite their respective names: to wit:
1st Lieut. J. Barnes, 4th artillery, 31 July, 1836.

ROGER JONES, Adjutant General.
SPECIAL ORDER.
July 30—2d Lieut. S. Burbank, 1st infantry, relieved from duty at the Military Academy, to take command of a detachment of recruits ordered to Fort Des Moines.

APPOINTMENT.

NAVY.
ORDERS.
July 27—Lieut. J. M. McIntosh to take passage in ship Natchez, and on arrival at Pensacola to report for command of schar. Grampus.

REPRESENTATIONS.
Charles H. Cotton, Passed Midshipman, 1 August.
Joseph W. Brackett, Midshipman, 1 August.

VESSELS REPORTED.
Ship Peacock and schooner Enterprise, for Siam, sailed from Singapore about February 16, and were spoken two days after, in Straits of Sunda.

Ship Erie, Com. Renshaw, spoken 9th June, in the river La Plata, bound to Buenos Ayres. Frigate Constitution and ship St. Louis at Pensacola, July. The Concord, Capt. Dix at Tampa Bay same day.

The Warren, Lieut. Comdt. S. F. Dupont, sailed from Pensacola, 24 June, for Tampico and Vera Cruz. The Vandalia, Capt. Webb, was cruising, at the last advices, on the coasts of Hayti and Venezuela.

The mails for the Mediterranean can be forwarded by a store ship (Constellation) to sail from Norfolk for Port Mahon, about the 16th August.
For the Pacific by the packet as usual on the 10th of August, from New York, via Kingston, Jamaica.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.
The Jefferson, Captain Jackson, arrived at St. Joseph's, Florida, on Saturday, 25th June, from Pensacola.

The McLane is undergoing repairs at New Bedford. The order for this cutter to proceed to New Orleans has been countermanded, and she remains at her former station.

The Jackson, Lieut. Com. Cote, from a tour of inspection of Light houses &c. on the eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland, and the Campbell, Lt. Com. Jones, from a cruise, arrived at Baltimore, on Sunday last.

MARRIAGE.
At Tusia, on the 13th April, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS TULIN, Esq. Consul General of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, to Miss MARGARET PORTER HEAP, eldest daughter of Dr. S. D. Heap, U. States Consul, and formerly of the U. S. Navy.

DEATHS.
In Washington, at the residence of Col. J. W. Hunter, EMMA AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Col. David E. Twiggs, of the U. S. Army, aged 2 years.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.
On the 13th ult. on North Salada, Greenville District, (S. C.) Wm. GOODLET, Senr., in the 70th year of his age—an intrepid soldier and gallant partisan of the American Revolution.

In Henry county, (Ga.) on the 23d May, JESSE BENTLEY, a revolutionary soldier, aged 87 years.

In Philadelphia, on Sunday, July 17th, the right Reverend WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, in the 99th year of his age.

Bishop White was chaplain to the Revolutionary Congress, and has been for many years, the senior Protestant Episcopal Bishop in the U. S. In Richmond, Va., on the 23d ult. HENRY TATUM, aged 81.

In New York, on the 25th ult. in the 81st year of his age, JOHN J. WESTERVELT.

At Rochester N. Y June 18th, Mr. JOHN CLOUGH, 72.

WHITE OAK AND YELLOW PINE PLANK STOCKS.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.
5th July, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the thirty-first of August next, for the following timber:
No. 1. For 40,000 cb. ft. white oak plank stocks.

40,000 do. yellow pine do.

To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Charleston, Maryland.

No. 2. For 40,000 cb. ft. white oak plank stocks.

40,000 do. yellow pine do.

To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 3. For 20,000 cb. ft. white oak plank stocks.

20,000 do. yellow pine do.

To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

No. 4. For 100,000 cb. ft. white oak plank stocks.

100,000 do. yellow pine do.

To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Va.

The plank stocks must average 45 feet in length, and none of them must be less than 35 feet long. The white oak plank stocks must square not less than 14 inches at the but, and may square one fourth less at the top. The yellow pine plank stocks must square not less than 14 nor more than 16 inches at the but, and may square one fifth less at the top.

At least one-fourth of the quantities of each kind of timber embraced in any offer, and any contract predicated upon such offer, must be delivered on or before the first day of June, 1837, and the remainder on or before the first day of December, 1837.

Offers will not be received for a less quantity than 5000 cubic feet. The proposals must be separate for each naval yard, and a separate price per cubic foot must be stated for each kind of timber; and the commissioners of the navy reserve to themselves the right of accepting any one or more of several offers, should more than one be made by the same person.

The timber must be felled or gathered between the twelfth of October and the 20th of March, next preceding the delivery at the respective navy yards. The white oak timber must have grown near to salt water or within the influence of the sea air, and the pine timber must be of the fine grained, long leaved, yellow pine variety; all of which must be proved to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards.

The whole of the timber must be of the best quality, free from injuries or defects, subject to the inspection and measurement of such persons as the commissioners of the navy may direct, and to their entire approbation.

Two good and sufficient securities will be required for the faithful performance and within the time specified, of the contracts to be made, and as additional security ten per centum will be withheld from all payments on account thereof, not to be paid until the timber described shall be supplied with the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of failure to compel the deliveries within the prescribed periods.

Ninety per centum will be paid on all bills for deliveries, agreeably to the stipulations of the contracts to be made, with thirty days after their approval by the commandants of the respective navy yards.

July 14th.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 4, 1836.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, July 1st, 1836.

SPECIAL proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.
240 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
3500 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.
120 barrels of pork.
500 bushels of good cream dry salt.
4500 gallons of cider vinegar.
At Baltimore.
450 barrels of pork.
1000 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
440 bushels of new white field beans.
7040 pounds of good hard soap.
3200 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
160 bushels of clean dry salt.
1800 gallons of cider vinegar.

Note: All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st Sept. 1st Dec., 1837, and 1st March, 1838. The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hopped; the vinegar in iron bound casks; the beans in water-tight barrels; and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St. Peters, must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1837. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agent of the department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of the Army, or it will not be received, whatever may be its strength.

The whole of the said powder must be packed in good, sound, dry, well seasoned, substantial, copper-hooped casks, of such dimensions that with one hundred pounds of powder in each, a space of two inches will be left between the powder and head when sealing is completed. The hoops must be eight in number, for each barrel—and they must be at least one inch in width. The whole quantity of each despatch of powder must be delivered on or before the 1st day of December, 1836.

The persons contracting will be furnished, upon applying to the Army Commissioners, with the necessary powers and directions, to show the sizes to which the powder is to be granulated.

Persons making proposals must state the price asked per pound, including all the expenses of casks, copper hoops, packing, and delivery, and every other expense to them, attending fulfilling the contracts to be made, excepting the charge and expenses of inspections and proof, which will be provided and borne by the Government.

No payment will be made upon a less quantity than is required at any one of the navy yards, until the same shall have been delivered, inspected, tested, approved, and received, to the entire satisfaction and approbation of the Commissioners of the Navy, or such other persons as they may appoint. No extension of the time stated for delivery will be granted.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account of the contract or contracts to be made, not to be paid until they are in all respects complied with.

July 7th.
SEMINOLE CAMPAIGN.

CAMP SABINE, near the Sabine River,
May 18th, 1836.

To the editor of the N. O. Bulletin.

DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty to enclose here- with a letter to a friend, on the subject of the late movements of Gen. C. F. Scott, and General Gaines. I had written nothing relative to that campaign with a view for publication, nor should I now send the enclosed, had I not lately seen in some of the papers, strange misrepresentations of facts which should not be permitted to pass unnoticed.

I have had time only roughly to sketch the principal features of the campaign—but the letter is at the service of the public, and I shall be obliged by your giving it an insertion in your paper.

I am with great respect, &c.,
GEO. A. McCALL.

MY DEAR SIR:—A rapid change of position and almost constant occupation during the last four months, have prevented until now, my making The Florida War, the subject of a letter. The first intelligence of "actual hostilities," in that section of his military department, was received by General Gaines, at New Orleans, whilst on a tour of inspection to the Gulf Posts. The news of the massacre of Dade's detachment had burst like a thunder clap upon the inhabitants of the great southern empire. On receiving the official report of this sad disaster, General Gaines immediately addressed to the adjutant-general, at Washington, the letter that no time should be lost in applying to the savages on that frontier, the last and obvious means of correction. At the same time declaring, from his knowledge of the Seminole Indians and the country they inhabited, his conviction that the only sure means of expediency and effect, were to commence the operations in that quarter, would be, to bring into the field, an army of at least four thousand men, aided and supported by a strong naval force. Under this impression, he recommended that the 6th and part of the 7th regiments of infantry, be ordered to Florida, to reinforce those already on the coast, so much volunteers from the adjoining states as the emergency might call forth. On the same day he made a requisition on the Governor of Louisiana for a regiment of riflemen or infantry; and soon after, requested Commodore Bolton, at Pensacola, the co-operation of such naval force as might be required to carry out that service. Some days subsequent to this, the receipt of intelligence that Fort Brooke, (Tampa Bay) was invested by the Indians and Negroes, and the garrison in danger of being cut off, determined General Gaines to proceed at once to their relief, with what force he might be able to collect at New Orleans. He accordingly wrote by express to General Clinch, who commanded in Florida, and was at that time at Fort King, 100 miles north of Fort Brooke, that he (General Gaines) would be at the latter post, on the 8th of February, with 700 men. General Clinch, it was understood, would have by that time a respectable force of volunteers from Georgia and the upper counties of Florida. He was accordingly ordered, if strong enough, to take the field, to march to the southward in time to effect a junction with General Gaines, at or near Fort Brooke. Under these circumstances General Gaines embarked at New Orleans on the night of the 2d February with a brigade of about eleven hundred men—to which number his force had fortunately increased—consist-
Instructions from the war department, requiring him to await further orders in the city of New Orleans, were forwarded before that department could possibly have received a detail of the circumstances which rendered necessary the movement to Florida, not only proper but imperative.

A little reflection determined him to continue the movement until the President should be apprised of all the particular circumstances attending it; or until the officer authorized to operate in his department should frize his appearance in person, in that part of the country which constituted the theatre of the war, or of the Indians be subdued, and the security of the frontier re-established.

This view of the subject is based upon a sound principle of military law, and is supported by the ablest writers of all enlightened nations, whose arms have been crowned with success.

Had Gen. Gaines failed to comply with this wise precept—he had disregarded this sacred injunction; he well knew that he might suffer the enemy to defeat a body of troops expecting his co-operation, and consequently leave the citizens, dwelling within the limits of his command, quivering beneath the upraised tomahawk, as they were being swept from their homes.

Was it his duty under such circumstances, to abandon an expedition, on the prosecution of which the safety of the border people possibly hung; or was it his duty to strike promptly at the enemy, if possible subdue him, or at all events endeavor to check his devastations, until the President should have notice of his strength, and the determined spirit with which he seemed prepared to carry on the war?

Gen. Gaines proceeded to Tampa Bay. On his arrival at Fort Brooke, he learned that the day previous, a party of about 180 of the friendly Indians had been attacked near the fort, and driven from their encampment, by a superior force. The country occupied by the hostile tribes, lying between Forts Brooke and King, no communication had been kept up between those posts since the massacre of Major Dade's command; and consequently Gen. Gaines, on arriving at the first named station, was unable to gather any information from which he could form even a tolerable conjecture of Gen. Clinch's strength or movements.

Relying on the co-operation of that officer, he determined, as soon as his horses could be landed, to place a sufficient garrison in the pickets, and with the remainder of his command, to move forward.

Owing to the expense and difficulties attending the transportation of horses from N. Orleans by sea, the baggage train brought with the brigade was necessarily small, and the expectation that the requisite number to complete the train might be procured at Tampa, was entirely fallacious. In that vicinity having been stolen or lost during the alarm which broke up the settlement, and drove the families for protection to the fort. Some half dozen Indian ponies were, I believe, all that the quarter-master could procure, to add to the number brought from New Orleans. The baggage train, long before any additional supplies were in prospect, was "not what they might get along with," but "whether they could do without on their march?"

Ten days' rations were issued to the troops (five of which were to be carried in the haversacks), and on the morning of the 12th, the brigade took the field. The order of march was three columns, with an advance, and a strong rearguard. The right was formed by the Fifth, the 2d artillery, acting as infantry, commanded by Major Belton. The centre seven companies of the 4th infantry, under Lt. Col. Foster; the left and rear being composed of the Louisiana volunteers, under Col. Santerre, and Lt. Col. Lawson, Lt. Col. Twigs acting as Brigadier.

The friendly Indians, who to the number of 77, accompanied the brigade, having reported their belief that the war party which attacked them a few days before was not formidable, but was probably still encamped on the Aligator river, at a point some fifteen miles from Fort Brooke, and seven from the main road to Fort King, Gen. Gaines made a detour to the right for the purpose of breaking it up, and driving before him this band of marauders. On the second day's march, however, it was ascertained that the enemy had not crossed any stream; and the troops, having received two additional rations, which had been directed to meet them by water at Warrens, proceeded on their route. On approaching the Withlacoochee, on Dade's line of march, and some 80 miles above Clinch's battle-ground, the friendly Indians expressed the opinion that a vigorous attack should be made the following day; and on the 18th strenuously that they might be permitted to return home, i. e. to Fort Brooke. This letter on the approach of battle created some surprise, not unmixed with distrust of their fidelity. A half hour's talk, however, re-assured them, and they moved on without evincing any further timidity.

The expected attack, however, was not made; and the brigade arrived without annoyance at Dade's battle-ground, where funeral honors were paid to the gallant band, who had left on the trees around, abundant proof of a field nobly contested against an overwhelming enemy, and in which the brave soldiers fell from the memory of those who witnessed it, but its images, still vivid in the mind, recall feelings too painful to permit me to dwell longer upon a scene which has already been described by many.

Up to this time, the 8th day since he marched from Fort Brooke, Gen. Gaines had been in hourly expectation of meeting Clinch; and the fall of a towering pine, which in those extensive wilds produces a sound it is difficult to distinguish from the report of distant artillery, and was on two occasions the cause of long and animated discussion among all ranks, whilst at the end of every mile, some further indication of Clinch's approach was looked for. Knowing the promptness of that officer, Gen. Gaines could not but apprehend that some serious obstacle had arisen, to prevent the desired junction. Being only about forty miles from Fort King, the General felt bound to proceed thither to ascertain the situation of Clinch's command, and if possible gain some information with regard to the movements of the enemy. His only doubt with regard to the expediency of proceeding thither was on the score of provisions. This he mentioned to me, on Dade's battle ground, while a party detailed for the purpose, was collecting the bodies of the slain to burial. He considered that the men had with them enough to carry them back to Tampa, if he returned immediately, and that there were abundant supplies. But that if he proceeded to Fort King, he might not find a sufficient provision to assure that position the basis of his operations, without embarrassing Gen. Clinch with whom he desired to co-operate, or Gen. Scott, should be have arrived.

I then remarked that an officer had just mentioned to me, that the quarter master had received before he left Fort Brooke, a letter from the Quartermaster General, notifying him, that 120,000 rations had been ordered to Fort King in January preceding. This letter was immediately called for. It was from the Quartermaster General's office, and dated the 19th (nineteenth) of January—the passage that had been referred to was as follows:

"Large supplies of provisions have been ordered from New Orleans to Fort King; and they thousand rations to St. Augustine, from which place,"

This was the first time General Gaines saw the letter in question, or knew that a large additional supply had been ordered from New York to Fort King. He had brought a large supply of subsistence and forage to Tampa, and had written to Gen. Clinch to that effect from New Orleans, in order to assure Tampa the basis of his operations. But now unable to gain the least information of Gen. Clinch's strength, or movements, or those of the enemy in any other way than by proceeding to Fort King, the acquisition of the information above detailed, removed the only
doubt he had entertained with regard to the expediency of the measure. He decided to push on without delay, and the order to march was given the moment the sun went down. The last battle of the Indian war had been concluded. I have been thus precise in this part of my narrative, because a want of knowledge of the circumstances attending this measure, has caused the whole movement to be so misconstrued, as to lay Gen. Gaines liable to the charge of rushing heedlessly into battle, and of having committed his forces to an operation in which he was suffering himself to be separated by a wide district of the enemy's country, from the depot of his supplies, and thus exposing his men to hardships and privations, as unnecessary as profitless.

But this is the second principal feature of the campaign, that has been most unmercifully criticized, of which I more anon—to return to the thread of my narrative.

The troops reached Fort King on the 22d February, without meeting with any accident worthy of remark. A single company of the 3d artillery, constituted the garrison of this station. Gen. Clinch with his principal force made for Fort Drake, 22 miles to the N.W. With great regret General Gaines now learned that Clinch had not received the expected reinforcements from the Northern borders of the Territory—but two volunteer companies having joined him from that quarter. His force was four companies of artillery, and about the strength of the three regiments of volunteer infantry, I have mentioned. Gen. Gaines was not less disappointed when he was told that the supply of provisions at these two posts, (King and Drake,) was little more than sufficient for their support. Whether this disappointment was consequent to a reasonable expectation or not, I shall not pretend to determine. The simple facts from which must be determined, the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the conclusion drawn from the information received by Gen. Gaines, on the battle ground, are these: The troops had marched from Fort Brooke on the 13th with ten days rations. At the Alafia, they received two days' provisions brought thither by water, making all twelve. That is, they were provisioned to include the 24th February. On the 20th Feb. Gen. Gaines saw the letter of the 19th January, already alluded to. From the date of the letter to the day he saw it, inclusive, was 22 days, and to the 13th of February which the provisions had been provisioned is 36 days. The supplies had been ordered on the 19th—how long before that, he knew not. The facilities of water transportation from New York, to the mouth of the St. John's River, and up that river by steam, to Picolata, whence it is about 70 miles to Fort Drake, and 92 to Fort King, led to the conclusion that in 36 days the supply would have reached its destination. The roads the troops had travelled were in fine order, the season having been remarkably dry. We were told no rain had fallen from some time in September, till the day before we reached Dade's battle ground when there was a slight rain.

At Fort King it was learned that preparations were making for the campaign, at Picolata, under direction of Gen. Scott. It was thought, however, that he would not be enabled to take the field with any considerable force for some time.

Finding he could expect no immediate co-operation from the Indian quarter where he had expected to meet a considerable force—Clinch's command being barely sufficient to supply the necessary escorts to the provision wagons between Picolata and Fort Drake, and unwilling to draw upon the nucleus of supplies here collecting, General Gaines decided on turning his head-forty miles the same day, and making that the basis of his operations. He informed Gen. Clinch of this, and requested barely a sufficient supply to last him on the march. He had marched from Fort Brooke to Fort King by the main route, the common wagon road. This road is longer by a day's march than the route by Chocoochee. He therefore determined to return by the latter. It was indeed the opinion at Fort King, that the Indians had established themselves near the post, and that this trace crosses the Withlacoochee, viz: Clinch's headquarters. For the better—he might beat them by the way; at any rate the movement of 1000 men through the country occupied by the Indians, would have the effect of keeping them concentrated, and therefore relieve the front from petty depredations. Of the 17 friendly Indians who had been about an hour at the depot, and had often returned with it, the balance remaining with Gen. Clinch. These men, who acted as guides, promised to find a ford some where near the point at which Gen. Clinch had crossed.

On the 27th, General Gaines reached the Withlacoochee, at Gator's Island, and a half hour out had been passed in searching for the ford, where the first opened a fire from the opposite bank. The stream is about forty yards wide, but deep and rapid. A few companies were immediately brought into action, and very soon the fire became general, from the left to the centre, this although the first brush fighting the men had seen. Last half an hour. The loss of the troops was one killed and seven wounded. The troops encamped near the river, and the guides declared the ford must be about three miles below, where a trail leading to the right struck the river. The next day, the three columns marched for the point indicated, one column struck the water, and the two others about a mile and a half distant, the spirited fire was immediately opened from the opposite side; it was quickly returned, and continued with occasional intermissions till one o'clock. In the early part of this action, Lieutenant Izard, a gallant soldier, was mortally wounded. The loss this day was one killed and three wounded. The stream at this point also proved to be too deep to be ford'd; and the guides who had been accustomed to hunt in the lower country, and had not been in this section for many years, were totally at fault. The banks of the affrighted, at this point, were less thickly clad with the customary undergrowth, and the generals determined to cross. A detail was accordingly made to prepare canoes, and the flooring of a pontoon bridge; and the cheerful sound of the axe was soon mingled with the crack of the rifle and the swishing of the war cry. About 10 o'clock, F. M. a district, but very populous, in which we worsted the enemy, was reached. This was the approach of a large reinforcement to the enemy, from the opposite side. The friendly Indians immediately declared it to be Miccopee, whose force we estimated at 800 warriors.

General Gaines, then satisfied that the whole force of the enemy was at hand, considered the opportunity of bringing the war to a close too favorable to be lost. Under this impression he sent an express to General Clinch, recommending an immediate movement of the force under his command, with an additional supply of ammunition and provisions, Clinch determined to the contrary, and move down on the left bank. General Gaines added that he would be in the meantime endeavor to amuse the enemy—prepare his boats, &c., for crossing; but would not cross till he heard from Fort Drake, where General Clinch expected by this time, some news from the garrison of that place.

By this movement it was believed the two brigades would be enabled to attack the enemy in front and rear at the same time, and probably terminate the war in a few days. The customary log breastwork was thrown up, about three feet high, and the troops kept under arms by frequent firing. Nothing was thought not improvable from some quarters, and one third of the men were kept on duty at the breastwork. At 10 o'clock, A. M. the working parties were fired upon, and immediately afterwards a dashing attack was made on three sides of the camp. The Indians advanced boldly and met with great rapidity, but not with precision. At one time they set fire to the high grass and palmetto o
the windward side of the camp, and made a bold dash under cover of the smoke, which, mingled with flame, came rolling towards the breastwork like a heavy sea. The fire was coolly extinguished, and the audacity of the assailants punished by Louisianans riflemen. The fight lasted till a few minutes past 12 o'clock, and so effectively repulsed by the fire of the redoubt, that the army was estimated, by those considered the best judges, at 1,590. The troops having the advantage of the slight breastwork before mentioned, lost this day only one sergeant killed, and 83 officers and men wounded. Among the latter was General Gaines himself. The loss among the apparently interestless parties furnishing the coolness and precision that would do honor to veterans. Nor should the 29th of February be passed without bestowling a word of praise on the marked gallantry of these red assailants who fought—many an old Indian fighter present said, "as Indians never fought before."

As the Indians had crossed the river, a runner was sent that night to General Clinch, informing him of the occurrences of the morning. In concluding this letter, General Gaines said, "I have abstained and shall abstain from a sortie till I hear from you, in expectation of your coming to join me, and to act together, whilst a sortie might contribute to disperse them. I am now satisfied that a direct movement to this place is more desirable than to cross the river higher up, as I suggested in my letter of yesterday. I am more of opinion, that, if mounted men can be obtained in a few days, your force should not move from Fort Drane without that description of troops." The Indians move with too much celerity to be pursued in that country with any chance of success, by any other than mounted men. The following day, March 1st, there was light skirmishing, and occasional shots were fired at those who passed out of camp.

On the morning of the second of March, an attack was made nearly as vigorously as that of the 29th, and was kept up for one hour; but the troops having raised the breastwork, sustained little loss. It was possible that General Clinch might arrive this afternoon; and many of the men in the camp being hungry began to look eagerly for his appearance: though when they were told that, if he should be detected by the non-arrival of the mounted men, it might yet be some days before they received a supply of provisions, in which case, they must be content to dine on horse meat; the prospect of the men quitting their post, were a man but declared his willingness to do so, as long as there was a prospect of bringing the war to a successful termination by so doing. All the corn in camp was turned in, as common stock, and afforded about a pint per man, and afterwards some horses were killed regularly issued. The 3d, 4th and 5th of March did not produce any incidents greatly differing from those of the preceding days. The Indians were frequently firing into the camp by night, as well as by day, from various mounting or moving parties, especially when most exposed, got away on long shots, and their bullets whistled through the camp without doing much execution. On these occasions, as usual, the wagons were hurried, and the troops got out of the camp. At 10 o'clock, P. M., on the 5th, some one was heard hailing a courier from Fort Drane. It was at first supposed to be a return express from Fort Drane, the courier, and, last he should be fired on by the sentinels. He was told to advance. In a few minutes a negro called, "The Indian is in to-morrow to shake hands. They had nothing to say to you, they might come in the morning with a white flag, and they would be heard."

When he retired, bidding us a hearty "good night." At 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 6th, 500 warriors, or thereabout, drew up in a long column, at the distance of 450 or 500 yards. After some delay, and apparent hesitancy on their part, two or three advanced about half way, with a white flag. Here they were met by Adjutant Barrow, to whom they communicated their desire to have a talk with Gen. Gaines. Captain Hitchcock, Acting Inspector General, was then sent to hear what they had to say. He returned and reported that Gen. Gaines did not wish to fight any more, but that they were desirous that the troops should withdraw from the Withlacoochee. They said they had lost a great many warriors, and were unwilling to lose any more, except in the course of nature, or perchance by the fall of a forest-tree. The celebrated Osceola, who had deserted the Seminole, and his factotum, Captain Hitchcock was directed to return and tell them that a large force would soon be in the field, and the inevitable consequence of their refusing to come to terms would be the destruction of a great portion of the nation. They expressed a desire to treat with General Gaines, and said they would hold a council on the subject, and give their answer in the afternoon. They returned at the appointed time, and again expressed their desire to make peace with General Gaines; but said their act could not be binding without the sanction of Micanopy, the principal chief, who had gone down to his own town. The Indians were asked for letters for him and then sign a treaty. Captain Hitchcock then communicated to them what he had been instructed to say, viz: that Gen. Gaines had no authority to treat with them; but that if they would return to the south side of the Withlacoochee, and remain there without molesting the inhabiGents of the country, until the United States Commissioners should appoint a time and place to meet them, they should not for the present be disturbed. The chiefs present gave their promise to do so. At this moment Gen. Clinch's advance came in sight of the party that had accompanied the chiefs; and did not know that what was passing at the camp was wheeled into a line and poured a volley upon the Indians, who immediately fled and crossed the river, as did the chiefs who were with Capt. H. fearing no doubt they would be shot down. This broke up the conference.

The brigade with Clinch were met with heartfelt greetings. He brought the greater part of the garrison from Fort Drane and a squadron of mounted men, raised in the counties immediately north of Fort Drane; and with them all the supplies his slender means of transportation would allow, together with 40 head of beef cattle. From this time up to March, the treaty between the United States and the Seminoles was promptly to abstain from hostilities, our men having frequently during these days fished and bathed in the river without molestation. Micanopy, however, did not arrive, and Gen. Gaines decided this day (see Order No. 7) to place the troops under the command of General Clinch, whose conduct had proved him so worthy of the trust; and prepared to return immediately to New Orleans, in pursuance of the instructions he had received at Pensacola.

On the 10th General Clinch took up the line of march for Fort Drane. That night a negro, who had escaped among the savages, passed out from their lines, and he had been sent on the 8th, returned and reported that they assured him of their intention to adhere to their promises; and told him they would meet the whites on the Withlacoochee in five days, and bring with them all the principal chiefs. They said they had seen our flag flying, but desiring to be at peace, did not fire on them.

The troops encamped about three miles south of Fort Drane; thither Gen. Gaines proceeded, and soon after set out on his return to New Orleans, by the way of Tallahassee and Pensacola. At New Orleans he received the instructions from the War Department relative to this frontier, and immediately proceeded to Fort Jesup.

This is a rough sketch but you may rely on the facts, and you are at liberty to make use of the letter, if you think proper, for the information of the public.

With constant regard I am your most obt serv't.

O. C. G. A. E. 8. G. N. A.
SEMINOLE CAMPAIGN.

The various statements from the general officer down to the amateur private, which have been recently indited upon the public, give an aspect to the affair of the campaign, against the Seminole Indians, so different from the reality, that many persons who were present throughout, and participated largely in the trials and the dangers of the war, cannot recognize themselves in the painting, and have almost been brought to believe, that they were not on the theatre of war, in Florida, or in Florida at all.

One account says that the Seminole troops accomplished everything—that the volunteers and militia were not worth the powder and ball that would blow their brains out. Another says that the South Carolinians performed prodigies of valor. The third makes it appear that the Alabamians had a hard time of it, and that they fought desperately, and died gloriously. The fourth proclaims that Major Cooper and the Georgians did all the fighting; whilst others again will have it that Major Reed and the Floridians killed all the Indians that were slain, and would, if they had been permitted to do so, have annihilated the whole race of Seminoles.

Thus, what with one and the other of these claims, contradictory and conflicting as they are, all the glory of the campaign is swallowed up, leaving for the poor Louisianians, who were among the first in the presence of the enemy, and the last to quit the field, no other credit than that of having eaten horse-flesh in a bull-pen. The Louisiana corps of volunteers as a body, (whatever two or three individuals among them may have said on the subject) never considered their participation in the campaign, a matter of very great importance. Believing that they had performed their duty, and nothing but their duty, they did not themselves vouch for their merit in performing their services; yet they did expect, that the acclamations with which they entered, and the zeal and perseverance with which they prosecuted the war, would have been duly appreciated by others; and that whatever they did do, if not fully set forth, would have been fairly represented, and not detracted from, as has been the case in more than one instance, and that, too, by an officer of the regular Army of the United States.

The time was once when it was customary for the officer of the regular Army, commanding in the field, to take the credit of the volunteers and the militia corps, whenever their conduct would in the least qualify it. These were acts of courtesy well applied, and there was good policy in the practice. The regular troops, on the contrary, never expected, or wished to be praised for having performed their legitimate duties, and they seldom got sheer justice.

But how different is the practice of the present times. Nowadays, the regular officer in command of the Army lands his own corps, while the irregular troops are left to catch whatever breeze of popular applause they can from the passing current.

If such a duty it was then, having failed to do it, I shall take upon myself the task of placing in a proper point of view, the conduct of the Louisianians on one or two occasions, while in the presence of, or in actual conflict with the enemy. Before, however, entering, into the particulars of the several affairs of honor with the heroic Osceola and his brave untiring warriors, it may not be amiss to state in general terms the circumstances under which the Louisiana volunteers took up arms, and to mention some of the services they performed while first in the field.

At the call of humanity, reiterated by a thousand voices throughout the land, seven hundred and sixty gallant sons from Louisiana hastened to save from destruction the citizen and the soldier supposed to be pent up in the forts and villages of Florida, and most mentally in danger of being sacrificed by the savage foe. Under the auspices of fifteen or twenty generous and patriotic citizens of New Orleans, they commenced rolling themselves on the 29th of January, and by the last of the month had completed their organization into twelve companies.

On the third day of February they were mustered into the service of the United States; on the fourth they put off from New Orleans; on the ninth they reached Tampa Bay; and on the thirteenth took up the line of march by way of Dade's battle-field; (occasionally diverging from a direct line to burn an Indian town) for Fort King, where they arrived on the twenty-third of the month. Thus in the short space of twenty days they made a complete campaign, during which they killed all that they set out to perform, to wit: having relieved Fort Brooke, they killed the dead on Dade's battle-field, and raised the siege of Fort King.

But this was not all that was effected by the prompt movement of the Louisianians; (I say the Louisianians, because they constituted the principal force in the field, and without them the operations would not, and could not have been undertaken.) The enemy had concentrated their whole power on the Withlacoochee, with the intent, first to assault and carry Fort King, then to make a demonstration upon Fort Drone, while they would at the same moment be raiding the villages over the mountains to destroy; and had it not been for the arrival of the Louisiana command in the country, and at the very nick of time, there is not a doubt but that the Indians, if they did not succeed in destroying the garrisons, would have assaulted the Aichoa frontier, and laid waste the land. The intervention of those troops between the enemy and the frontier settlements arrested the contemplated movement, and their presence held the warrior Indians in a concentrated body, until the several advancing columns of the whites warned them that their safety depended on flight and dispersion.

The report of the operations of the Right Wing of the Army of Florida by General Clinch, being not only a public document, but the statement which has done the greatest positive injury to the Louisianians, that shall be the subject of my animadversions; the paraphrases and interpretations of the report, I shall leave to the consideration of others.

From the reading of General Clinch's report, it would appear that he was detailing the operations of an army under his exclusive command, and to a superior officer a thousand miles distant from the scene of action, in fact not at all present, and in a great measure controlled the movements of the troops. But with this absurdity I have nothing to do; my business is with the subject matter of the report.

The report is erroneous as to matters of fact, and it is uncomplimentary and unkind towards a chivalric band of youthful soldiers who pressed forward to the rescue of General Clinch and the gallant men under his command. General Clinch makes Lieutenant Colonel Foster, of the regular Army, the hero of the battle of the Ponds, (or the Core) while he was under the immediate command of the Georgia militia; and he makes the 4th Infantry the heroes of the same affair, when it is notorious that the Louisianians were as deep, aye, and deeper in the fight, than the 4th Infantry, or any other corps. The circumstances of the affair were such that there was no time to arrest the enemy immediately around being such that the mounted men could not act, it was determined to attack and drive the enemy from his fortresses with infantry alone, and accordingly dispositions were made for the assault on the 31st March. Our troops were formed in two columns; the right consisting of the 4th of the Infantry, a detachment of dismounted dragoons, and he Louisianians, the whole led on by Colo.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

How Col. Foster came to make a report of this affair, and upon the conduct of Col. Smith's Adjutant and men too, I cannot conceive; nor am I less at a loss to know by what rule of military service General Clinch could receive, much less promulgate, a report of the action from any other person than Col. Smith, the legitimate and only commander. It is true, that on the 30th day of April, 1864, it was understood that day an independent commander; he received neither an order or permission to act independently even for a moment. If he separated from Col. Smith willfully and without the strongest reasons, he is censurable for it; and inasmuch as Colonel Smith would have had (in the interest of the service) to receive the report, and by reason of this, temporary separation) to bear the disgrace, I shall take care that he nor the men under him shall be robbed of their portion of the credit, if any credit is due, for the operations of that day.

The Louisianaans considered this a small matter, and of course looked for no extravagant praise of themselves; yet as the affair was made the subject of special notice, they had a right to be placed upon the report, as they actually were on the field of battle, in the foremost ranks.

But it General Clinch considered that the affair of the 21st of March was of sufficient importance to justify him in complimenting Colonel Foster and the 4th Infantry for their conduct on the occasion, how comes it that he did not give us a passing notice of the occurrences of the preceding evening. Those who dare bravely do bravely, and there was as much zeal and spirit of purpose, as much alacrity and precision of movement, and as much gallantry displayed on the 30th by one corps at least, as was evinced by any other corps on the succeeding morning.

On the 30th of March, in the evening, and after a severe march, dispositions were made to cross a savannah in pursuit of the Indians who were seen on the opposite side. It was not considered wise that the horsemen could not pass over, and they were of course withdrawn. The Infantry then commenced the movement in two columns, constituted as already described. On this evening the Louisianaans being in front of the right column, pressed forward and gained the opposite shore, and displayed into line immediately in the presence of the enemy, some of whom were within the range of our guns, when a thrice repeated recall obliged us to retire. On this occasion the left column could not, or at least did not, pass over; and the 4th Infantry in the rear of the right column, having got into the depths of the swamp, never was withdrawn from the plains of the prairie. This spirited movement of the Louisianaans, corps, in the very face of an enemy of unknown strength, and over a bog, and into a hammock which were perhaps never before essayed by a white man, and the very place too, for aught we knew, where the Indians intended to make their last dying struggle, seemed to please General Scott and other officers, in fact to excite general admiration; yet it could call forth not a single expression of approbation from Gen. Clinch. It may be said that had not the word halt been given, the 4th Infantry would also have crossed the bog, and so they would. To this, however, I have no reason to reply. General Clinch's remarks, in his report, reflect upon the conduct of the officers or men of that gallant corps, with whom we have always been proud to be associated, that the Louisianaans heard the same command; but as it was not given in the proper manner, but by a general call from a hundred tongues, the men did not move, advanced; nor did the appointed volunteers, though a hint merely would suffice to make them advance upon, required an absolute order, and from the proper authority, to induce them to retire from the presence of an enemy; and the officer in command of the rear battalion on that occasion knew his duty to the men, and, the gallant men were better, than to halt one portion of the corps, while the other was pressing forward to the very teeth of the enemy, and in danger of being ambuscaded by a su-
VINDICATOR.

Note. The Louisiana volunteers were three months continuously in the field; they marched over more ground than any other corps employed on the campaign; they participated in every battle or skirmish in which the main army was engaged, whether under General Gaines, or General Scott; and in every action lost a much greater number of men, killed and wounded, than all the other corps together.

From the Missouri Republicans:

LIEUT. COLONEL, HEILEMAN.

The speech of military renown lately acquired by this officer, from the manner of its enrollment, shows to our minds what would have been the decision of the same officer, in a relative point of view, had he been connected with the fact; this is the only officer so fortunate during the present Indian war, as to elicite from the President so special a notice as the one lately extended, it may be gratifying to some of your readers to learn more about him.

JULIUS FREDERICK HEILEMAN, Lieut. Colonel by brevet, in the Army of the United States, is a native of the town of Granville, Massachusetts. His father, Dr. Heileman, was a surgeon in General Reidegei's brigade of German troops, constituting a part of General Burgoyne's army, captured at Saratoga. The captured army, in passing from the place of surrender to Boston, had to cross the Green Mountains. Dr. Heileman, with the rest of the march was felled, and often prostrated, and to bewail the tidings of the march, Dr. Heileman often diverged from the main route of the army; and it was on one of these occasions that he visited the town of Granville, a few miles south of the main line of march. Challenged with the courtesy of the inhabitants, he adopted a resolution to make it his future place of residence; and when Gen. Burgoyne's army descended the eastern declivity of the Green Mountains, Dr. Heileman beheld his late comrade in arms for the last time.

A few years after Dr. Heileman located himself in Granville, he married one of the daughters of Colonel Timothy Robinson of that town, who was one of the most inflexible whigs and unshaking supporters of the American Revolution in Western Massachusetts. Dr. Heileman continued on the mountains in the practice of his profession for many years, and until he was appointed a surgeon in the Army of the United States, and was stationed upon Governor's Island, in the harbor of New York, where he died.

Young Heileman made his first appearance in the Army as a cornet in a regiment of cavalry; when he was transferred to the artillery, he was appointed a surgeon in the Army of the United States, and was stationed at Boston. About the latter period he was ordered to the command of a fort in the Chesapeake Bay, where he remained until the commencement of the nullification affair, when he was ordered with his regiment to Charleston, to look after the nullifiers. The cloud of nullification having passed away, Major Heileman was ordered back to his old station in the Chesapeake, and there remained until the present war. He has been present with the Seminole war, and the nullification composed a part of the re-enforcement lately ordered to the scene of the Seminole war; and his repulse and defeat of the Indians at Miccosyxy, has partially dispelled the gloom that was pressing upon our arms in the south, and furnished an anchor for a war which with the opportunity of the present thanksgiving, and grateful proclamations in the power of the Executive of the nation to exercise—of bestowing the need of praise upon the gallant and the brave.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Neatly and accurately executed at the Chronicle office.
WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1836.

Under the authority of the act of Congress for the gradual improvement of the Navy, approved March 3, 1827, which authorizes the President of the United States "to cause the Navy-yards of the United States to be thoroughly examined, and plans to be prepared and sanctioned by the President, for the improvement of the same, and the preservation of the public property therein;" Commodores Charles Stewart and A. J. Dallas, and Captain W. Compton Bolton, have been appointed commissioners to make the necessary examinations at the Pensacola Navy-yard.

Commodore Stewart took passage in the U. S. ship Natchez, which sailed on the 4th instant from New York.

The party of emigrating Creek Indians, about 2,500, under charge of Lieut. J. Weller Barry, left Mobile on Saturday night, 16th ult., arrived at New Orleans on Monday, the 18th, and left again on Thursday, the 21st, in the steamers Majestic, Lamplighter, and Revenue. They will disembark at Fort Gibson, if the waters will allow the boats to proceed so far; if not they will stop at Little Rock, and thence pass to the place of their final destination. Out of the whole number, there were only four disabled by disease at the time of their embarkation.

But one death, and that a child, had occurred while the Indians were at New Orleans, and but three deaths had happened among them since their departure from Montgomery.

Among the number were the hostile warriors who had been captured and led to surrender with their wives and children. The two celebrated chiefs, Neo Micco, and Neo Emathla, were of the suite. Jim Henry was detained at Montgomery, by order of Gov. Clay, to answer for his crimes. Several of his accomplices in cruelty were also detained as prisoners. The wife of Jim Henry was among the emigrants, and the parting between them is represented as being truly affecting.

NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER.—In reference to a rumor of a hostile disposition manifested by the Indians on our frontiers, the Chicago American of the 23d ult., says:—"The Indians north and west of this are (as we learn from a source entitled to credit) perfectly quiet, and have not made the least preparation for a war. They are wholly destitute of the necessary means, and have not so soon forgotten their last unfortunate affair."

The Galena of the 12th July contradicts the rumor of a disturbance with the northern Indians, and asserts, on undoubted authority, that the best feeling exists between the Indian tribes and the Government.

The U. S. steamer American, Lieutenant Commdt. Stephen Johnston, arrived at Apalachicola on the 10th ult., have taken Col. Henderson, the field officers, and the officers and men of three companies of marines, from Fort Henderson to Fort Mitchell. The American was to leave the same day for St. Marks, with the steamer Major Dade in company.

CREEK WAR.—Accounts from Fort Mitchell have been received at Columbus up to Saturday the 30th ult., which communicated no news of any importance. Slight skirmishes continued to take place almost daily between the Indians and the troops, on the Georgia side, but they produced no important results. Gen. Jesup's head quarters were at Tuskegee.

SHIP-CARPENTERS WANTED.—The commandant of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia advertises that a number of first rate ship-carpenters are wanted, to whom two dollars and fifty cents per day will be given, and a proportionate increase on former wages to all other classes of mechanics that may be required.

A leave of absence for twelve months has been granted to Lieut. E. Byrne, of the Navy, with permission to visit Europe. It is understood that he will accompany the Hon. John H. Eaton, our Minister to Spain.

Gen. Fenwick, and his aid Capt. H. A. Thompson, arrived at Baltimore on Monday last, per steamboat from Charleston and Norfolk.

General William Piper, of Bedford county, has been appointed Adjutant General of the State of Pennsylvania.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The following copy of Lieut. Col. Foster's official report of an engagement with the Indians in the vicinity of Tampa Bay, on the 27th April last, addressed to Colonel W. Lindsay, has been recently forwarded to the Adjutant General's office by that officer, the original never having been received at the War Department. We publish the document as one of the links of the series of military events in the late Florida campaign.

Lieut. Col. Foster also forwarded a copy of his report addressed to General Clinch of an affair with the Indians near Tampa Bay on the 31st March, now first received, in which he states five men were killed, four severely wounded, and several slightly.

FORT BROOKE, TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA, April 28th, 1836.

To Col. Wm. Lindsay, U. S. Artillery, Commanding.

Sir: I have the honor to report, that on the 26th inst., in obedience to your order, I accompanied, in command of the 4th regiment U. S. infantry, and a detachment of the 2d U. S. artillery, with six pounder) the Alabama regiment of volunteers, on the late expedition to break up the temporary fort on the Hillsborough river; and to escort the garrison, the ammunition, and provisions in store there to this post. My troops constituted the right column of the army during this operation. The command of the army was entrusted to Col. Chisholm of the Alabama regiment, the duty was performed in a prompt, efficient manner, and in a much shorter time than was supposed it would require.

On the 27th inst., about 3 o'clock P. M., the army marching in these columns, with the baggage in the centre, and passing over a savannah or prairie, approached a "hammock," through which ran a creek of considerable depth, but concealed from the view of any one on the plain. The Indians, posted in the
“hammock,” and mostly on the bank of the creek, opposite the front guard and right column, opened upon the 4th regiment and the artillery, a close, heavy, and well sustained fire, at a distance in many places, (their line not being parallel with ours) of not more than 30 paces—in other parts of from 30 to 70, or 100 paces.

Their first and second fires killed and wounded a number of horses of the baggage train. Consequently some confusion prevailed there for a few moments. In the mean time, I pointed out to Lieut. Morgan, of the artillery, the position in which I wished his gun to be placed. Finding the matrosses too few in number to effect this promptly, I ordered Lieut. Alvord of the 12th with half his company B. and a few pioneers of the 4th infantry to assist the artillery. My object was effected, and the gun was well and very successfully served during the action; it was essentially necessary to the army.

The 4th regiment had, during this time, opened its fire. The left column consisting of a part of the Alabama regiment, had entered the woods on their side. I found my command alone on the plain with the baggage, Lieut. Col. Crab having entered the woods on his flank by order of Col. Chisholm, who believed that position best calculated to defend the train. The fire of the Indians (completely concealed) was heavy. During the firing, the regiment being in line and under the hill, a place apart, I could not make myself heard by the whole line. I knew my officers and men. I did not hesitate. Dismounted and on foot, I passed from company to company, and informed them, we must charge the enemy in his “ambush.”

At the moment I was ready, I met Col. Chisholm who approved my plan, but informed me the regiment would have to pass Thlo-noto-sasa creek in the “hammock.” The “charge” was made! the creek passed; and the “hammock” won. The success of the 4th was announced to the army, and to the enemy. Attention to the behavior of our men was exerted. The battle ended almost immediately at all points.

The army was attacked by upwards of 300 Indians. I judge from their fire, and the ground occupied by them; the fire lasted about an hour. I had with me Major Sands, Lieuts. Alvord, Scott, Prince, Mitchill, Thibauts and Rieves of the 6th infantry, and Lieut. Morgan of the 2d artillery; and it affords me great pleasure to say that all my command did their duty, and did it well, and I deem it a happy circumstance in my life, that I had the honor to command officers so brave and men so good. Major Sands, of the 4th infantry, had his horse shot under him at the first fire.

I met Col. Chisholm twice during the battle. He was calm and determined in all his actions, and does credit to his State and regiment; and it is the opinion of a soldier who has seen 24 years service in peace and war, that Alabama may be justly proud of her regiment.

I am Sir, with high respect,
Your obed't. servant.
Wm. S. FOSTER,
Lt. Col. Cong.

The 4th infantry lost during the whole operation, two privates killed, three wounded; several severely hit and two horses shot.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

“PENSACOLA, July 29, 1836.

“The schooner Grampus arrived here on the 20th from Tampaico, and the Warren yesterday, also from Tampaico—all well.

“The Mexican ports are thrown open, American citizens protected, and our flag respected.

“It is reported that the Warren will sail immediately for Tampaico, to relieve the Concord, and the Grampus return to the Gulf.”
strications herewith enclosed, as well as the general regulations of the Department.

You will keep the commanding officer at this place, and at Fort Treson, informed of every movement and every measure connected with or embraced in the directions and duties assigned to you.

I am, very respectfully,

EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major General Commanding.

To the officer commanding the U. S. troops at or near Nacogdoches, near Texas.

A second unsuccessful attempt was made at Paris on the 28th June, to assassinate Louis Philippe, King of the French. The following are a part of the particulars, which are related at great length in the French and English newspapers:

From the Courier Francais of Sunday, June 28.

"Last evening, about six o'clock, a new attempt was made upon the King's life, which fortunately proved as unsuccessful as the former. Just as his Majesty had entered his carriage, to return to Neufilly, and was about to pass under the gateway leading to the quay, a young man who had placed himself on the side opposite to that of the post of the National Guard, lifted up a cane in which a pistol barrel had been fixed, placed it on the carriage door, and fired at the King.

"Louis Philippe was at that moment bowing to the National Guards through the other window. Whether the assassin felt agitated, or as it is stated, was pushed while engaged in taking aim, the ball did not touch the King, who immediately after the explosion, made a sign that he was not wounded, and ordered the coach to be driven on to Neufilly. The King was with the Queen and his minister, Madame d'Adelaide, and a detachment of dragoons escorted the carriage.

"Alibeu, or the individual known by that name, is tall and slight; his hair black, and his complexion pale. Only 22 sous (11d.) were found in his pockets.

"In the evening, all the ministers, the peers and the deputies present at Paris, went on to Neufilly to congratulate the king on his escape. His Majesty was to receive a deputation of both Chambers on Sunday, in the Palace of the Tuilleries. It is said that the Queen took out of the King's hair some of the walking that had been lodged therein. It was also reported that a courier had been despatched to the Duke of Orleans and Nemours to invite them to return in all haste to Paris."

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Norfolk, 1st August, 1836.


ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Aug. 6—Lt. F. A. Lewis, 1st Art, Mrs. Ironside.
7—Lt. T. H. Holmes, 7th Infy, Brown's.
8—Lt. J. E. Blake, 8th Infy, Maj. Hook's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE LATE MAJOR O. RANSOM.

At a meeting of the officers of the U. S. army, stationed at Hancock Barracks, Me., convened on the 25th July, 1836, in consequence of the death of Brevet Major Geo. O. Ransom, of the 1st regiment of infantry, who died at Fort Gatiot on the morning of the 3d of July, 1836, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

First, That we sincerely lament and deplore the loss of our highly esteemed friend and brother officer, Brevet Major Owen Ransom.

Second, That we deeply and most sincerely sympathize with his afflicted family in their irreparable loss.

Third, That in the death of this gallant, high-minded and honorable soldier, the army, as well as society in general, has met with a loss, not easily to be repaired.

Fourth, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, we will wear crpe on the left arm for thirty days.

Fifth, That the proceedings of this meeting be communicated to the children of the late Brevet Major Owen Ransom; that a copy of said proceedings be furnished for publication in the Army and Navy chronicle, and another for publication in the Hartford Times.

N. S. CLARKE, Major 2d Infty.
T. MORRIS, 1st Lt. 2d Infty.
JAS. M. HILL, Lt. 2d Infty.
J. W. ANDERSON, Lt. 2d Infty.

THE NAVY—ADMIRALS.

Mr. Editor: Some one over the letter L (no doubt a disappointed lieutenant,) comes forth in the plenitude of his wrath, in the Chronicle of the 4th of July, against the late Chief Justice Buchanan, Senator from Pennsylvania, for his independent vote against what is called the 'Admiral Bill.' He, who volunteers advice to others, ought himself to be willing to receive advice; I therefore take the liberty of saying to L that when next he undertakes to enlighten the nation through the medium of a public print, he had better try arguments based on reason and fact, instead of rude epithets and vague insinuations aimed at honorable senators and "intelligent captains".

If L would make himself as thoroughly acquainted with the state of the navy as Mr. Buchanan and many others in the Senate, he would not dare to assume the title of Mr. B.'s capacity and independence, he too would be convinced that there are now quite enough, if not too many, officers retained in the navy. How is it with the captain's list of 38? Seventeen out of thirty-eight on leave of absence or waiting orders; ten of whom have never been at sea as captains, although their commissions date from one to seven years!! Of the forty masters commandant eighteen are employed in the arduous duties of fullrig, leave of absence, or waiting orders; and of the lieutenants, full one-half are doing nothing; some of them have not been sent out at all, yet at any rate have not been out of sight of land, for ten years or more. This is not due to want of merit, but the fault of our rulers, who in gone-by days have suffered an accumulation of officers so greatly beyond the actual wants of the navy in those times.

Idleness is said to be the root of all evil. It is emphatically so in the navy; for to the want of employment perhaps than to any other cause, may the dissatisfaction among the officers of the navy be attributed. And how or by what means, let me ask, do the empires of the day, essay to restore harmony and concord to the navy? By more than doubling the present menial list of superannuated and unemployable officers! "But, says L, we mean to employ them all; it is easier to employ one hundred captains than it is to employ 38; we will put one-third or one-half of them on furlough; we will make
sundy Admirals and Commodores, and lay them on the shelf" Sc. Sc. Now, I shrewdly opine, that if Congress had have passed the bill in question, on the policy of that the next session. The Navy Register, should have found most all of the new batch in each grade employed, as the late John Randolph of Roanoke, once found two of his boys, Joe and Harry:

"Joe, what are you doing there?" enquired Mr. Randolph.

"Nothing, sir!" was the answer.

"And what are you doing, Harry?"

"Helping Joe, sir!"

So there was doing nothing, and Harry helping Joe; and this is pretty much the case with the navy. With a list of 38 post captains 17 of whom are on leave of absence or waiting orders, and have been so engaged for many years, (which is equivalent to doing nothing) and yet Congress has been seriously asked, and one branch of the legislature actually passed a bill, to add sixty-two to the list, to help the other 17 to do nothing,—that is to wait orders!

Now apply the foregoing anecdote to the Navy Register, and I will answer for it that few officers who value their character for professional discrimination will say that the best interest of the nation, or of the navy, demands additional numbers to be added to the present list of captains, majors, commands, lieutenants, or midshipmen, until Congress shall greatly increase the navy afoot, and by judicious enactments provided for certain and regular employment of officers at sea, where alone they can qualify themselves to fight and to conquer.

A YOUNG CONVERT.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

From the Albany Argus, July 26.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO COL. WORTH.—The ceremony of the public presentation, by the Governor, of a Sword to Col. William J. Worth, in compliance with the directions of the last Legislature of this State, took place in the Assembly chamber, at the capitol, yesterday afternoon, in presence of a large concourse of citizens, the common council, the general officers of this city and vicinity, the military association, the U. S. officers on this station, and at Watervliet, and the military escort, composed of the Burgesses Corps and the Republican Artillery.

The Governor occupied the speaker’s chair; on his right, Maj. Gen. Macomb, General-in-chief of the U. S. Army; on the left, Gen. Benham, Gen. Bennetse Jr., and in front, the members of the Governor’s military family, and several military gentlemen from abroad, who, with Maj. Gen. Macomb, were present by invitation from the Governor.

The ceremony of presentation was opened with a martial air from the band attached to the Burgesses Corps, when the Governor addressed Col. Worth as follows:

"Col. Worth—Sir: I have been directed by the legislature to present to you a sword, as a token of the high estimation which your native State entertains for your distinguished services as an officer, and your patriotism, in several battles during the late war with Great Britain. Among these battles, that of Niagara was the most memorable. Your gallant conduct on that occasion alone established your claim to the respect and gratitude of your country; and I have therefore selected this day—the anniversary of that battle—to honor you. A few of the people of this State, a testimonial of their regard for a fellow-citizen who has often perilled his life in their cause, and by his bravery and military skill has added brilliancy to the character of our countrymen for heroic achievements. You will find among the inscriptions which embellish this tribute of gratitude to valor, the names of Fort George, Chippewa and Niagara. Those who recollect the severest conflicts which render these pieces memorable, will not forget the conspicuous part you bore in them, and the faithful history, which records them will transmit to future times your name, and your connection with those of our best and bravest officers.

"The eyes of your fellow citizens were not withdrawn from you at the close of the late war. You were retained in the army when it was a peace establishment, and have continued your useful public services to the present time. As an instructor in the Military Academy at West Point, you fulfilled the high expectations which your early career in the army has excited. Many of our junior officers are indebted to you for most valuable instruction in tactics, and your example as a soldier of gallant bearing, as a gentleman of honorable conduct, as a citizen, as a patriot, voted to his country, has not, I trust, been without a most salutary influence.

"In behalf of the people of your native state, I present you with this sword. It is given as a testimonial of their grateful sense of your gallant conduct as an officer. It has been merited by your past services; and I do not doubt of your readiness at the call of duty, to devote it, with your talents and even your life, to their cause."

The following is Col. Worth's reply:

"GOVERNOR: A soldier's highest aspiration is the approving voice of his fellow-citizens: its possession is his richest, noblest recompense. On accepting this splendid token of the kind appreciation of my fellow-countrymen, I am taught to feel how inadequate have been the services of which it is the too generous reward. While, however, humbly estimating those services, my heart assures me that they were limited by the occasion and not the will to be useful.

"To avail an opportunity, professionally, to manifest my profound respect for the people of the State of New York, were more creditable to the spirit of the soldier, than the nobler sentiment of the patriot; but should the time arrive when the people in their majestic command the services of their sons, I humbly hope to use this weapon as to confirm their confidence and manifest most signal a soldier's gratitude, to carry it with honor in the formos of the field, 'to return with it, or on it.'

"Permit me sir, through you, to tender to my generous and confiding fellow-citizens, my gratitude, my thanksgiving and devotion.

"If I am permitted to the high gratification of this moment, it will be derived from the corresponding spirit of generosity in which your excellency has executed the will of the representatives of the people. Yourself, sir, a patriotic and gallant actor in the scenes to which this occasion refers, you will sympathise in my feelings; and permit me to add to my thanks, the hope that you may long continue in possession of the high confidence of the people whom you represent, alike honored and reflecting honor."

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

Notwithstanding the vast resources of this favored country, they have been pursued in relation to sick and disabled seamen, the warders, of all others, on which the bounty of a great commercial nation should be bestowed with an unsparring hand. In the first place, the manner in which they are supported, by a direct tax of twenty cents a month, deducted from the hard earned wages of each sailor, about any seaport in the United States, is absolutely disgraceful to the government of the United States. But even in this unrighteous, oppressive mode of sustaining Marine Hospitals, there are not half enough of them. No wonder the enquiry was made in Congress, what has become of the immense sums of hospital money, which has been rapidly accumulating for many years?
Seamen are necessarily multiplying; but hospitals, for which they have invariably paid in advance, by no means bear any sort of proportion to the actual wants of seafaring men. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and a few other cities, perhaps, may have a marine hospital; but should a vessel put into Holmes' Hole, Salem, Newburyport, Newport, or New London, for example, beyond more than fifty other places on the coast, distinguished for their commercial enterprise, the sick sailor must either pay his own bill, or be carted to an almshouse. Under such circumstances, as the government have pocketed the money, the collector of the nearest port should certainly be authorized to defray all unattainable expenses, for the sick sailor.

Again, the poor sailor under the existing rules, is not allowed to remain under medical treatment but about five or six months, although he may have been paying for it forty years.

In all this bad management, no one individual is blameworthy, because it is the law of the land. It is devoutly to be hoped that some commanding spirit will rise up in Congress before the expiration of another year, to vindicate the sailor's rights.

While waiting the commencement of an important surgical operation at the Chelsea Hospital, the other day, I began to reflect on the aspect and circumstances of that institution. The location is beautiful, but the edifice is a libel on modern architecture. Six wards are obviously required, where there is now but one. As the stingy policy of the government will not very readily add new apartments, a few window blinds on the front would not essentially affect the revenue; and if the sun be kept from pouring its scorching rays directly on the beds of the patients, the effect would be delightful. The surgeon, according to all precedent, in such establishments, should be empowered to construct whatever may be necessary. No person is supposed to know so well what is actually necessary for the immediate comfort of those under his charge. How much better and wiser it would have been also, to have given the medical officer a house by himself. Being boxed up in one end of the hospital, his family must not only be annoyed, but the patients themselves are under restraints to which they ought not to be subjected.

Since we have commenced an examination of the Chelsea Marine Hospital, another suggestion may be useful by way of a hint. Extensive piazzas are needed exceedingly, entirely round the building. In bad weather there is no place for exercise, unless the convalescent race up and down the long passage ways between the wards, to the disturbance, certainly, if not the injury, of the sick. To complete the whole, and make it what it should be, the surgeon should have something like a compensation for his services, which never has been the case in this port.

With all its defects, Chelsea Hospital is an admirable school for gentlemen in the study of medicine and surgery. A multitude of diseases, from every cline, are there concentrated. Operations, various and important, are constantly occurring and on this account, until entirely out of the question, we can strongly recommend students to avail themselves of its many privileges.

Morse's Improved Capstan.—It has long been desired by naval architects to devise a plan, by which the vessel to be towed might increase its speed of power, without having the necessary wheels and apparatus occupy too much space, either above or below the decks, without losing the desirable quality of speed in light operations, and without being liable to accidents from complexity or weakness. These defects have at length been overcome by the improved and patented by Andrew Morse, Jr., of Maine. In his improved capstan, the model of which we have examined, a hollow shaft is made into the deck, or the bed of the capstan, of sufficient strength to resist any strain which the size of the vessel may impose, and upon which the body of the capstan turns as a simple capstan, whenever it is wanted for quick and easy movements. In order to increase the power, an extra cap, or head, is connected, by means of a shaft running through the permanent hollow one, with the metal rope which runs through the deck, but let into the timbers and secured so as not to interfere with the stowing of the cargo, or to be in danger of accidents or obstruction. One of these wheels is connected, by a small shaft through the deck, with a spur wheel, which works into a strong cog wheel, which is made fast to the bottom of the capstan. The only portion of the work which occupies space in the vessel, more than the common capstan, is the little spur wheel above the deck, about four or six inches in diameter, and which may be made removable at pleasure.

In working this capstan, the bars will be used in the lower head or body of the capstan, whenever the power is sufficient to accomplish the purpose; but when, from want of sufficient men, or from unexpected resistance, a greater power is desired, by simply transferring the bars to the upper head, it will be gained without any other delay or trouble; and, according to the power of the wheels, one man may have the power of four, six, twelve, or any number that may seem desirable. As this capstan unites simple rapidity with the great power of the compound windlass, and as walking round with a bar is a more easy and efficient mode of applying human power than bearing up and running down the windlass bar, it would seem that the cumbersome windlass may be dispensed with, in ship-building. Such, in fact, is the opinion of some skilful shipwrights. By the adoption of this capstan, equal safety will be secured for the ship, with more convenience and power for the hands, and a less cost of construction. The model has been examined and approved by many of our most intelligent ship-owners, some of whom have heretofore been practical ship-masters; and we are told that no mechanic has seen it, who has not spoken favorably of the simplicity and strength of its construction, as well as of the easy method adopted to acquire any given increase of power.—Boston Centinel.

Extract of a letter from Lient. B. S. Roberts, 1st regiment of dragoons, commanding at Fort Des Moines, to the Secretary of War, dated 14th July, 1856.

"I see by reports in the eastern papers that a letter has been received at the War Department from the Batch Black Hawk has again become hostile, and has circulated the wampum belt amongst the western Indians, and consider it my duty to inform the Department that the report is without the slightest foundation. Black Hawk and his family are at this time in their lodge within two hundred yards of my quarters, and have been, for the last year, encamped within five miles of this post. He has only been absent, during this time, five or six weeks, on the Des Moines river, near Keokuk's town, raising corn. The old man is becoming very infirm, and should he be disposed, would not be able to carry on another war against the whites proceeded, without perils, the difficult country, and knows too well the force of the whites, to involve his own or any other nation in war with them."
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1st Infantry.
Fort Snelling, 5 companies. - 85
Fort Crawford, 5 companies. - 66

5th Infantry.
Fort Winnebago, 4 companies. - 87
Fort Howard, 4 companies. - 68
Fort Dearborn, 2 companies. - 32

Total number of recruits required - 187

Total number of vacancies required for the 2d Infantry - 101

III. Musicians and artificers, if any present, will be assigned to the several parties of recruits, in proportion to the number of companies stationed at each of the posts designated; and the quality of the men in other respects, especially in reference to size and stature, will, agreeably to usage, be equally distributed, so that each regiment may receive its due proportion of recruits of like quality.

By order of Maj. Gen. Macomb,
ROGER JONES, Adj’t General.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

August 5—Lieut. E. B. Birdsell, 3d infantry, ordered to command a detachment of recruits to Fort Des Moines, instead of Lt. S. Burbank.

August 6—Lt. A. Beckley ordered to take command of Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, in New York harbor.

Lieut. F. L. Jones ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas, for the purpose of selecting the site for the "arsenal for the deposit of arms" in that State.

S. McKenzie ordered to report to Captain Symington at the St. Louis Arsenal, for the purpose of selecting the site for the "arsenal, for the deposit of arms" in that State.

Lieut. George G. Meade assigned duty at the arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts.

NAVY.

ORDERS.

July 29—Master Commandant L. Rossman relieved from the command of ship St. Louis, on the West India station, upon the arrival of his successor.

August 1—Mid. G. W. Randolph, Naval school, Norfolk.


Artist, C. Blackman, now at New York, Norfolk.

5—Surgeon D. S. Edwards, ship St. Louis.

Master Commandant T. Palme to the command of ship St. Louis.

List of officers ordered to brig Porpoise.


CHANGES.

E. R. Waldron, acting Purser, has been transferred from the schooner Enterprise to the ship Peacock, in the place of C. H. Goldsborough, returned on account of ill health; and J. D. Mendenhall, mathematical instructor on board the Peacock, has been appointed Acting Purser of the Enterprise.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Ship Erie, Commo. Reunah, arrived at Baenos Ayres, 10th June.

Frigate Constitution and Potomac, and ship John Adams, arrived at Leghorn, 17th June.

Ship Warren and schr. Grampus at Tampa on 15th July.

NEW YORK, August 1—per ship Oregon, for Liverpool, Lieut. C. Wilkes, of the Navy.

August 5—per ship Poland, from Havre, Capt. G. D. Ramsay, of the Army.

CHARLESTON, July 29—per steam packet Columbia, from New York, Capt. Drane, of the Army.

MARRIAGE.

At Pensacola, on the 16th July, ALEXANDER JAS. DALLAS, Esq. commander U. S. squadron, on the West India station, to MARY BYRD, daughter of Byrd C. WILLIS, Esq. of Virginia.

DEATHS.

On the 3d Inst. at his residence in Princess Anne Co., Va., of a severe attack of dysentery, Passed Midshipman JAMES F. DUNCAN, U. S. Navy.

At Pittsburgh, on the 30th ult. GEORGE H. infant son of Geo. H. Crossman, A. Q. M., U. S. A., aged 3 years and 6 months. Lieut. C. being on duty in the house, his lady with her children repaired, a few days since, to the residence of her father, ALEXANDER FOSTER, Esq., in the city of Pittsburgh, where the very interesting and truly promising subject of this notice fell a victim to the smallpox fever.

WHITE OAK AND YELLOW PINE PLANK STOCKS.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS’ OFFICE,
8th July, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed “Proposals for Timber," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the thirty-first of August next, for the following timber:

No. 1. For 40,000 cub. ft. white oak plank stocks. " 40,000 do. yellow pine do.

To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

No. 2. For 40,000 cub. ft. white oak plank stocks. " 40,000 do. yellow pine do.

To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

No. 3. For 20,000 cub. ft. white oak plank stocks. " 20,000 do. yellow pine do.

To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

No. 4. For 100,000 cub. ft. white oak plank stocks. " 100,000 do. yellow pine do.

To be delivered at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Va.

The plank stocks must average 45 feet in length, and none of them must be less than 36 feet long. The white oak plank stocks must square not less than 14 inches at the but, and may square one fourth less at the top. The yellow pine plank stocks must square not less than 14 nor more than 16 inches at the but, and may square one-fifth less at the top.

At least one-fourth of the quantities of each kind of timber embraced in any offer, and any contract presented upon such offer, must be delivered on or before the first day of June, 1887, and the remainder on or before the first day of December, 1887.

Offers will not be received for a less quantity than 5000 cubic feet. The proposals must be separate for each yard, and a separate price per cubic foot must be stated for each kind of timber; and the commissioners of the navy reserve to themselves the right of accepting any one or more of several offers, should more than one be made by the same person.

The timber must have been felled or girdled between the twentieth of October and the 20th of March.
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next preceding the delivery at the respective navy yards. The white oak timber must have grown near to one another, and the pine timber must be of the finest grained, long leaved, yellow pine variety; all of which must be proved to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards.

The whole of the timber must be of the best quality, free from defects, subject to the inspection and measurement of such persons as the commission-

ers of the navy may direct, and to their entire appropriation.

Two good and sufficient securities will be required for the faithful performance and within the time specified, covering the payment of all penalties and expenses; the name and residences of the parties offered must be specified, and sufficient and competent evidence of the willingness of the individuals named to become sureties, and of their responsibility as such, must be furnished, and must accompany the respective offers.

Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per cent in addition thereto, and shall be forthwith paid into the hands of the Government officers, and when the bonds are forthwith paid into the hands of the Government officers, and when the weapons shall be inspected and approved, and the fees of the inspector shall be paid, the same shall be returned.

The heads and the pork will be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards, and by some " sworn inspectors of salt provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers, and the names of the individuals and residences of the parties selected must be specified, and the same shall be referred to the commanding officers of the respective navy yards, after the inspection, and all such fees as may be imposed.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all their expenses and charges; the name of the sureties offered must be specified, and sufficient and competent evidence of the willingness of the individuals named to become sureties, and of their responsibility as such, must be furnished, and must accompany the respective offers.

Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per cent in addition thereto, and shall be forthwith paid into the hands of the Government officers, and when the bonds are forthwith paid into the hands of the Government officers, and when the weapons shall be inspected and approved, and the fees of the inspector shall be paid, the same shall be returned.

The heads and the pork will be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards, and by some " sworn inspectors of salt provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers, and the names of the individuals and residences of the parties selected must be specified, and the same shall be referred to the commanding officers of the respective navy yards, after the inspection, and all such fees as may be imposed.

Bids will be accepted at this office until three o'clock, P. M., on the twenty ninth day of August next for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and charge to the United States, 84 barrels of Navy Beef, and 400 barrels of Navy Pork, each barrel to contain 200 pounds nett weight of beef, or of pork; 2,800 barrels of the beef, and 2,800 barrels of the pork must be delivered at each of the navy yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Norfolk, Virginia, respectively.

The quantity of the beef and of pork deliverable at each of the said navy yards, must be delivered on or before the twenty fifth day of December next, and the remainder must be delivered between the twenty fifth day of December next and the last day of May, 1857.

The beef must be packed from well fattened cattle, weighing not less than six hundred pounds nett weight. All the head and legs of the hind quarters, and the fore quarters must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut in pieces of not less than half a barrel each, not more than three shoulder pieces and one joint and a half, or the jowl of a hog and a half, shall be allowed to a barrel.

The pork must be corn fed and well fattened. All the hocks, feet, and hind legs entire, must be excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the hog must be cut in pieces weighing not less than half a pound each, not more than three shoulder pieces and one joint and a half, or the jowl of a hog and a half, shall be allowed to a barrel.

The whole quantity of the said beef and pork must be slaughtered at the dates of the acceptance of the respective offers and the periods of delivery, must be thoroughly salted or struck with the best quality clove, causing the same to be packed by registered Salt, and no other, and after remaining a sufficient time for the salt to penetrate the meat in the most thorough manner, it is to be packed with a sufficient quantity of the same quality of salt and five ounces of pure saltpetre, pulverized and mixed in the barrel, the barrel must be thoroughly packed, the barrels must be drained, or placed on inclined boards, and suffered to remain in that state for some time before the pieces are put in the barrel.

The barrels must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak, free from sap wood, and the staves must be at least three-fourths of an inch thick, and not more than nine inches wide, they must be fully dried,天天 hooped and nailed, and an iron hoop at least one inch in width must be put upon each chine, for additional security against leakage by, and at the expense of, the respective contractors. Each barrel must have been branded on its head " Navy Beef," or " Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the " Contractor's name," and the "year packed.

The beef and the pork will be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards, and by some " sworn inspectors of salt provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers, and the names and residences of the individuals selected must be specified, and the same shall be referred to the commanding officers of the respective navy yards, after the inspection, and all such fees as may be imposed.

The quantity and dimensions of the promissory timber may be got at large, or such dimensions as agree for replacing defective hawse pieces, transoms, breast hooks, or other valuable pieces.

Separate offers must be made for each of the preceding numbers, and for each offer must embrace all the timber that is called for by the number to which it refers; the prices asked per cubic foot must be stated separately for each and every class of vessels embraced in the offer; and for the promissory timber of each class, separately from the other, which is considered moulded timber.

At least one fourth of the whole quantity of timber embraced in each offer, comprising a fair proportion of the most valuable pieces, must be delivered or before the first of June, 1858, one half of the promissory timber before

BEEF AND PORK FOR THE YEAR 1857.
NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, 7th July, 1856.

SEALED offers, endorsed "Offers for Beef," or " Offers for Pork," will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., of the twenty ninth day of August next for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and charge to the United States, 84 barrels of Navy Beef, and 400 barrels of Navy Pork, each barrel to contain 200 pounds nett weight of beef, or of pork; 2,800 barrels of the beef, and 2,800 barrels of the pork must be delivered at each of the navy yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Norfolk, Virginia, respectively.

The quantity and dimensions of the promissory timber may be got at large, or such dimensions as agree for replacing defective hawse pieces, transoms, breast hooks, or other valuable pieces.

Separate offers must be made for each of the preceding numbers, and for each offer must embrace all the timber that is called for by the number to which it refers; the prices asked per cubic foot must be stated separately for each and every class of vessels embraced in the offer; and for the promissory timber of each class, separately from the other, which is considered moulded timber.

At least one fourth of the whole quantity of timber embraced in each offer, comprising a fair proportion of the most valuable pieces, must be delivered or before the first of June, 1858, one half of the promissory timber before
the first of June, 1839, and the whole quantity on or before the first day of June, 1840; and if the above proportions shall not be delivered at the respective times above specified, the Commissioners of the Navy, to themselves the right of canceling any contract in the execution of which such failure may occur, and of entering into new contracts, holding the original contractors and their sureties liable for any excess of cost and other damages that may accrue.

The said Live Oak Timber must have grown within twenty-five miles of the seaboard, (which must be proven to the satisfaction of the respective commandants,) and must go; gar, by the moulds and written directions, and specifications of dimensions, &c. which will be furnished to the contractors for their government, and must be free from all injuries and defects which may impair the good quality of the said timber for the purposes for which it is required by the Government, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards where it is delivered.

Bonds, with two good and responsible sureties, (whose names must be forwarded together with the first offer,) in the amount of one-third the estimated value of the timber to be furnished under the respective contracts, will be required; and, as collateral security for the faithful compliance with the terms of stipulations of the said contracts, ten per centum will be reserved from the total amount of each payment which may be made from time to time, until the said contracts are completed and stipulated, and all such interest, which will be forfeited to the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of failure to deliver the timber within the respective periods prescribed.

Moulds will be furnished to the contractors at one of the Navy Yards, Brooklyn or Gosport. Ninety per centum will be paid on all bills for deliveries, agreeably to the stipulations of the contracts to be made, within thirty days after their approval by the commandants of the respective navy yards. July 14th.

NAVY SLOP CLOTHING.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
22d July, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Slop clothing," will be received at this office until the last day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at each of the navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, the following articles, viz.: Six hundred yards of cloth.

Two thousand blue cloth jackets.

Two thousand pairs blue cloth trousers.

Four thousand duck frocks.

Four thousand duck drawers.

Twenty-five hundred white flannel shirts.

Two thousand pairs white flannel long drawers.

Four thousand black silk handkerchiefs.

Four thousand pairs sewed leather shoes.

Three thousand pairs woolen socks.

All the articles are to be fully equal in quality and workmanship to the samples which are deposited at all the different navy yards, and at Baltimore. Schedules showing the sizes of the pen and other jackets, drawers, frocks, and shirts, and the numbers which will be required of each size, are also deposited at each of the said navy yards, and at Baltimore, for the information of persons who may wish to make proposals. The silk handkerchiefs must be fully equal to the samples in size, quality, and weight. The stockings, socks, and shoes must be of assorted sizes, and at least fourteen thousand of the whole quantity of each must be larger than the samples.

The whole must be delivered in good, tight, substantial and dry packing boxes or hogheads, and in good shape and condition at the rate of.

The proposals must be made separately, for the shoes, for the stockings and socks, and for the other articles; and they must be made separately, for the quantities not fully equal to the whole quantity of each navy yard, as distinct contracts will be made for each.

One-fourth of the quantity of each article for each navy yard must be delivered on or before the first day of January, 1837; one-fourth or before the first day of March, 1837; and the remainder on or before the first day of May, 1837, or as much earlier as the contractors may prefer.

Persons making offers must stipulate specifically that they will furnish, under the contracts to be made any additional quantity of any of the kinds and descriptions of articles embraced in their respective proposals, which the Commissioners of the navy may require, within the year 1837, not to exceed one-third the quantities and descriptions named in this advertisement, upon their receiving sixty days' notice to that effect.

All the said articles of slop clothing must be subjected to such inspection and survey as the Commissioners of the navy shall direct, by instructions to the commanding officers of the respective navy yards of delivery, and no portion of the said slop clothing will be received that is not fully equal to the standard samples or patterns, and does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the contracts to be made.

The prices to be asked for the several denominations of articles enumerated must be mean or average prices, without regard to the sizes, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfillment of the contracts until the articles have passed inspection, been approved, and received, including the necessary metal navy buttons.

Two good and sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance, and within the times specified, for the respective contracts, and the respective companies will be held liable to the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of failure to comply with the details of the contracts.

Ninety per centum will be paid on all bills for deliveries, agreeably to the stipulations of the contracts to be made, within thirty days after their approval by the commandants of the respective navy yards. July 29th.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, July 1st, 1836.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the subsistence of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

360 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
300 bushels of new white field beans.
5200 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1850 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Jesup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches.
350 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
333 bushels of new white field beans.
5200 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1850 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half on the 1st May, remainder of 1st Dec. 1837.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.
240 barrels of pork.
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
3500 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole is to be delivered at the month of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, 10 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.
360 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
330 bushels of new white field beans.
5200 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1850 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole is to be delivered in all the month of May 1837.
At St. Louis, or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.

286 barrels of pork;
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
8250 pounds of good hard soap,
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles;
120 bushels of good clean dry salt,
1250 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Fort Crawford, Prairie du chien, Mississippi river.

240 barrels of pork;
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour;
220 bushels of new white field beans,
3500 pounds of good hard soap;
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
80 bushels of good clean dry salt,
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

360 barrels of pork;
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
8300 bushels of new white field beans,
8250 pounds of good hard soap,
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
120 bushels of good clean dry salt,
1250 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort William Henry, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.

240 barrels of pork;
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
220 bushels of new white field beans,
3500 pounds of good hard soap,
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
60 bushels of good clean dry salt,
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Grafton.

120 barrels of pork;
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
110 bushels of new white field beans,
1760 pounds of good hard soap,
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
40 bushels of clean dry salt.

40 bushels of clean dry salt,
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
110 bushels of new white field beans,
1760 pounds of good hard soap,
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
40 bushels of good clean dry salt.

450 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in December, 1836, and January and February, 1837.

At Boston.

800 barrels of pork.
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
275 bushels of rice white field beans,
4400 pounds of good hard soap,
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
100 bushels of good clean dry salt,
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At New York.

1200 barrels of pork.
2500 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
1100 bushels of new white field beans,
17600 pounds of good hard soap,
8000 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
500 bushels of good clean dry salt.

4500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baltimore.

480 barrels of pork.
1000 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
440 bushels of new white field beans,
7040 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
3200 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
160 bushels of clean dry salt.

1800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Note.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those ports where they are not specified, will be: one-fourth 1st June, 1st Sept., 1st Dec., 1837, and 1st March, 1838.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quantity is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, except the beef, legs, and salt. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in secured hearts, white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; the vinegar in iron bound casks; the beans in water-tight barrels; and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be packed in pails or small boxes by the contractors.

GEO. GIBSON,
July 7-130 Sep.
Com. Gen. of Subsistence.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Edited and published by H. Homans, at $5 a year, payable in advance.

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BIOGRAPHY.

From the Christian Herald.

GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

The American revolution developed characters of such sterling merit that the grave and the forgetfulness of death should not be permitted to conceal them from a posterity which have the most substantial reasons for remembering ancestral virtue with emotions of gratitude. The calm equanimity of peace would never have called into view the stern, yet magnificent qualities of the patriotic soldier; war only, as horrible and dreadful as it is, has power to reveal the energy of the brave in full glory. The field, therefore, in every age, when taken in the sacred cause of human right and the spirit of freedom, has been the pathway to an enviable distinction—and many a warrior has been reared in the graces of a grave, gathered a fresher and more enduring garland of reputation than a long life of civic virtue and labor might have gained him. Yet, it cannot be denied that a fictitious and seductive splendor has been associated with deeds of chivalrous daring irrespective of the principle which may have prompted to action.

But R'd. Montgomery was a man whose whole soul was put into his action, after a full and warm-hearted persuasion that what he proposed was morally right; and, on the whole, conducive to the largest amount of beneficence. Happy for young America, in her cloudy morning and the fierce struggles for national existence, that her cause presented so much of the aspect of suffering and oppressed innocence as to attract to her fearful standard a spirit so brave and generous as was Montgomery's!

Born in Ireland, and blessed with the lofty and patriotic education of the most favored class, he entered the army at an early age, and learned the art of war under the accomplished generals of those times. He was sent to America some years before the commencement of the revolution in the capacity of a captain of the British Grenadiers; but, in 1772, three years later, he deserted, he quilted the service of his king, and became a beloved citizen of a nation that was then pluming its wings for an eagle flight. Shall it be said that love, the gentlest yet strongest of passions, rather than the impulses of republicanism, swayed him in this crisis of his life? Be it so; it was an honor even to Montgomery to love the beautiful and sweetly accomplished being to whom he surrendered his noble heart, and received one in return, tenderly sensible to his many graces, and devoted to his welfare. He married the daughter of Judge Livingston, of the State of New York; and thus, as a member of one of our most exalted and patriotic families, he became the favorite son of America—soon enough, alas! to write the certificate of his citizenship in his own blood!

The successful attempt of Colonels Arnold and Allen on the British post at Ticonderoga indicated the future plan of procedure in relation to the Continent. It was determined to put down all English authority throughout the continent. The brave Montgomery and Schuyler were appointed to this service; and Col. Waterbury's regiment of the Connecticut line, and two regiments of New York militia were sent to Albany. Montgomery, the New Yorker, got the Northern command for the northern campaign. One corps of this small army was commanded by the late veteran Col. Marinus Willet. The entire force consisted of about three thousand men.

On the arrival of the troops at Albany, the sole command devolved upon Montgomery, as Schuyler was detained in an important Indian negotiation. The army reached Ticonderoga, August 21, 1775—were overtaken by General Schuyler at the Isle La Motte, who assumed his allotted share in the command, and made a successful landing at Isle aux Noix. From this post every onward step in their progress was doomed to be a combat. Soon after, a fortified post in the British Canadas, was the first spot where Montgomery began to redeem his farewell pledge to his amiable and affectionate wife. The last words she heard him utter were—"you shall never blush for your Montgomery."

A column of one thousand men was detached in boats from the Isle aux Noix, and, landing opposite St. Johns, marched to storm the formidable redoubts. They were received with a destructive cannonade from the fort, and encountered a numerous body of Indians in ambush. Finding their enterprise nearly hopeless, instead of attempting to storm the fortress they threw up a breastwork as if to commence a long drawn system of reduction, and immediately retreated to the Isle aux Noix. Such was the state of General Schuyler's health, that he was compelled to leave the army, and once more the entire command of this important expedition reverted to Montgomery. On the 17th September the American forces left the island and opened a battery against St. Johns—but, being nearly destitute of ammunition, there was little prospect of an effectual attack until Montgomery made a masterly movement of a part of his force upon Fort Chambly, six miles and a half from St. Johns, which he captured and found ten to twenty barns with the spoils of conquest. With this important acquisition he pressed his advance upon St. Johns so successfully as to have effected its surrender on the 12th of November, -y which 500 regular troops and 100 Canaadians became prisoners of war, and 26 pieces of cannon, 7 mortars, 2 howitzers, and 800 small arms fell into the hands of the intrepid captors.

In a few days after this, Montgomery was the conqueror of the city of Montreal, at which place he made prisoners of General Prescott and about one or two hundred soldiers. A large number of the brave escaped the fate of Prescott; he was indeed for a few moments in the same house with a number of American soldiers and escaped only by the air of unconcern and non chalance with which he walked out of the house attended by the housekeeper. He was conveyed down the St. Lawrence in a boat propelled with muffled oars as far as the Three Rivers, from whence he hurried to Quebec, and hastily put that important fortress, then the last hope of the British, into something like an attitude of defence. After taking possession of eleven vessels which were moored at the wharves and leaving a small garrison to keep possession of the city, Montgomery urged his way down the river with the design of investing Quebec.

While these events had been transpiring, Washington, from his camp at Cambridge near Boston, detached Col. Arnold with 1100 men to penetrate the British territories in the vicinity of Quebec through the immense wilderness of what is now the State of Maine. Encountering hunger, sickness, and extreme fatigue, this little army emerged from the howling wilderness, eight hundred strong, and showed themselves to the inhabitants of that part of the country opposite Quebec. Such was the consternation excited by their sudden appearance, that had they found immediate conveyance across the river, Quebec must have fallen; but the time necessarily spent in assembling canoes, gave Carleton, who had just then escaped from the hands of Montgomery, time to
Army and Navy Chronicle.

Arrange his defences and call in the aid of the neighboring Canadians. When Montgomery arrived at St. Lawrence and formed in battle array upon the celebrated plains of Abraham, he found the enemy so well prepared for his reception that an attack was deemed unwise; he sent a summons to the town to surrender and repeated it—but received no answer even after the situation was brought upon his message. After displaying himself for a few days in this position he encamped at Point aux Trembles, about 20 miles below Quebec, to await the arrival of Montgomery.

The junction of the two divisions took place on the first day of December, Montgomery with his native decision, immediately carried them on an elevated position of the south side of the Dondenb. Montgomery and Mr. Arnold made two real ones on the opposite side of the town washed by the St. Lawrence, and Col. Arnold, with about 400 men, on the side washed by the river St. Charles. Montgomery's column wound their way close under the dark rocks of Cape Diamond, obstructed at every step by huge blocks of ice; but at length, by a bold and skilful piece of artillery, the gateway was cut through and Montgomery entered the enclosure of the guard or block house at the head of his division. The guard house was deserted by the soldiers on the first noise of the assailants; but a straggler returning by chance took up a match and fired a piece of artillery loaded with grape which swept the gateway just as Montgomery entered. He and his aides were numbered with the dead. Through an unaccountable neglect of duty the surviving senior officer ordered a retreat. Arnold's troops on the other side of the town forced the battery, took a battery, and next morning withstood the whole force of the British for three hours before they surrendered themselves as prisoners of war.

The following particulars are detailed in an affidavit.

James Thompson, an aged inhabitant of Quebec, made at the time the General Montgomery were removed to New York for reinterment according to an act of Congress authorizing the ejection of a monument to his memory:

"I, James Thompson of the city of Quebec, do certify and declare, that I served in the capacity of an Assistant Engineer, during the siege of this city, by the American forces under the command of the late General Montgomery. In the attack made by the troops under his immediate command, in the night of the 31st December, 1775, on a British post at the mouth of the city, the General received a mortal wound, and with him were killed his two aides-de-camp, McPherson and Chesseran, who were found on the morning of the 1st January, 1776, almost covered over with snow. Mrs. Prentice, who kept a hotel at Quebec, and who was present when Montgomery had previously been brought to the house was placed in the guard room, and which she recognized, by a particular mark which he had on the side of his head, to be the General's. The body was then conveyed to a house immediately opposite to the President's residence, who provided a gentle coffin, which was placed in the parlor next to the parlor and covered with a black cloth. In the night of the 4th January, it was conveyed by me from Gobert's house, and interred six feet in front of the gate, within a wall that surrounded a powder magazine near the ramparts bound-
morable birds; and also the very extraordinary cir-
cumstances, that in 72 deg. 38 min. not a single part-
cle of ice could be observed, and even at 73 deg. 36 min. and 30 min. and above, as in 74 deg. 15 min., no com-
plete ice of the description hitherto known in his ships, it
amounts to a very strong presumption, to say no
more, that the seas in high Antarctic latitudes are by no
means intersected with lands like the Arctic
parallels. The intense cold which prevails for many
degrees in the neighborhood of the Shetlands, doubt-
less proceeds from this vast accumulation; but the
winds and more moderately cold temperature which
exists (ten or twelve degrees higher towards the pole)
for sea: the three ice seas were in sight: at this point,
certainly favors the anticipations of Weddell,
that, "an open field of discovery even to the South
Pole, may crown the endeavors of navigators."

Under these circumstances, is it not, sir, much
to be regretted, that up to this time those ships
have not been discovered at the date of Mr. Weddell's unprecedented
and so further attempt, authorized by the
Government of a great maritime
people, should have been made. Is the field of dis-
covery, so suspiciously opened by a private adven-
turer of our own country, to be left to the science and
time? From the disappearance of other maritime
powers nearer to the southern
latitudes, may, through the means of steam navi-
gation, endeavor to snatch those laurels which seem
to lie within our grasp.

Why not then apply the agency of steam to the
highest regions of discovery, as well as those of com-
merce? That it is capable of being so applied, and in
certain circumstances with very considerable ef-
flect, will strike those who think much on the subject.

A vessel propelled by steam is not encumbered
by rigging and sails, which, in steering amongst the
storms and ice, are a source of danger,
sometimes calculated to impede and delay it in its
required course. A steam ship is worked with pres-
cision and facility, whether the wind be favorable or
averse; is arrested without the opepose process of
an anchor; and in all respects she may be thought
more manageable in circumstances of peril and diffi-
culty than when loaded with masts and rigging.

But it may be asked, probably, what are the great
advantages to be obtained by prosecuting discoveries in
these regions? If there exist Australian lands,
they are probably destitute of inhabitants, and Cook himself pronounces them
worse than useless for purposes of navigation, and
may be considered as at least
the discovery, that they were lands scarcely worth
searching for.

It is indubitably true, that none of the marvils with
which the mouths of travellers were filled in the mid-
dle ages, could be recounted by our nautical adven-
turers. Even were there inhabitants farther south,
would not their character be still more degraded
than that of the wretched wanderers of Tierra del Fuego!

The narrative is a striking proof of the
ruinous effects of climate and
manner of existence. Ferdinand de Tudela, Marco, Paolo, and
and India, were told in other times: but the age of the
marvellous is gone by. Then what again will
result from penetrating to very high latitudes in the
Antarctic circle? It will neither establish the mys-
terious point as to the causes of the polarity of the
mag netic needle, nor open the way to
commercial marts. But if it will assuredly not do this,
is there nothing else that it can accomplish in ascer-
taining whether the phenomena of high Arctic latitude
reign in the Antarctic. "The aurora borealis," says
Weddell, "I particularly looked for during the
sun was below the horizon, but nothing of
the kind was observable." The polarity of the
needle likewise, in these latitudes, seems but faintly
visible, from some unknown cause. "It appeared
evident," says the same navigator, "that the mag-
netic energy of the earth upon the needle, was much
reduced on being submerged in ice, as there is no
doubt, arising from the increased dip or diminution of
horizontal action in the needle, which must be
attracted in an increased degree by the objects imme-
diately about it."

Every thing, sir, on the other hand which can
reasonably be expected to be done in the work of
 discovery in the Arctic regions, seems to have been
done. Captain Ross, Captain Parry; and Captain
Franklin have, with unwearied patience and skill
explored these seas. The climate, coast, and all the
various phenomena connected with those bleak, im-
hospitable regions, have been ascertained, and care-
fully noted by the science and the adventure of these
communiers; the first of whom, however, in his late
voyage, very narrowly escaped the untimely fate of
Sir John Willoughby and his crew, who were frozen
up in the bay of Archangel. No one can read the
narration of this navigator with the respective sentiments
which are from being struck at once with the capacity of painful
endurance with which humanity is endowed, and the
cold and cheerful intrepidity with which they com-
mittet evils, which, to more ordinary minds, would
have been absolutely invincible. Increased facilities,
therefore, in our own case, can be conceived. The
steam, of exploring the southern regions to higher
latitudes, even than those attained by Weddell.

If it should be suggested that the very remote
locality of England from the scene of discovery here
suggested, furnishes a serious impediment to its
prosecution, it may be rejoined, that a sort of depot
might be formed on an eligible part of the southern
coast of Tierra del Fuego, sheltered from the stormy
and imputuous gusts, and mountainous swell, which
at certain periods sweep round the neighborhood of
Cape Horn. Several positions or stations offer them-
se combined advantages for receiving and preparing
the vessels for further navigation, or commodious, perhaps, than Indian cove in New
Year's sound. A supply ship from England, might
accompany the steam vessels with necessary freights
age and stores. A three years' expedition, from
leaving the shores of England, would, perhaps, be
necessary; for two further years, the progress would
be nothing in arranging it. These stores
might be disembarked on the Fugleian coast, which
spot might form an excellent victualling port for the
Australian adventurers.

The South Shetlands, indeed, would be ten degrees or thereabout to the South Pole; but its
dream and frozen character—a country destitute of
animal, or of vegetable life—without soil, but reared
in columns of impenetrable rock, enclosing and pro-
ducing large masses of ice—shorn even of the me-

The author would not, however, here be mistaken.
Beast's story of the last constitutes her
smallest of the finest objects of art, but the first assumes in
appearance a very ordinary junk. The only point in
question, now, is, which is the most available, under
these circumstances, for the purposes of discovery.
forts of inhospitable Greenland, is utterly unprofitable for this purpose.

In times of profound peace, is it too much, sir, to expect that the first naval power on the globe, should traverse the world in pursuit of science as well as of commerce?

From the Newcastle (Eag.) Journal.

THE WHALE FISHERY.

The importance of the whale fishery, not only to those with direct pecuniary interests, but in a national view, as educating a- and of highly-enterprising seamen for the royal marine, has occasionally been talked about in this country, in Parliament and out of it, but never in truth received with attention, or was regarded with the sympathy and fervency deserving.

We allude more especially to the whale fisheries of the south seas and great Pacific. Our trans-Atlantic brethren are neither such short-sighted or lukewarm observers in matters of high public concern. Although their traffic in that vast expanse has already attained an extraordinary development, and might seem equal to satiate the aspirations the most soaring; but with them success unparalleled serves but as a stimulant to exhaustless energies, and what has been accomplished, however extraordinary in extent, is viewed but as an earnest of what remains in store, and must be achieved.

Over the globe industrial they march from one triumph to another, in triumph and in the soul of the poet: "they conquer known worlds, and then imagine new." The American south sea fishery has reached a growth of such gigantic proportions, and has become an object, nationally, of such high importance, that the state has deemed it expedient to come in aid of the enterprise, by giving means for its protection, so as to enable him to enlarge the sphere of his operations, in the perfect confidence of security.

We learn by papers of the United States, that a committee on naval affairs has been sitting, in which the condition and prospects of the south sea fisheries have been carefully examined; and resolutions have passed for recommending to the Senate various measures calculated to promote its extension and facilitate its operations. The report now lies before us, from which, for the present, we shall confine ourselves with the following brief sketch of the actual situation of this branch of interest in the ports of the United States of America:

Number of vessels engaged in the whale fishery to the south seas—^— 460.

Which, on an average of 246 tons each, makes 122, 240,000, or three-fourths of the whole tonnage of the United States.

The average cost of these vessels is $40,000, requiring therefore an active capital of $3,840,000.

Each time this whale fleet puts to sea, there is required for victualing and outfit:

Barrels of beef— 1,317

Gallons of molasses— 1,611

Pounds of coffee— 552,600

Pounds of sugar— 523,800

Pounds of tea— 172,500

Pieces of rice— 1,800

Tons of duck— 46

Tons of cod— 8,900

Tons of copper— 4,600

Sheets of sliver— 522,000

Dresses of sliver, &c., with, &c., 10,000,000.

Besides large quantities of beans, corn, peas, &c., and tallow, &c., the committee state that, directly and indirectly, from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000,000 of property are embarked in the fishery, and that it employs from 8,000 to 13,000 seamen: "that it is a nursery for seamen for which no substitute can be found; eminently fitted to form precisely such men that the nation requires for times of trial and struggle.

The committee, after advertising in the thousands of islands, reefs, and shoals, unmarked upon any chart, and unknown to common navigators, which exist in those seas, proceed to recommend the employment of a fleet for the exploration, which shall consist of twelve vessels of 200 tons each, with a crew of 100 tons, and a store ship of competent dimensions, to be accompanied by a sloop of war for protection, and to "secure peaceful and friendly relations with the inhabitants of the islands" in those seas. The meaning of this, of course, to take possession of new or recent, and to convey it by itself a place of resort for refreshments, or repairs by the whalers. The objection is insurmountable; for surely, if ever industry had fair claim to national guardianship and assistance, it is that which flourish.

The subject is a special and worthy the more special attention of our own government. With the advantages we possess by our settlements and colonies on the coast of New Holland, it seems strange that our successful progress should fall short of that of our enterprising brethren of the West.

TO MARINERS.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP THUNDER.

Nuzzau, July 6th, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the light-house lately erected on the S.E. point of Abaco, and on the south end of Gun Bay, are in operation. They are both revolving lights, showing a bright flash every 50 seconds, and are erected in a manner to be visible above the sea. They will be seen from an elevation of 14 feet, at the distance of 17 miles.

The lantern at Gun Bay is 13 feet above the sea, and may be seen at the distance of 31 miles from an elevation of thirteen feet.

I take leave to subjoin their geographical positions:

Light-house on S.E. point of Abaco—lat. 23° 37',

30°, N. long. 77°, 10', 42'.

Light-house on Gun Bay—lat. 23° 34', 30°, N. long. 79° 15', 34', W.

I have, &c.

RICHARD OWEN.

Commander.

Extract of a letter from Erastus, W. Foles.

SEA MONSTER IN THE BAY OF BENGAL. On my voyage to Madras, in May last I saw a most extraordinary fish, and which had never before been seen by any seaman on board, although some of the officers and crew had been employed in the whale every day. It was of the size of a whale, but differing from that animal in size—shaped like a leopold in a very beautiful manner. It came close under the stern of the ship, during a calm, and we had a magnificent opportunity for viewing it. It had a very large dorsal fin, which it moved about with great rapidity, when made angry. In consequence of the large stones that we threw down, and the fire for which it possessed sufficient strength to have broken the rudder and stove in the stern of the ship. Several large fish, seemingly dog fish, about a cubit in length and upwards, were squalling about the monster, entering its mouth at pleasure, and returning to the water again. Having given you this short account, it is proper that I should also give you the names of those who saw
We were a hundred effective men to leave nearly two hundred & 1/2, worse than altogether exposed, (for they were partially concealed,) to face impos-
seable morass, covered with the thickest wood-
growth, and extending for miles, as a river swamp? Could Philip and his one hundred and fifty warriors
have been alone in ambush there, it would have been
sufficient cause for hesitation. This, over elevated hills too,
in a dense forest, and the party, leaving in their rear, at seventy yards distance, a thinly under-
brushed creek, from which heavy volleyes were then
being fired—a defile of four hundred yards to be over-
come before the small horse-force at head could have
been made at all available. To every ingenuous looker on, a glance at the position of the positition
it was anything but an advantageous site for military
operations, however convenient it might have been as
a depot; and, if we mistake not, you were strictly
enjoined by your superior, in leaving Fort Barnwell,
to regard it only as such, maintaining it inviolate at
all hazards. Your observation made to us, as to the
greater value of two hundred sick men than the bur-
ial of two dead ones, while urging on the construction
of the fortress, is enough to astonish the families
themselves of the deceased—arrives should not be
more scrupulous.

Dear Sir—], and it difficult to refrain from closing this
note, with the hearty wish that you would treat
the whole matter with an utter indifference, awaiting
with due patience the repairation of an injury, which
your fellow-officers must, sooner or later, feel them-
selves utterly repellant at having inflicted. We
unanimously concur in the opinion, that, had you so far
forgotten your duty to the sick and wounded, to the
army, in charge of whose subsistence you were
placed, as to have risked all, either from apprehension
of the world's opinion, or for the honor of capturing
a few Indians, when there were thousands of troops
detailed for that purpose, and when there was every
probability that many of our men would have been
sacrificed in the attempt, fully compensating to the
savages the trifling loss they might sustain, you would
in all probability have been, called before a Court
Martial, to answer for your conduct; and we are only
sincerely sorry that your promise to us, that you would
not fail us in the neighborhood, and the materials to be procured
great hazard.

Be careful that the works advanced to be fully
under operation, when an unexpected attack was
made upon them; and two men of the garrison killed.
Who amongst us is prepared to vouch for the force
expected? It was to be drawn only from rapid con-
struction on our part. Not an express had been receiv-
ed from the main column, which was to have returned
in ten days, as we were induced to believe. There
was every reason to suppose that the Indians had been
waving during the whole of our old works,
From the impossibility of an Indian force being
kept as long as a few weeks at a time
it was probable that the western tribes had been
disbanded, and ordered to form upon King Philip,
both with a view of safety and succor. This, togeth-
er with the piece of as a fact, which
was placed on the morning of the attack, carrying with her
the piece of ordinance intended by you as a chief
means of defence, were so many strong reasons for
your discretion, and that great confidence in your own
character, which induced you rather to expostulate
than to give compliance to or encourage such
thoughts as were entertained on our parts. Again, what
military eye, at all accustomed to Indian warfare, but
would, at an instant, have discovered the ground as an
insurmountable obstacle to the faintest exhibit of prowess?
seph D. Allen was called to the chair, and Lieut. J. J. Ryan appointed Secretary.

On motion of William H. Allen, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draught a preamble: Justus Patterson, Samuel Overstreet, and John S. Brown.

The committee retired for a few moments, and returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

It is with feelings of sincere regret that we have learned the death of Major Gates from the Army of the United States, for an all too frequent occurrence while commanding at Fort Barnwell, Volusia; and as a company left at, and for the protection of that post, under the command of Major Gates, we deem it a duty we owe to the country at large, and to the character of a brave and gallant officer, to lay before the public the facts which are not generally known, and which we consider calculated to remove all censure from the conduct of Major Gates.

Fort Barnwell, situated on the St. John's river, was established for the protection of supplies brought up from Picota, and was considered to be the rear defense of the left wing of the army in Florida, from whence the left wing, composed of regulars and volunteers from South Carolina, under the command of Gen. Eustis, were regularly to draw their provisions and ammunition stores, while acting against the enemy on the Withlacoochee.

Fort Barnwell is peculiarly unfavorable; situated in an old field, skirted above and below with an impenetrable river swamp, at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards to two hundred, together with a thick hammock, at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards, directly in front, and a high hill between the fort itself and the field; the fort itself was rudely constructed, built of imperfect materials, thrown up in great haste, and under many disadvantages.

For the protection of this fort two hundred and ninety odd men were left; more than one half of whom were detached from different companies in consequence of sickness, being afflicted with the various diseases which are so well known to have prevailed throughout the army, and were unable to proceed further on the march. Captains Allen and Quattlebum's companies consisted, together, of about one hundred and thirty men. When they reached the fort, he had not more than fifteen men considered fit for duty. Allen's company was at first in good health, but soon, at least one half became affected with the maladies of the camp, and we were compelled to procure men out of the number of those, not yet recovered from the measles and other diseases, to perform guard duty. During our stay at Fort Barnwell nearly every man of us was at some time prostrated with sickness, and at no time were more than from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty men capable of performing duty.

On the hammock and the fort, the fort itself was burned by the Indians, and a small party from the fort were engaged in digging a grave beyond the hill, near the hammock, they were fired upon by the Indians, and two of their number killed; the others succeeded in reaching the fort; in a few minutes we were fired upon every side, by a line, whose numbers were unknown, but few of the savages were seen, in comparison to the number of rifles fired. The attack lasted for some time, when the enemy finally appeared to collect on the southeast side, behind the hill before mentioned, and in the swamp and hammock on that side, continued to fire upon us. We were made to understand by Gen. Eustis himself personally superintended the firing of the howitzer, Sergeant Holliday, who was acquainted with the management of the howitzer, and who had been detailed for that duty, having been one of the two who were killed while digging the grave. The Major acted with most generosity and intrepidity.

He did not make a sortie; for this he was censured by the commanding General of the left wing. At the Major's own request a court of inquiry was held—the result is known.

It is not our purpose to censure the conduct of any, or only censure the judgment of an inefficacious officer, who has devoted nearly thirty years of his life to the service of his country, and who, in every situation, in peace and in war, has honorably sustained the character of an American soldier. We say then, from every circumstance connected with the attack on Fort Barnwell, that Major Gates acted perfectly right in not making an sortie as an officer should have acted. The fort, at best, was a temporary affair. A few days previous to the attack, one side had been taken down for the purpose of enlarging it, and was on that occasion not finished, having the picketing hastily stuck up. The provisions, both for man and horse, were on the outside, together with ammunition and medical stores, which might have been easily destroyed. If Major Gates had then made a sortie, there were not more than one hundred and thirty men sufficiently well to have accompanied him.

Of the one hundred and sixty odd men who would have been left, there would in all probability have been the same from sickness, and the other half too sick to do anything whatever.

Major Gates would have been compelled to attack the enemy from the open field, unprotected, while he was concealed behind the hill, in the hammock and the swamp. In routine procedure, they would have fled through a hammock and swamp so impenetrable, that none but the furious blood-hound could have followed them. If they had succeeded in routing them, they might have then rushed into the fort, and massacred a garrison worn out with sickness and fatigue that might have been the consequence attending the loss of this fort to the army of General Eustis?

That General had told Major Gates, when he left Fort Barnwell, that in eight or ten days he would send back for provisions. Suppose, then, by some precipitate or ill-judged movement, Major Gates had lost the fort—suppose General Eustis had taken a different route from the one he did take, and, according to his own word, had sent back to the fort for provisions for his army, and his baggage train had found the fort and provisions destroyed—is it not clear that the lives of thirteen or fourteen hundred men would have been jeopardized?

From every circumstance, then, connected with the attack on Fort Barnwell, we feel justified in saying, that, had Major Gates made a sortie, it must have been one in which he could at best have gained nothing, and in which he might probably have lost everything; for we did not know, neither do we now know, the real force by which we were assaulted:

Therefore,

Resolved, That the conduct of Major Gates, during the attack on Fort Barnwell, meets our highest approbation; and we sincerely regret that circumstances have been such that a resolution to the President to strike his name from the roll of the army.

Resolved, That the conduct of Major Gates, not only during the attack on Fort Barnwell, but towards the officers and soldiers under his command, on every occasion, entitles him to our warmest thanks and esteem: that we are greatly at a loss in the effect of placing his case more fully before the President, and that we shall hail with pleasure his restoration to the service of his country.

Resolved, That the President not deem it compatible, upon the representations which have been made in relation to Major Gates, to restore him to the service, he would be better serving the service of his county.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and forwarded to Major Gates and the President of the United States.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Resolved, That the papers in Washington City, Charleston, Augusta, Geo. New Orleans, Boston, and New York, will confer a favor by publishing the above preamble and resolutions.

JOSEPH D. ALLEN, Chairman.

J. J. RYAN, Secretary.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

NAVAL REMINISCENCE.

The capture of the U. S. frigate President, by a British squadron on Long Island, near the close of the last war, was marked by many interesting circumstances which have been communicated to us by an eye witness.

It is well known that the President sustained considerable injury by striking on the bar near Sandy Hook, on the night she put to sea, which greatly impeded her sailing. This incident, and the delay occasioned by it, rendered it very doubtful whether she would be able to elude the enemy's vigilance, who were known to have a force of three frigates and a 64 gun ship cruising along the coast. As the day dawned, the enemy's scouts reported the President to be without sail.

The whole of the enemy's squadron was in sight, and at no great distance, and in a brief interval, their clouds of canvas were seen raised to the breeze in eager pursuit. The largest of the frigates, the Endymion, a ship of equal size and force with the President, bore down on the President's weather side. It was very apparent that her superior sailing would render all hope of escape from her futile. Not that there was any disinclination to try the issue of a brush with her single-handed; on the contrary, such was the confidence in our naval superiority, and in the hero who commanded, that every heart would have exulted in the thought of such an encounter, without a fear of its consequences. But Decatur saw that it he commenced an engagement with the Endymion, it would hardly be decided before the ships would arrive, and determine the result against him. The chase continued fresh and animated until after sun set, when the enemy's ship having arrived within gun-shot, began to pour in a well directed fire. At this moment Decatur conceived a plan, which, with his characteristic decision he determined to carry, if possible, into execution. It was no less than to run the President headlong and)}) capture by boarding, escape by her superior sailing, and leave his own crippled vessel a prey to the enemy.

The conception was worthy the hero, and was hailed with three enthusiastic cheers by the crew, when communicated to them. Orders were promptly given to weave ship for the purpose, but the enemy took the alarm, and stood off, thus frustrating the intended maneuver.

No alternative was now left but to fight the Endymion at her own distance, and matters soon wore a terrific aspect. A running fire commenced on both sides, which was fatal to many of the officers of the President. Mr. Bennett, the first officer, was killed early in the action, and lieutenant Hamilton was soon after cut in two by an 18 pound shot. This semicircle officer shook hands and took leave of a friend, as he departed to his station, and in a few minutes, when that friend was hastening to the quarter deck to make a report to the commodore, but met his faithful servant, who exclaimed in a tone of anguish, "Oh air, poor Mr. Hamilton is just killed."

Meanwhile, the contest which had raged fiercely for more than an hour, began to abate, on the part of the enemy, and it was very evident that they were unable to continue it much longer. With this supposition, Lieut. Howell observed to a midshipman, who was standing by his side, "Well, we have flogged that fellow after all; he can fight no longer." He had scarcely uttered these words, when a gun flashed and he exclaimed "No, she is firing yet." The midshipman moved to look as he spoke, but hearing a groan at the moment, he turned round, and the gallant Howell was lying on the deck in the convulsions of death. That very flash was but the precursor of the fatal shot which struck him while he was speaking. The midshipman found that he had himself narrowly escaped the same fate, having caught a glimpse of the hilt of his own dirk, which was hanging by his side.

By this time the Powhotal and Tenedos frigates having come up, had taken their positions to pour in upon the President their murderous broadsides, and further resistance to such unequal odds seemed madness. Painful as the situation was, it now seemed ludicrous, and Decatur gave order for the flag to be struck.

Though it was in the latter part of January, the sun rose next morning with a mild and vivid radiance. The hostile attitude of the parties having been changed by the result into the relation of victors and vanquished, it now only remained to the victors to make the necessary preparations to transport their prize to Bermuda.

On Commodore Decatur, however, and the survivors was devolved the sad duty of consigning to their graves, the remains of those who had fallen in the bloody conflict. The bodies of Lieutenants Babbit, Hamilton and Howell, wrapped in their single shirts, were borne to the ship's side, and prepared to be consigned to the depths below. Around stood the silent group, attended by a detachment of British marines, who were deputed to pay them the closing honors of war. The Episcopal burial service was read in an impressivenees which moved Decatur to realize the words, "We commit these bodies to the deep," the marines fired their funeral knell, and they were, simultaneously launched into the ocean.

One sudden plunge,—the scene was o'er; The sea roll'd o'er as it rolled before.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that when the prize crew was sent on board the President from the squadron, inquiry was immediately made by a British officer, if Lieut. Babbit was on board, and well. When told of his death, he was greatly affected, and observed that he had been a few months before a prisoner of war in the United States, and stationed in the village where the family resided with whom Mr. Babbit expected to be allied by marriage, and that he had given them a pledge at his departure, that if ever chance should bring him their way, within his reach, he would do all in his power to allay the miseries of such servitude.

Notwithstanding the favorable opportunity afforded by the weather to repair the President, and put her in a condition to reach Bermuda in safety, not a single shot was fired up next day, and she remained as she was when the last shot was fired. That night the spirit of the storm was visible on the face of the waters, and ere midnight, the winds and waves seemed to vie with each other in an effort to complete the work of destruction. A tempest of the most appalling description sprang up, to which the officers of the President were ill prepared. The ship was being tossed by every sea, and every succeeding plunge was supposed to be the last. The idea that such a shattered vessel, pierced by a hundred balls, and leaking dreadfully, could survive the fury of such a storm seemed to all incredible. The American officers were placed in the ward room, where they remained the whole night in that state of exciting and fearful suspense which the danger of their situation was likely to produce. The word passed repeatedly from one to another, that she was gone, and all immediately prepared to meet their impending fate as soon as possible. But Providence seemed with whose promise the morning came new hope. The violence of the gale did not abate, however, until evening, and when it subsided, not one of the other ships was any where to be seen. A plan was therefore formed by the prisoners to rise upon the prize crew and re-capture the frigate, which was defeated only by the premature disclosure of it.
by a drunken marine. Being ordered below for some
insolence, he muttered something that alarmed the
British officer, who ordered such vigilance afterwards
that it was found improbable to carry the
scheme into execution with any prospect of success.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

The following anecdote is taken from the address
delivered at Charlestown, on the 17th of June, by
Alexander H. Everett.

"The veteran Pomeroy, to whom I have already
particularly adverted, and who at this time held no
commission in the line, when he heard the firing
artillery, felt a desire to go to action, and could
not resist the inclination to repair to the field. He ac-
graciously requested General Ward to lend him a
horse, and taking his musket, set off at full speed
for Charlestown. On reaching the neck, and finding it
enfiladed by a hot and heavy fire of round shot and
chain shot, from the British batteries, he began to be
alarmed, not fellow citizens! as you might well sup-
pose, for his own safety, but for that of General
Ward's" horse? horses, fellow citizens! as I have
already remarked, were at this time almost as rare
and precious as the noble animals that rode them.

Several of the officers directed their attention to
the perilous duty of a cover, to the English fire, and
the feeling of this pitiless storm, and to dream for a moment
of shrinking from it himself, the conqueror of Baron
 Dieskau dismounted, and delivering General Ward's
horse to a centry, shouldered his musket and marched
very coolly on foot across the neck. On reaching
the hill, he took his place at the rail fence. His per-
son was known to the soldiers, and the name of Pome-
roy rung with enthusiastic shouts along the line."

"The troops were the flower of the British army,
and their officers were generally men of distinguished
merit, but Coram those who had served with honor in the old
and new world, had married American ladies, and in other times
would have possessed great personal popularity.

Among his principal officers were Generals Howe,
Clinton, Burgoyne, Fidgt, Grant, and Robinson.
Earl Percy, the heir of the noble house of Northum-
berland, illustrious alike in the poetry and history of
the mother country, and Lord Rowdon, afterwards
Earl of Moira and Marquis of Hastings, commanded
such a regiment. The latter took part in the
action, and was mentioned with honor in official ac-
counts.

Earl Percy, with his hardy Northumbrians, felt a
pride in braving the severity of the climate in an en-
campment upon the commons, and to secure them-
selves from the cold, made us of double tents, having
the space between them filled with hay.

The principal British and American officers were
personally known to each other. They had served to-
gether in the French wars, and in some instances had
contracted a close and intimate friendship. Not long
after the battle of Lexington, there was an interview
at Charlestown between some of the officers on both
Barnes, who was accustomed to relate that Gen-
eral Putnam and Major Small, of the British Army, so
sooner met, than they ran into each other's arms and
closed each other, to the great surprise and amaze-
ment of the army."

"General Howe, though slightly wounded in the
foot, passed the night upon the field of battle. The
next morning, as he was resting wrept in his cloak
upon a mound of hay, word was brought to him that
the body of Warren was found among the dead. It
had been the custom of General Warren, to act
younger than a youth. Howe refused at first to credit the in-
telligence; it was impossible that the President of
Congress could have exposed his life in such an ac-
tion."

When assured of the fact, he declared that his
death was an offset for the loss of five hundred.
He visited the outly by which he was killed; had been previously
from it by Mr. Savage, an officer in the custom-
house, and was carried by him to London, where he
afterwards delivered it at the Crown, Mr. Montague's in

We have been favored, through our attentive col-
respondent at New London, with an account of large bodies of ice, fallen in with by boat
Mentor, which arrived at New London on Sunday
and We give the description in Captain Rice's own lan-
guage.

"May 19th. Fresh gales from N. N.W. and S.
and S.E. at 83 J. M. heading E. by N. 4 K. saw three large
and two small icebergs. I considered it unsafe to run, took in sail and had to
head to E. N. E.; at 10 P. M. set the foresail, and
stood leisurely along—saw many icebergs, and went
under the necessity of veering each way to keep the
ship clear of them; saw 17 large islands, and
many smaller ones in the course of the night. At 8 A. M.,
finding as far as we could see a clear space, I bore
ioe, was our ship westward, and concluded to lay by
until daylight; at 8 A. M., daylight, and
raining; at 83, brightened up a little, discovered that
we were completely enclosed in the ice on all sides.

After some general conference and consultation, we
see any place of egress—ice forming a complete
circle around us, made sail and commenced beating
1 windward—could not see more than his ship's
length. At 11 A. M. discovered the passage and
which we entered—at 12 were out of our ice bands,
and none got in. The ice was so extremely com-
"}

"From the New York Express.

ICE ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

May 19th. Fresh gales from N.N.W. and S.
and S.E. at 83 J. M. heading E. by N. 4 K. saw three large
and two small icebergs. I considered it unsafe to run, took in sail and had to
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length. At 11 A. M. discovered the passage and
which we entered—at 12 were out of our ice bands,
and none got in. The ice was so extremely com-
"}

"From the New York Express.

ICE ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

May 19th. Fresh gales from N.N.W. and S.
and S.E. at 83 J. M. heading E. by N. 4 K. saw three large
and two small icebergs. I considered it unsafe to run, took in sail and had to
head to E. N. E.; at 10 P. M. set the foresail, and
stood leisurely along—saw many icebergs, and went
under the necessity of veering each way to keep the
ship clear of them; saw 17 large islands, and
many smaller ones in the course of the night. At 8 A. M.,
finding as far as we could see a clear space, I bore
ioe, was our ship westward, and concluded to lay by
until daylight; at 8 A. M., daylight, and
raining; at 83, brightened up a little, discovered that
we were completely enclosed in the ice on all sides.

After some general conference and consultation, we
see any place of egress—ice forming a complete
circle around us, made sail and commenced beating
1 windward—could not see more than his ship's
length. At 11 A. M. discovered the passage and
which we entered—at 12 were out of our ice bands,
and none got in. The ice was so extremely com-
"
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

WASHINGTON CITY. THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

Major W. Gates, late of the army, has returned to Washington from a visit to the President in Tennessee, with strong encouragement of a restoration to the service and a trial by Court Martial for his conduct while in command of Fort Barnwell.

We have inserted the letter addressed to him by the volunteers who were with him in the field, and the proceedings of a meeting held at Barnwell Court House, S. C.

The Zodiac is the title of a literary paper, published monthly at Albany, by Duocracy Holstein & Perry, and edited by M. Henry Webster, at the very low price of one dollar per annum; each number contains 16 pages imperial octavo. The original matter of the Zodiac is excellent, and the selections are made with great judgment.

There are some 'original anecdotes of Bonaparte,' undoubtedly furnished by Gen. Holstein, one of the editors, and they will be interesting to our military readers, we propose to transfer them to our columns when we can spare the room. The Zodiac has reached the second number of the second volume.

SUMMARY.

Gen. Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Ky. has been appointed to the command of the regiment of volunteers destined to meet the forces of Gen. Gaines at Fort Sabin.

The Adjutant General of Tennessee announces that a sufficient number of mounted volunteers have reported themselves, to form the regiment required by General Gaines from that State.

The President has countermanded the requisition of General Gaines, upon the Governors of Tennessee and Kentucky for a regiment of volunteers from each State.

Gen. Tumason, of the 2d regiment of Dragoons, United States army, is at the American Hotel, New York.

Adjutant L. J. Beale, of the 2d Dragoons, has been summoned to attend a Court Martial at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien.

LACE EXCHANGE.—The number of American vessels employed on Lake Erie amounts to upwards of 300.


Samadore Rodgers has gone to the Virginia White Sulphur Springs.

Among the visitors at Niagara Falls, whose arrival is regarded in the Niagara Falls Journal, we notice Dr. Samuel Messey, and Lieut. L. Pennington, of the Navy.

The Secretary of War returned to Washington on Thursday morning last; and the Secretary of the Navy on Thursday evening.

The following is a copy of the Order, issued by Governor Catt, upon assuming the command of the military forces of the United States in Florida.

HEAD QUARTERS, TALLAHASSEE, June 30th, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 7.

The Executive of the Territory announces to the troops, that under the direction of the War Department he assumes command of the forces of every description stationed in Florida.

The officers commanding post and companies will immediately cause returns to be made to the commander-in-chief, exhibiting the strength of their respective commands, the quantity of the ordnance, ordnance stores, subsistence, forage, and transportation, at their respective stations. They will at the same time, report the number of individuals to whom rations are issued under the resolution of Congress.

All the military posts will be considered as dependencies on Fort Drane, and will be under the immediate command of the senior officer at that post, through whom all reports will be made to the commander-in-chief.


LIST OF CADETS,

AT THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, appointed during the present year.


New Hampshire.—E. L. Fish, Joseph L. Folsom, William R. Low.

Massachusetts.—Bryant P. Tilden, Jr. James L. Nye.

Connecticut.—Thomas Thompson, Henry Burbeck, Rhode Island.—C. M. Hale, Joseph M. Smith, F. R. Randall.

Vermont.—Israel P. Richardson.


New Jersey.—Travers.


South Carolina.—Paul Pitchard, William L. Duval, Hugh Ross.


Alabama.—George W. Martin, Edward W. Nelson.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN WAR.

From the Globe.

BATTLE NEAR MICONAOPY.

We have been furnished with the following communication from Governor CALL to the War Department, and the accompanying report from the gallant Captain Lee, giving a more particular account of the affair with the Indians on the 9th of June. The lamented Colonel Heilemann had promised a more circumstantial statement; but this has now devolved on the officer second in command—himself dangerously wounded. He is only now so far recovered as to be able to discharge this duty.

TALLAHASSEE, 21st July, 1836.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to enclose a copy of the official report of Captain Lee, relative to the engagement with the Indians near Miconapy, on the 9th day of June last. Captain Lee explains sufficiently the reason why this report is now made, and why it was not made at an earlier period. The gallant Major Heilemann was brevetted for his conduct on that occasion, but unfortunately did not live to receive the intelligence of this acknowledgment of his worth. It appears to me, both from the report of Major Heilemann and his order, that the latter officer and the two surviving Lieutenants who acted under his orders, are equally entitled to this distinction. I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety, as well as the justice, of conferring brevets on Captain Lee, Lieutenant Humphreys and Lieutenant Talcott, for the gallantry and bravery with which they fought on that occasion. This just reward for their services would have a happy effect on the future operations of the army.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.

R. K. CALL,
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.
The honorable Secretary of War.

FORT DEFiance, Miconapy, East Florida, July 12, 1836.

SIR:—On the day following the engagement near this place with the Indians, on the 9th of June last, Major Heilemann made a hasty and imperfect report of the event to Brig. General Eustis, who at that time commanded the troops in Florida, in which he merely gave a general outline of the occurrences of the morning, stating to me at the time, from a want of the statement by the Indians would allow me to give him a special account of my knowledge of the affair, he should make a detailed report of it, based upon the representations of Lieutenants Wheelock and Humphreys and myself. Within three or four days afterwards, Major Heilemann was attacked with a severe illness that terminated in his death, which sudden and lamented event has deprived the army of one of its most valued officers, at a time too when our country could ill afford to lose the services of such an accomplished and gallant soldier.

The death of Major Heilemann devolves upon me the duty of giving you a detailed statement of the occurrences of the engagement. In performing this duty, I shall confine myself to a plain relation of facts, leaving it to you to draw such conclusions as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant.

On the morning of the ninth of June last, about 10 o'clock, the enemy, in large force, having shown himself about three quarters of a mile from our pickets, in an easterly direction, the troops were immediately paraded under arms, and orders given by Major Heilemann to Lieutenant Wheelock, in command of about twenty-five dragoons, and myself, in command of nineteen men of company K, 8th artillery, and a brave volunteer teamster, named More Blesseck, to make a sortie and attack him. Being the senior officer, I was directed to take command; and having received Major Heilemann's final orders, I instructed Lieutenant Wheelock in what manner to approach and assail the enemy. I then proceeded with an immediate command by a route concealed from the observation of the enemy, and after marching about half a mile obliquely to the right, to the point of a small hammock near the Tuscarilla Lake, unexpectedly found that the opposite extremity of this hammock, about three hundred yards from my position, was occupied by a large body of Indians. Just at this time, Lieutenant Humphreys, who had been ordered out by Major Heilemann subsequently to my leaving the pickets, arrived with a detachment of 25 men, composed of detachments from companies D and E of the 9th regiment of artillery, and directed him to make a circuit to the left around the rear of the hammock, which order he promptly obeyed, and had not proceeded more than 250 yards before he found himself in contact with the enemy's left. The dragoons, led on by their intrepid and gallant commander, Lieutenant Wheelock, whose untimely death we have recently been called to mourn, were now warmly engaged with the enemy's right, charging on horseback, and delivering their fire without dismounting—the Indians retreating before them. Having delivered their first fire, they reloaded on their ground, charged and fired again, and so on until the enemy were forced into the Tuscarilla hammock, their strength not permitting Lieutenant Humphreys gallantly charged the left—the enemy keeping up a retreating fire. Lieutenant Humphreys made several efforts to bring them to close quarters, but in vain, they having the advantage in swiftness of movements. As the enemy approached the hammock in retreating, at a length of
his front was necessarily diminished, and, as a con-
sequence, the different detachments of our troops
were brought nearer together. Lieutenant Hum-
phreys at this time observed one or two attempts to
outflank our left, which he as often defeated by a
prompt and judicious movement of his right direction.
I hastened to the assistance of Humphreys at the ducers, I
proceeded to enter the hammock, moving in an oblique
direction towards the rear of the enemy. The trees
being sparse, and the undergrowth not sufficiently
thick in many places to conceal my men, I was ob-
liged to move with great caution and celerity. I
soon arrived at the extreme verge of the hammock,
being at that time about twenty paces in front of
my company. It now became necessary to
examine more particularly the position of the enemy,
I therefore crept forward about ten or twelve
paces upon a small knoll, and found myself in full
view of about fifty Indians, as many more being con-
cealed behind the brow of a small hill, the nearest
about twenty, and the furthest about seventy yards
off. I here paused for a moment to view the enemy,
I eagerly and intently observing the movements of the
troops commanded by Lieuts. Wheelock and Hum-
phreys. The dragoons under Lieut. Wheelock having a
few moments previously become warmly engaged, I
remained several seconds in this position, my men
till advancing, during which time I observed two In-
sidans, whom I supposed to be chiefs, from their earn-
est conversation and gestures, which induced me to be-
lieve they intended to make a movement to the rear
of Lieutenants Humphreys and Wheelock, from
whom they were as yet entirely concealed. My men
had now advanced, the whole being but in line, and a
prisoner only required about five paces more to enable me to
pour a volley amongst them before their knowing of
my presence, when we were unfortunately discover-
ed. Being in advance of my men, and on elevated
ground, and my dress being somewhat conspicuous, I
soon became a general mark. Instantly I gave the com-
mand to charge, raised my rifle, and flashed it at one
of the supposed chiefs.
The scene of panic and confusion which ensued
on the part of the Indians, baffles all description.
Some fired at me without taking aim; some fled
without turning at all; and some took shelter in my
concentrated fire in the bushes, and charging hansomely, throwing in shots wherever a
good opurtunity offered, myself leading about twelve
paces in advance. I had proceeded only a few steps,
when I felt a terrible concussion against my shoulder,
a great difficulty in breathing, and was seized with
lightheadedness. I found that I was badly wounded,
but having strength to keep my feet, de-
termined to lead the charge as long as I could stand.
I turned to my men, observed to them I was wound-
ed, and ordered them to push ahead.
I had scarcely resumed my front, and advanced
through the groove when I was brought to the
ground by a severe wound through the thigh, given
by an Indian who was about twenty yards distant be-
hind a tree. Sergeant Hall, my orderly sergeant,
came and asked whether he should have me carried
from the field; I told him no—to charge with every
man having gone at me, movement more I found
men spring forward at the word. As the rear of the
company was about passing me, one of my sergeants
and several of my men came and urged me to be
moved to a safer place. I ordered them to leave me
where I was, and charge. One of them asked me to
lead them out at once, but I said not. I found
myself alone. Having remained in this situation up-
wards of an hour, and the battle being over, my or-
dery sergeant, with several men, returned, and in-
formed me that the enemy were entirely driven off
and slained. The remainder of the company, under
Sergent Bennett, moved to the left, and joined Lieu-
tenant Humphreys. Lieutenant Wheelock and his
command were the first to get into action; my com-
pany were the next, and Lieut. Humphreys and his
command were engaged immediately afterwards. Not
more than five or six minutes elapsed after the first
of the three of our detachment encountered the enemy.
As soon as the action became general, Major Heile-
man left the pickets with a six pounder field piece,
and advanced rapidly towards the scene of action,
but when he had nearly arrived within reach of the
enemy, some person addressed to him that a body of
Indians were moving towards the rear of the pickets.
Apprehending an attack in that direction, and there
being but a few teamsters and citizens, besides the
sick left within the work, under the command of
Lieut. Talcott, Major Heileman deemed it neces-
sary immediately to return to the pickets with the
gun; but finding on his arrival that the alarm was
false, he directed Lieut. Talcott to proceed, at full
speed with the field piece to where the troops were
still engaged with the enemy. This order was
promptly obeyed by Lieut. Talcott, who arrived on
the field just at the tender good service, in finally
silencing the fire of the retreating Indians. After a
few well directed shots from the artillery, sought
shell in an extensive and dense hammock, about
about two miles from the pickets, and about a mile and
a quarter from where the battle first began.
The engagement lasted about an hour and a quar-
ter. The Indian force is supposed to have been at
least 350; ours, you will observe, amounted to but 70
men, exclusive of those with the field-piece, which
arrived upon the field just at the close of the action.
Three of our men were severely wounded, one of
whom has since died, and another lost an arm, and
three others are slightly wounded. Of the officers,
I was the only one injured, having received two se-
vere wounds, one in my left shoulder, and one through
my left thigh. The enemy it is believed suffered
severely, but to what extent cannot be ascertained,
as those disabled by our fire were borne off by their
retreating comrades.
In closing this report, I feel great pleasure in
expressing in this public manner, at the unanimous
request of the officers present, the high sense ent-
tained by us of the unremitting exertions of Mr George
Center, a citizen of this place, in rendering every
assistance in his power, both in the field and in the
well amongst our troops, not only on the day of our
engagement with the enemy, but at all times. I can-
ot too highly applaud his generous and disinterested
conduct.
I am, sir, with much respect,
your obedient servant.
R. B. LEE,
Br. Captain, 3d artillery.
His Excellency, Gov. Call,
Commanding in chief, army of Florida.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, S. C. dated
"Micanopy, E. F. August 2.
"The troops are now busily engaged in evacuating
Fort Drane. They are removing to this post, sup-
posed to be a healthier one. We hear nothing of
the bummer castaway who arrived the last of July.
Gen. Call intends to make one or not. One half
of the troops, both at Micanopy and Fort Drane, are
unfit for duty. They are broken down by fever and
gue. If nothing can be done this summer, as I very
much fear, I trust in Heaven that we may be the
better for the experience. In case Gen. Jef-

fords takes the field, he will take it with greater advantages than Gen. Scott had—with a better knowledge of the
country, obtained during the last campaign, and
with troops too whom he can keep all the fall, win-
ter, and spring, in the field; for I take it for granted
that the regulars now in Georgia, and a battery of friend-
ly Indians, will be sent to Florida in the fall, and
Gen. Jesu will be able to keep them until he fi-
nishes the business.

The militia of one country are brave and ad-
mirable. In the field they are thinking of their
homes, and wives and families, of their crops and
country houses, and their notes in bank. A
man who has all these things to think of may be very
brave, but he is not fitted to be a good soldier.

"Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.,

"KEY WEST, July 29.

"The expedition under the command of Lieut.
Lei, of the ship Concord, in the U. S. Transport
Schr. Motto, Capt. Armstrong, arrived here yesterday
from Florida. They bring the news of the burning
of Cape Florida light house, and the keeper's house
by Indians, on the night of the 24th inst. A man
named W. H. Thompson, was left in charge by the
keeper, assisted by an old negro, man. On the
approach of the Indians (supposed about forty), they
retired to the light, (after being fired at) and ascended
to the top, closing the doors. The Indians then
fired the door, which very soon communicated to the
structure.

The heat ascending, obliged Thompson and the
negro to go outside and lie down on the deck or top
of the light, during which, the heat increased, and
commenced melting the glass in the windows; to
gain a little, they pushed themselves towards the
cave-drops of the deck, when the negro was imme-
diately killed, five balls passing through him; Thomp-
son put his foot over and in a few moments had three
balls in it—he had a keg of powder with him; fear-
ing it would blow up he threw it down the steps,
which immediately blew them up; by which acci-
dent his life was saved.

The Indians not wishing to give him up, tried for
a long time to ascend by the lightning-rod, and did
ascend about 40 feet, when they gave it up. The
Motto was at anchor about nine miles to the west
of the Cape when they observed the fire, about eight
o'clock at night. The next day they landed, and
found the Indians were gone. They however, re-
turned Thompson's boat and a canoe, on board of
which they found part of a hog which had been kil-
led but a few hours. Thompson, it is said, will
recover.

"From the Charleston Courier,, Aug. 16.

The schr. George and Mary, Captain Willey, ar-
ived here yesterday, at 30 hours from Jacksonville,
(E. P.)

Capt. Willey informs us that Major Williams was
killed on Monday morning, 8th instant, by a body of
200 Indians, at St. Archer's Bridge, while on his way
from Blank Creek to Neopinville. (His son-in-law,
who was with him at the time, made his escape.
Major W. is said to be the individual who struck the
first blow with the Seminoles, having killed one of
the latter in self-defense in the midst of that battle.
His desire to kill him was so great, that they allowed his
son-in-law to escape.

A man named Wante, started from Newmanville,
for Micmacoy, about the 1st inst. An express arrived
at Black Creek, which left Micmacoy on the 5th inst.,
not receiving the goods delivered there. It ap-
pears that a horse was found dead on the road, which
was supposed was the one he rode, and it is therefore
probable that Waiton had been killed by the Indians.

The schr. Samuel S. Mills, Capt. Southwick, also
arrived yesterday, from St. Augustine, and the follow-
ing extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, received by this

St. Augustine, Aug. 12.

We have nothing new or interesting here respecting
the Indian war. The regular troops at Micmacoy,
(or the greater part of them,) is sick and there are
not enough well to defend the station, and furnish
arrows for the baggage train, from one place to the
other. Even from St. Augustine to Roscoe, an en-

tre had to be furnished to-day from the mounted

guards of the one company of the train. Some

people were heard what arrangements are being made by our Gen-

eral, who is commander-in-chief of the forces in Florida, to


commence the campaign by the 1st of October. Two of the officers of the Tennessee

volunteers visited Tallahassee a few days ago, to make ar-

rangements for the reception of the troops. Some

persons in this place think that the Governor will

be in the field himself shortly, but I trust and hope that

he will not undertake it during the summer, as I am

sure that the climate would kill more than the Indians

would.

"From the Norfolk Beacon,

"THE MARINES—Since the arrival of this offi-
cial corps on the Indian frontier, we have been,
being pretty much in the dark respecting their move-
ments, as the official despatches heretofore published,
have scarcely alluded to them. In the absence, there-
fore, of official notices, we trust the official notices of
the Boston Transcript, the following extracts of a let-
ter of an intelligent non-commissioned officer, will
be dated—

"CAMP AT TUSKEESE, JULY 1.

"Our company (E.) is on its march to join Col. Hender-
son, who is stationed, with three companies
18 miles in advance of this, at a point called Tusc-

e, where the great body of Indians are assembled to en-


d forage to Arkansas.

Colonel Miller, with four companies, is encamped
at Ellis's Farms, ten miles this side of Fort Mit-
chell, Col. Brooks, with three companies of artillery,
and the infantry from Fort Independence, are here.
We halt here to-day, and leave at three in the
morning for head quarters.

A general court martial assembled to-morrow,

of which Colonel Freeman is president. At first I spoke
lightly of the Indians, but now acknowledge that it
was my mistake. We are very heavily encamped to
Tuskegee, bears heart-rending proofs of their mas-

s,"

"and of war. The present

souls of bloodshedding, and burning, can hardly be con-

precise those scenes of bloodshedding, and burning, can hardly be con-

precluded. At least nine-tenths of the dwellings

in the town are consumed, and its whole

dwellings, the Seminoles having run in a rush,

the Indians are run, all the huts are made into

and the iron work of the whole.

house. All so many of these atrocities have been committed since we left

Boston, but I hope, they are now at a

end.

A citizen, however, who lived within a few rods of
our present encampment, was murdered last evenings,
and, has just been brought in. He was first shot, then his
head was beat in with clubs, and the remains of bis
body was found in his side. The same night, (Friday) we
lost up on their horses in a deserted house, and we
having, after a hard day's march refreshed ourselves
with water from the wall, we reached the placid
intelligence, that the body of the former occupant, after he had been murdered by the Indians, had been
thrown in that house.

A corporal and four or five others from Captain
Miller's company, who were inside the house, being
bones at the mill robbery place, we paid by 's hot
found a large sum of money. 'Certain Pixts. I am

that they immediately commenced a march on their
hot, and have, country to all military aid, failed

report progress at head quarters.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.
From the Nashville Republican, August 6.

Gen. Gaines's Requisition.-To delay the publication of our paper a latter hour than usual for the purpose of laying before the public the following document, with which we have been furnished by the Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 24th, 1856.

Sir:--Major General Gaines, to whom the command of the western border of Louisiana has been assigned, has notified this Department, that he has called upon your excellency for a brigade of militia; the whole, or as many of them as practicable, to be mounted.

I am instructed by the President, to request your excellency to call into the service of the United States the number of militia which have been or may be required by General Gaines, to serve not less than three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LEW. CASS.

His excellency N. CANNON,
Gov. of Tennessee.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1856.

Sir:--Major General Gaines has apprised this Department that he has made a requisition upon your excellency for a regiment of mounted gun-men for the service of the United States.

Copies of the despatches received from General Gaines have been transmitted to the President of the United States, who will issue such orders upon them as he may think the circumstances require. Meaning, I have the honor to inform you that I am not to prevent any inconvenience or delay in the event of the confirmation of General Gaines's requisition by the President, a disbursing officer will be ordered to proceed to the State of Tennessee with the necessary funds.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS,
Actg. Sec. of War.

The above letters from the War Department, having been enclosed to the President by the Governor, the following was received in answer:

HERMITAGE, Aug. 6.

Sir:--I have received your letters of the 23d ult. and the 28th ult., accompanied by the copies of communications which were addressed to you on the 4th of May and 25th of June, by the Secretary of War, and also accompanied by your proclamation of the 20th, founded on the requisition made by General Gaines, bearing date the 28th of June last. The documents referred to, in the communication to you of May 25th, were from the War Department, have not yet been received.

The obligations of our treaty with Mexico, as well as the general principles which govern our intercourse with foreign powers, require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a portion of that republic. I am, therefore, under the duty to inform you that as they are defined by the treaty, and are not yet received.

The obligations of our treaty with Mexico, as well as the general principles which govern our intercourse with foreign powers, require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a portion of that republic. I am, therefore, under the duty to inform you that the acts which are now being administered within her own limits and jurisdiction, would be unauthorized and highly improper.

A scrupulous sense of these obligations has prevented me from doing any thing which may authorize the impression that our Government is unadvisedly
of them, and I hope to be equally cautious and circumspect in all my future conduct.

It is in reference to these obligations, that the requisition of Gen. Gaines in the present instance must be considered; and unless there is a strong necessity for it, it should not be sanctioned. Should this necessity not be manifest, when it is well known that the dispute between the two nations is one of feeling with the citizens of the United States, it is obvious that that requisition may furnish a reason to Mexico for supposing that the Government of the United States may be induced, by inadequate causes, to over-step the lines of the neutrality which it professes to observe.

Before I left Washington, General Gaines intimated to the Department of War, that some indications of hostilities from the Indians on our western frontier had been made; and that, if it became necessary, he would make a call for the militia.

He had also informed the department of his ill-health, and asked for a furlough to enable him to visit the White Sulphur Springs. I directed the Secretary of War to grant him the furlough, and to inform him of the appointment which had been made of the 10,090 militia under the recent volunteer act, and if the enemy should increase which it was necessary to increase the force under his command, that a thousand volunteers in Arkansas, and another in Missouri, raised agreeably to this act, would be enrolled and held ready for the service.

This force, aided by the portion of the dragoon and regiments that should be stationed in that quarter, and those of the regular army already there, would be deemed amply sufficient for the protection of the frontier near to the Indians referred to. There are no reasons set forth in the requisition which the General has signified made upon you, to justify the belief that the force about to be increased is insufficient, and I cannot therefore sanction it at the present time. To sanction that requisition for the reasons which accompany it would warrant the belief that it was done to aid Texas, and not from a desire to prevent an infringement of our territorial or national rights.

I deeply regret that the Tennessee volunteers, whose prowess and patriotism were displayed so promptly on all occasions that threaten the peace or safety of their beloved country, have been called out on this occasion without proper consideration. They can for the present only be mustered into the service and discharged. If there are funds appropriated, out of which they can be paid, an order to this effect will be given.

The ten thousand volunteers authorized under the late act of Congress, are intended for one year's service, and must be employed to meet all necessary calls for the defence of our frontier borders. Should the occasion arise for a greater number on the western frontier, the call would be made on Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois.

There is, however, no information, to justify the apprehension of hostilities, to any serious extent, from either nation. Should the volunteer brigade from East Tennessee be ordered to the western frontier as soon as their service can be dispensed with where they are now employed.

I would barely add further, that the authority given you under the order of the 4th of May, have been satisfied by yielding to the requisition of General Gaines, a new authority from the Department of War was necessary to authorize you to comply with that of the 25th of June. The Government of the United States having adopted, in regard to Mexico and Texas, an attitude that had been observed in all cases before, it was not to have been expected that General Gaines should have based this requisition for additional military force on reasons plainly inconsistent with the obligation of that rule.

Should Mexico insult our national flag or invade our territory, or interrupt our citizens in the lawful pursuit guarantied to them by the treaty, then the Government will promptly repel the insult, and take speedy reparation for the injury. But it does not seem that offences of this character have been committed by Mexico, or were believed to have been by General Gaines.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

His Excellency N. CANNON,
Gov. of Tennessee.

P. S.—Before closing this letter, the documents referred to by the Acting Secretary of War, as having been transmitted to me, have been received.

A. J.

As our correspondents are at present too busy to communicate intelligence to us of what passes under their notice, we make use of the columns of our contemporaries by transferring several letters from other papers.

From the Hartford, Conn. Times.

Extract of a letter from a Surgeon in the army to a gentleman in this city, dated

FORT MITCHELL, (Ala.) July 25th, 1836.

The voyage from Fort Trimble to Charleston, 300 miles, was long and rough, most of the soldiers sea-sick. We then took the railroad to Augusta, 200 miles, and from Augusta marched through Georgia to this post, 230 miles. You can readily conceive how unpleasant it was for me to march with troops in this country, and be exposed to the heat of the day and fogs of the night, without even a tent to cover me. We were supplied with the best wines and the most substantial refreshments, and tent cards were furnished, and we were pressed on at the rate of 20 and 25 miles per day. In consequence of this exposure and fatigue, my health suffered very considerably. I arrived here on the 22d of June, at which time none of the troops quartered outside of the pickets. Many hostile Indians were supposed to be in the vicinity.

On the 23d, a very interesting scene took place here. About 1000 Indians, men, women and children, of the hostile, who had surrendered, came in here and were disposed of by the commanding officer. The warriors were put with the blacks under a strong guard, and the women and children were sent to encamp at a short distance. The spectacle which they presented on entering the place, was the most imposing and interesting which I ever beheld. Most of the women and children were on horses or ponies. The group consisted of all ages, from infancy to 90, and of all varieties of complexion, from the white to the black, their costumes were fanciful and in many respects gaudy. About three hundred warriors were put within the pickets. Old Eneharmithia, the distinguished Indian Chief, who in the last war fought so well. Jackson, had been previously taken and was imprisoned in a tent. He is 84 years old, but his eyes indicate intelligence and fire, and his countenance would give the impression that he was a brave and distinguished man. He has been the most distinguished of the Creeks. I have seen a number of distinguished Indians among the friendly, but this old man excited more curiosity than all others.

On the 2d July the hostile Indians, to the number of 460, left for Arkansas. This is likewise a grand show; they were all handcuffed and chained together, and in this way they marched to Montgomery, on the Mississippi, where, as Old Eneharmithia marched all the way, hand-cuffed and chained like the others, and I was informed by Capt. Page, the agent for moving the Indians, that he never uttered a complaint. I have been informed to day by Capt. P. that 2400 have already left for Arkansas. In a short time others will.
be sent. The army has been sent here to protect the rights of the citizens, which rights have been established by the treaty of peace. The army is now on its way to Montgomery, on the Alabama river, on the great Indian warpath, and the band in the meantime has gone to mobile, and mending bridges, which the Indians destroyed, and in mending the roads.

I was ordered to establish a hospital at this place; when the regular troops first arrived here, there had been no place provided where a sick man could be placed. I have been on constant fatigue since I arrived. At present I have a pretty comfortable hospital, and about 50 or 60 patients. It is not a little remarkable, that, as far as my knowledge extends, not a regular soldier of this army has died since the campaign commenced. I have been here upwards of a month, and not a death has taken place. The climate at present is healthy.

How long this campaign will continue, I cannot say. The hostile Indians are all in, and very few scattering ones, and in a short time they may all be put on the way to Arkansas. Whether the destination of this army is to the Valley of Florida, I cannot say, but this is the impression, in case the difficulties there should not cease before the season to send troops to that sickly place.

Great odium has been brought upon the army, and in my opinion very unmerited, in consequence of the failure in Florida. I am an officer who was selected to command, who was incompetent, as it has been alleged by some, the army ought not to suffer in consequence, if the officers generally performed their duties with punctuality and fidelity. In consequence of the present state of the army, many resignations have taken place, and much dissatisfaction. The same distress you will find difficult to drive from the hive.

This is a very interesting country. The climate, on the pine lands, is healthy; but on the rivers, at some seasons, is quite unhealthy. Fort Mitchell is situated on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee, 30 miles below, and about half a mile from the river, on an elevated spot so as to overlook the river and adjacent country. I can cast my eye over an extensive plain on the borders of the river, which has been settled hundreds, and I know not but thousands of years. There are traces of extensive fertility, especially to the European eye. I cannot speak of their appearance, over which there is a large growth of trees, and none living has any knowledge of their history. The Creek nations were very much attached to their soil, which, as they said, contained the remains of their ancestors, and they leave with great reluctance, and no doubt some have been defrauded of every thing they possessed, but they must go, and I think under all circumstances it is best for them to go, and the sooner the better.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

FORT TOWSON, Red River, July 12, 1838.

The squadron of dragoons left here for the Sabine river a week since, myself and 33 other dragoons were left at this post sick. Two have died, and as many as are able to march to-morrow morning at break of day will proceed, with all possible despatch to join the squadron, now at Sulphur Fork, 70 miles from this, where they have been detained for four or five days in preparing rations, &c. to cross the high waters. I have so far recovered from the dangerous disease that raged amongst us, that I am to take charge of the detachment in the morning, to join my company.

That we will have a crush in August there can be no doubt, all is bustle and preparations for a move today. The 7th Infantry start on Thursday morning, for Gen. Gaines' army, a part of the 3d Infantry have started; and an express left here an hour ago for Fort Gibson, ordering on the balance of the Infantry at that post to fall in line on order from General Gaines. The news by the express to-day from Gen. Gaines' army is warlike indeed, he is assembling all the troops he can to oppose the Mexicans who have entered Texas 13,000 strong—a large part of the army are said to be wild Indians and robbers, with a determination to march into Texas. They will commit depredations no doubt, and Gen. Gaines will be compelled to drive them out of Texas.

Extract of a letter from Major General Gaines, dated Camp Sabine, July 18, 1838.

The troops here enjoy as much health as I have ever witnessed in any part of the United States. We are now in tents, have good water from several springs, excellent subsistence and other supplies, and in abundance. We expect to hear of some hard fighting in Texas soon; I am still convinced that nothing but force, and that of a number and description rendering it disposable and imposing, will preserve this frontier and the disputed territory from assault. We will make something of the Sabine next fall and winter. I can return Strong, I hope, to this place seven or eight months in the year for five or six thousand dollars. It has been navigable for large boats here since the middle of April. There is but one raft below of any importance. Our excellent Admiral Shreve will take that out in a week or ten days. The river is one of the finest deep water routes in this country, as I am assured, which affords from six to seven feet water at low tides.—New Orleans Com. Bulletin.

From the Boston Centinel.

We have received from an officer on board of the U. S. ship Warren, the following interesting letter, dated Pensacola Bay, August 1st, 1838.

Gentlemen: In consequence of some disturbances which had taken place at Tampico, the Warren was ordered by Commodore Dallas to proceed "down the Gulf," along the coast of Mexico, stopping at Vera Cruz, and, if possible, in in the port. The peace and assistance to our citizens, which might be required, and to protect our commerce from aggressions, by the armed vessels of either party. The passage was pleasant, and, and on reaching Vera Cruz, we found the place quiet, and the people well-disposed. We lay here four days, during which time salutes were exchanged with the fort, and we were honored with a visit from our Consul, Mr. Burroughs, when, considering our stay as no longer necessary, we weighed anchor and made sail for Tampico.

On arriving at Tampico, we found the port closed, and learnt that an embargo had been laid on all the shipping in the harbor. Reports also reached us, that Lt. Osborne and boat's crew of the U. S. schooner Jefferson, had been seized and imprisoned. There not being sufficient water to cross the bar, we immediately bore away for Pensacola for further orders.

On arriving here, we were ordered to retrace our course to the coast of Mexico, and as occasion would require. In the mean time, Capt. Taylor had returned to the U. S. in consequence of ill health, and Lt. Samuel F. DuPont was appointed to take the command. We again arrived at Vera Cruz, and found everything the same. A satisfactory state in which we had left it. On arriving at Tampico, we found that the embargo had been taken off. We received a visit from our Consul, Mr. Robertson, who informed us that the excitement in consequence of the defeat and capture of Santa Ana, was great, and had the Texans thought proper to put him to death, a general massacre of all the American citizens, resident at Tampico, would inevitably have
taken place. General Gomez, the author of all the mischief which has occurred, has been removed from the office of Commandant, and our Consul speaks in high terms of the person appointed to succeed him. Our Minister to Mexico, Pownall Ellis, Esq., is equally favorable in his exertions to protect the lives and property of our citizens from outrage.

You have probably seen an account of the capture of the schooner Invincible by this ship, and, as the reports that have been published are correct, it would be unnecessary to repeat them here.

The U. S. sloops-of-war Concord, Capt. Mix, is at Tampa Bay, where she has been ever since her arrival upon the station. The Grampus schooner has this day sailed for the same place. The Constellation frigate, (flag-ship), the St. Louis sloop-of-war, and Warren do., are in port at Pensacola, officers and crew all well. The Vandalia is now on a cruise to windward. Indeed, considering the climate, the squadron has been unusually healthy. Having been continually kept cruising, since we have been upon the station, (ten months) our men are now enjoying liberty ashore. The ship needs repairs so badly, that she will, in all probability, return to the North in October, till when, I shall not fail to communicate every circumstance which may be in the least interesting.

Allow me to close with wishing you all happiness and prosperity, while I subscribe myself

Yours respectfully,

ARTY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDER, No. 65.

The following appointment made by the President under the provisions of an Act of Congress, of the 4th July, 1836, is published for the information of the Army.

"Major Theman Cross, Quarter Master, is hereby appointed Acting Quarter Master General of the Army, during the absence of General Jessup, the Quarter Master General from the Seat of Government."

This appointment to take effect from the 23rd day of July, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By order of Maj. Gen. MAcGOWEN,
ROGER JONES, Adj. General.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Aug. 29—Assistant Surgeon Russell, ordered to St. Augustine, to take charge of the general hospital established there.

RESIGNATION.


DECLINED.

Bvt. 2d Lieut. J. W. Judson, 2d Art'y.

1st Lieut. T. Grimsley, 2d Dragoons.

NAVY.

ORDERS.

Lient. H. K. Hoff, relieved from order of 23d July.


VESSEL REPORTED.

Ship Consolat, Captain Mix, arrived at Pensacola, 4th August, from Tampa Bay; officers and crew all well.

ARMY REGISTER.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, A REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES: Corrected, to this date, at the Adjutant General's office.

Price twenty-five cents.

For sale also by the several agents of the Army and Navy Chronicle.

August 18.

MARRIAGES.

At Warrenton, Va., on the 4th inst., JOHN TAYLOR, of Midshipman U. S. Navy, to Miss CATHERINE, only daughter of JAMES SOMERVILLE, Esq.

At Canterbury, Conn., on the 5th inst., Lieut. DANIEL LEADBEATTHER, of the U.S. Army, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Capt. NOAH SUTTER, Waterman, Esq.

In New York, on the 15th inst., Lieut. GEORGE THOMAS, of the 4th Artillery, U. S. A., to ANASTASIA, daughter of the late Capt. EDMUND KEARNEY, British Navy, of Key Grove, N. J.

DEATHS.

At Fort Drake, Flo., on the 6th Aug., Capt. LEMUEL GATES, of the 1st Artillery, U. S. A.

At Shelbyville, Ky., on the 90th inst., Lieut. HARRISON LOUGHBOUROUGH, of the 2d Art. U. S. A.

In Baltimore, on the 10th inst., after a protracted illness of several years, Lieut. HENRY Sr. JAMES LINDEN, of the 9th regiment U. S. Artillery.

In Charleston, on the 22d inst., JOHN T. ROBERTSON, Esq., Navy Agent, aged 37 years.

Near Goliais, Tex., in the month of March last, of a wound received in doing battle in the cause of Texas liberty and community, GEORGE JAMES WASHINGTON THAYER, only son of Mrs. CAROLINE M. THAYER, principal of the female seminary, at Clinton, Mississippi.

Mr. Thayer was a young man of uncommon promise. He was educated at a private academy in his native state, and graduated in 1833. He served as midshipman on board the U. S. ship Vandalia, about two years, and had recently returned to Clinton, the residence of his mother, and had commenced the study of law.

At Camber, near Charleston, a Dragoon encompliment near Fort Townson, Ark., on the 30th June private NELSON THOMPSON, of company F, U. S. Dragoons, late of Philadelphia.

At Fort Townson, on the 12th July, Corporal Enoch G. DANA, of company F, U. S. I. of Boston. And on the 13th July, at the same place, private WILLIAM ANTHONY, of company A, 3d regiment U. S. Infantry, late of Philadelphia.

"Rest, soldiers, rest! Your warfare's o'er!"

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

At Danvers, Mass., Major ANDREW MUNROE, 78; At Johnston, R. I., Capt. CABLE REMINGTON, 90; In Boston, Mass., Capt. WILLIAM GEIB, 90; In New York, on the 13th inst., JOHN W. EDMONDSON, of Bedford, in his 90th year.

In New York, on the 13th inst., JOHN WILSON, 90,

In Andover, Mass., Deacon ASAA ABBOTT, aged 91. He was the last to leave the field at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In East Bridgewater, Mass., 37th inst., Mr. CHRISTOPHER SEVER, a revolutionary pensioner, 89.

In Hawley, Mass., 9th inst., Mr. JOSEPH LONGLEY, born in Groton, Mass., Aug. 17, 1744. He wasgrandson to Wm. Longley, who, with a part of his family, were killed at Groton, by the Indians, in 1694—grandson to John Longley, who was a captain in the Revolution—and son to Joseph Longley, who was mortally wounded in the battle and defeat of Fort William Henry, 1755. When he was in the French war one year, and helped to build the siege batteries at Crown Point, 1769. He was five years in the Revolutionary War for independence—in the first eight months' service, 1775—Ticonderoga, in 1776—after the capture of Burgoyne '77. In December, '78, he was, while in the service, under Major Hull, pursuing a foraging party, 35 were cut off by the British cavalry, near Derby, deprived of their blankets, and put in prison at Philadelphia, where more than half died of cold, hunger, and disease. In April, '79, he, with others, were put on board a prize ship for New York, where he was exchanged in July, and soon after joined his regiment, and was in the battle in Rhode Island, and in that signal retreat under Gen. Sullivan. He never lost a turn of duty, and often volunteered for others.

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COMMODORE ELLIOTT AND PASSED MIDSHIPMAN BARTON.

Mr. Editor—I am fully aware of your disposition to do justice at all times, and to all; then I request, as an act of justice to Mid. Barton and his friends, as well as a service to the public, that you publish in the Chronicle the article in the accompanying paper, as a true exposè of the treatment of Commodore Elliott to Mid. Barton. The statement you first published had no relation to Commodore Elliott. It was simply a letter of thanks from Mid. Barton to the family of Mr. Stith, with a professed remissness bearing on Commo. Elliott. As you have entered into the matter, give it a full and honest hearing.

A SUBSCRIBER.

On our first page to-day, will be found some very severe remarks from the New York Courier and Enquirer respecting the outrageous conduct of Commodore Elliott towards Midshipman Barton, in the Mediterranean. We have expunged some of the more violent sentences, as not of moment in the discussion; and with what remains, we believe the public fully agree. We are happy to congratulate Mr. Barton's friends, and his friends publicly welcome strangers who feel a deep interest in the young officer on account of the unmanly treatment which he has received, upon his release from the control of Elliott. We learn, that in consequence of an earnest desire expressed by himself and friends, to the Navy Department, the Secretary of the Navy, within a few days past, directed Com. Elliott "to transfer Mr. Barton to the first public vessel returning to the United States." His emancipation from the domineering thraldom of such a courageous and humane commander, will be hailed with rejoicing by every one who loves the navy. In truth, the conduct of Elliott in this instance, deserves the investigation of a court martial. We trust that immediately on his return, Mr. Barton will prefer his complaint personally to the Secretary of the Navy. This, with characteristic magnanimity, he may perhaps decline. But he will also rejoice to see any official negligence or misconduct for any displeasure towards him on the part of the commodore, who again made requisitions on his graphic talents (which are of the first order.) Mr. Barton had received the impression that his drawings were intended for the Navy Department. Finding at Mahon, his error, "he received never more to put pen to paper for the commodore." Accordingly, the next time he was called on to make drawings, (no part of his duty, and a mere courtesy, already often rendered this commander,) he positively declined any further extra-official exercise and labor of this kind for private use. At the same time declared his services at Commodore Elliott's command for the Navy Department, or any public use. Perhaps this gave umbrage to Commodore Elliott—but he had no right nor any reason to take any. "Up to the period of the arrival of the Commodore at Smyrna, no fault was found with Mr. Barton's official conduct by Commodore Elliott. He had neither been notified of any neglect of duty, nor charged with any official remissness, nor suspended, nor reprimanded. In a word, as an officer, he was now the same as he had all along been, and that Commodore Elliott brought him in efficient and one of his class, is manifest from what must be considered a compliment to him—his having refused to part with him on a second cruise, when he had already had such knowledge of his talents and abilities and gentlemanly deportment as a first cruise had given him. But most of all, his conduct where the advantages were of far less extension; and to him it was particularly hard to leave the frigate to which he had been especially appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and to repair on board a small vessel to which he would not have been ordered by the department, in the U. S., having already served a year and four months in a frigate, all the time he has been in the navy, since 1824; having all the rest of the time
served in small vessels. But he was also ordered under restrictions, on board the schooner; being deprived of influences his colleagues possessed. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Barton stated not to obey the order, and repaired on board the Shark, where his energy was an officer of his own grade, but senior to him. This was an incident to which the historian, in his paper, made known to Commodore Elliott by the captain of the schooner, and that the utmost result would be a duel—"all this in time, too, for Commodore Elliott had been so desirous of quelling dwelling in midshipmen, to have substituted some other in his place—indeed it was a fact, that the clerk was in need of a passed midshipman, which is mere assertion by the "Times," and remains to be proved.

There is no doubt, however, of the right of Commodore Elliott to have ordered Mr. Barton, despite of all these circumstances, on board the schooner, if he chose from experience, that right—"in case of exigency, it is certain such considerations of a private nature ought not to interfere with the public good of the service—but in time of peace, with such a peaceful commodore, so overwroughtly anxious and determined to repress dwelling, it is marvellous that so good an impression could be made by this correspondence. But keeping the parties separated as the Navy Department had by accident separated them, was allowed to pass by.

The duel did take place which was predicted. In the absence of Commodore Elliott, the second and surgeon of Mr. Barton, at his own request, took him on board of the Constitution, for the purpose of having the ball extracted by the fleet surgeon. Was any thing more natural than that Mr. Barton should not wish to be carried on board the Shark, to be placed next day and night in the sight and hearing of his antagonists? In the full of the second and the second, age of a schooner) to have his wounds probeed, and all his sufferings witnessed by him. He preferred rather to throw himself on the generous feelings of his commander, who so well knew the necessary comforts for a wounded officer, that it is said he had exhibited a sick cot prepared on board of his own. Very frigate at New York, in case Col. Forwood should have wounded him. But the comforts a commodore might require, could be dispensed with by a young officer! It has never been heard of. All the "Times" published it on the 26th ult., that the first letter of Mr. Barton was first refused to receive the wounded officer. Nothing so is mentioned in the full letters of Mr. Barton's second, or in that of the fleet surgeon, Dr. Boyd; both of which letters are on file in the Navy Department: nor has a single officer from the squadron mentioned it. It is known to be usual in the service, in cases of want of a place of residence, to send a man to another, to procure an officer from a small confined vessel to a larger one; if it is thought his life may be thus saved. Lieutenant Harwood is at this time sent from this very Shark to this very Constitution, sick: so says a letter from the squadron, just received. The fleet surgeon did not mention his refusal to receive the first orders for the convenience of attending him. Dr. Boyd is not a man to prefer his own convenience to that of his patient's ease and safety. He "protested," as fleet surgeon, against his removal anywhere at that time, just after the painful extraction of the ball, being placed in a confined vessel. To the Shark he was ordered and taken, and such were his sufferings, that while they were holding him out of the frigate and sending him in a boat to be lodged again into the schooner, the old tars who witnessed it were shocked, and gave unconfidential and angry words. The state of the Schooner is stated in a private letter from a highly respectable officer on board the time at his family in Pennsylvania. The authority of that officer could not be doubted by any one. It is positively certain that all the letters from the squadron at the time, gave the most feeling and

condemnatory account of Commodore Elliott's conduct of Mr. B. It is positively untrue, as asserted in the Times of the 26th ult., that there was no danger, or could have been none, as "run about wound in the lower part of the leg are not very serious, though sleep may be long in coming." In the first place, it was according to Commodore Elliott's own statement, in his inhuman order for carrying him up the hatchways and swinging himself out of the ship. But the nature of the case, as detailed by Mr. Barton's letter already published, proves the great danger in which he stood. "Dr. Boyd positively stated in his letter which is on file in the Navy Department, that I had 'told of a side as a man of war' to Commodore Elliott subjecting him to two remontrances."

It was Dr. Boyd's intercession with Commodore Elliott that finally induced the latter to permit his removal on shore—for Dr. Boyd could not see him annoyed in mind and aggravated in his inevitable sufferings, such as being kept at a distance from his ship and his writing officers, of eight or ten feet square. As for the two months advance pay, which the writer says was left him, with a letter of credit on the schooner—admitting this was as it should have been. But does the writer of that letter pretend to insinuate that from Commodore Elliott this emanated? or if it did, in view of Commodore Elliott so silly as to claim merit for it? In the first place it was none of his business, but that of the Purser of the Shark; in the second, it is no wise assertion to say that our navy does not possess a purser who would have to consult a commodore about a matter for an officer in such a situation. From the Purser of the Shark to Dr. Boyd, of the commodore in the business—this necessary accommodation came—and if Commodore Elliott chose to be officious, it was needless, for the reason just stated. No purser of the navy requires a lesson from Commodore Elliott on the cause of feeling and propriety in such a case. The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Barton:

"I was taken at my request on board the Constitution, wishing that good—"that excellent man, Dr. Boyd, to extract the ball; which he did truly second, in a scientific art. Hardly was it out, before Commodore Elliott or the peremptory order to Mr. Barton to return to the ship was in great agency—had taken opium, and required a much rest and quietude as could be given me—but despite all this and the Doctor's energetic remonstrances against the act—in fact, despite his official protest at fleet surgeon, stating the danger of both limbs and file. Days has passed his the canons of this frigate—so you may suppose the inevitable torture of a broken limb was not considerably improved in so small a space. Nevertheless, after four or five days duration in the Shark's hold, and as a mere act of charity, Commodore Elliott consented to my remonstrances, and in that same day. As I am in Smyrna, sixty-eight days over my back, the squadron having long since sailed for Malta and Gibraltar."

Mr. Barton attributes Commodore Elliott's conduct to him, to his refusal to continue to paint pictures and darts of battles for him. I have myself seen, in every city, a letter from an officer to another, who says, "Mr. Elliott's conduct to Barton was without cause, except that he refused to paint for him." Another officer from the squadron passed through this city, and corroborated this idea—that "Barton had offended the commodore"
By saying he was called on as if he were a drawing master.

Mr. Z. was magnanimous cause for persecuting an officer!—devising him by an order out of the ship to which he had been especially appointed, after long solicitation, to an inferior place—forcing him thus into a duel—then having him carried up the hatchways and swinging him over the side of the frigate, at a critical time of his hurt, to a miserable place not having a physician,—if there were no officer or any officers were dwelling—an officer who had committed no official fault or misdemeanor!—an officer who stands accredited in the records of the Navy Department, by numerous letters, (being one from every commander he had heretofore sailed with, and all under whose command he had been on shore,) giving him the most unqualified testimonials of good conduct, gentlemanly deportment, and officer-like demeanor. He has never been arrested, nor suspended, since he has been in the navy (13 years) for any misconduct, saving a mere pro forma proceeding by way of official disconsiderance, when he fought a duel in the West Indies, two years ago. In that affair he was the challenged party. Should such a young man, possessing an accredited character as an officer, and one of the best habits, possessing undoubtedly talents, and various accomplishments, with the fault, perhaps, of being a little sparing, but brave, open and generous hearted.—Should such a one, a mere youth, (23 years) be thus dealt with? Refused admission into a mess, and of course resenting the insult—is inhumanly treated by his official guardian. Can such in the navy be “without our especial wonder?” All the rules and usage for the government of the navy, dwell upon humanity to sick and disabled men and officers, to captains and others. It is a fact, that Commodore Elliott had no right to contest the fleet surgeon’s wishes. He was appointed by the President as fleet surgeon, as omnipotent in his department as a commandant is in his, and were such wishes could have been laws with the commodore, unless it was positively impracticable to execute those wishes for his patient.

LIEUT. DOWNING AND PUR. ZANTZINGER.

We publish to-day another article from the Commercial Herald of Philadelphia, on the subject connected with the trial of Mr. Zantinger, and the court martial in which Mr. Downing was connected. To the former communication, a reply, by Lieutenant Downing, was published in a Philadelphia paper. We should have given that reply, had it contained anything else but a censure of the court, abuse of the writer of the communication, and a charge on his mistake of quotation. It will be seen by the communication published to day, that the false quotation consisted in the omission of the words “of the case,” at the end of the extract from the proceedings of the trial. How that omission occurred, we know not, but suppose it to be accidental, as it does not in the least affect the sense.—U. S. Telegraph, Aug. 13.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Herald.

B. W. Downion, in answer to a article which appeared in the United States Gazette of Tuesday, I observed a most extraordinary communication, signed B. W. Downing, in answer to an article which appeared in the Gazette of 16th July, and to which I consider it my duty, as a friend to Mr. Zantinger, to reply.

Does Mr. Downing really intend to deny the correctness of the extract from the trial of Purser Zantinger? or does he only deny the correctness of the opinions expressed by the court, after a careful and rigid examination of the witnesses, himself included? If the latter, it is, must be allowed, the most preposterous and improvident attempt on his part, to deserve the public, that I ever heard of. What? a convicted criminal arraigned upon the justice and propriety of the verdict of his judge and jury, and expect the public to believe right officers, of high standing as any in the service, are incapable of making a plain case, and that their opinion is erroneous, because he, the criminal, says so? It is too bare-faced, and must only serve to draw down upon himself public indignation.

I, however, Mr. Downing intended to deny the correctness of the extract, he has really more hard-Bood than ever I believed possible, for he knows it as a correct transcript from the original record, which he himself read in the Navy Department months since. As there were some typographical errors in the publication of the 16th, I sent you a correctly corrected copy taken from the original, by permission of the Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, in December, 1835, and furnished me by the gentleman who copied it, and who is also ready to testify judicially if called upon, as to its positive correctness, verbatim et literatum. I therefore call upon Mr. Downing, to declare whether he has the least doubt, as to the accuracy, or whether he merely denies the correctness of the opinions of the court, as his communication is so ambiguous, (studiously so I believe) that either may be understood

If he denies the correctness of the extract, I hope the Secretary of the Navy will see the positive necessity of publishing it, and I hereby call upon him to do so; the public have a right to demand it, and the Navy more particularly, as they will then see what degree of credit is to be given to the assertions of a man, who, as the prosecutor, could paralelize to such a degree, (stated oath) so as to render it necessary for the court to affix such a stigma to his character as it has done.

With regard to the communication of the 16th, all that part not within inverted commas is to be taken for what it is worth, it being only the opinions of some hundred of the friends of Mr. Zantinger, and of the friends of the Navy, who are anxious to see it purged of such men as Mr. Downing.

It does appear most extraordinary, that Lieutenant Downing should be allowed by the Navy Department to publish such pieces as he has done, selecting upon the character of the charges against Zantinger, and the conduct of the court, while an accusation of previration was in the records of the Department against him. By the way, I would like any honorable man to point out to me the difference between previration under oath, and perjury; I must confess I can see none.

With regard to the paragraph above quoted, Downing applies the term “base liar” (as the Coast Survey) to whoever asserts the truth of injurious imputations against him. I have only to observe, that false imputations, but a direct expression of previration, made by a court under oath, so that as they assert the truth of what Mr. D. calls injurious imputations, he has directly attacked them, and there I leave him, having no doubt the court will take such steps as are due to its own dignity and authority. Indeed it has now become their bounden duty to insist upon the Navy Department taking some means of their own to extinguish the last clause of their animosity against Lieutenant Zantinger, since he has not resigned creditably informed he said he would, in case he did not succeed in convincing Purser Zantinger of the crime he alleged against him, and which declaration furnishes one motive for his refusal to resign.

Mr. Z. also says that the individual, who published the piece of which I speak, is an ordinary officer of the service, and anonymously, is a kind of the present day, not always, it is probable, it does not ever do to any cause, and generally, if ness of the cause itself.

Mr. D. is object appears to be to force some one into recollect that, no gentleman could, by possibility, notice any thing that he could
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say, while his character labors under the stigma it now does, and that it would look much better in him, if he were to demand a court martial, (as he has a perfect right to do,) to determine whether he has been guilty of a crime of the highest magnitude in any man, but when compelled by an officer, and he the processor and judge of the court, is not the least meanest person in the service could commit in his official capacity. I cannot see the gist of the letter of Mr. Mansfield.

Mr. Zantzinger never denied that a boat was employed in carrying off the officers, but his charge against Lieut. D. was, that he fraudulently charged the United States with being a pilot vessel, in getting the vessel under weigh, and the First Lieutenant and Sailing master proved on the trial that no pilot was employed; that Lieutenant D. hired the pilot-boat as a mere passage boat, did not give him the right to charge for the services of a pilot, the pilot having a boat of his own; and this is the true state of the case: Mr. Mansfield was no doubt led to believe that Purser Zantzinger denied that a pilot boat was employed, whereas Mr. Zantzinger merely said no pilot (strictly as such) was employed; hence his enmity to Mr. Zantzinger, who is a man of honor, and a gentleman, and not a man of the kind of an officer and a gentleman, too high for such men as Mr. Downing, to be able to detract from it.

Mr. Zantzinger has hitherto been denied the privilege of publishing his whole trial, but I hope that the honorable Secretary will now allow him to do so; and if Mr. Mansfield's letter, with your permission, publish a portion of the evidence upon which the court founded on the opinion of theTi revelers, which was published, as otherwise Lieutenant D. might say I had omitted the evidence, as he has charged Mr. Lee (strictly, as such).

In conclusion, I earnestly hope the honorable Secretary will order the whole trial to be published, or give Mr. Z. permission to do so, and I must say that in our country, for a man acquitted of the charges under which he was tried, to be refused such permission, is a stretch of high-handed authority, not to say tyranny, as I could never have conceived of, nor could I verily believe, any American Citizen; nevertheless the fact is so, and I leave the public to divine (if they can) the reasons. As for the severity and abuse made of by Mr. Downing, I consider them as a man from him; but altogether unworthy of Mr. Z., or any of his friends; and I hope none of them will be induced by their feelings, to degrade themselves by the use of such language as Mr. D. has thought fit to employ. It is upon a par with his use of Mr. Mansfield's letter, which only proves what no one ever did or does. Mr. D. parades it forth as a complete refutation of the charge of prevarication made by the court against him, and not against Mr. Z., whose character was not called into question by the court. I do not address myself to Mr. Downing, but to the public at large, more especially to such of the navy, and the honorable Secretary, who presides over the Navy Department.

Qne of the Friends of Justice.

I trust the Boston Courier will publish the above, and also the verdict of the Court Martial, as an act of justice to Mr. Zantzinger. I also would be much obliged to you, if you would publish the correct, post factum version of the events, which once more will attest the fidelity of a correspondent.

To the Editor of the Commercial Herald:

I observe that you have published an anonymous attack upon me in your paper of this morning. I hasten the hope that my reply of the 27th July, in the United States Gazette of Tuesday last, (believed to have been sufficiently explicit,) would have terminated the controversy in the newspapers, commenced by Mr. Zantzinger on the 5th of November, in the Baltimore Patriot, and assumed by his friends and I believe with his consent, in the New Gazette; for had the latter been more concerned in the courts, which produced the anonymous attack of the 15th of July, a continuation anonymous of the crusade thus commenced in revenge for private grievances, would have been considered by them base and cowardly. And if they had not sufficient character, or self respect, and respect for their correspondents, they would not have been deficient in their acuteness, were not it that I trusted that the columns of respectable journals would be closed to writers, whose motives were evidently personal and vindictive. The author of the slanderous attack upon me in your columns dare not appear personally, being aware that his name, if at all sufficient to destroy whatever credit might otherwise be given to a well told story.

To him, I can have nothing to say: he was quite too degraded for personal resentment, when in, and now, out of service, is known to be so utterly contemptible, that it would justice to the main may not be assailed me by my friends and contemporaries, should I suffer myself to take the slightest notice of him personally; and to my scorn for his character, and contempt for his malice, has he been, for a long time past, indelict for impudence. I leave him to the vengeance, which, though now, is soon to take the place of the protector of the public at arms as he has been, by his own confession, fully convicted; and which alone, in spite of the most strenuous endeavors, barred his return to a service he had so repeatedly dishonored. Yet, there may be a limit to the forbearance which has been thus far treated; and by persisting in his present malignant and offensive course, he may see himself exhibited to the public in his true colors, to the astonishment and grief of those who yet consider him only unfortunate.

With these remarks, I will also observe that I had determined not to appear again in answer to any anonymous attack; but the respect I entertain for the opinion of the public, to whom I have ever looked for justice, to whom the communication inserted in your paper is addressed, is a sufficient reason with me, for a departure, in this instance, from the determination so recently announced, so far as to address myself to that public for the purpose of exposing the falsehoods by which this individual has been driven, as his last and only resource.

It is now asserted by him in your paper, that Mr. Zantzinger never denied that a boat was employed to carry off the officers, but his charge against Lieut. D. was, that he fraudulently charged the United States with pilotage, when in fact no pilot was employed in getting the vessel under weigh, and the first Lieut. and sailing master proved on the trial that no pilot was employed; that Lieut. D. hired the pilot boat as a mere passage boat, did not give him the right to charge for the services of a pilot, whatever lot's boat was the best to be found at the moment; and this is the true state of the case. Mr. Mansfield was, no doubt, led to believe that Purser Z. denied that a pilot boat was employed, whereas Mr. Z. merely said no pilot (strictly as such,) was employed.

Now, mark how the truth will allow of the plaintiff's evasion and falsehoods, to which, in his malignity, this friend of "Justice " is driven.

The words used by Purser Zantzinger are the following:

"In this account a charge is made and approved by Captain Downing for paid pilot for communicating with the vessel in the Road, launch hire, &c. $62-100, or 82,900 Reas;" this sum ought prudently to be charged to Capt. Downing, for he could have used, and ought to have used the sbridge's boat. This can be attested by the officers of the vessel. There was no use for a pilot to communicate, nor was the pilot used
many things, of which "one of the friends of justice" is either ignorant, or very possibly unwilling to believe.

I am quite confident that Mr. Zantzinger cannot have shared in the folly which the last publication would entitle us to call the truth, to render it utterly impossible for any person, however mendacious or impudent, to say another word in his vindication. There is however one incident, to which the transaction is the pretext for this attack, it may be proper to allude, "Mr. Mansfield has returned forty Pounds to me the day he received the money, which was or money paid by Penchina and Mansfield, to the pilot for his services in taking Mr. Zantzinger and others on board, when, without the pilot he could not be induced to trust himself in any boat."

I will further remark, that, as it is not my object, nor ever has been, to reply to, or notice the man who, by his remarks, admits himself to have been the means of defending the wrong he has done, and is therefore a coward, but merely to satisfy the public, that the allegations, made by these different anonymous writers, in relation to the trial of Purser Zantzinger affect myself, are either perverions of truth, or base calumnies; and urged upon the public by the crimes which I trust they will be at no loss to perceive.

I will now take my leave of this newspaper controversy, indulging in the hope that these assaults, so unprovoked by me, may produce a legal investigation, which all my efforts have failed to effect; unless you, Mr. Mansfield, by altering important public services during a long and arduous crize, I deserve to be assailed anonymously in your columns, at the pleasure of every degraded coward, and that it is just and proper to call me to account before the public, or in any other manner than officially for the extraordinary failure, not on my part, to convict, but of the Court Martial to sentence; a notorious culprit, for offences admitted, to be highly reprehensible. There being properly, but one mode, and the usual one, of deciding controversies between officers claiming to be gentlemen, when the laws have failed to afford an adequate remedy.

S. W. DOWNING.

BRISTOL, Aug. 5, 1839.

Extract from the trial of Purser Zantzinger, copied by permission of the Navy Department in Dec. 1839.

The court then examined and examined the testimony of Lieutenant Samuel W. Downing, and compared the same with that of other witnesses upon the same points, and determined that the following entry should constitute part of the proceedings:

In reviewing the testimony given in before this court, the result is that the court notice the discrepancies in that of Lieut. Downing, the prosecutor; happy indeed would this court, if in the conscientious discharge of its duty and as a tribunal instituted by the laws of the land, to determine my guilt, stand award punishment, the members could, upon their sacred oaths, say there was nothing more than the discrepancy, in the declarations of Lieut. Downing; but on the contrary from prevarication plainly apparent to their minds, in several instances of his testimony, this court believed it would be unjust to its duty, and recreant to the high obligations under which it labours, to suffer Lieut. Downing's testimony to pass without the notice about to be taken of it.

Under other circumstances the court would, without hesitation, exercise the authority of imprisoning the witness, by virtue of the 47th article of the rules for the government of the Navy, but that...
REPORT OF MAGNETIC EXPERIMENTS ON BOARD AN IRON STEAM VESSEL—We copy the following from the report of the proceedings of the Royal Society.

"A Report of Magnetic Experiments tried on board an Iron Steam Vessel, by order of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by Edward J. Johnson, Esq., Commander, R. N., accompanied by plans of the vessel, and tables showing the horizontal deflection of the magnetic needle at different parts on board, together with the dip and magnetic intensity observed at those positions, compared with that obtained on shore with the same instruments; communicated by Captain Beaufort, R. N., hydrographer to the Admiralty; by command of the Right Honorable, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty."

This report commences with a description of the Iron Steam Vessel, the "Garryowen," belonging to the city of Dublin steam packet company, and built by the Messrs. Laird, of Liverpool. She is constructed of malleable iron, 251 tons burden; and draws only 8 feet water, although the weight of the hull machinery, &c., is 180 tons.

This vessel was placed under the directions of the author, in Tarbert Bay, on the Shannon, on the 19th of October, 1855, for the purpose of investigating its local attractions on the compass. The methods which are explained with that view are given; together with tables of the results of the several experiments, and plans of the various parts of the Garryowen. The horizontal deflections of the magnetic needle at different situations in the vessel were observed, for the purpose of ascertaining the most advantageous place for a steering compass, and also for the application of Professor Barlow's correcting plates; and the dip and intensity of these situations were at the same time noted.

An experiment is detailed, showing that where several magnetic needles freely suspended, were placed upon the deck in Tarbert Bay, and the vessels warped from the anchorage towards them, first with her head in that direction and then with her stern, opposite deflections were produced. In the first case all the needles showing a deviation to the eastward of the true magnetic meridian.

Considering the height of the general mass of iron in the vessel, and also that of the head and stern, together with the distance (169 feet) at which some of the needles indicated a deviation, the author concludes that the respective deflections were caused by the magnetic influence of the iron in the vessel; the combined effect of that bow of iron giving the effect of the stern, and that about the stern a south pole. He then offers several suggestions for future observation on this subject, and connected with that little oxidation which is reported to have taken place in the vessel.

The experiments having been interrupted by a continuance of wet and stormy weather, the author proceeds to draw the following general practical conclusions, deduced from the series of observations already made, and points out the further experiments which he considers necessary to be tried.

"1st. The ordinary place for a steering compass on board ship is not a proper position for it in an iron steam vessel."

"2d. The binnacle compass in its usual place on board the Garryowen is too much in error to be depended upon."

"3d. In selecting a proper position for a steering compass on board iron steam vessels, attention should be paid to its being placed, as far as is practicable, not only above the general mass of iron, but also above any smaller portions of iron that may be in its vicinity; or such portions of iron should be removed altogether."

"4th. The steering compass should never be placed on a level with the ends either of horizontal or perpendicular bars of iron."

"5th. The extreme ends of an iron vessel are unfavorable positions, in consequence of magnetic influences exerted in those situations. The centre of the vessel is also very objectionable, owing to the connecting rods, shafts, and other parts of the machinery belonging to the steam engine and wheels, which are in continual motion; independently of the influence exerted by the great iron funnel in this part of the ship."

"6th. No favorable results were obtained by placing the compass either below the deck, or on a stage over the stern."

"7th. It was found that at a position 20 feet above the quarter deck, and at another 13 feet above the same level, and about one seventh the length of the vessel from the stern, the deflections of the horizontal needle were less than those which have been observed in some of his majesty's ships."

"The author proceeds to point out various methods of determining, by means of a more extended enquiry, whether the position above indicated, or one nearer to the deck, is that at which the steering compass would be most advantageously placed."

"The concluding section contains an account of some observations made by the author on the effects of local attraction on board different steam boats, from which it appears that the influence of this cause of deviation is much more considerable than has been generally imagined; and he points out several precautions which should be observed in placing compasses on board such vessels."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following important and interesting communication was received on Wednesday at Lloyd's:

ADMIRALTY, May 23rd.

"SIR:—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, a copy of a letter from His Majesty's Consul at Elsinore, stating that the Danish Government have stationed a pilot establishment at the entrance of the channel formed by an interruption of the sea on the north coast of Jutland, with a view of facilitating the navigation."

"I am Sir, your most humble servant,

The Secretary of Lloyd's.

(Copy No. 24.)

ELSINORE, May 14th.

"SIR:—With reference to my despatch, No. 16, dated the 2d of March, relative to the navigation of the Agger channel, I have the honor of further communicating the following particulars on the subject:

With a view of facilitating the navigation through that channel, the Danish Admiralty, by order dated
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

There will still remain in the Bosphorus the following vessels prepared for sea.

- Mahmudiot (Russ.) 130
- Mochi (Fortunato) 130
- Polihtje (Ocean of Triumph) 60
- Prehifiye (Nobility) 60
- Memoudothe (Celebrated) 90
- Mounadem Khair (Old Luck) 74
- Boutji Zafir (Tower of Victory) 74
- Perv Messettet (Messenger of Joy) 74
- Hufz Rahman (Protector of God) 64
- Durbdahi (Mirage of Navigation) 64
- Nessin Zafir (Zephyr of Victory) 64
- A frigate (name unknown) 64
- Ayn Illah (Aid of God) 62
- Kol Zafir (Vessel of Victory) 48
- Nebilet (Salvation of Splendor) 20

Besides four other ships of 45, 42, and 21, equally ready in the arsenal.

A very beautiful new schooner, built by the American naval architect, has lately been launched. It will be seen from the above statement that Constantinople will not be altogether unprotected, if any reliance can be placed upon Turkish guns.—United Service Gazette.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WAR SONG OF ERIN.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, E. A.

Children of Erin, come forth from your mountains,
The track of the lord of the desert is there.
He hath trod on your altars, polluted your fountains,
Come, kneel at the feet of the Virgin, and swear.

By the dark cloud of battle,
Which hangs round the foe,
By the hollow death rattle,
Where but leaves the bow.

To sheathe not the glaisey, till the spoiler shall be freed,
From the soil of the shamrock—the land of the free.

Water, at the sound of his angry voice, sinketh;
Scotland shrinketh back at the frown on his brow.
But when the proud bosom of Erin's son quaketh,
Refuse, Holy Mother, thine aid to his vow.

By the mercy which shieldeth
The fall in strike;
By the valor which yieldeth
The broad but with life,

To sheathe not the glaisey, till the spoiler shall be freed.
From the soil of the shamrock—the land of the free.

INSURANCE COMPANY, BALTIMORE LIFE

No. 21 Second Street.

INSURES LIVES, for one or more years, or for life.

GRANTS ANNUITIES, to commence immediately or at some distant period.

SELLS ENDOWMENTS for children, to be paid at their majority.

RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSITS, paying interest semi-annually, or compounding it, at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.

Officers of the Army and Navy, by an inscription on their lives can make provision for their families, by depositing a sum on their pay, let it accumulate at compound interest.

WM. MURDOCK
Secretary.

Sept. 1st.
We understand that the late Colonel Hendrickson insured his life to the amount of $6,000 and[illegible] at the Baltimore Life Insurance office. It was mentioned in the Chronicle of the 21st July, that he had left a widow and six children, wholly dependent. Our information was derived from the newspaper paragraphs of the day, and we are rejoiced to find that we were mistaken—that some provision was fortunately made for them.

We would call the attention of the officers of the Army and Navy to the advertisement of the Baltimore Life Insurance Company, to be found in to-day's paper; this company possesses an ample capital, and is always prompt and liberal in the settlement of claims.

SAILOR FARMERS.—The Baltimore American of Saturday last, in speaking of the wheat crop in Maryland, says—

"The crop of Com. Ballard, of the U. S. Navy, has been among the very best yet sent to market; the red wheat having sold for $2.05, and the white for $2.15 per bushel. Our gallant fellow citizen appears to be quite as good a farmer as he has shown himself to be a sailor."

Many of our naval officers, during their hours of leisure, have turned their attention to farming, and have proved themselves apt scholars. The transition from ploughing the ocean to ploughing the land, is a natural and easy one. The sailor, accustomed to the limitless expanse of the ocean, dislikes to confine himself to crowded cities, where he is annoyed by the hum of business, jostled by the crowd, and checked by the dust. He longs for the pure air, the bright sky, the verdant fields, and the open space which the country affords.

We could enumerate several instances in which officers of the Navy have proved themselves successful farmers; it is turning their hours of relaxation from duty to a profitable account, and they deserve commendation for it.

MILITARY VISIT.—The light brigade of Baltimore Volunteers, one of the handsomest corps in the United States, intend paying a visit to Washington, on the 12th of the present month—the anniversary of the attack upon, and successful defence of their city. Some preparations are making for their reception, but to what extent we are not precisely aware. The military spirit of our citizens seems to be in a small measure awakened, and an attempt will be made at a parade; but in this respect we cannot hope to compete with our Baltimore neighbors. We can, however, tender to them the rites of hospitality and a cordial welcome.

Lieut. W. E. Mckenney has been ordered to the command of the new U. S. brig Dolphin, at New York, bound, it is believed, to the Coast of Brazil.

Lieut. W. C. Whittle will be the first lieutenant, and Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Vaughan Smith, the Medical officer.
tropics, in the plains as well as in the mountains, if they will provide themselves with a miner's bit, with which it is easy in a few seconds to make a hole in the earth a third of a metre in depth. It may be proved that the water from the bluffs upon the rocks and even upon the earth will cause a development of heat which must be allowed for in all the experiments before the experiments are commenced. It is also imperative that during the experiment the air in the hole must not be allowed to be renewed or changed. It may be found, it is, in places, as in the equator, that weight upon it, will form sufficient provocation, the thermometer should be provided with a string by which to withdraw it.

The observations of M. Boussingault, upon which we have reposed in recommending the boring to a depth of one metre and a half, have been made in different localities, in order to enable us to proceed to Metamoras and elsewhere on the Gulf. We shall next Tuesday. The frigate Constellation, and sloops St. Louis and Warren, are here. The St. Louis is to sail in a short time. The Vandalia is on a cruise, and the Grampus at Tampa Bay.

"GIRAD’S list is a list of our officers:"

- M. P. Mix, Enq. Commander.
- "Lient. W. L. Howard has left the ship, being in bad health, and will return to the north.

"A court martial has been convened at the Navy Yard, for the trial of passed midshipman L. J. Bryan, formerly of the Concord. It has not yet closed, and of the result I am not informed."

P. S.—Aug. 15. We are under way for the Gulf of Mexico, with W. A. Weaver, Esq. (formerly of the Navy) Agent of the United States to Mexico, on board as passenger. Our destination is Metamoras and Vera Cruz.

* Absent from an expedition.*

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

**FRENCH SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE.**

**DEPARTURE OF THE CORVETTE DE CHARGE; "LA FONDS," CAPTAIN VAUILLANT, ON A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.**

[Dec. 1852.]

The question continued: Has the Earth arrived at a permanent state of temperature?"

In our climate, the terrestrial stratum which experiences no variation of daily or annual temperature, is situated at a great depth below the surface. It is not the same in the equinoctial regions: there, the temperature is subject to great changes. It is sufficient only to descend the thermometer to the simple depth of one-third of a metre in order that it may mark constantly within one or two tenths the same degree. Our travellers can then determine very exactly the mean temperature at all the stopping places between the..."
The officers of the Bonite should then give particular attention to the barometer, so that the observation at all the stopping places may be perfectly comparable. It should never be omitted to make a note of the exact height of the cistern of the barometer above the level of the sea. There exist numerous memoirs upon the diurnal variation of the barometer. This phenomenon has been studied from the equator to the poles, and the results obtained on the sea, upon the immense plains of America, upon the summits of high mountains; and yet the cause has, up to the present day, remained un discovers. It is necessary then still to multiply observations. In our climate, the neighborhood of the sea seems to influence the barometer more than is generally supposed. The amplitude of the daily oscillations. Is it the same between the tropics?

Nineteen analysers speak of rains that sometimes fall on their vessels in passing the equatorial regions, in such terms that would cause it to be supposed, that it rained much more abundantly at sea, than on the land. But this subject, up to the present, remains in the domain of conjecture, for very rarely has the rain been taken in a state of nature. The measures, however, are not difficult. We find, for example, that Captain Tuckey made several observations during his unfortunate expedition to the river Zaire, or Congo. We are aware that the Bonite will be provided with a small uIdometer, and would recommend the commander to have it placed in the after part of the vessel, in a such a position that it may receive neither the rain collected by the sails, nor that which falls from the rigging.

It will add much to the interest of these observations, if there could be determined at the same time, the temperature of the rain, as well as the height which it falls. In order to have, with any exactness, the temperature of the rain, it is necessary that the mass of water should be considerable, relatively to that of the recipient in which it is obtained. The metal uIdometer will not satisfy this condition. It will be better to take a large funnel, made of some thin linen, or other close material, and receive the water that runs from the lower end in a very thin glass jar, in which is a small therometer. So far for the temperature.

The elevation of the clouds where the rain is formed, can only be determined during a storm; at that time the number of seconds that elapse between the flash and the report, multiplied by 337 metres, the velocity of sound, gives the length of the hypotenuse of a right angle triangle, of which the vertical is precisely the height sought. This height can be calculated, if by the aid of a reflecting instrument, the angle formed by the horizon and a line from the eye of the observer to the point where the flash was observed, be measured.

Let it be supposed, for a moment, that rain falls upon the vessel, colder than the clouds ought to be, for the temperature of the latter is above that of the atmospheric temperature. Every one will at once comprehend the importance of such a result to meteorology. Let it be supposed, on the other hand, that during a hailstorm (for it hails at sea) the same system of observation should prove that the hailstones are formed in a region where the temperature of the atmosphere is below the freezing point, and the nature of water; science would be enriched with a precious result, to which any future theory of hail must conform.

We could, in many other points, set forth the utility of the observation we have proposed; but the two preceding will suffice.

Among the number of extraordinary phenomena upon which science possesses but few observations, because those who have opportunities of observing, omit to mention them, in the fear of passing as visionary or incorrect. Among the number of these phenomena, may be classed certain rains in the equatorial regions.

Sometimes, between the tropics, if rains which are not very frequent, the atmosphere is perfectly clear, and the sky of the finest blue; the drops are not very close together, but they surpass in size the largest drops that ever fall in our climate. Of this fact there is no doubt. We have as a guarantee M. Fabreholz, who has recorded the phenomenon during the last voyage of the Bonite, and Captain Beechey, who has observed the same at Spitzbergen, as to the circumstances upon which so singular a precipitation of water depends, they are not known. In Europe, sometimes in the middle of a cold and calm day, we see small crystals of ice falling, of such a size that they separate in the small particle of humidity which they convey in their fall. May not these large drops of rain, when in the higher regions of the atmosphere, have been small particles of ice excessively cold; then, lower down by agglomeration, large hail stones, and still lower, melted hail stones, or drops of water? It must be understood that these conjectures are only presented here to show the point of view in which the phenomena may be studied, as well as to incite our young travellers to observe with care, if during these singular rains the regions of the heavens, from which they fall, present any appearance of a halo.

If these conjectures are verified, however slight they may be, the existence of crystals of ice in the higher regions of the atmosphere will be demonstrated.

There is scarcely any country at present in which there are not meteorologists, but it must be avoided that their observations are often made at improper times, or with incorrect instruments, or instruments badly placed. It is not however difficult, at the present day, to refer the observations of any hour whatever to the mean temperature of the day: thus, a meteorological table, whatever may be the hour noted, will be of value, with the simple condition only, that the instruments employed may be compared with some standard barometer or thermometer.

We believe it advantageous to recommend these comparisons to the officers of the Bonite. Wherever they may have been made, local meteorological observations will be of value. A collection of journals of the country, or often supply copies that would be obtained with difficulty.

[To be continued.]

The Army.

Mr. Editor:—There are many of our young officers, I see by the papers, who resign; and it is said many more will soon leave the service. This is attributed to many reasons: such as the contempt in which the military service is held by Congress in times of peace—the smallness of the pay, and the slowness of promotion. But the truth is, that most of our young officers get married while leaving the Military Academy, and soon have on their hands families to support. This makes them think and look about their own affairs. Then the country, especially the Military Academy, seems to them more lucrative than the military profession, and that they can get handsome salaries by attaching themselves to companies engaged in carrying on works of internal improvement, such as road works, canals, mining, &c.

It is natural enough that those who love their wives and families, should like to be with them, and not be dragged into the wilderness to be either stationed there separate from their families, or fighting the Indians in unhealthy climates, where nothing can be gained—every thing lost—heart-rending in the end. With such a prospect, and no chance for promotion it is not to be expected that young men of talents will long continue in the service, unless something more encouraging should be presented. It has struck me, that if provision could be made
For instance: a law was proposed, that all officers who shall have served thirty years, be permitted to retire on full pay, without any allowance for forage, &c.—simply their full pay. And all officers who are non-effective—that is, unable to do their duty from want of health, or infirmities of various kinds—be absolutely retired on the same plan.

Now let us take a regiment, and suppose the colonel has served thirty years, and wishes to retire on his full pay as above. The eldest lieutenant-colonel will be promoted in his place, but be allowed only the pay of a lieutenant-colonel, with however the rank of colonel, and enjoy all the allowances of regulations, forage, servants, quarters, &c. of a full colonel. The eldest major in like manner will be promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, with the pay only of a major, but all the allowances accorded to a lieutenant-colonel, and the rank of course. Then the senior captain becomes in turn major, with the pay of a captain but all the allowances of a major, as regards forage, &c. So on with the eldest first lieutenant, the second lieutenant, and brevet second lieutenant. As there are always a number of brevet second lieutenants waiting for vacancies, who have been graduated at the Military Academy, and who will supply all the vacancies as they occur on the foregoing plan, it will be found on investigation that the expense to government would not differ one cent from the actual cost of a regiment, while the officers would be all effective and every way fit for active service. The old officers would be gratified to be able to retire before the haunts of death should terminate their career, and end their days where they ought, if not killed in battle, among their relatives and friends.

The same rule might be applied to the general officers, and thus comfort afforded to them in their old age, and promotion to others who might deserve it and be fit to supply their places.

THE OFFICER'S FRIEND.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN WAR.

Head Quarters Army of the South.

Tuskegee, August 10, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the information of the General-in-chief and the Secretary of War, a copy of a report of Major General Sanford, of an affair which took place on the 17th ultimo, near Lumpkin, Georgia, between a party of Indians and a detachment of Georgia volunteers under Captain Jernigan, which resulted in the defeat and dispersion of the Indians on the latter day. Captain Jernigan behaved on these occasions with the greatest gallant and good conduct, which has distinguished him throughout this campaign.

The Indians, who crossed the Chattahoochee are a part of those that fled from the camp in this neighborhood early in July, as several of the friendly chiefs have informed me. I have seen companies of mounted Tennesseans employed in scouring the country below Fort Mitchell, and up the Cowagee and Hatchahubbee creeks.

I do not believe they will find many Indians.

TH. S. JESUP;

Maj. Gen. Com'g Army of the South.

Adjutant General, Washington City.

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Camps Jesup, August 1, 1836.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you, that after having performed a march of sixty miles, I arrived the day after I left you at Woolfolk's, in the neighborhood of the party of Indians who were reported to have crossed the Chattahoochee on the 27th ultimo. The result of the engagement which took place on the same day between that party and a detachment of Georgia militia has already been known to you by the official despatch of Captain Calhoun. While on its march the day following, it was overtaken a few miles south of Lumpkin by Captain Jernigan's corps of mounted men, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which that brave and meritorious officer, after maintaining his position for some time, was compelled to retire, with a loss of three of his troops killed, and seven wounded. Not discouraged by his want of success, that energetic officer determined to renew the fight; and accordingly, having strengthened himself by a number of volunteer citizens, he made the attack on the morning of the 27th ultimo, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and in his turn compelled the enemy to give way, abandoning the whole of his plunder, and leaving fifteen of his warriors slain upon the field. This decisive advantage would have been followed up by an immediate pursuit but a deep brush through the enemy's camp, which could not be passed, precluded the hope of being able to overtake them, in the exhausted and debilitated condition of our troops. Every exertion, however, has since been used, and is now being made to come up with them; but so great have been the obstacles that we have encountered, in brakes, bogs, and swamps, that we have as yet been foiled in that design. Nevertheless, we shall not relax in our vigilance and industry, until hope itself has been desperate by their flight and dispersion. So rapid was the flight of the enemy, that he left his dead unburied; and their little children fell into the hands of the troops.

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

J. W. A. SANFORD,
Major General.

Major General T. S. JESUP,
Commanding Army of the South,
Head Quarters, Fort Mitchell.

COLUMBUS, Geo. Aug. 5.

We have just heard from a source entitled to much credit, that the Government has determined to make arrangements, if possible, with the friendly Indians, to enter the service of the United States against the Seminoles in the approaching campaign. We learn that Captain Lane, one of General Jesup's aids, is at this time engaged in bringing about this desirable object. This scheme seems to us to be a measure of sound policy, particularly when we reflect how very serviceable the celebrated Chief Jim Bay, and his command were to General Jesup, in fighting the Lower Creeks.

THE SEMINOLE CAMPAIGN.

The "summer quarters" of the regular troops in Florida have been anything but stations of ease to those who have occupied them. The severe and incessant duties performed by those gallant men are thus described in the St. Augustine Herald.

Early in the month of March, after it had arrived in St. Augustine, from the late campaign, company F, of the 1st regt. of artillery, was mounted, by order of Gen. Eustis, upon the worn out horses of the Quarter Master's department. From that time up to the 6th day of June, it was, with intervals of two or three days, constantly employed in scouring the country in the neighborhood of St. Augustine; being accompanied in one of its excursions to St. Joseph's, by company D, of the same regiment, which by 0-
way, had a short time previous made an excursion to the same point by itself. On the 6th of June, the first named company was ordered to rendezvous at Pickat- ta, and make a thorough reconnaissance of Jullington and deep creeks, on the St. John's. On the 11th of June, company D, which had also been mounted in the meantime, was ordered to rendezvous at Pickat-ta, and co-operate, together to Fort Drake, with the intention, as it was understood, of going to the St. John's. This destination was, however, changed; owing to the illness and death of Major Heilman, and the two companies were kept between Fort Drake, Micanopy, and the Black Creek. Company E, from the 15th of June till the 4th of July, when they arrived in St. Augustine, encamped ten hours in the saddle, 5 every day, with the exception of two, and were often as many as thirteen hours a day on their horses.

During this time, three companies were exposed to alternate rain and sun, during the day, and 'with the sky for a great cost,' to dew which fell at night, in vain. In the last three days of their march, in crossing two streams and bogs, they endured as much hardship as was encountered at any time by the army during the late campaign; so much for backwardness in the way of discipline.

On the 4th of July, these companies arrived in St. Augustine; Company E, with forty-three, and company D, with forty-one men for duty. In four days after wards Capt. Dimick and Lieut. Irwin, (the only two officers with the companies) were both taken with fever; and company E was reduced by the same disease, from forty-three to thirteen men for duty, while company D had but sixteen. Since that time, the Surgeon was called upon for an official report of the number of men in these two companies, who could perform a march of eighty miles, he reported seven from company E, and twelve from company D. At the time these companies left Fort Drake, the condition of the garrison then was as follows: Major Heilman just buried; of seven company officers present (enquire of the War Department why there were not twenty five!) five were on their backs with fever, one lame, and one fit for duty. Of two hundred and sixty-six men, who composed the company, one hundred and fifteen men on the sick report, in hospital and incapable of doing any duty; and nearly one half of the remainder were convalescents, incapable of marching ten miles.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, August 23.

Letters from the south state that our troops are happily removed from those graveyards, Fort Drake and Micanopy, where, out of 300 officers and men, there were but 2. Some have been sick; indeed, every officer at these posts has been down. Capt. Gates died at Fort Drake, and his death was supposed to have hastened by the unfortunate affair of his brother, Major Gates. It is said to be doubtful whether any of these troops will be able to do active duty, even when the season rolls so far as their constitutions be injured by the climate.

The Indians are said to be about in squads all over Florida, and whenever and where opportunity offers, never fail to destroy all the property they meet, and murder the inmates of every house found undefended.

Capt. Ballard, we understand, is ordered to the North Carolina, lying at Norfolk, and waiting for a crew. She is destined to the Pacific to relieve Commodore Wadsworth, whose health is represented as delicate.

From the Arkansas, Little Rock, Advocate.

EMIGRATING HOUSES-CREEKS--We learn that 2,000 houses and families landed at Rock Row on the 4th, all on their way to their new country. They are in charge of Moses Hawell and Beattie, correspondents of the firm of J. W. At, Sandford, & Co., accompanied by Lieut. Barry and Dr. Abadie, U. S. a-t a.ct in.

The party is accompanied by Neal Moses, principal chief, and Neal Matilla, the head of the southern Aulapine; who are expected in New Orleans in about 16 days, from Montgomery, Alabama.

The whole will arrive here less than 16 days from Montgomery to White River, Arkansas.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Letters were received in this city on Saturday last, from Nocugopla, in Texas, dated 10th July, from which we have collected the following note, from Major Scott:

Dear Sir:--We of the 28th have been here at this place now for days before, to wait the arrival of four companies U. S. Dragoons, who were then on their march from Fort Towson, in Arkansas; and who were to be embarked in that vessel, on board of which vessel were loaded stores for the supply of those dragoons, passed on the 15th, and three more on the 16th July, from the head quarters of Gen. Gaines, who with the entire army, remained at Jamp. Subiace, east of the Sabine river, prepared to march into Texas at a moment's warning.

Much excitement exists in Mobile in consequence of the prospects of a large intercourse with the coast of New Orleans, and the British fishing grounds. A merchant of Mobile is said to have addressed a letter to Gen. Camp- bell, the Governor, on the subject, in order to obtain redress. We understand an attempt was made to seize an American fishing schooner, which proved unsuccessful. The King of Great Britain has taken possession of the subject, the trespassers being penalized for having been in the harbors of the Mississippi, and on the coast of Labrador. We hope the severity of fish in our waters has not had sufficient influence upon the American fishermen to induce them to trespass upon their neighbors.

PERIL OF THE SEA.--The ship brig, Sisson, of and for Bath, from Cadiz, with 540 bales of cotton, on 17th July, suddenly sprang a leak, and in four hours after went down. Captain and crew saved themselves in the boats, with a small supply of water, and nothing to steer by. After being in the open boat twelve days, they were picked up by the brig Atlantic, bound to Halifax. Captain Sisson, his officers, and three of the men, arrived in Boston on Monday morning, in brig Adriatic, which took them from the Atlantic.

STEAM-PACKET FOR LIVERPOOL.--We learn that this vessel, that has been so long talked about, is now rapidly building; her frame is up, and her machinery in progress, by Mr. Paul Sabbatt. She will have two engines of 180 horse power. Everything is under contract to be finished about the first of November. She is to be called the "Deepacht," and will be commanded by Capt. Cobb; whose energy and perseverance will put the public in debt for the first steamboat to run between this port and Liverpool.

From the Philadelphia United States Gazette says that Roswell Park, Esq., of the United-States corps of engineers is appointed professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the Pennsylvania University, vice Professor Baché elected President of the Girard College for Orphans.

General Miller, celebrated for his gallantry in cap- turing the British-samson at Sewell's Lane, at the point of the British army, accompanied by Brigadier Gen. M'Neil, were at Buffalo a short time since. They crossed to the Canadades, for the remainder of Fort Erie, in the sortie from which Gen. M'Neil took
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

New Orleans, July 13.—A letter from Com. Daffis, at Pensacola, dated 8th August, states, that he abandons all his vessels, and will proceed to the Mississippi, and take under convoy any vessels bound to Tampico and Metamoras; and will receive at those places any specie destined to New Orleans. Commodore Daffis states, that having no orders from government respecting the blockade of Metamoras, he will follow a law to the American trade.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:—"On Monday last we had the pleasure of witnessing the parade of the 1st regiment volunteer artillery, under the command of Col. Pleasonton. Although from change of guard making law of Congress of several of the companies, the number of men was much smaller than the real strength of the regiment, the appearance and bearing of the whole were highly creditable."

"The regiment are informed will make their November parade with their new battery of six pounders, with entirely new carriages, carriages, &c. On that occasion the full force of all the companies, eight in number, will be on duty. The regiment, under the command of the Col. of the 1st, an officer of the West Point and Fortress Monroe school, enjoys advantages by which it cannot fail to profit."

Abolition Literature.—Lieutenant Case, of the 3d Artillery, who has been stationed at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, as commissary, since the commencement of our Indian war, we hear, speaks the Indian language fluently, and is now, during the recess of field, busy engaged in making a Seminole Grammar.

Railroad from Portland to Bangor.—The Augusta Argus says that Colosse S. H. Long, of the United States Engineers, has engaged to make a recommendation for a railroad from Bangor to Portland, crossing Kennebec river at or near the head of the tide, and will be at Augusta on Monday, preparatory to starting on that part of the route between Augusta and Bangor.

Cumberland Road.—We learn from the last Wabash Courier, published at Terre Haute, Indiana, that the operations on the National Road, under the late act of Congress, so to be confined to the thirty miles east and west of the Wabash, during the next working season. This course is rendered absolutely necessary from the clause of the act of Congress of 1834, '85, which renders the superintendent responsible for the disbursement of the whole appropriation, without the smallest equivalent, and without the Government or its officers sharing in any degree the responsibility of its disbursement. Captain Ogden sought to avoid this difficulty, without success, and now feels constrained to adopt such plan of operations as will place the disbursements in this State and Illinois under his immediate control."

- St. Louis Republican.

- We understand, says the Detroit Advertiser, that Gov. Cass, has lately made a sale of one half of his farm west of this city, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The purchasers are Messrs. Newberry, Hastings, Trowbridge, and Kercheval. The entire property, we are told, including that still retained by the Governor, is immediately to be brought into market.

The Faroate Independence.—This fine frigate was taken out of the dry dock at Charlestown navy yard, and was expected to receive her masts, on Wednesday. The operation of floating her out of the dock was very interesting, and attracted the fixed attention of more than a thousand spectators, of both sexes. Governor Everett and family, and several other gentlemen and ladies, were present; and Governor Croswell was presumed the immediate direction of the exciting and critical operation. Many spectators, stationed abait in the receiving ship Columbus, had a favorable position for observation, and the remainder, entirely surrounding the margin of the dock formed a continuous, yet ever moveable and picturesque border, as seen from the decks of the Independence. About half-past eleven, two small vents were opened in the dock-gates, and two others near the bottom of the dock, and suddenly the waters leaped in, at each aperture, like bounding animals, each counter current pushing against the others, till the whole body of water was lashed into a milk-white foam. As witnessed from the stern ports, this furious conflict of the currents boiling, dashling, and then dying away forward was an exceedingly animating spectacle. Gradually the water rose above the inlets, and the turbines subsided, and at 12 o'clock the 'ship, sliding on the water, was about three feet, began to drop one by one from their positions, and glide alongside. She floated in 18 feet of water. As soon as the waters within and without were in equilibrio (20 feet deep) the bridge on the gates was cleared of spectators, the gates were thrown open, and the frigate dropped out without perceptible motion, so that nothing could exceed the regularity, and simplicity of the maneuver by which this result was effected. Everything was in time and place.

Notwithstanding the large number of persons present, (some of whom collected on the steps descending into the dock,) and the doors were not the less per-

The Independence was hauled up about a year ago. She was then a 74, but has been reduced and refitted, and now, with the necessary officers, constitutes a frigate, but mounts sixty thirty-two-pounders. She is considered to be superior in every respect to the old fashioned seventy-fours, being deeper between decks, yet presenting less surface to the fire of an enemy."

THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.—We have been favored with copies of the works recently published in this city, on this interesting topic, from the pens of two of our patriotic young writers, who both served as volunteers, and were appointed to official stations in the army, and have undertaken to interschew the historical with the descriptive. At present, we can do no more than give the captions of the books. "Notices of Florida and the Campaigns, by M. M. Cohen," accompanied with a map and portrait of Osbola, engraved by Kehew; neatly printed and bound, by Burgoyne and Hume. "Sketches of the Seminole War, and Sketches of a Campaign," by W. W. Smith—D. J. Bowling, publisher. Charleston Courier.

MARRITIME POWER.—The numerical force of the American navy does not show its real force as compared with those of other nations. All our ships of war are not alike, some are more actual service in case of war, whereas the lists of other nations include great numbers of vessels which are in fact mere buks. The London United Service Journal gives a list of 96 such ships in the British navy list, comprising an aggregate, as rated, of 9,992 guns. We may say, as a rule, that one out of three, the guns these two figures have been taken but: Summarizes some applicable to the French navy, which, however, like
the English, is in a very efficient state. The effective force of the French navy at the close of the present year, is estimated as follows: Line ships, 26; frigates 34; sloops of war 21; despatch sloops 8; brigs 50; schooner 1, bomb boats 8; gun brigs 4; cutters, lug- pers, &e, 16; flotilla of 4 gun and under, 36; transports 52; steam ships 25. Total, 279. At the same date there will be on the stocks 25 ships of the line, 31 frigates, 1 sloop of war, 2 despatch sloops, 2 lighters, and four steam vessels. The officers of the French navy are about as follows: 1 Admiral, 10 Vice admirals, 20 Rear Admirals, 160 Captains, 1000 Lieutenants, 300 Midshipmen. The pay of officers on shore stand thus: the Admiral, $2212; a Vice Admiral, $2212; a Rear Admiral, $1875; a Captain from $862 to $932, according to their relative rank; Lieu- tenants, from $281 to $375; Midshipmen, from $90 to $150. These rates are far below what is paid to officers of the American navy on shore; and the rates at sea are probably in about the same proportion. England naturally looks with a jealous eye upon the growing naval power of France, notwithstanding the present friendly relations between the two countries. A writer in the London United Service Journal closes an article on the subject by saying, "Although with reference to ourselves, (England,) there is perhaps but little probability of a future rupture with France, yet it does not the less behove us to watch with attention the progress of her navy, which would seem to be undergoing, almost imperceptibly, a sort of Phoenix-like resuscitation."—N. Y. Journal Com.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Aug. 24, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 66.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect at the dates set opposite to each respectively, to wit:
2d Lieut. W. H. Emory, 4th artillery, Sept. 30, 1836.

By order of Maj. Gen. MACOMB.

ROGER JONES, Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Aug. 25, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 51.

By direction of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. J. Mackay, 2d artillery, and 2d Lieutenant, J. S. Williams, 6th infantry, are hereby relieved from duty in the Quar- ter Master's Department, and assigned to the Topographical duty. They will report by letter to Bvt. Lieut. Colo- nel Abert for instructions.

By order of Major General MACOMB.

ROGER JONES, Adj't General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 58.

I. In conformity with the system promulgated in "Order" No. 51, in 1837, the following gene-

Company A.—Captain G. Potter.  
Company B.—Captain J. Davis.  
Company C.—Captain C. Dinkin.  
2. Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.  
Company D.—Captain R. M. Kirby, Bvt. Major.  
3. Fort McHenry, Maryland.  
Company E.—Captain D. Van Ness.  
4. Fort Severn, Maryland.  
Company F.—Captain D. D. Tompkins.  
5. Fort Washington, Maryland.  
6. The Colonel will take post at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, the Lieutenant Colonel at Fort Ser- vern, and the Major at Fort McHenry.

III. The Second Regiment of Artillery, will garrison the following posts:
1. Fort Sullivan, Maine.  
2. Fort Preble, Maine.  
Company I.—Captain F. S. Beltz.  
3. Fort Constitution, N. H.  
4. Fort Wolcott, R. I.  
Company K.—Captain G. Drake.  
5. Fort Trumbull, Conn.  
Company L.—Captain T. C. Legate, Bvt. Major.  
Company M.—Captain J. P. Taylor.  
7. Fort Pulaski, S. C.  
Company N.—Captain C. M. Levernois, Bvt. Major.  
8. Fort Moultrie, S. C.  
Company O.—Captain C. M. Leavy.  
9. The Colonel will take post at Fort Pickens, Mobile, Alabama.  
10. Fort Morgan, Mobile, Alabama.  
11. Fort Pike, Mobile, Alabama.  
Company R.—Captain E. Lyon.  
12. Fort Jackson, Louisiana.  
Company S.—Captain T. W. Lendrum.  
13. The Colonel will take post at Oglethorpe Bar- racks, Savannah, Geo. The Lieutenant Colonel at Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Florida, and the Major at St. Augus- tine Barracks, Florida.

VII. The Fourth Regiment of Artillery, will garrison the following posts:
1. Fort Monroe, Virginia.  
Company C.—Captain H. L. Rogers.  
Company D.—Captain S. Cooper.  
Company E.—Captain H. A. Thompson.  
2. Fort Macon, N. C.  
3. Fort Caswell, N. C.  
Company G.—Captain J. Muñoz.  
4. Castle Pinckney, S. C.  
5. The Second Regiment of Artillery, will garrison the following posts:
1. Fort Sullivan, Maine.  
2. Fort Preble, Maine.  
Company J.—Captain F. S. Beltz.  
3. Fort Constitution, N. H.  
4. Fort Wolcott, R. I.  
Company L.—Captain G. Drake.  
5. Fort Trumbull, Conn.  
Company M.—Captain T. C. Legate, Bvt. Major.  
Company N.—Captain J. P. Taylor.  
7. Fort Pulaski, S. C.  
Company O.—Captain C. M. Levery.  
8. Fort Moultrie, S. C.  
SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the last day of October, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

360 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
1200 bushels of new white field beans.
5250 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Jesup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches.
300 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
325 bushels of new white field beans.
2520 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
150 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Cheimichi.
240 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
5300 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in the month of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, 10 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.
360 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
3250 bushels of new white field beans.
12000 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May 1837.

At St. Louis, or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.
360 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
3250 bushels of new white field beans.
5250 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Fort Crawford, Prairie du chien, Mississippi river.
240 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
3500 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.
360 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
3250 bushels of new white field beans.
5250 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Wacoustacon rivers.
240 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

DEATH.

In Pittsburgh, Alexander F., the infant son of Lieut. George H. Croghan, 6th Regt. Inf'y, U. S. A.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837, at Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Wacoustacon rivers.

240 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
3500 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot.
120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
118 bushels of new white field beans.
1750 pounds of good hard soap.
3000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
480 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One half 1st May, remainder on 1st October, 1837.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.
240 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
2500 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
90 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.
120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
300 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Armstrong.
120 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of best superfine flour.
118 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
900 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago.
120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
116 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
900 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.
120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
116 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered in December, 1836, and January and February, 1837.

At Boston.
900 barrels of pork.
925 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
23 bushels of new white field beans.
4400 pounds of good hard soap.
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1150 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At New York.
1800 barrels of pork.
2500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

1100 bushels of new white field beans.
7000 pounds of good hard soap.
8000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
500 bushels of good clean dry salt.
4500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baltimore.
450 barrels of pork.
1000 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
440 bushels of new white field beans.
7040 pounds of good hard soap.
8200 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
180 bushels of clean dry salt.
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Note.—All bidders are requested to extend the account of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at these posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth the 1st June, 1st Sept. 1st Dec. 1837, and 1st March, 1838.

The houses in which the pork is packed to be fastened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, ears, and tail.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be carefully packed with Turke's Island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned hearts of oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; the vinegar in iron bound casks; the beans in water-tight barrels; and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1837. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the department will be authorised to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agent of the department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of inspecting the quantities, or of disposing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one third, subsequent to the contract, on giving the six days previous notice.

Bidders not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be fixed by the Commissary General; and who must each hold a commission by some personal known to the Government, otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection of such delivery will be required at this office, before payment can be made, which will be by treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residences of the contractors, at their option. Each proposal will be sealed in separate envelopes, and marked "proposals for furnishing army subsistence."
DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

From the Naval Magazine.

ON STEAMERS OF WAR.

By a Member of the U. S. Naval Lyceum.

When the application of steam to propelling vessels was first made in the fleet of the French, it was not once seen that the invention was destined to produce an important effect on naval war. We happened then to be engaged in our conflict with England. Our coast was blockaded, to the total interruption of trade, and a coast may be useful, and if they may render it above

likely impossible, for a power, however strong, on the ocean, to blockade an interior power, provided with this active and always available agent of annoyance and defence, their co-operation with fleets of sailing vessels, in great engagements on the high seas, will not be less advantageous. To test the question of their utility, suppose a fleet of twenty sail of the line, attended by several steamers, encounstracing, in calm or nearly calm weather, a part of the fleet of sailing vessels that are the auxiliaries. The inferior fleet might then, by the aid of its steamers, place itself at a sufficient distance from the enemy, to be beyond reach of its guns, and in a favorable condition to fight; or, adopting the nobler alternative of combat, the inferior might, by the aid of its steamers, choose its position, and assailing the superior fleet in detail, thus render it inferior, and actually overcome it, by being stronger on every given point of contact. The steamers might not only be employed in towing ships into action, or removing disabled ones and prizes to a position of safety, but might be used to raft up the immovable gun-boats from raking positions with destructive effect. Hence it appears, that and by the aid of steamers, to overcome a superior one.

It follows, that steamers must, henceforth, be a prominent part in every future naval war; and that they may be equipped and employed on this occasion as a however, never tested. Peace was made before she was quite prepared to seek out the enemy, and the improvements which would have been rapidly introduced in succeeding years, were never attempted for her. Since then, nothing farther has been done, among us, towards the construction of steamers of war, until within the last year; although they might have been made steam-boats, and not only be employed in the Western and Indian seas. One vessel was, indeed, employed there during a short interval, rendering essential service, which could never have been rendered by a sailing vessel, in breaking up a nest of pirates; notwithstanding her defective adaptation for the sea, which she was never intended to navigate.

While steam vessels can more with celerity among the islands and the coasts, and with the defance of the trade winds, traverse great distances, and appear suddenly where least expected, they are, from the wholesome agencies of their furnaces in purifying the atmosphere, and curing them from the desolating fevers that decimate our crews in those seas, and all the minor consequences of tropical malaria. It is therefore very extraordinary, that in a country where steam-boats have not only been invented, but received every improvement that has brought them to their present perfect condition, so use should have been made of this valuable agent, where its advantages might have been indispensable.

If, however, the construction of steamers of war has been neglected among us, other naval powers have been more alive to their importance. England and France have at this moment quite formidable lists of this class of vessels. England has twenty-one, and France twenty-three steamers in commission. France, looking to the possibility of revolutionizing naval war by the introduction of a new agent, and breaking down in some measure the disparity between herself and England, by rendering the fleets of the latter to a certain extent useless, has rather taken the lead in developing the possibilities of this new arm. England has reluctantly submitted to the change, and is now endeavoring still to maintain her relative superiority in this arm also.

We have quite recently seen accounts of the capture of a British steam frigate, belonging to the English before St. Sebastian, having been decided by the opportunity of the return of the French frigate, and one of those efficient co-operatives, by means of shells, and hollow shot from their sixty-four-pounders, in opening a practicable breach through the batteries of the besiegers.

If the co-operation of steamers with armies, on a coast may be useful, and if they may render it above
rudder and take it on board, where it will be much in the way. Besides, this rudder cannot be unshipped without a cumbersome apparatus; and this apparatus must be removed to the boat before the ship is fitted up for sea. But the design of the heavy bow gun, which is to be the offensive and defensive agent of the vessel, and which, according to an established axiom of naval discipline, should be at all times ready for instant service.

If, then, this vessel should be found defective, the question will occur, what ought to be the form of a steamer of war intended to serve the double purposes of defense and offense? Can it be done with floats? Perhaps the surest mode of obtaining a model for steamers of war, which might serve for all future constructions, would be to call in the assistance of the engineers of the navy, without the least improvement in the steamboats of our country, from the first efforts of Fulton, down to our own times; and who, besides, has directed the energies of his extraordinary mind to the very subject of steamers of war, having, during our late difficulties with France, not only prepared plans for the construction of a formidable steamer of war, but even conceived and avowed, the patriotic and chivalrous intention of embarking both persons and fortune in the dreadful struggle, to which his invention would have given a new and terrible character of destructiveness. This individual is Robert L. Stevens, Esq. The name of this forward and stimulating man, with its wonderful act, has now been withheld, if properly sought, and left free from that distinction and supervision of plans, to which genius, unsuspected by poverty, is unwilling to submit.

But more than the naval, and perhaps as important as the naval, are the evidences of the construction of steam vessels, and the arrangement of their machinery, by he has employed himself during years in perfecting the hollow shot which he himself first invented in the naval service, and which, having, during the last twenty years in a series of improvements in steamers, which have all been productive of the most splendid results, we may not have the benefit of in establishing the future model for our steamers of war, it will be better, instead of starting an entire novelty, to make use of the experience of other naval powers in fitting steamers of war during the last ten years; and improve the products of their skill, through the aid of our own superior skill, in the application of steam to navigation.

The English steamers of the last city of war have been chiefly used in the Mediterranean, and been constructed for the purpose of navigating that circumnavigating and apparently sheltered sea. Besides, France has invented nothing in the way of steam. All have been the greater part of her machinery ready constructed, from England. The English steamers therefore are best worthy of attention. On their own coast they have to encounter habitually the most tempestuous gales, and they have besides made voyages in safety to most of the remote seas frequented by the fleets of England. The English government steamers are of two classes; one class being of 1,800 tons, employed as mail packets between Dover and Calais, Dublin and Holyhead, and Falmouth and the Mediterranean, and also as tenders to fleets; the other, of 1,200 tons, employed as flag vessels, in the Mediterranean. The larger class of vessels, may, however, be the more interesting, especially as they are of more recent construction. The dimensions are the dimensions of a British steamer of war visited by Mr. J. B. Dana, of this city, on the 29th of last month, with 680 tons; moulded beam was 31 feet; depth in the engine room 11 feet. Her draft when harnessed was 9 feet 9 inches abaft, with a displacement of 630 tons; when ready for sea draft was 12 feet 6 inches for the upper deck, and 11 feet 9 inches for the lower. She had two engines of 110 horse power each; with a diameter to the cylinder of 60 inches, and a length of stroke of 5 feet. The height of her shaft above the water-line was 16 feet. Her speed at 100 revolutions of the screw was 23 knots at full power. She towed 260 tons of coal, 38 tons of water, and 4 months provision for 100 men. She was said to be full amidships, with a flat floor, the deck to the quarter, and only the stern was raked, but the stern was nearly upright and round. None of the machinery except the chimney and water wheel was in sight, the cylinders lying horizontally below the engines, and water pipes and hose of the whole body of the vessel amidships; before and abaft them were between decks for the accommodation of the crew and officers. The vessel was brig rigged, with very tall masts, having the top-masts and yards carried over the side. She had a square foresail, but no square main on account of the chimney; light topsails, and top-gallant sails, and headsail, like a schooner. She carried no long-tailed amidship ships which were given over the engine, and only stern and quarter boats. Her armament consisted of a pivot 32 pounder on the forecastle, ranging on both bows, and considerably abaft the beam; abaft this, houses were two thirty-two pound carronades, and on the quarter-deck a medium gun, weighing 84 cwt., and bored to receive a ten inch ball or hollow Pineax's shot, mounted on a pivot, so as to range over the bows. The greatest speed of this vessel, on trial, was ten knots or geographical miles, the hour; and even the midshipmen, in exulting her good qualities, did not use the word perfect, which are of course subject to the customary drawbacks. This vessel, and others of her class, perform well at sea, and have encountered the severest gales without being damaged.

In giving this very brief sketch of experience to an English steamer of the most approved construction, we would not venture to suggest that we should imitate it in the construction of ours. But in the absence of the enlightened mind of the experience of the distinguished engineer to whom we have alluded, if the country is not to have the benefit of his talents, these data may form a basis for a modification of design, and favors, the name of some distinguished and practical engineer. Perhaps the Channel packets might furnish useful hints in contriving a proper model.

They are much faster than the largest British steamers, and have triumphed repeatedly over the most violent gales. Their voyages are, however, all short; and they depend entirely on their steam for their use in carrying goods to their machinery. A steamer of war, on the contrary, must be fitted to cross the oceans, and make long voyages. She should be rigged as a packet, and have her machinery so far as possible, to be turned under ordinary circumstances, when making a passage, by the fastest ship.

We have assumed, then, that our steam batteries, as it pleases Congress, in its act providing for their construction, to call them, should have an equal adaptation to not efficiently on the ocean and our coasts. It would be very easy to show how usefully they might be employed at the present moment. Not only might they be the most advantageously employed in the protection of our revenue, for which service we should have but one and the same navy that we have for all purposes of protection, but they would also be perpetually useful in towing our public vessels in and out of port; in the transportation of public stores, and the rapid transfer of seamen from stations to stations; in the conveying of sick and wounded, and the injured relaxation of discipline, consequent upon throwing a great number of seamen, with a single officer, on board a private vessel. Several fatal accidents, attempts to escape, and unnatural deaths have been occasioned, in times past, by the existing system. And we are, while writing, called on to deplore the consequences of the terrible accident, on the Boston and Providence steamer, which was lost with 60 passengers, and the loss, which the service has sustained, by the injury of the active officer in charge of them.

But there are yet other and more important services that could be performed by this class of vessels, 11
SHIPS AND THE ICEBERGS.

A PERILOUS ENCOUNTER WITH AN ICEBERG NEAR THE BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—On the 30th June last the ship Byron left Liverpool for New York, heavily laden with iron, salt, &c., and having on board, in passengers and crew, 119 or 120 souls. On the 6th of August, thirty-four days out, in lat. 44° 22' north, a berg occurred, under which the ship was never able to escape from memory. It was the watch of the first mate, a man of great fidelity, but being indisposed his place was taken by another. An unusual degree of levity and thoughtless security attended the passengers, and there was a great impression that they could not escape from danger. About 2 o'clock A.M., a hustled step was the only sign of alarm, and a voice which said 'Tall whippering of some created the suspicion that all was not right. Springing from his berth, he asked one of the men near the cabin door what was the matter. "We are in the midst of ice," said he: "Will you lancet the captain and mate!"
The captain went to the deck; he ran forward to look out. In a moment the vessel, going at the rate of five knots, struck as if against a solid rock—

It was an island of ice! It lifted its head above the water more than one hundred feet, and leaned over, as if it were to engulf the ship. The word was given to put up the helm and back the sails. As the sailors were hastening to obey the latter order—as the terrified passengers were rushing on deck and looking up at the immense overhanging, freezing mass, the ship struck again with increased force. O what a shock! Crash! Crash! It seemed as if the ship was lying one after another on the deck.
The second mate entered the cabin and clapping violently his hands together, exclaimed "My God! our Bows are stow—we're all gone." An awful death appeared now inevitable. In this moment of general panic, the corporal exclaimed to "the boatswain, away the boat." Then, while the knife was being applied to the cordage fastening her along side the ship, a rush was made to her by men and women. That small boat was in a moment filled with thirty or forty persons. The corporal was so marvellous that she did not break down precipitately, but slowly fell into the deep. Had this taken place, our commanding officer must have shared the same fate; for, from a desire to gain possession of her for himself and crew, or to save the miserable cord that had got into her destruction, both he and I should have entered the boat and stood in her until he drove out over one at the point of the sword.

Then was a scene of terror! In front of the cabin the passengers were collected, half-naked—some on their knees calling for mercy—some clapping their hands, and uttering the most appalling shrieks. Nothing distinctly could be heard. All was confusion and horror. It was enough to penetrate a heart of stone. Some were collected, dressing themselves, preparing to resist the cold, if they should survive on the ice. They were looking for something to which they could lay themselves for support for a time in the water. Here you might see one with a safety belt slung over his shirt, endeavoring to fill it with air: there another, pale and agitated, inquiring "Where any hope?" And there, one standing as if in a state of despair: "It is no use at anything. We must die." "Are we sickness, uncle?" cries a dear boy. A child, running to a brave sailor, says, "Won't you save me?" And the loud waiting and lamentation from the crowd rose higher and higher. Then as to close the painful scene, the ship struck again on her quarter. The shock reverberated like thunder, making every joint of the vessel shake as if coming apart. Hope now fully fled—

all hearts were dismayed—the despairing cry was now renewed, and the most calm braced themselves to prepare for the immediate result. Even the dogs cowered down on the deck in silence.

It appeared that at the first shock against the mountain, the jib-boom was broken and thrown over the bows into the vessel. The second shock carried the ram away the bowsprit head, and cutwater, lodging the breakers across the forecastle. The vessel was blown over, and had it struck the bush, we must have perished; but by the mercy of God, the hull was uninjured. After the bowsprit was carried away, the stem of the ship must have been held down for an instant by the surging of the bow, bringing the ship upright. One gun, to the port, which a long time the gun there was stowed in, and was filling with water. This created the panic. But the sails being backed, the helm put hard up, she turned off from her enemy, and swaying clear, received the last shock on her starboard quarter, though its sound was terrible, did no injury. That instant she was free. And now was the contest between despair and hope. The carpenter reported that the hull was sound and the bowsprit could be repaired, but then she may have sprung a leak, and the forecast was in danger of falling in. The work was then begun to the purple ragged and wrought. It was a moment of painful suspense, until the pump sucked, showing that all was right. Then hope gilded the countenance of our captain, and all hearts began to live in its radiance. Till we were clear of the forecastle, as the vessel was rolling in the cold and stormy air. Daylight, ever delightful to those on the deep, and peculiarly grateful to us, soon appeared. We found ourselves going on our way, alive, and with every reasonable confidence of future life.

We stood amazed at our deliverance. The most careless among us were constrained to attribute our preservation to a kind and merciful providence; while the multitude cried out unhasting, "It is the Lord who hath saved us; thanks and praises to the holy name." Then every connotation was lighted up with joy; every expression was turned to God and love to one another, and many purposes were formed of reformation in future. The next day we saw three mountains of ice. We passed near to one of them. We gazed with the deepest interest on the breakers, which had never been able to reach us. Before the close of the second day, a new bowsprit was fitted up, which stood the trial of winds and waves the remainder of the voyage. In all this business the officers and crew showed great skill and energy.—*New York Observer.*
THE GULF STREAM.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer:

Sir: In a late number of your paper, you published an article upon "The Gulf Stream," and intimated that at some future time the subject would be continued.

On looking over an old sea journal, kept many years since by the writer of this communication, and who was a passenger in the ship, I find recorded there an account of a remarkable phenomenon which appeared on the northern edge of the Gulf stream, and which will always be remembered with lively interest. You are at liberty to publish if you think proper.

Respectfully your ob'trv't.

E. C.

December 27th, 1908.

"The wind for the last two or three days had been blowing very strong from N. N. W. We had known ourselves for all the time of the day, to be in the Gulf stream, which was running very rapidly to the north-west and eastward. At noon, lat. 33° 56' N. and long. 55° 2' W., it became calm and the water was all in whirrs. In the afternoon the wind sprung up at S. W. At 4 o'clock, P. M. a man from the mast head sung out: "Breakers!" This is a word that always startled a sailor, and instantly the inquiry was made "what?" He said all along the northward, on both bows, as far as can be seen.

"The spy-glass was taken up into the fore-top, and as far as the eye could reach, in a northerly direction, the whole horizon was one continued breaker. The next inquiry was what to do. The bakers were not very far off, but if there were danger in going into them we were near enough. The ship was kept away, and we ran along about two miles without finding any appearance of an opening. A bucket of water was drawn up, and from its warmth we ascertained that we were yet in the stream. The captain was about ordering the ship hove to, and the yawl lowered to make further examination, by a nearer approach, when I suggested to him the cause of the phenomenon, and assured him that there could be no danger in steering the ship directly through the breakers. He assented to my proposal, and the ship was again hove up and kept on her course.

"As she approached the line of foam, every soul on board stood with breathless anxiety awaiting the result. It certainly was a very novel thing for sailors to steer a ship at sea right into a line of breakers. The bakers, however, were properly manned, and every man in readiness, the helmsman was ordered to mind his helm and keep her steady, and the anxious concern of the moment continually increased, till the bows of the ship plunged into the breakers. At this time the roaring of the surf was so loud, that a man's voice could scarcely be heard, and the ship pitched forward as if coming off a heavy sea. She immediately hove up into the wind; and notwithstanding the helm was put hard a-starboard, she would not fall off till the mizen topsail was shivered and the jib and staysails were hauled to the windward. We had now crossed the line of breakers, and I improved a passing instant in surveying the scene. It was grand and beautiful. The water was pouring over the edge of the cascatar in the same manner as it would over a double high in a river, and all the water, for three or four rods on each side, was in foam, and very great agitation. We soon drew away from the scene; another bucket of water was drawn up, which from its coldness, indicated that we had passed out of the stream, and in a short time was pouring over the edge of the cascatar, and tumbling about in the old sea, occasioned by the late hard gales from the northward.

"I shall give the following as the explanation of this phenomenon. The wind for the last three or four days had been blowing very strongly from N. N. W., or directly across the Gulf stream, which had probably narrowed its width nearly one half by forcing its northern edge to the southward, and as it continued in width, the course is the same as the wind. By the wind suddenly changing to the S. W., while we were on its northern edge, the stream, at the time we passed out of it, had not had time to widen itself to its usual bounds, and continual pressure of the waters from behind, had so swelled it that it was like a river in a freshet, coming out of its banks. The reason why the ship hove up into the wind, was that her bows, as soon as she shot out of the stream, became released from the pressure of the current, and were taken upon the opposite side by the eddy or counter current, till she shot out of the stream, and then she was left in the wind with her headway destroyed; and she would probably have gone about on the other track if the proper measures had not been taken to prevent it.

The coldness of the water, and the roll of the sea immediately subsequent to her passing the breakers, are the correctness of this position. Such a spectacle is very rarely presented to nautical men, and among the many with whom I have conversed on the subject, I have met with only one who had ever seen any thing of the kind. It is here related, not so that if it should get observed its course might be followed, but that the minds of such beholders as may chance to see this narration, who might be very much alarmed.

Population of the United States in 1896.

The population of the United States, at the present time, may be approximately estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>1,255,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire, south of Maine</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts, most densely peopled</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island, with the least territory</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut, the most agrarian</td>
<td>320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate of the northeastern States,</td>
<td>2,315,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, the most populous State,</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey, the thoroughfare State,</td>
<td>880,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania, the banking State,</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware, the central State,</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland, the water State,</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia, the largest State</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina, the most extended State</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina, the palmetto State</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia the southernmost State</td>
<td>520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate of the southern States,</td>
<td>8,480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio, the thrifty State</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky, the spring State</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana, the working State,</td>
<td>230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois, the prairie State</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan, the lake State,</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri, the northwesternmost State,</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate of the western States,</td>
<td>8,840,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee, the central State</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana, the southwesternmost State</td>
<td>830,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama, the cotton State</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi, the river State</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas, the least populous State</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate of the southwestern States,</td>
<td>2,220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida, with the most extensive coast</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin Territory,</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon, or the far west,</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate of the Territories,</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The entire population within the limits of the United States, Indians included, amounts to 16,900,000.
From the National Intelligencer, April 12, 1833.

THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following table shows the number of soldiers furnished to the regular Revolutionary Army by each state in the Union, and by each division of the late war; and likewise the relative part of its free population which each furnished to the Army. Any one acquainted with the history of the Revolution can make his own comments upon "the chivalry of the respective portions of the Union, in those "times which tried men's souls."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Free population in 1790.</th>
<th>Regulars furnished to the Revolutionary Army.</th>
<th>Per cent. of the free population furnished.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. Hampshire.</td>
<td>141,000</td>
<td>12,497</td>
<td>8.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts.</td>
<td>473,000</td>
<td>67,997</td>
<td>14.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island.</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td>5,938</td>
<td>7.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut.</td>
<td>235,000</td>
<td>31,939</td>
<td>13.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, N. England</td>
<td>919,000</td>
<td>117,441</td>
<td>12.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York.</td>
<td>319,000</td>
<td>17,781</td>
<td>5.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey.</td>
<td>173,000</td>
<td>10,762</td>
<td>6.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania.</td>
<td>431,000</td>
<td>25,678</td>
<td>5.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware.</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>2,936</td>
<td>4.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, M. States</td>
<td>974,000</td>
<td>56,571</td>
<td>5.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland.</td>
<td>216,000</td>
<td>13,013</td>
<td>6.44%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia.</td>
<td>451,000</td>
<td>26,679</td>
<td>4.75%</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina.</td>
<td>393,000</td>
<td>27,633</td>
<td>1.84%</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina.</td>
<td>133,000</td>
<td>6,447</td>
<td>4.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia.</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>2,697</td>
<td>5.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, S. States</td>
<td>1,354,000</td>
<td>56,997</td>
<td>4.21%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, 13 States</td>
<td>3,247,000</td>
<td>230,909</td>
<td>7.11%</td>
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CASE OF MAJOR W. GATES

At a meeting of the officers and privates, volunteers on the three months campaign in Florida, residing in Charleston, and other volunteers who were present in the city, at the Washington Hotel, on Monday evening, the 23d August. Capt. Geo. Henry was called to the chair, and Lieut. W. W. Smith, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having first been stated by the Chairman, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to express our approbation of the conduct of Major Wm. Gates, during the late Florida campaign, to signify our regret at his dismissal from the service of his country, and to solicit, in respectful terms, a restoration to his rank by the President of the United States.

Upon the adoption of this resolution the following committee was appointed by the Chair: B. B. Strobel, A. G. Magrath, P. M. Dousin, M. M. Cohen, and Thomas J. Dulan.

The committee retired; and, after a short interval, returned and submitted the following report:

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the dismissal of Major William Gates from the service of his country; a service in which he had long sustained an honorable and meritorious character; and as we cannot for a moment believe that Andrew Jackson, himself a gallant soldier, would intentionally do an act of injustice, or be guilty of oppression; we are impelled by a love of equity, and the hope of re-instating Major Gates, not only in the good opinion of his fellow-citizens, but also to that service, upon which we consider his services a source of honor, to make this public expression of our opinions. Therefore,

Resolved, That under the circumstances in which he was placed, we cannot conceive that he discharged his duty to the best of his ability. He could not perform no office. The number of the sick, and even had he been able to do so, it seems to us to be very questionable, whether an officer placed in charge of the sick and provisions of an army, with orders to "defend his post at all hazards," would have been justified in leaving his entrenchments to attack the enemy, more especially when there was a chance of doing any thing which could in the remotest degree affect the result of the campaign; and when defeat would have been ruinous to his own command, and disastrous to the army, which depended upon the position he occupied for its supplies.

Resolved, That we are under many obligations to Major Gates for his polite and kind attentions to the sick and wounded of the South Carolina troops.

Resolved, That we entertain for Major Gates the highest respect, believing him to be a gallant soldier, and an honorable gentleman, and that we deplore sincerely, and sympathize deeply, in the issue by which he has been deprived of his command.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Major Gates, the editors of the Charleston papers, throughout the country he requested to publish them, and in order that Major Gates may have the full benefit of the unbiased expression of our sentiments.

COMMITTEE.

A. G. MAGRATH, Adjutant, do.
P. M. DOUCIN, Captian, company B.
M. M. COHEN, commanding Pioneers.
THOS. RYAN, 1st Lieutenant, Irish Volunteers.

There being no further business; motion, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the Chairman and Secretary.

GEORGE HENRY, Captain of Irish Volunteers; Chairman.

WM. W. SMITH, 1st Lieutenant, company B, Secretary.

A gentleman left with us a day or two since, an epistle, in a good state of preservation, which was found on his premises, in a box, buried in the ground floor, which was taken up in order to make repairs. In the inside of the strap is the number "1778," and the name of "Mathews." The house had been built about 40 years. It is more than probable that those on the authorities may have graced the shoulder of one of the heroes of 1776, who battled for freedom in "days that tried men's souls." If so, would it were endowed with the gift of speech, to relate the hair breadth escapes, and trials, which its owner experienced, and to write his story for his bretheren, and thrill at the recital of events which contributed to the establishment of our national independence. —Charleston Courier.

EXECUTION AT SEA._—A sailor was hung on board the United States ship, "Sloop of War John Adams," at sea, near Naples, July 2d. He murdered one of his fellow seamen, in a drunken riot, at Mahon, as he afterwards confessed. He was tried by a court-martial. The event produced a melancholy sensation on board. —W. P. Gassett.
LITERARY NOTICE.

Elements of Analytical Geometry, &c. &c.
by Charles Davies, Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy, &c. &c.

We shall do most justice to this new work of an able and indefatigable professor, by letting one speak of it who—himself a successful instructor—was brought up under the auspices of Mr. Davies. We accordingly give our views.

"The study of the higher branches of mathematics, which not many years since was left to the few who were more especially devoted to that science, is now considered a part of a liberal education."

"The difficulties, however, in the way of an agreeable and successful prosecution of them have been considerable, for want of suitable text-books—a want which those whose business has been that of mathematical instruction, have severely felt."

"The book before us, in respect to the excellent analytical treatises which abound in France, either directly by the student, or else to oral expos- duties from them. In this state of things we were expected to find that one whose previous successful experience in elementary mathematical works, enabled us to form a fair confidence in the result of the attempt, had taken the business of supplying the deficiency to which we have alluded in hand. An examination of his book itself has more than sanctioned the expectation formed of it. No reason now remains for the neglect of the important branch of which it treats, since the acquisition of it may now be made with more ease, probably, than that of common algebra or geometry."

"In what has been said above, let no disparagement of English books which have already appeared be understood. There exist some such, which evidence great ingenuity and an admirable spirit of invention; but they are not well adapted to learners. The book in question, while it possesses in an eminent degree this rare quality, at the same time comprehends all that is requisite for the advanced student, in the best and profoundest expositions of the calculus, and for the most profound analytical investigations of mechanical philosophy. It must soon find its way into our colleges, and is undoubtedly destined to have an important influence upon the advancement of mathematical science in the country."

—N. York American.

The French gun brig Inconstant, of 20 guns, commanded by M. Danguillecourt, arrived this morning at the quarantine ground, from the Havana. The Inconstant called in here for supplies, on her return to France from the West Indies.

This is the same vessel and the same commander that rendered such timely succor on the 18th June, off the bar of Tampa, to several merchant vessels in distress. The French brig Gustavus, with several Americans, finding themselves in imminent jeopardy, owing to the suddenness and severity of the gale, hoisted signals of distress. The schooner Atalanta was the first vessel among the breakers, which was no sooner perceived on board the Inconstant, than a boat was manned, and, notwithstanding the tempest, despatched to her relief. Every effort, however, to approach the distressed vessel was vain, the breakers rendered it impossible; but even these efforts, full of danger as they were, were not without the signal marks made to the boat from on board the schooner, that they had better not persevere, until it was ascertained that the crew had succeeded in securing an escape to the shore, and they then pulled for the Gustavus, which they had succeeded, though not till she had received great damage, in extricating from her difficulties, thus saving both life and property.

The Inconstant will not remain long in our harbor, but our citizens will not permit even that short period to elapse without evincing to her officers and crew the sense entertained of their humane efforts for the relief of Americans in distress.—N. Y. American, Aug. 19.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

MILITARY ANECDOTE.—The following aneecdote, connected with the battle of Orthes, relative to Lieut. Macpherson, whose heroism of Badajoz we have already recorded, will not be uninteresting. He was at the siege of Badajoz, and was attached to the light company of the 45th foot. Just before the attack commenced, the regiment was drawn up in line, partly hidden by a kind of hedge or bank. The bugles had sounded the recall, and the light troops were hastening back to form in the rear. As the files turned to let them through, some of the enemy's tirailleurs had followed them nearly up to the line, which made Macpherson anxious to see the whole of the men fall in before he himself retired. The skirmishing was still kept up as they fell back, but an order was given to fall on the enemy's expert shots rapidly as they moved, and then with deadly accuracy turned to stop the advance of their enemy. The gallant Macpherson, in his anxiety to do his duty, was left almost the last, when he was about to effect his own retreat; but just at this moment he saw one of the rapid-firing shot- ers, within about twenty yards, raising his piece to take a deliberate aim at him. This man had ventured too far alone; for his comrades having come within range of the fire from the line, had commenced retaliating. Colonel Macpherson's own description of his sensations, are at the same time amusing and painful:

"I saw the man," he observed, "taking a deliberate aim at me. What to do I did not know. I could not get at him before he could fire; while to run would be equally useless. I should then be shot in the back for a few years. Now I was one of those who never missed anything; in fact I could think of nothing else to do but to stand fire. The fellow was a confounded long time taking his aim, as if determined to make sure of his mark; so I put myself in an attitude, by presenting my right side to him, putting my hands down to catch myself as small as possible; but I can assure you I felt smaller than I looked, as I stood like a target, to be shot at by a fellow that could hit any one of my buttons that he pleased.

"At last, he let off his piece, and I felt in a moment he was right. I did not fall, but staggered a few paces backward, and then felt very much inclined to reach my soldiers, some of whom had seen the whole affair without being able to lend me assistance. My right arm was rendered unserviceable, and I felt confident that the ball had entered my body; but I was uncertain whether or not it had found its way out.

I staggered towards the line, but must have fallen, had not a brave fellow, named Kelly, an Irishman, and one of our crack shots, seeing that I was hit, run forward to support me. As soon as I felt my friendly grip round my body, I mustered fresh strength, although bleeding profusely, both inside and out.

Kelly commenced a dialogue, observing, "by my soul, sir, you're badly wounded, sure."

"I felt very faint, but replied, "yes, Kelly, I think so; feel if the ball is out."

Kelly, with great coolness, and then placing his hand upon my loins, where it should have made its exit, exclaimed, "no by my soul, then, it is not, and you're spaking yet. But where's the man that did it." Without, at the moment, any feeling of revenge towards him whom I then thought my destroyer, I pointed in the direction from whence I had fired, and there, on the very same spot, stood this daring fellow, deliberately re-loading, to have another shot at my assistant, or to finish me. But Kelly
Death by Moonshine.—We had received eight or ten mates from the ship of the 62nd, for a passage to Calcutta, but they were most of them old seadogs, that did not like work; and the very night that we quitted Madras roads, one of them, a fresh importation from England, finding the heat of the orlop too intense, and having no bed to lie upon, brought his shipmate, a most trusted hand, who had been lashed for convenience in the starboard waist, the poop being crowded; he was a remarkable fine young man, about two and twenty years of age, belonging to the grenadier company, and I afterwards understood that he was of a respectable family, and that his good conduct during his passage out, and since his arrival, had not only caused him to be held in much estimation, but gave fair promises of future excellence. A comrade soon afterwards joined him on the heacoop; and as I passed them several times during the last watch, I more than once covered their faces, but I could not see him, he was shielding his eyes directly upon them; the dew fell heavily, the pale luminous poured down a flood of light, and I could not avoid remarking the athletic figure of the young grenadier, whose countenance when he came aboard, was fair and robust health, very different from the sallow hue which identifies the long resident in Asia. It was near midnight, when Mr. Allen was going forward, and observed the position of the soldiers. "Holla, holla, shipsmates!" he shouted, at the same time shaking them roughly; "you have charged on deck, are striking and one soldier will treat you scurvily." The grenadier groaned. "Come, come, my man, rouse out and go below; your tuds are as wet as a shad, with the dew; and 'tis odd to me if you don't suffer for this." The two soldiers arose without difficulty; their hands perfectly saturated, and their limbs cold, stiff, and quivering. The grenadier tried to walk, but fell on the deck. Mr. Allen spoke to him, but he returned no answer—his speech was gone. "Carry him below," said the mate; and Mr. Grummett, who was with him, said, "Tell him he's to bear a hand, youngster, death has already got a grip of the poor fellow, and he'll hold on till all's blue." I immediately complied, the surgeon turned out without hesitation; but all his exertions and skill were of no avail, for the unfortunate grenadier expired a few minutes after, with a locked jaw. His comrade would probably have shared a similar fate, but he had been several years in India, and was more inured to the climate; as it was, however, it was many days before he perfectly recovered. I am but little skilled in surgery or medicine, and therefore am not competent to decide, or even to give an opinion as to whether it was the moon, or whether it was the dew, or both, that caused this peculiar termination of existence. I merely state the facts as they occurred; and I remember a circumstance of a similar nature, taking place some years after, at Sierra Leone. The men ascribed it to the influence of the moon, in both instances, and I believe the doctors entertained something of the same view.—United Service Journal.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Washington, Sept. 1, 1836.


WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

MONUMENT AT DADE'S BATTLE-GROUND. — The proceedings of a number of the officers of the army in Florida, which will be found in this day's paper, announce to us their determination to erect a monument on the fatal spot where Dade and his companions met their untimely end.

If the Seminole war had been happily terminated with the first campaign, so that public attention might have been withdrawn from the exciting narration of battles and skirmishes, we feel well assured that this sacred duty would not have devolved upon the surviving officers of those regiments, whose members were thus suddenly cut off. If Congress had failed to authorize the erection of a monument over their remains, public sympathy and admiration would have supplied the deficiency. The prompt movement of the officers themselves has anticipated such a step, which sooner or later, would have been adopted by the whole army, or by the people. It is perhaps as well that the officers have taken the lead.

It is soothing to the soldier, when he goes into battle, to reflect, that if he falls, a grateful country will cherish his memory, and transmit his name and deeds to future generations. The soldier's motto should ever be—

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria morti."

The soldier's epitaph was beautifully written by the poet Collins, in 1746, just ninety years ago, in the following stanza:

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,  
By all their country's wishes blest!  
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallow'd mold,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.  
By Fairy hands their bell is rung,  
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;  
There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,  
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,  
And Freedom shall a while repair,  
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.—This board, which recently held its sitting in New York, composed of Surgeon T. G. Mower, President, and Asst. Surgeons Stinecke and Henderson, members, adjourned on Friday, the 26th ult. The following gentlemen were recommended for appointment:

ROBERT SOUTHGATE, Virginia.
ISAAC H. BALDWIN, do
SAMUEL POBER, Maryland.
CHAS. McCORMICK, District of Columbia.
WADE SULLIVAN, Virginia.
CHARLES H. LAUB, District of Columbia.
CHARLES D. MAXWELL, Pennsylvania.

The four first named have been appointed, and ordered to immediate duty.

The new brig Dolphin, will sail from New York in a few days for the coast of Brazil, proceeding first to the coast of Africa, and touching at all the American settlements of liberated and emigrant Africans.

It is unnecessary, we hope, at the present day to assert that the character of this paper is not controversial—that it takes no part with any side, either in politics or polemics—professing merely to state facts and give correct information, from every attainable and credible source.

It is sometimes, however, unavoidable, in presenting the statements of one party, on subjects of general interest to the services, that the feelings of the opposite party may be injured and his character, motives or conduct placed in an incorrect point of view. The most common principle of justice then demands that every person so brought before the public, should be heard in his defence, and not condemned without a hearing. This has been our invariable rule, and one that we shall ever be governed by.

A more than ordinary share of controversial matter having been admitted into our columns, to gratify the supposed wishes of a large portion of our subscribers, and to keep them apprised of all that occurs affecting the character, condition or prospects of their brother officers, we have thought it a proper occasion to repeat that we take no part in any of the unpleasant collisions that have sprung up both in the army and navy. We shall with perfect impartiality give all a hearing and the opportunity to defend themselves.

Capt. Lemuel Gates, whose death we announced on the 25th ult., died at Micanopy, and not at Fort Drane; the distance, however, between the two posts is only about ten miles.

Capt. Gates was a graduate at West Point, and has left a widow and five children, who were solely dependent on his pay—another proof of the value of life insurance.

Mrs. Gates and two of her children arrived at Norfolk, on Sunday, the 28th ult., in the steamship South Carolina, from Charleston.

The Boston Mercantile Journal mentions, that the keels for the two brigs, intended for the exploring expedition, have been laid at the Charlestown Navy-yard, and it is expected that they will be launched as early as the first of November.

A court martial has been ordered to assemble at Lewisburg, Pa., on the 8th Sept., for the trial of Capt. W. Martin, of the 4th Infantry.

NAVY REGISTER.—There have been several enquiries and orders recently for the Navy Register, which, last spring, we proposed to publish, corrected to the 1st July. Not having received sufficient encouragement in advance, and having lost money last year by both the Army and Navy Registers, we declined publishing the Navy Register this year. We were enabled to issue the Army Register by obtaining orders for nearly 800 copies. The orders for the Navy Register did not exceed fifty copies.

CORRECTION.—The extract from the finding of the court martial in the case of Purser Zentzinger, published in our last number, was placed by mistake in making up the form, after the letter of Lieutenant Downing, instead of before it.
COMMUNICATIONS.

FRENCH SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE.

NOTICES BY M. ARAGO, EMBODYING THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO THE OFFICERS OF "LA BONITE.

[Translated from "L'Annuaire," for the Army and Navy Chronicle, by J. M. G.]

MAGNETISM.

Diurnal variations of declination.

Science has within a few years been enriched, by a considerable number of observations upon the daily variations of the magnetic needle, but the greatest number of observations have been made on islands, or on the western coasts of continents. Corresponding analogous observations, taken on the eastern coasts, would at this time be very useful: for they would serve to give an almost decisive proof to the greater part of the explanations, which have been given of this phenomenon.

The itinerary of the expedition does not permit us to suppose "La Bonite" can touch at, or at least can remain any time at points situated between the terrestrial and magnetic equators, as at Puyat, Cape Carmona, or the Pelew islands. Otherwise, we

At all events, we place here the problem which would serve to resolve observations, made upon the points we are about citing.

In the northern hemisphere, the point of a horizontal magnetic needle, which points itself to the north, moves from east to west, from 8 1-4 A. M. to 11-4 P. M.; from west to east, from 11-4 P. M. till the next morning.

Our hemisphere in this respect can have no privilege; then, whatever the north point experiences here, should be experienced by the south point, to the south of the equator.

Thus, in the southern hemisphere, the point of a horizontal magnetic needle, which points itself to the south, will move from west to east, from 8 1-4 A. M. till 11-4 P. M.; from east to west, from 11-4 P. M. till the next morning.

Observation, moreover, is found to agree with the reasoning.

Let us now compare the simultaneous movements of the two needles by referring them to the same point:

to that which points to the north.

In the southern hemisphere, the point which turned to the south, moves, from east to west, from 8 1-4 A. M. to 11-4 P. M.; then, the north point of the same needle experiences the contrary motion. Thus, definitively.

In the southern hemisphere, the point turned to the south, moves from east to west, from 8 1-4 A. M. till 11-4 P. M.; which is precisely the same point, affected, at the same hours, in our hemisphere, by this same north point.

Let us suppose that an observer leaving Paris, advances towards the equator. Whilst he is in our hemisphere, the north point of his needle will affect every morning, a motion towards the west; and in the opposite hemisphere, the north point of this same needle, will every morning experience a motion towards the east. It is impossible, that this change from a westerly motion, to an easterly motion can take place suddenly, as there is necessarily between the zone where the first of these motions was observed, and that of the second, a line, where the needle in the morning turns neither to the east nor west, but where it is stationary.

A line cannot fail to exist; but where is it to be found? Is it the magnetic equator, the terrestrial equator, or some other cause of equal intensity?

Researches made during several months, at points situated in some of the spaces which the terrestrial and allow particularly have recommend, to establish three solidity, and from all: fermentous substances, the fine instrument of M. Gambey, and to follow the oscillations of the needle with scrupulous care.

INCLINATIONS.

As a general rule, in places where the expedition will scarcely remain an entire week, it would be of little use to begin observations upon the diurnal variations of the needle or the equator of magnetic inclination, if the point is not the same, however, with other magnetic elements. Every where "La Bonite" shall touch, if it be but for a few hours, it is required, if possible, to measure the inclination, declination, and intensity.

In seeking to reconcile observations of inclinations taken at distant points in the same regions of the earth, though at short distances from the magnetic equator; it has been discovered within a few years, that this equator advances progressively and in a body, from the east to the west. At the present day, it is supposed, the movement is accompanied by a change of form. The study of lines of equal inclination, regarded in the same point of view, would not offer less interest. When these lines shall have been traced on charts, it will be curious to follow them with the eye throughout their displacements and changes of form. It may be that the opinion which shall have from this examination. It is now understood, why we demand as many observations on inclination as can be collected.

The question has often been agitated, whether, in determined places generally, the inclination of the needle would mark exactly the same degree at the surface of the earth, as at a great height in the air, or at a great depth in a mine. The want of uniformity in the chemical composition of the earth, renders the solution of the problem extremely difficult. If we observe in a balloon, the needle marks a sufficiently exact. When the philosopher takes his position on a mountain, he is exposed to local attractions, and the needle marks its position different, and may not change the position of the needle without his being aware of its presence. The same uncertainty relates to observations in mines, where the movements of the earth may be sufficently great; and in short, to repeat the observations in many points, it would be necessary to ascertain the means and the ordinary means of doing. Whatever they be, observations of this nature, are worthy of interest. Taken as a whole, they may one day conduct to some general result.

As for declination, its immense utility is too well known by navigators, not to render further recommendation superfluous.

MAGNETIC INTENSITY.

Observations on magnetic intensity, date no farther back than the voyages of Entrecasteaux and Humboldt; yet, they have already thrown much light on this complicated but interesting question of terrestrial magnetism. This species of observation permits, to fix the latitude of places, and to determine the points of the compass. In short, it directs the needle to the north at the surface of the magnetic equator; if the observer is on the coast of the Pelew islands, for instance, he can proceed in a straight line to the north, as Pernambuco, Puyat, Conception, or the Pelew islands, &c., will certainly lead to the desired solution. Many months have, however, been required for the skill of the observer, the short periods Captain Duperrey remained at Conception and Puyat, by command of the academy, have led many doubts on the subject.
least in part, the entire thickness of the plate of silver.

It is absolutely unnecessary to add, that a spark proceeding from a prime conductor of copper, gives rise to a different kind of oxide; while that from a prime conductor of iron, produces another. Fusinieri even assures us, that at each passage of the spark, reciprocal changes in the metals take place, the two metals in presence: for example—if the spark issues from silver and traverses copper, there is not only a transportation from the first metal to the copper, but a transportation from the copper to the silver. I will not dwell longer on these phenomena, and have only to return to show that the analysis of our ordinary machines contain ponderable matter.

M. Fusinieri pretends that similar matter exists in lightning, and that there, they are in a state of great division, ignition and combustion. He asserts, inflammable matter is the true cause of the passing colours in the sky, everywhere it has been given also to the pulverised depositions which remain, surrounding fractures across which the electric fluid opens for itself a passage. These depositions, much too neglected by observers heretofore, have presented Fusinieri. Metallic spots, of different degrees of oxidation, and sulphur. The former, an amount of houses might, by exactitude, emanate from the iron with which the lightning would be charged, at the expense of the iron that forms part of every building: but what can be said of the sulphurous spots upon these walls, and above all the far-off glistening spots found on riven trees in the open field?

Fusinieri, then, believes himself authorized to conclude from his experiments, that the atmosphere contains, at every height, or at least to the region of stormy clouds, iron, sulphur, and other substances, upon the appearance of which,2 chemical analysis has hitherto remained mute; that the electric sparks impregnate themselves with them, and that it transmits them to the surface of the earth, where they form very minute depositions around the points struck.

This new method of investigating electric phenomena assurably merits to be followed, as it augments our knowledge of the natural state of the sciences. All those who may be witnesses of the phenomena of lightning, will do very usefully by collecting with care the black or colored matter which the fluid seems to have deposited from one of the portions of its route. A copious chemical analysis may lead to discoveries, unexpected, and of great importance.

Falling Stars.

Since persons have been desirous to observe some falling stars with care, they have been able to see how true these long neglected phenomena, these pretended atmospheric meteors, these so-called trains of inflamed hydrogen gas, merit attention. Their parallax has already proved them much higher, than in the adopted theories, the limits of our atmosphere. I am perfectly able to allow.† In seeking the apparent direction, according to

To be ponderable, the balance must be able to detect it, a desideratum philosophers have as yet failed to obtain, however highly the bodies may have been charged with the electric fluid. Translator.

† If the theory of two fluids be correct, adopting that advanced by Fusinieri; since the fluid current, with molecules of the conductor through which it passes, may not the fluid in the earth become impregnated with the metallic and sulphuric substances within it? I need not trace it farther: every one will perceive the result.

Translator.

‡ Comparative observations made at Brèsilas, Dresdane, Leipzig, Breig, Glitwits, &c. in 1833, by Professor Brandes and many of his pupils, have given about 500 English miles, as the height of certain falling stars.
The shower of falling stars, of 1833, took place, we have said, on the night of the 12th and 13th of November.

In 1799, a similar shower was observed in America, by Humboldt; in Greenland, by the Moravian missionaries; and in Germany, by many persons. The date is still the night of the 11th and 12th November.

Europe, Asia, &c., in 1832, were witnesses to the same phenomena, though on a smaller scale. Again, the date is on the night of the 12th and 13th November.

This almost identity of dates authorizes us to invite our young navigators much more strenuously to examine attentively all that may appear in the firmament from the 10th to the 15th November, and to remark that the observers, who, favored by a clear atmosphere, awaited the phenomenon of last year, perceived manifest traces of it on the night of the 12th and 13th November.

Since reading the above to the Academy, M. Bérard, one of the best informed officers of the navy, has had the kindness to send me the following extract from the journal of the brig Lotret. M. Bérard commanded this vessel.

"On the 13th Nov., 1831, at 4 A.M., whilst the heavens were perfectly serene, we saw a considerable number of falling stars, and luminous meteors, of great dimensions, during more than three hours. They appeared about one hundred and fifty miles above the horizon. These meteors which appeared at the zenith, making an extensive train from the east to the west, presented a very large luminous band, (equal to half the moon's diameter) and on which we perceived many colors of the rainbow. Its trace remained visible for more than six minutes.

"We were then on the coast of Spain near Cartagena: Thermometer in the air 17° cent.: Barometer 29-5 in., and temperature of the sea, 15° cent."

On the 13th November, 1832, a large and enflamed meteor fell near Belley (department of Ain) and set fire to a barn. (Observation of M. Millet Daubenyon.)

On the same night a falling star, larger and more brilliant than Jupiter, was observed at Lille by M. Delezenne. It left in its path a train of sparks, visible in every respect to that which follows a rocket.

Thus, the existence of a zone composed of millions of little bodies, whose orbits meet the plane of the ecliptic towards the point which the earth occupies every year, between the 11th and 15th November, confirms itself more and more. A new planetary world is about being revealed to us.

Doubtless, I have no need to mention how important it is at the present day to seek, if there are not other asteroids with stars, which encounter the ecliptic in different points from that which the earth occupies on the 15th November: For example—it will be necessary to make this research from the 21st to the 24th of April; for in 1803, (I think it was the 22nd April,) from one to three o'clock in the morning, shooting stars were seen to fall in such great numbers in Massachusetts and Virginia, that people believed they witnessed a shower of rockets.

Messire relatés, that on the 17th June, 1777, towards noon, he saw a prodigious number of black globules pass over the sun. Were not these globules also, asteroids?"

MAJ. DADE'S BATTLE GROUND.

At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the army, stationed at Fort Brooke, Florida, on the 5th of May, 1836, for the purpose of taking some measures to commemorate the battle of the 28th December last, we submitted the following resolution:

The battle of the 28th December last, in which all of one hundred and ten, save three, were killed, is almost unprecedented in the annals of warfare, char-
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Characterized by the appalling situation of its victims, and their determined courage; every circumstance connected with this melancholy event, has excited the deepest interest. A little band of soldiers, in the midst of the enemy’s country, assaulted by overwhelming numbers, fought, maintaining their ground until all were cut down. Nearly two months had elapsed ere the fatal spot was visited, when their corpses were discovered strewn over the ground as they had fallen. They were not sacrificed! They have concentrated the altar of discipline, of duty, of patriotism, with their blood; and their fellow soldiers, in gratitude to the memories of men who have done such honor to their corps and profession, wish to transmit the deeds of the heroes of the 28th, not more impressively, but more lastingly, than in their own hearts. For this purpose, they resolve:

That a monument be erected on the battle ground, by the officers and men of the corps to which the dead belonged.

To execute this intention, they submit the following resolution:

1. That an executive and corresponding committee of three, to consist of one officer from each of the regiments interested, (2d and 3d Artillery and 4th Infantry,) be appointed with plenary power.
2. That the committee be authorized to collect subscriptions from the three regiments named.
3. That the committee be authorized to select the design from those which may be presented to it.
4. That the cannon used in the action be introduced in the monument, (with the consent of the Ordnance Department.)
5. That the monument be erected as early as possible after the expulsion of the Indians from the territory.
6. That the committee be empowered to fill vacancies in their body, preserving a representative from each regiment.
7. That the committee, open a correspondence with the officers of the regiments interested, immediately requesting their co-operation.
8. That the committee publish from time to time a report of their progress in the Army and Navy Chronicle.

The following officers were nominated as members of the committee:

1st Lieut. F. D. Newcomb, 4th Infantry.
1st Lieut. John C. Casey, 3d Artillery.
2d Lieut. H. Wilson, Chairman.
3d Artillery.

Secretary.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. S. W. DOWLING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle:

I cannot perceive in what manner the republication in the Chronicle, of anonymous articles against officers, in either service, altogether personal in their character and object, and evidently malicious, can be called for, or expected by those of your readers who prize the hitherto high character of the navy, insensible from that of its officers. Yet as you have republished such an attack upon me, I have only for the present, to request that in future any number in which you may insert an article of that nature, may also contain the refutation.

Those men who have been discovered to belong to the conspiracy under the name of “Friends of Justice,” are unworthy of personal notice; and a recent act, that of circulating in hand-bills, the same calumnies has stamped the whole of them with infamy. I may yet however discover some individual connected with the gang, who not having been already degraded by his own confessions, may be compelled to atone for the calumny.

It is now evident that with the doctrines prevalent in and out of the service, by which some of the most prominent officers profess to be governed, we can no longer look upon the acts and decisions of courts martial, as we were wont to do, in those days when the reputation of an officer was deemed too sacred to be trifled with, and could only be assailed in a regular and official form, admitting of trial and defence, without subjecting the aggressor to the laws of honor, which it appears are no longer binding upon several of those, who with us are regarded as the devoted of the pavement, who cast themselves prostrate under the car of the idol, to be crushed in its progress, for no cause or object, save that it is necessary to the system, and the priest so will it, each and every officer who values reputation as the reward of a life devoted to the service, must stand upon his defense; and when injustice has been done him, examine and expose the acts of those who are guilty, and who have heretofore been deemed incapable of wantonly invading the rights of the innocent. It can scarcely be believed that many of these men are inclined to the practice of the practice are amenable to none that interfere with their purpose; professing to take for their sole guide, that, which without regulation or principal is mere caprice, though by them misconceived honor, which relied upon under circumstances of excitement and delusion, is but a False and heedless band of irresponsible bodies, entrenched with great powers, must if not arrested, and rebuked, be irretrievably fatal in its consequences to the honor and reputation of any one who may come within the sphere of its action and obnoxious to its resentment.

M. CAPTAIN DownING, there is a record of the proceedings of a court martial, the causes of the doings of a portion of which, in relation to me, though sanctioned by the names of all, are yet a mystery to the public; and for the honor of the navy I would that it could yet remain provided those were never to be reacted; but the evil has been done by the publication of the most atrocious falsehoods; and it is now too late to talk of forbearance—the subject is before the navy and the public; and in justice to myself I cannot, if I would, remain longer silent.

I propose therefore, at my leisure, to lay before the public, such proofs as are to be found in that record, of injustice and oppression as was never before, in our navy, perpetrated against a witness, under the form of law, and in violation of the confidence which ought to be reposed in the honor of the presiding officer of a court martial who must greatly influence the proceedings and to whom a majority is generally found to adhere.

With these preliminary remarks, I will for the present take my leave.

S. W. DOWLING.

ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.

Sept. 2—Major T. F. Hunt, 5th Infantry.
Major E. Kirby, Paymaster; left next day for Brownsville, New York.
5th—Lieut. G. H. Talcott, 3d artillery.

PASSIENGERS.

NORFOLK, Aug. 30—per steampack Columbus, from Charleston. L. Strogers and F. E. Lee, late of the navy.
CHARLESTON, Aug. 23—per steamboat James Boweswright, from Black Creek—Captain R. B. Lee, Lieut. G. H. Talcott, Dr. E. Worrell, Lieut. M. C. Ewing, U. S. A.

The above named officers arrived at Norfolk, on Sunday, 29th ult. in the steam packet South Carolina, from Charleston.

BAY, Aug. 30—per ship Russell, from Gibraltar—Lieut. J. Myers, of the navy.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN WAR.

Charleston, August 30.

The schooner Samuel S. Mills, Capt. Southwick, arrived yesterday, from St. Augustine.

By this arrival we received the St. Augustine Herald for the 28th. It also contains an extra copy from the same office, of the 26th, which will be found below.

St. Augustine, August 26.—From Micanopy.

An express arrived in town on Monday night last from Micanopy, bringing intelligence of a battle at Fort Drane, which took place there on the morning of the 26th. The following particulars have been politely furnished us by an officer of the army, and are the substance of the despatches brought by the express.

Major Pierce of the U. S. artillery, arrived at Micanopy with the train from Garey’s Ferry, on the evening of the 20th inst. Fort Drane, distant 10 miles, having been abandoned on the 6th, was understood to be occupied by the Indians. Capt. Childs of the 3d artillery commanding at Micanopy, on the arrival of Major Pierce, had contemplated a movement on the enemy. This was at once sanctioned by Maj. Pierce, who marched at 2 o’clock on the morning of the 21st with the enemy. His force was composed of Capt. Childs’ company of the 3d artillery; of a detachment of the 1st artillery, and a field piece, manned by a detachment of Capt. Galt’s company of the 4th artillery; in all 110 men.

They arrived at Fort Drane at sunrise, and found the Indians in the occupation of the place. They were immediately and gallantly attacked; Maj. Pierce having completely surprised them, and given the first fire. The celebrated chief Powell was present in person, having been seen by those who knew him, and his voice recognized repeatedly from the enemy. The enemy was soon routed and driven three quarters of a mile into a hammock, leaving ten dead on the field. The action lasted one hour. There can be no doubt that the Indian loss must have been 80 or 40, as their numbers were estimated at from 3 to 400. Their women and children were with them.

The officers engaged in the affair were Capt. Childs, of the 3d artillery, Lieut. Irwin of the 1st, Lieut. Pickall of the 4th, Lieut. Spaulding, of the 2d dragoons, Lieut. Betts, of the 1st, and Lieut. Herbart of the 1st artillery. The troops were all regulars.

Major Pierce returned the same day to Micanopy, bringing off his killed and wounded; his loss being 1 killed and 16 wounded; among the latter Lieut. Betts, of the 1st artillery, acting adjutant.

It is understood that Major Pierce contemplates another movement on the enemy in the course of a day or two.

An Indian squaw with two children, were taken on Sunday last, near Brandy Branch, about 15 miles N. W. of Jacksonville, by a Mr. Sparkman. She is a Creek, and it is reported that she came in company with 25 warriors; she gave out from fatigue, and they left her, with a promise to send a horse for her.

Capt. Dunnet’s company of mounted volunteers have been stationed at Weedman’s plantation, eleven miles from the city, on the Picolata road. A daily intercourse is kept up each way to Picolata and St. Augustine.

A detachment of Capt. Phillips’ company have been stationed at Hanson’s plantation.

From the west, we have nothing of importance since the affair of the 20th. The Post at Micanopy is to be abandoned, and a position taken up about 20 miles south of Garey’s Ferry.

WATER SPORTS.—Two of these wonderful phenomena were seen from on board the schooner S. S. Mills, on her passage from Charleston to this place on Sunday last. They were represented as having presented an appearance awfully sublime; they approached within about half a mile of the vessel.

Pensacola, August 20.

The U. S. sloop of war Concord, sailed on Monday last on a cruise, it is said, off the Balize, and the Texian and Mexican coasts. The sloop of war St. Louis sailed on a cruise on yesterday. A list of the officers of the St. Louis will be found below. The U. S. cutter Jefferson, Capt. Jackson, sailed hence for Tampa Bay, on Thursday last. Passengers, Majors Wilson and Zantinger, of the Army. The U. S. cutter Washington, Day’s command, arrived here yesterday, from Indian Key.

List of officers of the U. S. ship St. Louis:

James H. Ward, Lieut. Com’rs.
Lieutenant—Henry H. Bell.
Sergeon—Samuel W. Ruff.
Act’g Master—John M. Gardner.
Passed Midshipman—George R. Gray.

Wm. P. Moran, Captain’s Clerk; James Mersey, Acting Boatswain; Charles Wade, Gunner; Wm. Condy, Act’g Carpenter; John Burdine, Sail-maker; M. W. Aylin, Steward; Pensacola Gazette.

About the middle of last month, Gen. Gaines sent an officer of the U. S. Army into Texas to reclaim some deserters. He found them already enlisted in the Texian service to the number of two hundred. They still wore the uniform of our army, but refused of course to return. The commander of the Texian forces was applied to, to enforce their return; but his only reply was, that the soldiers might go, but he had no authority to send them back. This is a new view of our Texian relations.—Pensacola Gazette.

St. Louis, Missouri, August 15.

Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville, of the U. S. A., returned to this city on Sunday morning, from a tour to the Rocky Mountains, where he has been (with the exception of a few months) for the last five years. We are happy to learn, that the Captain, in connexion with Washington Irving, Esq., contemplates compiling a narrative of his travels, together with an account of the various Indian tribes among which he sojourned, and a geographic account of the country through which he passed. We await with patience the appearance of this work.—Bulletin.

A RMY.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Adjutant General’s Office,
Washington, Aug. 29, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 59.

1.—Promotions in the Army since the publication of “General Order,” No. 46, dated July 6, 1836.

1.—PROMOTIONS.

First Regiment of Dragoons.

1st Lieut. Anatham Van Buren, to be captain 4th July, 1836; vice Hunter, resigned.

2d Lieut. Gaines P. Kingsbury, to be 1st Lieut. 4th July, 1836; vice Van Buren, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Henry Taylor, to be 3d Lieut. 4th July, 1836; vice Kingsbury, promoted, bvt. 1st July, 1836.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Thomas McRae, to be 2d Lieut. 1st July, 1836; bvt. 1st July, 1836.

First Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieut. Charles Dimmock, to be captain 6th Aug, 1836; vice Gates, deceased.

2d Lieut. Jacob W. Bailey, to be 1st Lieut. 6th Aug, 1836; vice Dimmock, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Alexander Crittenden, to be 2d Lieut. 31st July, 1836; vice Allen, resigned; bvt. 1st July, 1836.
Third Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Capt. William C. Gatliff, lieutenant, and Capt. John T. McCleery, 1st lieu., both of 1st Artillery, and Brevet Capt. John W. Peck, 2d lieu., 1st Artillery, both of 2d Artillery, are hereinafter commissioned as lieu. of the 2d Artillery, 1st Artillery, and 2d Artillery, respectively.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Capt. Alfred E. Armstrong, 1st lieu., 2d Artillery, and Capt. John M. Applebee, 1st Artillery, both of 1st Artillery, and Brevet Capt. James B. Thomas, 2d lieu., 2d Artillery, are hereinafter commissioned as lieu. of the 2d Artillery, 1st Artillery, and 2d Artillery, respectively.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet 2d Lieut. John W. Peck, 2d Artillery, to be 2d lieu. 31st July, 1836; vice Waite, resigned, and 2d Lieut. John W. Peck, 2d Artillery, to be 2d lieu. 31st July, 1836; vice Waite, resigned.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet 2d Lieut. John W. Peck, 2d Artillery, to be 2d lieu. 31st July, 1836; vice Waite, resigned, and 2d Lieut. John W. Peck, 2d Artillery, to be 2d lieu. 31st July, 1836; vice Waite, resigned.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet 2d Lieut. John W. Peck, 2d Artillery, to be 2d lieu. 31st July, 1836; vice Waite, resigned, and 2d Lieut. John W. Peck, 2d Artillery, to be 2d lieu. 31st July, 1836; vice Waite, resigned.
SPECIAL ORDERS.

Aug. 30.—Surgeon H. S. Hawkins, to Fort Towson.
Surgeon A. W. Elwes, to Fort Crawford.
Surgeon R. C. Wood, to duty with the 2d Regiment of dragoons.

Lieut. F. A. Smith, of the Corps of Engineers, relieved from duty at Boston, and ordered to report to Captain Delafield as assistant at the Delaware breakwater.

Lieut. W. Smith, Engineer Corps, relieved from duty at Albany, and ordered to report to Colonel Thayer at Boston.

An interchange of stations and duties between Captains Bradford and Ramsay has been directed: the former is to proceed with the construction of the arsenal in North Carolina, when relieved at his post in New York by the latter.

RESIGNATIONS.

Captain Charles Dinmack, 1st artillery, 30th Sept.
1st Lieut. F. D. Newcomb, 4th infantry, 30th Sept.
1st Lieut. A. A. Humphreys, 2d artillery, 30th Sept.

 majors 2d Lieut. A. Campbell, 6th infantry, 30th Sept.

NAVE.

ORDERS.

Aug. 27.—Lieut. R. D. Thorburn, detached from brig "Purser.


List of officers ordered to brig "Dolphin."

W. E. McKenney, Lieut. Comdr.


F. Huger, Acting Master.

C. E. Griffin, J. Moorehead, Passed Midshipmen.

C. R. Slaton, T. M. Crossan, J. S. Neville, Midshipmen.

John Davis, Boatswain. Daniel Caswell, Carpenter.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Frigate United States, Captain J. Wilkinson, arrived at Gibraltar on the 10th July, in 27 days from New York; was still there on the 18th, and sailed soon for Mahon.

Ship Boston, Captain Dunley, sailed from St. Thomas, 18th August, for Pensacola.

Ship Vaudalia, Captain Webb, arrived at Carcaso, July 29th, in 24 days from Porto Principe; was spoken 12th ultimo, all well.

MARRIAGE.

In N. York the 1st inst. Dr. AUGUSTUS A. ADEE, U. S. Navy, to AURELIA KINNAIRD, daughter of DAVID GRIFFIN, Esq.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,

Washington, July 1st, 1836.

Separate proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

360 barrels of pork.

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

240 bushels of new white field beans.

5220 pounds of good hard soap.

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

120 bushels of good clean dry salt.

1200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Jesup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches.

370 barrels of pork.

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

333 bushels of new white field beans.

8200 pounds of good hard soap.

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

120 bushels of good clean dry salt.

1800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half on the 1st May, remainder of 1st Dec. 1837.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.

240 barrels of pork.

500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

570 bushels of new white field beans.

3300 pounds of good hard soap.

1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

50 bushels of good clean dry salt.

900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, 10 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.

360 barrels of pork.

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

330 bushels of new white field beans.

5220 pounds of good hard soap.

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

120 bushels of good clean dry salt.

1800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May 1837.

At St. Louis, or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.

260 barrels of pork.

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

330 bushels of new white field beans.

5220 pounds of good hard soap.

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

120 bushels of good clean dry salt.

1800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

240 barrels of pork.

500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

220 bushels of new white field beans.

3500 pounds of good hard soap.

1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

80 bushels of good clean dry salt.

900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

260 barrels of pork.

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

330 bushels of new white field beans.

5220 pounds of good hard soap.

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

120 bushels of good clean dry salt.

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

240 barrels of pork.

500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

220 bushels of new white field beans.

3500 pounds of good hard soap.

1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

60 bushels of good clean dry salt.

900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot.

120 barrels of pork.

240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

110 bushels of new white field beans.

1760 pounds of good hard soap.

800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

40 bushels of good clean dry salt.

450 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half 1st May, remainder on 1st October, 1837.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.

240 barrels of pork.

500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

220 bushels of new white field beans.

3500 pounds of good hard soap.

1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

80 bushels of good clean dry salt.

800 gallons of good cider vinegar.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.
120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
500 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Mackinaw.
120 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of best superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
460 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago.
120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.
120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered in December, 1836, and January and February, 1837.

At Boston.
300 barrels of pork.
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
275 bushels of new white field beans.
4400 pounds of good hard soap.
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
100 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At New York.
1200 barrels of pork.
2500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
1100 bushels of new white field beans.
17000 pounds of good hard soap.
8900 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
500 bushels of good clean dry salt.
4500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baltimore.
490 barrels of pork.
1000 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
440 bushels of new white field beans.
7400 pounds of good hard soap.
2800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
300 bushels of clean dry salt.
1900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Note.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The proposals and quantities of each delivery, at those ports where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st Sept., 1st Dec., 1837, and 1st March, 1838.

The bags of which the pork is packed to be fastened externally to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be carefully packed with Turkes' island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be cut from the heart of white oak or willow wood, in square bars, full looped; the vinegar in iron bound casks; the beans in water-tight barrels; and the soap in canvas, packs in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

The candles have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St. Peters, must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 10th April, 1837. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agent of the department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of any one third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.

Bidders not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government, otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances may be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before payment can be made, which will be by treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchase, supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "proposals for furnishing army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON,
July 7—1836.
Com. Gen. of Subsistence.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
5 September, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Yard, Pensacola," will be received at this office, till 5 o'clock, P. M. of the 15th day of October next, for furnishing the following articles, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, or at such place near it, as the Commandant of the Navy Yard may direct, viz:—

One million, three hundred and thirty thousand very hard burnt bricks, of the best quality, excepting face or pressed bricks.

Four hundred and twenty barrels of the best Thomas' lime, and sixty-five barrels of the Hydraulic cement.

Also, a sufficient quantity of best Imperial slate, to cover, in a proper manner, two hundred and ten squares, of one hundred square feet each.

The proposal must be made separately for the bricks; for the lime and cement; and, for the slate. The prices must be per thousand for the bricks, per barrel for the cement, and per square foot for the slate, including all expenses, till delivered and approved. One-fourth of the bricks and lime, and all the cement, must be delivered on or before the first day of January next; one-fourth of the bricks and lime on or before the first of March next; and the whole on or before the first day of May next—the whole of the slate must be delivered on or before the first day of February next.

All the articles will be subject to inspection, when delivered at the Navy Yard, by such persons as the Commandant may appoint, and must be in all respects perfectly equal to those on which the specifications are agreed to. Only those which shall be presented to the Navy Agent, will be paid by him within thirty days; the other ten per cent will be retained, as additional security to the bonds which will be required, until the deliveries shall be completed; and is paid to the United States, in case the contracts which may be entered into are not performed according to their stipulations.

Sept. 5—td 

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French Scientific Voyage.

Notices by M. Arago, Embodied the Instructions Given to the Officers of "La Bonite".

[Translated from "L'Annuaire," for the Army and Navy Chronicle, by J. M. G.]

Zodiacal Light.

Zodiacal light, though known for nearly two centuries, still offers to cosmologists a problem, not yet satisfactorily solved. The study of this phenomenon is necessarily confined to observers residing in the equinoctial regions, and they only can decide, whether Dominique Cassini has made sufficient allowance for the causes of error to which we are exposed in our variable atmosphere, and has given due consideration to the purity of the air, when he announced that the zodiacal light is constantly more bright, that the evening than in the morning; that in a few days its length may vary between 60° and 100°, and, that these variations are connected with solar spots in such a manner, that, for example, there was a distinct dependence and a fortuitous coincidence between the faintness of zodiacal light in 1888, and the appearance of every spot or blanch on the solar disc in the same year.

It seems to us then, the academy should desire the officers of "La Bonite," during their sojourn between the tropics, and after the setting and before the rising of the sun, when the moon does not illuminate the horizon, to consult the constellations traversed by zodiacal light, of the star that its point attains, and of the angular breadth of the phenomenon at a determined height, near the horizon. It is double duty, superfluous to say, a note must be kept of the time of observation. The discussion of results may be deferred to the return of "La Bonite," without inconvenience.

We would not be ignorant, and already, as we have mentioned, many well-informed persons regard the conclusions of Dominique Cassini as worthy of little confidence. It is repugnant to them to admit, that the observations made by any one of the celestial phenomena which physical changes can be simultaneously exerted in the immense extent which zodiacal light envelopes. According to them, the variations of brightness indicated by this philosopher, proceed from nothing of reality, and the explanation must apply to the interferences of atmospheric phenomena.

On the observations of Fatio compared with those of Cassini, perhaps, at this moment, it would be impossible to find the proof, that atmospheric changes are not sufficient to explain the phenomena noticed by the Parisian astronomer; but the objection becomes more grave as we have in mind, that the physical changes can be simultaneous, since the same species of phenomena have been seen in Halley's comet. Our young patriots then, may carefully study the observations pointed out, for the question is one of importance, and to this end the scientist can flatter himself with having definitely solved it.

Aurora Borealis.

It is now sufficiently well established, that the aurora is frequent in the southern as in the arctic regions, and all induces us to think, that the apparitions of polar auras arefollow the same laws as those of the light we are witnesses in Europe. Stated another way, this is but a conjecture. If a southern storm in the form of an arc, should be seen by the officers of "La Bonite," it will be important to note the exact orientation of the points of intersection of this arc with the horizon, and in their defect, the orientation of the most distant point. Hence, this point always appears situated in the magnetic meridian of the place of the observer.

Numerous examinations made at Paris, have proved that all the northern auroras, indeed even those which do not elevate themselves above our horizon, and of whose existence we have but a small knowledge, but by the relations of observers in the polar regions, change considerably the declination of the magnetic needle, its inclination and intensity. Who then would dare affirm, arguing only from the great distance of auroral auras, that none of them can cause a change in the magnetism of the earth? At all events, our voyagers are called upon to give their attention, and to keep an exact register of those phenomena, that we may be enabled to throw some light on the question. Dispositions have already been made, and during the entire circumpolar region, all magnetic observations will be taken, at very short intervals in Paris, in such manner that no perturbation can pass unobserved.

Rainbow.

The theory of the rainbow may be regarded as one of the most beautiful discoveries of Descartes; yet the explanation, even the light and developments given by Newton, is not yet complete. When we attentively regard this magnificent phenomenon, we perceive under the red of the interior bow, many series of green and purple, forming narrow arcs, contiguous, well defined, and perfectly concentric with the red. (for it is the same green them, the theory of Descartes and Newton does not speak, nor may it ever be applied.)

The supplementary arcs appear to be, an effect of various interferences. These interferences cannot be engendered by drops of water of a certain smallness; and it is also necessary, (for without it the phenomenon could have no brilliancy,) that the drops of rain, besides the condition of size, must be at least the greatest number, of an equality almost mathematical. If then, the rainbows of the equinocial region surpass the supplementary arcs, it will be a proof that the drops of water there detached from clouds, are larger and more unequal than in our climate.

In our ignorance of the causes of rain, this fact would not be without interest.

When the sun is low, the superior portion of the rainbow on the contrary, is very high. It is towards this vertical region that supplementary arcs show themselves in their greatest brilliancy, and as we leave it, the intensity of the colors rapidly decreases; so that in the inferior regions near the horizon, and even tolerably above this level, we never perceive any traces of them; at least such is the case in Europe. It must be then, during their vertical descent, the drops of water lose the properties which they at first possessed: they must have quitted the conditions of efficacious interferences, and have become greatly increased.

By way of remark, it is not curious to find an optical phenomenon, in a particularity of the rainbow, the proof, that in Europe the quantity of rain ought to be as much less as one receives there in a more elevated recipient?

* * *

At the observatory of Paris there are two recipients for rain water; one on the terrace, and the other is also about 30 meters (98 feet) below the first. In both, the recipient of the court receives 20 more than the recipient on the terrace.
of the phenomenon, the bearing of the neighboring coast, its distance, and when it can be done,—its general aspect. To show the utility of this information is not the object of this paper, but to say, that a sandy region would act much sooner and much more powerfully than a country covered with forests, or other vegetable substances.

The sea which bathes the western coast of Mexico, from Panama to the peninsula of California, between 40° and 60° N. is one of the seas of our climate, we may judge to meteorological results, which have no other method can give at the present day.

HALOS.
In high latitudes, as in the latitude of Cape Horn, the sun and moon often appear surrounded by one or more luminous circles, to which meteorologists have given the name of *halos*. The radius of the smallest of these circles is about 10°, and that of the largest of these circles is about 40°. The first of these circular forms, is nearly the minimum deviation which light experiences in traversing a glass prism of 60°, the other would be given by two prisms of 50°, or one of 30°. It seems that, according to Mariotte, we must seek the cause of halos in the rays refracted by the moon or sun, which, when it forms a circle, of 60° or 90°. This theory has received new probability, since the aid of chromatic polarization, we have been able to distinguish refracted from reflected light. In effect, it is the first of these lights which gives the polarised rays of halos. What then remains to be learned regarding this phenomenon? "Le voici."

By hypothesis, the horizontal and vertical diameter of a halo should have the same angular dimensions. Now, we are assured, that these diameters are sometimes not equal! therefore, measures already; prove this fact; for if accidentally, the one had judged of the inequality but by the eye, hortatory causes would not be wanting to show how the most exact philosopher might have deceived himself. Borda's circles of reflection are excellently calculated to measure angular distances at sea. We may then without scruple, recommend to the officers of "La Bonite," to apply the excellent instruments with which they will all be furnished, to the determination of the dimensions of all halos which appear to them elliptical. They will perceive the interior edge of the halo, and the only one which is clearly defined, is more accurately calculated for observations than the exterior; but in regard to the sun, they must not neglect to mention whether they have used the centre or the limb as a term of comparison. We hold also, as indispensable, that in each direction, the two radii diametrically opposite be measured; for if we may believe certain observers, halos are cited, in which the sun did not occupy the centre.

WINDS—TRADE WINDS.
Perhaps it will cause astonishment when we announce that the trade winds may yet be objects of important research; but it is necessary to remark, the practice of navigation often binds itself to simple perceptions, with which science is not satisfied. Thus, it is not true, whatever may be said to the contrary, that to the north or to the south, these winds blow constantly from the S. E. and to the south of the equator constantly from the S. E. The phenomena are not the same in the two hemispheres, and besides in each place they change with the seasons. Daily observation of the winds, of their real directions, and, as near as possible, of the strength of the winds which prevail in the equinoctial regions, would be a useful acquisition to meteorology.

The vicinity of continents, above all that of the western coasts, modifies the trade winds both in force and direction. It sometimes happens that even a westerly wind replaces them. Whenever this change of wind is manifested, it is proper to note the epoch

PHENOMENA OF THE SEA.
A method of drawing up seas water from great depths, and to discover that proportions of the two principal constituents of atmospheric air, are contained therein.

(My "confère," M. Biot, to whom the following article is due, has permitted me to join it among these notices.)

Chemists have long since proved, that water becomes impregnated with the air which is disposed on its surface. This absorption is effected by a veritable chemical affinity exercised upon the different gases; and when we study particularly, its effects upon oxygen and azote, (the two principal constituents of atmospheric air,) it is found to be stronger for the first than for the second. Hence, it results that near coasts of the main seas, always in contact with the atmosphere, becomes impregnated with a mixture in which oxygen predominates. Indeed, the very exact experiments made by M. M. Humboldt and Gay Lussac, have proved, that rain water, water of the Seine, and snow water contain a mixture of oxygen and azote, which in 100 parts of volume, contain from 20 to 30 parts of oxygen; whilst in atmospheric air at all times and in all climates, the proportion of oxygen is constantly equal to 31 parts. M. Humboldt and Provenal moreover, have determined the absolute volume of gaseous mixture which contains near the surface, and found it to be 40 parts of the volume of the water.

By a necessary consequence of these properties, the vast extent of seas which cover a large portion of the globe, is impregnated with a gaseous mixture, whose proportions near the surface of the sea are nearly the same as those just indicated. I feel sure that such is the case at the depth of a thousand meters; for sea water drawn from a depth equally great gave me a mixture which contained in 100 parts of volume, 36 parts of oxygen. This experiment was made some time since in the Mediterranean.

It is however, interesting to terrestrial physis to present themselves, that the apparatus with which I was then furnished, could not solve. In the same degree as we approach the depths of the sea, the superincumbent masses of water press the inferior and azote, which in 100 parts of volume, contain 36 parts of oxygen. Weighing nearly as much as a column of air of the same base taken from the surface of the earth
ARMORY ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

FEBRUARY 24, 1856.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which the subject of a national armory upon the western waters was referred, report:

That they have again examined into the important proposition, and again recommend the measure to the Congress of the United States. They refer to the former report of the committee, and make it a part of this report, and also report a bill.

MARCH 18, 1854.

The Committee on Military Affairs, in conformity with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th of December, 1853, directing "that all the papers and documents now on the files of the House, in relation to the establishment of an armory on the western waters, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise," report:

That the subject of a national armory upon the western waters was introduced into Congress about eighteen years ago, and has been presented frequently, perhaps to each Congress since, for consideration; and although the greatest solicitude has been manifested by the Government of the United States, particularly the west, and encouraged by the Executive Government in the reports made to Congress on this subject, yet nothing decisive has been done. The only measure ever taken upon this very important subject, was the authority given to President Polk to examine sites, and make report to Congress which was done, and the measure has rested, and it seems a matter of difficulty to have the case decided and put to rest by a decision upon its merits. It is believed by the committee that at all times a majority of Congress, for the last eighteen years, has been in favor of the establishment. The great preventive cause to its adoption has arisen from our inability to reconcile contending interests as to its location.

There are many valuable sites from which a selection can be made, and this circumstance has increased the difficulty, in making the selection from so many positions acknowledged to be good; the great number of valuable sites, therefore, rather than their scarcity, has mainly obstructed the progress, and, in fact, the consummation of the measure.

Magnetism, liber-
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

The committee have, therefore, thought proper to make it the duty of the President to make further examination, and select the site and commence the buildings.

The Senate have attentively considered the subject of the resolution, and are of opinion that the great extent of seacoast and inland frontier necessary to be defended in time of war, will render very large issues of small arms to the militia and other newly embodied troops, indispensable; that, from the past experience of the country, as well as from the limited term of service of such military bodies drawn from the militia, their unavoidable inexperience, and, in many cases, sudden and imperfect organization, it is reasonable to presume that a failure of our resources will be sooner felt in this respect, than in regard to any other of our military supplies. And as such failure could not be remedied by the various means of the public revenue to the public service, nor until after much time had elapsed in building up and placing in full operation an establishment on a large scale for the manufacture of small arms, your committee are, in consequence, of opinion that the Government should at all times be prepared with a supply of such arms in amount sufficient to meet the demands of the country in every emergency.

Your committee therefore deem it advisable to ascertain the number of small arms which should be annually manufactured, in order that, with those then in the arsenals, the whole may be adequate to every exigency of the land service of the United States.

The number of small arms which ought to be in readiness for issue from the United States depots, for each man of the militia, for the year 1832, in which the last returns of militia have been received, was, from the best information that can be obtained, at least equal to seventimes the actual loss or consumption during a period of one year of the last war with Great Britain. And, as the average yearly expenditure on this account of small arms during that war amounted to 90,645 stands, this would make the required number for 1832, equal to 623,815 stands. This number for 1832 should be annually increased thereafter, in some given proportion to the annual increase of the militia; and it seems obvious that if its proportion to the number of militia for the year is right and proper, that proportion should be preserved in all subsequent years, so that, notwithstanding the annual increase, the same proportion of the whole body of militia may at all times be armed from the arsenals of the United States.

The number of militia in 1810 was 694,725, and is found to have increased, since that period, up to the year 1832 inclusive, to the amount of 1,316,615, being equal to an increase of 985,890 per cent. in 22 years, or to 4.7-100 per cent. per annum of the number of militia in 1810; and, on the supposition that this increase will not materially slacken for the next 22 years, the average yearly increase from 1832 to 1854 should be 4.7-100 per cent. per annum of the number of militia in 1832, which would indicate an average yearly increase of the militia, of 53,596 for the next 22 years following 1832.

Now, that the proportion of the whole body of the militia may be armed at any time before 1854, which proportion has been deemed sufficient for 1832, it will be necessary to reduce the average yearly increase of 53,596 in the proportion of the number of militia for each year, so that the number of arms deemed sufficient to arm them, or in the proportion of 1,316,615, to 623,815. This reduction will give 25,796 stands of small arms, as a necessary annual increase to the stock, 633,815, which should be in the arsenals in 1832, in order that the same given proportion of the militia may at all times be armed before 1854. So much for the annual manufacture on account of the annual increase of the militia.

The total number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of the army of the United States, and of the corps of marines, according to the existing organization, should be 7,427; and as small arms in the hands of regular troops are found, from uniform experience in English armies, to become necessary in time of war, so as to render them incapable of constant service, and as this fact seems to agree very well with the experience in our own armies, it will enable us to determine the annual consumption of the small arms in the hands of the army and of the corps of marines to be 626 stands.

The annual number, 626, should therefore be annually manufactured after the year 1832, to replace the annual consumption on account of the army and of the corps of marines.

It is to be remarked that no provision of small arms is more recommended to be made with a view to meet the exigencies of a regular government upon a sudden enlargement of the regular army; such a provision having been deemed unnecessary, for the reason that whatever the amount of the enlargement, it can only be made by a corresponding diminution of the militia of the Union, for which the supply of small arms recommended is considered sufficient.

The number of small arms which is above estimated to be a proper and expedient supply for 1832, viz. 633,815, exceeds the actual supply now in the arsenals of the United States by 54,239; which last number should properly, therefore, be immediately manufactured, it being a part of the estimated supply of 1832. As this may, however, be deemed objectionable, the deficiency may be supplied by an annual manufacture during the next 22 years of 2,465 stands.

Thus from the best information within the reach of this committee, it appears that the number of small arms which are required to be manufactured annually, in order that a due supply may be always in readiness during the next 22 years, for issue to the militia in the service of the United States, or to the regular army, is 27,796 stands.

For the average annual increase of the militia between 1832 and 1854, 28,796 stands. Estimated annual consumption of the army, and of the corps of marines, as at present organized, is 626. Annual supply during the next 22 years, to make good the estimated deficiency of 28,165.

Total annual supply for troops liable to be called into the service of the United States for the next 22 years, 28,869.

It next becomes necessary to determine the amount of the annual supply of small arms which is proper to be issued to the authorities of the individual states, supposing a proper and necessary extension of the present system of supply, as adopted under the law of 1801.

It has been before mentioned that small arms in the hands of regular troops will, in constant service, with good care, about twelve years; but as it is believed that in almost all the States, and especially in the new states, the system of accountability for arms issued, and of preservation for arms in store, is very imperfect; and that they are always liable to more injury from a bad system of preservation than from constant service in the hands of regular troops, it is considered, therefore, that ten years in a fair estimate of the durability, for service, of arms issued to the States. Doubtless, in some of the States where the system of preservation and accountability is good, they will last much longer; but it is equally certain that, in some of
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

the others, they will be much sooner lost or destroyed.

From the annual appropriation of $200,000 for supplying the militia, with arms through the authorities of the States, the sum of $50,000 is annually deducted for the expenses of inspection, package, and transportation to the States, and the balance, $150,000, is sufficient to arm complete 12,000 men as infantry.

But as a large number of small arms are manufactured, an annual issue of small arms is made to the States. On the assumption, therefore, that 12,300 stands of small arms are not, therefore, the regular issue; this last being greater or less, according to circumstances, than that number which is considered as the average number of small arms to the States. On the assumption, therefore, that 12,300 stands are issued annually to the States, and that they last ten years, there must always be on hand, after the first ten annual issues, in the arsenals of the States, 110,700 stands. This is apparent, for the 12,000 arms issued to the States in the beginning of the first year, are consumed at the beginning of the tenth year, of issue, thus leaving nine years' supply in the arsenals at the beginning of the tenth year of issue; and as the subsequent annual supply and the subsequent annual consumption will be always equal, there will always be on hand, after the lapse of nine years of issue, each of 12,300 stands.

Hence, as the issues to the States under the law of 1834 have been regular since 1823, there are at this time, and should always be, in the hands of the States, after January, 1833, nine times 12,300, or 110,700 stands.

Assume men as capably being armed by the individual States in 1832, from the proceedings of the law of 1809, on a basis on which to found the issues to the States for the next 22 years following 1832, it would seem proper that the proportion of the supply of 1832, (viz. 110,700 stands,) to the militia of 1832, (viz. 1,316,613 men,) should be 110,700 as the average or mean number of the militia for the next 22 years is to the corresponding constant supply during that period. Now, the estimated increase of the militia on that of 1832 for the next 22 years, is 83,511 per cent., and the mean increase (44.75 per cent.) on that of 1832, would give the mean number of militia equal to 1,903,800 men, which, being diminished in the proportion of 1,318,615 to 110,700, would give 160,283 stands for the constant supply for the next 22 years. And the annual issue by the last ten years of this number, 160,283 stands, on the principle before referred to, would be equal to a supply of nine annual issues, and would, therefore, in order to preserve it the same for the next 22 years, require an annual issue or manufacture of one-ninth its total amount, or 17,304 stands.

Thus, then, the annual manufacture required for all purposes of the land service of the United States, and of individual States, as follows, viz.

For the average annual increase of the militia between 1832 and 1854 - 25,796 stands.

For the estimated annual consumption of the army and marine corps, as at present organized - 639

For the annual supply during the next 22 years, to make good the estimated deficiency of 1832 - 2,465

For the annual manufacture of the next 22 years, to preserve a constant supply of 160,283 stands in the arsenals of the individual States - 17,304

46,893

You committee deem it desirable to determine the exact excess of what they have deemed the necessary annual supply, over and above the actual supply furnished by the national armories, as derived from existing appropriations.

And to do this, they would remark: 1st. That the number of small arms now manufactured annually at the national armories, and by contract, is $3,800.

2d. Annual deficiency in the number manufactured is - 8,400.

3d. Of this number ($8,500) now annually manufactured, there are now made by contract 11,000.

4th. Estimated annual deficiency, together with the number of small arms now annually made by contract, is 19,693.

It would appear proper, in the next place, for your committee to state whether this excess, over and above what is now furnished by the national armories, is sufficient to justify the erection of another national armory; and what is the comparative cost of manufacturing small arms at the national and private armories.

On this subject it would appear—

That all the small arms required annually for the public (land) service of the United States, and of the individual States, in order to be made, at public expense, there would be required one additional national armory, with the power of manufacture equivalent to an annual production of 19,693 stands of arms, and which would therefore require to be about one-fourth more extensive than the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, which is now capable of an annual production of 16,000 stands.

That the average cost of muskets made at the national and private armories, for the service of the United States, for the last ten years ending with 1832, as in the statement following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>National armories</th>
<th>Private armories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>$12 23</td>
<td>$12 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>12 23</td>
<td>12 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>12 23</td>
<td>12 25</td>
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<td>1834</td>
<td>12 23</td>
<td>12 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>12 23</td>
<td>12 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>12 23</td>
<td>12 25</td>
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<td>1837</td>
<td>12 23</td>
<td>12 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>12 23</td>
<td>12 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>12 23</td>
<td>12 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>11 26</td>
<td>12 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>11 26</td>
<td>12 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>11 64</td>
<td>12 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean cost of a musket at the national armories for the above period (10 years) is, therefore, $91 94; of the private armories $12 42.

That the cost here alluded to is that which has accrued immediately after the last market it is purchased from the last shop, finished complete, without including any charge for preservation, package, or transportation.

The necessity for one additional national armory upon a scale at least one fourth more extensive than those now in operation, has been thus made obvious to your committee, and no less obvious that it should be located in the western States. In examining the map of the United States, we see—

On the one hand, the States of the east obstructed in their intercourse with those of the west, by the great natural barrier of the Alleghanies, presenting physical obstructions which interfere with and impede transportation, rendering it at best always expensive, and in some period of the winter almost impracticable. On the other hand, we see the States of the west bound together by water, by all the facilities of transportation which can be afforded by numerous navigable rivers traversing their whole length, and all tending in the same direction to the valley of the Mississippi. Speaking generally, therefore, and with a view to the topographical features of the Union, we cannot hesitate in placing an armory in the west, where, as the result of timbre our armories to the east coast, and cheapness and rapidity of transportation as the consequence of locating one in the west.

As to the number and probable increase of the militia of the east and of the west, comparatively diminutions, following 1832, your committee have to remark that
the annexed table of the militia of the western States shows this number and Increase preceding 1832; and that it is deemed proper to include the State of Alabama in the table, as being, in the opinion of your committee, more easily armed from a point in the west, by the Mississippi, and Lake Pontchartrain, than from the position of the armories in the east, from which, towards the south, the line of transportation would be either 900 or 1,600 miles by land, traversing the navigable rivers which tend generally to the north-east, or southeasterly, and subjected to the hazards of the Atlantic navigation and the West India archipelago.

Statement of militia in the Western States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1810</th>
<th>1822</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>81,688</td>
<td>132,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>53,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>27,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>42,885</td>
<td>65,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>27,122</td>
<td>72,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas Territory</td>
<td>2,028</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>4,025</td>
<td>19,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>14,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other third of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>60,283</td>
<td>174,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>22,446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Militia</td>
<td>146,754</td>
<td>471,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of militia of the U. S. in 1832, 1,316,616.

Difference, 977,862.

It is perceived that the militia of those States in 1832 was more than one-third of the whole militia of the Union in that year. And hence, also, at least one-third of the estimated annual manufacture of small arms, above referred to, viz. 46,993 stands, should have been made in the West in 1832.

But it is also observable that the militia of those States have increased during the 22 years preceding 1832, to the astonishing amount of 225 per cent. of the militia in 1810. And if this be regarded as a rule of increased of militia for those States for the 22 years following 1832, the average or mean increase for that period would be equal to 111 per cent. of the militia of 1832, and the average number in those States above-mentioned, for the next 22 years, will thus amount to 977,862 men.

The average number of the whole militia of the United States for the next 22 years, being, as before estimated, 1,308,800 men, it is presumed that, in 1843, the militia in the States above mentioned will exceed that of the remaining States, in the ratio of 997,000 to 903,798, or be more than one-half of the whole militia of the United States. Hence there should then be annually manufactured in the West at least one-half of the estimated total annual manufacture above referred to, or 23,518 stands.

The militia of the Western States thus appearing to have been more than one-third of the whole militia of the United States in 1832, and to be accumulating by the ratio of increase as above stated, in 1845, to exceed those of the Atlantic States, there appears to be no doubt as to the number of militia in the West, that the proposed armory should be immediately commenced, and pursued with vigor.

And towards the expense of transporting arms from the armories in the East, for the armament of the militia of the West, it forms an additional and powerful reason for erecting this armory in the West without delay.

If the militia or population of the West were of uniform density, their centre of population would be the same as the topographical centre of those States, which is found to be on the Mississippi river, near the boundary between the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. A uniform population, therefore, and an armory established in that part of the Mississippi, would occasion the least possible expense of transportation in the distribution of arms to the militia of the West; for in that case the centre of least transportation would be the centre of population, as well as the topographical centre of States.

But as the militia or population is not uniform, these centres must be at different points of the Western States, and the true centre of population will be found much farther to the northeast than the topographical centre on the Mississippi, before referred to; it is, in fact, at least 100 miles on the Ohio, between Louisville and the mouth of the Scioto.

To the centre of least transportation of greatest population, the cost of transporting the arms from the armories in the Eastern States may be estimated. According to the best information, the present least cost of transportation of the arms is $1 of $4.

The national armory, Harper's Ferry, to Cincinnati or Louisville, is $2 of $4.


Private armories, do. $1 of $4.

And supposing one-third of the estimated annual number, viz. 22,346 stands, necessary for the West during the next 22 years, to be transported from each of the above points, the cost of transportation of the mouth of those points, it would produce an annual expenditure for transportation, equal to $12,178.

The amount of transportation of small arms to the West, during and since the war with Great Britain, cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactness. It is found, however, that the total cost of transportation to the West, supposed from the national armories to Cincinnati, of each musket, during that period must have been about one dollar per stand; and that, for some years after the war, it was reduced to seventy-five cents per stand.

But to form some adequate idea of the expenses of transportation to the West, it may be proper to state that the number of small arms transported to the western States before mentioned, under the law of 1808, is about 77,000 stands.

And that the number now within those States, in the United States arsenals, at the military posts, or the hands of the army, is about 97,000.

Making a total, transported across the mountains of 174,000.

As all these arms were manufactured at the public or private arms factories of the time, and principally transported, when the transportation was at about seventy-five cents or one dollar per stand to Cincinnati, seventy cents per stand is, hence, considered a small estimate of their cost of transportation to the United States. The total of which for a part only of the arms which have been forwarded to those States, must, therefore, have been at least 121,800 dollars, being equal to more than one-third of the estimated cost of a large national armory in that country.

It may be necessary to state generally:

What will be the comparative cost of manufacturing small arms in the Atlantic and in the Western States.

The cost of manufacturing arms in the West will certainly not be more than that of the arms now made at the national armories. It is indeed probably less, for the iron from the same works, which supply the armory at Harper's Ferry, can be delivered at any point on the Ohio for the same prices which are paid at Harper's Ferry; and iron, of a quality equally good, can also be obtained from Tennessee, and other Western States, at points nearer Louisville and Cincinnati. Pit coal, charcoal, and gun stocks, can be procured in the West on much better terms than at either of the present armories. Some of the smaller imported articles would probably cost more in the West than in the Atlantic States; but certainly this excess of cost...
must be as small as to be scarce worth consideration, since they can be imported as cheaply by the Mississippi, as into New York; and since the transportation from New Orleans to Louisville cannot much exceed, if any, that from New York to Harper's Ferry. The wages of workmen, which form about two-thirds of the cost of the arms, may be reduced by letting the work in the west than on the seaboard; for it may be fairly presumed that labor will eventually be cheapest where subsistence is most abundant and cheapest.

In the absence of full and complete information on the subject of several proposed sites for the armeries, your committee do not consider it expedient to propose any of the sites now before Congress; but, instead thereof, they deem it expedient to recommend that the duty of selecting the site be assigned to the President of the United States, with authority to proceed in such manner that the initiatory operations for erecting the armory may be commenced at as early a day as practicable.

What should be the extent of the armory, its probable cost, the time necessary to erect it, and the amount of appropriation required for the first year.

19,693, or, in round numbers, 20,000 stands of muskets have been ascertained to be the necessary annual supply for the West during the next 25 years, should, in strict justice, be annually manufactured there; and because (on the supposition that the site is adopted during the ensuing spring) the armory cannot be in full operation before 1849, from which time, even though it produce 20,000 stands annually, there would yet be a deficiency of its supply, I stand.

It is estimated (on the basis furnished by the commissi- oners) that the proposed armory for the annual production of 20,000 arms will cost about $250,000 dollars. This may be more or less than what may appear in the actual result; but, from the authority of the facts on which this estimate is founded, it cannot deviate materially from that result. On the supposition that the whole of the ensuing spring will have expired before the operations on the site shall be commenced, it is estimated that 65,000 dollars will be required for the first year's appropriation, including the cost of the examination of sites, and that in four years thereafter the armory may be completed. Your committee have, in consequence, considered it expedient to report a bill in conformity with these views, all of which are respectfully submitted.

Among other important duties of a wise and just Government, none is more imposing and obligatory than the equal distribution of the privileges in different and various parts of the community as far as it may be practicable. No portion of our confederacy has stronger claims upon Congress than the Western country, which has, from necessity, been deprived of this benefit and blessing. Neither the government itself, nor any part of it, is connected with an institution, which is necessary for the safety, and strength, and defence of the country.

And, finally, another advantage, though last not least. This national institution will tend to strengthen the American Union, as a single power, as it perpetuates liberty, freedom, and happiness to ourselves, and to our posterity in all time to come.


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The President of the United States, and he is hereby, authorized to select a suitable site on the Western waters for the erection thereon of a national armory, which shall have powers of manufacture equivalent to the annual production of twenty thousand muskets; and to enable the President to execute the objects hereby appropriated, to make an examination of all the points and positions which he may deem expedient and proper.

2. said site has been selected, that, as soon as the said site shall have been duly selected, the President of the United States shall, and he hereby authorizes to proceed with the preliminary measures in the erection of the said national armory, and that the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars be hereby appropriated, toward the (including the examination and the selection of a proper site) the erection of said armory, to be taken from any money is the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A revolving light has been established in the "Hole in the Rock," on the island of Great Abaco.

A revolving light, on a triangular frame, and performing its revolutions in ninety seconds, so that the brightest appearance will be visible in every part of the horizon once in every ninety seconds, has been erected on Gun bay, in the Gulf of Florida. There is a revolving light from the light at Cape Florida, and the two lights at Great Inlet, on the coast of Florida, which are fixed lights.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO NEW YORK.—The first of the series of steam vessels for the American and Colonial Steam Navigation Company, under the management of the directors of the Dublin Steam Company, has been laid down the present week by Messrs. Wilson, Clarke Dock. This vessel will be of the burthen of 1300 tons, with engines of 400 horse power, by Fawcett & Co.—Liverpool paper, July 16.

| SEALED PROPOSALS for | NAVY Yard, Penascola, | 9 September, 1838. |
|—|—|—|

C. W. SMITH, 
| NAVY COMMIS. | | |
| OFFICE, | 9 September, 1838. | |

The proposal must be made separately for the bricks; for the lime and cement; and, of course, the whole. The price must be per thousand for the bricks, per barrel for the lime and cement, and per square foot for the slate, including all expenses, till delivered and approved. One-tenth of the bricks and the lime must be delivered on or before the fifteenth day of January next; one-fourth of the bricks and lime on or before the first of March next; and the whole on or before the first of May next. The whole must be delivered on or after the first day of February next.

All the articles will be subject to inspection, when delivered at the Navy Yard by such persons as the Commandant may appoint, and not before. If not found to the perfect satisfaction of the said Commandant, they will not be received. When the articles shall be inspected, approved, and accepted, the bills will be approved by the Commandant for amount the full amount of the article so approved for, which, when presented to the Navy Agent, will be paid by him within thirty days; the other ten per cent will be retained, as additional security to the bonds under which the work is performed, until the deliveries shall be completed; and to be forfeited to the United States, in case the contracts which may be entered into are not performed according to their stipulations.

FEBRUARY 24, 1838.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL for the erection of an armory on the western waters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, and he is hereby, authorized to select a suitable site on the Western waters for the erection thereon of a national armory, which shall have powers of manufacture equivalent to the annual production of twenty thousand muskets; and, to enable the President to execute the objects hereby appropriated, to make an examination of all the points and positions which he may deem expedient and proper.

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MILITARY VISIT.—The division of Baltimore Light Infantry, agreeably to previous arrangements, arrived in Washington in the Railroad cars, on Monday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock. They marched into the Capitol square, and formed into line on the east front, extending from the North gate to the South. Here they were reviewed by Major General Macomb, an address was delivered by Peter Force, Esq., mayor of the city, which was replied to by Major General Stewart. After visiting the interior of the Capitol, the brigade marched down Pennsylvania avenue to Carusi's Saloon, where they partook of a cold collation, provided by the citizens of Washington. Owing to the heat of the weather, and the late hour at which they arrived, they did not visit the President's House in a body. Many of them, however, went there in small detached parties, and were received and entertained by the Secretary of War, in the absence of the President.

In the afternoon, they resumed their line of march for the Railroad depot, and embarked in the cars on their return about sunset. We venture to say that so fine a military exhibition was never before witnessed in Washington; the appearance of the whole brigade was very soldier-like and imposing, the uniforms neat and some of them indeed beautiful.

Several volunteer companies, raised in Washington and Georgetown for the occasion, escorted the Baltimoreans, both on their arrival and departure, and salutes were fired from the artillery.

Although the heat of the day was oppressive, we hope our neighbors were pleased with their visit, and the appearance of our public buildings.

Gov. Cass visited New York last week to secure accommodations for himself and family in one of the packet ships for France. He has returned to Washington, but does not act as Secretary of War. His furniture is advertised for sale at auction on Tuesday next.

It is very probable that C. A. Harris, Esq., will continue to act as Secretary of War, for the remainder of the term.

Mr. Butler, the Attorney General, who was mentioned as being likely to fill this station ad interim, is not expected in Washington until the 1st of November; and the short time that will elapse before a new President comes into office, would render a change inexpedient as well as unnecessary.

The honorary degree of L.L.D. was conferred on Gov. Cass, by Harvard University, at the recent commencement.

The Commissioners of the Navy will leave Washington in a day or two, on their annual tour of inspection of the navy yard, at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth.

POSTAGE.—A letter, post-marked 'Boston, Sept. 10,' relating to a change of address, was refused at the Post office in this city yesterday.

The writer's name could not be discovered. We have been so often imposed upon in this respect, that we shall be under the necessity of refusing every letter of similar import, unless the postage be paid.

To Correspondents.—"Falconer," and "L," are received, and will appear next week.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Sept. 5—Licut J. E. Johnston, 4th Art. Mr. Ulrich's. do. do.

—Capt. A. Canfield, Tep. Engr. do. do.


—Capt. C. A. Waite, 3d Infantry. Fuller's. do. do.

—Capt. G. D. Ramsey, Ordnance, T. Monroe's. do. do.

—Lt. C. E. Kingsbury, 2d Dragoons, Gadeby's. do. do.

—Capt. J. McCauley, Marine Corps, do. do.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

U. S. Ship Concord, Off the Barfis, August 21st, 1836.

"After beating against a head wind for the last week, we are at length off the mouth of the mighty river, a look at the extent of which forcibly brings to mind the apostrophe in Vivian Grey to the Rhine. Although the Rhine may be more classic, yet the Mississippi is the prince of rivers. A hundred broad streams are tributary to it, and—how applicable is the quotation—'Thou beautiful and imperial river, art thyself a tributary, and hastenest, even in the pride of conquest, to confer thy own vassalage, but these broad streams, exults in the homage of thy servile waters; the ocean, the eternal ocean, alone comes forward to receive thy kis, not as a conqueror, but as a parent who with proud joy welcomes a gifted child.'

"This river, more than any other in our country, affords grand facilities for speculation on the original outlet. Many are of opinion that it once emptied itself into the sea about three leagues to the southward and westward of its present mouth—or rather mouths—for an immense extent of country has been formed into channels, bays, islands, &c., in order to facilitate its junction with the sea. The original channel can only be surmised at, not ascertained. The large willow trees, at and about the South Point light house, and the absence of others elsewhere, would naturally lead us to suppose that they have been longest watered and fostered by its moisture, and on that account we ought to imagine the south pass as the original channel, although the depth of water in it now would not warrant the assertion. But as every heavy freshet throws up new sand banks and opens new channels, in less than a century in all likelihood, it will be difficult to make the succeeding generations suppose that the present south pass was, or could have been, the principal entrance to our great southernemporium of commerce. Another singular circumstance connected with this river is, that it has thrown up banks higher than the surrounding country, whereby the dykes of Holland are superseded, by this natural defence.

"But I forget myself, and think I am writing to an old aunt of mine, who wishes to know all the wonders that I meet in my various wanderings. As I have found out the mistake, I will tell you we are all in good health; our short stay in Pensacola much improved our spirits, and our return to Mobile, which we reached in happy safety in Tampa Bay, from salt provender and bad water. We shall only remain off here a few hours, and then proceed down in the Gulf to Vera Cruz first.
and afterwards to Tampico, and Metapomus perhaps. I say perhaps, because I do not know the secrets of the commander. This, however, we do know, that you have not passed the navy bill at Washington, and it has given us the spleen.

"The fact is, we must fit out more ships, or the grade of admiral would be superfluous. I suppose, some would wonder why I write without seeing a flag at a sloop of war's mast head; for my part, I would as soon see it flying abroad a North river sloop. I have seen a commodore's flag on board a sloop of war, when the British red cross waved at the mizen of a ship of the line. When I think of this I cannot help thinking of Mr. Key, in his position, and therefore conclude by offering my condescension with the numerous passed midshipmen, who were disappointed in their hope of well-earned promotion. Not until it is too late, I fear, will Congress know, that it has destroyed those, whose hands were ready to defend their country, by cold neglect and hope deferred."

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

**LIEUTENANT DOWNING.**

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle.

In refutation of certain allegations in relation to my conduct, inserted improperly in the proceedings of a court-martial, I request you to publish the opinion of Mr. Key, the original of which is on file in the Navy Department; placed there, not to preclude an investigation, but for the purpose of obtaining one. This, I presume, would have been ordered long ere this, but for reasons of expediency, which do not admit of question or doubt, although many have been expressed on the subject, from opinions, or else, I would, of course, have had it; however, it is not my present purpose to enumerate or specify.

Besides the opinion thus given, I have promised to lay before the public certain facts, to be found in the record of the court-martial convened in Baltimore in July 1855, for the trial of Purser Zantzing, late of the U. S. schooner Enterprise, upon charges of scandalous conduct, false swearing, and malicious lying.

Upon being arraigned upon the charge of false swearing, the Purser objected to a trial, and to the jurisdiction of the court; in which objections being sustained, he was not tried, and certainly cannot be justified in saying that he was acquitted.

Of the facts which constituted the ground of the other charges,—the writing an improper letter to Mr. Kendall, as stated by that gentleman,—and the endorsement of a voucher, condemning my conduct in approbating it, alleging the fact stated in it to be untrue, and therefore the bill fraudulent, although it originated in the strongest necessity, with which he was well acquainted, as was fully proved—the court assign reasons for acquitting him of the criminality of those acts, which are scarcely comprehensible; for, rather saying that these acts were highly exactionable and reprehensible, they pallitate and vindicate that which, in the common relations of society, would be considered disgraceful, and sufficient to dishonor any one claiming to be a gentleman.

But the conduct of the presiding officer of that court, though highly oppressive to me, and manifestly illegal and unjust during the trial of Purser Zantzing, has since exceeded all that could have been imagined to originate in wounded official pride, and the most vindictive resentment of what was not designed on my part to be the least offensive. Not content with a sentence of not guilty, by which, as the record shows, the most unseemly charges against me, was made a part of their finding; and that too, without the slightest intention being given me that such a thing was contemplated, without trial or defence, or any proof, as the opinion of Mr. Key clearly shows, this sentence officer has since, in violation of his oath, in number of that court, which requires and enjoins him; as a member of the subject, made a declaration which was a gross and baseless lie, and entirely untrue, and yet more injurious to me, than those inserted in the proceedings; and in conjunction with another, has endeavored to sustain the man whose conduct was the cause of all this controversy. Both of them have made other disclosures, precluding the notice of the court. Both of them have been taken of them, notwithstanding that difference of rank may be supposed a protection from accountability for the infliction of wounds originating in official conduct; but by the illegality of that conduct not entitled to all that consideration. There being no other mode of redress open to me than that this the day before this day, from which I should have refrained; that it has been in my power to obtain an investigation, or had those officers been willing to have re-examined the subject, or ceased their efforts to render the injury already inflicted upon my honor yet more of

It is scarcely credible, yet an examination of the record will show, that the court sustained the presiding officer in the propriety of an expert investigation into some particulars of my official conduct, extending back to twenty years; and this without notice, any notice, any notice, or objections, or objection, or proper, save that of criminating, or prejudicing me, in the opinions of the audience, and confusing the minds of the court upon the immediate subject of the court with the court, on a court, in justification of my conduct, adding insufficient reasons for it, in which I believe all who have read will support me.

To sum up all that has been said thus far, the court has, against law, and against the plain evidence, found the man of the criminality of the act for which he was arraigned; and by a process the most illegal and unjust, succeeded in placing me before the navy and the public, in a situation out of which there is no legal mode of immediate extrication and which is the only justification for this exposure is part of the cause of their dosings; but notwithstanding, only applies to that portion constituting a legal extrication and which is sustained by the presiding officer in his extraordinary conduct.

**S. W. DOWNING.**

**OPINION OF F. S. KEY, ESQ., DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES, AT WASHINGTON.**

Washington, April 26, 1856.

Sir,—I have examined the record of the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Purser Zantzing. I can see nothing to justify the censure pronounced on your evidence by the court; 

The discrepancies in your evidence, or between your evidence and that of other witnesses, particularly when the statement of Commanding Officers is considered, (which relates to the greatest of these discrepancies,) are not greater than is generally observed when a number of witnesses bear testimony to the same facts—and particularly when they give their impressions and recollections of conversation.

As to the conduct of the presiding officers, which is upon you, I think they must have had an erroneous opinion of what constituted previration, as they certainly had, in my opinion of their powers, to take notice of it as an offence.

It means nothing more than a contempt of court, by giving evasive answers, and is tantamount to a refusal to answer. All courts have the power to commit for such contempt, but before it can do so, the evasive answer must be stated—the court will see the witness it considers evading the question, by giving such an answer. He may then show it, if he can, that it is as fair and full an answer as the
give, and may show the reasons why he cannot answer more fully and more directly.

If this does not satisfy the court, he may explain what he means by it—he may mean by it more than the court thought—and his explanation may be satisfactory, or he may at once, when the answer is objected to as insufficient and evasive, correct it, and make it as full and satisfactory as the court may require.

In any of these ways he becomes clear of the contempt, and the examination goes on.

The 37th article of the rules for governing the navy, the court had the power thus to have proceeded towards you—and in such a proceeding, you would have had the objectionable answer pointed out to you, and all the means of defending, explaining or correcting it would have been afforded you. Only in the case of your persisting in an answer, declared by the court to be evasive or prevaricating, could they have had any power to proceed against you—and the only power they could have used in such a case, would have been imprisonment for the contempt. I am clearly of opinion that they had no other power, and they could not lawfully do, what I think the record shows they did, constitute themselves a court to try and condemn you for prevarication.

But the illegality of the proceedings does not stop here. If they could constitute themselves a court for such a purpose, they should have charged you with the offence, specified the instances of prevarication, and given you a hearing. The record in such a case should have exhibited to the Secretary of the Navy the charge, the specifications, the proofs, and the defence.

The record exhibits nothing that can throw light on the alleged prevarication. It contains a mass of most irrelevant testimony, many answers from you to interrogatories to which you could not have been compelled to answer, and no objection to any answer given by you as amounting to prevarication, or in any way reprehensible.

It is impossible to find out from the record, which of your answers the court deemed prevarication, or whether those that are recorded, or some others not recorded, constituted the several instances of prevarication, which they say are apparent.

I therefore consider that part of the court's proceeding which censures you for prevarication and discrepancies (which I should have remarked ought to have been also specified) as altogether illegal and extra-judicial.

This court, however, was a legally constituted tribunal, and for their judgments, or any thing they say in their judgments, matter how greatly they may mistake, they are not responsible. If they acted honestly, as doubtless they did, believing their proceedings towards you to be within their jurisdiction, you cannot, however unjustly you may have suffered under their censure, obtain redress by any civil suit or proceeding, in which your conduct could be brought to the test of a fair investigation.

Respectfully yours,

F. S. KEY.

Lieut. S. W. Downing, U. S. Navy.

CASE OF MAJOR W. GATES.

Petition of the Mayor and inhabitants of St. Augustine, and its vicinity.

St. Augustine, July 7, 1856.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: In approaching you on the distressing occasion of the general order issued from the Adjutant General's office on the 7th ultimo, by which Major William Gates has been stricken from the rolls of the army, the subscribers, the citizens of St. Augustine and its vicinity, who have no way of knowing whether you will, as you ever have done, recognize the principle that the voice of the people, when respectfully raised, is entitled to attention and regard, touching the administration of public affairs, in any department of the Government.

Encouraged by these considerations, and impelled by all the regard that they feel for a professional man, and private worth, by the claims of public and individual justice—by the interest which they unequally feel in the prosperity of the army itself—and, in a very especial manner, by the intimate knowledge they possess of, and the high respect they entertain for, the character of Major Gates, they beg leave to express to you the deep regret with which they have learned that you have caused the name of that officer to be stricken from the rolls.

But for this sentence, they would have asserted Major Gates to be possessed of most of the essential qualifications which should adorn the soldier and the gentleman. He has been, in their estimation, to be brave, cultivated, polished, and unassuming—exemplary and zealous in the discharge of his professional duties—exhibiting, in bold relief, a character and bearing to go far to redeem and rescue the army from the unfounded apprehension, with which it is viewed throughout a large portion of the United States.

But, by this sentence, proceeding from the high source from which it emanates, they are admonished that it becomes them simply to affirm, as they now do, with sincere deference and high respect, yet, with the most unfeigned and unentertained regret, that it is not hastily or from excited sympathy, but dispassionately and deliberately, and guided by every day's intercourse of many years, that such a man they believe Major Gates to be.

Entertaining these sentiments towards Maj. Gates, the petitioners most respectfully and most earnestly implore that you will cause the sentence contained in the general order, above referred to, to be reversed, and Major Gates be reinstated. This your petitioners do not ask to be done unconditionally. If they judge aright of that gentleman's views and feelings, such a measure would not be desired by him. But they ask that they may be subjected to a court martial, and thereby have accorded to him, of grace and your bounteous excellence, which is secured to the most humble individual in civil life, as of right—a trial by his peers: an opportunity of rescuing his character from the foul stench that has been placed upon it by a sentence that is firmly believed to be owing to the too little importance ascribed by him to the insinuations against him—proceeding from a conscious innocence of them.

Your petitioners presume not to urge this measure as one that is due to justice, from any real or supposed insufficiency of evidence adduced by the court of inquiry, convened at the instance of Major Gates, to authorize and sustain the sentence of expulsion from the army—of this they undertake not to judge; but they urge it upon the grounds that the whole of the facts are not brought to you; that a full investigation, and more plenary hearing will disclose circumstances which will divest the conduct of Maj. Gates, not only of that grossness of delinquency with which it is now aspersed, and which alone, your petitioners deem, could justify the unmitigated and extreme judgment pronounced against him, but that a serious default. That this course, while it consults and satisfies the claims of public even-handed justice, and conforms itself to the great principles of our Government, must, whatever be the results, stifle even murmur on the part of the accused and his friends, and will exclude the view of further regrets, deep daubs to your own mind, and greatly subserve the interest of the army.

Your petitioners are more emboldened to press this cause upon your consideration, from a perfect conviction that the base infirmity of cowardly muzzles, even upon the best-judged and surest interest of the proceedings of the court of inquiry, be unmanned.
against Major Gates. That testimony in its every line, as does the up-lifted voice of every man who has served under him, avouches his bravery and perfect disregard of personal safety in the presence of the enemy, that, if adopted, it will prove Major Gates a hero (if error he has committed to be one of judgment only, proceeding from the nature of the instructions under which he acted, and from the influence of the all-absorbing importance of securing from hazard the entire subsistence of the left wing of the army). But, above all, your petitioners pray the adoption of the resolution, in the hope that, in the deep-feeling conviction, that it will prove the means of saving a citizen of the republic; of rescuing a high-minded, accomplished woman from a premature grave; of lifting from the dust, in which they are now pros trated, the hearts of the children of this union, and of securing to your own bosom the highest gratification of having escaped the dread misfortune, misled by circum stances, of having doomed an innocent man to irretrievable destruction.

Signed by the Mayor of St. Augustine, and all the inhabitants (almost without exception) of that city and its vicinity.

THE ARMY—DESIGNATION OF COMPANIES.

Mr. Editor: I have long been impressed with the absurdity of some of the practices introduced into the army; and every company in the service has received a new christening. Whether this was among the cast-off things of the European nations, of which it is said, we have so liberally borrowed of late years, or not, I am unable to say, being little skilled in such little things; but certain I am, that if it was introduced from abroad, the American army had no cause to be ashamed of it, so far as the motives by which we either never comprehended the reason, or have lost sight of it in our subsequent practice.

In seeking for the reason for applying letter designations to military bodies, I can perceive but one, to give to a company, the unit of our organization, an unchangeable title, by which its history may be more readily preserved and traced, than it could be, if the company were only known by the name of its captain, who is liable to frequent changes by promotion and the casualties of service. This is beyond doubt, a good and sufficient reason for the introduction of letter designations, and the fault is not in the thing itself, but in the misapprehension of its object; and the consequent misapplication of those purely civil titles.

It is obvious, that those designations were never intended to be used beyond the monthly returns, which are estimated for the pigeon holes of the Adjutant General's bureau, and the muster rolls which guide the pay department. These were quite sufficient to perpetuate the history of the company, and facilitate the references which may become necessary for all the purposes of pay, clothing, pensions, and other allowances depending upon such evidence. But when those designations find their way into orders, into public notices of military movements, and into official reports of military operations, even to marches and battles, it is high time that the practice were corrected.

My own humble sense of military propriety has been entirely convinced by the advantages derived by the C and S, such clever things in their place, made to supersede the names of the veteran commanders of gallant companies, in general orders, newspaper notices, and official reports; but it has occurred more frequently of late, in connection with the title previously given by the C and S.

Passing over the many examples of this, that could be cited from orders emanating from the very fountain of authority at Washington, down to those of the company commander himself, I will only refer to an article in the last number of the Chronicle, headed "The Seminole Campaign," illustrating the service of what has by way of derision, been called "Summer quarters." The following is an extract from that article:

"Early in the month of May, shortly after it had arrived in St. Augustine, from the late campaign, company E, of the 1st regiment of artillery, was mounted, but with considerable delay, upon the worn out horses of the Quartermaster's Department. On that day, the 6th of June, it was, with intervals of two or three days, constantly employed in scouring the country in the neighborhood of St. Augustine, being accompanied in one of its excursions to company D, of the same regiment, which, by the way, had a short time previous, made an excursion to the same point by itself. On the 6th of June the first named company was ordered to rendezvous at Picolata, and make a thorough reconnoissance of Julington and Deep creeks, on the St. John's. On the 11th of June, company D, which had also been mounted in the meantime, was ordered to take up company E, at Picolata, and proceed together to Fort Drane, with the intention, as it was understood, of going to the Suwanee. This destination was, however, changed, owing to the illness and death of Major Crockett, of camp E, and it was ordered for New River. On the 23rd they arrived, after an hard march, between Fort Drane, Micanopy, and the Black Creek; company E, from 1st of June, and company D, from the 11th of June till the 4th of July, (when they arrived in St. Augustine) averaged ten hours in the saddle, five every day, with the exception of two, and were often as many as thirteen hours a day on their horses.

Now I would ask, in the name of common sense, what can be more absurd than this? Here is a minute description of the operations of two companies of artillery, for two months, against an ever-watchful and vigilant enemy, in which the name of the commanding officer of either is not once mentioned, nor indicated by any alphabetical cognomen of those companies (D and E), figure largely. The force of the description is destroyed by the want of proper names, while the omission does great injustice to the worthy officers who commanded those companies, and, regarded in a military view, often as many as thirteen hours a day on their horses.

Let me then beseech all concerned to adopt the principle of restricting the letter designation of companies, to the returns of their strength and condition, and to muster rolls for pay, while in all other things they shall be designated by the names of their captains. So much of us, at least, as received our early inspiration in the way, when companies had no other designation, the practice would be far more congenial, while it can hardly be objected to by any one. Then, we were accustomed to hear the names of gallant captains associated with their companies in connexion with honor and distinction, when the flat appellatives of A. B. C could not have been tolerated.

COVINGTON.

Sept. 6th, 1836.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Norfolk, Sept. 1, 1836.


Washington, Sept. 15, 1836.


DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN WAR.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 31.

We have been politely furnished by Gen. Eustis, with the following letter for publication, containing an account of the recent battle with the Indians in Florida, of which we gave the particulars yesterday.


"Sir:—Our troops have had another battle with the Indians, and I have the satisfaction to state, that they conducted themselves on this occasion with their accustomed intrepidity and energy. It seems that Micanopy, the principal and most dangerous of the Florida Indians, was suspected by the ladies of Fort Strong to be lurking about Fort Drane; he therefore determined to undertake an expedition against them.

"For this purpose, he marched at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, with 110 mounted men, and a field piece, fifty men commanded by Capt. Childs of the 3d Artillery, and Lieut. Spalding of the Dragoons, fifty men by Lieuts. Irwin and Herbert of the 1st Artillery. He arrived at Fort Drane about sunrise, attacked the Indians, who proved to be numerous, say 300 Micassuck Indians, headed by an old warrior, Lieuts. Irwin and Herbert, the right, Captain Childs and Lieut. Spalding on the left, the Artillery in the centre, commanded by Lieut. Pickell. Surgeons Tripler and Berry accompanied the expedition. All attacked them with great vigor and spirit. It is evident that Powell was either taken by surprise or outgeneraled, as he lost five men before a ride was fired on his side. The Indians were driven into a dense and extensive hammock, three quarters of a mile, and the troops in a hurried passage over the field counted ten dead.

"This was a well conducted engagement, the Indians fighting with the most determined bravery for upwards of an hour. The recesses into which the Indians retired could not be penetrated by Major Pierce's exhausted and inferior force. He therefore marched his detachment back to Micanopy, leaving no killed or wounded on the field.

"Killed and wounded is as follows:

Killed 1.—Sykes, of 'G' company, 1st Artillery.
Wounded 16.—Of whom Lieut. Betts (Adjutant) is one, being slightly wounded in the thigh.

The officers and men all justified the most sanguine expectations entertained of them, and merit the highest commendation and enterprise.

"Jackson, a wagon master, well acquainted with the localities of Fort Drane, volunteered his services as a guide on the march, and as a soldier in the engagement, behaved with distinguished bravery, was twice severely wounded, and lost a valuable horse. It is hoped he will be liberally rewarded, as he deserves to be.

"I ought to observe that none of the wounded are considered dangerous.

"The Indians, it appears, had erected a village at Fort Drane, and were living with their families.

"I have collected the foregoing facts from the official reports, and if they appear worthy of being made known to the public, I have no objection to their insertion in one of the journals.

"Yours,

GEO. NAUMAN.

To Lieut. J. H. Prentiss.
Adjt. 1st Artillery.

From the Charleston Patriot, Sept. 5.

FROM FLORIDA.—To the politeness of Lieut. Dancy, of the U. S. Artillery, who came passenger in the s contrario, Capt. Joyner, arrived here the forenoon from New Orleans via St. Augustine, we learn that the troops have removed from Micanopy to Garry's Ferry, Black Creek, in consequence of sickness and the exhausted state of the troops. A detachment, consisting of three companies, have since been ordered by Col. Crane, to take post at Santa-fee bridge, 28 miles from Garry's Ferry, on the road to Newnanville.

"The garrisons in the interior are as follows—at Newnanville, 60 miles from Garry's Ferry; Santa-fee bridge; Garry's Ferry; and Picolata. Numerous small parties of Indians (supposed to be Creek) are reported to be passing south in the vicinity of Newnanville.

"There are now above 300 men sick at St. Augustine, having been brought from the interior.

"Major Pierce had abandoned his intention of renewing the attack on the Indians at Gen. Clinch's plantation, from the exhausted state of the troops, &c., and the superior force of the enemy.

"Captain Ashby had entirely recovered from his wounds.

Lieut. Dancy gives a deplorable account of the health of the U. S. forces in Florida. He states that of a company of 85 U. S. dragoons, who arrived there in March last, there were but six reported capable of duty; and of his own company, consisting of between 60 and 70, there were only four who, when he left, were not on the sick list.

OFFICIAL.—FROM THE ARMY.

Micanopy, Aug. 12, 1836.

Sir:—I have the honor to report to you that I arrived here yesterday, and learning that there were Indians lurking about Fort Drane, ten miles from this post, I determined to make an expedition against them. For this purpose I marched at two o'clock this morning, with 110 men and a piece of ordnance, fifty men commanded by Captain Childs of the 3d artillery, and Lieut. Spalding of the 2d dragoons; fifty men by Lieut. J. R. Irwin and Lieut. Herbert of the 1st artillery. I arrived at Fort Drane about sunrise, attacked the Indians who proved to be numerous, say 300, Micassuck Indians commanded by Powell. Lieutenants Irwin and Herbert on the right, Captain Childs and Lieut. Spalding on the left, the artillery in the centre, commanded by Lieut. Pickell. Surgeons Tripler and Berry accompanied the expedition. Our loss was one killed and sixteen wounded, viz: Lieut. Betts, (my adjutant) slightly wounded in the thigh; Sergeant Dustin, (C) 4th artillery; Ayres, (A) 3d artillery, wounded; Corporals McKnight, (C) 4th artillery; North, (I) 3d artillery; Dennis, (A) 3d artillery, wounded; Artificers Skipfington, (C) 4th artillery; Sinclair, (E) 1st artillery, wounded; Musician, Alexander Heer, (G) 1st artillery, wounded; Private, (E) 1st artillery; private, (E) 1st artillery; Copping, (C) 4th artillery; Storb, (A) 3d artillery, wounded, none thought dangerous; wagon master, Jackson, severely; killed—Sykes, privates, (C) 1st artillery.

"The officers and men all justified my most sanguine expectations. I deem it due to Captain Childs to state, that he contemplated the same movement previous to my ar-

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rival, and was awaiting the return of the train to accom-
plish his purpose.
Jackson, a wagon master, well acquainted with the
localities of Fort Drane, volunteered his services, and
as a guide on the march, or a soldier in the engage-
ment, was brave and useful. He received two severe
wounds, one of which is still troublesome. The army
deserves a liberal reward.
Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
B. K. PIERCE, Major Com'y.

FROM NACOGDOCHES.

The public has heard scarcely anything from Gen.
Gaines's Head Quarters since his letter of the 10th of
July, announcing his intention to march a part of his
army to Nacogdoches, and from that post itself, we
have not, until now, heard a word. This long silence
had indeed begun to create doubt in the minds of some
folks, whether Gen. Gaines had, in fact, compromised
the neutral obligations of his country, by a military
movement into the Mexican territory; but the annexed
extract from a letter received yesterday by one of our
citizens, from an officer at Naco-
goches, settles the question, and shows that a detach-
ment of our army in actual occupation at that Mexi-
can town—National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. Ar-
my at Camp Nacogdoches, Aug. 4, 1836.

"Since I last addressed you from Fort Towson, I
have performed another march of near two hundred
miles; and now, on a small hill which terminates, or
rather on which Nacogdoches partly stands, our en-
campment is spread. We were two weeks accom-
plishing the march, which was truly fatiguing. Part
of the country over which we passed had never been
travelled before, except by men on horseback; and as we
were an immense army, a road had necessarily to be cut as we advanced, which caused great delay, even when no river was to be crossed, and the trouble incident to building bridges and rafts
did not occur to detain us. We reached this place
about a week ago, and the firing of a small piece of
artillery on our approach told of a favorable reception.
The inhabitants are extremely polite and obliging, but
many of them have left the town in consequence of
the hostile attitude of the neighboring Indians, who
are said to be so numerous, that some do not consider
the town safe now, notwithstanding the presence of
the army."

"Yesterday evening the roaring of artillery and
the sound of martial music announced the arrival of
General Houston and staff. He seems to have suf-
fered in health; and the wound he received at the
battle of San Jacinto, confines him still to his crutches.

"Report said a week or two since that ten thou-
sand Mexicans were on their way to Texas; but,
like most reports of the kind, it proved to be incor-
rect, though it is yet believed that about two thou-
sand are embayed at Metamoras. The Texian army
is daily increasing in strength and confidence, and
will doubtless be able successfully to oppose any
force that can be brought against them."

SURVEY OF THE HARBOR.—A company of the
U. S. Engineers has been some days encamped at
East Newark, being engaged in making surveys of the
Passaic. We understand, says the Newark Daily Ad-
bvertiser, that they have nearly completed their
surveys on the land, and that Lieutenant Gedney,
with his vessel, the Jersey, and company, will to-day commence the necessary soundings on the
river up to the city.

Lient. G. will, we understand, be engaged in this
important work—wto our city—about ten days longer.
Our commercial operations have now reached an
amount which requires increased facilities of inter-
course, and we presume the project of removing the
obstructions in the river will not be abandoned until
the work is completed.—N. Y. American.

From the Pensacola Gazette, Aug. 27.
The U. S. ship Vandalia arrived in this port on
Thursday last from a cruise to windward. The Van-
dalia has been absent from this port three months
and a half, ninety-two days of which she has been at
sea; she has reached at the ports of Havana, St.-Nic-
oria Molde, Port au Prince, Leman, and Port
Cabello, and has sailed the distance of eight thousand
miles.
The following is a list of her officers:
Commander—Thomas T. Webb, Esq.
Lieutenants—L. M. Powell, W. Smith, and R.
Seaton, esq.
Sailing Master—W. M. Walker.
Surgeon—W. Plumstead.
Purser—J. Brooks.
Professor of Mathematics—J. H. C. Coffin.
Assistant Surgeon—C. A. Hassler.
Midshipmen—J. M. Reid, L. Maynard, R. N.
Stembel, T. W. Cummings, I. N. Brown, M. C.
Boatswain, John Mills; Gunner, John M. Green;
Carpenter, Joseph Cox; Sailmaker, Madison Wre-
dden; Captain's Clerk, James Brooks, jr.

We learn through private letters from Tallahassee,
that the campaign against the Seminoles will not
open so soon as was expected. Some obstacle, we
know not of what nature, stands in the way of the
progress of the Tennessee mounted men towards Flor-
da. Fifteen hundred of them, known to have been
destined for service against the Seminoles, are now at
Roanoke, on the Chattahoochee. Governor Cal-
hass has been endeavoring to urge them forward, but in
vain. Whether they are kept there by the orders of
Gen. Jesup, by their own fears of the climate of Flor-
da, or by some other cause, we have no means of
knowing.—Ibid.

U. S. SHIP BOSTON.—As many rumors have got
abroad respecting the course of this ship from Boston
to St. Thomas, when she was bound to Pensacola, we
will present to our readers the information by which
we have, and on which implicit confidence may be plac-
ed. The Boston sailed from the city of that name on
the 10th July, and was beset for an entire week with
thick fogs, a heavy sea running, attended with severe
gales of wind and rain, all of which made the situa-
tion of the vessel very dangerous for the men on
board, on one side, and the shoals of St. George on the
other. On entering the gulf stream the ship encoun-
tered a severe storm, which washed away the larboard
quarter boat and davits, and flooded the ship with
water. The disagreeable condition of the ship may
be inferred from the unfortunate case of a marine, by
the name of Flaxman, from New York, who having
never been seen before, was so distressed by the
heavy wear and tear of his new profession, that he
determined to put an end to himself, which he suc-
ceded in doing, having clothed himself in white, and
stepping into the gangway, and deliberately throwing
himself into the sea. Every effort was made to save
him, and although the ship was going ten or twelve
knots an hour, he would have been saved; but, intent
on his purpose, he swam off from the life buoy, and
was drowned before a boat could reach him.
His case presents one of the most striking instances of self destruction. Indeed he even dived
repeatedly with a view of drowning himself the soon-
er. The Boston finally put into St. Thomas' on the
29th July, after a most disagreeable passage of nine-
ten days, without further accident. She sailed from
St. Thomas on the 12th of August for Pensacola—
officers and crew all well.—Norfolk Beacon.

The revenue cutter Dallas has arrived at the south
west pass of the Mississippi, off which she will
frequent for the purpose of giving convoy to American
vessels bound to Texas.
NAVY ORDERS—TEN HOUR SYSTEM.—We are pleased to learn that in consequence of representations made from the citizens of the city, the Secretary of the Navy has immediately taken such steps that the commandant of the Navy yard here is at length enabled to fulfill his own desire, in complying with the request of the shipwrights for the establishment of the ten hour system, as so generally throughout the country. Orders have been issued for the paymasters in the yard, and the great ship Pennsylvania will now be rapidly completed, in compliance with the directions issued by the Department several months since. It is surprising that the Navy Commissioners should so long have resisted an established usage sanctioned by the Navy authorities, and also by the Commissioners of Southwark, in which the yard is located. Hundreds of workmen have been employed there for months past, but in consequence of the unwillingness of the Board of Navy Commissioners to give the hours, the public work has been almost entirely suspended. Under the rule, however, which, as we expected, received the cordial assent of the President, carpenters are busily engaged upon the Pennsylvania, and in the course of the week several hundred will be employed.—Pennsylvanian.

The death of Capt. Lemuel Gates, of the first regiment of artillery of the United States army, adds another to the melancholy catalogue of disasters that have characterized the Florida campaign against the Indians.

This gallant and promising officer closed a life of hardship and peril, in the service of his country, at Montgomery, on the 7th of August, 1836, in the fortieth year of his age, leaving an affectionate wife, five small children, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to lament his loss to them and to his country.

Capt. Gates, as a man and a gentleman, was intelligent, honorable, high-minded, honest, and upright; justly admired by a liberal share of all those moral and social qualities that adorn the human character, and give a charm to social intercourse.

He was an officer of high promise, well informed, prompt and correct in every duty, vigilant, enterprising, and brave. It is not invidious to say that, in his rank, he had few equals, and no superiors, in the army.

He died of the disease incident to the climate, brought on by the privations and severity of his duties; and he now sleeps in the soil of that ill-fated country, surrounded by the gallant and the brave who have perished in his sight. The record of his life and the record of his death are written in the newspapers of his day.

Their names will live in the pages of our history, and we trust their widows and orphans will share liberally of the gratitude of their country.

Peace to thy spirit, gallant soldier!—Washington Sun.

RESIGNATION.—To the long list of resignations of officers of the army, we have to add that of Capt. Charles Dimmock, of the 1st regiment of Artillery. Capt. D. has been for a number of years past stationed at Fort Monroe, and by a late order of the War Department, was to have been transferred to the military post at New York. We regret the loss of the services of so valuable an officer. We have since understood that he has engaged his services to Major Gwynn, on the survey of the Roanoke, Danville, and Junction rail-road, and that he left here yesterday to enter upon his duties.—Norfolk Herald.

DOZ. — A duel was fought at Pensacola on the 9th ult., between Passed Midshipman Bowers and Mid. Davis. Bowers had accused Davis of cowardice, and after the first fire neither party being wounded, Bowers withdrew his charge of cowardice, Davis expressed himself satisfied, and the matter was adjusted.—Boston Transcript.

CAPT. DIMMock, U. S. ARMY.—We have learned, within a few days past, of an act of gallantry on the part of an officer of the army, which we deem it our duty to give to the public—especially, as modesty, which is the most inseparable concomitant of valor, has induced him, in his official report, to keep himself entirely out of sight.

Our readers may recollect the skirmish, some months ago, between a detachment of U. S. troops, and a superior force of Indians, in the vicinity of St. Augustine, in which the latter were routed with considerable loss. Brevet Capt. Dimmock, then of 1st artillery, commanded the regulars, and, in his official report, gave a brief and technical account of the fight. But the brother of the officer, afterwards, accidentally overhearing some soldiers speaking with admiration of the part Capt. D. bore in the skirmish, was induced to believe that he had not done himself justice. His suspicions were increased when, on asking the particulars from the captain, he received a reluctant and guarded account of the affair. The officer summoned to his presence the sergeant who was with the party—there was no other commissioned officer than Capt. D. attached to it—and learnt the following details:

In the midst of the action, whilst Capt. Dimmock, on horseback, was directing, and by his coolness and courage animating his little party, he was suddenly, and as if by concert, set upon from different directions by two Indians of huge stature. They fired simultaneously and wounded Capt. Dimmock in the leg, at the same time bringing down his horse; disengaging himself from his horse, with great activity, he gained his feet in time to bring down one of his antagonists, as, with fearful yells, they rushed to take his scalp, thinking their fire had killed him. On seeing his companion fall, the other Indian took to flight, but not in time to save himself. Capt. Dimmock wheeled about, and, with his bayonet, coolness, shot him dead with the other barrel of his fouling piece. In the mean time, the wounded Indian, though unable to rise, had seized a gun, but before he could use it, Capt. Dimmock despatched him with his sword.

We give this little incident, from admiration of gallantry and presence of mind, and on the most unquestionable authority; and we are gratified to be able to state that the casualties of the service have presented an opportunity of promoting this gallant officer, and that he is now a full captain in the 2d artillery.—Frederickburg Arena.

[There are two errors in the foregoing account, one of which at least deserves correction. The officer referred to, is Captain Justin Dimick, and not Dimmock. They are both captains, and belong to the first regiment of artillery, and not the second. The similarity of the names no doubt led the editor of the Arena into the error.

Captain Charles Dimmock, who has just resigned, was not in the field in Florida, but was engaged in important staff duties at Savannah. Had he been in the field, however, and an opportunity been presented, we hazard nothing in saying that he would have signalized himself.—Ed. A. & N. C.]

ATHENS, TENN. AUG. 24.—General Wool arrived here from Valley river, on Thursday evening, with his staff and a portion of Captain Powell's company on an escort, and set out on the next day for Ross Landing.

Lieutenant Hetzel, Quartermaster, left on Friday in company with General Wool. The Paymaster, Major Herring, and his clerk, Mr. Potts, are still here, but owing to the late order of the President they have nothing to do.—Journal.
NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—per brig Amazon, from Palermo, Lieut. W. H. Gardiner, late of the U. S. ship John Adams.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.—per schr. Amelia, from St. Augustine, Lieuts. R. E. Temple and F. L. Dancy, of the army.

ARMY.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Sep. 7.—1st Lt. E. S. Sibley, 1st Art. temporarily assigned to Engineer duty, by direction of the Secretary of War.

Lt. J. Mackay, 4th Art. and J. S. Williams, 6th Inf. assigned to Topographical duty, by Gen. Order, No. 67, are engaged on the Georgia Central Railroad.

TRANSFERS.


NAVY.

List of officers, ordered to the North Carolina, 74, preparing for sea at Norfolk, and destined to the Pacific.

Henry E. Ballard, Commodore.


Pursers, Joseph Wilson, Chaplain, Geo. Jones.

Professor of Mathematics, Joseph T. Huston.


Boatmen, W. Brady, Gann, A. Stephenson.

Carpenter, A. Jones.

Seaman, S. B. Banister.

Military officers not yet ordered.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Ship Concord, Capt. Mix, appeared off the Balize 22d Aug, and left next day for the Mexican coast. The Mexican schr. Venus, requested to be conveyed out of the United States waters, which was consented to by the skip of war.

Frigates Constitution and Potomac, and ship John Adams, sailed from Palermo on the 15th July, bound on a cruise in the Levant. Schr. Shark sailed two days before. All well.

Sch. Boxer, Lt. Comdt. Page, was at Payta, May 8th, bound to Callao.

Ship St. Louis, Lt. Comdt. Ward, off the N. E. bar of the Mississippi, Aug. 29.

Ship Boston, Capt. Dulaney, arrived at Pensacola, 26th Aug.

Brig Porpoise, Lt. Comdt. Ramsay, arrived at Charleston, on Monday evening, 7th inst.

MARRIAGES.


At Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. HENRY BACON, sailmaker U. S. navy, to Miss MARTHA WIGGIN.

DEATHS.

In Washington, on Tuesday, 6th inst. Mrs. MARGARET E. M., wife of Dr. JOSSEPH LOVELL, Surgeon General of the U. S. army.

At sea, on board the U. S. ship Boston, on the 35th Aug. of consumption, Passed Midshipman JOSEPH R. BROWN, of the navy.

At the U. S. Naval Hospital, near Norfolk, Va., on the 6th inst. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, carpenter U. S. Navy.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon, in the 46th year of his age, Colonel JOHN M. GAMBLE, of the marine corps, and commandant of marines on that station. Colonel Gamble is the last of four brothers who have died in the service of their country.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, July 1st, 1836.

Separate proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

360 barrels of pork.

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

320 bushels of new white field beans.

5250 pounds of good hard soap.

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

120 bushels of good clean dry salt.

1850 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Jesup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches.

360 barrels of pork.

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

323 bushels of new white field beans.

5250 pounds of good hard soap.

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

120 bushels of good clean dry salt.

1850 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half on the 1st May, remainder of 1st Dec. 1837.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chechina.

240 barrels of pork.

500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

220 bushels of new white field beans.

8500 pounds of good hard soap.

1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

80 bushels of good clean dry salt.

800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, 10 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.

360 barrels of pork.

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

320 bushels of new white field beans.

5250 pounds of good hard soap.

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

120 bushels of good clean dry salt.

1850 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May 1837.

At St. Louis; or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.

360 barrels of pork.

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

320 bushels of new white field beans.

5250 pounds of good hard soap.

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.

120 bushels of good clean dry salt.

1850 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Fort Crawford, Prairie du chien, Mississippi river.

240 barrels of pork.

500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.

220 bushels of new white field beans.

5250 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles. 80 bushels of good clean dry salt. 990 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.
360 barrels of pork.
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
330 bushels of new white field beans.
5280 pounds of good hard soap.
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.
240 barrels of pork.
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
5500 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Grotion.
120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half 1st May, remainder on 1st October, 1837.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.
240 barrels of pork.
600 bushels of fresh superfine flour.
220 bushels of new white field beans.
4500 pounds of good hard soap.
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.
120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Mackinaw.
120 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of best superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago.
120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
40 bushels of clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.
120 barrels of pork.
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
110 bushels of new white field beans.
1760 pounds of good hard soap.

800 pounds of good hard tallow candles. 40 bushels of good clean dry salt. 450 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered in December, 1836, and January and February, 1837.

At Boston.
200 barrels of pork.
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
275 bushels of new white field beans.
4400 pounds of good hard soap.
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
100 bushels of good clean dry salt.
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At New York.
1200 barrels of pork.
2500 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
1100 bushels of new white field beans.
17600 pounds of good hard soap.
8000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
500 bushels of good clean dry salt.
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baltimore.
480 barrels of pork.
1000 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
440 bushels of new white field beans.
7040 pounds of good hard soap.
3200 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
160 bushels of clean dry salt.
1800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Note.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The period and quantities of each delivery, at these posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st Sept. 1st Dec., 1837, and 1st March, 1838.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn and such other food as may not exceed to two hundred pounds; and, except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white birch, well hewed; the vinegar is iron bound caasks; the beans in water-tight barrels; and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty- four quarts to the bushel.

The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St. Peters, must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1837. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the department will be authorized to purchase supplies elsewhere.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at each store-houses as may be designated by the agent of the department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.

Bidders, not hereinafter contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or be some other person known to the General, in a manner, otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this time, before payment can be made, which will be by treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope and marked "proposals for furnishing army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON,
July 7—120 Sep.
Con. Gen. of Subsistence.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENT.

ARMORY ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

Ordnance Office,
Washington, December 28, 1833.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War:

Sir: The letter of the Hon. R. M. Johnson, chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, referred to you by the 220 instant, to this office, for a report, has received attentive consideration; and, in answer thereto, I have the honor to transmit the following report:

Five times the consumption, in a year of war, has been ascertained in Great Britain for the number of small arms deemed necessary at all times to meet the exigencies of their public service. But as the manufacturers for arms in Great Britain are at the greater extent than is necessary for the supply of their own troops, in consequence of the practice of furnishing many of the continental powers, they have, as the means of increasing their manufactures in a short time to any extent required by their public service, and, as the armories of the United States cannot compete with English manufacturers of small arms in foreign markets, it hence follows that our armories will never, so long as the price of labor is so different in the two countries, be more extensive than is necessary for the public service of the United States; for these reasons, the expenditure in a year of war is considered a better measure of the public wants in this country, than five times such expenditure.

The maximum number, therefore, of small arms which ought to be in readiness for issue from the United States depot, for example, for the year 1832, (that in which the last returns of militia have been received,) should be——

At least equal to seven times the actual loss or consumption during a period of one year of the last war with Great Britain; and, as, the average yearly expenditure or consumption of small arms during that war amounted to 90,545 stands, this would give the required maximum number for 1832 equal to 638,815 stands.

This maximum number for 1832 should be annually increased thereafter, in some given proportion to the annual increase of the militia; and it seems obvious that if its proportion to the number of militia for the year 1832 be right and proper, that proportion should be preserved in all subsequent years; so that, notwithstanding the annual increase, the same proportion of the whole body of militia may at all times be armed from the arsenals of the United States.

The number of the militia in 1810 was 694,766 and is found to have increased since that period, up to the year 1833 inclusive, to the amount of 1,516,615, being equal to an increase of 89,511-100 per cent. in 22 years, or to 4.7100 per cent. per annum of the number of militia in 1810; and on the assumption that the increase will not materially vary for the next 22 years, the average yearly increase from 1832 to 1854 should be 4.7100 per cent. per annum of the number of the militia in the year 1832, which would indicate an average yearly increase of the militia of 58,656 for the next 22 years following 1832.

Now, that the same proportion of the whole body of the militia may be armed at any time before 1854, which (as above remarked) has been deemed sufficient for 1832, it will be necessary to reduce the average yearly increase of 58,656 in the proportion of the number of militia for 1832 to the number of arms deemed sufficient to arm them, or in the proportion of 1,516,615 to 638,815.

This reduction will give 25,796 stands of small arms as a necessary annual increase to the stock, 638,815, which should be in the arsenals in 1832, in order that the same given proportion of the militia may at all times be armed before 1854.

The total of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of the army of the United States, and of the corps of marines, according to the existing organization, should be 7,657; and as small arms are the hands of such a number, from uniform experience in English armies, to become unserviceable after a period of about twelve years' constant service, and as this fact seems to agree very well with the experience in our own armies, it will enable us to determine the annual consumption of the small arms in the hands of the army and of the corps of marines to be 628 stands.

The army was supplied with new arms in 1832; this number, 628, should therefore be annually manufactured, after the year 1832, to replace the annual consumption on account of the army and of the corps of marines.

It is here to be remarked that no provision of small arms is recommended to be made with a view to meet the exigencies consequent upon any sudden enlargement of the regular army; such a provision having been deemed unnecessary, for the reason that, whatever the amount of the enlargement, it can only be made by a corresponding diminution of the militia of the Union, for which the supply of small arms recommended is considered sufficient.

The number of small arms which is above estimated to be a proper and expeditious supply for 1832, viz: 638,815, exceeds the actual supply now in the arsenals of the United States by 54,289; which last number should properly, therefore, be immediately manufactured, it being a part of the estimated supply of 1832. As this may, however, be deemed objectionable, the deficiency may be supplied by an annual manufacture, during the next 22 years, of 2,465 stands.

Thus, from the best information in the possession of this department, it appears that the number of small arms which are required to be manufactured annually, in order that a due supply may be always in readiness during the next 22 years, for issue to the militia in the service of the United States, or to the regular armies of the United States, should be——

For the average annual increase of the militia, between 1832 and 1854 - 25,796 stands.

For the estimated annual consumption of the army, and of the corps of marines as a whole - 628

For the annual supply, during the next 22 years, to make good the estimated deficiency of 1832 - 2,465

Total annual supply for troops liable to be called into the service of the United States for the next 23 years - 28,869

It next becomes necessary to determine the amount of the annual supply of small arms which is proper to be issued to the authorities of the individual States, supporting our Army, as a system of supply as adopted under the law of 1808.

It has been before mentioned that small arms in the hands of regular troops will last, in constant service, with good care, about twelve years; but as it is believed that in almost all the States the respect for the arms issued, and of preservation for arms in store, is very imperfect; and as they always sustain more injury
from a bad system of preservation than from constant service in the hands of regular troops. It is considered, therefore, that ten years is a fair estimate of the debilitating, (for service) of arms issued to the States. Delinquent in some of the States, where the system of preservation and accountability is good; they will last much longer; but it is equally certain that in many of the other States they will be much sooner lost or destroyed.

From the recent appropriation of $200,000 for supplying the militia with arms, through the authorities of the States, the sum of $5,000 is annually deducted for the expenses of inspection, package, and transportation to the States; and the balance, $195,000, is annually appropriated for the purchase of arms, as infantry. But as a variable proportion of field artillery and accoutrements are annually issued to the States, 12,300 stands of small arms is not therefore the regular annual issue; this last being greater or less (according to circumstances) than the number which is considered a fair average of the annual issues of small arms to the States. On the supposition, therefore, that 12,300 stands are issued annually to the States, and that they last ten years, there must always be, on hand (after the first ten annual issues) in the arsenals of the States, and derived from the law of 1808, small arms to the number of 123,000. But his proportion, for the 12,300 arms issued to the States, in the beginning of the first year, are consumed at the beginning of the tenth year of issue, though leaving nine years' supply in the arsenals at the beginning of the tenth year of issue: and as the subsequent annual consumption of this supply will be always equal, these will consequently be always a supply of nine years of issue, each of 12,300 stands. Hence, as the issues to the States, under the law of 1808, have been regular since 1823, there are at this time, and should always be, in the hands of the States, 123,000, nine years' supply of 12,300, or 110,700 stands.

Assuming 40,100 men as capable of being armed by the individual States, in 1832, from the proceeds of the law of 1808, as a basis on which to found the needs of the States for the next 22 years following 1832, it would seem proper that the proportion of the supply of 1832, (viz: 110,700 stands) to the militia of 1832, (viz: 1,316,616 men) should be preserved throughout the next 22 years; or that 1,316,616 should be, to 110,700, as the average or mean number of militia of the next 22 years is to the constant supply of 110,700 stands for that period. Now, the estimated increase of the militia on that of 1832, for the next 22 years, is 20,810-100 per cent; and the mean increase (44 78-100 per cent) on that of 1832 would give the mean number of militia equal to 1,805,800 men, which, being diminished in the proportion of 1,316,616, to 110,700, would give 169,288 stands for the constant supply for the next 22 years; and as the arms are estimated to last ten years, this number, 169,288 stands, on the principle before referred to, would be equal to a supply of nine annual issues, and would, therefore, preserve the same number of small arms for the next 22 years, require an annual issue or manufacture of one-ninth its total amount, or 17,604 stands.

Thus, then, the annual manufacture required for all purposes of the land service of the United States, and of individual States, is as follows, viz: For the national income of the militia between 1832 and 1854, 25,796 stands.

For the estimated annual consumption of the army, and of the corps of marines, as at present organized, 629

For the annual supply during the next 22 years, to make good the estimated deficiency of 1832, 2,465

For the annual manufacture of the next twenty-two years, to preserve a constant supply of 160,293 stands in the arms of the individual States, 17,604

Total annual manufacture for the next twenty-two years, for all purposes, 46,693

Total number of small arms annually manufactured, annually annually, and by contracts 25,000 stands.

Annual deficiency in the number manufac-
tured annually, 21,693

Of this number (21,693) now annually manufactured, there are now made by contract 11,000

Estimated annual deficiency, together with the number of small arms annually manufactured, 19,693

Thus it would appear that, if all the small arms required annually for the public land service of the United States, and of individual States, were to be made at national armories, there would be required one additional national armory, with powers of manufacture equivalent to an annual production of 19,693 stands of arms, and which would therefore require to be one-fourth more extensive than the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, which is now capable of an annual production of 16,000 stands.

With regard to the location of such an armory, this should be evidently fixed at some convenient point (having of course the peculiar natural advantages) within the State of those States which the army provided with a similar national establishment, with some view to the present number, probable increase, and points of greatest density of the militia in those States, and their facilities of transportation among themselves, contrasted with the difficulties in the way of communication with other sections of the country in which national armories are already established.

Now, by examining attentively the map of the United States, with reference to these principles, it is soon perceived that the militia of the following named States can be most conveniently and economically armed from some point within their area, upon some one of their great rivers, or the tributaries thereof. The number of militia appertaining to the States named, in 1810 and 1832, is annexed thereto.

In 1810. In 1832.

Ohio, 31,658 122,101

Indiana, 4,000 53,915

Illinois, 2,000 60,612

Missouri, 2,000 49,965

Kentucky, 24,581 64,862

Tennessee, 7,212 73,501

Arkansas Territory 1,872 2,029

Mississippi, 4,035 12,724

Louisiana, 7,000 77,681

One third of Pennsylvania, 21,883 21,883

One third of Alabama, 20,446 20,446

Total amount of militia of the U.S. in 1832, 1,316,615

Difference, 8,485

Hence it is perceived that the militia of these States in 1832 was more than one-third of the whole militia of the Union in that year. And hence, also, at least one-third of the estimated annual manufacture of small arms above referred to, viz: 46,693 stands, should have been made in 1832.

But it is also observable that the militia of those States have increased during the 22 years preceding 1832, to the astonishing amount of 223 per cent. of the militia in 1810. And if this be regarded as a rule of increase of militia for those States for the 22 years following 1832, the average or mean increase for that period would be equal to 223 per cent. of the militia of 1832, and the average number in those States above mentioned, for the next 22 years, will thus amount to 997,000 men.

The above number of the whole militia of the
Union, for the next 22 years, being, as before estimated, 1,906,500 men, it thus appears that, in 1843, the militia in the States above mentioned will exceed that of the remaining States, in the ratio of 997,000 to 908,798, or be more than one-half of the whole militia of the United States. Hence there should then be annually manufactured in the West at least one-half of the estimated total annual manufacture above referred to, or 25,346 stands.

According to the best information, the present cost of transportation of one musket from the national armory, Harper’s Ferry, to Cincinnati, is $36. cents.

Private armories, do. Springfield do. $5. 94.

And supposing one-third of the estimated annual number, viz. 25,346, necessary for the West during the next 22 years, to be transported from the above armories across the mountains, to Cincinnati, it would produce an annual expenditure for transportation, equal to $11,011 53.

On the same supposition, for the estimated annual number, 7,762 stands, necessary for the West in 1843, 8,387,197 dollars, or the expenditure of transportation, equal to $3,670 51.

The amount of transportation of small arms to the West, during, and since the war with Great Britain, cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactness. It is found, however, that the cost of transportation to the West, as supposed from the national armories to Cincinnati, of each musket, during that period, must have been about one dollar per stand; and that, for some years after the war, it was reduced to seventy-five cents per stand.

But to form some more correct ideas of the expenses of transportation to the West, it must be proper to remark that the number of small arms transported to the Western States before mentioned, under the law of 1808, is about 77,000 stands.

And that the number within those States, in the United States arsenals, at the military posts, or the hands of the army, is about 97,000.

Making a total, transported across the mountains of 174,000.

As all these arms were manufactured at the public or private armories before mentioned, and were principally transported, when the transportation was at about seventy-five cents or one dollar per stand to Cincinnati, seventy-five cents per stand, therefore, the average cost of transportation to the United States. The total of which for a part only of the arms which have been forwarded to those States, must, therefore, have been at least 121,500 dollars, being equal to more than one-third of the estimated cost of a large national armory in that country.

The average cost of muskets made at the national and private armories for the service of the United States for the last ten years, ending with 1832, is as in the statement following:

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Mean cost for the above 10 years, $11 99 $12 42

The cost here alluded to is that which has accrued immediately after the musket is turned out from the last shop, finished complete, without including any charge for provisioons, packages, or transportation.

The above, it is believed, contains all the information in possession of this department on the subjects referred to by the Hon. Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD,

Colonel of Ordnance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

June 15, 1836.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following bill:

A BILL To provide for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America, in Congress as-
ssembled, That the act appointing the seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts for establishing a Navy Department, by adding thereto a Board of Com-
missioners, to manage the same, and subjecting all the ministerial duties appertaining to the Navy Depart-
ment heretofore discharged by said Board, shall hereafter be discharged in the manner herein directed, be reenacted and revised under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, by four commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all vessels to be discharged by the commissioners so appointed, shall be distributed and apportioned as follows, viz: To one commissioner, who shall be called the Chief Constructor, shall be assigned the charge of all vessels engaged in ship modelling, building, launching, masting, and sparring all vessels, belonging to the navy and repairing the same, and building and repairing all boats belonging to the navy, and also the charge of procuring all other materials necessary for the purposes above enumerated. To another commissioner, who shall be called the Commissioner of Equipment, shall be assigned the rigging and equipping of all vessels belonging to the navy, and also the charge of procuring all other materials necessary for the purposes above enumerated. To a third, who shall be called the Commissioner of Armament, shall be assigned the direction of the armament and military stores of the navy, and the procuring of ordnance and ordnance stores, and all arms and weapons of war, which are or may be used in the navy. To a fourth, who shall be called the Commissioner of Survey and Masts, shall be assigned the duty of procuring all articles of provisions which may constitute a part of the navy ration, and all articles of clothing, beds and bedding, medicines and fuel, and to make such distribution thereof as shall be ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, in such manner as shall deem most advisable and most conducive to the interests of the navy.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Secretary of the Navy may deem proper, the com-
missoners created by this act shall be convened as a Board for the consideration of such subjects connected with the navy as he may, and shall have power to determine the action of the Secretary of the Navy, or in his absence, the Commissioner of Equipment shall preside. And in all cases when, on advertisement thereof, proposals shall be received by the Navy Department, the same shall not be opened, except in presence of the Board convened as aforesaid; and no such proposal shall be accepted, nor shall any contract be made in pursuance thereof, nor shall any such contract be realed or paid until the acceptance of such proposal, or the making, reciting, or varying of such contract shall have first been submitted to, and decided on by, the said Board,
a majority of the members thereof; but, nothing herein contained shall be deemed a limitation of the power of the Secretary of the Navy to order the lot of said provisions, and the contracting for, or the purchasing of the same, or any varying thereof after the same shall have been opened and decided as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be hereby authorized and required to cause to be purchased such articles and regulations as may be necessary for the use of the several classes of vessels, and their officers and crew; and that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fix and determine the terms and conditions upon which the said articles and regulations shall be purchased, and to delegate such authority to such officers as he may designate, and to appoint such agents as may be necessary to superintend and manage the said purchases and regulations.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be distributed among the officers of the navy, the amount of compensation therefor to be paid to each officer, and the said compensation shall be paid in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That each of the said officers shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the said officers shall be required to give such bond and to indemnify the United States for any loss or damage to the property of the United States, as may accrue to the said officers by reason of the said compensation.

From the Zodiac.

ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

No. 1.

(Never before published.)

Bonaparte, appointed in the beginning of 1788, to the command of the army of Italy, after having gained the advantage of the Emperor of Austria, Gen. Wurmser had concentrated his forces near Roveredo. This well built town in Tyrol, in the valley of the Adige, with about 12,000 inhabitants, is, by its situation, of great military importance. Bonaparte, fully aware of this, resolved to surprise Wurmser before his arrival, and attacking the eastern part of his army, under Gen. Massena, he left his baggage, and every thing that could impede his rapid march, and attacked suddenly the camp of the Austrians at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 24th of September, 1788. Not having succeeded in carrying the position, both armies slept on the battle-ground; and at day-break the bloody work began again to rage, which was decided on the 4th September, at about sunset. Gen. Wurmser was completely beaten, with the loss of about 6,000 men, and 52 cannon, and retired in disorder toward the mountains; having lost most of his forced marches, and worn out with fatigue and hunger, could scarcely stand on his legs. Bonaparte perceived this, and being himself very much fatigued, ordered that the army should retire for the night, to rest on the gained battle-ground.

The campaign had been rapid, and lasted five days in order to surprise Gen. Wurmser. Bonaparte had left wagons and baggage behind, and ordered a distribution of rations for four days, which each soldier carried with him as much as he could. The soldiers, being tired, were not much for what might happen the next day; but he, more judicious than they, to indulge his appetite, went over the present moment, be merry and eat and drink as long as it will last! In consequence of this soldier philosophy, there was in the whole French army a great scarcity of provisions. Bonaparte and his generals, without any relapse, were destitute of the usual means of subsistence, were in want of bread, wine, vegetables, fruit, and meat. They lay dead on the grass, their knapsacks serving for pillows, and soon were fast asleep.

As there was in the neighborhood neither city, town, farm, nor even a single hut, Bonaparte, attended by one servant, chose a retired spot under a tree, and tried to sleep. His servant, however, was not allowed to sleep, for he was required to inspect the camp, piquets, grand guards, &c., so as to render a surprise impossible. In vain did he search for sleep, he could not. For twenty-four hours he had not found any thing to eat. His servant brought him some dirty water, which he drank with great reluctance, but no food. The servant was like his master, exhausted, weak, hungry, and scarcely able to move; he laid down under another tree, and was soon fast asleep. Bonaparte called him at various times in vain; he heard him snoring heartily. Not wishing to disturb him, the General stood up, and directed the troops to form. There they found one single soldier awake, very busily engaged in opening his knapsack, searching with great precaution, and looking carefully around him as if fearing to be observed. As soon as he saw the General approaching, he hastily shut up his knapsack, and stretched himself on the ground, putting carefully the bread under his feet, and beginning not to snore lustily, as if fast asleep. Bonaparte, who had observed this whole manoeuvre, curious to know the reason of such strange behaviour, advanced and shook the grenadier rudely by the arm, whispering into his ear: "I command you on pain of death, to tell immediately; I wish to speak with you." The grenadier, in opening his eyes, saw by the rays of a spangling fire, the well known features of his commander, sprang up, and said to him in a whisper, "My General, make no noise; do not speak so loud; awake not my 10 grenadiers; you look like the devil."

"Only a poor ration of bread which I have saved for three days in my knapsack; and if the company, as hungry as myself had known it, how could I have divided it amongst so many? I waited, therefore, until they were fast asleep, so that I might eat there those few grains of bread, through I was much fatigued, but could not sleep for hunger."

"And so am I your brave; I was just coming amongst you in search of something to put under my nose (I) what you hungry; my General? here, here, take all; take my whole ration; I am sorry you had not spoken sooner," Bonaparte, the largest piece, and the General, and let us eat, we are both hungry. I accept your offer on condition that you take one part, and I the other, for which I am much obliged to you."

They separated, highly pleased with each other.

The greater part of the following events had entirely effaced my liberality to this grenadier from the mind of Bonaparte.

In 1808, being at the camp of Bologne, after having passed the review of his fine guards, a sergeant of the second regiment of the chasseurs on foot, found an opportunity to remind the emperor of the above-mentioned circumstances.

"It is you, then, who that evening had divided your supper with your General!"
DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

From the New York American.

The mortal remains of Colonel John M. Gamble, late of the marine corps, were yesterday consigned to the grave, with the honors of war, performed in the presence of the marine corps, by a detachment from the 27th regiment of the New York City Artillery, and two uniform companies of Brooklyn, and the regiment of attached friends and regiment comrades.

Colonel Gamble was the last of four brothers, all of whom have died in the naval service of their country. Descended from a revolutionary stock, Major William Gamble.

The eldest son, Cuthbert Thomas Gamble, died in the Mediterranean in 1818, or 19, while in command of the United States ship Erie.

His brother, George Gamble, was killed in the glorious action of Macao on 19th June, while acting as second lieutenant of the flag ship.

Isaac, Francis Gamble died in the West Indies while in command of one of the schooners on that station; and finally, the subject of this notice, the second son, at the early age of 23, had followed his brother to the grave.

Colonel Gamble entered the marine corps in January, 1809—and when war was declared in 1812, was attached to the Essex frigate, under Commodore Porter, and remained with him till detached to the command of one of the schooners. He was afterwards associated with the British armed ship Serapis—the dread of one another. Subsequently, appointed to the charge of four prizes, carried in for safe keeping to the Marquessa.

After the peace, Colonel Gamble was for many years stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, but for the last two years he was stationed on board the machinery at this Navy Yard.

Colonel Gamble married the daughter of the late John Lang—and his death is the third, within a few months, in that family circle.

In feeling, manners, and character, Colonel Gamble was thoroughly gentleman. As an officer, amiable, genial, yet firm, he knew how to conciliate the authority of command, with due consideration for the feelings of all subordinate to him. As a member of the Episcopal church, he was strictly, yet most unostentatiously observant of his religious duties. In his private relations he was exemplary.

The heavy hand of sickness was laid upon him about a year ago—since which he has languished languishingly, till at length, amidst the tears of his friends, and the grateful benefactions of his country, Death came to close the scene. He died at 1 a.m. of last Saturday morning.

The late Col. J. M. Gamble—Standing in the personal relation that we do to the deceased, we feel a delicacy in speaking of him as he deserves; but independent of this consideration, we acknowledge our wants, on the part of the country, and of the military profession, in his stead. A more fit guardian of the interests of the marine corps, no man was ever to be found, and the country has lost, in his death, a man of fine education, of active mind, and of extensive and useful knowledge. In a few years he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in the marine corps, and is now a member of the Senate of the United States.

He was a man of strong and active mind, and had a thorough knowledge of the science of the law, as well as of the science of politics. He was a man of integrity, discretion, and of sound judgment, and was eminently a gentleman, in every sense of the word. He was a man of strong and active mind, and had a thorough knowledge of the science of the law, as well as of the science of politics. He was a man of integrity, discretion, and of sound judgment, and was eminently a gentleman, in every sense of the word. He was a man of strong and active mind, and had a thorough knowledge of the science of the law, as well as of the science of politics.
in their affliction they can only look to Him who al-
avays tempts the weak to the strong lamb."—*N. Y. New
York Gazette.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ON THE DEATH OF COLONEL GAMBLE.

Mr. J. M. Gamble! for a brave man is gone! His war is ended—his battle is won; His camp is over—his service is closed, And he's gone where the brave have for ages reposed.

Blest sound glorious 6th! let thy notes strike the ear Of the hero whom thou ne'er canst outbear; No more shall the reveille wake him at morn, Nor the tattoo proclaim another day gone.

Move, move silent throng! soldier low tramp your gun! He wants not its service—his fight is done; Let Ozanam's grave let its voice speak to earth— Receive him, receive him, thou source of his birth!

D. S. C.


DEATH OF COL. BURT.

This extraordinary individual died on Tuesday a-
fternoon at the Richmond House, Meserlian's Perry, on Staten Island, in the eighty-first year of his age. Col. Burt has been confined to his room for the last year, but has enjoyed uncommon fine spirits, and was not only able to discourse with his friends, but to ar-
range his papers for public use. Few men have made a more conspicuous figure in American his-
tory. He was born on the 6th February, 1785, joined the American army under General Washington, then at Cambridge, as a volunteer, in August, 1775. He marched from Philadelphia with General Arnold, through the wildness, to Quebec, one of the most

glorious marches ever recorded. The suffering en-
dured by this band of American troops has hardly a parallel. He was sent to General Montgomery on the ever memorable night of the 31st December, 1775, when the assault was made on the city of Quebec, and at which his distinguished officer fell. After serving with fidelity and honor in the campaign in Canada, he returned to New York, and entered the family of General Washington, at his (Gen. Wash-
ington's) request. He was soon appointed aid to Gen. Putnam, and fought bravely in the battle of Ledyard, where he was shot dead by a soldier colonel, in 1777, and remained in the army, and was a conspicuous officer in the battle of New Jersey. In 1780 he retired in consequence of ill-health, arising out of his fatigues at the battle of Monmouth. As soon as he was declared he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of this State, which he held. He served as attorney general, until he was chosen U. S. Senator, which he held from 1783 to 1789. In 1801 he was chosen Vice-President, which office expired in 1805. The 4th of July, 1804, he killed General Henry Clay's horse, and put a final end to his pol-
itical career, and in fact drove him from his country. He then engaged in the celebrated Burt's expedition, destined to Mexico; was taken, tried, and acquitted, at Richmond, in 1807. He soon left the country, and returned in 1811, and commenced his profession as a lawyer; he was engaged in a number of important causes, which have reached our highest courts.

Within the last few years he has enjoyed an annuity of about four thousand dollars, and a pension of one hundred dollars, each year, about two thousand; so that he has been above, in all, about two thousand. We are happy to learn that he has left all his valuable papers in the care of Matthew L. Davis, Esq. A more influential individual could not be found; and who has now one volume of his life ready for the press.

From the Charleston Courier.

Honor to the Brave.—We are pleased to perceive that the City Council have erected a monument over the remains of the gallant volunteer, who died in this city after their return from the Florida Cam-
paign, and were interred in the Cemetery attached to the Methodist Protestant Church, Wentworth St. Thus short is life. The death of the patriotic soldier, who falls in the cause of his country, is embalmed in the hearts of his surviving countrymen; and we should

Give in charge:—

Three acres to the sweet lyre. The historic name;

Bold of the bards, high, and dear to the free;

To the latest times; and sculpture in her turn

Gives bond, in stone, and ever during brass,

To guard them, and immortalize her mast.

The monument is a handsome obelisk of white

marble, ten feet high, on which the following inscrip-

tion is engraved:

This monument is erected in memory of.

Erected

by the City Council of Charleston,

As a tribute of respect

To the gallant and patriotic volunteers

who left their homes to encounter

A savage foe,

Laying waste the territory of

Florida.

In Memory of

GOODWIN HAIGOOD, of Fairfield district, S. C.

April 7th May, 1835, A. E. 32.

JOHN YARGAN, of Anderson district, S. C.

April 25th May, 1835, A. E. 39.

JAMES T. DUNN, of Hancock county, Ga.

May 6th May, 1835, A. E. 37.

WILLIAM MCGAHEY, of Hancock county, Ga.

April 8th May, 1835, A. E. 38.

"Here sleep the brave, who sunk to rest,

By all their country's wishes blest."

Mr. Snowden: the editor of the Fredericksburg

Arama, or yourself, has made a mistake, in writing

a late act of "galantry and presence of mind," to

Capt. Dimmock, U. S. army. The individual refer-

ted to has been in Florida, during the whole cam-
paign, and is Capt. J. Dimick, of the 1st regiment

attache. Capt. Dimmock, of the 1st artillery, and

Assistant Professor of Military Science, West Point,

has been, during the same time, stationed at Charleston and Augusta, and I mention it without any disparagement, being an intimate friend. The correction you will be pleased to make. Respectfully, your obt. servt.

Washington, D. C. September 7th.

We copy the above from the Alexandria Gazette of

Saturday. The mistake, we believe, is ours. In the

letter of our correspondent, which served as the basis

of the article we penned, the name was written Dim-

mick, which we concluded was intended for Dim-

mock—a name familiar to us. We regret exceedingly

having given it a wrong reading, and thus by an

assignment of the gallant act, and hope those editors

who have published the account will state, that Captain

Justin Dimick, of the 1st artillery, was the officer

who performed it. No man in the army would be

more unwilling than Capt. Dimmock to rob a brother

officer, however uninitiated, of his well-earned

laurels.—Fredericksburg Arena.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Custom House, District of Portsmouth, 9
September 12, 1836.

Notice is hereby given, that the Light House Is-

land, ( Isle Shoals) will be suspended immediately after

the night of Wednesday the 13th inst. until a new lem-

tron shall have been erected, of which public notice

will be given.

Daniel P. Brown,

Superintendent of Light Houses in N. E. States.
Anecdote of Major Donald Fraser, Now of New York.—At the time of the celebrated sortie at Fort Erie, he was attached to General Porter's medical staff, and acting Hospital Surgeon for the militia and six months volunteers. Soon after our troops returned to the Fort, I was summoned to General Porter's marquee, where I found Major Fraser lying on a blanket, much exhausted by fatigue and the loss of blood. He was wounded in the right hip, by a musket ball passing through the leg below the knee. I examined the wound and repaired the breach. The time elapsed in the collection of the precise track of the ball, but know that the wound was severe, as one or both bones were injured, the ball having passed between them. While I was in the act of dressing his wound, his head being supported on the hand of one of the staff, he earnestly inquired if all the wounded had been conveyed to the Hospital attended to; being answered in the negative, he earnestly seized my arm, and in the most impressive manner exclaimed: "Sentry, leave me and attend to the poor soldiers; some may be dying for the want of timely aid." On being told that his wound required dressing, and that he ought not to delay it, he, in the most emphatic manner, said: "No, my wound is not dangerous, and duty requires that you attend to others, and then return to me. As I was about leaving the marquee he said to the people in the tent: "You might not be jeopardized by the loss of time in dressing my wound." So, said he, "and do not return until all the soldiers are attended to." Such was Major Donald Fraser, during the last war—and of such men may we justly be proud.—Livingston, N.Y. Register.

A Revolutionary Veteran.—We had a conversation yesterday, at the Planter's and Mechanics' Bank, with one of the heroes of the revolution, Mr. Thomas Garrett, of Santee District, aged one hundred and five years and eight months, who came to this city a few days ago, alone, for the purpose of receiving his pension. The old gentleman appears to be in the perfect possession of all his faculties, answers questions readily, and quite humorous in his conversation. He served for a considerable period under Gen. Burgas, the "Gnome of the South," as he termed him, and was posted in his prairies of that brave and chivalrous commander. He was also at the battle of Mauryville, and at the siege of Savannah; at the storming of the latter place, he stated that while viewing a wounded soldier, who lay among heaps of slain, the gallant Polaski rode up, and rebracketed, "My brave fellow, save your life; you are in great danger," to which Garrett made answer, "General, if you intend to be in a place of safety, I'll keep near you." Polaski put spurs to his horse and rushed into the thickest of the fight; but a few moments only intervened, when Garrett saw the noble foreigner fall from his horse, mortally wounded. Mr. Garrett informed us that his mother attained the advanced age of 120 years, and his grandmother 115.—Charleston Courier.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

From the London Nautical Magazine for August.

Piers at Portsmouth.—Among other improvements going forward, we observe, that a Lazarett pier is projected, which will add to the town the convenience of a quarantine at sea, such a convenience to the public was thought of; for the scenes of danger and confusion which we have witnessed, from casual crowding for passengers alongside of these vessels, added to the perilous and dangerous end of the wreck of the British shipping as they occurred, and as we could best obtain their particulars. We have not perhaps been so fortunate in preserving a correct record of all the losses, many vessels have been unknown; and others, the accounts of which may not have reached us, we have necessarily been unable to recollect, and as we cannot afford our list to British shipping, as it is now called, to any particular public, we shallゴールンク to be more careful of what was regarded. We have reason, therefore, that our register is, and must remain in the lists of the number of British vessels actually lost. The numbers registered are as follows—

NAVIGATION.—We are informed that Lt. Raper, R.N., has a work in a forward state for the press, on the subject of Nautical Geography. We cannot, at present, give the name of his work, but it is said to be more convenient and equally as efficient an anchor as that now in use. The several parts are formed of district pieces of iron, so that they may be joined or separated according to the necessity of the case, and the pieces conveyed to any ship requiring, by a boat which could not convey the entire anchor. The arms are formed of one piece, the shanks passing through the head, the shank being covered with a sheath. The head is attached to the stock which required; the whole being put together in a short space of time. There are a few parts of a ship's furniture of such importance as the anchor, which require more attention. It is a matter of considerable importance.
Euphrates Expedited.—The steam vessel Ti- 
gria, which was on its way to Bassora, under the expedi-
tion of Col. Chesney, on her way with the 
Euphrates, down the Euphrates, was overtaken by 
a tornado in May, and sunk immediately, carrying 
down 20 men. The Colonel lost himself, by swim-
ing. The expedition will not be abandoned.

* * *

A London letter of 28th July contains the follow-
ing:—"During the night before last, the Trident of 
the line, and the Galatea frigate, ran soul of each 
other in the roadstead, the frigate having mistaken 
the lights of the ships, and for those of her stern, 
and expected it was a passage to her. The damage 
was terrible; the frigate had her bulwarks, store-
mast, and all her masts went overboard. The Trident 
was nearly in the same condition, and both ships have 
the appearance of sheer-hulk. They were both flown 
into harbors by the nearest vessels, and the expenses 
of the repairs they require are estimated at 
250,000£.

No lives were lost, but the Trident had four men 
hurt, two of them very seriously.

Admiral Hagon has sailed from Toulon with the Jean 
Saint-Petri, Montrouge, Ville de Marseille, and 
Scipion, of the line, and Hermione frigate, and the 
Diligence, of the frigate squadron, in the track of 
Taher Pacha, who, having learnt that the bay was blockaded by a French 
squadron, which had orders to oppose the landing of 
any troops within the Regency, changed his place 
rather than enter into a conflict with France, and 
got to Trespoli, where he was able to land the re-
inforcements for the Prince of Barabary in permanent 
hostility with the French. Taher Pacha is now at 
Tenedos, whether Admiral Hagon is about to proceed 
also. The Prince de Joinville will arrive at Toulon 
on the 4th of next month, and embark in the Iphigene 
frigate, which will sail on the 6th for the Levant.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker, for Sept.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER'S SONG.

By Mary Ann Brown.

Here's an arm for thee, my country! 
'Twill far and sternly dare, 
When the cloudy battle gathereth dark, 
And the war shout rend the air.

Here's a heart for thee, my country! 
Free be its red blood spilt: 
A coward — 'tis the man who yields; 
While one warm pulse is left.

Here's a soul for thee, my country! 
A firm, determined soul— 
Press on to glory or the grave, 
Press to the hero's goal.

My beautiful green country! 
A glorious realm is thine, 
With oases for thy mighty bounds— 
Our eagle sweep their brine.

Land of our patriot fathers! 
Land of the 'mighty free!' 
Here's a long harrah for Washington, 
And his home of liberty!

Lift the noble flag above us! 
Let the stormy war drums roll; 
Those drums are high as the warrior's hopes— 
That music speaks his soul.

Arm for the stirring conflict! 
Let the armies speak flash high; 
Arm! for the God of battles leads 
Our hosts to victory!

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and accurately executed at the Chronicle office.
WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

IMPORTANT OF RAILROADS.—The recent visit of the division of Baltimore Light Infantry to Washington has satisfactorily developed the value of railroads in military operations. These troops, upwards of one thousand in number, were transported eighty miles in one day, without the slightest fatigue. This distance could not have been travelled on foot, under the most favorable circumstances, with all the attendant train of baggage wagons and camp equipage, in less than four days—twenty miles being considered a good day's march—and then the troops would have been too much fatigued to commence active operations immediately, had such been necessary, in presence of an enemy. They were landed from the cars as fresh and in as high spirits as if they had just left their tents or homes, and were ready for a fight—had there been an enemy to contend with—as for the feast to which they were invited.

The vast increase of railroads in our country will hereafter render the approach of a hostile force an object of no dread. The concentration of patriotic defenders of our soil at any given point, will be the work of a few hours, or at most days.

The Baltimore Chronicle makes the following remarks in reference to the recent visit of the volunteers of that city to Washington:

"Nothing can more powerfully illustrate the advantages of a railroad in strengthening such a country as ours against the danger of invasion, than the facility and rapidity with which this large body of men have been transported, in less than three hours to the seat of Government. Ten thousand troops, with all their munitions of war, horses, and baggage, could be conveyed, with equal ease and celerity if the exigencies of the country should require it. Were a railroad constructed from the Mississippi to the seaboard, crossed by a line of the same kind of communication from the northeast to the southwest, it is no exaggeration to say that this country, without a fortress on the Atlantic, would be more efficiently defended, than if the whole coast were embattled from Portland to New Orleans. The population of the West, secure by their position from attack, could send to the seaboard a force sufficient to meet any enemy, and with a degree of expedition which would render a surprise almost impossible. It is in this view that railroads commend themselves, with irresistible force, to the fostering aid of the general government. Millions may be squandered upon a fort or a castle, which, after all, can but half defend a single point, while every dollar that is given to promote the construction of a railroad, contributes to the security of the whole maritime frontier."

The commanding officers of the Baltimore Light Infantry Volunteers have publicly expressed their thanks for the reception they met with from the citizens of Washington.

A ship of about 450 tons burden was launched at the Navy yard, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, 14th inst. She was built under the superintendence of Mr. John Lenthall, is intended for the exploring expedition, and will probably be commanded by Lieut. Thomas A. Dormo.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.—A correspondent at Nacogdoches, writes to us as follows:—"The six companies of the 7th Infantry under the command of Lieut. Col. Whistler, which left Fort Gibson on the 5th May, arrived at Fort Towson on the 7th May, and remained encamped near that post until the 14th July, when they marched for Nacogdoches, Texas; and arrived there on the 31st July. The distance from Fort Gibson is about 370 miles. The excessive heat of the weather was exceedingly oppressive; and daily labor was required on the road between Fort Towson and Nacogdoches to get the teams along. Bydigas and caissons were made; banks cut down; and the Sabine was crossed, by rafting over the loading of the wagons. South of the Sabine, settlements of Cherokees and other refugee Indians were traversed, as well as a Pawnee settlement.

"The thousand rumors of the advance of the Mexican forces, and of the meditated attacks of the Indians, (one of which probably brought us here) are without foundation; and our long and fatiguing march has been undertaken for nothing—except perhaps, to create the impression among the natives of Texas, that the Government of the U. S. is favorable to the Texian cause; and will ultimately make common cause with them. Whether this be the proper course for a neutral power to pursue, is not for a soldier to decide."

NAVAL MAGAZINE.—By some inadvertence, we did not receive the three last numbers—for May, July, and September—of the work until within a few days. Of course the time that has intervened has not allowed us to examine the articles of any one number with care and attention.

Some of them have already appeared in our columns, having been transferred from those of our contemporaries.

The September number was issued with punctuality, and the work seems to be making rapid progress in public estimation.

In Chief of the USN's, we recognize a competent contributor to the Military and Naval Magazines, and had flattered ourselves with the hope of receiving further aid from his pen.

We have marked one or two articles for future notice.

Under the head of "Congressional Documents," will be found a copy of the bill reported near the close of the last session of Congress, by Mr. Jarvis, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives, "for the more efficacious execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department." We have endeavored to obtain a copy of the report, by which the bill was accompanied, as well as various other reports and bills, but without success. The difficulty of procuring documents here, upon the spot where they are printed, is greater than would be imagined.

It is our object and wish to publish all documents that are of interest to the services.
COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NAVY.

Mr. Editor.—Among other topics that have been freely discussed in this paper, is that one relating to Admirals. Like all other important innovations, it has gained converts; but unlike all others that I have seen, this unfortunately has gained "a young convert."

Who this young convert is, I care not to know. As an editor of a paper purporting to support the interest and welfare of the navy, I have frequently exposed, in my columns, the article alluded to, and have a direct contrary tendency, as must, I think, be apparent to every impartial mind. The writer comments by defending and eulogizing the conduct of the Hon. James Buchanan, Senator from Pennsylvania, for the course that he took in regard to the "Admiral;" but it is only a poet (as he thinks) (a subsequent writer, who appeared under the signature of "L."") finally winds up, by giving the public the old story of "Joe & Harry," together with his statistics, which we will notice in their proper place.

First, I do not tho proceedings of public men are concerned, particularly Mr. Buchanan's, which have been peculiarly marked in his relations with the navy, I presume the officers of our navy are as capable of judging as the above writer; and while they will ever feel grateful for the generous, but unsuccessful efforts of Congressmen, to better their condition, they doubtless will not forget the obligations that they are under to Mr. Buchanan for his uniform, untiring, and manifest opposition to every measure that appeared calculated to promote the best interest of the navy, which is so inexpressably allied with their own. Here I dismiss this part of the writer's remarks, and will briefly examine his statistics.

What do these show? Why, that out of thirty-eight of our captains, "seventeen are on leave of absence or waiting orders;" and a certain number of other grades similarly situated. Is there any thing new in this? Well, this is what you find. With Mr. Buchanan, it is not that navy or profession, in which the members are not sometimes at rest, particularly those (as I am the case of some of the seventeen before alluded to) who are old and composely worn out with hard service. Is there any thing wrong in this? If there is, it applies to certain individuals, not to the profession generally.

Every one acquainted with the service knows that the number of officers employed on duty, depends upon emergencies, and is continually fluctuating. And the writer himself is doubtless aware that out of the seventeen before enumerated, some are already detailed for duty, and that nearly all have, during the last year, been employed upon courts martial, boards of examination, as commissioners, or otherwise. The same remark applies, to a certain extent, to the other grades.

The writer should permit me to say what I should desire upon this subject. I have, in a few words, endeavored to do it that justice that your correspondent appears inclined to withhold; and I will add, the same position assumed, which would naturally lead one to the conclusion, that our navy should be increased, a line of officers, hitherto kept pulling in the traces from the time of entry into the service, until they drop off the hooks, and are finally thrown overboard.

In conclusion, I will not hesitate to predict, that, unless something be soon done for our navy, I.e., by making admirals, or passing some other bill with open arms for promotion, and hold out some inducements as a stimulant to our officers; the service will very soon be on a stand. It has been already sometime at a stand; but according to the natural course of events, this state of things cannot long continue to exist. It must advance or retrograde; three years will determine the result. My most earnest wishes are involved in the issue; and with its decline I date the approaching downfall of my dear country.

FALCONER.

SOUTHERN GARRISONS.

The permanent garrisons in the south, at posts where periodical contigion either sweeps off large numbers of the forces, or compels the Department to consent to the abandonment of the positions during the winter season, ought, as a measure to prevent the destruction of those posts, to be reduced in number. If the climate of the south is less healthy than it has been to those who have been accustomed to filled those stations.

I speak more particularly of the posts in the delta of the Mississippi, which, during the hot season, are found either crowded with invalids, sick, or intermittently sick, or completely evacuated. In a writer of the above stamp, there must be a desire to be defended indefensibly, and in the latter, which is frequently adopted, the entire movement is left exposed to depredation, or to serious detriment, an evil of a magnitude that demands some effectual remedy.

Impressed with the importance of modifying this situation of affairs, I have met with many enquiries among the inhabitants of the various adjacent to the works, relative to their habits of life, as compared with those of the regular troops forming the garrisons of those forts, and the result of all these interrogations was convincingly decisive of the following facts, viz:—

1st. That it is impossible for regular troops from a more northern climate, with their native constitutions and habits, to resist the effect of that of the delta of the Mississippi.

2d. That it would not materially benefit such troops, to adopt the habits of the people of the southern sections of the country in which they are stationed.

3d. That natives of the south, under the almost constant exposure incident to boat, fishing, &c., retain their strength and health, whilst the regular troops often lose their health.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle:

Having shown, by the opinion of Mr. Key, that the finding of the court martial convened at Baltimore for the trial of Purser Zantzingar, so far as it was directed against myself, was in its import untrue, as well as illegal and extrajudicial; I shall henceforth speak of the individuals who were guilty of incorrupting into their proceedings; that accusation, that proved to be untrue and unfounded, as I would of persons composing any other assemblage of men, who had committed an act such as this, which may be very properly denominated an outrage; and in doing so, I do not mean any thing of treating with the slightest disrespect, the laws, or such of the regulations of the service as time and reason have sanctioned.

My sole object is to place before the navy and the public, such of the incidents and facts of that extraordinary trial, as may be necessary to a proper understanding of the grounds upon which the court acted, and the character of the proceedings, as shown by the record, by which the strange result was attained.

One of the most remarkable occurrences shown by the record of the court was the rejection of a paper, presented by me, on the day subsequent to the examination of Lieut. Leib, on the court not suffering it to be read, or ascertaining by any inspection what were its contents; but without really knowing what it was, they inserted on the record, a notice of it, describing it to be an argument on the evidence of Lieut. Leib; when in fact it was an argument showing the impropriety of the course pursued by the court, in admitting that evidence, and a request to be permitted to offer the record of a court, to contradict it, or a claim to the poor privilege, when thus assailed, of offering such evidence, or defence, as the nature of the case admitted.

It will be seen by the record, that the court absolutely refused to examine the paper; and an explanation and remonstrance being attempted, the court was cleared, and when re-opened, a resolution was read, assuming as true, what was positively untrue, and in addition, an admonition or caution was given to me, not again to press upon the court any thing which it was inclined to hear. Thus the door was closed to any further objection, which I might think it incumbent on me to offer, to proceedings, by which I was, without a charge or specification, illegally and unjustly arraigned.

The paper to which was thus described, and thus rejected, is now presented to the public; and I leave it to the judgment of all impartial men, to determine whether that rejection was just and proper, or arbitrary and oppressive.

And I ask, what reliance can be placed upon the declarations of men, who could be guilty of such an act.

S. W. DOWNING.

To the President and members of the court martial now in session:

In the proceeding yesterday, more than any of those previous days, the prosecutor seems to have been placed by the course of recrimination pursued in the defence, turning aside from the question or issue; and attacking the reputation of the prosecutor, not for veracity, but his conduct and character as a commander, in relation to occurrences not embraced within the personal recollections of the members of Mr. Zantzingar on board the Enterprise; nor in any way relevant to the letter upon which the first charge is founded; nor to the occurrences with which the additional charge is in any manner connected; and only contemptuously, without dema, to make false impressions, which is difficult in the absence of the proper evidence, to remove; and it is therefore most respectfully submitted to the court, that though prepared to rebut any general attack, it is manifestly impossible to be prepared to defend himself against assaults, such as those permitted to be made upon his character by Lieut. Leib, one of the witnesses examined yesterday; not in defence of the accused, to prove that he did not write an improper letter to the Fourth Auditor, nor sign on an unjust assessment upon a voucher; but to exhibit the prosecutor to the public, in the character of an oppressor of his officers and crew, before Mr. Zantzingar joined the vessel; and this too, without the least previous notice, that he might have time to adopt some mode of defence.

Under these circumstances, his duty to himself immediately requires him to request, most respectfully, that the record of the court of enquiry held upon the conduct at Rio de Janeiro, in relation to the very charges which have been placed on the record of this court, in a manner so far as he is concerned, ex parte, may be sent for and submitted as evidence.

He believes that it will be shown by that record that much of the same testimony was then given by the same witness, Lieutenant Leib; but so completely and fully contradicted, as to leave no doubt in the minds of the court, who unanimously reported the charge to be without grounds.

And further; should the court, having permitted the course pursued in the defence—that of arraigning the prosecutor for matters no way relevant to the issue—not think it expedient to grant the time necessary for documentary evidence to be received, to disprove that, which he could never have imagined would have been charged against him in this court, or without due notice—he respectfully requests that he may be permitted to examine one of the members of that court (now of this present court, and in his place,) to show what weight the testimony of the witness, Lieutenant Leib, had, compared with the facts adduced before that court, and the value of evidence of a contrary character, which it is now impossible to collect, that this court may judge what weight ought now to be given to it.

It is hoped that the court will perceive nothing in this request, nor in the manner of making it, besides an anxious desire to remove unjust impressions from their minds, as well as the minds of those who may have listened to the witness, who has so roundly and unequivocally declared him to be a tyrant and oppressor of his officers and crew; a character so totally dissimilar to what he believes to be justly due him; and which, if the good name of the service, is sought to be fastened on him; wholly irrelevant to the inquiry; yet, nevertheless, in the opinion of the prosecutor, a charge which he is not at liberty to disregard.

In support of this motion, the prosecutor submits, most respectfully, to the court, that he ought not to be thus assailed and stigmatised without notice; or, if so assailed, that the best means should be afforded him of rebutting the assaults thus made upon his reputation.

He further submits, that he cannot perceive that the full answers he has given to the questions of the accused, afford his character any legal ground thus, without notice, to assail him, inasmuch as he believes many of those questions were irrelevant, and ought not to have been put; but, being put, have been thus answered, and reference made to the records before the court.

Nevertheless, it being the decision of the court, he has submitted, and only asks the right of defence; and, as the first step, requests that Capt. McKeever may be examined, touching the credibility of the witness, Lieut. Leib.

Most respectfully,

S. W. DOWNING.

To Major General Alexander Macomb:

Sir:—Allow me to call your attention to a subject, which perhaps may have been brought to your notice. I allude to the equipments of the Dragoman and Infan-
try. I am an officer of infantry, and shall not advance any views which are not promted by what the good of; or the feeling of the service in the moment of its hour.

The dragoons are furnished with sabres, pistols, and carbines: and are heavy cavalry; when from the nature of their service, being stationed and operating in an Indian country, they should be equipped as light cavalry. I consider the sabre and pistols, to be superfluous and that the carbine alone, is all sufficient for Indian warfare. In fact, I know that when the dragoons leave Fort Gibson for their excursions they do not take their pistols, but use their holsters as receptacles for their capy-coubs and brushes. If I understand the system by which many of the officers of that corps contemplate getting an Indian foe, it is to dismount, and fight as light infantry, when the sabre must necessarily be a great encumbrance. Should a charge be made as cavalry, the carbine, with bayonet fixed, could be used as a lance, quite as efficiently as the sabre. Dispense with the sabres and pistols, and the horses will be relieved of a considerable burden; will be able to endure longer the fatigue, and want of grain, consequent upon prairie excursions; and the corps, whereas regarded as mounted men, or not, will be much more efficient; and will be able to move with greater celerity. I submit these remarks with due deference to yourself, and the officers of the corps; but I am more directly interested in the infantry. I will leave this part of my subject.

It cannot be concealed that the public mind has been much disappointed in the conduct of the Seminole war, and that the character and usefulness of our army has suffered in the public estimation; and it appears to me that this may result from the best mode of equipping, and the best system of drill, not having prevailed in our service. Substitute the carbine for the musket, with a waist belt for the cartridge box, and let the habitual drill be the light infantry drill of the tactics of 1825, and the efficiency of the army will be greatly increased. The carbine is lighter, loaded with more expedition, and certainty, and equally effective in firing, with the rifles; while its bayonet gives it an immense superiority over that weapon. In lightness, and celerity and precision of firing, it is vastly preferable to the others; and should be substituted for it. This substitution of arms and drill, would in effect convert our infantry into light infantry; which should be done from the nature of the service they are called on to perform, and the habits of the enemy they are expected to meet. These changes would enable us to render our regiments able to perform quicker marches; and would habituate them in garrison, to the management they would be called on to perform in the field. I must confess that in a service of nearly ten years duration on the Indian frontier, I have never seen a situation in either wood or prairie which would not be, to an Indian enemy by the heavy infantry drill; which is that first taught to the recruit, and habitually practised in our exercises. Make the change I recommend, and prohibit troops ever marching with wagons on a campaign; and the regular troops will be superior in Indian warfare, to any troops the republic can produce; notwithstanding Gen. R. B. E. Basinger, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against him will proceed to the undersigned, before the 1st of January next.

JNO. C. CASEY, Adj. Gen.

Fort Beun, June 3d 1826.

Notice. Provisions to the estate of the late Lieut. W. B. E. Basinger, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against him will proceed to the undersigned, before the 1st of January next.

JNO. C. CASEY, Adj. Gen.

Fort Beun, June 3d 1826.

Columbus, Aug. 31.—We have understood that one thousand Creek Indians have lately consented to enter the service of the United States for twelve months, if required so long, and proceed forthwith to Florida.

By the assistance of these Indians, it is thought the Seminoles will be reduced to submission much earlier than they otherwise would be. Capt. J. F. Lane, at present Aid to Gen. Jesup, is to accompany the Creeks to Florida as their commander, and will be promoted to the office of Colonel.

Both Creeks and Seminoles, after the conquest of the latter from the western Indians, will and the districts allotted for the future habitation of each tribe, lie in such proximity, that perpetual war between them may well be anticipated.

We hear the contractors for equipping the Creeks will carry them off immediately, except the thousand who have volunteered for the Florida service, and their families. These families are to be left in the Creek nation, and fed by the Government, and taken care of until the return of the warriors from Florida, at which time all hands are to emigrate to the West.

ORDER NO. 50.

HEAD QUARTERS, Army of the South,

Fort Mitchell, July 25th, 1836.

Par. 1.—A band of friendly Indian Warriors will be immediately raised and organised for special service under officers from the commanding General. They will be mustered into service, mounted, equipped, supplied and paid as "Mounted Volunteers" for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. Capt. J. F. Lane, will command them. He will be mustered in for the same period as Colonel, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Par. 2.—Six companies of mounted men are required to act in concert with the Indian force. As the proposed service is both honorable and arduous, the Commanding General prefers that the force required be formed of experienced troops already in service, rather than of new levies.

He relies with confidence upon the loyal and prompt gallantry of the Tennessee troops, for the greater portion of the service. Brig. Gen. B. B. McHenry is requested to ascertain the number in his command willing to enter upon the service indicated, and to give the necessary directions for detaching them (for the volunteers) to his brigade as soon as possible to assist in the organisation of his Brigade.

The thanks of the country will be merited, and received by those who advance fearlessly to the post of danger and honor.

Par. 3.—When the detachment shall be formed, Brig. Gen. J. F. Lane, who, in consequence of the capacity, military spirit, and devotion to the service, in which he has displayed himself, has been selected to command and conduct the expedition. He has received detailed instructions from the Commanding General, and will carry them into full effect. He is authorized to make all necessary arrangements, and the officers of the several Staff Departments, will furnish him his requisitions whatever may be necessary to prepare the corps for the most efficient service.
there are about three thousand Indians, who are to cross the Coosa to-day, and take up their line of march westward. Hopothile Yoholo, whose departure I reported a few days ago, is on his way to the west, with two thousand three hundred of his band; about four thousand will move in a day or two from the Tallasahasses, if they have not moved already; and I hope to have the whole nation in motion by the 20th, except the families of some of the warriors who go to Florida, whom I have consented to allow to remain until the warriors return.

Being able to dispense with the services of the Tennessee volunteers, directed Brig. Gen. Samson on several days ago to proceed with them to Florida by easy marches. I this day ordered the regular troops to concentrate at Fort Mitchell and Irwinton; they are dispersed generally in single companies, from Irwinton to Tallasahasses, a distance of a hundred and twenty miles; they will be pushed on to Florida about the 20th; and I hope to send, under Captain Lane, from six hundred to a thousand Indian warriors. This force, if the Seminoles can be found, should put an end to the war there in October.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
The Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of war, Washington City.

Extract of a letter, to the editor of the Savannah Georgia, dated

ST. JOHN'S RIVER, E. F. Sept. 4.

"Six: The following is a list of the number of troops south of Black Creek. Those stationed at Fort Defiance, are now removed to Whitesville, near Garey's, on Black Creek, Micanopy having been abandoned.

Troops at Fort Defiance, 390 men, Major Pierce, U. S. A. commanding.

Troops at Fort Gilliland, 128 men, Colonel Warren, commanding.

Troops at Fort Mills, 43 men, Capt. Parish commanding.

Troops at Fort Lancaster, 65 men, Captain Brown, commanding.

Troops at Fort Reed, 68 men, Capt. Martin, commanding.

Troops at Livingston's ferry, 13 men, Capt. Martin, commanding.

Troops at Charles' ferry, 14 men, Lieutenant Kerr, commanding.

Troops at Whitesville, (before Fort Defiance was abandoned,) 150 men, Major Gardner, U. S. A. commanding.—Total 687 men.

In these several forts are upwards of 2,000 persons and twenty-five together, exhibiting a scene of starving, and expelling wretchedness scarcely to be imagined.

A report reached this place, that Colonel Warren is surrounded at Newnanville, by three or four hundred Indians, on which considerable dependence was placed. Major Pierce (of whom we expect much,) went out the other day, which we have no news since. He is on his way to Newnanville, (Fort Gilliland,) to give the Indians another fight. United with Cal. Warren and his officers and men, we expect the gallant little band of the U. S. officers now on duty there, will achieve for themselves as brilliant honor as they gained at Fort Drum. This is no small display of chivalric act, we cannot expect, than the heroic rescue of the wounded soldier by the brave and gallant HARRIS. The name of this intrepid and worthy lieutenant should be sent from one end of the Union to the other in, speaking capitals, for his frequent deeds of noble daring. It is his due for what has been accomplished, as a citizen as a soldier, by his conduct and his example. A few such spirits, left free, would soon turn the tide that is sweeping Florida. He goes with Major Pierce who is accompanied by many young men that know no fear for another fight. We trust

Lieut. Herbert and his brave associates, not forgetting the gallant Major Pierce, may continue to escape the Indian bullets. Osceola's bullets may be as erring as those aimed at Washington. The boat is off.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH. The editors of the Norfolk gazette are in the last number of the following important 'Order,' which was copied from the manuscript by a friend in Columbus, and forwarded to us forthwith.

ORDER, No. 88.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
Tuskegee, Alabama, 6th Sept. 1836.

The Major General commanding has the satisfaction to announce that the army is arrived at the new post of the hostilities, and the movement westward of the principal part of the Creek Nation. He congratulates both officers and soldiers, on the complete success which has attended their operations throughout the campaign. More than 2,400 hostile Indians, among them upwards of 700 warriors, were captured by the Alabama troops and friendly Indians—all of whom have been removed to Arkansas, or are in the custody of the civil authorities, waiting their trial for offences against the laws of Georgia and Alabama.

Several hundred Indians who escaped from Echo Hijo's camp, in this neighborhood, and attempted to force their way into Florida, were attacked in the most gallant manner by the Georgia troops, and, with few exceptions, were destroyed, captured or driven back to their swamp.

The greater part of the Georgia and Alabama troops, called out for three months, have already been discharged; those that remain in service, with the exception of Major Nelson's battalion and Capt. Henta's company of Georgia volunteers, will be mustered, honorably discharged and paid as soon as arrangements for that purpose can be made.

The services of several officers of volunteers being no longer required, Major General Sanford and the officers of his staff, of Georgia, and Major General Patterson and Brigadier General Moore, with the officers of their respective staffs, of Alabama, are hereby honorably discharged. In separating official relations from those that are personal and free, that compose their commands, the major general would do injustice to his own feelings, were he to omit the expression of the high sense which he entertains for their good conduct and soldierly deportment. They have his entire approbation, and deserve that of their country.

The Tennessee brigade under Brigadier General Armstrong, deserves the highest commendation for the prompt and effective manner in which they have performed the duties that devolved on them, while they were detained in the Creek country. They are now on their march to Florida, where a determined and active enemy awaits them. The same promptness and attention to duty, which distinguished them here, will ensure them victory there.

The regular troops, except Major McIntosh's company, will proceed to Florida in the course of this month, or early in October.

The order, discipline and good conduct which they have displayed throughout this campaign, and the readiness with which every duty has been performed by officers and soldiers, do them the highest honor.

The marines will be necessarily detained some time longer in this neighborhood. Both officers and men have acted in the best manner, and have performed every duty which has devolved upon them with a promptness and correctness, creditable to themselves and characteristically by the major general commanding.

By order of Major General Jesup.

HENRY STANTON.
THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO DAILY NEWS, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1866, FROM A GENTLEMAN OF INTELLIGENCE WHO RESIDES IN TENNESSEE:

"The Tennessee soldiers in Georgia with the regulars under the command of General Jemep, amounting in all to 7,000 men, have been expected here for some time. It is rumored that General Jemep comes as a volunteer, and the forces will be commanded by Governor Call. They will immediately proceed to the Seminole nation, and I trust, exterminate them."

The fifteen hundred mounted Tennessee volunteers who have been encamped in Alabama for the last six weeks, and who at the last dates were about to march into Florida, are said to have been unanimously in favor of the new campaign. A letter from an officer serving in the detachment says that every man seems now animated by the desire to share in the glory of terminating the Seminole campaign.

We learn by a private letter that the Alabama Railroad Gazette of 3d inst., that the troops called into service from this county, are now on the Suwanee. They are divided into three detachments; one at the ferry, the other on the Suwanee, one at a station in the neighborhood, and the remainder about six miles from San Pedro.

"The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of the 8th of September says, that Gen. E. P. Gaines was at that city this evening expected by his friends to arrive in that city in the course of a day or two."

"From the New York Evening Star:

"Extract of a letter dated, Aug. 17, 1866.

This day completes 4 months since the present camp has been occupied, and though many and various excitements have existed from time to time, yet nothing has taken place, either to amuse or to interest the troops.

To give you correct information of the disposition of the regulars on this border, I will remark that we found the Fort St. James was manned by many of the 3d Infantry, with one company of the 5th regiment. Camp Sabine, with the 6th regiment, and 4 companies of the 8th Infantry, under command of Major Thompson, with a train of Field Artillery. The camp at Nacogdoches is occupied by 6 companies of 5th Infantry, and 3 companies of the 1st Dragoons, and is commanded by Lieut. Col. Whistler. The whole of the troops ordered by Maj. Gen. Gaines, who makes his headquarters at Camp Sabine, amount to 2,000 mounted volunteers or militia, are shortly expected, under the apprehension that difficulties with the Indians may occur on the border of the Trinity river, in Texas."

This climate is healthy, though warm; that is when you leave the watercourses or rivers, and retire to the high grounds or pine ridges, as south as at the Atlantic in the warm season. You find the Passion-flower and the Trillium growing wild, in all the beauty of the forest, yet you meet with poison oak—the poison tule, the scorpion, and the ground rattlesnake, as well as the large one.

There is said to be sickness in the Mexican army, yet the truth cannot be known, as they are on the Rio-del-norte, and access to them is difficult and dangerous.

"From the New York Tribune, Sept. 20, 1866.

"The Harper's Weekly says, that this has been the best week of the month. New York was the scene of great excitement, which had brought out its largest amount of capital. The country was in a state of great confusion, which had brought out for duty in the squads, sixty-three thousand men."

The Constitution. We have a letter from an officer on board of the ship dated Palermo, July 17th. The 17th July, which states that they had supplied the officers and crew all in good health. The writer says, we landed on the 22d May and visited Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples and this city, and have had thus far a delightful cruise. From Leghorn the officers made excursions to Nice and Florence, and from Civita Vecchia, to Rome, where we were presented to his majesty the Pope, on Sunday, the 16th of June, in the library of St. Peter, and, as far as I can recollect, by him very friendly. From this place we proceed to Messina, and thence to the coast of Syria, for a trip to Jerusalem, and thence along the Barbary coast to Mahon, which will complete our summer's cruise. The squadron has been very actively employed, and the officers have, and every indulgence granted them, to see the different places we have touched at."

"From the New York Tribune, Sept. 20, 1866.

U.S. Ship John Adams. We have been favored with the sight of a letter from an officer on board this ship, dated Palermo, July 15th, 1866, in which he says, we arrived at Palermo, July 15th, and have been at Leghorn and Naples. We landed at Leghorn, and visited Genoa, and thence sailed for Genoa, which was reached at 12 o'clock, and remained a week at Genoa, and sailed for Leghorn, thence to Civita Vecchia and Naples. The John Adams was in land in a few days after the date of the letter on a cruise towards the Adriatic and the Syrian coast."

NEW YORK, AUG. 21, 1866.

RETURN OF THE U.S. REVENUE CUTTER THE NEW YORK. The U.S. revenue cutter Alert, in consequence of information received that a vessel was carrying a private armed vessel, was cruising off the coast of Brazil,
was despatched on the 21st last, to look after her, and proceeded to her cruising ground; as expeditiously as possible she went; and when she appeared to be a pirate, carried ten guns, and a full and crowded crew of 100 men, principally Spaniards, and from the description given, was believed to have been the San Nicolas, fitted out at this port, as was supposed, for a slaver, and which was seized and brought in prior to her leaving discharge of the captain and mate from custody. From her appearance on the banks, it was conjectured that she was cruising for some of our homeward bound packet ships, freighted in part with specie; and it appeared, at this time, that she had succeeded in capturing all, from the vicinity of this vessel. It is now believed that the supposed pirate was the San Nicolas, bound on a slaving voyage to the coast of Africa; and as the revenue cutter, after cruising several days on the banks, was unable to fall in with her, and as, if she did, having an armament of only two guns, (22 pounders) and as stated, only 13 rounds of powder, she would not be able to contend with her, she returned to this port, and arrived here on Tuesday evening. All well. Co-currer & Esquire.

The centennial anniversary of the creation of a charter to the borough of Norfolk, Virginia, was celebrated with much parade, on Thursday the 18th inst.

Among other resolutions passed by the Committee of Arrangements, at a meeting held subsequently, we find the following:

That the Committee take much pleasure in offering to Commodore Washington their thanks for the very efficient aid afforded by him and the officers of the Navy, in the afternoon's excursion on the water.

That the thanks of this committee be presented to Capt. Hooker, of the U.S. Navy, at Fortress Monroe, for the one hundred brilliant rockets which he was so obliging as to prepare and forward to them, and which gave so beautiful a finale to the ceremonies of the day.

That the thanks of the committee be tendered to the officers of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Taney, for the efficient aid rendered by them, in the prosecution of the Aquatic Excursion.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.


14—Major C. Wharton, 1st dray. Mrs. Peyton's, cabbages, 100 lbs. inf. Gaydy's.


S. COOPER, Adj. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Lorenzo Thomas, 4th inf. late of the Adjutant General's office appointed Acting Asst. Quartermaster, and ordered for duty to Tampa, Florida.


RESIGNATIONS.

Captain James Dean, 3d infantry, 15th Nov.
Second Lieut. Lloyd Tilghman, 1st dragoons, 30th Sept.
Captain R. F. Parrot, dragoon, 31st Oct.

DEATHS.

At Fort Brady, Michigan, on the 20th ult., VIRGINIA, daughter of Major W. T. Cobbs, U. S. A., aged 2 years, 3 months, and 7 days.

At Middletown, Md., on the 7th July last, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. PHILENA EATON, a native of Massachusetts and wife of Mr. NATHAN EATON, of the Navy Department.

On the 6th inst. at the U. S. Hospital, St. Augustine, private, of the crew of the U. S. Dragoons—also, private Harris, of Company C, 1st Regt. U. S. Dragoons.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

At Tappan, Rockland county, N. Y., on the 21st July, after a lingering illness, C. DICKENSON, Esq., in the 84th year of his age. Mr. D. served his country in the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle, raised a company called the Aswego Rangers, which he afterwards
wards commanded, and was in the battle against
the British and Hessians at Flamborough, Long Island, in Col.
Leecher's regiment, Gen. Scott's Brigade, where the
American army, under Gen. W. Washington, suffered a de-
fatting and 3000 men were killed, wounded, and
burned in the fog across the East River. Gen. D., remained in
the American army until the expiration of the term of ser-
vice of the militia, and was a member of the assembly.
At Mount Pleasant, Georgetown District, St. Lukes Parish,
S. C. on the 24th, Mrs. RICHARD DAWSON, Sr., aged
91 years, 1 month, and 3 days. Mr. Dawson served in the
Revolutionary War, under Gen. Marion, at Camden, N.C.
LEMEUR KING, 78; he was
at the storming of Stony Point.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
5 September, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this
office until 3 o'clock, P. M. of the 18th day of October next,
of the following articles, to be deli-
ered at the Navy Yard, Boston, or at such place
as the Secretary may direct, viz.:

One million, three hundred and
dirty thousand very
hard burnt bricks, of the best quality, containing
four and twenty bales of the best
Thomaston hemp, and sixty-five bales of the
Hydraulic cement.

Also, a sufficient quantity of best
Imperial slate, to cover a proper manner, two hundred and ten squares,
of one hundred square each.

The proposal must be made separately for the bricks;
for the lime and cement, solid, for the slate, material
must be delivered to the Secretary, per train, for the
lime and cement, per square foot for the slate, includ-
ing all expenses, till delivered and approved. One-
fourth of the bricks and stones must be delivered,
the 5th day of January next; one-fourth of the bricks
and stones, before the 5th day of March next; and the
whole on or before the first day of May next—these
articles must be delivered on or before the first day of February next.

All the articles will be subject to inspection, when
delivered at the Navy Yard, by such persons as the
Commandant may appoint, and must be in all respects to
the perfect satisfaction of the said Commandant; and
otherwise shall not be received. When the articles shall be
inspected, approved, and receipted for, bills will be
approved by the Commandant for ninety per cent of the
amount, and order directed to the Secretary, who will
pay the Navy Agent, by check, on or before the 5th
day of the month next, the amount of the bill, to be
delivered to the United States, in case the contracts which
may be entered into are not performed according to their
specifications.

Baltimore Life
Insurance Company,
No. 23 Second Street.

INSURES LIVES: for one or more years, or for life.
GRANTS ASSURANCES, to commence immediately
or at some distant period.
BILLS ENDOWMENTS, for children, to be paid at
their majority.
INVESTS MONEY ON DEPOSITS, paying inter-
est semi-annually, or compounding it, at the rate of
4% per cent per annum.

Officers of the Army and Navy by an insurance on
their lives, may provide for the support of their families, or by
depositing part of their pay, let it accumulate at com-

JNO. J. DONALDSON, President.
WM. MURDOCK, Secretary.

The subscriber, agent for the above Company, will
receive orders at his office at 145 street, adjoining the Bank of the Metropole, Washing-

James H. Cauten.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
5 September, 1836.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until
three o'clock, P. M. of the twenty-fourth day of
October next, for the construction of each of the
Navy Yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn,
New York; Philadelphia, and Guernsey, Va. The follow-
ing described White Oak Knees, viz.:

Knees, with bodies not less than
seven feet long, and arms not less than five feet long;
which arms shall be of sizes which shall give a neat
siding when worked, as follows, for the numbers placed oppo-
site to each:

Two hundred and seventy-five, to side eight inches.
Eighty, to side nine inches.
Eighty, to side nine and a half inches.
Two hundred, to side ten inches.
One hundred and ten, to side eleven inches.
Of which, one-fourth of each siding may be of square,
but not to form an angle greater than one hundred
degree.

Knees, with bodies not less than
three feet long, and arms not less than five feet five
inches; which shall be of sizes which shall give a neat
siding when worked, as follows, for the numbers placed oppo-
site to each:

One hundred and fifty, to side six inches.
One hundred and fifty, to side seven inches.
One hundred, to side eight inches.
Two hundred, to side eight inches.
Eighty, to side nine inches.
Eighty, to side ten inches.

Of which, one-fourth of each siding may be of square,
not to form an angle greater than one hundred
degree.

Knees, with bodies not less than
three feet long, and arms not less than five feet five
inches; which shall be of sizes which shall give a neat
siding when worked, as follows, for the numbers placed oppo-
site to each:

One hundred and fifty, to side six inches.
One hundred and fifty, to side seven inches.
One hundred, to side eight inches.
Two hundred, to side eight inches.
Eighty, to side ten inches.

Of which, one-fourth of each siding may be of square,
not to form an angle greater than one hundred
degree.

Of which, one-fourth of each siding may be
in square, one fourth may be of angle greater than one hundred
degree.

The above proposals will be received for any one or more
of the numbers proposed, of each siding, and for each
kind, but the offers must state a separate price for each
kind of each kind, whether Daggs or any other kind, and
the price of each, and not on an average price, upon the
preference that any given number of each will be con-
tested.

All the Knees must be of the best quality of White
Oak, round, and free from all defects. The limb knees
need not have the arms sanded or working dimensions, but
the bodies must be sanded to the diameter of the arm.
Knees that have root arms are to be rough on the inside.
The building size of the body must not be less than twice the
siding of the arm, measuring in the middle of the body lengthways.
The siding and the length of the arm, as well as
the length of the arm and thickness of the body, to be
accepted by the inspector of timber at the Navy Yard
where they are delivered, or by such other person as the
Commandant may appoint.

The whole quantity contracted must be delivered on
or before the first day of December, 1837, and as much
earlier as the contract term permits.

Persons desiring must state their residence, and nearest
Post Office, and the names and residence of the persons
who are willing to be their sureties. Ninety
per cent of the value of deliveries will be
paid by the Navy Agent at the time of delivery, within
fifty days after the bills for the same shall be duly
approved and presented to him, and ten per cent will be
withheld until the completion of the contracts, and
be forfeited to the United States in case of non-per-
formance.

The Commissioners of the Navy reserve to themselves
the right of not accepting any of the offers, if they should
be deemed unreasonably high.

Sep. 1-19.

ARMY REGISTER.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office.
A REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES; Corrected
this date, at the Adjutant General's office.
Price twenty-five cents.

For sale also by the several agents of the Army
and Navy Chronicle.

AUGUST 18.
FRENCH SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE.

Notices by M. ABAGG, comprising the instructions given to the officers of "La Bonte."

[Translated from "L'Assommoir," for the Army and Navy Chronicle, by J. M. O.]

CURRENTS OF THE SEA.

The Atlantic Ocean, South Sea, and Mediterranean, are subject to numerous currents, more formidable than they otherwise would be, from their affecting vessels without the mariner being aware of it, and of whose effect there is no means to appreciate the influence in cloudy weather. Among the phenomena which science presents a double relation of theory and application, there certainly is nothing which merits in a higher degree the attention of navigators of every country. Numerous treatises, special works, as those of Dugon and Romme, and even the posthumous and learned memoirs of Major Reniel, about to appear, are in our opinion, far from having exhausted the subject. However, the reader is about to judge of it.

THE CAUSE OF CURRENTS.

The most remarkable currents noticed by navigators are in the Atlantic.

The current, which, after having made a circuit of the Agrius Bank and the Cape of Good Hope, proceeds from south to north along the west coast of Africa as far as the Gulf of Guinea.

The current termed equatorial, flowing invariably on the two sides of the equator, and between Africa and America, from east to west.

The current, which, after having issued from the Gulf of Mexico through the Straits of Bahama, flows at a certain distance from the coast of the United States, then descends nearly as far as the shoals of Nantucket, where it is affected.

And finally, the current by whose action the waters which bathe the coasts of Spain, Portugal, and Africa, from Cape Finisterre to the parallel of the Canaries, direct themselves towards the Straits of Gibraltar.

What is the cause of these currents?

The trade winds, we are told, blowing in the Indian Ocean from east to west, should produce a liquid simmense on the eastern coast of Africa, near the equator. This accumulated water is continually reflected from north to south through the Mozambique channel. As soon as it arrives at the parallel of the cape, the oriental dike which had hitherto supported it disappears, and the water should then be precipitated to the west. It is thus that the Agrius current is formed.

The equatorial current of the Atlantic is attributed to the constant tumult of the trade winds to the north and south, on the water about the equator.

The equatorial Atlantic current, similar to the equatorial current of the Indian Ocean, ought to produce a great accumulation of liquid along the first coast, which forms a barrier to it; the coast in South America. From thence a general motion of the Caribbean sea towards the strait which separates the eastern point of Yucatan from the western point of Cuba; thence, an elevation of the level of the Gulf of Mexico; and finally, the kind of cases which this accumulated liquid forms in escaping through the Straits of Bahama, and whose prolongation is the Gulf Stream.

As to the current of the straits of Gibraltar, a depression of the level of the Mediterranean would cause it, and the abatement would result from an abundant evaporation, which the tribute of divers rivers emptying into the sea are far from compensating. These explanations are simple; they are based on physical causes, whose action should be exercised in the sense we suppose them; learned men, as Franklin, Rennel, etc., have adopted them; and yet I am about undertaking to prove that no observation, no measurement, or no experiment, gives so sufficient a justification of them, that legitimate doubts be not raised thereupon.

A continued and strong wind raises the level of the sea along the shores towards which it tends to heap up the water; Thus at Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, etc., the tide (all other circumstances equal) never rises higher than with a westerly wind; and if the other side of the Atlantic, and along the coast of the United States, it is the easterly wind which produces the same effect. A southerly wind raises the level of the Mediterranean in the ports of Genoa, Toulon, Marseille, etc., and a northerly wind, in the ports of Algeria, Bougie and Tunis. These facts are too real, too established and incontestable, and there remains but to determine the value of changes of accidental level producible by the wind.

Franklin relates that, in vast bodies, about three inches in the three feet deep, a sea like a lake, one side of the pond entirely dry; but at the same time the primitive level of the opposite shore was raised three feet, so that the depth there became six instead of three feet. I do not think in this case it can exceed this same quantity, or two metres; the maximum result produced by the strongest tempests.

The trade winds are constant, but their effect is not above mediocrity; therefore, the increase of level which they can occasion should be very slight. Now it seems difficult to believe that a vertical rise of two to three metres has ever been abated after a trajectory of many hundred leagues. I have just said that the trade winds, from their high intensity, do not appear to be able to provoke liquid simmenses but in a slight degree. I will now go further, and, in point of fact, prove that the seas from which I am about to current are exactly, or very nearly, at the same level as those which their currents cleave.

It results, incontestibly, from the operations of M. Lupari, during the expedition to Egypt, that the level of the Mediterranean, near Alexandria, is 8.1 metres lower than the low tides of the Red Sea, near Suez, and 9.9 metres lower than the high tides. Here is assuredly a great difference of level between two seas which may be considered as communicating with each other; for, on one hand, the Mediterranean, by flowing out from the Atlantic into the Great Straits of Gibraltar; on another, the Red Sea communicates with the Indian Ocean through the Straits of Babelmandel; and on the third, the Atlantic and Indian Oceans are confounded at the Cape of Good Hope. For be it from me to estimate what such a result would be on a conscientious man, who is not permitted to say that it can in no manner enlighten the litigious discussion of currents; for what we here want to justify the explanation is a sensible difference of level between two contiguous seas, between the sea

*In the Mediterranean, gusts of wind from S. W. (ces labesches) are cited, which have raised the water seven metres above its ordinary level, but this effect was purely local.

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from whence the current issues and that into which it flows.

"Exhibit!" is there a difference of level clearly
proven between the Gulf of Mexico, where the gulf
strait is engendered, and that part of the Atlantic
which washes the eastern coast of Florida and
Georgia?

The inhabitants of the isthmus of Panama believe,
but without proofs, that the South sea is higher
than the Pacific. The main reason is &c. It is
admit a difference of elevation, though in a contrary
sense. Humboldt confirmed this opinion by bar-
ometric observations made at Cumaná, Corradagens,
and Vera Cruz, compared with others taken at
Lespinasse and Collado. In the three first points, the water
appeared at lower levels than in the South sea, taken on the western coasts of Mexico
and Peru. Now as no one doubts that the South sea
and Atlantic-ocean, considered as a mass, is of the same
level, the part of the Atlantic near the Ailliers
and that which is enclosed in the Gulf of Mexico
would, the form a local intumescence of three
meters.

Before citing a work which does not confirm this
result, I am bound to say, my illustrious friend, with
his usual reserve, has himself remarked that his ob-
servations was not sufficiently numerous to place the
question so as might a difference beyond all
doubt.

Two engineers have traversed America lately in
its smallest part, to ascertain definitely what we must
believe of the relative position of the two oceans.
Let us add, the observations was not only scientific, but
we are intimately connected with one of the greatest
problems commerce has ever proposed—to the possi-
bility of a communication between the Atlantic and
South sea across the isthmus of Panama. Such was
in fact the object of the work, whose results I am
able to give. General Bolivar entrusted to Mr. Lloyd,
English engineer, and Mr. Fal-
marc, a Spanish captain.

The operation of M. M. Lloyd and Falmarc, dates
1829 and 1829, and was performed with one of Carey's
teleoscope levels. The point of departure, Panama
level, the height of the equinocial tides, cor-
responding and the level of the
full moon.

His other extremity is aerta called: Bruna, where
the tides are also experimented. Bruna is situated
on the Chagres, about 12 miles above its mouth.

At Panama, the mean difference of level between
high and low tide (in Panama, the tides were very strong,
was 21.2 feet, and at Chagres on the Atlantic, this
difference is but 1.1 feet.

Taking in each place for the mean level of the ocean
as we must, a surface equally distant from the suc-
cessive levels of high and low tides, these results from
the examination of M. M. Lloyd and Falmarc,
but the mean level of the Pacific ocean at Panama is
3.59 feet higher than the mean level of the Atlantic
ocean at Chagres. 2d. At the moment of high tide
on the western coast of the Isthmus, the ocean is
15.55 feet higher than on the eastern coast, 3d.
At the moment of low tide on these same coasts,
the Pacific is 15.46 feet higher. The contrary, is 6.91 feet
lower than the Atlantic ocean.

These observations seem then to confirm the very
anciently adopted opinion, that the mean level of the
Pacific is more elevated than the mean level of the
Atlantic; but the difference, instead of being enormous
as was supposed, is only 3.59 feet. May we not
suppose that doing injury to the merits of M. M.
Lloyd and Falmarc, that in their examination, evidence,
suspected and repeated with difficulty; in running a line
whose extent, according to diversities, is 82 miles; and
in noting the levels of 935 stations, they could have
been received in the small quantity of 33 feet. In-
stead nothing proves, the existence of a sensible dif-
fance between the mean levels of two great seas
which communicate with each other by the Straits of
Magellan and Cape Horn.

The work of M. M. Lloyd and Falmarc, as far as
least, as it has much to attach to it the explana-
tion of the impetuous current which the Gulf of Mexico
precipitates through the Straits of Bahama, contains,
in hypothesis, the supposition that the South sea and
Atlantic oceans, considered together, form the same
level surface. We will escape from this difficulty
by relating the result of operations executed a few
years since across Florida by French officers, instruc-
ted by the Congress of the United States to report the
plan of a canal destined to connect the river St.
Mary with the bay of Apalachee.

From the first combination of measurements, the
low tide of the two seas could be 2.53 feet above the
low tide of the Atlantic. A second com-
bination gives a difference between the two low tides
in the same sense, of 2.63 feet. The mean therefore
is 2.63 feet. But this inequality of level, little as it
is, is yet greater than the real difference; for, when
we compare two seas, subject to tides, it is evidently
mean levels, and points equally distant from the high
and low tides, which should serve as marks; whilst in
this case, and I cannot conceive the cause, the com-
parison has been established between two low tides.
To have a just result, then, it is necessary to raise the
level of the two seas, 1.0 metre, or 3.32 feet
half the height of the tide observed in this gulf.
It is necessary, also, to raise the mark place on the
eastern or Atlantic coast of the Floridas, by half the
height of the tide on that side. In the gulf, about
the point where the levelling terminated, the tide rises
at 11.5 inches, but 11.68 inches, about 6.66 feet. The low tide is consequently more
distant from the mean tide of St. Mary's, than in the
gulf, 31.49 inches; then if, as it should really be, they
had compared the levelling with the mean tides, in-
stead of 1.0 metre, they would have found as the dif-
cence of the two seas, 1.0 metre, or 3.32 feet,
that is 0.2 metres, or 7.4 inches.

This quantity is evidently within the limits of errors
to which operations embracing the breadth of Florida,
are susceptible. Moreover, was the difference found
real? I doubt very much, whether any one will not
make this difference depend on the difference of
level; a current, which, issuing from the Straits of Bahama, at not less than 5 miles per hour,
continues its course through the Atlantic in nearly
a right line for about 500 leagues, and whose rapidity
only is destroyed after so long a trajet.

Let us go to the Mediterranean. Here the pre-
tended decrease of level, (the presumed cause of
the current which the Atlantic directs through the Straits
of Gibraltar,) is, they say, the result of an enormous
annual evaporation, which is not compensated by the
volumes of water poured into it by the Nile, the
Rhone, the Po, &c. &c. It is true, direct and de-
monstrative proofs of this absence of compensation are completely wanting; remark it, for it will soon give the
argument another form. It will be said, and truly, that
in summer, and in the same latitudes, the water of the
Mediterranean is 7° colder than that of the ocean; consequently, the evap-
oration is much more rapid in the former than the latter.

* If, (according to the learned memoirs of Humboldt,) it was necessary to assess, the amount of compensa-
tion experienced by the Cordillera of South America
in the isthmus of Panama, I should say that the most
elevated transversal level led by M. M. Lloyd
and Falmarc, is but at 633 feet above the level of the sea.
† M. Arago gives 2.59 as the mean level of one metre;
it is 3.25 feet, or 33.75 inches, and not 3.09 feet
as he says. If then the low tide of the Atlantic be 1.44
metres lower than the low tide of the Gulf of Mexico, it
is 2.46 feet, or 30.29 inches; and so the two seas, as
should be 2.91 feet, the third 2.32, and the final differ-
ence of low tide , 7.92 feet, or nine inches nearly.— The
later.
and that nothing more is necessary to explain the
curves. In reality this ought to suffice, if the in-
cluded curve be rendered, where the area, a little
seemly difference of level. Thus the problem be-
comes one of figures—a question of facts. By cal-
culation or observation, we must seek how much
higher is the Atlantic than the Mediterranean.
The calculation would be of course sufficient bases
to give the precipitation; but, for want of sufficient
bases, I have given the results, whose results I am about presenting, to me sufficient to
satisfy the most exacting mind.

Delambre has already found in the great chain of
triangles of the maritime of France, (extending from
Dunkirk to Barcelona,) the means to compare, direct-
ly, the level of the two seas. The triangles com-
prised between Rhodes and the Mediterranean, judge
the sea by the means of that city, a result, which
agreed within a fraction of a degree, with the height
deduced from the portion of the chain comprised be-
tween Rhodes and Dunkirk. It has been said, against
this result derived from observations, that these latter
were not always made under favorable circumstances;
that they were not always observed them, since it was
wished to make them a basis for the determination
of levels; and, moreover, that they had neither
calculated with sufficient care, nor by methods suffi-
ciently exact. These objections are not destitute of
force. The officers of the Corps of Geographical
Force, however, have collected the profit by chains siver-
lessly placed, and by triangles of chain and plane
which could cover the whole surface of France, to submit
the question of level to a new examination. M. Delclos,
among others, has devoted himself to this subject,
and of his extensive researches, (as yet in MS.) I re-
gard as being able to give the results. However,
the work presented to the academy by M. Corbacon, is
as direct as one can desire, and has been conducted
with a precision to which it would seem difficult to
add anything.

This work, executed in following the southern
frontier of France, during the years 1825, 6, and 7,
embraces in the shortest direction, the entire distance
comprised between the Atlantic and Mediterranean.
Forty-five triangles of the first order, and many or
which have their summits on the highest peaks of the
Pyrenees, join the fort of Socoa, (near St. Jean de
Luz,) to divers points in the island of Perigoin,
where some of them are defined by two secondary
triangles. All these angles have been measured by
Gambsy's repeating circle, and by at
least three series of repetitions. The same accuracy
was observed in the zenith distances, and care was
taken to make the observations between 10 A. M. and
3 p.m. in order to avoid the effects of irregular
refractions, which are noticed during the same hours
and before the rising and setting of the sun. The
value of atmospheric refractions, between each couple
of stations has been deduced from a comparison of the
reciprocal zenith distances. M. Corbacon had assis-
tance in these important operations, Captain Peytiz,
and Lieutenants Haydaro, and Testu, of the Geo-
ographical Engineers.

The station Crabere occupies, very nearly, the
middle of the interval between the ocean and Medi-
terranean. The eastern part of the chain of triangles
has served to calculate its height above the Medi-
terranean, and the other half its height above the
ocean. It must be remarked that these calculations
are proved a modern difficulty, and are, in the number of which M. Corbacon has doubled them.
He proceeded first from the ocean and Medi-
terranean to Crabere, in passing only, by the summits
of triangles which limit the chain to the south; after-
wards, in choosing exclusively the northern summits,
and finally, by diagonal directions proceeding alter-
nately from a north to a south summit. Here are the
results of these divers combinations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height of Crabere:</th>
<th>Above</th>
<th>Above</th>
<th>Diff.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meters</td>
<td>Metres</td>
<td>Meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction by north summit</td>
<td>5963.57</td>
<td>6953.06</td>
<td>989.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction by south summit</td>
<td>5923.56</td>
<td>5923.07</td>
<td>0.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>First fix by direction</td>
<td>5905.78</td>
<td>5923.49</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second direction by diagonals</td>
<td>5933.50</td>
<td>5952.71</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean distance is too small (two feet and four inches) especially when we remember the extent of
level line, that we should not naturally conceive the
waters of the Mediterranean and Atlantic as a state of
repose, are, parts of the same level surface. At all
events we cannot but doubt, if there is a
difference, it is insensible.

I fully believe that in this article, the
question of currents is far from been
solved satisfactorily, and that the difference of
level which by this means I have
had, found themselves to explain them are either
without existence or insignificant; that there is yet
more matter for more research, and I hope there will be
this end. A few more short reflections on the sub-
ject.

The theory of currents has, to this time, made
little progress, because has been exclusively attached
to those phenomena which traverse the
margins of the seas. Currents are suspended by differences
of salinity and temperature—exist only,
There are, for example, currents in contact with the
floor of the sea which transport even under the equator
for the cold water of the polar zones. Near
the poles these waters move as the solid part of
the earth which sustains them from west to east, and with
a very slight rapidity. Propagated to their tran-
sect, towards temperate and warm regions, they
make terrestrial parallels more and more evident, which,
through that time, move more rapidly than they; hence,
relative currents, directed from west to east, and
these volumes, according to the theory of the polar
currents.

If I am not deceived, it is哲学 to make the
point of view, descending by thought to the surface,
depths of the ocean, and applying to the sea the
theory which has already rendered a satisfactory ac-
count of the trade winds, that we may be enabled
to elucidate the question with which we have just been
occupied. In my opinion it is thus we may equably
conceive how
capable velocity, traverse immense tracts of sea,
now they are
inflected or reflected, to a distance by
dots of continents and islands; how they
arrive at the approach of banks, as Agullas or New
foundland, above which there is not seen any
fathoms water,

[To be continued.]

STEAM SHIPS.—A day or two since we announced this
progress of a steam ship, now! about finished, to ply be-
 tween New York and England, and now building at
Bruton for the same destination. In the lights of
this enterprise is to be met by one no less grand. The
East India Company are about to construct two steam
ships, each of 3000 tons burthen, to sail every
month from Bengal to the Cape. The destin-
ates of the Anglo Saxon will in due time revolutionize
with their genius and enterprise, the Asiatic and Afric
portion of the tropics, as their colonies have the
American continent.

A steam packet, destined to be called the Godol
is to be built at London, carrying 1000 tons and 1246
She is to be made longer than the old seventy-fours.
ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

From the Zodiac.

(A Never before published.)

[The writer of these anecdotes found himself as Liaassistant-colonel of the 11th Regiment of Dragoons, in garrison in the strong fortress of Lille, when, in consequence of the treaty of Basel, he was ordered to march to Paris and present himself to the minister of war for further orders. Much surprised at such an unexpected permission, for he had much unwillingly, as the ministeral despatch was handed to me by a sub-station, which presented me with, "What in the minister wish?—What with the first consul from me?—Here is a note to the minister, orders him to keep you in the house, and to send you to the minister," I formed a thousand conjectures and plans, the one more foolish than the other, and in seeking some reasonable conclusion to all, I came to the conclusion that this corps shall be entirely independent of any other in the army, that its officers shall advance independently from the regular line, and be considered as first in the order of promotion. The sub-station added, that your corps will be highly distinguished and selected. Here are twenty-five of you present, permit me to call the roll."

This done, he asked us if we had any objection to leave our respective corps and receive a new destination. Two officers amongst them objected, and he noted their names, regiment, reasons, &c.

We were then informed that the first consul gave us eight days to prepare for duty for our examination before we could be admitted into this new formed corps.

Bonaparte, when named commander of the army of Italy, found many of his staff officers to be quite improper for such a command. He informed his general staff, who had been instructed to send young noblemen of wealth, good education, and preference those who understood and spoke different modern languages. Before and during the revolution, it was very rare to find a Frenchman who spoke any other language than his own, even that was commonly called barbarisms, and generally ridiculed by the refined and polished French, or the haughty, dry and protestant Englishmen, learn from their youth, besides their mother tongue, another language with modern manners. They could speak and write more correctly than does the Frenchman or Englishman of his own.

During the revolution, many able officers, and particularly among the more brilliant, were condemned to death or emigrated, and so it came that Bonaparte rapidly advanced, and when commander of the army in Italy felt the necessity of reorganizing the Polytechnic school and the military institution established at Saint-Cloud. Both formed good officers of engineers and artillery.

After having amused ourselves at Paris during our 8 days' vacation, we set off as usual, to prepare and study all those dry ordinances of artillery, infantry and cavalry, by which man is taught to destroy methods of his fellow beings.

I received a note to accompany the minister of the war. Here found about 100 officers assembled. The same little gentleman in black, followed as before by two clerks, made his appearance. He took his place and the other officers, thus called, were requested to separate from the rest and assemble outside. I was amongst them. He called now 20 others who should present themselves the next day; 25 the third; and the 25th the fourth. He dissolved the 25, so that 25 first musters were to be retained for reserve.

He invited us to be seated, and left us with his two clerks. I was greatly tempted to escape and return to my regiment, highly displeased with all these formalities; but my custom of reciting my own story to others, had me going on. At last the minister himself, (Col. Alexander Berthier,) with the same gentleman in black,
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

officers in two different rooms. In the large entry I found two officers before a writer and a few minutes before the entry door of each salon, so that nobody could enter without being seen by one of the four. Without wishing to take any notice of those clerks, I passed the doors, and read the forms necessary to enter, when an officer inside asked me for my number. "Number, number?" said I, "what do you mean?" "I beg your pardon, colonel, have you not executed a card of entry from the bureau central?" replied one of the clerks of my name, asking me, why he had not given me a number? He politely requested me to lend him my letter for the purpose. I gave it, stepped out, read it, and came again saying to me: "Here, my colonel, is your number. Keep it, it is a good one. Thank you!" I thanked him, very much astonished.

I found in the next room about a dozen other officers entirely unknown to me, and was very curious to know how all this might end. After about an hour's delay, we were called to the great room, which was ornamented with the finest furniture. He took a list and called aloud our names. I was the fourth named out of twenty-one. It is all right, gentlemen, said he, and be seated, we shall wait upon you. After that, one of said twenty-one, a young officer, who had already been colonel's and his own family. He invited me to dine with him for the next day, but to come the same evening at eight o'clock at his house, when he would introduce us to the first colonel, who would wish to see us. I went home extremely satisfied, and invited four of my new comrades to dine with me. We were all merry, laugh, and spent the night with our families.

At precisely eight o'clock we were assembled at his house, and General (Berthier) was already there, and our train of carsriages, forming a procession, and following the line of our new chief in full speed. When we arrived at the house, Berthier and Duroc, who were not there, greatly pleased me, found a masterly action, splendidly illuminated; and Berthier left us alone.

My heart beat doubly at seeing myself in the abode of one near to me, whose deeds and fame were known to me, and who was about to receive a new title of honor, and I could not help thinking of all the different acts of war, and the accidents of war, with which he was familiar. I was about to receive a new title of honor, and I could not help thinking of all the different acts of war, and the accidents of war, with which he was familiar.

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GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. JESUP.

Some time after the publication of Gen. Jesup's note to the editor of this paper, (which was unnecessary by the aggravated misrepresentation of its contents and objects by the Courier and Enquirer,) we were informed that its publication was considered unjust to Gen. Scott, inasmuch as the character of the transaction presented by Gen. Jesup's note, was viewed by the authorities as injurious to the opinion only of one of the parties interested, without the correspondence to which it referred, and which contained the views of both the parties. We understood that this circumstance would probably prompt Gen. Scott to make a publication elucidating the correspondence. This intention, it appeared, was not persisted in, and was probably deemed superfluous by Gen. Scott, after the celebrated anonymous article put forth in the National Intelligencer on his side, but without his knowledge.

It was our purpose to have replied to the laboriously anonymous article of the Intelligencer, but finally concluded that it was proper to leave the vindication of the truth, and the motives of those who wrote the Intelligencer, to the committee on the correspondence, to the facts which would be elicited before the Court of Inquiry, which is to pass upon the subject.

We communicated the course we had resolved upon to Gen. Jesup, but suggested, that in justice to himself, as well as to Gen. Scott, we thought it would be proper that the letters of Gen. Scott to him, and his reply, should be laid before the public. In consequence, we suppose, of Gen. Jesup's multifarious engagements, we received his reply to our letter only a few days since. We lay it, and the copy of the correspondence we asked of him, before the public. The explanatory notes accompanied the copies of the letters.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHERN.

Department of the Southern Theater, September 3, 1863.

Dear Sir: I regret that I should have been the cause of bringing you into difficulty. I wrote to you at the time it appeared that the correspondence letters to the War Department, and that he was representing me in his conversation, as having represented his plan of campaign, and having a staring column of three thousand men to consume the usual quantity of provisions with which he had supplied the Georgia volunteers and regular troops. Writing under the influence of exaggerated feelings, produced by the wrong which I believe he had done me, and which I shall be able to show at the proper time, I added, "I used language stronger, perhaps, than I should, under other circumstances, have thought necessary: but the language used expressed my opinions then: it expresses my opinions now."

Occupied with my public duties, I have no time for defence; and as I do not meddle with the politics of the country, I would not consent to be defended on party grounds. The question is in regard to their own merits. I wrote to you, not as a party man, but as a private friend. It is true, I wrote to you because you happened to be the editor of the Globe, in the columns of which some of General Scott's letters spread before the public. I requested you to lay them before the President, as a measure of defence against the charges contained in General Scott's letters. The result was such as I neither expected nor desired. My command having been "bade" by General Scott when in the midst of the enemy's position, 10 thousand small parties; and that in place of fighting their force united, we should have to fight their parties through the swamps, as had been necessary in Florida. Having been bade for that which I considered the best mode of operating, and believing I could render no material service to the country in chasing small parties through the swamps, I desired, at the first I wrote, to be withdrawn. I informed General Scott officially, on the 20th of June, that I should apply to the President to be relieved, and should demand a court of inquiry. On the evening of the 30th, we met, and an explanation took place. About ten o'clock that night, I put my hand into a drawer and pulled out the order. I opened it with the following words: "I do not remember which of these which I objected in the presence of his aid and mine: On the morning of the 34th he informed me he would ask to withdraw from the files of the War Department the offensive letters; and on the 25th I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, in which I expressed my readiness to continue under his command until the close of the campaign. I considered all personal difference at an end; but I believed, and I expressed myself to those around me, that the Government saved the country to have the whole subject of the campaign considered. I held a question between General Scott and me, but between him and the country, or me and the country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP.

FRANCIS P. BLOW, ENGR.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

Columbus, (Georgia,) June 16th, 1863.

Sir: Since I wrote to you on the 23d, I have heard of the arrival at Hawkinsville and Macon of most of the supplies I had ordered via Danby. These were on hand on the 15th and were ready for shipment. I have just received a letter from New Orleans, a few days since, which states that the 1200 accoutrements from Hawkinsville, nearly the whole of the lines from Augusta may be expected. These are with the necessary accounts from the Georgia line may be expected. I have also just heard that the muskets ordered from Augusta may be expected to arrive perhaps to-morrow. With these arms and the 1200 accoutrements from Hawkinsville, nearly the whole of the Georgia line may be said to be equipped. At present, of the 2500 men Major General Sumner has in his camp on the other side of the river, only about 400 are armed. All the other armed men have been detached below to guard the river, and which, as yet, from the want of men, is but very imperfectly garrisoned.

I must also state that on the 12th I received your letter of the 8th. This would completely have mystified me, but for the explanations given by some of the Georgia gentlemen who accompanied you in this place. For example, you wrote to me on the 8th that you were "just about to set out for Montgomery, and yet I find you back at Tuskegee on the 8th." I do not tell you that you were absent as far as Live Oak, and that you there met the Governor. You are silent as to any interviews you had had with him, either at Live Oak or at Tuskegee, to which place, I understand from others, he followed you. Since my letter the 12th, I have heard from the command of the Alabama troops; but all those difficulties were, you carefully concealed from me. You content yourself with saying: "I have not yet obtained the command of the troops, but if I obtain it at all, I shall probably enter on duty to-morrow." But why you had not taken the 1st of the order of the troops, and why the doubt whether you would obtain it at all, you again carefully concealed from me.

In a subsequent part of your letter you say: "I learn from the Governor that Gen. Moore will.\" &c. How did you learn this from the Governor? You do not tell me what you had said to Gen. Moore, and that-turning back, you had followed you to Tuskegee. It might have been by letter.

(Note furnished with the copy.)

* * * The fact was communicated: the importance of adding it must be communicated by letter or orally cannot be perceived.

* * *
Allow me to say that the whole letter is mysterious and enigmatical in the extreme, and that it is not such a communication as you ought to have made to me. If the Governor made the difficulties about placing you in the command of the troops, that important fact ought not to have been concealed from me. It is altogether my business to be informed of all the interposed difficulties.

You further tell me that “if we are not determined on, I will send you information of it by a runner.” A movement to be determined on by whom? The Alabama commanders, or those in conjunction with yourself? Either you were placed in command, or I was placed in command. I am in the first place you would certainly determine on to accomplish offensive operations without my previous concurrence and readiness to co-operate; yet without receiving any runner from you, or communication of any kind, since the 8th instant, a passenger in the stage by the upper route, just arrived here, reports that you, at the head of about 3,000 Alabamians and 1,000 friendly Indians, were about to march upon Neo Micco’s band, and to commence offensive operations on a great scale! I have no doubt there is a gross mistake in this report. You may, perhaps, have been about to make some defensive operations to your own comfort, without my consent.

It is certain that Brigadier General Moore, of Alabama, has commenced a course of offensive operations, from Irwinton up the country. From this fact, I have rather inferred that you have not even yet been invested with the command of the Alabamians, or you certainly would have stopped his premature and insulating movement. These doubts and conjectures, in the absence of all direct intelligence from you, are sufficiently harassing. I mean to be explicit and precise on my part. I desire you instantly to stop all offensive movements (if you are in command) on the part of the Alabamians, until the Georgians are ready to act, say on the 21st instant, when the greater number of them will be armed and ready for the field. By that time, too, there will be on front the greater part of the regulars and marines ordered from the north. On that day, if the movements of General Moore shall not render a modification of my plan necessary, I shall begin to assemble the troops on this side of the nation, somewhere in the vicinity of Irwinton and on up the country. It is my desire that you meet me about that time and place, and that you bring with you any disposable force you conveniently can, or that you hold the whole of the Alabamians in defensive positions on the frontier settlements till I shall bring the war into their neighborhood, when you can come into the general line of operations with me.

No Quartermaster has arrived here but Lt. Waite. Captain Page says that, under his instructions from the War Department, his presence in this quarter is indispensable. No flints and no ammunition has yet arrived.

I have heard of shipments from New Orleans of army supplies; but none have arrived. Subsistence, with arms and accoutrements, from Hawkinsville, will begin to come in to-morrow.

I shall cause a large deposit of subsistence to be made at Irwinton, another at Fort Mitchell, and a third at this place. I am inquiring, and may establish a fourth depot at some convenient point between Irwinton and Fort Mitchell.

Six companies of regulars have arrived here today, and Munro's three days ago; they are sent to guard the frontiers.

I remain, with undiminished confidence,

Your, most respectfully,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Major General T. S. Jesup,
U. S. A. Commanding, &c.
SELECTED POETRY.

From the Natchez Courser.

The spirit of poetry and the spirit of patriotism are always ardent. In the writer of the following poem, they were enthusiastic; and the champion of liberty, can but fail to experience an inexplicable pleasure in their perusal; Charles Theodore Kornes, an officer to the celebrated "Lützen Corps of Vengeance," was killed in the sangrent battle of Lepeñio, in August, 1246. A few hours before his death, which took place at the early age of 24, he composed the following lines; well designated,

THE SWORD SONG.

Kornes—Thou sword upon my bended vest,
What means thy glittering, polished crest?
Thou art no blade without a heart,
To raise a flame—Harragh!

Sword—A horseman brave supports my blade;
The weapons for a freeman made,
For him I'll move, for him I'll whate
Thro' blood and death—Harragh!

Kornes—Yes, my tried sword, behold me free;
L. Roundness e'er will bear to thee—
As a fair broider'd banner proud;
Rest by my side—Harragh!

Sword—Soldier of freedom, I am thine;
For thee alone my blade shall shine,
When, soldier, shall I call the mine,
Joined in the field—Harragh!

Kornes—Soon as our bridal morn shall rise,
While the shrill trumpet's summons flies,
And the red cannon rends the skies,
We'll join our haunds—Harragh!

Sword—O sacred union! Haste away,
Ye tardy moments of delay,
I long, my bridgroom, for the day,
To be thy bride—Harragh!

Kornes—Why cling'st thou, in the scabbard, why?
Thou joyous fair, of Deity,
So wild, so fond of battle-cry,
Why cling'st thou so?—Harragh!

Sword—I hold myself, in dread reserve,
Pierce, fond in battle-field to serve,
The cause of freedom to restore,
For which I was Harragh's cannon.

Kornes—Rest still in sorrow compass, rest;
Ere a long space, thou shalt be blest;
Within my ardent grasp, compressed,
Ready for fight—Harragh!

Sword—O, let me not too long await;
I love the gory field of fate,
Where death's rich triumphs flourish saint,
In bloody bloom—Harragh!

Kornes—Come forth! quick, from the scabbard fly,
Thou pleasure of a soldier's eye,
Now to the scene of slaughter lie,
Thy native home—Harragh!

Sword—O glorious! thus, in capital tie,
To join beneath Harragh's cannon,
Bright as a sunbeam of the sky,
Glitters your bride—Harragh!

Kornes—Then out, thou messenger of strife,
Thou, German soldier'sighted wife,
Who feels but the remembrance of life.
When clasping thee?—Harragh!

When in thy scabbard on my side,
I seldom glanced on thee my bride;
Now Heaven hath bid us se'er divide,
Our eyes forever joined to;
These glowing to my lips I'll press,
And all my ardent vows confess;—
Oh! cursed be he, without redress,
Who thee forsakes—Harragh!

Let joy set in thy polished eyes;
When death's rich grateful flowers rise,
Our marriage day dawn'd be the skies.
My bride of steel—Harragh!
WASHINGTON, CITY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1836.

GENERAL GAINES AND THE SEMINOLE CAMPAIGN.

We have received a letter from Captain G. A. McCaff. Add de Camp to General Gaines, discussing the possibility of inserting in the Chronicle the letter from him to a friend, which appeared in the New Orleans Bulletin, and purifying a few additional paragraphs by way of a postscript.

By reference to the Chronicle of the 11th ult., it will be seen that the first part of this request has been anticipated. We have therefore only to comply with the other portion by publishing the following:

POSTSCRIPT.

Although the promptness with which Gen. Gaines repaired to Florida has been very generally commended; and his determination to move boldly at the enemy whilst the season was favorable for rapid movements has been approved; the pertinacious question has lately been asked, "Why did he remain idle for several days on the Withlacoochee, while the Indians were within striking distance; why did he not make sortie?" To this unfortunate query, the answer is plain. He did not wish by a premature move (the effect of which would have been comparatively unimportant) to frustrate the ulterior object of the campaign—the complete subjection and removal of the Indians.

There were numbers at Fort Izard, on the 29th of February, who would have sprung like the young war horse, to head a sortie, or lead a charge against the Mikasuki and the Seminole; but the general was convinced that a sortie at that time would be productive of consequences that would retard the successful termination of the campaign. The opinion of the Indian officers, the Indians, and possibly driving them into a part of the country inaccessible to the troops, namely the Everglades.

One decisive victory over the Mikasuki and Seminole tribes, would perhaps have resulted in their complete overthrow and destruction. But any attempt to drive the country, and the Indian mode of fighting, knew that this would have been the work of several days. In an engagement between well-disciplined troops, who would stand to it, and take hard knocks upon hard knocks, until one or other of the parties is fairly beaten, and its incredible nature would be achieved in a few hours. But an engagement with these Indians, to result in permanent advantages, it was well known, must be a succession of running fights from hammock to swamp, and must be kept up for days. The troops at Fort Izard had neither ammunition nor provisions for perhaps a ten days' pursuit, and a sortie would have been worse than useless, had it not been rigorously and uninterruptedly prosecuted to a successful termination.

As has already been stated, Gen. Gaines received at Fort King, a supply barely sufficient to carry him to Tampa. But as soon as it was ascertained that the united Mikasuki and Seminole tribes were in full force in the vicinity, he informed Gen. Clinch of the fact, and requested a further supply, stating his belief, that by a combined movement of the two forces the war might be terminated in ten days; but this has been delayed, and Gen. Gaines resolved to do nothing that would tend to disperse the Indians; but quietly to wait Clinch's arrival, and then make a sortie that would carry him several days' march into the fastnesses of the enemy's country, where it was believed the women and children were sequestered. For he was satisfied that the complete subjugation of the savages could be accomplished only by a decisive victory, followed by the capture of the women and children. In the mean time, the Indians were to guard their ammunition without doing material injury. The only weapons they had were the arquebuses, they were armed, and fired, at least one hundred shots to our one; the men at the breastworks having positive orders not to fire a single shot without good aim at a distant object, within fair striking distance.

There are reasons to think a sortie was not made during the time the brigade remained on the bank of the Withlacoochee, waiting Clinch's arrival. But before Gen. Clinch arrived, the Indians sued for peace, and promised to remain quiet until the United States commissioners should appoint a time and place to meet with them and Gen. Gaines, having promised that they should not be disturbed, the two parties remained quiet on the south side of the river until they heard from the commissioners, felt bound to observe towards them the same strict regard to his word, that he would have observed to the most powerful people on earth. The Indians complied strictly with their promises; for although the troops were afterwards encamped at different points: within five or six miles of Fort Drama, the Indians never fired a rifle until they had accumulated forces, in hostile array, advancing on the Withlacoochee in their different directions.

In conclusion I will merely remark, that the idea of the brigades, under Gen. Izard, being in position, and unable either to advance or fall back, is ridiculous, and without foundation. Gen. Gaines would hardly have ordered Gen. Clinch to move down with five hundred men, had he considered himself unable to drive the Indians before him with one thousand.

The British frigate Belvidere, Captain C. B. Strong, has arrived at New York from Jamaica, whence she sailed on the 2d instant, having on board the Marquis of Sliigo, late Governor of Jamaica, and his family.

The Belvidere mounts 42 guns, and has a complement of 250 men; she was one of the vessels employed in blockading our coast during the last war.

The Belvidere will return to her station in the West Indies; and the Marquis, after making a tour through the United States, will take packet for England.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Sept. 21—Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d Infantry.
      —Capt. Faller, 9th Infantry.
      —Lieut. J. B. Magruder, 2d Artillery.
      —Capt. R. B. Jern, 2d Artillery.

PASSAGERS AT CHARLESTON.

Sept. 21—per steamer packet Columbia, from New York, Lieut. Thomas, Capt. and Lieutenant U. S. Navy, late the novel 3d.

Sept. 22—per steamer packet, Dolphin, from St. Augustine, via St. Mary's and Savannah, Lieut. Humphreys and Lieut. Latanier.

Sept. 23—per steamer packet, Dolphin, via St. Augustine, via St. Mary's and Savannah, Lieut. and Capt. G. R. Clark, and Capt. A. S. SAVANNAH.

Sept. 16—per steamer packet, Dolphin, from Charleston, Captain Van Ness, Lieut. Redgely, and Dr. Russell, of the army.

DISPOSITION OF SHIPS AND FLEET.

A large part of the fleet, consisting of a large, male crab, covered with oysters, was taken in April 1832 on the East Coast. The oysters, seven in number, include the usual five species of shell fish, and the two largest are four inches long, and the others are half broad. From this example we learn the manner in which oysters may be diffused over every part of the coast where the crab wanders, and if they are at length carried out to sea, there will be formed the foundation of a new oyster bank may be laid on the death of the crab. In this instance the oysters survived the crab many days, and were only killed by last long exposure to the air.

April 11, 1832.
EQUALIZATION OF PAY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. Editor: In turning over a pile of old pamphlets, the other day, I came across one containing the statement on which the bill for equalizing the pay of the two services was predicated. As the discussion of the subject occupied a good share of the attention of Congress, during the session of 1834-'35, your readers may feel some curiosity to know its operation. The officers of the Army rejoiced in the success of the bill which secured to their brethren of the Navy a fair compensation for hard and meritorious service, and it is with no unkind feelings I now state a fact or two, which may interest some of your patrons.

Fort Brooke, Florida, in the heart of an enemy's country, garrisoned by more than 250 men, has been, for six weeks, commanded by a first lieutenant. This officer has held a commission in the service 18 years, having graduated from West Point in 1819; and after serving at various posts, from Maine up to lakes on the Gulf of Mexico, undergoing all the various changes of fate, what does he find his compensation from the justice and gratitude of his country? Every farthing, to which he is entitled by existing laws and regulations, (exclusive of a servant to take charge of his tent, and which is therefore in kind,) is $64 per month, or $648 a year. At the office of the Navy will not seclude me of invidious comparison, if I go to the ship in the bay and look into the pay of a few of their number. By the new Army regulations, lieutenants of the Navy, of less than ten years standing, rank with first lieutenants of the Army; those over ten years, with captains. Lieutenant commanding in the Navy receives $1,800 a year, and one rating, which at 20 cents a day is $73 a year, and as many servants as necessary. The officer commanding the ship below, is junior to the commandant of the post, but still receives at least three times as much pay. All other lieutenants of the Navy when at sea receive $1,500, one rating, $73, and servants; a passed midshipman receives at sea $750, and one rating $75, or $588.50 per month, and servants. This last is a warrant officer. May I ask with what grade in the Army he is equalized?

It may be thought I have taken an extreme case; not so; it is what may occur at any time and which does certainly exist at this moment. The officer of the Army, could not receive a cent more, were he biding the deadly swamps of Florida after the Seminoles every day in the year; nor be the Navy less, were his ship moored in the harbor of New York amidst the pleasures of society and civilization. I have not paid the say of the Navy is too great; it is no more than is necessary for a genteel support and what they deserve for their services; but I do say the pay of the Army, at least the lower grade, is quite too small. I shall make no apology to the worthy officer commanding at Fort Brooke for having taken his case; I have merely stated facts and they are public property.

The world was told, in the pamphlet to which I have alluded, that 2d and Bvt. 2d Lieutenants received $1,900 a year; and under particular circumstances might receive $2,350. There is no truth in that statement. I challenge any one to bring a case in point. Will any of the numerous gentlemen, who have left the Army within the last year, to avoid starvation, furnish us with one? By so doing he will much oblige.

HENRY M. PREVOST,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 47 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

* All kinds of BANK, RAIL ROAD, CANAL, INSURANCE, and other STOCKS, bought and sold on commission.

April 7th.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Philadelphia Saturday News.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States navy.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, Pensacola Bay, August 18th, 1836.

My dear—Yesterday I enclose for your perusal the report of an expedition, in which our friend Leib has been recently engaged, and in which he acquired no little credit. He is now living on board with us, waiting for the arrival of his ship, the Concord, which, it is expected, will be here in the course of a fortnight. He informed me he was to the sloop on a cruise to the Bay, where she will remain until October, after which she will proceed to Norfolk for repairs, as she is in a failing condition. The health of our ship's company is good at present, though there is considerable sickness on board of some of the boats which have been sent out on expeditions.

Last night we had a ball on board, and a most pleasant affair it was, but the taste of Lieutenant — by whom I forward this packet, and who is now waiting for me, will not allow me to furnish particulars. In a few days, I shall have an opportunity of writing more at length, and meantime remain, ever,

Very truly yours, etc.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, Pensacola Bay, August 18th, 1836.

SIR—I arrived this evening in the revenue cutter Washington, and have the honor to report to you the proceedings and result of the expedition on which I was ordered by Capt. Mix, on the 7th ult. I proceeded to Key West in the Motto, landed the men, ammunition, and field piece, and with all possible despatch proceeded to Indian Key; arrived there on the 16th July, and called on Capt. Houman, the proprietor of the Key, to obey that part of my orders relative to the powder. He assured me that he had not any more than sufficient to protect the place. He had on the Key, at that time, two six-pounders, and every man there has either his rifle or musket, consequently requires powder for the use of them. He has since then received two more six-pounders for the defence of the place. He has also three double-barrelled guns for his own use.

Going into Indian Key, we had our rudder knocked off by striking, in consequence of which, we were detained until the arrival of the cutter Dexter. The day on which she arrived, we shipped our rudder, which was on the 21st, and proceeded to sea on the following morning. I do not think that, even had no accident happened, I would have been justifiable in leaving before the arrival of the Dexter; for the inhabitants were in a great state of alarm, there having been seen the day previous to our arrival, Indians in their canoes, within a short distance of the Key; and but a few days previous, two Indians, who had been made prisoners, escaped from the place, and had threatened to attack the Key, and murder every inhabitant.

While at Indian Key, Midshipman Postell joined me. At 2 P. M. on the 24th, anchored off the brig Gil Blas,* went to her, and examined her hold by diving, but could not see any lead in her. Captain Armstrong, and myself, thought it best to set fire to her, which we did, that she might become scattered, and thereby prevent the Indians from benefiting her, by getting at anything or any thing else from her, which, by getting at anything, we might prove of use to them. While at anchor off the Gil Blas, rolled away our rudder, both gudgeons being knocked off; rigged a couple of sweeps over the stern to steer with.

* She lies on the beach, one mile to the northwest of Hillsborough, or Rio Seco—distance from the River Inlet about eighteen miles.
stood to the southward. At 7, P. M. the wind light, and a strong current setting to the northward, came over about seven miles from Key Biscayne light-house. At 8, discovered the light-house to be on fire. At daylight got under weigh, and endeavoured to beat up to the light-house, to ascertain the state of things. At 11, came across the Bear's Coat, a large light-boat manned and armed, and steered through the Cut for the light-house. About an hour after leaving the vessel, came up with a canoe, evidently just abandoned by the Indians, as there was a breech skin of a rifle and different cooking utensils in her, and her master took her in tow, and steered for the light-house. About a quarter of an hour after, took possession of a sloop-boat, loaded with the plunder from the dwelling of the light-house, oil, jugs, &c. there were also a few bunches of fresh grapes, and the liver of a hog, apparently not more than three hours killed; took her in tow, but finding a strong current against us, stove and sunk the canoe; towed the sloop-boat off the light-house, and anchored her, to cover our landing, which we effected about 3 P. M. and proceeded to the light-house, where we found the keeper still surviving on the top of the house, very much hurt, and his ankles and feet very much shattered, but alive. He informed us that he had been attacked about 4 P. M. the day previous, by about fifty or sixty Indians; they succeeded in setting fire to the house by burning the door through. They destroyed all the out-houses on the Key, and seized some of the conductors of the distance of forty feet, the light-house being ninety feet in height, no doubt to satisfy themselves that both men were dead, or to obtain their scalps. They knew the negro to be dead, for he was lying on the edge of the house, and had five rifle balls in him; he was thrown from the top just before we cast our first shot. He was much bruised, but that in lifting him into his canoe, the men wherever it was touched would slip from the flesh. We used all means in our power to extricate Thompson from his perilous situation, but in vain. We then took our boats, went on board, and made every preparation we could devise to continue again in the morning, such as making kites, &c.

At daylight left the vessel, and landed about 7 A. M. with the addition of another boat, very politely offered by Captain Cole, of the schooner Pee Dee, of Indian Key. We succeeded in getting him down by shooting up twine on an iron ramrod, and eventually finding men in a girt-line, and succeeded up with a log-line. The men slung him as he was much exhausted and lame, as I have above stated. Carried him to Key West, and placed him in the hospital at that place. Having previously left the sloop-boat mentioned at Indian Key, where we were obliged to stop to land the pilot. The Motto was detained at Key West five days, getting her rudder fitted; left there August 4th, at which time Thompson was doing well, having had a ball extracted from one of his feet. Arrived at Tampa Bay August 8th. hope to near the cutter Washington, and transferred the officers, seamen, and marines to her, and proceeded to Brooks, to procure provisions for my detachment, which were willingly furnished by Lieut. Casey, the quartermaster; brought them down in the schooner Motto, Capt. Armstrong, who, as well as Lieutenant Clarke, of the cutter Washington, was active in co-operating with me during the expedition, for which they have my best thanks. The officers, seamen, and marines, acquitted themselves to my satisfaction. The schooner Grampus arrived at Tampa Bay on the 8th instant; the wind being fair up the bay, stood up and obtained all letters for the squadron; then stood down to the Keys, and arrived in Key West, and were detained there with head winds and bad weather until the 14th instant, when we got a pilot and beat out. In consequence of a request from Lieut. Cassin, I sent Mid. Postell to take the place of Mid. Patton, who had received an injury of the ankle, and has come passenger in the cutter, for the purpose of getting into the hospital.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

To Com. ALEX. J. DALLAS,
Commanding U. S. Naval force in West Indies, and Gulf of Mexico.

INDIAN KEY, July 26, 1886.

To Capt. I. M. Armstrong, Commander of the U. S. T. schr. Motto, and to Lieut. Leib, of the U. S. ship Concord, and to all the gallant officers on board the Motto:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, in concert with the inhabitants of Indian Key, take pleasure in saying that it has been with no ordinary feelings of gratification, that we have witnessed the interest you have evinced for our safety, in coming to our aid with the force under your command, and in affording us every protection which circumstances have rendered possible.

For the services you have thus rendered, we beg to return you our sincere thanks; also to express our best wishes for your welfare, and all on board the U. S. T. schr. Motto.

With great respect, we are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

JACOB HOUSSMAN,
CHARLES HOWE.

INDIAN KEY, FLORIDA, July 26, 1886.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, in concert with the inhabitants of Indian Key, cannot omit again expressing to you our grateful acknowledgments for your benevolence, and the interest evinced for our safety during your visit to this island, with the forces under your command. Your kindness and warm-hearted friendship towards us will never be obliterated from our memory, and its thoughts will always bring with it the best feelings of the heart, and a sincere petition for your welfare, and all connected with you. That you may live long, steadily pursuing health, wealth, and happiness, is the most direct desire of your much obliged and very grateful servants.

JACOB HOUSSMAN,
CHARLES HOWE.

Key West, July 20, 1886.

SIR: Permit me to return you, and through you to the officers, seamen, and marines, under your command, my most grateful thanks for the active exertions you and they used in delivering me from my perilous situation on the top of Key Biscayne light-house. My thanks are not vain, they come from the heart—and may that God who preserved me amidst the flames and the deadly rifles of the savage, preserve and keep you from all danger. I would, if it were possible, return thanks in a more public manner; but all I can do now, is to wish you and your command a safe and happy passage to your ship, the Concord; and believe me, you shall always have the best wishes of the poor wounded.

JOHN W. B. THOMPSON.

Lieut. LEIB, U. S. ship Concord.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 19, 1886.—12 M.

FLORIDA—LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

By the steam-packet John Stoney, Capt. Freeland, we received this morning from our intimate correspondent at Jacksonville, the following latest intelligence:

'Ve are happy to learn that General Call, in person, at the head of sixteen hundred Tennessee volunteers, is to take the field, and to open the winter campaign immediately.'
The following extract from a letter was politely furnished us by a friend, to whom we tender our thanks for his kindness and attention. It confirms the statements given us by Capt. Peck, and contains particulars better and more correctly expressed than they are in our own article on the same subject:

"On the 6th inst. a train with a supply of provisions, arms and ammunition, left Garrey's Ferry for Newnanville, under the command of Major Pierce. Expecting to encounter the Indians on the march, Major P. directed all the effective force of 12 companies to accompany the train. The command consisted of about 150 regulars and mounted Florida volunteers, and two pieces of artillery. It reached Newnanville on the evening of the 7th, and supplied the post with subsistence for two months, one howitzer, with 140 pounds of ammunition, carimer shot, and shells, and 10,000 musket ball cartridges, and as large a reinforcement of regular troops was also left as the commanding officer of that station considered adequate to its protection. It is highly gratifying to be able to state that Newnanville continues healthy."

To the same gentleman we are indebted for the copy which will be found below of a letter from Gen. Call to Maj. Pierce. It gives us great pleasure to publish in our columns such letters from officers of the army. We sincerely hope that the officers will permit our friends to take copies of the for them. The approbation expressed in the letter, coufers great credit on Major Pierce, and had not our friend furnished us with a copy, we presume Maj P. would not, through his modesty (such is a species of false modesty as we think) have insinuated even a desire of its publication.

"Tallahasse, Sept. 6.

"Sir:—I have received through Col Crane a copy of your official report of the battle of Fort Drane. Your conduct, and that of the officers and men under your command on that occasion, reflects on you and upon them the highest credit. To have beaten Powell, with one-third of his force, was a proud achievement, and I take this occasion to tender my acknowledgement to you and to your command for this gallant service.

"I am, sir, very respectfully,\n
Your obedient servant,\n
R. K. CALL,\nCommander-in-chief.\n
Maj. B. K. PIERCE, U. S. Army."

The mail carrier from Newnanville via Garrey's Ferry, arrived yesterday, reports that Col. Rawlins, left Tallahassee, Alabama, for Black Creek on Monday past. Col. Rawlins states, that three officers of the Tennessee troops had arrived at Tallahassee, and that 800 of the troops were expected to reach there the day but one after he left; and that 800 more were expected in a day or two thereafter. Great preparations are being made at Suwannee Old Town for their reception. They are to march, attended by the Governor from Tallahassee, to that post, and thence to the Oothlacoochee. Some regular troops are going around by water to join them at some point in the vicinity of that river.

The movement of Maj. Pierce has now the command of the troops in this section.

MOVEMENTS—INDIANS—ARMY, &c.

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Peck of the steamboat Essayons, for the following information, which he derived from the officers at Black Creek.

On Thursday, the 8th inst. Maj. Pierce returned to Garrey's Ferry from Newnanville, whither he had been to escort supplies for Fort Gililand, at that place. No Indian danger was seen neither going or returning—and it was the opinion that the Indians had left at that time the immediate vicinity of Newnanville, otherwise it was the intention of Maj. Pierce to give the battle. The Major found Newnanville in a salubrious state, and the troops and citizens there healthy—in circumstances far more easy, comfortable, clean, and healthful, than those who are assembled at Black Creek; Col. Warren and Mils are then active, and doing credit to themselves.

We were most agreeably disappointed in hearing that the people assembled at Newnanville are in circumstances, comparatively, so comfortable. Major Pierce left two broken companies of U.S. troops, making 86 men, under Capt. Tompkins, that number being all Capt. T.'s wish. He supplied the fort with another piece of ordnance and 160 cartridges; also, 10,000 rounds of musket ball cartridges. He left 7 wagons and 38 horses for the use of the port, and provisions for two months.

At Black Creek are the following companies of U.S. troops: Capt. Gutt's, Capt. Childs', Capt. Merchant's, Capt. Porter's, one company under Lieut. Burke, and one company under Lieut. Maitland, and Capt. Ashby's, the remnant of the dragoons. All these companies can muster about 300 men for duty.

Capt. De헸ard and another company have returned to St. Augustine.

At Picolata are two companies, Capt. Drake's and one under Lieut. Whitely. When these two companies were taken from Garrey's Ferry to Picolata, in the Essayons, on the 28th August, Capt. Peck states, that only 55 men were left, and that many others were placed in the hospital, and rest on the list of sick. They are recovering rapidly, the surgeon reports two or three daily, sufficiently recovered to return to their duty. These companies had been stationed at Fort Drane and Micanopy.

LITTLE ROCK, AUG. 30.

THE WESTERN FRONTIER.—The requisition of Gen. Arbuckle on our State for troops is not based on any idea of fear, as we are informed, of mounted hostilities by the Indians against the whites at all; but is altogether in anticipation of disturbances among the Creeks and Cherokees themselves, as to the rival claims of Roly McIntosh and Nes Mathia to the chieftainship of the tribe. This contest looks as if it would be fierce, and not ended without much disturbance and bloodshed. Gen. be prepared, as we understand it, for any emergency.

The Governor and aids left this place on Thursday last, for the south, and expect to overtake our volunteers at Washington, Hempstead county. The troops will then proceed to Fort Towsor, where they will be armed and equipped, and ordered from thence to Fort Gibson. No one seems for a moment to entertain the idea that these troops will be required on our Mexican frontier.

We learn, by a letter from an intelligent gentleman, residing in one of the Indian nations west of Arkansas, that the Indian country, at this time, is a scene of considerable excitement. The Creeks and Cherokees have held a secret council, at which, it is believed, they formed an alliance, to sustain the present Creek chief, Roly McIntosh, in authority, against the claims of Nes Mathia, who was the second chief of all the Creeks east, and is now at the head of a numerous band of his people, approaching their own country west. A great national ball-play took place a few days ago, in a remote part of the Cherokee nation, where, it is supposed, their plans were developed to the great body of the Cherokee people. It is nothing as yet happened, or is likely to happen, to disturb the slumbers of the good people of Arkansas.—Gazette.
Army and Navy Chronicle.

of duties, much injury will result to the persons and
property of our constitution.

"Having obtained all the information I could at Port
au Prince, I left that anchorage on the 25th, for La Guía
and Porto Cabello. At the former port I arrived on
the 26th July, and the latter on the 1st August; and accor-
taining that our government was in profound anxiety
that the whole country, and the commerce and citizens of the
United States undisturbed and protected by the authori-
ties, I left Porto Cabello on the 2d August, direct for
Pensacola."

Consulate of the United States,
Havana, May 9, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt
yesterday afternoon of your letter of the 8th instant, apprising
me of your arrival at this port, and for the purposes of
your visit; and it gives me pleasure to state that with
in my knowledge no circumstances exist in this quarter
validating for the intervention of war.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

N. P. TRIST.

United States Consul,
La Guía, July 26, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of this date, and beg leave to congratulate
you on your arrival, particularly as I consider it of great
importance to our commercial interests that our national
flag should occasionally be displayed in this port.

Our commercial relations with Venezuela are on the
best footing, every facility being afforded by the local
and general authorities we can desire.

The present political state of Venezuela is of
profound tranquillity, the country rapidly recovering
from the direful effects of the late revolution.

I have every reason to believe from the general good
understanding which now prevails, that no difficulty can
possibly arise to the citizens of the United States in the
prosecution of their lawful commerce.

Offering you my best services, I am, sir, with considera-
tion, your obedient servant.

BENJ. RENSHAW.

U. S. Consul.

Tint. T. Webb, Esq.,
Commander U. S. ship Vandalia,
La Guía Roads.

Pensacola, Sept. 10.

The U. S. sloop of war Natchez, William Mervine, Esq., commander, arrived here on Tuesday evening last, after a passage of thirty-two days from New York, via Caycose Passage. The officers and crew
all well.

The following is a list of her officers.

Commander—Wm. Mervine, Esq.
Lieutenants—Elisha Pook, T. G. Benham, J. B. Cutting.
Surgeon—J. R. Chandler.
Pursuer—Stevert Ramsey.
Lieutenant-Mate—P. B. McNiel.
Acting Master—Melaceton Smith.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—Solomon Sharpe.
Passed Midshipmen—Charles S. Ridgely, Francis
B. Renshaw, David McDougall.
Midshipmen—John G. Anthony, Henry Skipwith,
Lewis C. Sartori, R. L. Love, Napoleon Collins, M.
Woodhill, Camillus Saunders.
Captain's Clerk—Hiram Wheeler.
Acting Gunner—J. Myrick.
Acting Carpenter—Langhin McKay.
Acting Boatswain—Joshua Bryant.
Acting Sail Maker—Charles C. Baskby.
Passengers—Commodore Charles Stewart, Sailing
Master John Robinson, Engineer Mr. Sanger.

The U. S. Sloop of War Warren sailed on Wednes-
day last. We are informed that she is to touch at
Tampa Bay, and to remain there until relieved by
one of the other ships, now in our harbor, when the
Warren will proceed to Norfolk.
We learn from Tallahassee, that the Tennessee mounted men are certainly to be at that place on 15th or 16th inst. and that intelligence has been received by Gov. Colli from Gen. Jesup, that the latter will move from the Creek country, towards Florida, with his whole disposable force, about the same time. It is supposed, therefore, that the campaign will open about the middle of the month. It is of opinion that the war will be ended by the first of January. —

We understand further, that Gen. Jesup is to serve with Gov. Call, who is still to have the direction of the campaign.—Pensacola Gazette.

We are informed that the New Orleans True American of the 3d inst, contains some strictures on the conduct of Col. Dallas, as commander of the West India Squadron, towards the Texans. Not having the paper before us, we are unable to attempt a suitable reply; but we know generally that the course of Com. D. has been misunderstood. It has been, and is, by many, supposed that the vessels of the squadron have given convoy to Mexican vessels, sailing out of New-Orleans to Mexican ports. Nothing could be more erroneous. The utmost extent to which they have gone, (and to this extent our government can go) is to escort all vessels of Mexican and others, whilst they are within the jurisdictional limits of the United States. Vessels sailing under our flag are, of course, on all suitable occasions entitled to convoy, and the paper blockade of Matamoras would form no exception to this remark; but the young midshipman in the navy would know better than to interfere between two belligerents, by conveying the vessels of either.

Texas, as being de facto an independent government, has all the relative rights which she could possess, if her independent existence had been acknowledged by the other nations of the earth, excepting only, the very power which she has attempted to exercise by declaring Matamoras in a state of blockade. This, so far as neutrals, having commercial arrangements with Mexico, are concerned, she has no more right to do, than she has to blockade the Mediterranean. We are not sure but the conduct of Texas in relation to this matter should constitute a reason for delaying to acknowledge her independence. Our trade with Mexico is of immense value, and it is certainly, therefore, not the policy of the government to place Texas in a condition to establish a valid and authentic claim of the Lascamnak.

It seems to be no easy task to satisfy a certain class of people in New-Orleans, in regards to the movements of the squadron. It is not long since the duty devolved upon us, of showing that the national vessels were doing every thing that could be done to protect the commerce of New-Orleans with Mexico; and now they are charged with having done too much. —Ibid.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

Aaron Burr.—The body of this distinguished state man, lawyer, and soldier was, on Friday last, in his own language, "carried near the sepulchre of his ancestors." On the arrival of his corpse at Princeton it was deposited in the college chapel. In the afternoon appropriate funeral obsequies were there performed, and a funeral sermon preached by the Rev. President of the college, and which was altogether a most masterly effort. We trust it will be printed for the benefit of the author, and the benefit of the age. The body was then taken to the burial ground, attended by Judge Edwards and other relatives of the deceased, and many officers of the revolution, and other distinguished individuals were there as pall bearers. The procession was attended principally by the students and faculty of the college, and a large concourse of the citizens of Princeton. At the grave the honors of war were paid him by the military of Princeton, and he was left to sleep beside the bodies of Presidents Edwards and Burr, his father and grandfather.

The whole was one of the most solemn and interesting scenes which has ever occurred in our country. Amongst the pall bearers was Gen. Robert Leverett, one of the revolutionary army, now 85 years of age, Col. Benjamin Romaine, the collector of our port, Gen. Bogardus, &c. &c. &c. He has at last found that peace in the grave which was so cruelly denied him in life.

(AT the above was handed us by a distinguished gentleman, not a relative of the deceased’s, who was present, and to whom we tender our thanks.)—N. Y. Times.

New York State Society of the Cincinnati General Order.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1836.

The President announces to the members the death of Col. Aaron Burr, an original member of the society, distinguished for his services in the revolution, and Vice President of the United States during the first presidential term of the venerable Thomas Jefferson; he died at Richmond House, on Staten Island, on the 13th instant, in the 81st year of his age.

Col. Burr has filled so large a space in the history of his country, and has been so connected with its military and political annals, that it is not possible it is the ordinary limits of a general order, to do more than glance at the principal events of his eventful life, and to leave to the historian and biographer, to complete the details and transmit them further posteriorly.

Col. Burr was born in the year 1756; entered the army of the revolution in the early part of the year 1775, as a volunteer, and was stationed for a short time at Winter's Hill, and at Cambridge, in the vicinity of Boston, and formed one of that illustrious band who were the first to resist the encroachments of England—and to assert, by force of arms, the rights of the American colonies to be represented in the British Parliament, or to be exempted from taxes imposed by their authority. In the course of the same year he joined General, then Colonel Arnold, as a volunteer, and marched with his detachment from Newburg, being accompanied by the assistance of Gen. Montgomery, and in the assault on that fortress on the 31st December, 1776, acted as an aid of that gallant officer, and was at his side when he fell mortally wounded. After the repulse of the Americans, Col. Burr remained with that army until it joined the main army at Morristown, in New Jersey; he was afterwards appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam, and was with that officer in the battle of New Tork on the 21st December, 1776, and acting as
and in 1792 elected one of the senators from this State in the Congress of the United States. Colonel Burr was several times elected to the State Legislature; was, in 1801, president of the convention which revised the constitution of this State, and in the same year elected Vice President of the United States.

The Biplane, burned to the ground by a bolt of lightning, is distinguished by his science, bravery, and enterprise, and in his civil and professional life for talents of the highest order.

The members of the society are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. The reproductions of the signal have been taken to New Jersey for interment. By order of

Major General MORGAN LEWIS, Pres'.

CHARLES GRAHAM, Secretary.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

INTERESTING NATURAL PHENOMENON.—On Wednesday before the last, Aug. 24, I had the good fortune to witness, in conjunction with several friends, the most splendid mirage I ever beheld. This interesting spectacle, known under the names of the Spectre of the Breenker, Fata Morgana, and Spectre Ships, is much more frequent than is generally supposed, and though now divested of its supernatural character, it is still an object of intense delight to the philosopher and the lovers of nature. It was an object of superstition among the early American colonists, and has been happily seized upon by Washington Irving, in his beautiful description of the storm ship. Baron Humboldt, in his travels in South America, describes a very curious mirage, in which cows were seen at a great height in the air. Scoresby, during a voyage to Greenland, in 1832, says that having seen an inverted image of a ship in the air, he examined it with a telescope, and found it to be his father's ship, the Fame, and immediately ordered it to the office of the watch. Many more interesting scenes of a similar nature might be mentioned, but I hasten to describe the one we witnessed. The phenomenon is more interesting, as it differs from any on record. It was all seen from the veranda of the New Cove House, near Phillips' beach. The day was unusually clear and pleasant, and we were on the lookout for the aerial images, as one of our party had seen them on a similar day, a few weeks before, towards 3 o'clock, P. M. the shore south of Nahant, known as the South Shore, began to loom, and in a few minutes the image coast far leagues, and the Flying Dutchman, the terror of sailors, was before us in all its beauty. That part of the coast nearest to us appeared to the naked eye to rise to a great height, and looked as if it were formed by immense perpendicular sand cliffs. On examining it with a glass, double images of all discernible objects were beautifully distanced. If a house was seen at the foot of the cliff, directly above it and at the top of the cliff, was also seen an erect image of the house, having as perfect outlines as the real object.

On following the coast towards its most distant part, the mirage assumed a different and more interesting character. The extreme visible coast seemed projected and hanging over the sea for miles, without foundation. It looked as if the sea had washed away its basis, and left its upper portion dangling in mid-air. By the telescope this was found to be the inverted image of the coast below the horizon, and perhaps many miles of depth. The tops of the trees were just dipping into the sea, and above them a small boat was seen sailing in the abysmally. Presently the hitherto hidden coast rose from the waves and now it looked as if it had been created by some mighty effort, and the light of Heaven were shining through the chasm. Trees were seen corresponding to the inverted images above, and the little boat was seen sailing near the coast. Follow-

ing this image out to sea, something like a balloon was seen floating in the air, but by the glass it was found to be the inverted image of a sloop under sail and below the horizon. Vessels of all descriptions were seen sailing in the air with their hulls uppermost, in some instances the real objects not being visible, and in others being blended with the image so as to make a vessel of twice the ordinary height. Sometimes the image met the object vessel at the top of its mast, and at others was high in the air above it. The phenomenon lasted above an hour, with a constantly varying character.

The mirage is of inestimable origin of the Flying Dutchman, and under a variety of forms was a source of superstitious terror until within the last fifty years, since which time it has become an object of scientific investigation, and is now reduced to definite laws, and can be produced at pleasure on a small scale. It is the effect of a double reflection in a stratum of air of irregular density. Those who are interested in the subject will better understand it by referring to Brewster's Letters on Natural Magic, as it is there explained by plates.

C. G. P.

THE DUTCH NAVY.—On the first of July, this year, the Dutch Navy consisted of the following ships of war: Two of 84 guns, six of 74, one of 64, two of 60, one of 54, sixteen of 44, six of 32, twelve of 28, two of 20, ten of 18, four of 14, one of 12, three of 8, four steamboats, three transport boats, one hulk, and fourteen gunboats of different sizes. The corps of naval officers consists of one Admiral (Prince Frederick, of the Netherlands) two Vice Admirals, seven Rear Admirals, sixty-four Captains, forty-one Captain Lieutenants, eighty-two Lieutenants of the first class, one hundred and eighty Lieutenants of the second class, sixty-six Cadets of the first class, six Surgeon Majors of the first class, ten of the second, twelve of the third, fourteen Surgeons of the first class, six Surgeons of the second class. The number of Cadets at the Royal Academy at Medemblick, is seventy seven. The marines form two Lieutenants Colonels, two Majors, seven Captains, eleven First Lieutenants, eight Second Lieutenants, four Quartermasters, &c.

ARMY.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, Sept. 21, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER,

No. 62.

1. In conformity with the provisions of the General Regulations of June 16, 1837, Brevet Major N. Young 7th Infantry, the senior Captain serving with his Regiment is assigned to duty as field officer according to his brevet rank, without the absence of one of the field officers of his Regiment.

This assignment to duty according to his brevet rank, will take effect from the day on which Major Birch, 4th Infantry, was relieved from duty with the 7th Regiment.


ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, Sept. 27, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 63.

Lieutenant John N. Macomb, of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding in Chief, to date from the 1st of September, 1836. He will be respected accordingly.

By order of MAJOR GENERAL MACOM: S. COOPER, Acting Adj. Gen.

RESIGNATIONS.

Capt. William Martin, 4th Infantry, 23d Sept.

2d Lieut. B. S. Ewell, 4th Artillery, 30th Sept.

Bvt. 2d Lt. H. C. Moorehead, 1st Dragoons, 30th Sept.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the twenty-fourth day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at each of the Navy Yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, and Gosport, Va., the following described timber. Oak and Knees, viz.

Hogger or Hanging Knees, with bodies not less than seven feet long, and arms not less than five feet long; which arms shall be of such size which will give a neat side when worked, as follows, for the numbers placed opposite to each.

Two hundred and seventy-five, to side eight inches; Eighty, to side nine inches; Eighty, to side nine and one-half inches; Two hundred and ten, to side ten inches; One hundred and ten, to side eleven inches; Of which, one fourth of each siding may be out square, but not to form an angle greater than one hundred degrees.

Lodge Knees, with bodies not less than five foot long, and arms not less than five feet long; which arms shall be of such size which will give a neat side when worked, as follows, for the numbers placed opposite to each.

One hundred and fifty, to side six and a half inches; One hundred and fifty, to side seven inches; One hundred, to side eight inches; Two hundred, to side eight inches; Eighty, to side nine inches; Ninety, to side nine and a half inches; One hundred and fifty, to side ten inches; Eighty, to side eleven inches; Of which, at least one fourth of each siding must be in square, one fourth may be out square, not to form an angle greater than one hundred degrees; and the remainder may be square.

Separate proposals will be received for any one or more of the numbers proposed, of each siding, and for each kind, but the offers must state a separate price for each kind of siding, of the same grade of timber, whether in hanging, or, Lodge Knees, and not an average price, upon the presumption that any given number of each will be contracted for.

All the knees must be of the best quality of White Oak, sound, and free from all defects. The limb knees need not have the arms sided to working dimensions, but the bodies must be sided to the diameter of the arm. Knees that have root arms are to be rough sided within two inches of the neat side. The moulding size of the body must be not less than twice the siding of the arm, measuring in the middle of the body lengthwise.

The neat siding and the length of the arms, as well as other dimensions, to which the bidding will be made, and the price to be quoted, will be determined by the inspector of timber at the Navy Yard where they are delivered, or by such other person as the commanding officer may designate.

The whole quantity contracted must be delivered on or before the first day of December, 1837, and as much earlier as the contractors please.

Persons offering must state their residence, and nearest Post Office, and the names and residence of the person who are willing to be their sureties.

Ninety per cent. of the value of deliveries will be paid by the contractor on his invoice at the place of delivery, within thirty days after the bills for the same shall be duly approved and presented to him, and ten per cent. will be withheld until the completion of the contracts, and forfeited to the United States in case of non performance.

The Commissioners of the Navy reserve to themselves the right of not accepting any of the offers, if they should deem the proposals unusually high.

September 13, 1836.

Army Register.

Just published, and for sale at this office, A REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES; Corrected, to this date, at the Adjutant General's office.

Price one cent.

Aug. 19.
From the Zodiac.

ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
No. 3.
(Never before published.)

The General Berthier, prince de Neufchatel, Major General of the Emperor Napoleon, was always very attentive and polite, and invited me to dine with him. Berthier was generally of an equal, easy and mild temper, but felt sometimes uneasy, unruly, and even sad. I remarked often a heavy cloud on this brow and felt I was working against the desire of the night work. It was a very often happened that he was called at one or two o'clock in the night, to work with the First Consul, who reprimanded him sometimes sharply, when something was not done at the prescribed time, or at his wishes. For, already at that time, Bonaparte began to be very imperious and absolute.

I was one day on duty. I must explain in what consisted the duty of a staff officer when in Paris. I belonged to this staff. Berthier being chief of the staff, and minister of war, was at this time ordered to provide the necessary materials for a formidable army, collected to attack Austria, which was again menacing France, and anxious to preserve its Italian possessions. Our new chief gave us plenty to do, and we were day and night busily engaged to write, or orders to go abroad and transmit verbally the necessary arrangements for the different corps, inspect them, and see to them.

Every 24 hours, each of us was on duty, viz., each must make himself ready to be on horseback, or in a post chaise, in a few minutes, to ride day and night some hundred miles or more—finish his commission, and return as quick as he went, without allowing himself a single moment to rest.

At such a day, (March 15th, 1801) being on duty, I was sent for to some pressing business by Gen. Alexander Berthier to the First Consul. "Ah well, here you are, I am pleased to see you; what news?" said Gen. Bonaparte to me in good humour. I made my commission, which was done in a few words, look on me, and asked, after having mused awhile, "Are you on duty?" "Yes, citizen General." "Well, say to Berthier, to name another in your place, I want you—but return quick." I swung myself upon my horse, gave Berthier an account of my commission, and being in the First Consul in regard to me. Berthier smiled and said, "I think I shall not see you in a couple of days." Not understanding what he meant, I returned to the Tuileries in full speed. "What!" cried the First Consul, "so quick returned! Have you spoken with Berthier? Yes, General." "Are you free from duty?" "Yes, I am." "Well, I shall prove to you that I have a good memory, and that I have not forgotten you. I will give you a commission, in which you may have an opportunity to learn not only to command, but that which is more difficult, to provide for the wants and health of our soldiers." He took from his table a folded paper, and in handing it to me he said, "Here is your commission—read it over, and see if you feel able to fulfil it as I expect you may, without losing a single minute of time."

The paper contained an order to all the civil and military, to assist me, without the least delay, and furnish me with the means and advice (rendements) which I might be in need of. I had to inspect the state of provisions, the means of transport of every description, for the army to be sent to Dijon, as also the accounts of various commissaires de guerre, secretly accused of malversation, etc. etc.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

...told very loud in the cabinet of the emperor. It was said that after Bonaparte departed in all haste from Vienna to continue his active service on the Danube, and to stir up dissensions among his enemies, he was perpetually occupied in investigating and preparing for the arrest of his countrymen, at any expense. He was, however, always punctual in his punishments, or to keep the arrest.

Bonaparte, compelled to obey, arrived highly incensed at Chateau. This affair was the cause of theuspicious friends of General Bonaparte, and the General himself was ordered to depart instantly from the capital, having spoken loudly enough against the Marshal. He was then in command of the leading general of the north army.

As Madame Bonaparte, and Madame Joseph Bonaparte, were sisters, the former wrote to the latter, and upon which occasion, Madame Joseph, whom among all his brothers, Napoleon liked the best, was empty, high spirited lady; but as in her correspondence with her sister, some of the worst manners and the worst character, was prevented from interfering as before.

The Duke de Feltre, the Minister of War in the government, received by telegraph despatches the unexpected invasion of an English army corps upon the Poldier, and that the strong fortress of Antwerp was about to be invested. From the beginning of the war, the French government had manifested a strong desire of possessing this important place.

As the Duke de Feltre had received previous to the first intelligence of the new host, a great many of the most active and skilful generals, whom I have ever known, he hastened to the spot and united to the forces of Gen. Rosthaimen, and a few others, Gen. Maistri, attacked the English corps. Had these men not hesitated to advance so rapidly upon this city, they would, thus the general opinion, have in no way been able to take it. They were, however, in the splendid observation of mankind, as well as in the adoption of the application of a practical and true philosophy of life, by which I find myself, in my old age, as happy and as serene in the midst of my family, my children, and some good friends.

Before I departed for my mission, I dined with Beren-udget, whose musical taste had arrived a few days before in the foot and arm of the army. Bernadotte, after dinner, was speaking with Gen. Klein and me of various changes which I intended to make in his army, as he said, and was in high spirits. He then asked me to come to his table and sympathize with him. Bernadotte, after dinner, was speaking with me, and I saw that he was perfectly at ease.

As soon as Bernadotte had received the news of the emperor of France and his minister, the Duke de Feltre, the most submissive slave of his imperial master, and ordered Berchier, Prince of Neufchateau, the Minister of War for general Berthier, to become Marshal Re-...

...as the Grenadiers arrived, the two remained alone in his (Bonaparte's) cabinet, for more than an hour, looked up with the greatest surprise at being utterors, and read, and all that he had done in this extraordinary operation of having crossed Antwerp, and the whole coast, and how he had succeeded and succeeded in such a short time, such a unique.
the command of my fine army, for which I have done so much. Gen. D'Illustre has already taken the office of major general, and in order to recompense my excellent friend and former major general, Rostolan, I have sent him as governor to Brussels, but God knows if he will stay long there; then it may cross the mind of this Corsican, who dislikes Rostolan as being my best friend, to send one of his favorites to his place, and put him again on half pay. &c. &c.

After having talked a great while, he sprang up and said, "Come, come my friend, my wife (ma bourse) will be happy to see you, let us go down." We found the same company, and I was detained to dine with them. The great Frenchman, and his conversation for that of the dinner party before my departure. There reigned a constant constraint and stiffness on the part of secret misers, curious, who saw in Bertrandot already the disgraced commander, as also on the part of the prince and his lively and polite partner, I saw clearly that their dejection and secret malcontent pierced the grand efforts made to appear as usual.

Four days afterwards, Bessieres arrived with a brilliant retinue, and as he was commander of the cavalry of the imperial guard, he had many officers of these different corps with whom I conversed. His rank as marshal was in high favor at court, he had much of the abrupt and haughty manners of his master, and during the few days of Bertrandot's stay at Antwerp, I observed that this great man and the conversation with many of the officers of the guard were of a haughty and arrogant character, one unhappily existed many disputes which ended in bloody duels. It was the same case with the grand officers of the navy, and Admiral Misisse was obliged, at various occasions, to keep his numerous officers of his fleet on board to avoid further bloodshed.

This Admiral, a great courtier, required Marshal Bessieres, the second day of his arrival, and whilst the Prince of Pinto Corvo was at Antwerp, on board of his fine ship, and gave him a splendid dinner, whilst the Prince de Conde was a magnificent dinner. Bessieres was quite deserted. But ansa va la mond !

"See Kennerbock, October, 1834, article "Secret Police of Bona parte."

SCIENTIFIC.

FRENCH SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE.

NOTICES BY M. ARAOGO, EMBODYING THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO THE OFFICERS OF "LA BOMME.

[Translated from "L'Astronome," for the Army and Navy Chronicle, by J. A. G.]

SEA OF WEEDS.

Among the phenomena of the sea, which, spite of their antiquity, may yet become the object of curious researches, I will place that of the Herbous or Sea of Weeds.

There is a designated under these names, at present day, a zone of the Atlantic ocean lying west of the Azores. Its mean breadth is from 30 to 40 leagues; its latitude extent 28°, and the space occupied nearly that of the surface of France. It is entirely covered with herbs. (fucus, algues.) The Portuguese called it Mar de Sargasso; Oviedo, paderia de Yerva. In 1492, the companions of Columbus became very much alarmed; they believed themselves arrived at the utmost navigable limits of the ocean, and expected to be arrested by the weeds as the Arabian merchant had formerly been by the ice of the polar regions.

In seeking for the limits of the sea of Sargasso, among a multitude of observations made between 1778 and 1819, which have been placed among the archives of the English admiralty, Major Renne has ascertained that there has been found neither place, length, or latitude. Humboldt has traced this remarkable constancy of situation to the end of the fifteenth century, in discussing the observations of Columbus.

Three different explanations of the existence of the sea of Sargasso have been given. First: In these latitudes the bottom is covered with a thin sheet of mud, upon which grow, from which they are accidentally torn. Second: That the plants vegetate and become developed at the surface of the water. Third: That the plants vegetate and become developed at the surface of the water. Thus, and is the most received opinion, the Herbous sea is, but the recipient where the Gulf-stream throws the plants with which it was charged, at the issue from the Gulf Mexico.

This last hypothesis has been adopted by Renne, although it is far from explaining how so great a portion of the floating weeds of the sea of Sargasso, in place of being dispersed, even from the Gulf stream, to freshens. Indeed, English navigators never fail to speak of these regions, to mention the fresh water, and the weed much decayed. Even Columbus himself, Humboldt remarks, was struck with the mixture of seaweed which he imagined.

The floating masses of the sea of Sargasso are always deprived of roots and fruits. It is wished to develop them, evan in the region where they are found. M. Meyer asserts they must be assimilated to fresh water grass or weeds, which are multiplied but by few branches. It will be, moreover, to explain by what artificial means they must be preserved if they have so completely escaped the action of winds and currents; that many hundreds years have not entirely sufficed to disperse plants found there when the vessels of Columbus traversed them for the first time.

Without doubt, it seems more natural to suppose that in proportion as the winds and currents drive the floating masses without the ordinary limits of the Herbous sea, detached masses come to replace them at the surface. In this hypothesis the immobility of these plants would only be apparent; the sea would always appear equally covered above the region which might be described to be the western limit, whilst individuals would be incessantly renewed.

What then is waiting at the present day to serve to lighten this curious point of philosophy? Very similar experiments, but which, notwithstanding, science requires—overhangs, made on the edges of towards the centre of the sea of Sargasso, with the necessary length of line.

TEMPERATURE OF CUBA.

Every one is aware of the writings of Franklin, Stegeng, Jonathan Williams, Humboldt, and Captain Burke, on the subject of marine climate. No one doubts, at the present day, but that this subject requires more attention, which, after being reflected in the Gulf of Mexico and issued by the Straits of Bahama, moves from S. W. to N. E. at a certain distance from the coast of the U. S., preserving, as a river of hot water, a portion, more or less considerable, of the temperature which it possesses between the tropics. This current divides itself into two parts: one of its branches, it is said, goes to temperate the climate of Ireland, the Orkney and Shetland islands, and Norway; the other is gradually infiltrated, and terminates in the drainage of the Portuguese coast. The Gulf of the Atlantic from north to south, ordinates to the climate of the Azores, and sometimes at a short distance from the coast of Spain and Portugal. After a very long circuit, its waters join the equinoctial current from whence they originally departed.

Along the American coast, the climate and temperature of the Gulf-stream have been so well determined in each latitude, that one might, without charlatanism, publish a work with the title, Thermometrical Navigation, for the use of seamen who approach these latitudes. It is of much importance that the retrograde branch should be watched and that the writers should be informed which current supplies the parallel of Gibraltar, and that it is only by aid of the means of a great number of observations we can hope to obtain any satisfactory result. The off
Howsoever just this explanation may be, the world will feel how much the art of navigation is interested in the verification of the fact announced by Jonathan Williams, and which divers recent observations have seemed to contradict; how much meteorologists will be gratified with the cooperative measures of the superficial and temperature of water taken at sea and above soundings; and how much they should desire to see determined by aid of the "thermographie" the temperature of the liquid stratum which repose immediately on the surface of soundings themselves.

HEIGHT OF WAVES.

The officers of "La Bonite," will probably be much surprised to be informed, that none of their predecessors have completely resolved the following questions: What is the greatest height of waves during tempests? What are their greatest transversal dimensions? And, what is their rapidity of propagation?

Ordinarily we are satisfied by estimating the height. Now, to show how much simple evaluations may be in error, and how great an influence the imagination exercises on such a subject, we will mention that navigators, equally worthy of confidence, have given as the greatest height of waves, thirty-three metres. Therefore, science at the present day claims, not gross perceptions, but true measures, of which we shall be able to appreciate the numerical exactitude.

These measurements, we are aware, are very difficult; yet the obstacles do not appear insurmountable; and, altogether, the subject is of too great influence for one to refuse the efforts its solution demands. We do not doubt, that in reflecting thereupon, our compatriots will themselves find means to execute the operations on which we solicit their seal. Some instances we shall now adduce.

Let us for a moment suppose, the waves of the ocean motionless, petrified; what would one do to measure the real height of one of these waves, to determine the vertical height from the crest to the hollow of a wave, if the he were in a ship equally stationary, and situated in one of these hollows? An observer would gradually ascend the rigging till the instant when the visual horizontal line, parting from his eye, formed a tangent to the crest in question. The vertical height of the eye above the floating line of the ship, (always supposed placed in the hollow,) would be the true height of the wave. Each same observation must be essayed in the midst of all the motions and all the disorders of a storm.

On board a ship in repose, whilst an observer does not change his place, the elevation of his eye above the sea remains constant, and is easily ascertained. In a ship tossed by waves, rolling and pitching, incline the masts, first to one side, then to another. The height of each point, as that of the topmast for example, varies incessantly, and the officer there stationed, cannot know at the moment he observes, the value of its vertical co-ordinate, but by the evidence of his own state of shock, and the duty it is to follow the motions of the mast. When the value of this co-ordinate is known within the third of a metre, the problem seems to us, completely resolved; especially if there has been chosen as moments of observation — periods when the ship was partly in her natural position. Now this is precisely the case, when the wind is in the horizontal.

There is now to be found a means of determining whether the visual line touching the summit of a wave, is horizontal.

The crests of two contiguous waves are at the same height above the intermediate hollow. A visual horizontal line of vision, rising from the eye of the observer, when the ship is in a hollow, goes, I suppose, to touch the crest of a wave which approaches; if this line be prolonged to the opposite side, it will also touch the crest of the wave already passed. This
CONTROVERSIAL.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Governor of the State of Tennessee has agreed to publish in the Nashville paper a copy of a letter from Gen. Gaines;

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Camp Sidney, July 20th, 1852.

Sir: I have the honor to receive by the last hand and your Excellency's letter of the 9th of this month, advising me of the suspension, by the President of the United States, of the movement of the regiment of mounted gunners, which you did me the favor some days previously to notify me were about to be directed to Jackson, Wyoming Territory.

I deeply regret the trouble and disappointment to the brave and patriotic volunteers, and more especially the embarrassment to yourself individually, which my requisition has occasioned.

However much I may have erred in the hope and opinion which I entertained and expressed in my letters of the 28th of April and 10th of May last, that this frontier was no longer in danger of being attacked or again menaced by a formidable savage foe, I have the satisfaction to find that no great evil or injury to the service has as yet resulted from the error and error of judgment which the wordless and unspoken statements appear to have fallen on my mind and misled me, namely, the apparent prospect of a speedy termination of the war between the Mexicans and Texans. I cannot, however, admit that I have erred in my judgment of your Excellency's request of mounted gunners in question.

I have, during the last and present month, been strongly impressed with the belief that the whole of this frontier would be involved in an Indian war as soon as the threatened hostilities between your bloodthirsty brothers of the West should be resumed.

When I learned from the Secretary of War that the President of the United States approved of my views, reported to him in March and April last, to assemble upon this frontier an effective force of mounted men, equal to that of either of the belligerents—a force that would enable theInfantry and the覃cers could not fail to hear and heed; and when at the same time I found myself expressly instructed by a letter from the Department of War, dated May 1, 1852, (of which a copy is annexed, No. 1) that the President will sanction the employment of whatever force may be necessary to carry into effect the instructions hereby given to me, adding, "the theatre of operations is so distant from the seat of Government that much must be trusted to your discretion," I am instructed by the Secretary of War to call into the service of the United States the number of mounted men that I think are necessary, and that General Gaines, there can be no doubt of my being authorized to request of you the regiment in question.

That from 4,000 to 10,000 Indian warriors will be employed against the inhabitants of the disputed territory, as soon as the theatre of the war between Mexico and Texas is extended, to the left bank of the Mississippi. I have no doubt; unless, indeed, the prospect of our having on this frontier sufficient mounted gunners is...

(The Rest of the article is cut off or not visible.)
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

...force to repel the invasion of the disputed territory, and to assert the rights of the United States to all the territory, which we have a right to possess. For this purpose, we have pledged ourselves, and are now engaged in the prosecution of the war, with the aid of the states, until the object is accomplished.

The force of the militia of Tennessee is estimated at 6,000 men; and the number of volunteers is increasing daily. The state is well supplied with provisions, and the people are determined to resist any attempt to depopulate the territory.

The enemy has been driven back to the Mississippi, and our troops are now in pursuit. The situation is critical, and every effort must be made to secure the complete victory.

The British Government has been in correspondence with the President of the United States, and has offered to furnish us with arms and ammunition, if we will promise to respect their neutrality.

The President has accepted the offer, and the arms are now en route.

The war is rapidly approaching its close, and we must be prepared to receive the fruits of our labors.

EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major General Commanding.

His Excellency N. CANNON,
Gov. of Tennessee, Nashville.

INDIAN TREATY.—The Philadelphia Herald states that Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq., Major Whiting of the United States army, and J. W. Edmonds, Esquire, on the 17th instant, held a treaty with the Chippewas and Ottawas Indians, for the purchase of the tract of country lying between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, and North Grand River; and also, all the land lying north of these lakes and west of the strait of St. Mary. The price to be paid is two millions.

A correspondent of the Albany Argus states that Mr. Schoolcraft prohibited the selling of whiskey to the Indians; in consequence there are no such disgraceful scenes of riot and bloodshed as are usual where so many thousand (4,000) are assembled, and where traders are allowed to sell them "fire water." This is highly commendable in Mr. S., and we hope the example will be followed by others in like situations.

Gov. Dodge has been appointed by the President of the United States, Commissioner to treat with the Menominee, Winnebago, Fox and Sac Indians. He is now at Green Bay for that purpose.

VALUE OF A DOG.—The ship Michigan arrived at New York from Liverpool, when off Tuscun, on the 18th ult., would have run into an English brig, but for the backing of a dog, (the other being asleep,) which no doubt preserved their lives.
THE EXPEDITION.

One Frigate, one Ship, two Brig, and a Schooner.

Measures have been taken, and means are being employed for preparing, equipping, and sending this squadron to sea, at the earliest moment practicable. In the way of voyages of discovery, and scientific researches, or surveying, or exploring beyond the limits of territorial jurisdiction, the United States, in her national character, has done but little, indeed, we believe, nothing.

This is about to be the Government's first step towards the lending of her resources to the furtherance of knowledge, the means of which we hope the result will prove as useful to science and the world, as the undertaking is honorable to the nation.

This expedition will, and no doubt will, bring into requisition the services of the most distinguished men of science in the country; the principal fields of science, which latterly will be called, are those which include Geography, the several branches of Natural Science, and Astronomy; under the last, will be comprised observations on the tribes in the Pacific; of those, very little is known from actual observation, experiments on the needle, together with well-conducted observations on all magnetic, as well as terrestrial phenomena, which will have opportunities to try their way. The meteorological department will afford many interesting facts, and should be well filled. In this department, every vessel that goes to sea, has its power to contribute largely, with a better system and at a trifling cost, they could assist us effectually in it as any vessels can of the exploring squadron. But unfortunately for science, its friends and connoisseurs, very little attention is generally paid in the United States vessels of war, to such things. On board of them, observations upon the wind and weather, the height of the barometer, the temperature of the air and water, and other meteorological phenomena, are conducted in a very loose way, and noted down in a very desultory manner; furthermore, they are locked up in that ponderous volume of nonsense, the "Big Book," where the trouble and labor of extracting, seals them up forever.

We have seen it announced in the public prints, that Capt. Thomas A. Gatesby Jones, has been assigned to the command of the expedition; and that Mr. Reynolds, had received the appointment of corresponding secretary to the same; but of the individuals who are to compose the corps scientific, we have not the slightest notion of them. Without pretending to know more than may be inferred from conjecture, we suppose that this corps will be made up in part from the Navy, and in part by selections made from among the most talented of the body scientific of the country. The latter part of the conjecture is drawn from the fact, that very few who are the objects of the most intimate observation of a collegiate education. Midshipmen, in most cases, when they enter the service, are too young to have gone through a regular course of studies, and have graduated. And after a midshipman once tastes salt water, so few and limited are his facilities for study, that very few that are the obstacles, are those that are obstructions and impediments thrown in his way, that great indeed must be his industry, and constant and close his application and perseverance, if he can overcome all the drawbacks to study, which one has to bear up against, in the steadage of a man-of-war; and if, with all these odds against him, he can at last attain to the honorable distinction of a well-instructed man of science or of letters, he should be rewarded. Some have risen thus honorably—they ought to have been encouraged by every fair means; nothing in the way of reward to themselves, but in the way of advancement to the country, and of great advantage to the country—a great reward, the encouragement of success in others, and of examples to carry them through.

Without intending to undervalue, or to depreciate the scientific acquirements of the officers of the Navy, we suppose that there are very few if any, who would not welcome with pleasure the opportunity of the several departments of Natural Science. The Natural Sciences form no part of the qualifications of the Navy officer, they are by no means intimately connected with his official duties, nor does the knowledge of them essential. With the discovery we possess of his profession, he is a seaman, but few amateurs, and no connoisseur at all in this department.

The expedition will, of course be provided with an Hydrographer, whose province it will be to construct charts of the seas explored, and of the newly discovered islands, and to such other instruments as harbors, reefs, rocks, shoals, and the like; he will be dependent upon the other officers of the squadron for assistance in his undertakings; without the aid, and hearty co-operation of these, he could not do any thing in the way of surveying, sounding, and the like. The same officer might act as Astronomer, who also must be dependent upon, and be assisted by, his brother officers in making observations and the like; and from the number of assistants necessary, we would also recommend that, besides the duties of Astronomer and Hydrographer, the same officer be charged with the meteorological department, with making observations and experiments on the needle, and with commencing a series of experiments; with the view of determining hereafter, the position of meridional lines, and of ascertaining, in different latitudes, the distance of a uniform temperature from the surface. Under these several heads, many experiments would be required. A set of Meteorological observations should be carefully and regularly kept on board of every vessel of the squadron; in ordinary cases as one set of observations for every watch, (i.e. once in four hours) would do, and of these the most important should be retained. Our Navy can boast of officers who are in every respect competent to direct and supervise these several duties. For honorable employments, and important services upon their own element, we hold that preference, other things being equal, should always be given to Navy officers; therefore we hope that the Hydrographic department and the like, will be filled from the Navy, and that those charged with the duties of the astronomical department and the like, will, with the trouble and labor of extracting, throw as wide every thing like rudeness and prejudice, and that their only inquiry will be, "What is the next thing?"

With the scientific acquaintance that a sea officer should have, and the handsome emoluments that should be connected with such emoluments as will induce the first talents of the country to engage in the expedition. No persons should be received in this corps unless his character, as a man of science, be known and well established; and here we take the liberty of suggesting to the powers that be, that an officer, on the expiration of his term, anxious for the early day to organize this corps, is much judgment and diligence cannot be employed in the execution of it.

But to return where we commenced, "one frigate, one ship, two brig, and a schooner." We have left the astronomers; but what orders the character of the expedition, will, by the selection, show a greater regard for the aptitude and fitness of the personnel, than has been had for the material of the expedition. It is to be headed by the Macedonian, forty-four gun frigate, that carries a great draft of water, and a crew of 600 men.
WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY, ..... OCTOBER 6, 1838.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE, OR THE MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE, ARE REQUESTED TO MAKE AN IMMEDIATE REMITTANCE.

The President of the United States returned to Washington on Saturday morning last, from his visit to Tennessee.

NAVAL MEDICAL BOARD.—A Board of Naval surgeons will be convened at the City of Washington, on the 1st day of November next, for the examination of such assistant surgeons as have served two years on board a public vessel at sea, and whose commissions bear date prior to January, 1833. The Board will consist of Dr. Thomas Harris, as President, and Surgeons W. Turk, S. Jackson, T. Williamson, and M. Morgan, as members.

Gov. Cass resigned his commission as Secretary of War on Tuesday last, and left Washington the same day for New York. He will embark with his family in the new packet ship Quebec, to sail on the 10th inst. for London. C. E. Anderson, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of Lorracion.

The Hon. B. F. Butler, Attorney General, is expected to arrive in a few days, and will perform the duties of acting Secretary of War for the remainder of the term.

In the Chronicle of August 11th, will be found Col. Foster's official account of an action with the Seminole Indians on the 27th April.

The following letter from Col. Chisolm to Lt. Col. Foster, (a copy of which we have lately received) is deserving of a record, as paying no more than a just compliment to a portion of the officers and soldiers of the regular army.

PENSACOLA, May 10th, 1838.

DEAR SIR,—In consequence of severe indisposition at the time of my departure from Tampa Bay, I omitted to tender you a copy of my official report of the encounter with the Indians at Cho-no-to-sas-sa, and regret that I am yet unable to do so, as it was left in the possession of the Adjutant of the regiment, whose absence however I anticipate at Mobile in a few days, when I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity of forwarding it to you. I also deem it to have been my duty to have given you a certificate, that your horse was shot under you during the battle, which I will forward with a copy of my report.

Permit me again to reiterate and warmly acknowledge the services rendered by yourself and those under your command during the engagement of the 27th ultimo. Accept, sir, my warm wishes for your health and prosperity.

I am, sir, with sentiments of the highest esteem,
Your obedient servant,

WM. CHISOLM,
Colonel Alabama Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. WM. S. FOSTER.
The British frigate Belvedera came up and anchored off the battery at New York on Saturday, saluting the city as she dropped her anchor. There being no officers nor soldiers at the fort, the salute was not returned before Monday. At noon, two companies of the New York State Artillery, with their field pieces, returned the compliment.

The Belvedera, it was expected would leave New York this day for Barbadoes.

A schooner of 120 tons, intended for the exploring expedition, has been launched at New York.

ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.

Sept. 30.—Capt. C. Mellon, 2d Arty. Faller's.


Lt. J. W. Harris, 3d Arty. Fuller's.

4.—Lt. C. Graham, do. Fuller's.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Washington, 1st October, 1836.

ARMY.—Dr. G. R. Clarke, 5 Capt. A. Canfield, 2

Maj. T. Frauncy, Lieut. J. W. Harris, Lieut. F.


MARINE CORPS.—Capt. James Edelen.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.—Lieut. P. Gatewood.

NORFOLK, 1st October, 1836.


Purser A. J. Watson.

Lieutenants Jas. Williams, W. B. Lyne, F. Buchanan,

K. N. Carter, P. Armstead, H. Worthington,

Midshipmen R. Forrest, A. Griffith, H. Guansevort,

J. L. Hepa, A. H. Woodhall, R. M. Laird, Wm. W.

Waters, F. A. Walker, John Davidson, 2. B. M. Latimer,

Wm. Webb, Stephen Gordon, J. L. Dubois, Robert

Wilkinson, Alexander Dearing, Charles Medimott,

John Lemmon 2.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Tallahasse Floridian of the 24th ultimo states, that the Tennessee volunteers, two thousand and upwards in number, under the command of Gen. Armstrong, (who is accompanied by Col. William Wyatt, of Florida, as a member of his staff,) took up the line of march for the seat of war, on the 15th ult. in fine spirits, and also, that General Jesup, who has command of a body of friendly Creeks, was on his way to the Seminole country with his command, in steamboats, from the Appalachicola, and was expected to reach the seat of war in time to co-operate with the troops that were proceeding by land. The same paper contains information of the death of Major Washington, of the Tennessee volunteers.

The following are extracts from a letter received by the editor of the Savannah Georgian, from his correspondent in Florida, dated 8th September.

"ST. JOHN'S RIVER. (E. F.) September 15, 1836."

"Sir: Six hundred of the Tennessee Volunteers have reached Newnan'sville; the others are on their way. They are accompanied by Gov. Call, who writes that he will rid the country entirely of this daring, wily foe, or leave his bones and blood to mingle with those of the heroic Dale and gallant Izard, in fortifying the soil of the Seminole country.

"The command of all the regulars is given to the gallant Major Pierce, who has already given an earnest what may be expected of him, entrusted with this command."
The sun had just passed his meridian altitude, and was blazing in his full glory in one of those clear, serene skies which I have never seen equaled except in some other portions of the North American continent. The native forests, which bounded on the right and left of Lundy's Lane, were motionless; and save for the noise caused by the rapid motion of the wings of some beautiful little humming birds, resting occasionally from flower to flower, in the foliage of the majestic and blossoming tulip tree, or the hum of the bee among the sweet wild flowers and blossoms of the sugar maple—a scene lifeless and still as the grave. The roar of the mighty Niagara disturbed not the repose of the mid-day lassitude that seemed every where to reign, for its thunders were softened and subdued through the thick foliage of the forest; and, although scarcely a mile distant from the Canadian shores of this mighty cataract, it had not been for the immense column of spray, while as the light mists of a summer's morning, rolling upwards to a vast height, and then forming into a stream of fantastic clouds, impelled by a gentle current of upper air, a stranger would never have supposed himself within one short mile of this unparalleled and tremendous fall of water.

The sun had not yet descended behind the gentle summit of Lundy's farm. The cattle had not yet returned to their evening pasture, nor the wild bee to its hive in the lightning-scarred pine tree; but the green pasture was occupied by armed warriors, and the hawk and skulker perched in the trees. The shrill tones of the fife, and the louder battle of the drum, the roll of the valiant troops of my own sovereign, arrayed in that enchanting scarlet and white, and the dear white and blue cross of Saint George flaunted proudly in each silken banner; and there were gay banners borne aloft, with the embellished names of many a strong hold in secured Spain, where their gallant supporters had hardly earned their crowns of laurel, when they lent their proud names to adorn the living page of history.

The noise of the loud Niagara was lost amidst the incessant rattling of musketry, and the frequent thunders of grapeshot. The unobstructed eminence already mentioned; and the silvery column of spray was obscured in the dense sulphurous vapor which the evening twilight rolled onward through the western woods.

As yet no living enemy had appeared, and the fury of the assailants seemed to be wreaked on an unoffending and defenceless grove of oaks which lay northward from the centre of the farm. But ere long more formidable foes came; for there issued from that oaken grove two compact columns of armed men, arrayed in dark blue uniforms, with many a gaily striped and scarlet-spangled banner fluttering in the breeze; and notwithstanding the murderous and successive volleys of grapeshot and musketry poured in amongst them by the British troops, these new-comers, and they were Americans, boldly rushed forward to the very centre of their position. Long, double, and closely packed lines of red poured through the smoke of the battle-guns; and when the last faint rays of the evening twilight mellowed the splendour of the golden west, still the battle raged, and various were the successes and hopes of the contending combatants. Victory never hovered more doubtfully above the westward field; both armies claimed it, but in fairness this was left to the occupants of the left wing. It might with much propriety be termed, what it really was, a drawn battle.

It was now the lute hour of midnight, and the scene had again changed; the pale moon hung her silver crescent far over the eastern wilderness, while, ever and anon, her gentle face was veiled behind the feebly clouds, which were wafted along by the freshened night breeze across the blue vault of heaven, so that it was painful a slight afloat to behold the casket that bestrode the battle-field of Lundy's Lane. The loud bellowing of cannon, and the sharper rattling of musketry were heard no more. Lundy's farm was no longer the scene of hurried movements, rapid advances, desperate charges, and quick retreats; for the contending armies were no longer on the field, but on the forlorn huts which were returned to their wonted pasture, but both glade and upland were peacefully tenanted with the wounded, the dying, and the dead. There was also a profusion of broken and useless arms along the skirts of the forest, and in the direction of the summit of the open plain a field of blood, reddening with the lifeless bodies of the Swedish and American brave, which still remained on the ground. Some of them were, however, disabled, some turned, and as it were, pointing in the direction of those who had deserted them; while others remained seated, and ready to pour forth destruction upon whoever might approach them; but they were joyously القدم in heaven.

It seemed as if both armies, equally weary of the conflict, had simultaneously retreated, the Americans across the Chippewa river, and the British to their encampment on Queenston Heights. The night wind moaned mournfully through the torn forest, and mingled with the groans and supplications of the wounded and the dying: the roar of the mighty cataract was heard more distinctly, as if in mockery of those whose parched lips would soon be livid in death, but who could yet hear its loud rumbling, and gladly would have given all in this world they ever possessed, for one single draught of its pure but unsparing waters! Happy were they who heard it not; their sufferings were over; but many, very many there were, that must wail in their gore until after the morning sun should have tinged the tall pine trees with splendor and beauty.

The morning came, and the sun arose in undoubted glory, as if to exhibit more fully the destruction which had been wrought during the preceding night. Lundy's farm was one scene of desolation and death! The ripping crop which had gladdened the husbandman's heart, and covered the plain with a carpet of green, was entirely swept away. The fences were all thrown down and levelled with the ground, and the farm buildings were perforated with a thousand bullets. The farmhouse was again occupied, not with the affrighted family, for they had not yet ventured to return, but with the wide field of red that had been staked, and which was now to be used as a slave, to save; they had returned to administer relief to the wounded, and to dig graves for the fallen brave. Never is the British soldier's generosity more conspicuous than after a hard fought battle; for it is then he treats his vanquished foe as if he would an unfortunate friend with all the kindness and respect he would show to himself. The British did not forget their own officers, and the care and attention they received from each one of them was such as was never before known. The American officers and men were, in every respect, treated with kindness and charity, and the British commanding officer, General Maitland, at the head of the pursuing party, fell, mortally wounded, the young and gallant Maitland. Brief, but brilliant was his path to glory; the bloom of youth had but barely ripened into manhood when this last of his many battles ended his mortal career. Near him lay stretched in death the commandant of a brave regiment.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

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From the New York Mirror.

ORIGINAL HISTORICAL FACTS.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE WAR.—There is no truth more solemn than that which is found in the maxim, "that history does not revive her record until error, prejudice and falsehood have had their run." It is painful to think of the fact, that but few get justice done to any time. Some are over-rated, some are under-rated, and the number of the falsely estimated is not a few. We are happy to hear that a society is about being formed in this city to collect the minute history of the revolutionary and the late war, and to give it to the public for digestion and reflection, in doing honor to the enlightened and the brave. A thousand little gems are scattered here and there, but in the aggregate, if strung together, or properly set with taste, would throw a lustre over the hitherto unknown. Among these we will mention a brilliant affair achieved by a few spirited young men, on the night of the 27th of November, 1812, opposite Black Rock. The news of the battles of 20th and 21st of November had never been given by those who have pretended to write the history of the war of 1812. In all probability this neglect arose from the cloud that rested, over Gen. Syme's face, who at that time commanded that department of our northern army; but the fact is, that a small band of sailors and soldiers, at the hour of midnight, made a descent upon the enemy's strong hold, take their commanding officer prisoner, spike their guns, and burn their barracks. There were twelve naval officers in this exploit; nine of whom were killed or wounded that night, and but few of them remain to demand justice from their countrymen, who are always willing to render it, when convinced that the meritorious have been neglected by accident or overlooked by design. On the morning of the 27th of November, 1812, instructions were given by Gen. Smythe to the several naval officers engaged in the expedition, to select a certain number of bateau, and after the assault, &c. preparatory to an attack upon the enemy's frontier, opposite Black Rock. The orders were no sooner communicated, than they were promptly obeyed to the letter. It is impossible to depict the anxious faces, and the usual bustle of preparation that day. At daylight, directions were issued for all bands to assemble in an old shed, a fragile superstructure, which stood on the margin of the creek, and near its confluence with the lake. On hearing the summons, all immediately repaired to the place appointed, where they beheld Gen. Smythe, the most resolute of the persons present, having taken an elevated position. He was surrounded by about one hundred and fifty officers and men. The General, with great gravity of countenance, blended with an unusual impressiveness of manner, exhorted all to do their duty poured into their glowing souls. The dangers and difficulties to be encountered—the extreme urgency of instant action, and the glory that would follow. The naval commander then addressed a few brief words of encouragement to the officers designated to command the boats, as well as to their respective crews. The meeting terminated. Every one repaired with alacrity to his station. Never did men seem more eager to engage the enemy, notwithstanding their aversion to the element they had to pass to reach their foe. When the word was passed, "all ready," the boats proceeded in regular succession, about a mile and a half along the coast, as to weather the southern extremity of the island, and effect the most efficient way to counteract the effect of the current, in reaching the intended point of attack. It was a lovely night, not a cloud perceptible in the firmament, but so intensely cold that cloaks were by no means uncomfortable, notwithstanding the additional hamper of pistols, muskets and boarding pikes. There was not aipple to be seen on the water, and every thing.
around was as placid and serene as the surface on which they moved. When the party had gained the starting point, the boats gradually edged away just stemming the stream.

The moment they had reached the middle of the lake, the boats, which was majestically waving in the wind, either disclosed to the enemy shadows played in her beams, or the progressive sound of the dipping oars alarmed their fears. The nearest sentinel called out, "Who goes there?" No reply was given. But the order was, "Silence, silence! reserve your fire and pull away!" The stroke rowers now renewed with double energy another instant, and the quickening of "who goes there," was repeated along the whole line of outposts, followed by a brisk running fire. The drums commenced beating, and a martial force stood ready to encounter their assailants the moment they touched the British shores. All hands sprang simultaneously into the water, giving at the same time, three cheers, pouring a volley of musketry upon the enemy, which was followed by a rush with pistols and boarding pikes. The foe was panic struck, believing that the general with his legions was coming to plant his immortal standard upon their soil. The British force repelled from the water by the British sailors and soldiers then rushed toward the fort or breast-work, where they despatched the enemy, spiked their cannon, and set fire to the barracks.

Our men drove a party to their barns, and destroyed their horses and cattle, the execution of which occupied but a brief space of time, being as instantaneous as decisive. Sailors, when acting as volunteers on roving expeditions, are unwilling to be controlled by military regulations, consequently do not observe the precision necessary to concerted movements. They know, notwithstanding, how to reach and subdue an enemy, and by the shortest method. Sailing-masters Watts and Sisson, predicted that the force would never return. Watts, poor fellow! was discovered stretched upon the ground, mortally wounded. He called Midshipman, now Captain Holdup, Stevens, and requested his assistance, but while in the act of fulfilling the request, he was wounded, consequently obliged to abandon Watts to his fate. Lieutenant Wragg received the point of a bayonet in his body from an American soldier, by mistake, but his extreme corpulence shielded him from any serious effects. Midshipman Breitford was also wounded in the leg. Sailing-master Sisson was shot by a musket ball, and put to death in the midst of the action. Midshipman John H. Graham, of the city of New York, was wounded in the leg, while entering the burning barracks to seize prisoners, and would have perished, but for the timely assistance of a noble-hearted sailor, who, at the hazard of his life, throwing himself into the water, and took him to the boat. The British commanding officer at the fort was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. He was conveyed to the American camp, and excited the sympathies of the whole army.

All the American officers and soldiers who were not wounded, either fell upon a few soldiers under Captain King. The next morning, General Smythe embarked his disposable force, with the apparent design of fulfilling his high destiny, set forth in his proclamation; but, after some maneuvering, he issued his order for disembarking. The whole army felt disgraced. They never felt, and the curses loud and bitter, as these men, to their loaths. General Smythe never again joined the army; but afterward attempted to build his fame on literary labors, and made a flourish of trumpets that he had discovered a key to unlock the mysteries of the Apocalypse, but this was justly ridiculed out of the world, and his literary and military glories slept together.

It would only be an act of justice in our Government to award a just measure of patronage to these brave men, who with such a small force achieved so gallant a deed, under such unfavorable circumstances; if any of them are living; but if they are gone beyond the reach of patronage or praise, a just remembrance of what they have done for their country, besides the inestimable they have left to their children and kindred.

OUR NAVY.

We have always entertained the opinion, (says the American Quarterly Review,) that during the war consequent upon the French Revolution, an American fleet of ten sail of the line, and as many frigates, cruising in the Channel, and turning itself by turns to the belligerants of France and England, would have effectually guaranteed our neutrality.

Of the correctness of this observation there is evidence in the memoirs of the life of Admiral Lord Collingwood, who, whilst in command of a squadron to the French coast, havinglearnt of some American seamen, immediately wrote home under apprehensions of the consequences; and insignificant as our naval strength then was, he warned and expostulated with the Admiralty against it.

In 1800, our merchant marine was about a million and a half tons in position; we had increased in 1805, to the sum of 105,000,000. These enormous values, and the navigators who conducted them across the main, would have been easily protected, and war prevented, at an expenditure of less than one per cent. in the maintenance of an adequate naval force.

The spoliations committed by France and England amounted to 70,000,000. In the war with England, we expended $28,000,000; and we lost by diverted labor at least 15,000,000 more. Our exports were cut off to the amount of at least 50,000,000 a year. The loss of our coasting and inshore commercial enterprise paralyzed the trade. All these local and national expenditures might have been avoided, at the annual cost of about 6,000,000 of dollars to support a respectable defensive force at sea.

Instead of this, we passed an act of non-intercourse, which was in fact making war upon ourselves; and, as the Reviewer says, ludicrously enough, we exhibited the spectacle of a nation seeking its safety by shutting itself up like a tortoise, in its shell. We were obliged to fight at last, unprepared; and notwithstanding every discouragement, our gallant little navy fought its way into favor, against an enemy who had lost all at the battle of the Chesapeake, and who took to the buoys of war. We are never tired of celebrating the prowess of our navy. Yet whilst we have in reality awakened others to a sense of its capabilities, and although they are fully prepared to meet its utmost strength, we, on the other hand, are above listening to the clausps of war. We have the imprudence of trusting to the clumsy expedients of the hour of danger, and suffer our marine force to remain in its present state of comparative insignificance.

Let us suppose for one moment that our late differences with France had terminated in a war. It must be remembered, that if our navy be 40,000,000 of dollars, and our navy must have been instantly swept from the ocean by the overwhelming superiority of the French marine, and by the piracy of the world. Undoubtedly our latent resources and power, exceeding that of France in the exact ratio of the superiority of the sea, our commerce and marine of France, must have been irresistible against her at last with a force which must have been successful, but not until after she had succeeded in inflicting upon us all the losses and injuries of defeat.

According to the Quarterly Reviewer, who appears thoroughly to understand the subject upon which he has written, it is the heartfelt wish of the maritme nations which maintain in commission a navy superior to our own. These are England, France, Russia, Turkey, Holland, Sweden, and Egypt; and possibly Russia may be added to the list.
The navy of England, in commission last year, amounted to 14 ships of the line, 15 large frigates, 21 small frigates, and 35 smaller vessels. If armed to the extent of her capacity, she could send to sea about four times that force.

The navy of France in commission, consists of 10 ships of the line, 13 frigates, and 56 smaller vessels. If armed to the extent of her capacity, she could send to sea six times that force.

The naval strength of the United States may be estimated at from five to six hundred millions of dollars.

That of France, in her own ships, at less than 800,000,000. That of the United States is more than 400,000,000.

The tonnage of England is 2,600,000 tons. For purposes and stations at sea it has been included.

The tonnage of the United States is 1,600,000.

Britain has 165,000 seamen. France claims 65,000. We have 100,000.

It is not now contended that our navy should be placed on so formidable a footing as either of the above-mentioned powers. Still the scale of their naval force is to be attentively considered in forming an estimate for the proper extent of our own. Our wars will be waged, says the Review, for defence, not for ambition. Yet it will be necessary to be fully prepared to meet any aggression. In fact it was one of the late representations of the late Sir Warren, "in time of peace to prepare for war," as the best means of avoiding that calamity.

Holding in view therefore the magnitude of our interests at stake, considering also the extent of the armaments of other powers, and having regard to our own resources, it is contended that our naval preparations should be on a scale sufficient to enable us in five years, to put to sea a fleet of forty ships of the line, an equal number of frigates, and a due proportion of smaller vessels. This would furnish the means of gaining and preserving a proper acquiescence in the duties of a fleet, and to be a nucleus to which other vessels might be added, to form an effective, well-organized, and well-kept body of men, six ships of the line, twelve frigates, and some smaller vessels, should be kept constantly in commission.

Among the numberless benefits resulting from a large marine in commission, the Reviewer says:

We have no doubt whether one of our national vessels, with one port forward, burns and goes to sea by our traders without being able to render them essential services. Sometimes they require repairs either difficult or impossible to be procured, or only to be procured at extravagant charges. Often they have a mast to be fetched, sails to be made or repaired, or damaged rigging to be changed. It is no ordinary or volunteer of good character. So on the high sea, by extensive cruising, our ships will have increased opportunities of succouring vessels in distress, and furnishing food and water to their famishing and panting crews. We might instance a recent, and from the traumatic circumstances connected with it a memorable instance of the benefit resulting from the extension of our cruising field.

The frigate Potomac happened to be at Lisbon, when the brig Falmouth put in there in distress. Her captain had been compelled, in self-Defence, (as it has been the practice) to kill the crew upon her. The local authorities were about to detain the vessel, and to take cognizance of the alleged crime, when the commander of the Potomac promptly interposed, procured the reference of the matter to his jurisdiction, refitted and provisioned the vessel, arrested the accused captain, together with his crew, brought them before the trial, and placing him and his vessel under the charge of a government officer, ordered her to her port of destination in the United States. The vessel, laden with a very valuable cargo, whose detention at Lisbon would have been ruinous to the owners, arrived in due season, and the captain had the advantage of being tried by his own laws, and a jury of his countrymen.

As far as we have the means of judging, any increase of our naval force which Congress would be likely to grant, would meet the hearty approbation of the whole country.—Philadelphia Gazette.

SUPPOSED VOLCANO AT SEA.—An intelligent shipmaster writes from the coast of California, that on his passage out, "on Thursday, April 9, 1835, in lat. 7 N. lon. 59 W., we observed some little things floating by the ship, which, on examination, proved to be small stones, resembling pumice stone. From their appearance I should suppose they were of volcanic origin. We sailed upwards of fifty miles through them, thinly scattered over the surface of the sea.—We were about five hundred and forty miles from the mainland, and 10 miles off Clipperton Rock. The Northeast trade winds prevail in these latitudes. I can form no satisfactory opinion whence they came, excepting from some volcanic eruption at the bottom of the ocean. As I send you specimens, you can forward part of them to the learned Professor Silliman."

"The Meteoric shower in November, 1834, was seen in California."—Boston Daily Advertiser.

VOLCANO AT SEA.—We copied into the last Gazette from the Boston Daily Advertiser, an account of a ship master sailing many miles along the Coast of California, through floating bodies of small light stones, resembling those which are cast out by volcanoes. Capt. Bradshaw, of Beverly, of the ship Leggan, brought to our office, yesterday, a specimen of the same sort of stones, which he picked up on the 27th April, 1835, in lat. 15 N. long. 168 W. Capt. B. sailed about 20 miles through these stones, with which the top of the water was thickly covered. It will be seen, by a comparison of the latitudes and longitudes, that the Leggan was 600 miles distant from the place where stones were picked up by the other ship.—Salems Gazette.

THE CAMP OF MARION.—The graceful pencil of our meritorious artist and fellow-townman, J. B. White, Esq., has been recently engaged in the patriotic task of illustrating a highly interesting and well known incident in the life of Marion, and the revolutionary history of this State. and has succeeded in the production of a very fine painting. It represents the capture of the great British camp, last fall, on the broad, open plain of Marion, by Marion himself, in the midst of a great American fastness, on the border of the Santee river, at the moment when that celebrated partisan warrior invites to dinner the British officer, who had been brought in with a flag, to propose an exchange of prisoners. The various figures are well grouped, and the whole scene finely poured out. The rough table, spread amid the wild and tangled scenery of the swamp, the characteristics of which are well preserved; the homely repast, a quantity of sweet potatoes, just drawn from the ashes, of which the American patriot invites the pampered Briton to partake; the mingled surprise and curiosity with which the latter, half suspicious of a jest, receives the invitation and regards the fare; the contrast between the Swamp Fox, in a somewhat shabby homespun attire, telling of service and chances, by flood and field, and his courtly guest, in brilliant regiments, denoting rather the pomp and circumstance, than the hardships of glorious war; the rough and half-clad soldiers of Marion, living with no great complacency the elegant intruder; the negro superintendent of the simple cookery, disavowing the viands from the ashes, for the supply of the table; and a number of other details, giving locality and verisimilitude to the picture, are disposed and managed with imposing effect.

We close our very imperfect notice of Mr. W.'s painting, with the report, said to have been made by the British officer to his commander, on returning
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SHIPPING.—The British House of Commons, at their last session, having appointed a select committee to inquire into the cause of shipwrecks in the British Merchant Service, that committee appointed last mart inquiring into the state of the port, which we find in the London Courier of the 18th and 20th of August. The report contains the following desired compliments to the marine of the United States:

21. EXPERIMENTS IN AMERICAN VESSELS.—That the battleships of the United States have resulted from the experiments led in the American navy and mercantile service, to do without spirituous liquors as an habitual article of daily use; there being at present more than 1,000 sails of American vessels traversing all the seas of the world, in every climate, without the use ofspirits by their officers and crew, and being in consequence of this change, in so far as it has contributed to the efficiency and safety than other vessels not adopting this regulation, that the public insurance companies in America make a return of five per cent. of the premium of insurance on vessels completing their voyages without the use of spirits, while the example set by British vessels from departing from this plan has been productive of the greatest benefit to the ship owners, underwriters, merchants, officers and crew.

45. AMERICAN SHIPPING.—That the committee cannot conclude its labors without calling attention to the fact, that ships of the United States of America frequenting the ports of England, are stated by several witnesses to be superior to those of a similar class amongst the ships of Great Britain, the commanders and officers being generally considered to be more competent as seamen and navigators, and more uniformly prompt in the matter of education, than the commanders and officers of British ships of a similar size and class, trading from England to America; while the seamen of the United States are considered to be more carefully selected, and to be more efficient; that American ships sailing from Liverpool to New York have a preference over English vessels sailing to the same part, both as to freight and to rate of insurance; and higher wages being given, their whole equipment is maintained in a higher state of perfection, so that fewer losses occur and as the American shipping has increased of late years in the proportion of the marine, while the seamen, while the wages have increased within the same period only 1½ per cent., the constantly increasing demand for seamen by the increasing maritime service of the whole world, the numbers cut off by shipwreck and the temptations offered by the superior wages of American vessels, cause a large number of British seamen to leave the mercantile service of the country, and to embark in that of the United States, and these, comprising chiefly the most skilful and competent of our mariners, produce the double effect of improving the efficiency of American crews, and in the same ratio diminishing the efficiency of the British ships that may leave our service.

In addition to the above, we quote from the London Courier the following extract from an article on the subject of summer excursions:

"In almost all other respects, except that now added to, the trip to Boulogne seems to me, at this hour, the promenade most inviting and the point of provisioning, and of attention on the part of the stewards, in the steamboats, are required. The cock and stewards should serve an apprenticeship in the boats on the Hudson, in North America, in order to learn how their duties may be well and efficiently performed. Their loungelinen should never be placed on any of the rivers on the eastern coast of the United States. But the Emerald is a snug boat, a quick sailor, and fine of the terrors with which many steamboat I have sailed in."

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Buffalo Journal.

We are indebted to a friend for a late number of the Albion, published in Liverpool, England, which we select the following beautiful and complimentary effusion. As a promise is made in the editorial remarks, that it would be published on this side of the Atlantic, we have taken the liberty to anticipate the author's intentions.

NEW AMERICAN SONG.

"The King, God bless him!"

The following song is from the pen of a gentleman, a native of this town, and for some time past a citizen of the United States, living in New York. It is written on the occasion of publishing it in America, where it has been much admired, and he has transmitted the following copy to us expressly for publication in our journal.

When Freedom awoke, she gazed wildly round,
For a nation that dared to be free;
She forsook, for no spot could he found,
That would nourish her favourite tree:
Long years she had slumbered 'mid bondage and pain;
Hope prolonged only served to distress her; The world was enslaved; it was 'twixt reign's,
And few dared to cry out—God bless her!
As anguish subsided, bright visions arose,
Of Columbia far over the wave,
Which whispered the promise of peace and repose,
Far away from the despot and slave;
She ponder'd a moment, joy branding in her eye,
As she crossed the Atlantic's broad sea,
And each valley and 'ill soon re-echoed the cry,
That her chosen would die or be free.
Hail! Liberty's favorite, America, hail!
Thou art young in the annals of time,
United in friendship, thy States must prevail,
Nor shall the wide ocean's deep divide;
Let thy banner of stars to the wind be unfurl'd,
Thou myriads should dare to beset her;
Dost speak of her liberties to be hurl'd— Right or wrong, for Columbia—God bless her!

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

FORT POINT LIGHT HOUSE, PROSPECT, ME.—The superintendent of the light-houses in Maine, gives notice that the light-house, lately erected on Fort Point, Prospect, Me., will be lighted for the first time, on the 1st of October.

A revolving light, for the benefit of navigation, has been erected on Cape Fear, at the entrance of the harbor of whaling and commerce. It will be in operation on the ist of September, and is to be continued from sunset to sunrise. It will burn at an elevation of 356 feet above the level of the sea, and shows a brilliant flash at intervals of one minute, and will be visible above twenty miles. The stationary light at Fort Amherst is to be continued as usual.

The River Cape Fear has been changed from a tempo- rary to a revolving one. The time of the duration of light is two minutes, and that of eclipse the same. In clear weather it will be visible at sea at the distance of forty- one miles.

It has been ascertained from a chart made by Lieut. Gedney, that the bar which has heretofore presented a safe access to vessels of considerable size, to New York, N. Y. and which is only 300 feet broad, can be easily removed and a channel kept open by piers. Such removal will enable vessels drawing 14 feet water to pass up to the town.
ARMY.

OFFICIAL.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, Sept. 30, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 64.

The resignation of the following named officers have been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect at the dates set opposite to each respectively, as follows:

2d Lt. L. T. Liggiman, 1st Dragoons, 30th Sept. 1836.
Capt. H. C. Moorehead, 1st Dragoons, 30th Sept. 1836.
Capt. C. Dismake, 1st Artillery, 20th Sept. 1836.
Capt. A. B. Lasang, 1st Artillery, 20th Sept. 1836.
Capt. A. Harris, 2d Artillery, 20th Sept. 1836.
Capt. J. Dean, 3d Infantry, 15th Nov. 1836.
Capt. F. D. Newcomb, 4th Artillery, 30th Sept. 1836.

By order of Major General Macomb:


HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDER, No. 65.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

By direction of the President of the United States, a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Major General Macomb, President, and Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson and Brady, members, is hereby called together at the city of Frederick, in Maryland, as soon as the state of the Service will permit the President, or to whose order the Court is to be referred, and to inquire into and examine into the cause of the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign against the Seminole Indians, under the command of Major General Gaines, and of Major General Scott, in 1836; and the causes of the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign in Georgia and Alabama, against the hostile Creek Indians, in the year 1836; and into every subject connected with the military operations in the campaigns aforesaid; and after fully investigating the same, the Court will report the facts, together with its opinion on the whole subject, for the information of the President of the United States.

"Captain Samuel Cooper, of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, is hereby appointed to act as Judge Advocate and Recorder of the Court."

"LEW. CASS.


APPOINTMENTS.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Wm. M. Fulton, of Va., to be Captain.
Crobat Ker, to be 1st Lieutenant.
A. S. Macomb, N. W. Hunter, of Ga., to be 2d Lieutenant.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

Lieut. S. P. Helstich, 2d Indy. 1st April, 1836.
Lieut. W. Hoffman, 6th Indy. 3d Sept. 1836.
Lieut. John Pickell, Adjutant of the 4th Regiment of Art'y, vice Capt. H. A. Thompson, promoted.

Lieut. John Beale, Adjutant of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, vice L. J. Beale, transferred to the 2d Regiment of Dragoons.

NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Joseph Bryan, of Ga., to be Purser. — Sept. 30, 1836.
Samuel Forrest, of D. C., do. 7th Oct.

ORDERS.

Capt. John Gallager, to the command of the North Carolina, 74.
Sept. 29. Lieut. T. A. Dormin, to command of ship lately launched at Philadelphia.
Sept. 29. Wm. Smith, North Carolina 74, as fleet surgeon. Pacific squadron.
Purser J. A. Sato, to exploring expedition.
Sept. 29. Mid. John Rodgers, acting master brig Dolphin.
Asst. Surgeon J. C. Palmer, Boatwain W. Black, to the surveying and exploring expedition.
Surgeon J. S. C. Halent, to the surveying and exploring expedition.

MARINE CORPS.

MARINE CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

Charles R. Broom, Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel, to be Major, 12th Sept., 1836, vice Gamble deceased.
James McCawley, 1st Lieut. and Brevet Captain, to be Captain, 12th Sept., 1836, vice Broom, promoted.
Jacob Zellin, Jr., to 1st Lieut. same date, vice McCawley, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS.

Henry B. Watson, of N. C., to 2d Lieut. 6th Oct.

VESSEL REPORTED.

Ship Boston, Captain Dulaney, sailed from Pensacola, Sept. 15th, and was off the southwest pass of the Mississippi, on the 19th, to sail next day, and convey American vessels bound for Mobile, New Orleans, or Vera Cruz.

MARRIAGE.

At Vandalia, Ill., on the 7th ult., Lieut. G. P. Kingsberry, of the U. S. Army, to Nancy A. daughter of Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin.

DEATHS.

At Tallahalahassee, Florida, on the 7th ultimo, Captain SAMUEL SHANNON, of the 1st infantry, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army.

In the death of this valuable officer, the country has sustained an irreparable loss. Ever prompt to obey the demands of his country, Capt. S. though laboring under severe bodily infirmities, required to Tallahallahassee to take charge of the quartermaster's department, preparatory to the anticipated campaign against the Seminole Indians. Whilst in the active performance of its duties, he was attacked by the prevailing fever, and sank under its influence.

As an efficient officer, there were none superior, but few equal. Ever ready, prompt, and undeviating in principle, he was a peculiar favorite of the department he was in charge of. The unlimited confidence reposed in him.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

by the head of it, attains the value and high regard sustained for his services, by not offering, but soliciting him to perform the arduous duties of quartermaster in that situation.

In private life, or whenever relaxation from duty permitted, he always, when with friends, the feelings of his warm and generous heart shown conspicuous. His affable demeanor and friendly attentions endeared him to all who knew him, and long will his memory be cherished by the friends of the freest recollection, by the friends who knew him well.—Penzance Gazette.

At Fort Carl, near Suwanee Old Town, Florida, on the 15th ult. Brevet Major RICHARD M. SANDS, of the 4th regiment cavalry, U. S. Army.

At Philadelphia, on the 23rd ult., in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. ANN KENNEDY, wife of ROBERT KENNEDY, Esq. Naval storekeeper.

At the 1st, St. Augustine, on the 6th ult. PHILIP S. HEDGE, of Capt. E. S. Drs. U. S. Art.

On the 26th ult. at Myrtle Grove, near Easton, Md., the seat of his father, the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, CHARLES H. GOLDSBOROUGH, lately acting purser of the U. S. ship Peacock.

At Newport, R. I., on the 29th ult. Capt. JOHN CAHOONE, senior Captain of the revenue cutter service, in the 50th year of his age.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

In Billerica, Mass. 23d ult. Mr. OLIVER RICHARDSON, 80 years old.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Mr. SAMUEL HOLBROOK, 76. He took up arms in defense of his country at the first roll of the drum. He was with Washington at Cambridge. He was the last army done after and enrolled himself with the gallant John Paul Jones; was stationed, with three others, in the main top of the Bonne Homme Richard, during the severe action with the British, in the only one of the four who escaped from that tremendous struggle.

In Steuben, Me. Lieut. GAD TOWNSLEY, 81. He was among the first patriots who volunteered soon after the Revolution, in the county of M. H. Lexington, and served his country through the war; he was present at the taking of Bunker Hill, at the battle of Monmouth, and several other important engagements. He was a native of Brimfield, Hampden Co., Mass.

At New Bedford, Mass. DELIVERANCE BENNET, 80; he was at the battles of Saratoga and Yorktown.

At Fairfield, Maine, NOAH BURRILL, 77.

At Saxonville, Mass., Major JOSIAH STONE, 79.

At Belfair, Vt., 10th Aug. Capt. THOMAS FARNES WORTH, 84.

PASSENGERS.

NEW YORK, September 29, per steam packet Columbia, from Charleston, Lieut. T. Y. Ridgely, and Dr. G. Clarke, of the army, and Dr. S. W. Buff of the navy. Ordered by ship Mississippi, from New Orleans, Capt. J. A. Phillips, of the army.

EDWARD OWEN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Near the Seven Buildings; also one door west of Puller's Hotel, Washington City.

Been leave, most respectfully, to inform the citizens of Washington that he has but just returned from the north with a large supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of London CLOTHS, CASSAMeres, and VESTINGS of the latest importations from France, as well as the same articles asare procured for any of the Atlantic citites.

He has also on hand a quantity of GREEN and YELLOW CLOTH, particularly adapted to the dress of the marines and dragoons corps.

Sept. 29—1f

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, October 12, 1836.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the twenty-fourth day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at each of the Navy Yards, one fourth the number of White Oak Knees, viz.:

Dagger or Hanging Knees, with bodies not less than six feet long, and arms not less than five feet long; which arms shall be of sizes which will give a nett sizing when worked, as follows, for the numbers placed opposite to each:

Two hundred and seventy-five, to side eight inches.

Eighty, to side nine inches.

Eighty, to side nine and a half inches.

Two hundred and ten, to side ten inches.

One hundred and ten, to side eight inches.

One hundred and forty, to side eight inches.

Of which, one quarter of each sideing may be cut square, but not to form an angle greater than one hundred degrees.

Lodge Knees, with bodies not less than five feet long, and arms not less than five feet long; which arms shall be of sizes which will give a nett sizing when worked, as follows, for the numbers placed opposite to each:

One hundred and fifty, to side six and a half inches.

One hundred and fifty, to side seven inches.

One hundred, to side eight inches.

Two hundred, to side eight inches.

Eighty, to side nine inches.

Ninety, to side nine inches.

One hundred and fifty, to side ten inches.

Eightsy, to side eleven inches.

Of which, at least one fourth of each sideing must be cut square, not to form an angle greater than one hundred degrees; and the remainder may be square.

Separate proposals will be received for any one or more of the numbers placed opposite to each kind, but the offers must state a separate price for each sideing of each kind, whether Dagger and Hanging, or Lodge Knees, and not an average price, upon the supposition that any given number of each will be contracted for.

All the Knees must be of the best quality of White Oak, sound, and free from all effects. The limb knees need not have the arms sided to working dimensions, but the bodies must be sided to the diameter of the arm. Knees that have root arms are to be rough sided within two inches of their nett siding. The mounting size of the body must be not less than twice the siding of the arm, measuring in the middle of the body length.

The nett siding and the length of the arms, as well as other dimensions to which the knees will work, and in their quality, uniformity to contract, will be determined by the inspector of timber, and the Navy Yard, they are delivered, or by such other person as the commanding officer may direct.

The whole quantity contracted must be delivered on or before the first day of December, 1837, and as much earlier as the contractors please.

Persons offering must state their residence, and nearest Post Office, and the names and residence of the persons who are willing to see their surcharges.

Ninety per centum of the value of deliveries will be paid by the Navy Agent at the place of delivery, within thirty days after the bills for the same shall be duly approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and the interest will be withheld until the completion of the contracts, and to be forfeited to the United States in case of non-performance.

The Commissioners of the Navy reserve to themselves the right of not accepting any of the offers, if they should be deemed unreasonably high.

Sept. 22.—1240

ARMY REGISTER.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office. A REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES: Corrected, to this date, at the Adjutant General's office.

Price twenty-five cents.

93—For sale also by the several agents of the Army and Navy Chronicle. August 19.
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.
{To accompany bill H.R. No. 104.}
JANUARY 12, 1886.
Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made the following:

REPORT:
The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the reorganization of the corps of Topographical Engineers, report:

That they refer to their report of the last session, and to the report from the Topographical Bureau of this session, as a part of the present report, and they also report a bill.

Topographical Bureau,
Washington, Nov. 2, 1885.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War:
Six: In obedience to your instructions of the 4th of September last, I have the honor to submit to you a statement, marked A, exhibiting the amount drawn from the Treasury Department and remitted to the disbursing officers under this bureau, from the 1st of October, 1884, to the 31st of September, 1885, inclusive, and the amount of accounts rendered.
The topographical and civil engineers have been employed upon, and the funds appropriated for surveys for the year 1885 have been applied to, the following objects:
1. An examination of the route for a rail-road from Memphis, in Tennessee, to the Atlantic ocean.
2. A report and estimate of the cost of the construction of the Portage summit of the Ohio canal, that is, the canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie.
3. Survey with a view to the improvement of the Cumberland river from Nashville, Tennessee, to the head of navigation in Kentucky.
4. The report of the geological investigations made of the public lands, and of the Territory of Arkansas.
6. A survey of the harbor at the mouth of Trail creek.
These surveys and reports from 1 to 6 inclusive, have been completed since the last annual report, and were reported to Congress during its last session.
7. A survey of the Delaware river from Newcastle to Port Penn, and a survey of Pass Island. These surveys embrace an exhibition of all the facts necessary in the digesting of a system of the defence of that pass in the river, as well as all those necessary to its navigation. The duty is completed and the maps delivered to the bureau.
8. A survey of the Brandywine shoal. The object of this survey is to determine the best position on the shoal for the construction of a light-house. It is a highly important point in the navigation of the Delaware bay, but its exposed situation, and the composition of the shoal, make it one also of extreme difficulty in the establishing of a foundation which will endure, and sustain the superstructure for the light. The appropriation for this object was made in June, 1884, and in the following words:
"For rebuilding the light-house on Brandywine shoals, in the bay of Delaware, thirty thousand dollars: Provided, however, That, before the commencement of the work, a re-survey, plan and estimate shall be made, and that then it shall be in the direction of the proper department to enter upon the rebuilding of the said light-house, or to report such survey, plan and estimate to Congress as shall be considered best for the public interests."
The survey was commenced as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, and it was ascertained in a short time that the appropriation was entirely inadequate to the object, which, as a measure preliminary to the building of the light-house, required that a artificial foundation should be established upon a sandy shoal, in the mouth of a wide bay, and exposed to the violence of the waves of the Atlantic.
Under these circumstances, the alternative presented by the law was adopted, and the survey, plan and estimate were presented to Congress during its last session.
As it was not acted upon, additional investigations have been since made, and their result is the foundation of an item in the estimate from this office for the rebuilding of the light-house on the Brandywine shoal.
The report, estimate, and plan, in all their details, are daily expected from the engineer who had this survey in charge, which, as soon as received, will be laid before you.
The amount appropriated in the act of June 20, 1884, was 30,000 dollars, of which 15,000 dollars have been drawn out of the Treasury for the necessary preliminary surveys. The total amount of the estimate of the engineer is $323,885 93, leaving for the survey of the shoals $99,335 93, which amount constitutes an item in the estimates of this bureau.
In the drawings and reports of various surveys of canal routes across the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, in order to complete a series of surveys for the same objects which had been partially attended to some years since. All the field work of these surveys is completed; the drawings and reports have only to be made; these, it is expected, will be delivered to the bureau during the ensuing winter.
The delay which this work has experienced has been an unavoidable result, from the small number of the corps, which forced the bureau to extend the attention of the officers superintending this other work.
10. The drawings and reports of the military defences of parts of the coasts of North and South Carolina. The system of army details, which removes our assistants before the completion of the particular duty upon which they have been engaged, together with a diversion of the attention of the superintending officer to other surveys, has occasioned the delays which these works have experienced. There is, however, every reason to believe that they will be completed during the ensuing winter.
11. A survey of a canal route from Cape Fear river, through the Waccamaw lake, into the Waccamaw river, North Carolina. The returns of this are daily expected.
12. An examination of the construction of the canal around the Muscle shoals of the Tennessee river.
13. An examination of the route for a rail-road from Portland, in the State of Maine, to Quebec, in Canada.
14. The survey of a route for a rail-road from the Connecticut river, to intersect the Concord rail-road.
15. The survey of a route for a rail-road from Boston, in Massachusetts, to Whitehall, in New York.

18. A survey of the harbor of East Thompson, in Maine.

19. No. 19. Is completed, and the results are expected at the bureau early during the ensuing winter. Numbers 18, 14, and 17, are not yet finished, and the lateness of the season when the attention of the officer who has them in charge was called to 14 and 15, renders it highly probable that no definite report will be made by him until the course of the next year.

20. A survey of the Mariannas, by the method of the Fifteenth Parallel, and a coast, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Coe.

21. A survey of the river Pocono, at the upper end of the town of Georgetown, and to its fall, and to the navigation in the fine harbor of deep water at Alexandria.

22. The survey of the following routes for roads in Indiana:
- Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis railroad.
- Madison and Lafayette railroad.
- Evansville and Terre-Haute railroad.
- Columbus and Jeffersonville railroad.
- New Albany and Vincennes turnpike-road.
- New Albany and Crawfordsville turnpike-road.

23. In superintending the construction of the aqueduct over the Potomac at Georgetown. This may truly be considered one of the most interesting and one of the most difficult of civil constructions ever attempted in our country. The object of the work is to conduct the Chesapeake and Ohio canal over the river Potomac, at the upper end of Georgetown, and thereby to connect its fall to the navigation in the fine harbor of deep water at Alexandria.

The length of the aqueduct is 1,700 feet, (including the causeways,) sustained by two abutments and six piers, at a height of 29 feet above the common high level of the river. These abutments and piers are all to rest upon the natural rock foundation which is found throughout the length of the aqueduct, at a depth nearly uniform of 30 feet below common high water, making the total height of each pier 29 feet.

The successful establishment of a foundation at such a depth, in water and mud, is among the most difficult problems in the practice of the engineer, and the experience of the world has furnished so few instances of similar attempts, that he is comparatively without those guides which are in other instances so easily obtained.

But the persevering efforts of science and mechanical skill to supply the deficiency of information from precedents, and overcoming all obstacles, triumphed in the successful establishment and completion of one pier during the course of the last season, and in a successful issue to the greatest difficulties in the establishment of a second, and of one of the abutments.

This work is the result of the efforts of an incorporated company; but as the United States furnished a proportion of the funds for its aid, the company considered it advisable, and applied, to have its expenditure placed under the direction of an officer of the corps of topographical engineers, that any desired investigations might be made in connection with the practical application of the means allowed by the United States, could be made independently of their control, and that they might also, in so difficult and rather unprecedented an undertaking, avail themselves of the prepossessed science of its officers.

It affords such satisfaction to add, that a frequent inspection, as well as the work of the expenditure, has resulted in a conviction of the great skill and judgment of the engineer, and of the faithful application of the funds. The books exhibit the most minute detail of expenditure for every object; and his mechanical arrangements have been justly admired by all who have visited the work. The engineer is prepared, whenever it shall be called for, to present the most satisfactory statements, descriptions, reports, and drawings, in reference to the whole.

34. In the survey of a railroad from Pensacola, in Florida, to Mobile, by which Pensacola is one of the finest harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, and, in fact, of the United States; and although it is, as at present, an established navy yard and navy depot, yet, as the land in its vicinity is extremely poor, and there is no river leading from its harbor to the interior, the commercial wants of the people generally felt, and the population necessary to its defense exposed to hazardous and difficult, or tedious and dilatory, methods of access. The remedy for these evils is in improving all means of communicating with the richer soil and denser population of the interior, and this work is now being pushed on to accomplish these objects. It will open to the products of the interior a cheap and rapid means of access, to an unconquerrably fine harbor, and will enable that...
habor to command for its defence, the strength of the interior in the shortest possible time. It possesses, therefore, the highest national value. The highly interesting results from the geological investigations of the last year, under the same officer who has now those of this year in charge, are the best earnest of the manner in which these will be performed.

His instructions were, that, "it being desirable to have some knowledge of the topography of the Coteau de Prairie, an elevated ridge which separates the Missouri from the St. Peters, a tributary of the Mississippi, you are directed to proceed to that vicinity, and to make such investigations as the season and the nature of your opportunities will admit. It is desirable, also, that you should take Green Bay in your way, with a view to the examination of the mineral structure in the vicinity of the Ouisconsin river."

Early history had mentioned the "Coteau de Prairie" as a locality rich in its deposit of copper in its vicinity. Records, which were made, were deserving of confidence, state, that many tons of this mineral had been taken at an early period of our history to France, and there smelted to advantage. There is no doubt that it exists in that region, but in what quantities, and in what particular places, have yet to be ascertained.

From the known intelligence, great zeal, and untiring perseverance of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, no doubt is entertained that all that can be will be done in accomplishing the discovery; but he has to contend with the difficulties of an unknown and wilderness country, and in a climate affected early in the season with the inclement weather of winter. Should his report, therefore, not be as much in detail as desirable, (of which there is some reason to fear,) there is no doubt that every accessible general indication will be ascertained, sufficient to form the most encouraging basis, and the best justification for future and more detailed investigations.

The great interest which is felt by the country in reference to this particular duty, exhibited by an unparalleled demand for the report of the proceedings of last year, is no equivocal proof of the value which is placed upon it, and the advantages which are attaching to its results. Such investigations are beyond the resources of individuals; and the States limit those which they authorize, to the extent of their territories. If the United States does not, therefore, complete the chain of knowledge by a continuation of its efforts in reference to the public lands and the territories, an extensive region, rich with the most valuable ores, will continue to remain unknown.

Under these impressions, I have hazarded a small item in the estimate from this office, to enable it the more satisfactorily to complete a duty which has been so fortunately begun. It may be observed, that in the foregoing statement of surveys, there are many enumerated which were not ordered by a resolution of either House of Congress, or by any law.

The rules which have been prescribed for this office in these matters, are as follows: 1st. Surveys ordered by law; 2d. Surveys ordered by instructions; 3d. Surveys ordered for which there are generally specific appropriations, should be attended to.

2d. Surveys ordered by resolutions of Congress. The expenses of these are paid out of the annual appropriation for surveys, including the pay of the civil engineers, which is taken out of the same appropriation.

3d. Surveys of a national or highly interesting commercial character, applied for States or incorporated companies. In these cases, such officers as can be spared, (with their instruments,) are allowed to be assigned. All other expenses including those of additional engineers or additional instruments, are supplied by the parties interested in the survey, the United States being subjected to no charge on these accounts; or, in other words, confining the aid from the United States to the mere loan of such engineers, and of such instruments, as can be conveniently afforded.

In the execution of the foregoing duties, the whole force of this bureau, in military as well as civil engineers, has been employed. Its military engineers consist of the corps of topographical engineers and such lieutenants of the army as are detailed for its service; its civil engineers, of those authorized to be employed under the authority of the act of Congress of April 1824.

The first embraces, of the corps of topographical engineers, 10 officers.

Of lieutenants now detailed for this duty from the army, 20 officers.

The second, being citizens without military rank, employed under the act of the 30th April 1824, 13 officers.

Making the whole force of engineers employed under the bureau equal to 40.

The evils of these military details arise from:

1st. The shortness of the time in which an officer being placed on the duty, has to acquire that practical knowledge in the use of instruments, and the habit of applying his scientific knowledge to results of practice, which he can be of no value.

2d. The apathy which oppresses a temporary detail, from the consciousness that if he labors, it is to acquire, which, as soon as it obtained, he will, in all probability, be removed from the only sphere of action in which it can be applied.

3d. Whether the officer is endeavoring partially to acquire a knowledge of the duties of the corps to which he is attached, he must, from the very nature of things, lose, by its disuse, much of the knowledge of his proper arm of service, and when he returns to it, he consequently becomes a less valuable officer than when he left.

The corps is, under this system, continually exposed in the execution of its duties, to those consequences which must follow from the services of unqualified and consequently incompetent assistants, and is forced from this cause to increase its demands on the army for the annual allowance of officers, and also the numbers for deficiencies in experience. These demands, if complied with, but increase the general evil before alluded to; they cannot be complied with but partially, as the line has duties for which these subordinates were intended, and which it would not do to neglect. We are placed thereby in a continued series of unpleasant bickerings with the line. The corps endeavors to retain its experienced assistants as long as possible, because they are essential to the well-doing of its duties. The line regrets these details, however temporary; it seeks to reduce them to a minimum period of time, and generally to be allowed to get back the older assistants. It is a system, therefore, in which the permanent interests of the line and of the corps are diametrically opposed, and which, as might well be supposed, by the occasional success of either has left one or the other exposed to the reproach of insolvency.

There is no one more strongly impressed than myself with the efforts which the line now makes in order to aid us in its duties, and that it cannot do without a sacrifice of its own; but, at the same time, I must acknowledge that, after many years of experience I find that the civil topographical engineers can only be carried to that extent of perfection and intelligence which the country has a right to expect, by a system which shall permanently attach its assistants to the corps.
The effect of these details from the army for the duties of this corps may be expressed in a few words. If temporary and periodical, it is a sacrifice of the duties of the corps; if permanent, while they retain their rank and its privileges in the line, it is to the extent of the temporary detachment, a sacrifice of the duties and privileges of the line.

The civil engineers employed under the act of April 30, 1824, are officers without military commissions or military rank. The law recognizes no distinction of grade or of title between them, although the custom is now varying has divided them into the two classes of civil engineers and assistant civil engineers. The rules and articles of war, and the army regulations, cannot be extended over them. There is, therefore, an absence of legal authority in relation to their control, and also of defined right in relation to their privileges, from which it will be seen that no authority or authority can well be established in such a service. No serious evils have yet resulted from it, owing, however, more to the correct moral bearing of the gentlemen who hold these appointments, than to any well-defined power over them. And while it is certain that the service is in need of regulation, it is the difficulty of associating the two kinds of engineers on the same duty. The military engineer is unwilling to be placed under the civil, and probably cannot be by law, or in any way that would involve any legal responsibility. The civil engineer is equally unwilling to be placed under the command, without the hope of ever enjoying the right of commanding in turn. It is a moral prohibition of his branch of service to another, without the prospect of ever being relieved from it, and adapted to an engagement painful and unpleasant feelings, as well as being in itself a doctrine.

The evil is, that this mixed arrangement of military and civil appointments, is destructive of a proper spirit de corps, and of that united exertion which exerts the whole mass of mind to elevate the duties of that branch to which it belongs.

Such a service, so constituted, and beset with inconveniences, so detrimental to its duties, this bureau has been struggling for years, sparing no efforts, however to do the best which could be done, with the means placed at its disposal.

The means have therefore represented generally, and of the corps of topographical engineers, ten in numbers, of these, one receives the pay of a lieutenant colonel, five have the pay of majors, and four the pay of captains. The annual compensation of the whole is $14,498.

The military engineers consist:

1st. Of the corps of topographical engineers, ten in numbers, of these, one receives the pay of a lieutenant colonel, five have the pay of majors, and four the pay of captains. The annual compensation of the whole is $38,549.

2d. Of the temporary details from the army. Their numbers vary from 25 to 50. These are now 26 on this account, and an enumeration of these is $28,444.

3d. Of the civil engineers constitute those employed under the act of the 30th April, 1824. Taking the average of the last three years, their number is 18, and their annual compensation is $16,700.

The entire annual cost of the whole number of officers on topographical duty is therefore $43,549.

For the above statement, it will be perceived that the officers detailed from the army, are included in the sum of the total cost. All these details receive their pay out of the general appropriation for the annual pay of the army, and the estimate for the corps of topographical engineers for surveys; yet, as this number is always employed on topographical duty, their pay is justly chargeable to that branch of service, and is therefore included in the total cost of the corps.

This compensation for the civil engineers is taken from the customary annual appropriation for surveys.

From the foregoing it will therefore be perceived that the present force and rank of officers for topographical duty consists, in its present mixed and complicated organization, of one lieutenant colonel, one major, four captains, ten lieutenants, ten second lieutenants, all thirty-six engineers, of whom the total annual cost is $40,454. Our present indications, and the annual report of the present officers, of which the total annual cost is $43,549, making an annual difference in favor of the organization of $3,086.

The plan submitted presents two questions which require explanation, one referring to the numbers, the other to the organization.

The lesser numbers of the proposed plan are considered capable of doing more duty than the greater numbers of the existing plan; because, 1st, of their better organization. 2d, and of always controlling the experience acquired, which, accumulating to the same individuals, gives that facility and a training of execution, and readiness in the application of theoretical knowledge, which will enable the lesser numbers in the one case, to do more and better work than the greater numbers in the other. It is, in fact, but an application of the simple axion, that he who is acquainted with the theory and practice of any profession can do more of it, and better, than any number of those who have not this knowledge.

3d. The number is also based upon the considerations that these were now, and would for many years be, fully adequate to the wants of the General Government.

In reference to the cost, two considerations have been made; one, to be found in the report of the Military Committee of the last session, which reduced the army proportionally to the number transferred from it to the corps. This, of course, would result in a positive reduction of the army estimates, or a transfer of a portion to the Estimates of the corps, and would make a positive saving of the amount previously stated, but the army would probably suffer inconvenience from the reduction. It is divided into so many small parts, and extended over so vast a space of country, that it could not bear the inconveniences of the reduction than it does those of these details. These are already oppressive to its duties. Although the reduction of the army estimate would be thereby a proportional reduction of army expenditure, the reduction would be at the expense of the organization of the army and its duties, and might, therefore, although a saving, not be considered a true economy.

The other, to leave the army as it is, and organize the corps as it should be. Under this consideration, the total amount of present appropriations absorbed by the proposed organization would be, for the corps of topographical and civil engineers, $81,200; but as the total cost of the proposed corps is stated to be $40,454, it would leave an annual deficiency over our present appropriations of $40,754.

Under either view, the authority to supply civil engineers under the act of 30th April, 1824, is to be repealed; of course the amount of $81,200.
compensation ceases with the passing of the law for the new organization.

But as a plan which leaves the army in its present form, is, under all circumstances, the better, that for the organization of corps, when the whole will be presently submitted to you, will be made in accordance to it.

The plan submitted last year, while it authorized a complete organization, embraced a feature of periodical promotions, until the organization should be complete. Such a course is not infrequent in the extension of organization corps, when the means for procuring new patterns of the same kind must be provided for. But when, as in our circumstances, we have abundant officers, properly educated, experienced in its duties, and who, in fact, are now performing them, such a course cannot be advisable, but on the supposition that a full organization is not now wanted, but that they are already obliged to employ more than the organization contemplated, this supposition cannot be well sustained; and believing as I do, the whole number are wanted, I have considered it the better course at once to submit a correct plan to your consideration.

As has been previously observed that the present corps consists of one lieutenant colonel commanding, five majors, four captains; to which are attached twenty-six lieutenants of artillery and infantry, thirteen civil engineers.

The plan proposed adds a colonel to the corps, taking his place in one, and from the lieutenants and civil engineers takes six captains, ten first, and ten second lieutenants.

I have hitherto confined myself to an exposition of the kind of organization which now exists for topographical duties, its defects and inconveniences. Although many of the advantages of the modifications proposed are to be inferred from these, yet it may be well to state a few of the important public services which this corps has to perform, to which, from its present defective organization, its attention has been applied but imperfectly.

These surveys have been principally directed to surveys for the defences of the posts and harbors on the Atlantic, including the water approaches to the positions to be fortified. These surveys generally embrace some extent of coast as well as of inlets, and from the facts which have been obtained constitute also very valuable, but rather limited, charts for navigation; but the land approaches to these positions remain yet to be surveyed.

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FRENCH SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE.

NOTICES BY M. ARAIO, EMBODYING THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO THE OFFICERS OF "LA BONITE." (Concluded.)

[Translated from "L'Annuaire," for the Army and Navy Chronicle, by J. M. G.]

VISIBILITY OF ROCKS.

The bottom of the sea, at a given distance from the vessel, is much better seen, as the observer is more elevated above the surface of the water; thus, when an experienced commander navigates an unknown and rocky sea, he frequently goes to the mast-head to pilot his ship with greater certainty.

The fact seems too well established; for us to be able to point out any thing to our young navigators in a practical sense; but in following the indications which they will permit us to give here, they may be able to ascertain the cause of a phenomenon touching them so closely, and deduce from it, methods of receiving rocks, more perfect than those which, hitherto, have been used.

The photometric law does not apply to rays, which, coming from a thin medium, encounter the surface of a dense body, than to those, which, moving in a dense body, fall upon the surface of separation of this body and a contiguous thin medium.

When luminous rays fall upon a transparent surface, no matter what be its nature, a part traverse, and the others are reflected. The number reflected increases as the medium is denser.

This granted, suppose an observer on board ship desires to see a rock a short distance from him—a submarine rock, distant horizontally 80 metres. If his eye is one metre above the sea, the visual line by which the light emanating from the rock can come to him after passing through the water, will form a very small angle with the surface of this liquid; but if, on the contrary, the eye is elevated, as to a height of 80 metres, he will see the rock under an angle of 45°.

Now the interior angle of incidence, corresponding to the small angle of emergence, is evidently less open than that which corresponds to the emergence of 45°. We see then, the greatest reflections take place under the smallest angles, and consequently the observer will receive a portion of the light coming from the rock, as much greater as he himself shall be elevated.

Rays, proceeding from a sub-marine rock, are not the only ones which come to the eye of an observer, but, in the same direction, and confounded with them are found, rays of atmospheric light exteriorly reflected by the surface of the sea. If these latter were sixty times more intense than the former, they would totally mask their effects, and the rock would not even be suspected; for it results from the often repeated experiments of Bouguer, that the most practiced eye is not sensible to an augmentation of one-sixtieth of light. If there be a smaller proportion between the two lights, the image of the rock no longer entirely disappears, and will be but weakened. Let us now remember, that the atmospheric rays reflected to the eye, by the sea, have as much more brightness as the angle at which they are reflected is acute, and every one will comprehend, that two different causes concur to render a sub-marine object less and less apparent, in the same proportion that the visual line is approached by the horizon, the progressive and actual decrease in intensity of the rays which emanate from this object and go to form an image in the eye; and on the other, a rapid augmentation in intensity of the light reflected by the exterior surface of the waters.

Let us suppose the comparative intensities of two superposed pencils of rays are, as all tend to make us
believe, the only cause of the phenomenon which we and the very mention of the officers of "La Bonite" a means of perceiving sub-marine rocks, better and much more easily than that used by their predecessors. This method is very simple, and consists in looking at the sea, not with the naked eye, but through a plate of tourmaline cut, parallel to the angular edge of it, and placed in a certain position before the pupil.

Two words more, and the mode of action of the crystalline lamina will be evident.

Let us suppose the visual line inclined to the surface of the sea at an angle of 37°. The light which is reflected from the surface of the water, is completely polarised. Polarised light, all philosophers know, does not traverse laminae of tourmaline properly situated. A plate of tourmaline may then totally eliminate rays reflected by water, which, in the direction of the visual line, were mingled with the light proceeding from the rock; and et al. above greatly weakened. When this effect is produced, the eye placed behind the crystalline lamina, only receives a single species of rays; viz: those which emanate from sub-marine objects; and instead of two superposed images on the retina, there is no longer but one. The visibility of the object, then, is notably facilitated.

The entire and absolute elimination of the light reflected from the surface of the sea, is only possible at the angle of 37°; because this angle is the only one at which there is complete polarization; but under angles from 15° to 12°, larger or smaller than this, the number of polarised rays contained in the reflected pencils and the number of rays the tourmaline can arrest, is yet so considerable, that the use of this means of observation would not fail to give very advantageous results.

If only devoted themselves to the subject just proposed, the officers of "La Bonite" will enlighten a curious question of photometry: they will probably endow navigation with a method of observation which may often prevent shipwreck; and by introducing polarization in the art of navigation, they will show by a new example, how much they are exposed, who incessantly welcome experiments and theories without actual applications, by a disdainful what's the use?

WATER SPORTS.

Does electricity perform any part in the production of water spouts? A clear and categorical answer to this question would possess great interest; therefore, whenever this phenomenon is presented, the officers of "La Bonite" should closely examine it; thunder and lightning be vigorous engendered.

DIP OF THE HORIZON.

The blue and well defined line, the apparent separation of the heavenly bodies, is not the mathematical horizon; but the quantity which it is below, and which is called the dip, may be exactly calculated, since it depends only on the height of the observer above the sea. The dip of the earth at the equator is 90°.

Unfortunately, we cannot easily appreciate the value of atmospheric refraction, and therefore it is proper in the calculation of tables of dip generally used, that the known mean refraction, the thermometric state of the air, as well as the barometer of the air, as well as the barometer of the air by means furnished by the observation, the errors to which the navigator is exposed are sufficiently to measure them, (some with Wollaston's dip circle), others with ordinary instruments furnished with additional means, in the atmospheric circumstances, the angular distance from a point in the horizon to the point diametrically opposed. Admitting, as it is nearly always permitted to do, that the state of the air and sea are the same, the difference of the distance measured and 100° is evidently the double of the dip. This difference, compared with dip tables, gives the possible error of every angular observation of height made at sea.

In the arctic regions, the positive and negative errors, observed by Capt. Parry, have all been comprised between 1° and 1° 30' only. The cause of this difference, compared with dip tables, gives the possible error of every angular observation of height made at sea.

In the Chinese seas and East Indies, Capt. Hall found greater errors: from +1° 12' to -2° 25'. Capt. Gauquier, in the Mediterranean and Black seas, found greater still: from +1° 32'' to -1° 41'.

If we remember, that an error of a single minute in the latitude, would cause 1500 miles of position on the globe of about 2000 miles, each one would perceive how important is this subject.

Examining with care all the observations of M. M. Gauquier, Hall, and Parry, we have found that the calculated error of dip is only positive, and that this dip only surpasses the observed, when the temperature of the air is superior to that of the water. As to the negative errors, they are indiscriminately presented in all comparative thermometric states of the sea and atmosphere, and without our being able to attribute these anomalies to any apparent cause. When then is a case of dip not equally interesting to the philosopher and navigator.

DIVERS OBSERVATIONS.

Rise of the coasts of Chili.

In the month of November, 1825, and after an earthquake was felt in the villages of Valparaiso and Quillata in Chili, a large portion of the country was found to be elevated from one to two metres above its former level. The earthquakes of 1834 appear to have been stronger than those of 1822. If it is important, then, to examine whether it did not also cause a raising of the country, at the latter. A shore along which the tide rises more than one or two metres, should furnish a multitude of marks, as banks of oysters, muscles, and other shell fish clinging to the rocks, by aid of which the question may be solved. A glance of the eye would tell more than the necessarily vague indications we can here point out. Nevertheless, we believe it our duty to mention the lagoons of Quinterno, which are connected with the sea, as likely to furnish incontrovertible proofs of the changes of level.

We were recommended to the inspection of the hydrographic charts of Vancouver, Malaspina, etc. for it is scarcely probable the rising should have stopped at the shore, and that the bed of the sea has not participated in it.

The sudden or gradual rise of the soil appears destined to play too important a part in the history of the earth, for us to avoid, in a particular degree, the attention of the officers of "La Bonite" to this subject, and urge them to note all recent phenomena of this nature, of which they may receive information, especially on the coast of Peru.

EARTHQUAKES.

According to the generally received opinion in America, earthquakes should be more frequent in certain regions than in others. Such a view, if fully-proven, would be of extreme importance, for the philosophy of the globe. A complete collection of the journals which have been published in Chili during twenty years, if carefully examined, would certainly throw some light on this question. We recommend this point to the attention of the experimenter.

At the moment of rending this leaf to press, I have learned the contents of letters from Capt. Wollaston, just received from a court martial in London. At a scene of the wrecks of the frigate Challenger, on the coast of Chili. These letters mention, that the currents near the port of Concepcion, have been changed since the earthquake of 1825, and that the island of Santa Maria has risen ten feet. 
EXPEDITION.—The London United Service Gazette of the 18th June copies the abstract of the report of the committee of the Senate, which originally appeared in The Globe, and on the succeeding week makes the following remarks:

"The official exposition of the extent of the American whale fishery in the South sea and great Pacific Ocean, which appeared in the United Service Gazette of last week, has, we learn, excited attention in the East as well as in the west end of this metropolis. Some vague notions respecting its importance and the rapidity of its progress were indeed entertained in various quarters; but no definite information on a topic so interesting appears to have been previously possessed. Independent of its immense increment as a leading ingredient in the acquisition of national wealth, it claims upon higher and more national grounds the scrutiny of statesmen, watchful that the country with whose destinies they are entrusted may not be exposed to the risk of being paralyzed in the chief arms of its power, and shorn of its might, and its success acted up to the attributes of its strength. However we may be disposed to rejoice in the onward career of the United States towards riches and greatness, it ought never to be lost sight of that it is in equal step with them, and are found to lag behind in the race, the foundations of national eminence are undermined and ultimately national safety endangered. It is in this sense that the committee of the American Senate appreciate the value of the whale fishery, and thus also that we should regard it."

After recapitulating the number of vessels and men, and amount of tonnage and capital employed, the Gazette adds:

"The period is not yet unremembered when the whole of this vast traffic was in the exclusive holding of Great Britain; when we compare therefore the present with the past and our actual standing with that of our transatlantic brethren, there is cause for humiliation if not for apprehension."

"The whole amount of British shipping concerned in the whale fisheries appears by the official accounts to have been as follows, at the periods cited:—"

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ships</th>
<th>Tons</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>97</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>31,761</td>
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"Of which the fishery of Greenland and Davis's Straits occupied:—"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ships</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
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<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>29,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>24,955</td>
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</table>

"Leaving for 1264 no more than thirty-one vessels for exploring the vast repository of enterprise and treasure in the Pacific against 400 Americans. This is a contrast of no pleasant contemplation."

The increased importance attached to our growing naval and maritime interests, may be inferred by the fact that we find copied into the London United Service Gazette several official and other documents relative thereto.

Among others we may enumerate the synopsis of the report of the Naval Committee of the Senate respecting the exploring expedition.

An abstract of the report of the Board of Navy Commissioners, on the maximum amounts required for the navy.
A synopsis of the naval appropriations for 1836.

The bill to encourage the employment of boys in the Navy.

The bill to regulate the pay of the officers of the marine corps.

The bill to regulate the compensation of certain officers of the Revenue Cutter service, and...

The bill reported by the Naval Committee of the House, to fix the Naval peace establishment.

[For the New York American.]

Mr. Editor,—It is now, I believe, not less than three months since the passage of a law of Congress requiring the appointment of Commissioners for “laying out a Military Road” from the upper Mississippi to the Arkansas river, with the view to facilitating the communication between the military posts which are, and are to be, established on the borders of those territories which have been conceded to numerous and disaffected Indian tribes.

The importance of the subject will, I trust, be deemed an ample apology for inquiring if you have any knowledge who those Commissioners are?—whether they have entered upon their duties?—and if so, what progress they have made?

We can furnish no answer to the above questions—though we are not unaware of the great importance of the construction of the road in question, particularly to the disastrous station of Fort Gibson—which, it will be remembered, was abolished as a military post during the last session of Congress. The reason assigned, as we learn, for keeping troops there at present is, that before they can be removed, another post must be established, which cannot be done, it is said, until the “military road” is made.

The site of Fort Gibson is liable to annual inundations, and during the time it has been occupied by troops, nearly 1100 officers and men have died there, mostly from the 7th infantry and the 1st regiment of dragoons. There is nothing in the appointments of the fort to counteract the pestilential influence of the climate—the quarters being the most wretched tenements ever used for human habitations. They are principally built of mud, according to the regular abode of the Cherokees, for a great number of years, and from the effects of a damp atmosphere, are undergoing rapid decomposition; and thus adding to other poisonous exhalations, those from decaying wood. Of these fatal abodes there are not ordinarily more than half enough for assignment to officers and men, according to the regular allowances of quarters. These facts furnish ground enough for urging the completion of the military road, and for complaint of past delays, independently of the many other considerations which require it.

Perhaps the Army and Navy Chronicle may be able to afford some information on this point.—New York American.

The direct appeal made to us, in the closing paragraph of the foregoing article for information, has induced us to make inquiry therefor.

Gen. Atkinson was authorized some time since to appoint Commissioners for laying out the contemplated military road. Until that road is laid out, and sites designated for the military stations, no new work can be well commenced, for the accommodation of the officers and troops now, or recently, at Fort Gibson.

We are in hopes that some plan will be devised for the better accommodation of the troops on the frontier, and that something like a permanent system of ports and quarters will be adopted. We feel assured that if such were the case, the garrisons would be more healthy, and the service more agreeable. It is bad enough to be deprived of society, and still worse to be doomed to confinement in quarters that afford no protection either against the elements or an enemy. The Government owes it not only to the inhabitants of the frontier, but to the various tribes of Indians among whom it is about placing there, to establish a line of military posts, which will suffice as a protection to our own citizens and a check upon the savages; and as it has induced the tribes to believe that they shall not be disturbed in their new homes by the advances of the white population beyond our own borders, the establishment of such a line of posts would be an earnest that we are sincere in our declarations.

We believe that a report is now on the files of the War Department, which recommends a regular plan of permanent fortifications, such as stone or brick, for the defence of the frontiers; works that will afford ample accommodations for the officers and soldiers, and for the horses and other appendages which properly belong to a military establishment; also small arsenals and armories to each post, to contain at all times arms and ammunition sufficient for the use of the garrisons, and for arming the militia of the vicinity whenever they may be called into the service of the United States.

The Commissioners of the Navy returned to Washington on Monday last. While in Boston, it is said they directed that the U. S. ship Columbus should be taken into dry dock and repaired.

Lieut. Julius A. d’Aigle, of the second regiment of Artillery, will be appointed Captain of Ordinance in the place of Captain R. P. Parrott, whose resignation takes effect at the close of the present month.

A detachment of marines, under the command of Captain McCawley, left Washington on Monday, in the steamboat Columbia, for Norfolk, intended for the North Carolina, 74.

Majors Grivet & Paige, of New Orleans, are authorized to receive subscriptions to the Army & Navy Chronicle.

ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.


Dr. E. Worrell, Fullerton’s.

Capt. J. A. Phillips, 7th Infy. Mrs. Fletcher’s.

PASSENGERS.

New York, Oct.—per steamer “Wood.” Gibbons, for Charleston; McC. A. Adams, for the army.

Oct. 10—per ship Quebec, for London. Gov. Cass, Minister to France; and family; C. E. Anderson, Secretary of Legations, and Lieut. J. H. Frese, of the Horse Guards.

Charleston, Oct. 1—by steamer “Wood.” Gibbons, from Norfolk, Dr. Southgate, of the army, and Lt. D. N. Ingraham, of the navy.

EUROPEAN MILITARY RESOURCES.

We have selected from a file of the London United Service Gazette, statistical accounts of the population, debt, income, and military resources of several of the European powers. They will furnish food for contemplation for our own officers, as well as for the curious of all classes. The account of Prussia being of some length will form an article by itself for a future number. We commence with

ENGLAND.—The British army is widely distributed, and serves in every description of climate—in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. By individualizing the connexions which civilians must have, serving in this army, we seldom find the military profession, the services of its members, or the stations in which the corps are serving, excite the interest which might naturally be expected in a society so constituted. We have often wondered at the utter ignorance betrayed in all circles, not military, of the composition of our army—not to speak of the distribution of it. For the edification of our civil readers, we subjoin a statement of the distribution and services of our army up to the latest dates:

1st. The cavalry and horse artillery. In time of peace, serve within the United Kingdom only, with the exception of four regiments of light dragoons which serve in India. Of these, the 11th and 13th have been in that country since 1819, and the 4th and 16th since 1822.

2d. The foot artillery serve by detachments, for periods very seldom longer than five years, in all our colonies except India, from the protracted and energetizing service of which distant county, we rejoice that this invaluable portion of the army is saved.

3d. The foot guards, during peace, also serve at home, and with the exception of one battalion, which is stationed at Dublin, never out of England.

4th. The regular infantry consists of 102 battalions, including five regiments of fusiliers; four battalions of riflemen, and eight regiments of light infantry. These regiments are distributed as follows:

In the East Indies there are 21 regiments, including six, which is supposed to be on the passage home. Of the regiments in India, there will remain, after the relief of the 20th, three which have been serving abroad since 1819; two since 1821; five since 1822. Hitherto the service of regiments in India has been from 20 to 25 years, and in no instance under 15 years. This, constitutionally, a portion of our army, of which very little is known, and regarding which not even the military authorities seem to care—losing sight of 20,000 soldiers, and following the old rule of "out of sight, out of mind."

In the West Indies there is 16 regiments; of these, eight are supposed to be on active service, of which 14 are residing in the United Kingdom under the title of a depot. This gives a relief to officers and men, who may return sick or on leave from abroad. The system seems to work well, though occasionally abused.

In the Mediterranean, there are fifteen regiments.

In the Mauritius, three regiments.

In America, eight regiments.

In Ceylon, five regiments, including one ordered home.

In New South Wales, five regiments, including one on passage out.

At Cape of Good Hope, four regiments, including one ordered home.

At St. Helena, one regiment.

In the Mediterranean, as above enumerated, six companies only, and their depots of four companies, each serving in the United Kingdom. Thus all these corps have a great advantage over those which serve in India, as they have nine companies abroad; and leave only a skeleton company under an officer to recruit. Add to this that the regiments in India serve twenty years abroad—the regimenters elsewhere only ten years. The remainder of the infantry regiments serve in the United Kingdom, but are sent abroad to relieve others, after remaining about five years at home.

6th. The Colonial corps are two regiments, called the 'West India regiments,' composed of people of color, officered by Europeans. One regiment for duty in Ceylon, composed of blacks, but officered by Europeans. The Royal African corps, similarly constituted, and stationed at Sierra Leone. The Newfoundland veteran companies, the Royal Malta regiment for duty in that island, and the Cape mounted corps stationed at Cape Town, do not serve in India.

Thus, of the 102 battalions of infantry, exclusive of Colonial corps, 79 are on foreign stations, or on passage to or from them. Well, indeed, may the British army be styled by Continental nations "a Colonial army."

SPAIN.—The population of Spain is estimated at 14,000,000.

The debt is about £180,000,000.

The revenue, £271,000,000.

The Army—the Royal Guard. First Gardes des Corps.

4 Squadrums of Guards, heavy dragoons.

1 do light cavalry.

1 company of halberdiers.

Second, Infantry.

4 regiments 2 battalions each of grenadiers.

2 do of 8 do of provincial grenadiers.

2 do of chasseurs.

Third, Cavalry. 1 regiment of carabineers.

1 do of dragoons.

1 do of lancers.

1 do of hussars.

Fourth, Artillery.

1 brigade of artillery, foot and horse.

Army of the line—Infantry

13 regiments of infantry 3 battalions.

4 do 2 do.

6 regiments of light infantry 2 do.

2 Swiss regiments 2 do.

1 discipline do at Ceuta of 3 do.

27 regiments and 88 battalions.

The artillery is composed of six companies, one of grenadiers, one of voltigeurs, and four of fusiliers.

Cavalry.

5 regiments of heavy horse.

7 do of light do.

Artillery and Engineers.

4 regiments of foot-artillery.

1 do of light do.

2 squadrums.

5 companies of miners.

2 battalions of sappers, &c.

10 companies of veterans in garrison.

Total effective in 1834.

Royal Guard

5,604 men.

Cavallery

8,398.

Artillery

5,486.

Sappers

756.

Total

81,389.

The militia, well organized, is calculated in actual force at 83,000 strong, consisting of 12 battalions of 6 companies each. These results are far from agreeing with the ministerial report made to the Cortes by the Secretary for War in the same year. He stated the effective force of the army, perfectly armed and equipped at 200,000, without comprising the Royal Guard, 14,000 strong, and that the Urban Guard exceed in number 100,000. Political motives led doubtless to this gross exaggeration; but it is
probable that the armies of operation and in garrison may now amount to about 120,000 men.

Military establishments.—There are cannon foundries at Seville and Barcelona; manufactories of fire arms at Oviedo, Squalida, Plascencia and Toledo.

Navy.—The navy and naval establishments are in a state of lamentable decadence.

3 ships of the line, 1 of 80, and 2 of 74 guns.

4 frigates.

19 corvettes, brigs, and goletas. Total 25 vessels of war.

Catalan Ferrol and Cartagena are the three great dock-yards and royal marine ports of Spain, and the ordinary stations of the armed vessels. The arsenal of Cadiz is at Caracas, separated from the Isla de Leon by the canal of San Pedro.

PORTUGAL.—The Population of the Kingdom of Portugal, according to the last returns, amount to 8,372,940.

The national debt, £6,400,000

The loan just contracted, 900,000

£7,300,000

The revenue being, 2,290,000

So that the annual interest absorbs nearly one-sixth of the receipts of the Exchequer. On the various loans contracted since the change of Government—

that is, since 1832, Portugal has never from her own means remitted one pound of interest. The dividends upon the old loans have unbearably been provided for out of the proceeds of new ones contracted.

The provisional organization of the army, as decreed in 1834, was as follows:

Staff major generals and subordinates, 1,872 men.

Twelve regiments of infantry, 15,720 do.

Four regiments of light infantry, 2,836 do.

Artillery and special corps, 3,390 do.

Six regiments of cavalry, 5,000 do.

Total, 28,418

The National Guard of Lisbon consists of twenty battalions, of which the effective force is rated at 15,000 men.

Military establishment.—Arsenal and manufacture of arms at Lisbon.

Marine—The Portuguese fleet is composed of—

2 ships of the line.

10 frigates.

29 vessels of an inferior order.

40 vessels.

The only naval arsenal and dock yards are at Lisbon.

HANOVER.—The Kingdom of Hanover contains a population of 1,625,500 inhabitants.

Its public debt amounts to £3,560,000.

Its revenue (6,063,920 thaler), 1,000,000

Budget of War Department, (1,201,500

the same). 158,000

Field marshals, for ornament we presume, number 2.

General of Infantry.

Lieutenant Generals.

Major generals.

General staff officers.

Engineer corps and two companies of pioneers.

A brigade of artillery, composed of two squadrons of horse artillery, two battalions of seven companies of foot artillery, one company of artillerists.

One regiment of heavy cavalry, three of light dragons of six squadrons.

Two regiments of foot guards, two of light infantry, twelve of the line.

The regiments have only one battalion of five companies.

Men discharged in the year and not replaced, 1,140

Total, 19,881

Of this number, numerous leaves of absence are given for temporary periods.

The cavalry and artillery are recruited by voluntary engagement, as well as by forced enrolment.

The infantry by lot among the young men who have attained their twentieth year. The length of service is five years in the guards and six in the others.

There is a manufactury of arms at Hertzberg; a foundry for cannon at Hanover; a powder manufactury at Hertzberg.

A military academy exists at Slade for completing the instruction of officers and cadets who have already served several years.

Promotion to the rank of major is regulated according to capacity as proved on examination. This examination embraces the theoretical and practical requirements required for the science.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.—The population of Turkey in Europe is, 8,800,000

Turkey in Asia, 12,500,000

Total, 21,300,000

The national debt, from 6 to £8,000,000.

Revenue, according to Balbi, 14,400,000

Koshrou-Mohammed-Pasha, of three Tails, Generalissimo of the regular troops.

Khalil-Rufat-Pacha, of three Tails, Son-in-law of the Grand Signior, Grand master of the artillery.

Mohammed-Tahir-Pacha, of three Tails, Grand Admiral.

Achmet-Foozi-Pacha, of three Tails, General of Division of the Imperial Guard.

Achmet-Fethi-Pacha, of two Tails, General of Division of the Imperial Guard.

Mohammed-Wacif-Pacha, of two Tails, General of the army of the line.

Zeinel-Abedin-Effendi, Grand Judge of the army of Roumelia.

Melek Pacha—Zade Abdulkadir—Effendi, Grand Judge of the army of Anatolia.

Abdurrahman-Nasif-Effendi, Treasurer General of the regular army.

Sall-Bey-Effendi, Controller of Expenses of the regular army.

Elhadj-Ibrahim-Salib-Effendi, Intendant General of artillery and of bombardiers.

Mohammed-Emin-Seid-Effendi, Director General of the military material.

Mohammed-Seid-Muhib-Effendi, Inspector General of the imperial powder manufacturies.

Hadi-Effendi, Director of the Virtuelling department.


The army is composed of regular and irregular troops.

Regular troops—Infantry.

4 regiments of the guard, 10,000

20 do. of the line, 24,000

Battalions of instruction dispersed in the provinces, 12,000

24,640

Cavalry, 4 regiments of the guard, 1,560

2 do. of the line, 1,000

1,560

Artillery, of the guard, 300

of the line, 1,200

1,500

Total, 50,000

Irregular troops, Infantry, 120,000

Cavalry, 50,000

Total, 170,000

Effective of the army, 229,000
The irregulars are armed and equipped according to the ancient Turkish system. By a firman published in the Moniteur Ottoman, of the 8th August, 1834, the Sultan orders the formation of a national and regular militia, under the denomination of Redif-manoubra; one battalion per district is to be enrolled of young men from 23 to 32 years of age. The regular militia is to be armed and equipped uniformly, and at the charge of the State; but the arms and equipment, except the clothing which the militia man is to keep under his own care, shall be laid up in the public depots and only to be delivered out on the days of training and service. The month of September in each year is appointed for calling out the militia.

The greater part of the regular troops, and particularly the guard, do duty at Constantinople, and in the chief strong places of the empire. The irregular forces are stationed on the frontiers; and some corps are in garrison in the less important fortified places of the interior.

Military School.—The Sultan, convinced that the ignorance of general and other officers in the art of war, has been the great cause of the want of success of the Ottoman arms, has determined that the institution of Galata-Serai, in which the Icoglas or pages practised their exercises, should be converted into a military school.

The Marine.—The arsenals and dock-yards, as well as every thing embracing the matériel of the navy, are all to be found within the port of Constantinople, which, perhaps, is the only one in the world, capable of containing in its vast enclosure, every thing necessary for the service and equipment of a numerous fleet.

The fleet.—The Mahmoud, of 120 guns. Selim, of 80 guns. Six men of war, of 74 guns. 10 frigates, from 36 to 60 guns. 12 corvettes, from 15 to 30 guns. 1 brig of 12 guns. 2 steam vessels.

84 total vessels of war.

All the guns of the Ottoman fleet are cast in brass. Some of the canons are old and unseaworthy, but the Mahmoud is remarkable for its gigantic proportions. Before the Greek revolution, the crews of the marine were composed of Ipersiots, Speziots, and Hydriots; but since, a corps of regular seamen has been organized.

GRAND DUCHY OF Saxe Weimar.—The population of this duchy amounts to 288,672 souls. The debt is £640,000. The revenue is 200,000. Army—1 regiment of infantry. 1 detachment of hussars. Federal contingent for the army of the confederation, 2,100 men.

From the Colombo (Ceylon) Observer Dec. 31.

The U. S. Ships Peacock and Enterprise.—On Monday afternoon, about half past four o'clock, the Right Hon. the Governor, attended by his staff and some of the principal officers of the garrison, paid a visit to the Peacock, where he was received with a salute of 17 guns, which was answered by a like number from the saluting battery of the fort. After leaving the Peacock, his excellency visited the U. S. Schooner Enterprise, where he was received with a similar salute. The letter of commission, having been anticipated, the royal artillery had quitted the battery; and as it would have been too late that evening, 17 guns were fired from the fort at sunrise next morning.

THE LATE CAPTAIN CAHOONE.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, October 4, 1836.

At a meeting of the officers belonging to the Revenue Service of the United States, at Newport, in the Rhode Island District, held at Hassard's Hotel, the 1st of Oct. 1836, Capt. W. Foster was appointed Chairman, and Capt. William Gatewood, Secretary.

Whereupon it was Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret the decease of Capt. John Cahoon, late commander of the revenue cutter Vigi- liant, on this station, and senior officer in the cutter service.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral ceremonies of Capt. Cahoon to-morrow at 1 o'clock, P. M. in our respective uniform, as United States' officers. Resolved, That as a further mark of our respect for the high official and moral character of the deceased, we recommend to our brother officers in the service, to wear cramp on the left arm for thirty days after this notice, and that the commanding officers of all the United States' Cutters will cause the colors to be hoisted half mast, upon receiving intelligence of this lamentable event.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, in testimony of our sympathy and condolence for the serious bereavement occasioned by the death of Capt. Cahoon, and that another copy be published in all the newspapers printed in this town.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed.

WINSLOW FOSTER, Chairman.

WILLIAM GATEWOOD, Secretary.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.—Minute guns were fired from the revenue cutter Vigi- liant, in this harbor, while the funeral procession moved to the grave of Capt. John Cahoon, with his remains on Sunday afternoon last.— Herald of the Times.

SECOND REGIMENT U. S. DRAGOONS.—We learn, with great pleasure, that the recruiting service for this corps, established in this city, under the charge of our esteemed citizen, T. Bond, has been so successful that Capt. T. has completed the enlistment and organization of the company to be under his own immediate command, and has already brought them into a high state of discipline. The company is stationed at Pensacola, Governor’s Island. We are informed by those who have seen the corps, that it is composed of the finest set of young men, many being well educated and connected. Our citizens will have an opportunity of seeing them somewhere about the 20th inst. when Capt. T. purports to parade his men as an infantry company. The battalion is not to be mounted until its arrival at the south, where it is destined shortly to go for service.

Capt. T. is also superintending the recruiting of another company for the same regiment, one half of which is already filled. We trust that we shall have a good account of this regiment during the approaching fall, in Florida.—New York Times.

THE ARMY.—The St. Augustine Herald of the 22d ult. has the following extract from a letter of Gen. Grant, to a member of the army.

"Amidst all the failures and disasters of the present Indian war, it is highly gratifying to find, on every trial, no matter how unfavorable the circumstances, the high character of our army is fully sustained."

The same paper says:—"A U. S. soldier, named Rich, belonging to Dimick’s company, was tried at the present term of the Superior Court, and for the guilt of the murder of Orderly Sergeant Williams, of this company, in April last.—Sunnah Georgias.
SOMETHING NEW.—We have lately examined a new instrument for measuring soundings at sea. It is an English invention and is patented. It may be called the ‘patent hydraulically-driven Deep-sea Lead.’ It is graduated like a barometer, and indicates the depth of sounding with the greatest precision. The advantage of this instrument is, that soundings may be had without slackening sail. We would call the attention of ship owners and masters to this valuable invention, the superior utility of which must be recognized by every sailor. It may be seen and procured at the ship chandlery store of Mr. Charles Ware, No. 77 South street, corner of Fletcher. At the same store may be seen Transparent Compasses, a very useful American invention, which recommends itself to every observer.—New York Express.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 2.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—Company B, of the 4th infantry, under the command of Lieut. B. Alward, embarked at Key West on the 25th ult., and arrived at St. Marks on the 30th, destined for Suwanee Old Town, where the 4th regiment of infantry is stationed.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 22.—The communication between Gary’s Ferry and Picota is interrupted. It is considered extremely dangerous to send express over land, and there has been no communication by water for some time. There are, at this post, in hospital, 117 sick and wounded U. S. troops, and 29 in quarters, among them several officers.

There have been no deaths during the past week, and we are informed they are generally doing well. We are happy to learn from a high source that the sick troops at Picota are all doing well. There are no new cases, and the sick report is decreasing.

By the steam packet John Stoney, Capt. Freeland, from Jacksonville, we have received the following letter and slip from our attendant correspondent.


“GOV. Call, with between 1800 and 1900 men, consisting of the Tennessee volunteers, and the citizen soldiers of Middle and West Florida, was to cross the river Suwanee on Monday or Tuesday last. The Governor intends marching immediately for the nation.

“Gen. Jesup, with 1000 regulars, and 600 Indians, is either at Tampa Bay, or the mouth of the Withlacoochee.”

MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA.—It is stated, says the Federal Union, of the last of September, that General Jesup has ordered Major Dearborn, with about two hundred United States regulars, into Lowndes county, for the protection of that and the surrounding country against the depredations of Indians. It is anticipated, that when operations shall be renewed in Florida, parties of Creek Indians, perhaps accompanied by their Seminole allies, will return through our south-western counties to their ancient homes; and this force is designed, we learn, as a preparation for such a state of things.

SOMETHING NEW.—We have lately examined a new instrument for measuring soundings at sea. It is an English invention and is patented. It may be called the ‘patent hydraulically-driven Deep-sea Lead.’ It is graduated like a barometer, and indicates the depth of sounding with the greatest precision. The advantage of this instrument is, that soundings may be had without slackening sail. We would call the attention of ship owners and masters to this valuable invention, the superior utility of which must be recognized by every sailor. It may be seen and procured at the ship chandlery store of Mr. Charles Ware, No. 77 South street, corner of Fletcher. At the same store may be seen Transparent Compasses, a very useful American invention, which recommends itself to every observer.—New York Express.

General Scott has been censured for not carrying the campaign through during the summer. It would have been absurd to attempt it. He did all that any General could, under the same circumstances. The nature of the country was the great cause of his failure. He had to contend against the obstacles which nature threw in his way, and not against the Indians, who is absent from their homes, and thus are without the possibility of getting at them. They have trails through their immense hammocks, with which they are familiar, and in this way they harass us with impunity. General Jackson never advanced into these hammocks, he never penetrated farther than the Suwanee river, and he had friendly Indians who could ferret out the hostiles, so that he could get at them. A new campaign is about to open, but no one can anticipate the result. There are about 3000 men now in the territory. General Call has advanced as far as the Suwanee with the brigade of Tennesseeans, and the militia of Georgia, and Florida, major Jesup is advancing from Tampa Bay, with about 800 regulars, and 600 Indians; while Major Pierce, the commanding officer at this fort, will advance soon with about 200 regulars, and form a junction with General C. at Camp King.

From the Jacksonville Courier, Sept. 29.

The Tennessee volunteers, with Governor Call at their head, are at Suwanee Old Town. Gen. Jesup, with the U. S. troops and Creek Indians, is on the Withlacoochee. The troops in this section, under Major Pierce, are expecting orders daily to march. Col. Downing, aid to Gov. Call, will, with a proper escort, reach this place Sunday next, on his way to join the commander-in-chief. Warlike stores are being deposited at different points. The work goes bravely on.

On Tuesday last Colonel Warren reached this place from Newnanville, on a furlough of a few days. From him we learn that on the 22nd inst., the Indians took from Maj. Mapes, Paymaster U. S. A., his horse, while at Fort Mitchell, near Newnanville. They also took several belonging to his escort, a part of Capt. Brown’s and Parish’s companies of Florida volunteers, making in all twelve horses taken. On the 22nd Major M. reached Newnanville, and was sick of the bilious fever.

Col. Warren left that post the 30th. He saw no Indian signs on his way, and supposed the enemy were apprised of the approach of the troops which are on their way to their strong-holds.

GOV. Call, with between 1800 and 1900 men, consisting of the Tennessee volunteers, and the citizen soldiers of Middle and West Florida, was to cross the river Suwanee on Monday or Tuesday last. The Governor intends marching immediately for the nation.

Gen. Jesup, with 1000 regulars and 600 Indians, was either at Tampa Bay or the mouth of the Withlacoochee.

GOV. Call made a requisition on the States of Georgia and South Carolina for volunteers or militia to be sent immediately to Florida. He expects to have upwards of six thousand men in the field in twenty days.

Col. Warren says nothing has been heard of the Indians since the 22nd inst. He has been with them on the Suwanee, near Newnanville. This will be considered one of the most important and brilliant achievements of this war, when its victories and defeats become matter of history.
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Sy. Mark's, Flo., Sept. 30.

"Great sickness, I understand, prevails at Suwanee Old Town. Maj. H. M. Sands died there on the 12th instant. Gov. Call has marched from that post with his command, and will aim to cut off the Indians now attacking the northern frontier. A steamer is now in this harbor having on board 129 sick Tennesseans, from the Spanish bound to Pensacola. They were too anxious to march into the field, and too many were allowed to leave Tallahassee; the result is that they are prostrated at the first march. They have stout hearts, and will do much if they have good health. Heaven grant us success!"

SELECTED POETRY.

From the New York American.

THE RESTLESS ONE.

By Lieut. G. W. Patten, U. S. A.

She knew his brow was clouded,
And she leaned it to his side;
And gently wool'd him to her side,
With breath like breezes bland.
But he gazed upon a bower,
As it floated on in pride.
And while he marked its gleaming stars,
They soon him from his bards

They lured him from the presence
Of the cherished and the true;
No more to gaze upon her face,
Her gentle step pursued:

And through life's lost pathway
When the aisles of hope grew dim,
Bright as a deed of glory
Was the smile she had for him.

She knew they must be parted
Ere they had scarcely met;
And faster tears dim'd her eyes,
That none but hers were wet.
And she wore a spell of sorrow,
Which she learned unto her lute;
But the trumpet had a deeper charm—
And the lover's car was mute.

He left the song of beauty,
For the music of the plain;
The lowly breathing of the lyre,
For the pleasing o'er the plain:
And yet that lyre sweet chorded,
That voice like mock bird's tone;
For him was garnered all its notes—
For him it sang alone.

Time was, love's smile might conquer,
What the sword could never disarm,
When strong was woman's lowly prayer,
As the might of the mailed arm.
But the magic spell is over,
And the sire's voice is dumb;
While love forgets his gentle lute,
And he strikes the double drum.

THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

By Lieut. G. W. Patten, U. S. A.

I never see a shadowy plume
Upon a soldier's crest,
But I think of ye, my gallant brave,
Amid the far South West.
I never hear the pipes' shrill notes,
Amid the city's hum,
But I see your serried columns form,
Where rolls the roaring drum.

A lengthened trail ye tread, my brave,
And difficult its sign;
Theem' hammock, and theem' everglades,
By marsh and tangled viso.

Your homestead is the wilderness,
Your canopy the sky,
And the music which ye love the most
Lives in the battle cry.

They little know who lightly dwell
Upon the grieves ye bear;
The task and toil, Oh! weary ones,
Which ye are doing here!
"Tis yours to quench the feudal fire,
The elements prolong,
To hunt the footsteps of the fierce,
To wrestle with the strong.

To search beneath the veiled sun,
Amid the hurried rout,
To secure the vulture from his feast,
When the foremost steed gave out;
To seek in vain for gushing spring,
Upon a thirsty waste,
To sink amid the maze wood,
With the homeward path effaced.

"Tis yours to scorn what few deride;
Attempt where all may fail;
To stem the raging of the tide,
The rushing of the gale;
And when your hearts of laws rock,
Heave like the mountain warm,
"Tis yours to roll unto the shock,
Like the torrent and the storm.

And oh! 'tis yours at midnight hour,
Upon the guarded plain,
To dream of smiles, far, far away,
Ye ne'er may see again.
To vanquish hope, to purchase fame,
With blood of foe unseen;
Then find a grave without a name,
Beneath the hammock green.

From the Zodiac.

ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. 

(Never before published.)

In his campaigns against Austria, the First Consul received every day during his march against Ulm, the bitterest complaints that the commissaires de guerre were not exact in their distributions, and did not give to each regiment either the prescribed quantity or quality of provisions. He was highly excited, and exclaimed at various times, "Ah les voleurs, les voleurs, monsieur, en exemple!" (Oh, the robbers, the robbers, I shall soon make an example of them.)

In his first campaigns as Consul, and even as Emperor, Bonaparte established his head quarters in palaces or large houses, surrounded by a numerous guard, and a brilliant retinue. General Alexander Berthier, as major general of the staff, marched with a strong escort in advance to provide beforehand a comfortable lodging, and other accommodations for his new master. Berthier, of a feeble and servile character, was very zealous to please his superior, by compliance with all his frequent whims, and suffered many times severe reprimands, given even in his presence. Berthier chose, therefore, as often as he could, to procure for himself a separate lodging, and was never better pleased than when he could obtain a few moments of respite and rest. And these even, he could not enjoy in quietness, as he frequently observed him rising from his bed on hearing the least noise, and asking us in an anxious tone, "has the First Consul called me?" His was truly the life of a wretched slave, surrounded with all the brilliancy of rank and power!

One day we arrived at a small German town, Reutlingen, where we were to pass the night. The rain had continued to fall upon us during the whole day, and every one of us was completely drenched; when Bonaparte perceived at a distance the towers of the churches of the place, he spurred his horse, impatient to arrive, and perceiving a sexton before a very small
Dover, Sept. 7.—Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, pursuant to an order issued from the Admiralty, a squadron of superannuated ships of the line, frigates, and other government vessels were put up for sale by Dutch auction, in the hall of the Admiralty office, Sooneegat place. The ships and vessels sold were the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scarborough</td>
<td>Gun Tons</td>
<td>Gryning at Soldfor</td>
<td>£6,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surly, lighter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwicht</td>
<td>Gun Tons</td>
<td></td>
<td>£5,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salisbury</td>
<td>Gun Tons</td>
<td></td>
<td>£1,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swallow, packet brig</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zephyr, packet brig</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>£640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experiment</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>892 Liverpool</td>
<td>£1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Margarita</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>983 Liverpool</td>
<td>£1,710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Purchasers of King's ships are not allowed to refit any vessels larger than a sloop—all others must be broken up, nor is the agent of a foreign State allowed to purchase them.

The following is an instance of the rapidity with which intelligence can be conveyed in a great distance. The vote of the estimates for Algiers was passed by the Chamber of Deputies at half past four in the afternoon of the 11th June. The news reached Toulon by telegraph on the 12th, and on the same day a steam packet set off with it for Algiers, where it arrived at the town and made generally known on the 14th, having thus been transferred from Paris to Algiers within the space of three days.

Floating Wood.—The prodigious quantity of wood brought by sea to Iceland, is thought by M. Eugene Robert, to come from two continents at least. Trees are thrown ashore there, sometimes without roots, and with cut bark; the latter being frequently found by the side, folded like a roll of parchment. M. Robert has not been able to procure any floating fruits, but he has ascertained that mahogany is often landed in Iceland in the above manner.

Euphrates Expedition.—The latest accounts from Syria state that the English Euphrates Expedition, under Col. Chesney, after surmounting numberless obstacles, both in the provinces of Tigris and the Euphrates, had begun their voyages, had met with an accident. One of the steamboats which had struck on a rock under water, and every exertion was making to repair it as fast as was practicable. Scupian Mercury, June 22.

Euphrates Expedition.—Recovery of the Tigris.—We learn, by advice received by way of Alexandria, from his Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, that the iron steamer Tigris, forming part of the Euphrates expedition, the loss of which we lately reported as having been caused by a squall on the river Euphrates, was found in the last place mentioned, and with her keel upwards a few days after the accident, without having suffered material injury. The last advice from Colonel Chesney states that the expedition was doing well. Malta Gazette.

Army.—A Court of Enquiry, of which Lieut. Col. Barbank, 5th infantry, is to be President, will convene at Fort Calverton on the 8th December. It is to examine into the nature of the accusations made against Lieut. Colonel R B. Mason, by Lieut. L. B. Northrop, both of the 1st regiment of Dragoons.

Brevel Major C. Graham, 1st infantry, placed in the exercise of his brevet rank during the absence of the Major [Bliss] of his regiment on recruiting service. Capt. J. A. Phillips, 7th infantry, assigned to temporary Indian-emigrating duty.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

NAVY.

VESSELS REPORTED.


Frigate Brady wine, Comm. Wadsworth, and schr. Bazer, Lieut. Comdt. H. N. Page, were at Callao, 14th June.


Brig Porpoise, Lt. Comdt. Ramsay, sailed from Charleston on Monday, 3d inst. for Brunswick, Geo., having on board the Commissioners appointed to examine the S. E. coast of the United States, in order to ascertain the most eligible site for a naval depot.

Lieut. Arthur Lewis has been detached from the Porpoise.


DEATHS.

At New York, on Sunday, 9th inst., HARRY PERCY T. WOOD, passed Midshipman in the U. S. Navy, aged 26 years, and second son of Wm. B. Wood, of the Thermo.

In Annapolis, on the 19th ult., after a short illness, THOMAS BEARD, son of Capt. Isaac Mayo, of the U. S. navy, aged 2 years and 4 months.

At the Warm Springs, Tennessee, at the residence of Col. Alfred Russell, on the 30th Aug., Capt. JOHN MAYRANT, in the 77th year of his age. The deceased was the last surviving officer of the crew of the Boone. Honore Richard, the boat fought with the Serapis frigate in the English Channel.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, September 12, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Yard, Pensacola," will be received at this office, until 3 o'clock, P. M. of the 18th day of October next, for furnishing the following articles, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, or at such place near it, as the Commandant of the Navy Yard may direct:

One million, three hundred and thirty thousand very hard, brick houses, of the best quality, excepting face or pressed bricks.

Four hundred and twenty barrels of the best Thomas-stone lime, and sixty-five barrels of the Hydraulic cement.

A sufficient quantity of best imperial slate, to cover, in a proper manner, two hundred and ten squares, of one hundred square feet each.

All proposals must be made separately for the bricks; for the lime and cement; and, for the slate. The prices must be per thousand for the bricks, per barrel for the lime and cement, and per square foot for the slate, including all expenses, till delivered and approved. One-fourth of the bricks and lime, and all the cement, must be delivered on, or before the fifteenth day of January next; one-fourth of the bricks and lime on, or before the first day of May next; the whole of the slate must be delivered on, or before the first day of February next.

All the articles will be subject to inspection, when delivered at the Navy Yard, by the Commandant, and by such persons as the Commandant may appoint, and must be in all respects to the perfect satisfaction of the said Commandant, or they will not be received. When the articles shall be inspected, approved, and received by the Commandant, ninety per centum of the amount of the articles so rejected, which, when presented to the Navy Agent, will be paid by him within thirty days after the bills for the同被 approved and presented to him, and ten per centum will be withheld until the completion of the contracts, and to be forfeited to the United States in case of non-performance.

The Commissioners of the Navy reserve to themselves the right of not accepting any of the offers, if they should be deemed unreasonably high.

Sept. 29—2d40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Lieut. W. E. BASINGER, deceased, are requested to make their claims, and to retain any single security held by them, against the said estate will present them to the undersigned, before the 1st of January next.

JNO. C. CASEY, Adm'r.

FORT BROOKLY, 3d Sept. 1836.

Sept. 29—2d.
The principal disadvantage of this site is, its liability to inundation and injury by the ice in times of high water; the contraction of the river at the chain bridge has a tendency to turn the current of water, and ice across the plat, and the trees and shrubs upon a portion of its surface show indubitable proof of this fact. Ice excavation for race-ways will be expensive in consequence of the width of the plat, and a large portion of the canal ground. The river consists of ground that would not be used for any purpose, except perhaps for proving cannon.

The second site is accessible from the road culvert above mentioned, and also at its eastern extremity, by means of a pivot bridge, to be constructed across the grist lock of the canal. The water power can be conveniently drawn from the canal, and used at a suitable elevation with moderate excavations for race-ways; the plat affords good ground for the reservoir, buildings, and for proving cannon, with convenient access from the river. The lower end of this site, where the principal buildings would be located, is not so liable as the first site to the action of ice and strong currents in time of floods, being in a measure protected thereby from the point of land above, which is now covered with trees.

The establishment owned by General Mason is accessible through a road culvert, and offers buildings and fixtures in a state of preparation for the annual manufacture of about three hundred heavy guns, with a corresponding number of shot, &c. The capacity of this foundry may be considerably increased, by the addition of buildings, and the use of water drawn from the canal. It now operates with a small number derived exclusively from other sources, which may be preserved, and used when the supply from the canal happens to be interrupted. The buildings and fixtures being now in a state for use, operations on a moderate scale may be commenced immediately.

The objections to this site are the limited extent of ground, forbidding an extension of the establishment to such a scale as may be demanded for a national foundry, and the inferiority of the buildings and machinery, compared with that which may now be constructed, and which it would be deemed proper to establish, if the place were to be reserved for a long period, and successive improvements have made it valuable as a private manufactory, but taken as a whole, it is not commensurate with the wants of the Government.

Upon due consideration of all the circumstances connected with the several sites above described, we give a preference to the second, being that on the land of Mr. Carberry, and the addition of forty acres on the opposite side of the canal would give room for the erection of dwellings for workmen, on high ground, if such a position should be desirable on the score of health.

It may be remarked, that all the sites deemed eligible are liable to be affected in times of very extraordinary floods, and if the plans of the squadron across the Potomac should exercise an unfavorable influence on the free passage of ice at such periods, this will be a disadvantage.

Herewith furnished the estimated cost of the several sites, and an estimate in detail of the whole expense for land, building, and machinery, for an establishment to be located on the site selected, or rather for the one which is deemed most eligible of the three sites mentioned.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Brig. General U. S. Army,
G. TALOOTT,
Estimate of cost of sites for a National Foundry and of buildings, machinery, &c., to accommodate the report of the Secretary of War, to select a site.

GEORGETOWN, D. C.
January 28, 1835.

Col. George W. Boylston,
Ordnance Department:—
Sir,—The letter from your department, under date of October 17, 1835, enclosures the following resolution of the House of Representatives, passed 3d March last, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War ascertain on what terms, and at what price, a proper site for the erection of an establishment of substantial foundry can be obtained within the District of Columbia, and that he report the same, together with the plans and estimates for a national foundry, to the next Congress:

And appointing the agent to collect the required information, according to the tenor of the resolution, has been received, and the subject duly considered, and have now the honor respectfully to report:

Your instructions, after directing me to select a proper site, state as a general guide for the extent of the works proposed, that they shall be on a scale that will admit of the same kind, and quantity of work being done, as is usually done in General Mason’s establishment:

On the inspection of this establishment, I found it to be capable of casting one heavy gun, daily, with a corresponding quantity of shot, shells, carriages, &c., but that it varies considerably in the quantity of work actually done, depending much on the extent of the orders from the two departments, by which it is usually employed. It is usually occupied in casting cannon, shot, &c. I have assumed that the quantity intended by you for my guide is that above stated, and the plans and estimates of a site have been made with reference to that amount of work.

Agreeable to your instructions, the first thing which occupied my attention was the selection of a site for works of the magnitude proposed. In making this selection, I have kept in mind the following points, which I consider of essential importance in the convenience and utility of the establishment:

1. There should be sufficient space not only for the works now contemplated, but capable of extension, so as to meet the probable future wants of the Government in this branch of manufacture.

2. The works should be in a healthy situation and have an abundant supply of water, to propel such machinery as might be required.

3. It should be conveniently located for the reception of materials, and transmission of fabricated parts at a moderate expense.

4. It should be so situated, as not to be liable to injury by inundation or fire.

5. It should be as free as possible from the annual diseases common to most of the water-courses in this section of the country.

6. Of the probable future wants of the Government, I know little, but the information given me has enabled me to form any thing like a satisfactory conclusion.

But there appears to be sufficient evidence to satisfy me that with a situation so convenient to the seat of Government, and having the other conveniences above enumerated, it is within the scope of ordinary prudence and propriety to make a selection, and propose the plans and estimates, assuring that the canal will have, by the early action of Congress on the subject, the power to sell the necessary water rights; and they are accordingly made and submitted, subject to that contingency.

In fixing the amount embraced in the estimates as a compensation for the water rights, did not wish it to be understood that this sum was asked as a compensation; they considered themselves bound to afford every facility to works of national importance that their circumstances
would admit of, and would feel satisfied with any thing that should be deemed by the officers of the Government, having the work in charge, an equivalent or compensation for the advantages obtained.

The first site, to which my attention was called, from the lists of the Old Potomac company, about two and a half miles above Georgetown, lying between the canal and Potomac, and below the causeway leading to the Little Falls bridge crossing the Potomac, was situated on an elevated and extensive ground, particularly well fitted for the establishment the necessary advantage of location for manufacturing objects, that would reasonably be desired, having ample space for the erection of the necessary buildings; the canal forming its northern boundary, through which the water-power and the necessary supply of material from the coal-beds, furnaces, and the iron districts of the Potomac and Shenandoah, could be conveniently furnished; while on the river forming its southern boundary, about eight hundred feet distant from the canal, could be conveniently forwarded by boats any fabricated articles below the Alexandria quay, and land carriage, if required, in the interior districts.

With these important advantages, there appeared, on minute inquiry, to be still more important defects in this site; the first of which, and one that appeared to be very serious, not if insurmountable, was the imminent risk to which all buildings erected on it were exposed from the irreparable losses of ice occasionally accumulating at a point directly above, and which, when forced into motion by the swift current, would sweep over the site with irresistible violence, overwhelming everything in its course. The experience of the last five years has shewn that at least three-fourths of the site, was not entirely dissipated until the June following.

Another objection which appeared to apply with more force to this than to other situations below Georgetown, is not more evident, and as dangerous as the above; the site of this site is situated on a point so dangerous for any person to reside a single season. The general opinion appeared to be that it would not be quite so unhealthy at the lower part of the site as at the bridge, but still sufficiently so, and the prevalent opinion was that the establishment, if to be expected, would be on the hill, and would not be subject to injury from the bridge.

Some other situations were examined on the line of the canal, besides the one finally selected for the establishment. One of which was that owned and occupied by Gen. Mason, above referred to. This place was selected for the dissemination of any other establishment, and it being apparent, that the location of a national foundry in this vicinity would materially injure, if not destroy, it as a foundry, I felt that I should be consulted in the selection of the site, as well as any other site, for the Government. I was therefore consulted by the committee on the most suitable site, and the one selected was too unfavorable with the one I had recommended for the establishment of the Government foundry, and it was not a point of consideration.

Another site, one match inferior to the deep selected, on the same ground, I could not feel justified in recommending, or in adoption.

I have not been able to obtain the facts on which it could be purchased, and no comparison in regard to the cost would be made; it could be purchased for a much larger price, and on the one hand, I cannot think that the interest of the Government should be consulted in adopting it.

Another situation in Georgetown near Rock streets, was examined; but its situation was, and the necessity that would exist of removing the ground, would have increased the expense of improvements, besides the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply from so many different sources. I am unable to give an opinion.

This one which has been finally selected, and which in my opinion, possesses more direct advantages, all the difficulties and inconveniences, which have been supposed, are so small, and in no respect, would occasion any inconvenience to the public, that I am inclined to think it is a situation of a national foundry of the description proposed, than any other within the limits specified in the resolution, is situated about half a mile above General Mason's works, commencing about 280 yards above the bridge, and running parallel and running at right angles, with the line of the canal, its average width is about four hundred and sixty feet between the canal and river, and one thousand feet from the canal up the hill, and it includes a fine table land for buildings. The whole containing about two hundred and fifty acres, and about half acres above or on the northern side of the canal.

That lying on the river belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. Abner Cloud; Lewis Gabberty, Esq., one of the heirs, acting as agent for the affectionate and liberal acts of kindness which they are willing to sell, as may be seen by their letter annexed, one thousand feet, and twenty rods of water, north of the canal belongs to the heirs of John W. Baker, who propose to sell, as will be seen by their letter, also annexed, for two hundred and fifty acres, the aggregate, for new or old acres, being about sixty thousand. This price I consider quite a reasonable one, inasmuch the site is on the line of the canal, and would be most advantageous for any one who might be interested in manufacturing.

In this site, I shall find all the advantages for manufacturing purposes, that are embraced in any other within the limits of the District of Columbia. It is accessible to all the accommodations for applying the power of the water, for manufacturing; the materials and products received from the boats into the store-houses; the common and other heavy articles can be easily and cheaply conveyed down the river, in boats, for transportation, or to be placed in depot; and it has sufficient for large and large vessels. The situation is such as could not be improved upon, with any extent of its capacity, to afford all necessary facilities for the fabrication, conveniently, thirty thousand stand of small arms, and three thousand heavy guns, with a corresponding quantity of shot, shells, &c., annually, while it is considered much more exempt from danger, and a considerable distance removed from the line of fire of the town, and equally so with that of General Mason's below; as a match, and smaller arms are made at this place, and the net result would be an advantage to the Government.
ARMY, AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

It is intended, through the medium of this column, to cause the plans, estimates and specifications heretofore submitted, to be communicated to the appropriate authorities, for the construction of the following works:

1. The necessary out-buildings for the foundry and the boilermaking shops.
2. The necessary offices and stores within the buildings.
3. The necessary machinery and equipment.
4. The necessary fuel and materials.

The above estimates are to be submitted to the proper authorities for approval, and the work is to be carried out in accordance with the specifications and plans furnished.

The above work is intended to be performed by competent and experienced contractors, and the work is to be supervised by competent and experienced engineers. The work is to be completed within the specified time, and the work is to be subject to the supervision and control of the appropriate authorities.

In conclusion, the above work is intended to be performed in accordance with the best practices and standards, and the work is to be carried out in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of the public, and the work is to be subject to the scrutiny and approval of the appropriate authorities.
In the estimates for miscellaneous items, are included bridges, rail-ways for moving heavy guns, iron, coal, &c.; offices, stables, reservoir of water, with pipes, &c. to protect the buildings from fire, and for the convenience of the works, fencing, &c. &c. all of which, I think, will be found necessary for the establishment.

The time required for the erection of the entire works, I think, will be nearly two years; but the boring mill and foundry, if their erection should be determined on by the 1st April, I believe could be put in operation by the succeeding January.

The establishment of the iron works proposed, is comprised under the following general heads:

Foundry, including furnaces, flasks and fixtures of every kind, ready for operation - $35,439.80

Boring mill, including machinery of every description - $79,393.68

Forging shop, with water wheels, tilt hammer, bellows, &c. - $21,516.00

Storehouses - $18,048.00

Dwelling houses - $38,460.00

Site and water power - $32,000.00

Expenses of digging, excavations, &c. - $12,259.73

Miscellaneous items: bridges, rail-ways, fences, fire apparatus, &c. - $20,116.00

Superintendence and contingencies - $21,089.00

Total $284,823.07

This sum may appear, at first view, to be disproportionate to the limited extent of the work proposed; if no arrangement had been made for the convenient extension of the works, in case of war or other emergencies, or when the interest of the Government might require, or had the construction been proposed to have been of the least possible important manner which has for many years been practiced in the erection of works at the national armories, there is no doubt that this sum could have been somewhat reduced; but experience has proved that, where the means are at command, true economy consists in constructing every possible a work of this kind, in the most durable and permanent manner, and with all the conveniences necessary to economize labor in the different operations of the work. If this policy should be adopted, there can be but little doubt that the sum named will be expended; but I am fully satisfied, that should it be applied judiciously in the most economical and efficient for the purpose without further calls on Congress for this object, until it should be found expedient to enlarge it beyond what is now contemplated.

The terms of the resolution, and your instructions, have left it doubtful in my mind, whether it was intended that the plans required should extend to any portion of the arrangements than those relating to the erection of the works, and the disposition of the grounds to be occupied, or whether they intended to embrace views in relation to a system of conducting the establishment. Under the impression that a few brief observations on that subject could not be injurious, and might be of some service, I have thought best to add them:

The organization of officers, which I think would be as well adapted to secure the best and most economical fabrication of the work required as any other, is to have a superintendent, paymaster, master founder, master machinist, and master carpenter; the duties of a superintendent are sufficiently expressed in his title; the master founder will be the inspector of all the materials required for the ordinary use of the foundry, such as coal, pig-iron, &c. would direct all the operations of the foundry, and inspect the manufactured castings; the master machinist, to inspect all machine work done in the foundry, department, and superintend the operation of the boring mill, machine, and forging shop; and the inspection of fabricated iron work of every description; the master carpenter's duties are confined to the work of the master workmen to be independent of all the other, but all accountable to the superintendent. The paymaster and store-keeper will attend to all receipts and issues, payrolls, &c.

These officers, I believe, will be sufficient for the performance of all the necessary and requisite business of such an establishment as is now contemplated, with no other assistance than one clerk each, for the superintendant and paymaster; but if any material extension should take place, it might be found necessary to appoint one or more assistant inspectors, or other officers.

In regard to the compensation of these officers, I have to suggest, that the superintendent and paymaster would probably be ranked with those at the public armories, and the compensation of the master carpenter might be fixed at the same as an assistant inspector, but the founder and machinist, if they should possess the high grade of talent required, could not be had for the compensation now paid for master armory's services. The most skilful practical founders of good character and standing can readily command, at private establishments, one thousand dollars per annum and upwards, and it is evident that under such a national establishment can procure the services of such men for a less sum; the master machinist should have much more arduous duties to perform; but as that class of mechanics are more abundant, it is supposed that the same compensation may obtain the services of one of the highest standing in that department. It will, in my opinion, be attended with considerable risk of immediate, and eventual loss, if an attempt should be made to carry on the establishment under the superintendence of workmen of doubtful skill or character, or whose services could have been had at less rates of compensation than stated.

An estimate is also submitted in relation to the probable cost of cannon, that may be fabricated at this establishment. The prices varying with the different sizes, I have taken the 32 pounders as the average weight of the arms, and have calculated the fabrication and the prices now paid to contractors. From this estimate it will appear that the saving to the Government, if they become their own founders, will be at least one-third of the sum now paid on contracts, if the works, as arranged in these plans, should be as capable as is reasonable to be expected, there is but very little doubt the difference would be sufficient to repay the whole expence proposed, in two years after they should be put in full operation.

In this estimate, I have made liberal allowance on every doubtful point, the cost materials and labor can be had at the best prices, and the superintendence is probably higher, that would be found necessary; the only point to which any serious objection could be made, is the loss in casting and proving guns, which, in this estimate, is stated at five per cent. The loss of the West Point and Gravity foundry is in proportion to amounts not below 10 per cent, and that of the best foundries in England, from 8 to 10 per cent. An impression seems to exist, that a new establishment will meet with heavy losses before they can become sufficiently experienced to conduct the business safely; this I do not think, will be found so, at the time the West Point and General Armories in Europe were established, and the principles and details of that kind of business was very limited in this country. Losses in the simplest kind of casting were continually sustained where the best workmen of the country were employed, and it is not singular that many difficult circumstances have prevented the success of the iron foundries in the United States. The property of many materials could be accounted, the extensive introduction of manufactures, and the growing enterprise of the country, creating new demands for iron firearms and arms, will more than compensate for the loss that was incurred in the establishment of the West Point and General Armories. It will be manifest, that the present establishment will be confined to the merchant marine, and as it is intended only for supplies that are not so necessary for the government. The present establishment is intended only for supplies that are not so necessary for the government.
for the best kind of castings, has forced the necessary skilled iron workers to the foundries, which was not absolutely necessary to the successful progress of mechanical improvement; and at this time, I have no doubt, that many foundries could be selected whose second year, at most, if not the first, would stand the proof and inspection required, and prove in all respects equal to those now furnished by your department by old and experienced contractors.

With a careful selection of skilful workmen and good materials, there can hardly exist a rational doubt, that the national foundry can be put in full and complete operation with as little loss in the proof, unless the technical knowledge and practice, as any of those now employed in that kind of business are accustomed to work.

Having submitted these observations, in as brief a space as the variety of subjects embraced would admit, confined exclusively to the practical points embraced in the resolution and your instruction, I shall close with stating, that the time that I have been able to devote to this subject, since the receipt of the order, has been too limited to enable me to present the plans and drawings accompanying this communication, so much in detail as appeared to be desirable, but I hope sufficiently to answer the purpose intended. Any explanations that may be necessary, I shall be happy to supply whenever required.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully, Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES C. STARBUCK,

Midnight.

Anecdotes of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Anecdotes of Napoleon Bonaparte.

As all the different accounts of the life and actions of Napoleon, as he never appeared greater, more patient and resigned, than from the moment of his landing in the island of St. Helena.

This barbarous acts are generally and justly attributed to the then existing ministry of England, and will be forever a dark stain upon the annals of Great Britain, as well as upon the annals of a nation where depriety and debauchery are too well known, even without recording the tragic and sudden death of his unfortunate wife, Queen Caroline.

Well informed persons assume that the secret assassins of this exile were Mitterinch, Talleyrand, and Count de Morny, his own brother, whom he had placed in his service as a confidential minister, and who, it is said, was the cause of his being murdered, as he was the favorite of the crown, and was considered as a valuable tool in the hands of the English ministry.

On the 13th of December, 1815, while staying at the house of a friend, near the town of Le Havre, he was attacked by a madman, who called him a traitor and a traitor to his country.

As Commander of the Exiles, he endeavored to limit Jacobinism and arbitrary with all the severity of the law, but the people of France, who had been forced to fly with La Fayette, Laboulaye, and other refugees, were not satisfied with these measures, and the revolution of July 1830, which followed the death of Charles X, placed him in a position of great power and authority.

From this moment, he became the most powerful and influential man in France, and his influence was extended throughout Europe.

The Duke of Wellington was the murderer of Marshal Ney. It will then be easy to understand that the same man took an active part in the exile of Napoleon.

Wellington also was opposed to abolishing the barbarous punishment of flogging. The secret cause of Wellington's hatred of Marshal Ney is still generally ascribed to his being his superior in rank.

One day the King gave a great dinner at the Tuileries. The fixed hour was six o'clock. Louis, being a great glutton, was punctual to the hour. All the invited guests, ambassadors, marshals, generals, &c., knowing the custom of the King, were assembled already before the hour arrived. In his cabinet for the desired hour, was not a little disappointed to hear, when the clock struck six, that all the guests, except the Duke of Wellington, had arrived. The political King, who was but the servile prefect of the haughty English commander, ordered dinner not to be served until the arrival of the Duke. When this extraordinary order was known, a general whisper of dissatisfaction spread among the numerous guests; and when, after about a quarter of an hour, Wellington arrived, with dusty boots and spurs, and very indifferently clad, Marshal Ney said, loud enough to be heard even by him, "that it was very indecent, even improper, to have been left alone in the room, (remarkable) to the dinner of the King." Wellington turned quickly towards Ney, and said to him, in the anti-chamber of the King, in a haughty tone, "he should not forget that he is that is precisely what I have not forgotten," answered Ney, in the same tone, and measuring him from head to foot, "if not, I would have dusted your boots before you came here." There would have been a scene of an unpleasant nature, if the sang froid of Marshal Macdonald, and some others, had not prevented it; and the following day, at the appointed meeting, the King being informed of what had passed, sent for Marshal Ney, and enjoined him to decline the carriage; and as he refused, as in honor bound, he persuaded Wellington to forget the whole, and not to provoke Ney, who had the whole French army on his side, as it would certainly be the cause of a very bad result among the two already united parties. Wellington did so, but at the trial of Ney, although frequently urged to speak in favor of this unfortunate man, he refused constantly; and when Madame Ney, all in tears, kneeled before him, imploring his intercession, he firmly refused her request. The hour of Wellington excited the bitterness against him in Paris, and was much commented on in higher circles, where it was known that one single word of his spoken to the King, would have converted the punishment of death into that of exile.

In glancing over the astonishing rapid career of Napoleon Bonaparte, we find five different persons united in this single individual. As Lieutenant of artillery, an exalted Jacobin, he was soon pointed out by the Parisian National Convention, as second in command to the deputy, Barras, when in Vendéme, his first revolutionaries, some sections of Paris marched against him. As General-in-chief of the Army of Italy, he ceased to be an exalted Jacobin, and influenced by the accomplished and humane Josephine, he submitted to his confidence various French noblemen, who had been forced to fly with La Fayette, Laboulaye, and other refugees, and the revolution of July 1830, which followed the death of Charles X, placed him in a position of great power and authority.
Army and navy chronicle.

His fifth character predominated from the day of his arrival in Paris, (May 15, 1815,) till the close of his exile. Since that day all change in his way of life, all change in his surroundings, all change in his habits or his thought or his feeling, has been a change for the worse. His solemnest and most exclusive hour was when named First Consul, and become Mr. l'Etiquette, as the beautiful and with Professor M. M. Lanes used to call him. But throughout these five different changes, he never altered his abode from the same single house, and his carriage, which he began to alter; but scarcely had he returned from Elba, when he shewed himself again as the master of France.

I shall enter here into some particulars in regard to his system of administration, (mon système d'administration,) as it is called, in which, and given some hitherto unknown particulars of this so extraordinary man, which will be interesting.

As soon as Bonaparte had named himself First Consul, he forgot quickly his exiled ultra republicanism, and strove earnestly to procure adherents and friends. He proceeded at first with great precaution, and with a master spirit he tried to rally under his banner the jacobin and the constitutionalist, the moderate republican and the ultra royalist. Thus Talleyrand and Fouche were brought to his council. By degrees he showed a predilection for the Jacobins of the people.

In the first class were included all those born Corsicans, who showed him personally the greatest devotion and blind obedience; among which the well known daddy ex-ambassador at Constantinople, ex-minister of foreign affairs, and now ambassador of Louis Philippe at London, General Sebastaini was one of the most conspicuous. In the beginning of his con- sulate, he (Bonaparte) often used to escape from the Tuileries disguised in a big coat and a large round hat, so that even the soldiers did not know him, and go early in the morning to gen. Sebastaini's lodgings, awakened him and walk arm in arm along the boulevard. In one of these morning walks, Bonaparte, wishing to make a handsome present to his beloved Josephine, stopped before a large stovel of precious curiosities. They found a chambermaid cleaning the store, went in, and asked for the master of the house. The servant answered in a dry tone, that there was no master of the house, looked wisely upon the two intruders, whom she thought might be a pair of rogues who had entered the store so early, truly with no very favorable exterior, their boots and great coats covered with snow. She ran quickly into a bed room where two young clerks slept, and awakened them, to the confession of those young men. She opened a door and showed upon one another and smiled. One of the young men came hastily and half clothed from his room and asked their pleasure. Bonaparte's eyes fell upon two large and beautiful transparent vases, of an exquisite workmanship, while Sebastaini spoke with the clerk, who sent immediately for the master of the store, when Bonaparte in his abrupt and peremptory manner, asked the price of these vases; the widow measured him from head to foot, and said drily, that their price was beyond his reach. This may be, madame, said Bonaparte, irritated, but still in a moderate tone, your china is such that you must do something to answer my question. Ten thousand francs, sir, answered the lady in a dry tone. Well, madame, is that your lowest fixed price? Yes, sir, I have but one price, as every one of my customers knows.

Well, madame, I think I shall buy them; be so good as to let me have them, and have them taken. "But, sir," said the astonished lady, "how then? I shall say they are sold, but—"

What but madame said Bonaparte, growing warm. Sebastiani gave him a hint, and said, madame is right, she does not know us, and of course in such a case it is all right, she may believe which she might be assured that we were in earnest. He handed her at the same moment a bank note of one thousand francs. The widow,

ish, received the note, turned and returned it, and handed it to a clerk, directing him to whisper to go about me his orders. It is not a neighbour, but a friend. The note was not a personal one, but a confession in person to the Parisian graceful so characteristic of all these female shopkeepers—Gentlemen, I ask you; you appear to be fine and well bred gentlemen, but God knows, since that Corsican has been the head of the department, we have been overrun with rogues and vagraboins, who have even attempted to commit forgeries, (which was true) and therefore I have sent to my neighbour, who is an agent de change (a broker) and who understands his business well.

But how then, madame, I thought Bonaparte was a good Frenchman, said the consul, and, although born in Corsica, that, lie has become a Frechechman. "Yes, yes," answered the merchant, sticking, he has been a good Frenchman, because he was too greatly interested to be otherwise. Sebastaini saw that Bonaparte began to grow warm, and interrupted the loquacious lady in asking her, what she had now to say of the first consul, if he had not crushed anarchy, re-established order, put France in a flourishing state? "Yes, he has so well re-established order that we have now instead of laws, bayonets—instead of liberty, slavery, and a legion of miserable spies, who denounce and arrest every one who dares to speak in words with him or against him.

This woman was of an excited character, very hysteric and bold, and astonished both by her vehemence, and the facility with which she talked.

Bonaparte could not resist interrupting her in saying, but, madame, you forget yourself by touching these very delicate political matters, in which you cannot have the least concern, being obliged often to deal with the first consul's friends and adherents; and if we should belong to them, what then madame? Would you not fear to be arrested? I fear to be arrested said she, laughing loud, you gentlemen, could you denounce a poor widow who has five children to provide for?—No, certainly, no. I have nothing to fear from you—you appear to be too honest and good gentlemen to wish to ruin a poor widow because she waded with freedom the only gift of God, her tongue, which the usurper has left her."

On leaving the house he returned to his carriage. But he sends his Valet de Chambre to send the money, and for the two vases. In walking out they took a hackney coach, and stopped at a short distance from the Tuileries, in the rue de l'Echelle. Bonaparte, although not well treated by this spirited lady, was, nevertheless, the first who went to his carriage. Sebastaini, who was in the carriage, lent him a bag of money, which must have given some good lesson for the ladies. As soon as he arrived at the Tuileries, he sent Gen. Lanes with one of his carriages in search of the widow, with a polite invitation to come immediately with him to see the gentleman who had bought the vases, as they wished to speak with her in other purchases, and have an understanding for what they owed. The unsuspecting lady, seeing a gentleman clad in citizen's clothes, and an elegant but plain coach, was ready to go, and off they went at full speed. On the road she inquired anxiously after the names of these gentlemen—if he knew them. Gen. Lanes, who was very much surprised, told her what she might do in such a case, and which Lanes was expressly prohibited from answering. But what was her perplexity when she alighted at the great stair-case of the Tuileries, and saw that she had to deal with one of the Generals attached to the Consul. She exclaimed, at various intervals, Oh, my God, it is here, it is him; with a look of fear and astonishment. These gentlemen should denounce me to the Consul, Lanes, who, although a very rough soldier, was nevertheless humane, and of a good heart, assured her, as well as he could, that not the least harm was intended against her. But what was her terror when she found the man at whom she had been so rudely recognized in him the stranger to whom she had spoken so freely. She was ready to faint, and fell upon her knees and, wept bitterly, humbly asking pardon.
WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY............ OCTOBER 29, 1836.

THE LATE SURGEON GENERAL.

It becomes our mournful task to record the death of Dr. JOSEPH LOVFELL, late Surgeon General of the army of the United States. He died on Monday evening, the 17th of October, at half past three o'clock, after a painful illness of fourteen days. His loss will be long and deeply felt by his brother officers, his numerous friends, and by the army of which he was a distinguished member for nearly a quarter of a century.

Dr. Lovell entered the military service at an early period of life. He had passed through the several grades of the medical staff; and having seen much service with the troops, in war and in peace, he possessed great practical knowledge and experience, which eminently qualified him for the responsible station he has so advantageously filled in the army since 1818.

President MONROE, a veteran of the revolution, and then more recently Secretary of War, profiting by experience and personal observation, well judged the public interest when he placed at the head of the medical staff of the army one who, while he was versed in the science and practice of the learned profession, was also an officer trained in and practically conversant with the military service, and familiar with all its details and principles. The late Surgeon General combined these essential qualifications in a high degree; and the discriminating judgment of Mr. Monroe was never more happily illustrated than in his selection of the lamented Lovell to fill the place of Surgeon General.

Under his auspices the medical department was created anew, and remodelled; system and order were established; economy and accountability enforced; and the comforts and wants of the sick provided for and supplied.

Next in order of time, but first in important results and enduring benefits to the service, was the institution of "the Medical Board," at whose scrutinizing ordeal every applicant for the medical staff must pass, ere he can be appointed. The ameliorating influence of this valuable institution was seen at an early day, and its adoption, long since strenuously urged by the Surgeon General! But it was not until 1832, that under the authority of the late Secretary of War, as sanctioned in engrafting on the code of medical regulations, one alike called for by the public interest and the demands of humanity.

It is with just cause that we indulge in the sentiment of our grief at the loss, the army has sustained by the unexpected and sudden death of so valuable a public servant. His name is recorded, and his memory cherished, as a mark of respect, devotion, and esteem in the hearts of all who knew him best, and never can be forgotten while memory holds her seat in the hearts of men.

Dr. Lovell was buried on the 19th, and the following
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

We sailed from the Batina on the 39th August, making the Mexican schooner "Toro" under a presentment, to convey her out of the neutral waters into United States.

We arrived at Tampa on the 9th September, and sailed again on the 13th. During the time we remained there, several of our officers attended a party at the Governor's, given in the name of a deacon, authorizing the Mexican ports to receive and transport vessels of Old Spirit. There were several American vessels in port, three of which were detained in consequence of attempting to defraud the revenue. Six hundred thousand dollars in specie arrived from the interior while we were there, part of which was to be shipped to the United States.

After leaving Tampa, we passed the Revenue cutter Dallas, bound thence and on the 24th, notified with the slip of war Boston, received from her the officers and crew of the Texian Schooner Terrible, which had been sent to Pensacola under two of the officers and five men from the Boston.

While in the Gulf we encountered going wind, squalls, and rains.

Yesterday we spoke off the bar of Pensacola the ship Vandalia, bound to Tampa Bay. She has on board nearly all the marines belonging to the squadron.

The schooner Grampus arrived last night from Tampa Bay. The commodore's signal is up for her to prepare for sea; her destination is believed to be the Balize, to carry back the officers and crew of the Texian Schooner Terrible. The following are their names: A. A. Randolph, Lieut. Com. C. H. Gal- laher and A. B. Hathaway, Lieuts. G. W. Swain, sailingmaster. J. Radcliffe, surgeon.

The Constellation is the only vessel of war at present in port.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.


STEAMERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN; Good news for Tourists.—A French company have ten splendid steamers prepared to ply regularly in two months, one from Marseille to Constantinople, and the other from Athens to Constantinople. "Pharos" will leave Marseille at the little Island of Syra, and exchange passengers and despatches. Between Marseille and Constantinople they will touch at Leghorn, Civitavecchia, Naples, Messina, Malta, Syra, and Smyrna. They will stop twenty-four hours at Malta and Smyrna.

The departures will be every Thursday. Somewhat per month, three steamers, one coming from Marseille, the second from Constantinople and Smyrna, and the third from Alexandria, will arrive at the engagement at Smyrna; so that a person at Marseille will receive, on the twenty-fourth of every month, a despatch from Constantinople, at the little Island of Syra, and exchange passengers and despatches. Between Marseille and Constantinople they will stop twenty-four hours at Malta and Smyrna.

We understand that Gen. Gaines has been recalled from the instantaneous and personal command of the army, the frontier, and the Mexican frontier, and his place taken by Maj. Gen. Thomas, at whose disposal he was, and who is anxious to return to his post of command.

Mr. Patterson has been instructed to return to his post of command of the Republic of Texas.

ROGER JONES, Adj. Gen.
From the Danville (Va.) Reporter.
The following letter from Capt. Charles Dimmock, late of the United States Army, fully explains the subject to which it refers. For that purpose we take pleasure in giving it a place in our paper. Capt. Dimmock has been for some time engaged in the duties of engineer on the Junction rail-road route. — Thus situated he could not, until the day of his letter, have seen any of the publications which have appeared relative to it.

UNION HALL, FRANKLIN CO., VA.

September 30, 1838.

Gentlemen: Having this moment seen, for the first time, in your paper of the 7th inst. an extract from a Norfolk paper, noticing my resignation from the army, immediately under which is another extract from the Fredericksburg Agent, noticing a very gallant affair of Capt. John Dunlop, in Florida. I hasten to request you to do me the favor to state in your next number, that these statements refer to two persons — one Capt. Justin Dimmock, still of the army — the other, your servant, now out of the army.

Capt. Dimmock is a highly valued friend of some eighteen years' standing in the army, and although I should be proud to merit his well earned honors, yet I cannot consent, even tacitly, to rob him of one leaf of his laureled wreath.

I am gentleman,

Very truly, your obedient serv't,

CHARLES DIMMOCK,
Late Capt. U. S. Army.

There is perhaps no race of men more useful and yet more neglected than that of seamen. With habits and pursuits which in a great measure estrange them from the rest of their kind; they roam about the world procuring and bringing to our doors the necessaries and luxuries of life, whilst their comforts, moral and physical, are but seldom thought of by those whose service they devote themselves. Every one admires the open-hearted gallantry of the seaman, and is comforted with his simplicity, yet but few take the pains to make his sojourn on shore a period of improvement, or by causing him to mingle with his fellow men to teach him the way to procure comfort and respect. If he is seen scattering with lavish hand the earnings of his dangerous toil, and throwing away his health by indulgence in dissipation, in which such a young and inexperienced man is apt to be placed, there is no restraint upon him of the approach of old age with its wants, and the necessity of providing against sickness or a change of circumstances, but he is permitted to run in his heedless course attended by the kind wishes of all and restrained in his thoughtlessness by the warnings of almost none. Would it not be well if in all our large seaports, associations under the management of experienced sea-faring men, which should cause to be established large boarding houses, with proper superintendents, where seamen should be taken care of and accommodated at a moderate expense, and where they might be protected from the vices indulged in by seamen who so frequently abandon themselves. If such houses were established, and it were considered as a mark of good conduct to be an inmate of them, there is a strong probability that in a short time the better class of sea-faring people would prefer them, and thus not only be kept out of harm's way themselves, but also by their example prove others from their follies. It has been too much the fashion to look upon fondness for frolic and fun, as it is called, as a necessary ingredient in the sailor's character, and a part of his profession, when in fact there is no calling that demands more constant and uniform self-control and clearness of discernment than that of the seaman. Nor is there any mode of life which demands such attention to the condition, exposed as they are to the vicissitudes of climate and changes of food, that they could not find in the busy life of such an association a healthy occupation.
and on land their indulgences are such as to weaken their frames and bring on premature old age. At such houses as those suggested, they would be at least taken care of when on shore, and would be fitted, by well-stored nerves, braced by healthy nourishing diet, for the trying changes to which their calling exposes them—Baltimore American.

MILITARY.—We understand that the Washington Guards, 2d regiment New York State light infantry, will take the command of Col. Cummings, intend to present their late Capt. V. B. Waldron, Esq., with a pair of superb silver pitchers, as a token of their esteem for his long and valued services. Col. Waldron has served nearly twenty years in commission in this State, and is highly deserving of the compliment. That nothing may be wanting to render the present as extensivo, with a depth so shallow, that it would not be difficult for a powerful army to pierce, overrun, and cut off one portion of the territory, before an adequate force could be concentrated, even if it could be spared from the necessary defenses of other parts of an extensive and long-line equally monarched. The population is estimated at 14,000,000.

The public debt is equal to £30,000,000.

The capital of the nation is 8,000,000.

The War Budget (27,795,000 Rix dollars) 3,000,000.

Minister of War, Lieut. General de Wittehen.

General Officers, Field Marshal (the Duke of Wal- strow).

Generals of infantry and cavalry—13

Lieutenant Generals—20

Major Generals—66

Military System.—This system is founded upon the maxim, as far as it is possible, we understand that it is the intention of the commander in chief to present the same on the day of annual inspection and review, which is the 13th instant. New York Com.Advertiser.

GENTIIOSESIA.—A rigger employed at the navy yard, Boston, fell from the great height and was killed, a few days since. The other workmen, the sailors and officers, raised a subscription of $360 on the spot, for the widow and children.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS.

From the United Service Gazette.

PRUSSIA.—The Kingdom of Prussia is of an unfortunate oblong conformation, of a length disproportioned to its breadth, the Eastern Prussia so disjointed from Prussia Rhinische, that the communications between them consist in little more than a military road and line of post. Thus it is that in case of war with any of her powerful neighbors, Prussia presents a frontier so extensive, with a depth so shallow, that it would not be difficult for a powerful army to pierce, overrun, and cut off one portion of the territory, before an adequate force could be concentrated, even if it could be spared from the necessary defenses of other parts of an extended line equally monarched. The population is estimated at 14,000,000.

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Generals of infantry and cavalry—13

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War Supplement.

A General-in-chief, 1,000 Rix dollars; supplementary, when in service for lodging and forage per day, 20 Rix dollars.

In certain circumstances, the allowance is increased about £40 per month on service, and nearly £300 per month in time of war.

General of infantry or cavalry in command of a corps—71 4 0 29 14 0

Supplement in time of peace—72 12 6

Lieut. General commandant (pay per month, and supplementation on service) 22 3 0 22 1 6

Peace supplement in time of peace—17 10 0

Lieut. General without command, with supplement of service—23 3 0

Major General commandant (with supplement of service, 22 Rix dollars per month)—40 17 0 22 1 6

Colonel of infantry on service—23 0 0 3 15 0

Commandant of battalion—23 12 6 3 15 0

Captains of the first class—16 0 0 2 15 0

" second class—8 12 6 3 15 0

First Lieutenant, first class—4 9 3 1 4 0

" second class—3 5 6 1 4 0

Second Lieutenant—2 1 1 0 1 0

Sergeant of a regiment—1 0 0 1 0

" battalion—3 15 0 2 1 6

Col. of a regiment of horse guards, on service—34 1 6 2 15 0

Col. of cavalry of the line or arty—30 0 0 3 15 0

Superior officer—25 0 0 3 15 0

Capt. of the 1st class, commanding—17 10 0 2 15 0

Captain 2d class—10 8 0 3 16 0

Sergeant of the 2d class—6 7 0 4 19 3

Second go one good service—6 15 0 4 19 3

Sergeant of the 1st class—3 6 0 4 19 3

At gratifications, on entering, on the frontier, or on campaign, the General-in-chief—22 1 0

A General of infantry or cavalry in command of a corps—22 1 0

Equal in English money to £ 2 d. c. d. per month. War Supplement.
Lieutenant General commandant 24 13 0
Major General commandant 24 13 0
Colonel of infantry 15 9 0
Commandant of battalion 17 9 0
Captain of the 23rd class 7 8 9
First Lieutenant 1st class 3 15 0
" 2nd class 2 11 0
Second Lieutenant 2 11 0
Sergent of a regiment of infantry 6 0 0
Colonel of the horse guards 16 0 0
Captain of the 1st class, chief of squadron 11 15 0
Captain of the 23rd class 7 8 9
First Lieutenant 1st class 4 9 6
" 2nd class 3 0 0
Sergeant 2 11 0
Surgeon of cavalry regiments 7 8 9
The officers of the first regiment of Guards, and of the Body Guard enquire, in addition, a monthly supplement of all the expenses of the guard and of the men, who are enrolled in the active force, and of all the men from twenty-five to thirty-two years old.
It consists of four regiments of the Guard, the twenty-four regiments of the four "numerous" regiments of the line, and the four regiments of the line of reserve. Each regiment consists of three battalions, of four companies, of three squadrons of cavalry, and of one company of artillery. A "combined" regiment has no more than two battalions, two squadrons, and a company of artillery. The battalions are named after the district by which they are furnished.
The regular army occupying always the same quarters, the regiments of the Landwehr are placed in the different quarters at Berlin, according to the regiments of the Landwehr, whose numbers correspond with the regiments of the line.
In time of peace the government maintains on the active service the Landwehr of one superior officer, two captains, and two lieutenants of infantry, and one captain of cavalry, who are detached from the army, although in reality forming a part of it; they are charged with the drilling and military instruction as well as with the general superintendence and responsibilities of the regiment. The Landwehr is called together yearly, in the spring and autumn, for examination and review; the former lasts eighty days, the latter three weeks.
The Landwehr of the second ban is composed of all the men from thirty-two to thirty-nine years of age, who have not been trained in any branch of the Landwehr of the first ban. It is destined in time of war to garrison the fortresses and to support, in case of need, the army of operations. Its organization is the same as that of the first ban; the regiments are drafted from the same district as the battalions of the line, being incorporated in the same corps d'armée, divisions and brigades. This ban, consisting only of men who have been trained to the use of arms, either in the regular army or in the Landwehr of the first ban, or is rarely summoned on duty, and only in small detachments.
The Landwehr of the Landwehr is little more than a nominal force, being only embodied in the imminent risk of invasion; it comprises all those not conscripted in the army of the Landwehr to the age of fifty years, and of volunteers from seventeen to twenty, able to carry the musket.

<table>
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<th>Battalions of the Guard, and Landwehr included.</th>
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<th>Total general</th>
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This force comports all the resources at the disposal of Prussia in case of invasion on her territory; for offensive operations beyond her own frontiers, the utmost disposable force would probably not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand men.
There are 250 arsenals at Berlin, Cologne, Neisse and Dantzig. Manufacturers of arms at Potsdam, Spanda, Neisse, Suhl, Dantzig, and Saarn. A Royal powder manufactory, and a cannon foundry at Berlin.
The government acting upon the principle that good theoretical and practical instruction constitutes commendably the strength of an army, has taken pains to facilitate in the army the acquisition of military knowledge, so as to facilitate career.

The Landwehr is for the purpose of promoting, in the army, one uniform system of instruction. Uniformed and sub-officers of every corps, who display aptitude for the service, are admitted into them.
At Potsdam there is a Military Orphan Asylum, for the children of privates and non-commissioned officers, and for the children of privates and non-commissioned officers who have been absent from the service for 17 years.
At Annabruch, there is a military establishment for the children of privates and non-commissioned officers.
At the school for sub-officers at Potsdam, youths of the two establishments, who have been 14 years of age the pupils of these enter into the Berlin school, from whence, after examination, they leave as sub-officers or ensigns.

Schools for mutual instruction and secondary schools are established in every regiment and brigade of artillery.

Every division has a superior school, the duration of the study at which is from six months to nine months; the pupils who frequent these schools are exempted from duty during the season of study; after a satisfactory examination they are admitted to the rank of ensign.
There is one artillery school to each brigade, for the pupils of which, after examination, are appointed ensigns.

The ensigns of infantry and cavalry who have finished their studies and desire to be placed on the list for promotion to the rank of captain in Berlin or to pass to the superior commission of examination take an examination in the school of artillery and engineering at Berlin, and are given the rank of ensign, who intend to be placed on the list for the rank of captain are obliged to pass an examination before a Commission nominated, of six, and, in like manner captains of the second class of engineers, to be placed on the list as first captains.

Of the General College of War at Berlin, the highest military establishment of Prussia, the grand aim is to form officers directly and exclusively for the army. None are admitted but such as have already given proof of talent in the treatment of questions submitted for competition. Three years is the duration of the studies at this College, which branch of military study and science is taught with profound earnestness; it may be considered the greatest school for general officers.

At the end of the term the officers undergo an examination
tion before a board of general officers, presented over by
Prince Acaurce of Prussia, by whom a certificate is
awarded, in testimony of having acquitted themselves
with credit during the course of their probationary
period.

Such is an outline of the military system of Prussia so
much vaunted, and, it must be confessed, not without
reason. Step by step the young private in educated
into a soldier and officer, and finally into generals. In
every regiment the soldier is drilled by the schoolmaster
with such strictness and regularity as he is exercised on
parade. In theory, at least, the Prussian army is all
Greek, without distinction of birth or rank; and, if Generals
Von Gommell and Von Muffling may be credited,
that theory is carried into practice—so it would appear
to make what is but a doubtful question, which is the
position of those distinguished officers from the pen of
some distinguished officers. We must, however, be
paroled for questioning the correctness of a fact so
little reconcilable with the common understanding that
may be publicized, not indeed in this country but elsewhere.
It is generally believed that the
Prussian army is more aristocratically officered—more
eclusively so, than any other in Europe save and excepting
Austria and Russia. It may be, but it can be
pointed out of our bureaus who, during the
late war, rose from the ranks to high distinction in
the service, but these can only be regarded as exceptions
to the rule, arising out of the extraordinary trials and
perplexities of the campaign. The masses of the army had
been entirely broken up and destroyed at the battle of Jena
and by the disasters in Prussia and Poland, consequent
on that disastrous defeat; that scarcely a skeleton of it
remained, or that our troops to cross the Rhine and
deliverance was first reflected from the fires of Mos
cow upon the sovereign people. Then it was that
at the cry of the fatherland a whole nation rushed to
arms, and theburgher population came out to aid the
army. Out of thirty thousand shockeis, half-armen men,
who dyed the swollen waters of the Kielbice with the blood
of an equal number of the routed forces of Macedonia,
Blidon, and Wartxch, and 7,000,000 men in line of
troops. Officers were wanting to lead the motley array,
and from the ranks of the garrison burghers could alone
be employed—from what quarter, indeed, more appropria
tely, might they be drawn? For the neutrality of
bourgeois had distinguished themselves and
won their spurs on the battle field? Neither General
nor sovereign had, however, choice in the matter, even
when they were disposed to strike down the conceptions
of the surpassing claims of the burgher class, for the trained
school of regulars could hardly have furnished one
tithe the demand for officers of the suburban granges.—
Further, it may be that much of the standing may now be found on the Prussian army list,
who sprang from the ranks during that war, and were
of the plebeian or burgher class. The real question is,
whether the army of 1813 is the same as the army that
once occupied and which now occupies the throne of the
Prussian army, if it be not true, that the army of
1813 is not the army of 1813. The army has more
surveys counties, testimony of qualified observers of different nations. In
a letter from Berlin, published in a recent number of
the Journal de Commerce, abounding in shrewd observations,
the heavy cost of the army in Prussia is
mainly composed of favorites and incapable of
good family,” and that the people “esse, with regret and
indignation, the flower of their youth placed under the
immediate control of the chief body of the nation
though the system may not be faultless, the road to
preference is open to deserving privates, although we
reasonably state the dispensation of honors and rewards
among them are more richly bestowed. The heads of
the army are not reserved for the aristocracy alone, and closed against the burgher or
middle classes; on the contrary, these classes may be
said to constitute the army; strength and the service
of the army being the reward of talents and merit.

The Prussian army has been brought into high condi,
and for parade service, into an admirable state of
military discipline; the fact to subordinate to the needs of
the state and army. We do not use the term “parade service”
invidiously to call in question its efficiency for field service
in a state of war, of which its past exploits and present
remain sufficient guarantees, but with reference to the
higher degree of discipline the army presented in the
period of peace would not be surpassed—except in our own
army, which, flushed with all the exultation of victory
and in an enemy’s country, was ever in much hand
upon the parades as it did on the field of battle. But
method Rohr’s body of Prussian recruits can be perfectly
and perfectly disciplined—can obtain a complete course of military
instruction—in six weeks—a fact astonishing, if true.
This period is above all, the Prussian artillery is said to be brought
to the highest point of perfection. In all its parts the
machinery of the war system is so excellently
combined that every emergency is foreseen and provided.
The officers, number twenty-five, are for the most part in a complete state of defence, with every
thing afloat on the report of the officer commanding.
A considerable treasure, desired to cover the first charges of an
impending war, is hoarded up in the cellars of the royal
palace. This treasure is annually augmented by the
receipts from the military chest of the battalions and
the pay of the officers, is himself expected to provide for the
equipment of his troops, and receives for that end the
necessary supplies from the war budget. To each company
or squadron is attached a certain number of labourers,
who are compelled to work at low wages, and the
purchase of materials being made on a scale, and
therefore at a moderate rate, the commandant are enabled
to contemplate the institution so excellently combined and
arranged in all its details of the Landwehr, that
indefinable source of strength, it would almost seem as if
the Prussian army, which, for itself and its
record, was mighty enough to bid defiance to a world in
arms.

The fact however is not so; for its position is essentially
vulnerable on all its points, from the disjoined na
ture of the territories of which as a whole it was made up.
Under a wise and vigilant government, and whilst
surrounded us now and united with a federalism of small but
collectively powerful states, Prussia will ever present a
powerful, imposing and striking spectacle of aggression she is little to dread, for even if
present allies remained faithfual, their number, separate
influence and conflicting pretensions would serve to
draw out still further than aid operations beyond the
frontiers.

SHIPWRECKS.—A few days before the close of the
late session of Parliament, a committee of the House
of Commons, presented a long and elaborate report,
the result of an inquiry into the number and causes
of shipwrecks. The following are a part of the resolu
presented in their report, which will be found to
contain interesting information.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the
causes of the occurrence of shipwrecks, with a view to ascertain whether such inquires are
not to be made in the construction, equipment, and
which is devoted to the United Kingdom which were wrecked or lost in the
periods specified below. Pursuant to a return made to the committee by Lords, to be
as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Ships Wrecked or Lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Extent of loss in property and lives at sea.
2. That the number of ships and vessels belonging to the United Kingdom which were wrecked or lost in the periods specified below, pursuant to a return made to the committee by Lords, to be as follows:
Number of vessels stranded or wrecked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,114

Number of vessels missing or lost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 89

Making a total of 1,203 ships or vessels wrecked and missing in the first period of three years, and a total of 1,792 wrecked and missing in the second period of three years.

2. That taking the number of vessels wrecked and lost in the two periods named above at the assumed value of £6,000 for each ship and cargo, on the average of the whole, the loss of property occasioned by these wrecks would amount in the first three years, to £6,018,000, being an average of £2,006,000 per annum; and in the last three years to £2,510,000, being an average of £2,836,000 per annum.

3. That the number of ships, in each of the years above specified, of which the entire crews were drowned, though the exact number of each crew, is not stated, appears, by the same return made to your committee, from the books of Lloyd's, to have been as follows:

Number of vessels in each year, of which the entire crews were drowned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 49

Making a total of 49 in the first period of three years, and a total of 81 in the second period of three years.

4. That the number of persons drowned in each of the years specified, in addition to the above, and of which the number drowned belonging to each vessel is distinctly known, appears, by the same return from Lloyd's, to be as follows:

Number of persons drowned in each year by ships named.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,714

5. That assuming the average number of persons in each of the vessels of which the entire crews were lost, to consist of 10 individuals, including officers, seamen and passengers, it would appear that, in the first three years, the number of persons drowned were 5,556 in the 49 vessels whose crews were entirely lost, and 1,700 in the vessels of which the exact number in each was known, making a total of 2,228 lives, or 768 per annum; and that in the last three years, the number of persons drowned were 5,556 in the 49 vessels, whose crews were entirely lost, and 1,710 in the vessels of which the exact number in each was known, making a total of 2,682 lives, or 894 per annum.

6. That among the special cases of loss by shipwrecks on particularly parts of the coast, it has been repeatedly the case that, during the last fifteen years, 272 vessels lost belonging to the port of Tybee, averaging 68 vessels per annum, the whole number of vessels registered in that port being about 1,000, that these 272 vessels, measured 60,393 tons, and amounting to these, have been total losses, and the average value of the whole to be 10 per cent. of the loss of property, from this single port would be 604,8940, in four years, or 12,351,000 per annum, range of the town of Savannah, the mariners of the squadron under Lient. Wadron, would render sufficiently rapid to be there to receive the number of widows and orphans left destitute by such losses must ultimately fail.

Boston Weekly Messenger.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN WAR.

The Seminole war seems likely to be prosecuted with such vigor, that if exertion and management can bring it to a close, it must be ended in a few weeks. By this time there are assembled on the Suwannee and Withlacoochee 1,500 Tennessee volunteers, 500 regulars who have been serving in the Creek country, the regular troops left there by Gen. Scott, amounting perhaps to 3 or 400 effective men, 600 friendly Creeks and the Florida militia and volunteers, perhaps 900 in all, which is a large body of well-armed and experienced men. Gen. Scott is now on his way to Tampa Bay, from which point he will cooperate with Governor Call, who has the direction of the campaign, and whose attention will be first given to the "driving" of the Withlacoochee swamps and hammocks. Several fine steamboats have been launched, by which the gunboats have been forwarded. Three of them have touched at this port on their way east, within the last week. In addition to all this, Capt. Dallas, by means of the cutters under his command, as well as by sending of some of the larger vessels of the squadron to lie in the harbors of the peninsulas, will by vessels of the squadron under Lient. Wadron, be most effectual in keeping the coast.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Connected with this subject, we have to say, that the thirty additional volunteers from this county, raised six or seven weeks ago, are ordered into immediate service. The reason for this effect was issued and mailed at Tallahassee on the 3d of September; owing to untoward circumstances, Col. Morton did not receive it until a few days past. Col. M. is directed, if there should be no public conveyance here, to hire a transport. We understand that these troops are to be immediately despatched to the seat of war.

This morning the "Convoy," one of the steamboats above mentioned, put back from sea in distress, having sprung a leak. She came up to our wharf with her guards in the water. They are now taking out her cargo.—Pensacola, Gazete.

PENSACOLA, October 1.

NAVAL.—The U. S. schoop war Natchez sailed on a cruise on Wednesday last. The St. Louis and Vandalia are to sail to-day. We understand that the destination of the former is Tampa Bay, where she will probably be stationed for some time.

The cutter Dexter, will also sail to-day for Charleston. Capt. Stewart will go passenger in her.

The following is a list of officers attached to the St. Louis:

Commander — Thomas Palm, Esq.
Surgeon — D. S. Edwards.
Surgeon-Mate — John M. Gardner.
Assistant Surgeon — George W. Evans.
Passing Midshipman — George R. Gwy.
Acting Captain's Clerk — Wm. R. Moran.
Acting Boatswain's Mate — James Mersey.
Sailmaker — John Burdine.

THE MARINES.—We have a letter from an officer of Marines, dated at the Camp, Fort Mitchell, Alabama, 5th instant, in which it is stated that the Corps had just received orders to proceed to Florida forthwith, and that they were to take up the line of march that afternoon, or the next morning. The writer expresses the opinion that the campaign will be long and active, provided the Seminoles do not surrender at once.—New York Gazette.

THE KEY WEST ENQUIRER, Sept. 17.

FROM INDIAN KEY.—During the last week we have had an arrival from Indian Key, but nothing which can be called news has reached us. The U. S. Cutter Dexter, Capt. Rudolph, leaves that station on the 15th instant for Tampa, via this place, and the inhabitants will again be left exposed to the ravages of the Indians. Whether a vessel of war will be ordered there, we have not learned, and by reference to a letter from Gen. Macomb, published in our last paper, it will be seen, that no land force need be expected.

We extract the following item from a letter received from Indian Key:

Captain Rudolph intends leaving on the 15th instant. The landing is but a short distance from the fort, but we must trust in Providence. I know not what to do; it appears almost impossible for me to think of moving, and yet I believe we shall be in great danger of our lives."

A Mobile paper says, "The steam boat Merchandize, we are informed by a gentleman named from Apalachicola, left there for Tampa Bay, on the Wednesday previous, with Jim Boy, and 450 friendly Cherokees, for the Seminole Campaign.—N. Orleans Times American, Oct. 6.

ARMY.


GENERAL ORDER, No. 68.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information of all concerned.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12, 1836.

1. It appearing by the public prints, that the official report of Brevet Major General Gaines, dated "Head Quarters, Western District of the United States, Camp Sabine, 4th July, 1836," made to the Adjutant General of the Army, has been published; and the said publication being without the sanction of the War Department, or other proper authority, the Court of Inquiry, of which Major General Alexander Macomb is President, in addition to the duties already assigned to it, inquire into the same, as to the manner, and by whose authority, the said official report was made public.

2. The court will also report its opinion, as to the violation of the rules of the service by such publication, and as to the character of said report, in reference to all its bearings and consequences, as it concerns general military propriety and the discipline of the army corps in the field.

3. And further, the court will examine and inquire into any other reports and publications, made by Brevet Major General Gaines, or by any other officer of the army, having reference to military operations, published without the sanction of the War Department, or other proper authority, and give its opinion on the tendency of such reports and publications in the same manner as it is herein required to be done, referred to in the foregoing paragraph of this order.

C. A. HARRIS,
Acting Secretary of War.

By order of Maj. Gen. MACOMB.
ROGER JONES, Adj. Gen.


GENERAL ORDER, No. 69.

1. The following order has been received from the President of the United States:

"Official reports, received from Florida, show that several compounds are without officers to command them. Other reports from commanders of the field, equally show the destitute condition of the service, owing to the absence of so many platoon officers. The Adjutant General reports, that returns required by the articles of war are delayed, or forwarded incomplete, from the want of company commanders to make and transmit the returns requisite for the colonel; and that there are instances of discharged soldiers from the army in Florida, who, for the like reason, will not be required to attend, nor receive their arrears of pay.

"This condition of the army must no longer be permitted to exist. Duty with troops in the field should be regarded as paramount to any employment which separates the officer from his men. The public interest and a due regard to the wants of the private soldier, alike demand the presence of the officers, and the proper complement of commissioned officers.

"The several captains and subalterns who are not on duty with their companies—excepting only those employed in military service proper—will be ordered to join their regiments.

"Under no circumstances hereafter, must more than two officers of a company be absent from any of a company of infantry, to be detailed for detached duty at the same time; nor shall any such duty be made, except for military service proper, without the special authority of the President in each case."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1836.
In Florida, for gallant and meritorious actions in the face of the enemy, the brevet rank set opposite to their names respectively:

Major J. K. Hervey, of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, for distinguished services in the affairs of Fort Drene, to date from the 21st August, 1836.

Captain T. Childs, of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, to be Major by brevet, for planning the attack on the Indians at Fort Drene, and good conduct in that affair, to date from the 21st August, 1836.

Captain William M. Graham, of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallantry and good conduct in the affair of Willscoochee, to date from 1st December, 1835.

Captain R. E. Lee, of the 3d Regiment of Artillery, to be Major by brevet, for gallantry and good conduct in the affair of Micanoopy, to date from 9th June, 1836.

Captain J. A. Ashby, of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, to be Major by brevet, for gallantry and good conduct in the affairs of Wellika, to date from 9th July, 1836.

First Lieutenant Campbell Graham, of the 3d Regiment of Artillery, to be Captain by brevet, for gallantry and good conduct in the affair of Willscoochee, to date from 31st December, 1835.

First Lieutenant W. S. Matlond, of the 3d Regiment of Artillery, to be Captain by brevet, for gallantry and good conduct in the affairs of Willscoochee and Wellika, to date from the 31st December, 1835.

Second Lieutenant, A. Herbert, of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, to be Lieutenant by brevet, for gallantry and good conduct on several occasions in Florida, to take rank from 27th July, 1836.

By order of Alexander Mcomb, Major General Commanding in Chief.

ROGER JONES, Adj't General.

SPECIAL ORDERS.


Asst. Surgeon, P. Minus, to temporary duty with emigrating Indians.

2d Lt. J. C. Woodruff, 3d Art'y. Military Academy.

REIGNATIONS.

Bvt. 2d Lt. T. P. Chifflicle, 7th Infantry, 30th Sept.

MARRIAGES.

At Green Bay, Wisconsin, on the 19th Sept., by the Rev. R. F. Cade, LYMAN FOOT, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army, to MARY MORRIS, daughter of the late ISAAC COOPER, Esq., of Cooperstown, New York.


DEATH.

In Washington, on Monday evening, JOSEPH LOVELL, M. D. Surgeon General of the United States Army.

At Bordentown, N. J., Oct. 15, HARRIET, wife of Capt. EDWARD R. McCall, of the U. S. Navy, aged 34 years.

At Fort Towson, Sept. 9th, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, wife of Lieut. T. O. BARNWELL, and daughter of Col. SIMEON H. TOWN, U. S. Art'y.

At Fort Jesup, on the 16th ult., Mrs. SUSAN G., wife of Lieut. A. G. BLANCHARD, of the 3d infantry, U. S. A.

At Gosport, Va., on the 12th instant, after a short illness, MARY DOUGLAS, aged 7 years and 9 months, daughter of A. MED. JACKSON, Esq., Purser U. S. Navy.

In Baltimore, on the 10th inst., CHARLOTTE HARPER, daughter of Dr. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS, of U. S. A., aged 5 years and 9 months.
ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. (Never before published.)

After the Corsicans whom Bonaparte attracted around him, came in the second class all those military men from the common soldier to the highest rank who had served in Italy or Egypt under his immediate command. The ancient lists of the different regiments, brigades and divisions which had composed these armies were carefully reviewed and circulars sent to their different commanders to send so many men from each corps to Paris, who should measure five feet six inches, have at least made two campaigns, and distinguished themselves by their bravery and good moral conduct. Many thousands of them arrived at Paris, and Bonaparte devoted every day some hours to question various of them and to examine their certificates and papers. One day in passing through their ranks he saw a fine young volunteer who distinguished himself by his martial air and his open speaking physiognomy. He stopped before him, looked him in the face, and asked his name and his age. My name is Henri Simon, and I am old enough to fight under your orders every enemy of France. Where hast thou served? In Italy, under your orders. How under my orders in Italy? That is impossible, is that, my General, impossible? Do you think that Henri Simon is a liar? Here are my certificates. And he took with an indignant air from his knapsack various honorable certificates by which it was notorious that he had been, since the age of twelve, a drummer, afterwards a soldier, and chosen to be in a company of voltigeurs as having distinguished himself in various actions. It’s well, it’s well, said Bonaparte, after having read carefully the papers, I will keep them; you shall hear from me. Some days after he was made corporal.

When he created the Legion of Honor, every commander of a battalion or regiment was ordered to send an officer of his consular guard received not only the higher degrees of said order, or were made officers and commanders of the legion, to which were attached pensions, but every one of them was rewarded with the double sum of what was called the gratification de campagne. This sum was given to each in proportion to his rank, and intended as an outfit for buying uniforms, arms, horses for the next campaign, and was given besides salary, rations, and travelling expenses when sent in commission. The salary or pay of every soldier and officer of the guard was besides higher than the rest of the soldiers of the line, and when detached in single-corps to join the army, they were lodged and fed at the expense of the inhabitants. Once out of the territory of France and during their march in the interior, each commander received from the government a fixed sum for each of these distinguished officers, and a higher one for each rank among the officers. The officers in the guards had also each one a higher rank than those of the line, or a lieutnant of the line received but pay of his rank when the other in the guards had that of a captain in the line. This created in the army a great many jealousies, quarrels and bloody duels.

Soon after Bonaparte’s nomination as Consul for life, the guards barrack in Paris, elated with the success of this nomination, by which their privileged existence was consolidated, spread by bands of six, twelve, and more, through the capital, and want to various coffee-houses, taverns, &c. to celebrate in their own manner this event; and heated with wine and tobacco, began to insult some soldiers of the line. These, too few in number, ran to their commanders, and came now to provoke the guards in their turn. It was only after some blood was shed that the combatants could be separated and carried to prison. Various were punished severely, and many of the guards who had been the quarrel were cashiered and sent to various depots. From that time Ehrengarde took great care in every following campaign to separate his guards, which by degrees were considerably increased, from the rest of the army in their marches, barracks, rastinnons and bivouacs. They had their own commissaries, carabiniers, paymasters, fatalions, in short an entire separation from the troops of the line. This guard was to hint what the praetorian guard was to the Romans, their body and soul was blindly devoted to him. After his nomination as Emperor he doubled and trebled their number, and established a young and an old guard, which cost him nothing, as both guards had his numerous army lived upon the expenses of the conquered provinces.

It sometimes happened that a campaign was finished in a couple of months, and that a second began so that the officers of the guard were maintained on one year two and more gratifications de campagne, by which means many officers, predestined enough to economical (a very rare case) became rich.

The best quarters, the best barracks, and all that could be of the first respect was given to these praetorian guards. The Emperor, his minister and his numerous servants, knew too well their intimate connection, and the absolute necessity of sticking close to each other, to think for a moment of giving the least cause of dissatisfaction. Bonaparte had therefore every means to attach them to his person under the full pretense of promoting the welfare and the glory of France! The guards thus became the blind instruments of his ambitions and tyrannical views; and in the full conviction of their indisputable necessity, they took a great many liberties which were not licit or even crimes, which the commander was obliged to overlook for fear of losing their blind devotion.

When Napoleon received the news of the loss of the battle of Baylen and the capitulation of General Junot, he cursed and raged like a mad man, ordered the immediate arrest of Dupont, and exclaimed, "Until the present moment I have sent to baptize my sheep, I shall now enter at the head of my wolves, and these rebels shall soon feel the weight of my power." By using the expression of wolves (mes loups) he meant his numerous regiments of guards with which he entered at the end of 1808 into Spain, and who consisted, as I shall relate in some other number, horrible excesses, which remained unpublished, although well known to the Emperor.

Among the third privileged classes were all those young noblemen of illustrious old families, as the Crillon, Le Roselierouaille, Noisille, Montrigueux, Sogier, and many others in France; the Veuve, Marqueses, Princesse, Princes, in Italy; As France and Italy were at the time united under his direct of immediate control, he was very anxious to keep them as they were, as he feared it; in creasing them. This was after his coronation as Emperor of the French and King of Italy. But before as First Consul, he created with his consular guard, of which I have already spoken, a separate corps, called le corps des gardes a cheval, composed entirely of young French noblemen, modelled after the montagnards de
Ao the ancient régime, or in which every guide had the rank of an officer in the line. But this corps created so much murmuring and discontent among the army, that he was obliged soon to disband it.

In proportion that his conquests were extended and that he created new departments and new kingdoms, he followed the same system as he had done in France and in Italy, viz: he attached the nobles to one of his popular regiments as officers, but giving a few of the most peremptory orders that these young officers, for example, taken from families in the Netherlands were sent to Spain, and the Spanish or Polish troops to Denmark and Italy, &c. He chose among the most distinguished and opulent classes those young men who had never dreamed or shown the least inclination to serve as instruments to the oppressor of their beloved country, to forge for them heavy iron chains and render them forever miserable.

The manner in which he succeeded in gaining his aim is truly curious enough, and is very little known. I shall give it in my next.

ANECDOTES OF OLD GEN. SCOTT.

We have had remarkable men in almost every State, whose saying and doings deserve to be remembered and transmitted to future times; but which now only live in the unconsciousness of those who have never heard or seen them. We will now finish a few anecdotes of General Scott, who, some twenty odd years ago, was Governor of Kentucky.

Scott was a soldier in the Revolution. And it was in that service, we suppose, he learnt to swear. That was in accordance with his character; but always lisped on it to all his friends that they must not mind his swearing for he meant no earthly harm by it.

General Washington reposed great confidence in Scott. When the fate of the American army was supposed to depend on making a successful retreat from the encampment at Trenton, he gave Scott the most dangerous and important post, and that was to defend the bridge against the enemy, until the main army should get off. Washington having stationed him with a small detachment at the post of danger, marched off as if to join the army, but he went but a few paces from the place of his station, turned back and sat motionless on his horse. His face was turned to Scott and his men; the indication of gloomy forebodings seemed to overshadow his countenance. He was probably thinking how much depended on the prudence and firmness of Scott and his small army were now in sight and advancing. Scott, who had been repeatedly taken captive, while Washington was present, when he thought he was gone, turned to his men and said: "Well, boys, you know the old boss has put us here to defend this bridge; and if I must--it must be done, let what will come. Now I want to tell you one thing. You're all in the habit of shooting too high. You want your powder and lead; and I have cursed you about it a hundred times. Now, I tell you what is, nothing must be wasted; every cracker must count. For that reason, boys, whenever you see them fellows first begin to shoot, hold tight to that old skin of this bridge, for they'll be shooting to save what you've made. At this Washington did what he was seldom known to do during the war: he burst into a hearty laugh. Scott looked around and to his surprise, saw the Commander-in-Chief, still sitting on his horse; they exchanged a pleasant glance, and Washington hastened to get into the saddle and get away from his hastily defended, and the American army preserved.

Scott had, we are constrained to acknowledge, another fault besides the one we have just mentioned. He was given to romancing; but we do not know that the indulging in this propensity, he ever intended to deceive. He is said to have been a dreamer, and after he returned to Virginia, he told some marvellous tales of the country. He said you might every where in that new country see the deer, hundreds in a stroke, with horns that would measure seven feet from tip to tip, running with the swiftness of lightning over the plain, and from hill to hill. In speaking soon afterwards of the fertility of the soil, he said that he had one time contemplated a project so that it was with difficulty a rabit could pass through it. "Why how under Heaven," said one of his auditors, "do these deer make out to run through it then at such a rate?" Scott looked like one caught, for a moment, and then immediately replied: "Ah! my good sir, that's their look out: it is no concern of mine."

When Scott was a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, he was opposed by Col. Allen, a native Kentuckian, a young man of fine promise, who was afterwards killed at the battle of Raisin. They were once brought together, when, with Allen, he gave a most splendid speech. The friends of the old General, knowing that he was no orator, felt distressed for him, thinking that Allen's eloquence must give him a great advantage on this occasion over the old soldier. When Allen had finished, however, Scott mounted the stump, and addressed the company nearly as follows:

"Well, boys, I am sure you all must be well pleased with the speech you have just heard. It does my heart good to think we have so smart a man raised up among us here. He is a native Kentuckian. I see a good many of you here. This is the country when it was a wilderness. At that time we hardly expected that we should live to see such smart men raised up among ourselves. You who were with me in those early years know we had no time for education, no means of improving from books. We cared not about the present; we cared only about the future without our arms in our hands to defend ourselves against the Indians. But we guarded and protected the country, and now every one can go where he chooses, and you see what smart young fellows are now growing up to do their country honor. But I think it would be a pity to make this man a Governor. I think it would be better to send him to Congress. I don't think it requires a very smart man to make a Governor, if he has sense enough to gather smart men about him, who can help him on with the business of the State. It would suit an old worn out soldier like myself. But as to this young man I am very proud of him; as much so as any of his kin, if any of them have been here to-day, listening to his speech." Scott then descended from the stump, and the huzzas for the old soldier made the wellkin ring for joy.

Those from whom we derive this anecdote must excuse us for omitting the oaths of the hero, and some other matters which would give it point. The age we live in, though no better than that of Gen Scott, makes great pretensions to delicacy and refinement.

Scott was elected Governor by a large majority. He appointed Bledsoe, a man of fine genius, his Secretary of State. Bledsoe had of course to write his Message. He bestowed great labor upon it, and when he had completed it, he brought it to the old General for his signature. —Scott took it and read it all over with great satisfaction; when he finished its perusal, he looked up at Bledsoe, with his usual kindly face, and said: "Well Mr Bledsoe, I know you think you are a—sight smarter than I am, and so you are in many respects; but this message, as it is now, won't do at all; I'll be—if it will." Bledsoe was as surprised as the Governor, said: "Tell me what is the matter with it, that I may see if I can make it to suit you." "Why d— it to h—," said Scott, "why don't you put a good solemn prayer at the end of it, and talk about Providence, and the protection of Heaven, and all that? Why, General Washington said when he signed a commission in his life but what he ended it with a prayer." Bledsoe took back the message and concluded it with a prayer. When he returned it, the Governor gave an extravagant in its praise as he had been severe in its
censure. The message is yet to be seen in the Executive Office, at Frankfort, and is said to be a most eloquent State paper.

ANECDOTE OF ADMIRAL CORNWALLIS.

Admiral Cornwallis—perhaps better known in the navy by the nickname of Billy Blue, which he acquired from hoisting a “blue peter” (signal for sailing) the moment after he cast anchor in any port—had once been severely wounded in the head, so severely that at times he lost his reason; and, though a hard hand, a perfect officer, as good a seaman as ever trod a planks, was afflicted with incontinence of speech. If by accident he was induced to swallow one additional glass of wine beyond his prescribed medoc, all control of his mind vanished, and his brains pro tempestes, were in the region where Astolpho sought those of Orlando Furioso. In this unfortunate state one evening, he came out of his cabin while his mind was otherwise occupied, his eye alighting upon one of his officers for whom it was supposed he entertained a dislike, he instantly ordered the hands up for punishment. A grating was rigged, the ship’s company mustered afloat, and each looked at his neighbour in some trepidation. When all was prepared, the admiral, who portrayed a scarce any outward signs of his inward derangement, pointed out the individual whom he intended to have punished. Every body hesitated at first to obey an order for seizing upon a commissioned officer. But the admiral, “Too many crows,” they break owners,” extorted from the eastern one of “To hear is to obey,” so, without much ceremony, the astonished officer himself, naked from the waist upwards, was firmly lashed by wrist and ankle to the grating, and a boatswain’s mate, cat in hand, ready to follow him. The officers were entirely taken back at these unlooked for proceedings, and had not time to remonstrate, even if such were their intention, before Admiral Cornwallis himself gave the signal to the boatswain’s mate, and two dozen were soundly laid on, Billy Blue looking all the while as if he was doing the most natural thing in the world. At the end of the two dozen the settings were cast loose, the bleeding shoulders of the punished gentleman were submitted to the surgeon, the watch was called, and back to his cabin hied the admiral as sedately as a judge.

Now so much of this affair as I have related was abominably disgraceful. Putting aside the intoxication of the admiral, for which even his wounded head was no excuse, so atrocious an infraction of all law, military or civil, is punishing a man charged with no crime, and inflicting a punishment totally illegal as applied to a commissioned officer, could find excuse or palliation from none. No hungry sentimentalist, that ever thirned forth sensibilitas for pence, could go beyond me in condemning the conduct of Cornwallis; and the loss of his naval rank, however gallantly won, coupled with severe damages in a civil capacity which must have been the issue, had the case been carried there, would not have sufficiently atoned for his fault. Let us observe the sequel, however. If the ship’s company were astonished, the aggregate of their astonishment could scarcely equal the wonder of admiring the admiral, who in the light of his own night’s freak. He refused to believe it, till the fact was brought so circumstantially before him, that it was impossible longer to doubt. Then all hands were again turned up for punishment; and the officer who had been flogged was brought from the grating, and addressed as follows:

“T am told that yesterday evening I ordered you, sir, to be flogged, and that my orders were carried into execution on this quarter deck; but upon my word of honor, I have never returned to the recollection of the circumstance. It appears to be true, however; and therefore, this morning, I have assembled together those who saw you punished. Now, in their presence, I have to tell you that I don’t come here to make an apology for what I have done, because no British officer could think of making an apology struck; if I did not strike you yourself, I caused another to do so. I won’t ask your pardon, sir, because as a man of honor, you could not in this way pardon an unpardonable offence. Nor, sir, will I give my rank to give you personal satisfaction on shore. But receiving a recollection of those who saw you, I could not obliterate the stain I have laid upon your shoulders. But I ask a favor of you before the ship’s company; which is, that you will take this cane and use it on my back as long as it will hold to use it. I would do so if any one should serve me as I did you if you please, and as much as you like; and as I am a living man, it shall not interfere with your future promotion.” Here he presented the handle of the cane to Mr.——.

Now every man there knew that Cornwallis was as true as steel, and brave as a lion, and if he were humbled himself to his inferior officer, it was not through fear of fighting a duel, nor yet from apprehension of being brought to a court martial; but because that in the keenest spirit of the most bitter and self-contemplation, he felt that the only step which could heal his honor was to wound; and, however assured to the melting snow, snappy a broad eye, set in the weather-beaten face that throned around the masts, glistened with seareye on seareye. The ship’s company burst into involuntary cheer, when they saw them shake hands, notwithstanding the usual sanctity of a line-of-battle ship’s quarter deck; and more among them would have kissed the gunner’s daughter himself, to the tune of a similar two dozen, for the pleasure of being afterwards rewarded by groping old Billy’s “dipper.”

And one will consider that he was looked upon somewhat in the light of an episode, as it has nothing to say to the previous question of the power to flog resting in the hands of the superior officer at sea—by stating, that Mr.—— finished his naval career with the same voyage, and commenced another on shore under the pseudonym of the quas, Cornwallis, brother to the admiral, which, in less venturesome, was more profitable far. He lived to see himself collector of the customs in a northern seaport; a snug birth, for which he might have sighed and sought for in vain, but for his good luck in tucking Billy Blue’s discipline. It is said that Billy himself was never afterwards known to be in the slightest degree inebriated.

A CAT o’ WIT.——A few days ago, a sale of ordnance stores took place in the capstan room of a of the Spanish Inquisition, some samples of which have been kept in the tower.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Salem, Aug. 1, 1774.

"Sir: I am directed by His Excellency the Captain General, to acquaint you that he has no further service for you, as Captain of the Governor's company of Cadets, and you are hereby dismissed from that command.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
THOS. FLUCKER, Secretary.

To the Hon. Mr. HANCOCK.”

Boston, Oct. 8, 1776.

"Sir: The Independent company of this town have unanimously made choice of you for their Colonel. They are desirous of being organized as soon as possible, and for that purpose are now about to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of the State, to commission their officers. They hope the apparent necessity of granting encouragement to the military efforts will be an inducement in your mind (should it be the same with their opinion) to honor them with your acceptance.

They wish an immediate answer as you are sensible the petition cannot be presented, with propriety, till they receive it.

HENRY JACKSON,
Committee.
PEREZ MORTON,
Hon. John Hancock.”

Died, in Boston, Mr. David Thompson, a pensioner of the longest standing of any in the Union; and it is believed, the last surviving soldier of the ill-fated garrison that defended Fort William Henry, under the command of Col. Monroe, when, eighty years ago, while those States were yet British colonies, it was surrendered to the French, under the command of Mons. Montcalm, who, with an army of eleven thousand regulars and two thousand Indians, laid siege to that fort, which was defended with an incomconsiderable force of two thousand men and three hundred officers. Mr. Thompson, during his long life, was much respected. He was a large athletic man, with a soldier-like appearance, and unusually erect in his carriage, which, when walking, he retailed to the very last. He was well and was fully known, as there is no record of his birth among his descendents. They fix it, from 98 to 102 years. Those who claim to be best informed respecting the period of his birth, insist on his having seen more than one hundred summers. He belonged to the Congregational Church and Society at the time of his death, having been a communicant 41 years. He left at his death six children, thirty-eight grand children, one hundred great grandchildren, and several hundred grandchildren and children of his carriage, which, when walking, he retailed to the very last. He was well and was fully known, as there is no record of his birth among his descendents. They fix it, from 98 to 102 years. Those who claim to be best informed respecting the period of his birth, insist on his having seen more than one hundred summers.
was saved. She afterwards lived at a tavern at Dorchester, and waited upon passengers. Several years had elapsed when her husband entered the tavern to put up for the night. They immediately recognized each other, and the event of which they were mistaken—he having expected she was lost at the time of the earthquake, and she expected he was lost at sea, being gone on a voyage at the time of the disaster. She died in 1708, at the advanced age of 105 years.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

From the Baltimore American.

J. N. Reynolds, Esq., whose name has been so long and favourably known in connection with the project of exploring the South sea, has published an address on the subject, which, from the correspondence and documents by which it is accompanied, is said to be the result of a long and careful study of the subject, and shows our own national enterprise, and the liberality of Russia, in an enviable light; and exhibits one of those many acts of courtesy and kindly feeling which have been manifested by that great and powerful people.

The two discovery ships sent out by the late Emperor Alexander, to circumnavigate the Globe, were becalmed in a thick fog between the South Shetland islands and Palmer's land, though much nearer the former; and when the fog cleared up, they were astonished at beholding a small vessel of about fifty tons burden, between the two ships, which immediately ran up the American flag. The Russian commander displayed his colored flag, and then sent a boat, the stranger sending back a letter, with an invitation to the master to come on board, which was accepted, and in a few moments he stood on the Russian's deck. "What is that island in sight?" inquired the commodore. "The South Shetlands," replied the captain; "and if you wish to visit any of them in particular, it will afford me pleasure to be your pilot." I thank you," said the Russian commander; "but I am not a sailor and have not the leisure to sail for you. I have a few minutes to spare, and I will show you the island." The Russian then turned and looked towards the south, and said, "That is the land of Russia, and it is not far away."

Indeed!" said the Russian; "then I am entirely anticipated in my object, and I behold before me a pattern for the oldest nations in Europe; since I here find the American flag, a small fleet and pilot, instead of making war upon me."

After treating Captain Palmer in the most friendly manner, the commander of the expedition, Stanly, who was so much struck with the circumstance, that he named the coast Palmer's land, and it bears that name at present on the recent Russian charts.

An officer of rank, "well known in the political and scientific world," advertises that he has discovered a new compound rocket, that will set an enemy's ship on fire if discharged 2,000 yards off, and a shell twice as large as the old ones. He offers them at tempting prices to privateers, African traders, etc. Provided with such means, besides several others, the smallest vessel will (he says) infallibly destroy or compel to surrender any first-rate ship of war!

A Duel.—The following anecdote, derived from a most authentic source, is highly illustrative of the sang-froid and determination which characterized the French officers of the old school, about the time of the first Revolution:

The Comte de B——, a colonel in the Imperial Guard distinguished for his gallantry in the field, as well for the length of his service, was ordered to Martinique, with his regiment, in the year 1792. At that period the rage for duelling was everywhere prevalent, but in no place more so than in the West India Islands, where civil and military men endeavored alike to establish their reputation by the unquestionable test of "an affair." Among the officers quartered in the garrison of St. Pierre, was one, a Capt. G——, whose sole delight consisted in fighting or encouraging duels, and who measured every man's character by the number with which he fought. He was a man of brusque manners and arrogant bearing, but of undoubted though unsuccessful courage. It happened one day that conversing with the Comte de B———, the subject of duelling came on the topic, when the Colonel observed, that although he had seen much and various service, it had never given him the slightest chance to be engaged in a single affair. The words appeared to act like wildfire on the mind of his inflammable companion. "What!" he exclaimed, "What! you never had a cause for quarrel? Never," replied the Colonel. "I was not in the Colonies, I have been done," cried Capt. G———, "woe is me!" and, lifting up his eyes with a fiercer expression, he struck M. de B—— a violent blow on the cheek. The latter eyed him for a moment—nor attempted to return the blow—then pointing significantly to his sword, he said, "No more on this score, it is inevitable. The preliminaries were arranged, and the same evening the parties met. It was decided to fight with small swords—indeed, duelling with pistols was rarely, if ever, practised in the French service. The Comte de B——— came on the ground, wearing on his breast a large purse of money in which he concealed the place where he had received the injuries blow. They were both expert swordsmen, but the Colonel, though no dilettist, was a perfect master of his weapon. His antagonist was seen at his mercy; but he contented himself with inflicting a wound in his sword-arm, and having disabled him for the time, he took out a pair of scissors from his pocket, and clipping off a corner of the patch, very coolly observed, "C'est un peu mieux!" At the same time he covered a wound on his side, and received a second message from M. de B——, and the equaling was the consequence, attended by a similar result. Again they met and again, and on every occasion the Colonel wounded his adversary and clipped off a corner from the taffeta on his cheek, accompanying the act with the same observation. For the fifth time the Comte de B——— invited his enemy to the field, and with a stern determination equal to the perseverance which dogged him, Capt. G——— obeyed the summons. Their swords crossed again, but the Colonel's aspect was changed. After a few passes he saw his opponent overcome himself of it in a moment, and in the next his sword did not pierce the breast of the man who fell dead to the ground. The Colonel sheathed his weapon, turned round to his friend, and pulled off the remainder of the patch. Then glancing at the dead body at his feet, he quietly observed: "Malheur c'est guerrier?"

Well, then, here is one for you. It is a little better; and now it is quite cured.

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and accurately executed at the Chronicle office.
A CITIZEN SOLDIER.—Our city is now under arms, as it were, and the drum and the fife are sounding the roll, as roll is called in our militia service. All Ireland is in a military manner, and the Governor is here, with his suite and other military men. These spectacles in part are gratifying, and in part otherwise—gratifying as they show us the defenders of our liberty and our laws, and otherwise as they display the insurrection to this right armed and patriotic crowd.

"We have long had a favourite creed—perhaps it is not a popular one, that men who refuse to do military duty should be fined, as they are, in proportion to their property. Why ought it not to be thus? They who have the largest houses in society ought to contribute the most to their defence. They have the most to lose, ought to do the most to save that most from loss. The man who owns only his own body, has but his personal liberty to defend, but he who has more, has not only his liberty to defend, but his property too, his home, his houses, his lands, his stock in goods, whatsoever they may be. All the community now ask, and whatsoever they ask is, that he who has houses and lands should give his person to defend them; but if he does not choose to give that, then the community ought to demand that he be fined. What he takes from the community he leaves to others. There can be no question as to the justice of the principle, but how many arguments there are in favor of its utility?

As things now stand, a few patriotic men excepted, the performance of military duty devolves chiefly upon the poor, or middle classes of society. Either the rich can pay their fines, or are ingenious enough to invent some excuse to save themselves from the field. They have lost an eye or a tooth, or a leg, and the doctors certify that they can't go! Thus, the defence, not living by the least amount of property that he leaves others to defend. There can no question as to the justice of the principle, but how many arguments there are in favor of its utility?

A national guard is what we want in this country, such as they have in France, and we need it particularly in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Maine, Georgia, and New Orleans, and indeed throughout the Southern States. A national guard made up of all ranks and classes of mankind—the rich as well as the poor—the merchant as well as the laborer—the man who rides in his carriage as well as he who trundles his wheel barrow through the streets. That is the definition of a national guard or the least difference of classification. In France, that laid above all lands now, of social equality, the only land indeed where man in society is free, and on an equal, with his neighbor when his merits brings him there—there is this national guard, such as our statesmen so passionately implore to be established.

An execution of the law, what have we in this country? A riot arises. Whom do the rich men leave to put it down? Why, the very men who, if they consulted their temporary interests, might be most interested in keeping it up! New York is in disturbance of law and order is bringing on themselves the robbing our banks. Where are the rich? In the ranks, under arms—with a cordon of bayonets for defence? Oh no, in their beds, bewailing the depravity of the poor! These things are wrong. They are unjust to the poor, and injurious to the rich, and the sundering remedy is fixing men in proportion to their property.

The large cities of Europe are filled with soldiers to defend life and property there. Eighty thousand men are at times within trumpet call of Paris, Lyons, Milan, Rome, Venice, Berlin, and London even, that strong hold of Anglo-Saxon liberty, whose charters, kings have in vain strove to wrest away—each and all have their soldiers. Dublin is stocked with soldiers of all kinds. All Ireland is in a British camp. Well, Dublin is over here now! Ireland has drifted away, and finds an asylum on the American shore. But not even a citizen soldier is willing to guard American liberty and American law. FREEMEN shrink from the musket, which after all, in this wild world of ours, is the only charter of the free man, and must stand or fall to defend it. LIBERTY is a prize won by valor. LAW is her handmaid. ARMS and MEN are her defence.—New York Express.

MILITARY ANECDOTES.

A company of the militia assembled for the purpose of choosing officers; and when they had chosen all of their officers, from the Commander-in-chief down to the fourth corporal, only one private soldier remained, who thus addressed the officers elect: "Gentlemen officers, I am willing to be drilled, wheeled, marched and countermarched; I will form a company or platoon, but I shall object to being divided into squads." Such a soldier deserved promotion, and we hope that he was not forgotten at the next election of officers.

The adjutant of a volunteer corps, doubtful whether he had distributed muskets to all the men, cried out, 'all you that are without arms will please to hold up your hands.'

NAVAL ANECDOTE.—There are many incidents in the early naval history of our country worth preserving, among which is the following anecdote of the heroic Tигеу. When he commanded the Ganges in 1799, being off Cape Nicolaio Mole, he was boarded by a boat from the English frigate Surprise, and all the Englishmen on board were demanded, and also permission to examine the proceedings of the American seamen. Capt. Tигеу returned the following manly and noble answer: "A public ship carries no protection for her men but her flag; I do not expect to succeed in a contest such as you, but I will die at my quarters before a man shall be taken from the ship." The crew gave three hearty cheers, hastened with alacrity to their quarters, and sailed for Yassawa. The Captain of the Surprise; on hearing of the determination of the Yassawas, whose rather to pursue his course than to do battle for dead men.—Boston Journal.

EXPERIMENTS AT SEA.—We are indebted to a friend, who has just arrived from Europe, for the following:

Experiments made on board the Quantamaria. 26th September, 1866, the weather being calm, I corked an empty wine bottle and tied a piece of linen over the cork; then I sunk it into the sea six hundred feet; when the corkers turned out of the bottle, the cork was inside, the linen remained as it was placed, and the bottle was filled with water.

I next made a noose of strong twine around the bottom of a cork, which I forced into the empty bottle, lashed the twine securely to the neck of the bottle, and sank the bottle, and quite a hundred feet. Upon drawing it up immediately, the cork was found inside, having forced its way through the twine, and in so doing had broken itself into two pieces; the bottle was filled with water.

I then made a noose of white pine, long enough to reach to the bottom of the bottle; after forcing this
stopper into the bottle, I cut it off about half an inch above the top of the bottle, and drew a wedge of the same wood into the stopper. I sank it 600 feet, and upon drawing it up immediately, the stopper remained as I placed it, and there was about a gill of water in the bottle, which remained unbroken. The water must have forced its way through the pores of the wood, but, although the bottle was alarumed, and had the bottle been sunk longer, there is no doubt but it would have been filled with water.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Remedy for Sea Sickness.—Sea sickness is considered one of the ills of life that are incurable. Who that has been on the "big pond," has not tried the day when sea sickness came upon him? And who has not asked, why has not the doctors given us a remedy, which we know from the trial of it to be a partial one, and so far an excellent one, and which with many persons is effective and full, making them as well upon the sea as upon the land. In short voyages, certain it is, that it is an admirable contrivance in stopping all retching and convulsions of the stomach. The name of this remedy is Deuphen's Sea Sickness Plaster and Belt, and is for sale at 76 Maiden Lane, Dam & Vessey. We advise all the green hands going out in the packet ship to give it a trial.—New York Express.

CAST IRON CANNON.—We invite the attention of our American iron masters to the following:

Paris, Sept. 14.—We long since stated that a commission had been sent to England and Scotland, with a view to examine the superiority of the iron cannon manufactured there over the brass ones at present used in the French service. The report was, we learn, favorable, but the government have resolved not to determine the question until after a course of experiment, and to appoint the directors of the commission appointed for the purpose. They have invited the Swedes and English to the trial, with nine cannon of different dimensions cast after patterns sent from France. The Belgian government having judged that Belgian iron would well bear competition with that of English and Sweden, has also entered the field as a competitor, and several cannon cast at Liage have been sent to La Fere, where they are to be proved.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.—We are told that a new steam engine has been invented in this State, which will require only one-sixth as much coal as those now in use, and at the same time possess equal power. An intelligent friend, who has some knowledge of this invention, expresses his entire confidence in its success. Should the result equal his expectations, the only remaining obstacle, of a serious nature, to steam communication with England and other trans-Atlantic countries, will be removed. But be this as it may, we have arrived very nearly to the Atlantic. At the end of the year, the mails by steam, will be undertaken as a regular business. The year 1837 will witness the attempt. Steam ships for this purpose are now building in New York, Liverpool and Bristol. The raising of the stern frame of the last mentioned vessel, was deemed an event of some importance, and was attended with salutes of artillery, and "three times three cheers" from the multitude of beholders. Her keel is to be longer than that of any steam vessel she is to be driven by a power equal to that of 400 horses. At the Hotel dinner on the occasion, the toast was repeated by Mr. Guppy, who said, that he would celebrate the intercourse between this port and New York, and between this Kingdom and America, which, by this vessel, and by others belonging to the company, would be conducted in a manner never till the present time imagined to be possible."—N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

A REMNANT OF BARBARIAN.—We learn, says the Centinel, that in the Circuit Court yesterday, in a case of larceny in an American ship in foreign port, a sailor, by the name of Griffin, was sentenced to be fined $100, being double of the property stolen, and to be further punished by being whipped ten stripes. As this corporal punishment was abolished more than a century and a half ago, in Massachusetts, it will not be inflicted until after an application is made in the President of the United States to remit that part of the sentence, which Mr. Mills, the District Attorney, said he would recommend. We heard that Judge Story remarked, that measures would probably have to be taken to prevent a similar sentence being abolished by Congress.—Boston Transcript.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Token for 1837:

A NAME IN THE SAND.

By Miss H. F. Goeb.

Alone I walked the ocean strand;
A pearly shell was in my hand;
I stopped and wrote upon the sand:
My name, the year, the day.
A wave came rolling high and fast;
And washed my lines away.

And so methought, 'twill shortly be
With every mark on earth erased,
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place.
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been so more;
Of me, my name, the name I bore
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the waves in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name.
Of all this mortal part his wrote
A name eternal wrote.
And from these fleeting moments caught
For glory or for shame.

The late Dr. Lovell.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 29, 1836.

At a special meeting of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, held this day at the Medical Hall, Mr. Thomas White, M. D., Secretary, announced the death of Dr. Lovell, M. D., late Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and member of the Society, and at the same time, held the waters in his hands, and a private address, speaking forth the public worth, and private virtues of the deceased, with a brief sketch of his life and character.

On motion, a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Scudder, Mr. Hull, Dr. Miller, to report at the next meeting on the subject of the late Dr. Lovell. The report of the committee was read, and ordered to be printed, and sent to Congress, with a view to the establishment of a fund for the support of the medical arts, and by a high and honorable course of conduct, therefore.

Resolved, That the members of this Society wear black on the occasion of the death of the above-named medical attendant, and by a high and honorable course of conduct, therefore.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Society be directed to present a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family, as an expression of sympathy, and that he cause the same to be published in the papers of the city.

R. Johnson, Secretary.

F. May, President.
WASHINGTON CITY:
THURSDAY, CR U C T E R 27, 1866.

PONTON EQUIPAGE.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers two reports made by boards of intelligent and experienced officers, of the result of experiments made with a ponton bridge, invented by Captain John F. Lane, of the U. S. army,

Every one acquainted with military operations, or with history, must know that one of the most serious obstacles with which a moving army has to contend, is that of crossing streams. In water where these are neither bridges nor boats. The delay consequent upon the preparation of pontons, rafts, or other means of transportation, may have a decisive effect upon a pursuing or retreating army. A portable bridge can be constructed, which will be at times ready for use, with slight preparation, and add materially to the efficiency of an army; if pursued, it has but to retreat across a river and it is safe; if pursuing, it may reach an enemy unawares, when he fancied himself in security.

The result of both experiments, it will be seen, was highly satisfactory, and the invention was recommended to be introduced into our military service.

PROCEEDINGS of the Board of Examination, convened in pursuance of the following order:

A Board of Officers will convene at Tallapoosa, on the 24th inst. [August], to examine and report, as practicable, for the purpose of examining the newly invented Ponton Equipage, in experimental use on the Tallapoosa River, opposite to Tallahassee.

The Board will report to the Commanding General whether the experiments be successful or otherwise; or whether the Equipage will suffice as a substitute for the Ponton Equipage heretofore in use.

The Board will be composed as follows:

Capt. Lyon, 3d Artillery.
Capt. Barnard, of Capt. Armstrong's Staff. Sec.

Captain J. F. Lane will wait upon the Board, and give such aid to the examination as the Board may require.

HENRY STANTON.

The bridge frame is simple, and the entire equipage is capable of the utmost facility and rapidity of use, and may be maneuvered and secured by a few men.

From the whole examination, the Board is unanimously of the opinion that the experiment has proved eminently successful; and that the newly invented pontons will not only suffice as substitutes for the cumbersome and bulky pontons of wood, sheet-iron and copper, heretofore in use, but that in cost, simplicity and rapidity of use, and the great point of facility of transportation, they are far superior to all former ponton equipages, about which they have any knowledge or information.

The Board have hereto annexed a communication, marked A, from Captain J. F. Lane, the inventor of the equipage, which they wish to be considered a part of this report. They are gratified that the ponton bridge is so important a branch of military equipage, which has remained so long without material improvement, has been furnished by an officer of the United States Army.

They recommend that adequate provisions be made for the immediate introduction of this improvement into our military service.

The Board having ordered the above report to be submitted to Major General Jesup, commanding the army of the south, adjourned, sine die.

August 27, 1866.
President.

ARCH. HENDERSON, Col., Marine Corps.
MANN PAGE LOMAX, Brt., Major 3d Artillery.
E. L. LYON, Capt. 3d Artillery.
WASHINGTON BARROW, Aid of camp, Sec.

TALLASSEE, Ala. 26th August, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—The ponton equipage under examination was originated in 1834. On the recommendation of Major General Jesup, Quarter Master Genl. (by whom a valuable improvement, embracing additional military utilities, was suggested) the Secretary of War permitted me to make an experimental investigation, which I began in September, 1835.

This consisted of a series of experiments from whose results were deduced rules for the dimensions and construction of the pontons, and for the manner of their use.

I regret there is not time to embody these in a report, and place it before you, accompanied by the necessary illustrative drawings.

As soon as my duties in the field will permit, I shall, in pursuance of orders already received, make full report of the whole investigation. I hope it will give me great pleasure, with the approbation of the proper authorities, to present the improvement to foreign military services, whence we have recently derived valuable military information.

Respectfully submitted to the board.

J. F. LANE, Capt., U. S. Army.
Major Washington Barrow.
Tennessee Volunteers. U. S. A.
Secretary of the Board.

ORDERS.

Fort Mitchell, Ala., 15th Sept., 1866.

Brevet Majors McIntosh, Whiting, McClintock, and Capt. Washington, will constitute a Board to examine and report on the applicability of Capt. Lane's invention for a Ponton Bridge. The Board will meet as soon as convenient.

By order of Lt. Col. Brooks:
JOS. ROBERTS, Lt. and Adj't Adj'l.

In pursuance of the foregoing order, the Board met on the 10th of September, at Woolfolk's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee, a deep and rapid stream, where
the Ponton Bridge, of Capt. Lane's invention, was presented for examination. It was composed of India rubber pontoons, with a frame work of timber placed over them; and upon this laid a flooring of pine boards; all so united and arranged as to present a strong and handsome bridge. Its dimensions were two hundred and ninety-four feet in length, and thirteen wide, supported by thirty-one pontoons.

The Board had the satisfaction of seeing its strength and efficiency put to a severe test, which it bore with triumphant success. A column of more than two hundred men of the regular army, with mounted officers, all armed and equipped for war, were marched upon it in the cadenced step to the sound of martial music. After being there halted, closed, and made to stand by their arms for the space of ten or fifteen minutes, the divisions were all countermarched at the same moment, and subsequently moved to shore. The next and final experiment was made by drawing over a six pounder, attended by the proper complement of marstesses, and its casing filled with ammunition.

From the apparent ease and safety with which all were sustained, the Board are fully convinced of the efficiency of this newly invented Ponton bridge, both for infantry, artillery, and dragoons. The lightness of the material, compared with that of other pontoons hitherto invented, and the greater facility of transporting it, superceded to equal if not greater advantages in every other respect, entitle it to high consideration as a desideratim in the movement of armies; and they accordingly recommend that provision be made for its introduction into the military service of the United States.

J. S. McINTOSH, Major 4th Inf.
L. WHITING, Major, U. S. A.
W. L. McCLINTOCK, Major, U. S. A.
J. M. WASHINGTON, Captain 4th Art'y.

USEFUL INVENTION.—We have lately examined the model of an invention which promises to be of great utility in military operations; it is a saddle for removing the sick and wounded, invented and patented by Captain H. L. Thistle, of New Orleans. Officers of the army in Washington, who have examined this saddle and seen it in operation upon a horse, express their decided approval of it; and the War Department has manifested its sense of the value of the invention by ordering fifty saddles to be made. The subjoined cut presents a view of the saddle, and the manner in which it is to be used.

The tree is made of wood, about two feet long, the width adapted to the horse's back; it has four springs, two in front and two in the rear, placed about sixteen inches apart, having a spread of two feet, with the proper straps to attach it to the body of the horse; and also to the breast plate and breathing, and other straps necessary for packing. The tree may be bare and simply covered with leather; or it may be covered and stuffed, and left open for the circulation of air between it and the horse's back.

The bed is constructed by nailing an iron-frame, of the average length of a man, reaching from head to foot, and covered with strong leather. The head and sides are also defended with strong leather, about eight inches high for the support of the head, and six inches for the sides. This bed is supported by the springs on the tree; which turn up like beach springs.

There are two main straps reaching from the shoulders to the thighs, crossing over the breast, for keeping the body in its place. There are also straps attached to the side of the bed, near the centre, which pass around the thighs and buckle to the outside of the bed in an oblique manner, to prevent the wounded man from slipping down. This saddle may be used as a pack saddle, when not wanted for the conveyance of invalids.

We have understood that it requires eight or ten men to carry a wounded person on a litter, and then the progress is very slow. By means of Captain Thistle's saddle, a horse and a man to lead him are sufficient, and the patient is removed with less pain and inconvenience.

It cannot but be a highly useful contrivance; the inventor will receive the heartfelt prayers of all who are so unfortunate as to be wounded, and we hope he will be liberally remunerated, in addition, for his ingenuity.

Captain Thistle commanded a company of Louisiana volunteers, in the regiment lately employed in Florida, and is handsomely spoken of by the author of "The Whirlwind" Florida, just published in Baltimore by Lewis and Coleman.

REFERENCES.

Extract of a letter from Commodore A. J. Balch, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated:

"U. S. Private Constellation,
 Pensacola Bay, Oct. 10, 1836.

"The cutter Jefferson, Capt. Jackson arrived here yesterday morning from St. Joseph's, bringing with her Lieut. Bache, late commander of the steamer Ixard, and Dr. Wedderburn, who had both been very ill of the prevailing fever, but are now convalescent. "The steamer Major Dade, Lieut. Howison, also arrived last night, and the American, Lt. Johnston, this morning. The steamer Ixard was lost on the St. Mary. The American having broken her shaft, I shall send her to New Orleans to procure a new one. On her return she will be despatched again to cooperate with the army. The Major Dade will proceed for the same purpose as soon as some necessary repairs can be effected, and the health of her crew shall be in some measure reinstalled."
THE WAR IN FLORIDA: being an exposition of the causes, and an accurate history of the campaigns of Generals Clinch, Gaines and Scott. By a late staff officer. Baltimore: Lewis and Coleman, 1836.

We have examined this book, and although the author says on the title page, that “on this subject many persons have said much, every body something, and no man enough,” yet we do not find much that is new. A large portion of it is gathered from newspaper publications, and from public documents, with of course some new incidents.

The author commences with a geographical description of Florida, at the time it was ceded to the United States (1821), and enumerates the several chiefs of the Seminole Indians. He then proceeds to give what he considers the causes of the present war, and makes out a strong case to palliate the course pursued by the Seminoles. It is represented that they had yielded a final though reluctant consent to emigrate west of the Mississippi, and stipulated only for one condition—that they should have a separate agent and maintain their independent sovereignty as a tribe. It was desired by the Government to unite them with the Creeks, of which tribe they once formed a part; but the Seminoles, owning a large number of slaves, in whom the Creeks claimed an interest, were decidedly opposed to any such union.

If this statement be undeniable true, and we see no reason to doubt it, a fearful responsibility rests upon the Government for the waste of human life and the destruction of property that has ensued; and even after the unequivocal manifestation of hostilities, the omission to order a warlike force sufficient to intimidate the Seminoles, was highly culpable. Governors Duval and Eaton, and Generals Clinch and Thompson, at various times strongly urged upon the War Department the necessity of a strong, imposing, regular force at Fort King and Brooke, “to overawe resistance.”

At a council held at Fort King, on the 10th of August, 1835, a speech was delivered by Holata Amathla, in which the question of a separate agency was made a sine qua non to a removal. In transmitting this document to the Secretary of War, Gen. Clinch remarked:

“The forwarding to you the enclosed document, I beg leave to make a few remarks, although the subject to which it relates is, itself, of so great importance, yet it may have an important bearing on the present quiet and future happiness of these children of the forest. They are, from peculiar circumstances and long habit, suspicions of the white man. It is hard to induce them to believe that all the efforts and operations of the Government are intended for their own good. The question of a separate agency was again and again brought forward by the chiefs last winter and spring, and appeared to be considered by them of the first importance to their future interest, prosperity and happiness; and it was at the earnest and repeated solicitations of the chiefs, that Lieut. Harris and myself consented to incorporate their wishes on that subject, in the arrangements made with them in April last. Great pains have been taken to convince them that the agent for the Creeks west of the Mississippi would watch over and protect them and their interests, in common with that of the Creeks, but I fear without effect. It is a law of nature for the weak to be suspicious of the strong.—They say that the Creeks are much more numerous and powerful than they are; that there is a question of property, involving the right to a great many negroes, to be settled between them and the Creeks; and they are afraid that justice will not be done them, unless they can have a separate agent to watch over and protect their interests. The many and straight forward course pursued towards them by Gen. Thompson, appears to have gained him their confidence, and they have again petitioned the President to make him their agent, and requested me, through the immediate commanding officer, Gen. Fort King, to forward their petition with such remarks as my long acquaintance with their views and interest would authorize me to make. The experiment they are about to make is one of deep interest to them—They are leaving the birth place of their wives and children, and many of them the graves of those they held most dear; and it is not natural that they should feel, and feel deeply, on such a trying occasion, and wish to have some one that they have previously known, whom they could lean on, and look up to for protection.”

With the proceedings of the army, subsequent to the commencement of hostilities, we are all familiar. We cannot join the author in his wholesale denunciation of the Quartermaster General for the failure to provide adequate means of transportation for provisions and ammunition. In no part of our widely spread country could more difficulty be encountered in obtaining transportation than in the southern part of Florida; or indeed the whole peninsula. And a knowledge of this fact ought to weigh much in forming or expressing an opinion. Whatever may be thought of Gen. Jesup’s conduct in the Creek campaign, with reference to Gen. Scott, there is no officer of the Government, so far as we have had an opportunity of judging, (and we have had some) more indefatigable and conscientiously scrupulous in the discharge of his public duties than Gen. Jesup. We freely coincide with the author in awarding all due credit to the Commissary General’s department for anticipating the demand for provisions; but we cannot believe that the Quartermaster General grossly neglected to provide transportation to convey them to the suffering garrison.” The plainest obligations of official duty, and every dictate of humanity forbid such an idea.

We have no clue to the author of this book, rather than he himself gives in one or two places, and even did we know him, it would be improper to remove the veil of secrecy with which he has shrouded himself. That he is, or was, “a staff officer,” we have his own declaration; and that he belongs to the staff of Gen. Gaines is highly probable from the fact that the narrative closes soon after the date of Gen. Gaines’s surrendering the command to Gen. Clinch. We ought to have mentioned before, that the book is dedicated to Col. J. M. White, Gen. D. L. Clinch, and Col. J. Gadsden, of Florida.

Mr. Bryan, Attorney General, has arrived in Washington and entered upon the duties of Secretary of War ad interim.
EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Mr. J. N. Reynolds, the indefatigable advocate of this praiseworthy undertaking, has just published from the press of Messrs. Harper and Brothers, of New York, a volume of 200 pages, containing, first the address delivered by him in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 3d April last—secondly, a number of letters addressed to him by distinguished scientific men—thirdly, a number of memorials to Congress from Nantucket, Salem, and other places, asking that the expedition may be fitted out—and lastly, various statements and reports bearing upon the subject, made by Mr. R. at the request of the Naval Committee of the House.

The newspapers, of all political parties, are uttering complaints at the apparent delay in getting the expedition ready for sea. One great obstacle in the way is the difficulty of obtaining seamen, and this will exist as long as wages in the merchant service are so much higher than they are in the navy. The President is vested with the power by a law of Congress, passed 18th April 1814, (and which we believe has never been repealed except as regards midshipmen,) to “fix the pay to be allowed to the petty officers and midshipmen, and the pay and bounty upon enlistments of the seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines,” provided that the whole sum to be given for these objects shall not exceed for any year the amount which may be appropriated, in such year, for those purposes respectively.

The average rate of wages in the merchant service has been for several months past from $15 to 17, and perhaps $18, per month; while in the navy, able seamen receive but $12, ordinary seamen $10, and landsmen $8. With all the predilection which many “old salts” have for the naval service, it would be folly to expect that they will serve in one branch of the marine for a third less than they can receive in another.

If the President were fully aware of the existing difference in the rates of wages, there is no doubt that he would sanction such an increase as will secure the number of men wanted for the naval service. It is not the scarcity of seamen, so much as the difference of wages, that causes the supply to be inadequate.

We have understood that the North Carolina, 74, is in all respects ready for sea, except the deficiency in the complement of her men; and other vessels of war are delayed in their outfits from the same cause.

No selection has yet been made, so far as we can learn, of a successor to the late Dr. Lovell. An office of such importance and high distinction as that which was filled, would not long remain without applicants, and consequently we are not surprised to learn that there are several from among those of the medical profession in private life. But we do most earnestly trust that the President will not look beyond the army for an incumbent to fill the chair; if he does, it will be, in some measure, a reflection upon the service, that there are none in it found worthy and qualified for the station.

The hope of advancement is one of the strongest incentives that can be offered to human ambition. If that be taken away, there is little left to encourage any man to a zealous discharge of his duty. The chances for rewarding faithful public servants are but few in our military establishments; and when they do occur, the opportunity should not be thrown away.

Understanding that there were several applicants for the post of Surgeon General, out of the army, the officers of the army in and about Washington have petitioned the President that he will confine his selection to the list of those now in commission. The senior Surgeon of the army has been in active service thirty years, or more, is a man of irreproachable character and extensive acquirements, and every way qualified to discharge the duties of the station; he has likewise served with the President in some of his southern campaigns, and is therefore personally known to him.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.—It always affords us pleasure to publish the testimonials that are offered of the valuable assistance so frequently and so freely rendered by the officers and crews of our revenue cutters to merchant vessels in distress. The following is an additional instance of the kind.

PICTOU HARBOR, Oct. 16, 1836.

“Mr. Editor of the Army & Navy Chronicle. —The undersigned, owners of the schooner Mariner, beg leave to acknowledge, through the medium of your paper, the obligations under to Captain E. Jones, of the U. S. cutter Morris, his lieutenant and crew, for the preservation of said schooner after she had sunk in Boothbay, in the late gale. The schooner was raised and taken into a snug harbor by the Morris’s officers and crew.”

JOSEPH BARTER,
THOMAS WILLIAMS."

The Texian privateer Terrible has been released, and proceeded to sea from New Orleans on Monday evening, 10th inst.

Lient. Comds. McIntosh has published the following certificate in the New Orleans papers, to contradict a charge, we presume, of ill-treatment to the officers and crew.

I hereby certify that the officers and crew of the schooner Terrible were not confined in irons, and that the officers conducted themselves in a gentlemanly manner, and the men with propriety.

JAMES M. McINTOSH,

By reference to the cover which accompanies this number it will be seen that one of our subscribers has paid for the Chronicle to the 30th June, 1839! We do not say that we wish such an example to be generally imitated; but it would be a very sensible and welcome relief to our cares if all would pay to the close of the current year.

Occasional complaints reach us of the irregularity of the Chronicle; the only excuse we can offer is, that it must be ascribed solely to the want of punctuality on the part of too large a portion of our subscribers. We have upwards of twelve hundred on our list, and an aggregate outstanding debt of three thousand dollars.
ITEMS.

The schooner Portsmouth arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday, 18th instant, with a detachment of 209 seamen, under charge of Lieut. Mattison, for the U. S. ship North Carolina. A draft of recruits for the North Carolina, 74, consisting of seventy-eight men, sailed from the Navy Yard, Boston, on the afternoon of the 19th inst. in the brig Columbia, for Norfolk, Va. Capt. Babbit, Dr. Gilchrist, and Midshipman Emmons, accompanied the draft.

MILITARY ROAD.—Col. S. W. Kearny and Capt. N. Boone, of the 1st regiment of dragoons, and Brevet Major T. F. Smith, of the 1st infantry, are the Commissioners appointed for locating the military road from the Mississippi river to Red river.

Fort Des Moines, which has been for some time occupied by a detachment of the 1st regiment of dragoons, is directed by a general order from head quarters to be abandoned.

Lieut. G. H. Groshman, Assistant Quarter-master, U. S. A., on temporary leave of absence had been granted, in consequence of severe family affliction, left Pittsburgh, on the 22d inst. to rejoin the army in Florida.

Howard Stansbury, Esq. T. S. civil engineer, is now engaged on a survey of James river, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of the river.

Gen. Gaines arrived at New Orleans on the 9th inst.

B. D. Heriot has been appointed Navy Agent for the port of Charleston, S. C.

ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.
Oct. 15—Dr. T. G. Mowat, army, Fuller's.
19—Lieut. B. R. Alden, 4th inf'y, Gadsby's.
20—Paymaster R. A. Forsyth, army, Fuller's.
22—Lieut. H. N. Crabbe, marines, Gadsby's.
Paymaster J. S. Lytle, army, do.
24—Gen. J. R. Feuvick, 4th art'y, Gadsby's.

PAASSENGERS.
New Orleans, Oct. 5—per steamer Madison, from Louisville, Lieut. E. R. Birdall, of the army.
Charleston, Oct. 15—per steamer packet South Carolina, from Norfolk, Lieut. J. Williamson, J. H. Roland, and W. Mock, of the army.

Savannah, Oct. 16—per steamboat Dolphin, from Charleston, Lieuts. Roland and Mock, and Dr. Baldwin, U. S. A.

THE NEW ORLEANS Bee states that the Texian armed schooner Terrible has been placed in the custody of John H. Holland, Esq. Marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana. She was sent to New Orleans from Demerara, where she had been captured by the U. S. vessel of war the Boston; the court there not having jurisdiction to take cognizance of the offences charged against her, they having been committed within the waters of Louisiana. The following charges are the most important:

That for a long time preceding, the Terrible was laid out at New Orleans to wage war against a government with whom the United States are at peace.

That her commander, Lieut. Randolph, had manifested the intention of committing an act of piracy upon a Spanish vessel, the Pelicano Mexicana.

That she had sailed from New Orleans without the authorization of the collector of the port.

From the United Service Gazette.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

The building memorial has been presented to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The memorial of R. Newman, of Dartmouth, in the county of Devon, respectfully sets forth,

That your memorialist, after having studied in France under his ablest marine engineers, (from whom that government then obtained the plans of their ships of war) he has spent the last forty years in this country, devoted himself to the improvement of ship-building, by the actual construction of numerous experimental vessels.

That your memorialist, with the knowledge of naval architecture thus acquired, has seen with regret the erroneous and misconceived principles on which experimental ships of war have at so much cost been of late years built and employed.

That your memorialist, in order to prove this by practical demonstration, in addition to indisputable theory, has, at his own sole risk, been induced to construct two small schooners of 180 and 160 tons burden only, (his finances now enable him to adopt a larger scale) on which vessels are yet unfinished and capable of being fitted for the particular services in which vessels of that class are employed.

That this memorialist makes offer of the said vessels to your lordships on any terms and conditions as the regard for the public interest may suggest, and which would give him to establish, through a trial of those vessels, the following facts:

That the art of sailing, together with every desirable property and attribute, may be improved by an extended inspection of capacity and convenience of form towards the form and after immersed parts or sub-extremities.

That those experimental ships, the Columbine, Serpent, Vernon, &c. projected by Capt. Symonds, are not modeled on correct scientific principles, but on superficial fallacious notions, imbued from the extraordinary abreast of the Old World and the improvements in ship-building in Mediterranean.

That if the Columbine, when first on the Halifax station, and those experimental ships, should work to four feet far and aft, a body of water nearly equal to half the capacity or capacity between the water-line and gun-deck, and on her last return from America was necessary, the auxiliary motion of the steamer on the weather, to throw her aftermost guns overboard, it must be inferred that her construction is both faulty and dangerous.

That the Serpent sloop of war, from her dangerous and bad qualities operating on the minds of the officers and crew, spent nearly the whole of her first winter in the anny harbor of Dartmouth, though represented in the newspaper as in good order and working in a fair manner. That the Vernon's superiority is but colonial, and to be maintained only by favored arrangements and suppression of facts.

That each of those ships would be faster sailers, and safer and better sea-boats with the old, or a greater proportion of length to breadth, in conjunction with at least 20 per cent. additional stowage or capacity.

That the Terrible proves, and the above statement confirms the above by every vessel lengthened or cut down—far for cut down is virtually to lengthen in relation to depth.

That your memorialist believes his two small vessels one purposely made longer than the other—will sufficiently exemplify his principle of construction; but should your lordships deem the scale too limited, he would with that case be ready to undertake the construction of a vessel of 600 tons that should compete with the largest tonnage, and submit to any terms and conditions your lordships might think fit to require.

That from the proximity of Plymouth dock yard, your memorialist builds the model and could, with little increase in cost, inspect and report on the said vessels.

The annexed diagram may in some measure explain to your lordships the principle on which they have been constructed.

R. NEWMAN.

Dartmouth, Jan., 1836.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM FLORIDA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

ALAPACHICOLA, Oct. 9, 1866.

"The enclose slip from the Apalachicola Gazette of yesterday, contains the most recent information from the present seat of war in Florida. The steamer Minerva arrived here last night from Fort Mitchell with two companies of regulars and the company of Washington volunteers. They will remain here under command of Major McClelland, until the steamer Anna Calhoun and Hyporion arrive from the river.

Gen. Jesup, who is on his way down, will remain here, making this his head quarters until further orders. The troops here are healthy. The steamer Merchant, now lying here, will not depart for Tampa Bay until Gen. Jesup arrives."

From the Apalachicola Gazette, Oct. 8.

FROM TAMPA BAY.

The steamer Merchant, which left this port on the 28th ult. with a detachment of regulars and friendly Indians, under the command of Colonel Lane, for Tampa Bay, returned to our wharf this morning. She ran aground from Tampa in a sand bar in appropriately short hours. She left Tampa, and put into St. Marks with dispatches, making the run against a head wind in 27 hours. From St. Marks to this place also against a head wind she had ten hours.

We learn that Col. Lane, on his arrival at Tampa, lost not a moment in ordering operations, but with his usual activity, dashed into the midst of the enemy at once. They were enabled to land their forces at Tampa on the morning of the 30th; and having learned that a party of the hosts had burned a house near that place the night before, Col. Lane, with a party of 12 mounted men, and about 100 friendly Indians, on foot, set off in pursuit of them.

After a very rapid march of about twelve miles, the same afternoon the enemy were discovered on the opposite side of Indian river. Col. Lane, and his few mounted men, who were considerably in advance of the friendly Indians, made a most vigorous and gallant charge upon the enemy, driving them down the river to a large hamock; where, from the great disparity in numbers, they deemed it prudent to avoid the arrival of the friendly Indians, who were under the command of Maj. W. B. Gibs. A brisk fire was, however, kept up by Col. Lane, and the enemy held in check till the reinforcements arrived.

As soon as the friendly Indians came up, a very animated fight across the river ensued, which lasted some fifteen minutes; when a man named Watson, who charged himself the first to cross the river, and remained throughout the fight. The hostile soon gave ground, though slowly at first, and fought with desperation for a mile and a half, when the route became general. They were pursued by Col. Lane and his mounted men till night came on.

"Too much credit cannot be given to Col. Lane for the cool judgment and bravery displayed in the management of this brilliant affair. He was much exposed during the action, and his life was at one time probably saved by a Mr. Kelley, of the regulars, who placed him under a sheltered tree, and threw himself before his officer, and received the ball in his own body!"

Major Watson has been severely wounded.

Col. Lee speaks in high terms of his conduct. Lieutenant Linnard was also conspicuous for his bravery, having had his horse shot under him.

The loss of the whites was only two wounded.

The enemy's loss not known, as night came on, and prevented an examination.

The number of the enemy could not be accurately ascertained, though estimated at from one to two hundred.

Soon after this affair, a diplomatic corps was sent out, and until their return, operations will cease.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 25.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steampacket South Carolina, at Norfolk, we received yesterday, by the Norfolk steamboat, Charleston papers to the afternoon of the 20th inst., inclusive, three days in advance of the mail. Views from the various States of the military and political and general impression that Gen. Stewart, of the United States navy, Col. Broom, of the marine corps, and Major Saunders, of the army, came passengers in the South Carolina.

From the Jacksonville Courier, Oct. 13.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated

Micanopy, Oct. 8, 1866.

"We arrived here yesterday, together with Major Pierce, and about 100 regulars. We met one hundred of Gov. Call's volunteers under Col. Cuthbert, at Santa Fe, as an additional escort to hurry on provisions to the Governor, who, with 1,700 men, lately arrived at Fort Drane, probably on the 28th. They left this place on the 28th, and about twenty miles on towards Santa Fe, at Daniel's place, they surprised and killed four Indians. The house is situated about 100 rods from the road, and feeling themselves perfectly secure from observation, were cooking and preparing a meal; but the smoke let the secret out, and the volunteers surrounded them. They all ran, and attempted to break through the line, but were shot down; making no resistance. I was at the house yesterday, and Billy (Omarthia's cousin) was along. He examined the dead bodies, and is of opinion they were Creeks. He says no Seminoles ever go from home to poorly dressed as these were, one of whom was naked.

We expect to leave now for Gov. Call's head quarters, and from there we do not yet know.

The Indians have dug up a grave thing which the troops buried on leaving this place in the summer, and even Lieut. Wheelock's grave was yesterday torn open on our arrival. They had dug to the coffin, but left it unopened when they discovered it to be a grave."

FROM JACKSONVILLE.

Charleston, Oct. 11.

The secr. George & Mary, Capt. Willie, arrived here about 2 o'clock, P. M., from Jacksonville. We have received the Jacksonville Courier of the 8th inst., from which we have copied the following:

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 13.—We hear partly from rumor, but mostly from undoubted authority, that the detachments of Tennessee troops have killed sixty-eight hostile Indians in number of fourteen. It is to be hoped that the report and general impression are true—that even the swamps and hammocks of Florida afford no safe refuge for the Indian from the bold and brave Tennesseans. Should this campaign close the war, as every friend of Florida, devoutly desires, it will be most gratifying to see that the State, their friends and homes, wearing the laurels of glory.

At the date of our latest intelligence, Gov. Call was still at Fort Drane, and report say he is short of provisions and forage. Supplies must soon reach him. It is supposed that he will soon be on the Apalachicola, and that supplies will be brought up that river. Forage has ere now reached Volusia, and Maj. Pierce, with his command, has undoubtedly joined the Governor."
A gentleman of the army, in a letter to Col. Dill, of this place, to whose politeness we are indebted for a perusal, thus speaks of Maj. Pierce:

"He is a fine fellow—going abroad—taking all the responsibility to the Government, and with force, &c., without waiting, as some of the rest do, for a special order for every "half-bit he expends."

The same writer says:

"The question of command between Gen. Jesup and Gov. Call is settled. Gen. Jesup does not claim it, but orders to take any command the Governor will give him. The Governor gives him the command of his own regulars, 800 in number, and the Creek Indians, 600 in number. They left Tampa on the 23rd ult., and are supposed to be on the Withlacoochee."

No news from Gov. Call since the 28th ult.

A balance can be placed on the above statements, as they come from a gentleman who ought to know the facts, and is above misstating them.

The Indians have doubtless concentrated their forces, and probably they are in council consulting whether to yield or fight till the last man of them is slain. From a past winter, and the sullen and charactar, we can hardly anticipate any other alternative than that they will, in one way or other, continue the warfare.

ARMS MOVEMENTS.—The U. S. schooner Major Dale, Lieut. Howison commanding, arrived at St. Marks on Sunday last, from the Suwanee river, having a large number of sick sailors and soldiers on board; passengers to Pensacola; to which place the vessel is now returning to refresh and refit, having been employed since June navigating on this part of the coast, and up the Suwanee.

Lieut. H. confirms previous reports of the sickness of the position of Camp Call, (Suwanee Old Town) where five companies of the 4th infantry, U. S. A., have been encamped the past three months. Twenty-four deaths have occurred among them, and between 50 and 80 of the remainder are at this time ill, leaving only 30 reported for duty.

The Commander in chief, with the Tennessee mounted brigade, were ferried over the river on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and took up the line of march the next day for the Wheeler settlement on the Withlacoochee. The guides had joined the army, and gave the troops grounds to hope for a meeting with considerable bodies of Indians within two more days march.

The U. S. steamer Irazad remained in the river to aid Brig. Gen. B. in establishing a depot at the site of the old block house on the Withlacoochee; whither he was about to take with him the Florida militia, and to which point all the infantry, marines, and friendly Indians from the Creek country, are ordered to proceed. The Tennessee troops had suffered but slightly from sickness, and, as the rainy season had terminated, and a full stock of supplies are to be instantly placed within convenient reach, the campaign will doubtless progress with a vigor and energy which will ensure a successful result.—Floridaian, 8th inst.

**From the Little Rock Gazette, Sept. 13.**

The battalion of Arkansas mounted volunteers took up their line of march from Washington for Fort Towson, in the early part of last week. The vacancy in the captnaity of the Little Rock company, occasioned by the return of Capt. Hanger, was filled by the election of Mr. John Cummins.

**A very respectable company, consisting of 62 privates, has been enrolled in Sumter county, of which Charles Pettigrew has been elected Captain, Lober W. Walker, 1st Lieutenant, and Richard Whitehead, 2d Lieutenant. It will proceed with the battalion to Fort Towson.—Ibid.**

A very fine company of mounted volunteers, from Randolph county, under the command of Capt. Kawnaugh, an old and experienced officer arrived at this place on Thursday last, and has been mustered into the service of the United States, agreeably to the proclamation of the Governor.

This company is encamped just below town, and, we understand, will take up their line of march for the south, to join their patriotic fellow-citizens in arms, assembled at Fort Towson.—Ibid.

Our apprehensions in regard to the state of Indian feeling along our western borders are greatly strengthened by the belief of Gen. Gaines himself, now on a visit to our city. He is, we are informed, decidedly of the belief that many of these Indian tribes are in a state of excitement calculated to lead to disastrous results, unless timely and efficiently checked.

The General, with a vigilant eye upon all their movements, is not neglectful so far as in him lies, of those precautionary steps, which his knowledge and prudence suggest, ought to be taken. We do hope that he will meet with a cheerful and prompt co-operation on the part of those States, that he may deem necessary, though requisitions, to call to the aid of the present unprotected frontiers.—New Orleans Bulletin.

Lient. J. P. Davis, U. S. army, arrived at this place on Sunday evening last, from Fort Gibson, on his way to the South, to join the army under General Gaines, on the Sabine. It gives us pleasure to learn from him that the troops at Fort Gibson have been unusually healthy this season. Not a death has occurred thus far, from sickness, during the last five months. The Indians on our western frontier were perfectly quiet and peaceable, and likely to remain so.—Arkansas Gazette.

**To H. D. Hunter, Esq.,
Commander U. S. Revenue Cutter Jackson.**

Dear Sir: I beg leave to tender you, and the officers and seamen under your command, my most sincere regard and thanks for the efficient aid rendered the ship William Penn, under my command, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., when in a most perilous situation on the Horse-shoe.

Be assured sir, my ship might have been totally lost, with a valuable cargo, but for the aid rendered.

This is one of many instances that occur, and may possibly again occur, to convince the Government of the necessity of keeping in our bay such vessels, officered and manned as they now are, always ready (and willing too) to render assistance to merchant vessels in distress.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obliged friend, &c.

RANDALL PULLEN.

Master ship Wm. Penn.

U. S. Revenue cutter Dextor, Captain Rudolph, arrived at Charleston on the 18th instant, in 14 days from Pensacola. The U. S. ship Natchez, Capt. Merivine, sailed the day previous for the month of the Mississippi, for the purpose of offering convoy to vessels bound to ports in Texas and Mexico. Left the U. S. ship St. Louis, Capt. Painie, to sail the day for Capt. Fowler to the North; then to the South; also, U. S. ship Vindalio, Capt. Crab, and U. S. cutter Washington, Capt. Day, to sail next day for Key West and Cape Florida. The Dextor was off the bar last Sunday, but was forced to stand to see consequence of the late gale.

The following is a list of the officers of the Dextor:

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. JESUP.

From the Montgomery Ala. Advertiser.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. Sept. 11, 1836.

GENERAL: A portion of your fellow citizens being disposed to testify to you, their high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by you during the late war with Great Britain; their admiration at the promptitude, energy and skill you have displayed in bringing the disturbances among the Creek Indians to a close, and effecting their removal from the borders of our State; and their respect for you, personally, have appointed the undersigned to ascertain from you, at what time it would suit your convenience to attend a public dinner in this town.

With very great respect,
We are your obedient serv’t.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
WM. GRAHAM,
GEO. D. SHORTRIDGE,
EDWARD HANRICK,
N. E. BENSON,
WILLIAM KNOX,
GEO. WHITMAN,
GEO. GOLDTHWAITE.

Committee.

To Maj. Gen. THOS. S. JESUP, Tuskegee, Ala.

FORT MITCHELL, ALA. Sept. 23, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have received at this place, your letter of the 11th instant, addressed to me at Tuskegee. Under other circumstances than those in which I am placed, it would afford me great pleasure to meet, in the manner they propose, that portion of my fellow citizens of Montgomery whom you represent. But it is unwise the purpose of others to give public attention from the facts connected with the Creek campaign, to misrepresent my conduct. It is due to all that an investigation take place: I shall demand it, so far at least as my name has been associated with my transactions here, public or private; and for that purpose I shall proceed to the North, the moment my duties here shall have been brought to a close. Until an investigation take place, and my reputation be rescued from the odium attempted to be fastened upon it, I deem it due to myself to decline all public attentions such as tendered through you. Whether you agree with me in opinion, or not, as to the propriety of my determination, I feel assured you will properly appreciate my motives.

Do me the honor, gentlemen, to present my grateful acknowledgments to my fellow citizens in whose behalf you act, for the honor conferred upon me by your invitation, and accept for yourselves my warmest thanks for the flattering terms in which you have thought proper to notice my services.

I am gentlemen, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THO. S. JESUP.

To Messrs. Campbell, Hanrick, Shortridge, Graham, Knox, Whitman, Benson, and Goldthwaite, Committee.

INDIAN TREATY.—The following letter from Gen. Hume on this subject contains the most gratifying intelligence, and we hasten to lay it before our readers without any comment, as it speaks for itself.

BOYALICK DEN.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Sept. 17th, 1836.

SIR: It is with unfeigned pleasure, after a struggle for many years, I now have in my power to announce to you and to my fellow citizens of the “Far West,” that on this day a treaty has been satisfactorily concluded with the Ioway, Sac, and Fox tribes of Indians, by which they have ceded and relinquished to the United States, all their claims to the strip of land lying west of the State of Missouri, and north of the Missouri River. Nothing is now wanting but the confirmation of the treaty, by the Senate of the United States, and the assent of the State of Missouri, to enable citizens of the United States to reside in peace and quietness, in this desirable country.

I shall be off in a few days, with a deputation of Indians who desire to meet Governor Dodge in the Wisconsin Territory, to hold a council with him, on the subject of the cession of their lands lying north of the Mississippi River, and west of the State of Missouri, on the north of your State. If the efforts now making should be crowned with success, the Indians owning the country, will emigrate to the south side of the Missouri River, and our citizens enjoy their homes in peace in a country, which for salubrity of climate, health, mineral, commercial, and agricultural advantages, will not be surpassed by any section of North America.

With high respect and esteem,
Your obedient serv’t.

AND’W. S. HUGHES.

PETER H. BURNET.
Editor of the Far West.

From the Illinois State Gazette.

INTERESTING FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.—An intelligent gentleman from the Indian country on our western frontier, in whose statements the fullest reliance may be placed, has politely furnished us with the following, which cannot fail to prove interesting to our readers, and quiet the fears of those, if any there be, who have entertained apprehensions of difficulties with our red neighbors on our western border:

"I am surprised to find that so much alarm prevails among the inhabitants, between Little Rock and Fort Smith, in relation to the condition of the Indians west of, and contiguous to, Fort Gibson. For the information of the people, I can confidently state, that all their fears are groundless. The late emigrant Creeks, since their arrival in their new country, have been kindly received by the McIntosh party; have separated and settled in different sections of the country, and manifest a great deal of good feeling, both among themselves and for the neighboring whites.

"They can hardly express their great pleasure in reaching their new country, where they expect to be unmolested by the whites, and enjoy that peace and tranquility to which they have long been strangers in the country they have recently left forever. They expressed themselves highly gratified with their rising spirit of unfriendly feeling among the United, productive, &c. With this state of feeling among the Indians, I see no good grounds why the least alarm should prevail among the people on the frontiers of Arkansas. On the other hand, the people should have full confidence in their own resources—never yield to panic of false rumors, but be on their guard, when danger is evident and probable.

"The requisition for volunteers for the garrison of Fort Gibson, I think, is more intended to repress a partisan and unfriendly feeling that is likely to prevail among the Indians themselves, through any fear of hostilities against the whites, it is of the first moment that such feelings should be crushed and checked in their earliest stage, and we then remove a prominent evil, and one which, if suffered to extend, would increase the probability of open warfare and hostility against the whites.

"The health of Fort Gibson is unusually good—the Indians in the neighborhood peaceful and quiet—and I see, at present, no good reason why this state of things should not long exist, if the necessary and precautionary measure are taken to repress the first rising spirit of unfriendly feeling among the Indians themselves; and this must be done by concentrating at Fort Gibson a large and efficient force."
THE ARMY.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thus comments on the recent General Order, No. 69:

"If the evils alleged by the President in Order No. 69, current series, exist, they were the direct consequences of previous orders from the War Department, for which the army is responsible. Thus, the officers in the army are deficient in officers under their organization, and unable to execute the works and duties required of it, without collateral aid drawn from the line. The same remark applies to the ordnance corps, and to the topographical corps, who have been unable to obtain aid indirectly, Congress refusing to increase those corps, have from time to time made application to the War Department for the services of such and such officers of the line, frequently designating individual officers, without such officers receiving any intimation of the new and important duties designed for them.

The "special duty," frequently of the very highest importance, involving the exercise of a refined knowledge of science, (such as the trigonometrical survey under Mr. Hassler) is altogether an exception to the army, purely the result of the fact, that the army contains officers having the requisite qualifications for the duty required. So far, therefore, it must be evident that the science and talent of the officers have become the instruments of bringing the censure of the Executive upon them. Especially remarkable is the manner in which officers have been in many instances assigned to specific topographical duty in the service of incorporated companies, for the construction of railroads and canals, on the application of the companies themselves, made through, and enforced upon the War Department, by members of Congress, who have not the present administration, a most mischievous, if not wicked, influence over the Secretary of War.

The evil complained of by the Executive, if indeed it be an evil, should not have been allowed to grow upon the army by the successive orders of the Department until reform became necessary; the officers should as silently have been ordered to duty in the line, as they were silently withdrawn from it. The Department authorises the state of things, and then the President imputes it as a sin of the army. Who cannot see the wrong done the army by this illustration of the case?

Besides, the President speaks only of Florida, as if all the officers named in the order belonged to regiments serving in that part of the country; whereas, the only infantry regiment in Florida is the 4th, and of this regiment but two officers are named in the order; one of whom has been a commissary of subsistence in New Orleans, and has been engaged in forwarding supplies to the Florida troops; a duty indispensable to the troops, and the officer may be said to have been on duty with his regiment, though not ordered into the field. Of the artillery, there are few officers left out by a brevet to gain company, and hence more subalterns are detailed for special duty, which may occasionally account for the greater number of that arm of the service embraced in the order. Of the Topographical corps, notwithstanding all the paucity of the order, but two officers are ordered to Florida; the remaining Brigadier Majors being ordered to other and distant stations.

It must be within the recollection of the reading public, that not long since, authentic accounts of the sickness in Florida were published, in one instance in newspapers of that state of seven officers that five at one post were sick and unable to attend to duty. Comparing dates, it must have been from a condition of things developed by those reports, that the Adjutant General has felt the inconvenience of receiving returns irregularly. A very slight disposition on the part of the Executive to do justice to the army, would have suggested the propriety of giving due consideration to the sufferings of the troops, in addition to the legitimate consequences of the orders of the War Department before referred to, and not by a sweeping order of condemnation visit such sins upon the doomed army, not only the errors of the Department, but the horrors of a Florida summer service.

NAVY.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Ship Vandalia, Captain Crabb, and revenue cutter Washington, from Pensacola, with U. S. troops, and workmen employed to light the house, were at Key West about the 6th inst.


Ship Natchez, Captain McNally, was at the Balize on the 9th inst., waiting to convoy American vessels to Mexico.

PENSACOLA, Oct 8, 1856.

NAVY.—The U. S. sloop of war Concord arrived here from a cruise on Monday last, bringing with her the crew of the Texan schooner Terrible, who had been put on board of her from the Boston. The following is a list of the officers of the Concord:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. P. Min.</td>
<td>Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. H. Adams</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. E. Mus.</td>
<td>Acting Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. R.卡通</td>
<td>S. Swartwout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. G. M.</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. C. G.</td>
<td>Assistant Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. P. McKittr</td>
<td>Assistant Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. McCorman</td>
<td>Professor of Mathematics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. M. Midshipman</td>
<td>F. Bartlett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. White</td>
<td>Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. B. Davis</td>
<td>Acting Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. F. Barrett</td>
<td>Acting Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. O. Shammess</td>
<td>Acting Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. B. Wrong</td>
<td>Acting Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. B. Johnson</td>
<td>Acting Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. C. Beggs</td>
<td>Acting Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. G. Larkin</td>
<td>Acting Midshipman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a list of the officers of the Vandala, which sailed on Saturday last:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. P. Crabb</td>
<td>Esq. Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. M. Powell</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. M. Moore</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. M. Smith</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Chardard</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. F. Walker</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. A. Hassler</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Brooks</td>
<td>Professor of Mathematics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Collins</td>
<td>Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Woodball</td>
<td>Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Drake</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Donaldson</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Brooks</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Hunter</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. B.</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Peterson</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. M. Nelson</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. McNeAll</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The U. S. sloop of war Grampus arrived here on Sunday last in three days from Tampa Bay; left the Warren in that harbor. She had just arrived after a passage of three weeks after the G. sailed. The command of the Grampus, in company with the revenue cutter McIntosh, and she sailed on Friday last. The following is a list of her officers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Davis</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. J. Stellings</td>
<td>Assistant Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Cox</td>
<td>Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. D. Davis</td>
<td>Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. M. Taylor</td>
<td>Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. F. Gray</td>
<td>Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Nelson</td>
<td>Midshipman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. P. Hunter</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MARRIAGE.

By the Rev. J. H. Marsden, J. L. Dawson, Esq., to Miss Mary, daughter of Robert Clarke, all of Bowstring, Pa.
MISCELLANY.

From the United Service Journal.

PONTOONS.

An interesting inspection of two different descriptions of pontoons took place on the river Medway, a few miles above Chatham, on the 1st of July, which appeared a preliminary step to the adoption of something new into the service, in place of the large punt, or barge-shaped pontoons, which, with slight differences of form, have been used in the British service, and by most of the continental armies since the time of Louis XIV.

The programme ran thus:

CHATHAM, June 25, 1836.

General plan of operations agreed upon by Colonel Pasley and Major Blanshard, for exhibiting the pontoon bridges respectively proposed by them, for the inspection of the Right Honorable Sir Hussey Vivian, K. C. B. &c. Master General of the Ordnance, and of the pontoon committee, on Friday 1st July, 1836.

1. Major Blanshard's pontoons will be in readiness at half past one o'clock, to form a bridge over the Medway, at the village of Woldingham, where the river is about 470 feet wide. Some of the old English pontoons will form a part of this bridge, as there is not quite enough of Major Blanshard's pattern to go entirely across.

2. It proposed that cavalry and infantry shall march over this bridge, from Woldingham to the opposite side, and back again.

3. Col. Pasley's pontoons will be in readiness to form a bridge at Halling, where the river is about 240 ft. wide. Three rafts of the circular wooden pontoons, proposed by Sir James Colleton, will form a part of this bridge, as there are not quite enough of Colonel Pasley's pattern to go entirely across.

4. The troops will march from Woldingham, over this bridge, and proceed towards Cuxton by the new road on the left bank of the river.

5. Major Blanshard's bridge, and afterwards Col. Pasley's, will respectively be dismantled as soon as the troops shall have marched over each, and the pontoons of which they were formed will descend the river to the neighborhood of Cuxton, where a joint bridge will be formed—one half of Col. Pasley's pontoons, and one half of Major Blanshard's, the former connecting with a wharf near Whor's Place, on the left bank of the river—the latter with the marshes opposite; the width of the river at this place being 470 feet.

6. The troops will march over this joint bridge, after which it will be dismantled, and each officer shall show any further details that he may wish to bring under notice of the committee, or that they may desire to see.

7. Capt. Alderson, of the royal engineers, will have the charge of Major Blanshard's pontoons, as the executive officer for conducting the various operations; and Capt. Jebb, will have the like charge of Colonel Pasley's pontoons.

C. W. PASLEY, Col. R. E.
THOS. BLANSHARD,
Brevet Major R. E.

A small plan was also appended; but as it was merely to show the local and the relative situations of the bridges, it is omitted here.

Sir Hussey Vivian, Master General of the Ordnance, accompanied by Lords Howick and Minto, Colonels Fox and Anson, and other distinguished individuals, arrived at the village of Halling about two o'clock, and were received there by Sir Frederick Metcalfe, Inspector General of Fortifications; Col. Pasley, royal engineers, and the officers composing the pontoon committee, consisting of Col. Sir Alexander Dickson, R. A., President; Colonels Adye, Sir John May, and Lieutenant Colonel Patterson of the royal artillery; and Lieutenant Colonel Harding, and Brigade Major Matson of the royal engineers.

The barge of the royal marines was in attendance on the occasion, in which all those officially engaged embarked and proceeded down the river to Woldingham, to commence operations by an inspection of the pontoons proposed by Major Blanshard.

A bridge of these pontoons had already been formed, apparently extending about two-thirds across the river, leaving an interval between one extremity and the opposite shore, which interval was completed in the presence of the Master General.

We were not able to obtain a detailed description of these pontoons; but, on a cursory examination, they appeared to be long tin cylinders, somewhat less than three feet in diameter, and about twenty-two feet in length, with hemispherical ends. These cylinders were placed in the bridge, ten or eleven feet apart, and connected together by six small beams or "banks," as they were termed, over which a roadway of planks ledged together (technically termed chesés) was laid, the edges being confined by long strips of sculling securely lashed round the outer bundles; altogether, the bridge had a very buoyant, and, at the same time, substantial appearance; being made in which it was made was not very apparent to looker-on, in consequence of the crowd which surrounded every part of it, by land and water. We were then to understand, however, that the principal, from the pontoons and ingenious; the bridge being made from the pontoons, and all the materials are connected together by the successive addition of single cylinders and their portions of superstructure which are boomed out in the stream, in the proposed direction of the bridge, until the opposite shore is attained—anchors, in the mean time, being cast at intervals above and below, and the ends of the cables fastened to the bridge as it advances, to secure it in its place. The equipage for travelling we did not see; but it was stated that two cylinders with all their stores for forming twenty-one feet of bridge were backed up in a wagon drawn by four horses.

When the bridge was reported complete, a large body of troops from the garrison of Chatham, and the cavalry depot at Maidstone, which had been held in readiness in the village of Woldingham, were put in movement. The infantry, consisting of the 86th regiment, a strong detachment of the royal marines, and the depot of the 65th and 87th royal Irish fusiliers, under the command of Colonel Sir Leonard Grant, well, advanced in sections of threes, with that distinguished officer at their head, and passed over first; and after them the cavalry, commanded by Col. Brotherton, in rear. The rear was picked up by two six-pounders, drawn over by drag-ropes.

In consequence of there being no good road across the marsh to which the bridge conducted, the troops were under the necessity of countermarching and returning; which they did, but in closer order than they had passed over the first instant.

The second operation in the programme being effected, a general movement of all the spectators took place towards the village of Halling, half a mile further up the river, where a bridge was to be established of the pontoons of Col. Pasley's pattern. We
were fortunate enough to obtain a printed description of these pontoons, drawn up and circulated on the occasion by our able inventors, which we propose setting down here, to obviate the expense and unnecessary labor of describing our own, as it will make their construction and capabilities perfectly intelligible, and obviate the necessity of any further observations on that subject.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW DECKED COPPER PONTOONS, OR DOUBLE CANOES, PROPOSED BY COLONEL PASLEY.

1. General Description.—Two canoes, each twenty-two feet long, and two feet eight inches in extreme width, are put together to form a raft or double canoe, by allowing the bottom portions of the bridge. Each canoe consists of two demi-canoes eleven feet long, lashed together. Each raft carries its own superstructure and that of one bay.

2. Construction.—A flat deck, with a fine bolstered or canoe-like form, head and stern, gently curved towards the center, where the bottom is rounded but flatish. The deck being only occasionally washed by spray is of wood. The rest is of copper, to keep all water-light after a march in a hot sun. Each demi-cano has one vertical partition to prevent danger, in case of a hole being made by the canes, which occasionally happens.

Copper was chosen in preference to tin, after the experience of several years' pontoon practice in the Medway, with the old tin pontoons, whose bottoms were completely corroded in one season. In all situations copper is more durable than tin, and although more expensive at first, old copper has its value—old tin has none. If made of tin, pontoons of the pattern would be considerably lighter than the copper ones; but this superiority of tin would be soon come to an end by the decay to which it is peculiarly subject.

Both metals are soluble in molten oxides by addition of stannic acid.

3. The Superstructure.—These pontoons, at ten feet per canoe, form an efficient bridge for cavalry (mounted) by twos; for infantry by fours, and for twelve pounders in marching order. At five feet per canoe, they form a bridge for twenty-four pounders or other heavy guns in the center, where the superstructure of the bridge has ample stability, combined with planing enough to yield the shock of barges, &c., without any of the parts breaking.

4. Rafts for troops.—A raft of two canoes can convey twenty-five rank and file, with officers, serjeants and drummers, in the northern and river, under all circumstances of wind and tide. If a tide river, to protect the formation of a bridge, which they can form afterwards. Thus, ten rafts would throw 200 men across a river, and form a bridge of 200 feet in length immediately afterwards.

5. Rafts for heavy artillery.—A raft of six canoes will transport a 24-pounder on a travelling carriage, limbered up, together with thirty men or more, across the Medway, and land and re-embark the gun, under all circumstances of wind and tide, with perfect ease and safety.

6. Pontoons equipage for travelling.—Light carts, or two-wheeled carriages are proposed, each cart drawn by two horses, to convey one canoe and its stores, forming ten feet of bridge and weighing about 15 cwt. Similar carts to be used for conveying a few spare spars, without which no pontoon equipage is complete.

The tool carts of the royal staff corps, drawn by two horses, and carrying the same load nearly, accompanied the Duke of Wellington's army from Portugal into Spain, and from thence crossed the Pyrenees and entered France. Should any country have such a staff corps, it is highly probable that the stores would be much for a pair of horses, lest part of the stores of each canoe be put on the spare carts before-mentioned to, and let the number of the latter be increased. By this arrangement the least of each cart may be diminished in any proportion judged necessary, so that the train will be sure to travel over roads absolutely impracticable for lighter and heavier carriages. From the shores of the demi-canoes and of their stores, these carts will be able to turn any where, which was impracticable with the old pontoon carriages.

Two-wheeled carriages are unfit for taking up positions with the admirable rapidity of field batteries, and have therefore been abolished in the royal artillery. But there is no argument against adopting them for a pontoon train. In all Scotland and Ireland, and in the north of France, none but two-wheeled carriages are ever used for the purposes of agriculture or of comfitrace.

7. Number of men required.—In our pontoon exercise at Chatham, we employ one non-commissioned officer, and six men to dismount two canoes and their stores, and launch them and connect them into a raft, which they man in forming the bridge.

For instruction it is best to employ this number of men for forming the bridge simultaneously, but two men for each raft will do the same, only a little less expeditiously.

8. That a much smaller number of men will suffice.—The above exercise is not imperative. By working from one shore and bringing up the rafts successively, as occasion may require, it will be sufficient to form a bridge of this kind over the broadest and most difficult river.

9. Time.—When the banks are favorable for landing, these pontoons full manned may be put together and launched in a quarter of an hour, and a bridge formed in a quarter of an hour more. The bridge may be dismantled in eight minutes, and the pontoons run ashore and taken to pieces to pack on their carriages in a quarter of an hour more, wherever the bank is favorable. In the most difficult banks they can be got down or up, over a couple of boulders or chesnes, without the least disability on any ground where men can stand; but such ground would, of course, be avoided on service.

10. Actuality of these pontoons.—Having seen one of the old English tin pontoons moored near to Rochester bridge without either men or stores in it, was swamped and carried away, and that a pier of casks was forced head under water by the violence of that fine current, which has since been spoiled for such experiments by throwing two arches into one, I endeavored to attain the most perfect form for riding at anchor, which is also that for rowing. The copper pontoons have required no moorings, and the pontoons to Maidstone, formed bridges there for the cavalry to cross the Medway, have been landed and taken to pieces on the bank—re-formed into rafts, and returned to Chatham the same day, the distance there and back being about thirty-four miles.

11. Strength and durability.—The first pontoons of this pattern were made of wood, not from choice but for experiment, and launched in January, 1818. The two first copper pontoons were made in 1819, and both will appear in the proposed inspection of the present year.

12. Superstructure.—These baulks were made narrower and deeper than those of the old pontoons, so that with equal strength they are lighter. The baulks are those of the old pontoons, mostly received in the year 1814, but reduced from two feet nine inches to two feet in width, as the former were rather absurdly wide: the same is the case, they just subsequently broke them. It is impossible that any diminution of the weight of this superstructure could be allowed, considering the wear and tear to which it is exposed. On the proposed inspection it is particularly required, that it may be borne in mind that part of the same pontoons are used since the year of eighteen years, and part of the superstructure to that of twenty-three years regular practice.

C. W. PASLEY, Colonel R. E.
Royal Engineer Establishment.

CHATHAM, June 29, 1856.
When the order was given to form the bridge at Halling, the boats that were to be employed appeared to be mixed up and crowding the bank, and cutting up the boats close to Woldham; but getting clear of the crowd they were soon formed in two lines about twenty yards apart, stretching across the river, the rafts being at regular intervals; and in this order they pulled up into each side of six oars, followed by hundreds of boats of all shapes and sizes, the troops in the meantime marching along the right bank of the river to the place where the bridge was to be established.

We were particularly struck with the way which the rafts made through the water; for without any apparent means to support their place ahead of the boat, but if this rather excited surprise and made us try to recollect every thing we had ever heard of "flying bridges," very few who witnessed the operation were prepared for the celerity with which they were brought to a stand-still and formed into a bridge; for the rafts were perfectly disconnected at one moment, and in five or six minutes afterwards the troops were moving over a bridge that had been formed with them.

We had scarcely time to observe how all this was effected; there was a splash of anchors, a tossing and clashing of the gun, in a few moments the gun was gone, and it seemed to be over; but we believe the fact to be, that each raft of the rear division is furnished with two anchors, the stern one of which is cast before arriving at the proposed line of the bridge. The raft is then allowed to go a certain distance past that line, and the head anchor is thrown over, and then by hauling upon the stern-cable the raft is brought into her place, and each is then moored head and stern in the alignment of the bridge. Having an interval sufficient to allow the alternate rafts which are in the front division to pull in between them. These dispositions are then repeated by the eye in the first instance, and are afterwards corrected by the arrangement of the superstructure.

The troops passed over this bridge, the cavalry by twos, mounted, and the infantry in sections of three, in perfect good order, bands playing and trumpets sounding; and directions were then given that it should be dismantled. Some ludicrous scenes resulted from the promptness with which this order was obeyed, by which the road-way was quickly broken up, and the rafts becoming insulated, several Johnny Raws and their sweethearts, who had little care for the grand scenery of the scene, were afloat in the summaries on the rafts, to be picked off by any body who would have them.

From Halling, the rafts went down the river to the village of Cuxton, where, according to No. 5 in the programme, a joint bridge formed of both descriptions of pontoons was to be established, the distance being about a mile below Woldham.

Major Blanshard had also directed his bridge to be partly dismantled; but a connected portion of it, about 180 feet long, was kept together, and towed down the river. The troops in the mean time marched down the river to Chatham, where they disembarked in the first instance, and on the following day embarked, to be carried to the snowy ship. The sound principle, with successive improvements and modifications, is now fully developed, and seems to be perfected in the several patterns that have since been brought forward.

The pontoon which Sir James exhibited at the inspection in September, 1825, was a cylindrical wooden one, differing but slightly in other details from those of Col. Pailey, or Maj. Blanshard. Several of these might be observed in the same bridge, and working with Col. Pailey's rafts, in comparison with which they appeared rather small. Captain White, of the royal staff corps, who was his assistant,
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on that occasion, was pointed out to us on the ground, and appeared much interested in all the proceedings.

In a military point of view, the operations of the day could not fail to be of the highest interest to all who could feel any pride in reflecting to what a point of development the army is now likely to be brought and held of importance for future campaigns; and how much the improvements which were this day brought under notice may conducive to future success. An opportunity was afforded of remarking the comparative safety of the pontoon now proposed, given for the time being that the army is now likely to be brought and held of importance for future campaigns; and how much the improvements which were this day brought under notice may conducive to future success. An opportunity was afforded of remarking the comparative safety of the pontoon now proposed, given for the time being that the army is now likely to be brought and held of importance for future campaigns; and how much the improvements which were this day brought under notice may conducive to future success. An opportunity was afforded of remarking the comparative safety of the pontoon now proposed, given for the time being that the army is now likely to be brought and held of importance for future campaigns; and how much the improvements which were this day brought under notice may conducive to future success. An opportunity was afforded of remarking the comparative safety of the pontoon now proposed, given for the time being that the army is now likely to be brought and held of importance for future campaigns; and how much the improvements which were this day brought under notice may conducive to future success.

Colonel Pasley's pontoon is certainly much better; they did not appear so buoyant as Major Blanshard's when under the pressure of a 12 pounder, timber, horses, &c. sent from Woolwich to cross the pontoons. The cavalry depot from Maidstone, under Lieut. Colonel Pitt, and Lieut. Colonel Colton, have been under Lieut. Colonel Pitt, the whole under that gallant veteran, Sir Leonard Greenwell, also crossed, and not only proved the stability of both bridges, but gave spirit to an enhivening scene heightened by the brilliancy of the day and the crowds attracted by so novel a sight.

I am, Mr. Editor.

Yours &c.,

FUSIL.

PLANT PRODUCING CAOUTCHOUC.—Mr. Boyle, in visiting the manufactory of the elastic web from caoutchouc or India rubber, which is now applied to a variety of purposes, was informed there was a difficulty in obtaining from South America a sufficient quantity of caoutchouc or India rubber, for the purpose of the manufacture, and was therefore led to point out the variety of plants and countries from which the same substances might be obtained. A communication was first read from Mr. Sievier, the sculptor, who has made the principal discoveries in the properties and commerce of caoutchouc, by which it is proved that the importation of it had increased from 10 to 600 tons annually, and is soon expected to be 2 or 3,000 tons a year, from its various uses as articles of dress and latures of every kind, as well as for elastic ropes for the breeching of guns and bands for driving machinery. The natural families of plants to which all those yielding caoutchouc belong, were stated to be anacardi, labeliza, apopectes, asclepiades, euphorbiaceae, and unicea, among which are nostocarpes, all of which have milky juice, and are inconsiderable in tropical countries: there are other possibilities these families might be found to contain this useful substance, as well as those which are already known to do so. Besides these general results, it was observed that many of the plants of this family were remarkable for the tenacity of their fibre, which fitted them for the purpose of rope making, and that it was singular that, in the attempt to find substitutes for the mulberry leaf in feeding the silk worm, so many of the plants which they prefer, next to the mulberry leaf, should belong to families which yield caoutchouc—as the lettuce leaf, of the family of abscenses, in England, the leaf of fiscus religiosa, the ascorpaces, and the castor oil plant of the euphorbiaceae.
in India. Considering that these facts were not likely to be acceptable to a people that had once driven all the
people of the same kind must be contained in the juice
of the mulberry, especially as it also belongs to the
family of the autacarpa; and having requested Mr.
Sievier to make the experiment, the author was in-
formed that he was perfectly correct in his indication,
as well as in the time of its occurrence. The only
whence it was inferred that the silk worm requires
some portion of this tenacious substance in its food to
enable it to spin its silk; and the fact was communi-
cated as probably of some practical value, as well as
of scientific interest. Mr. Hope subsequently re-
marked that the dandier object to spin silk, publicly
noticed as yielding caoutchouc, was one of those
employed as a substitute for feeding the silk
worm—a striking instance of the utility of men of
different pursuits meeting and discussing subjects of
this nature together.

From the Georgetown Metropolis.

The following very interesting incident of Indian
life was written by Gov. Cass, our present Ministry
in France, and it is published now by his kind per-
mission. It was the practice of Gov. Cass, while on
his extensive travels, to collect all interesting occur-
rences, and the facts respecting the history, habits,
and character of the Indian tribes, which practical
acquaintance brought under the knowledge of a sagac-
ius and inquiring mind.

By such a man, what valuable materials for an
author are not abundantly available and invaluable rags
will not these documents present! We hope, from
time to time, to have the high gratification of present-
ning further extracts to the public.

INDIAN WRITTEN LANGUAGE.—An incident oc-
curred during a recent tour to the northwest, so rare in
its character, that the utility of the facility with
which communications may be opened between sav-
ages without the intervention of letters, that I have
thought it would be interesting to communi-
cate to you.

The Chippewas and Sioux are hereditary enemies,
and Charlevoix says that they were at war when the
French first reached the Mississippi. I endeavored
when among them, to learn the cause which first ex-
cited them to war, and the time when it commenced,
but they can give no rational account of either. An
intelligent Chippewa chief informed me that, of the
people between them was a subject of little
importance, and the question respecting it could be
easily adjusted. He appeared to think they fought
because their fathers fought before them.

This war has been waged with various success,
and in its prosecution instances of courage and self
devotion have occurred within a few years, which
would not have disgraced the pages of Grecian or
Roman history.

Some years since, mutually weary of hostilities,
the chiefs of both nations met, and agreed upon a
truce. But the Sioux, disregarding the solemn con-
tract which they had formed, and actuated by some
sudden impulse, attacked the Chippewas, and mur-
dered a number of them. The old Chippewa chief,
who descended the Mississippi with us, was present
upon this occasion, and his life was saved by the
intrepidity and generous self-devotion of a Sioux chief.
This man entered, remonstrated, and threatened.
He urged his乡men, by every motive, to ab-
stant from any violation of their faith, and when
he found his remonstrances useless, he attacked himself
to the Chippewa chief, and avowed his determination
of killing or avenging him. Aided by his intrep-
dity, the Sioux finally agreed that he should ransom
the Chippewa, and he accordingly applied to this
object all the property which he owned. He then
accompanied the Chippewa on his journey,
until he considered him safe from any parties of the
Sioux who might be disposed to follow him.

The Sioux are much more numerous than the Chippewas, and have preserved them long
since, had the operations of the one been compen-
saneous. But they are divided into so many different
bands, and are scattered over such an extensive coun-
try, that their efforts have no regular combination.

Believing it equally inconsistent with humanity
and sound policy to purchase a temporary situation
should be suffered to continue, satisfied that Government
would approve of any plan of pacification which
might be adopted, and feeling that the Indians have
a full portion of moral and physical evils, without
adding to them the calamities of a war, which had no
extensive object, and would cause them incalculable
injuries, I proposed to the Chippewas that a deputation should accompany us to the
mouth of St. Peters, with a view to establish a per-
manant peace between them and the Sioux. The
Chippewas readily acceded to this proposition, and
ten of their principal men descended the Mississippi
with us.

The computed distance from Sandy Lake to the
St. Peters is six hundred miles; and a considerable
proportion of the country has been the theatre of hos-
tile enterprises. The Mississippi here traverses the
immense plains of the Sioux, and its banks form the
eye a spectacle at once interesting and fatiguing.
Sparingly the slightest variation occurs, and they are entirely destitute of
in the surface occur
timber. In this debatable land the game is very
abundant. Buffalo, elk, and deer, range unha-
rasted by man, and the soil, unlike the rest of
the Chippewas and Sioux render it dangerous for
strong parties, to visit this portion of the country.
The consequence has been a great increase of all
food, and a regular supply of the period of buffaloes quietly feeding upon the
The
There is little difficulty in approaching sufficiently
near to kill them. With an eagerness which is natural
to all hunters, and with an impatience which
always attends these excursions, the animal is fre-
quently killed without any necessity, and no other
part is then preserved but the tongue.

There were something extremely novel and interesting
in this pursuit.

The immense plains, extending as far as the eye can reach, is spotted here and there with
herds of buffaloes. The distance and the absence of any kind of shelter, and the quantity of
these animals. The hunters approach the grove with caution, for the animals very acutely, should observe them.
The moment a gun is fired the buffaloes scatter and scatter the field in every direction. 
Unfortunately as they appear, they cannot be
is difficult to divert them from their course, and the attempt is always hazardous.

One of our party
barely escaped with his life from this act of temerity.
The hunters, who are stationed upon different parts
of the plains, fire as the animals pass them. The repeated discharge of guns in every direction, the shouts of those who are engaged in the pursuit, and the noise of the two sides, give an animation to the scene, which is rarely
The
The drivers which we saw were comparatively
small. Some of the party were driven out of St.
Peters, and who had arrived at that place by land from
the Council Bluffs, estimated one of the droves which
they saw to contain 2,000 buffaloes.

As we neared this part of the country we found
our Chippewas more cautious and watchful. The
flag of the United States is flying upon all our
stations, and thanks to the character which our country
acquired by the events of the last war, I found in our
progress through the whole Indian country, after we
had once left the great line of communication, that
this flag was a passport which rendered our journey
safe.

We consequently felt assured that no wonder-
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ing party of the Sioux would attack even their ene-
mi ties under any protection. But the Chippe-
eways could not appreciate the influence which the
American flag would have upon other nations, nor is it
probable that they estimated with much accuracy
the motives which induced us to assume the character
of an umpire. The Chippewas landed occasionally
in the vicinity of any of the Sioux who had recently
visited that quarter. In one of these excursions a
Chippewa found in a concealed place a piece of
bark bark, made flat by being fastened between two
sticks at each end, and about 15 inches long by 15
broad. This bark contained the answer of the Sioux
message to the scenes of the Chippeways for a terminus of hostilities. So
sagacity has been the contest between these tribes,
that no personal communication could take place.
Neither the sanctity of the office nor the importance
of the mission could protect the ambassador of either
party from the vengeance of the other. Some time
previously, the Chippeways, anxious for the resto-
ration of peace, had sent a number of their young men
into these plains with a similar piece of bark, upon
which they had represented their desire.

This bark had been left hanging to a tree, in an
encampment which had been found and taken
away by a party of the Sioux.

The proposition had been examined and discussed
in the Sioux villages, and the bark which we found,
contained their answer. The Chippewa, who had
prepared the bark, was of the tribe of the Lacs, and
on the river St. Peters, finding that it was lost, I
requested him to make another. He did so, and pro-
duced, what I have no doubt, was a perfect fac simile.
The Chippewas explained to us with great facility
the intention of the Sioux, and apparently with
much readiness, as if some common character had been
established between them.

The junction of the St. Peters with the Missis-
sippi, where a principal part of the Sioux reside, was
represented, and also the American fort, with a sen-
tinel on duty and the flag flying. The principal Spair chief is named at the other, I some time
the hands or villages under his influence. To show
that he was not present at the deliberation upon the
subject of peace, he was represented upon a small
piece of bark, which was attached to the other. To
identify him, he was drawn with full head, and a
large bridle. The St. Peters, in the foreground, holding the pipe of peace in his right hand,
and his weapon in his left. Even we could not mis-
derstand, and like our own eagle with the olive
branch and arrows, he was desirous of peace, but pre-
pared for war.

The Chippewa party contained fifty-nine warriors, and
this number was indicated by fifty-nine guns, which
were drawn upon one corner of the bark. The only
subject, which occasioned any difficulty in the inter-
pretation of the Chippeways, was owing to an inci-
dent, of which they were ignorant.

The encampment of our troops had been removed
from the low grounds upon the St. Peters, to a high
hill upon the Mississippi; two forts were therefore
drawn upon the bark, and the solution of this enigma
could not be discovered until the day of our arrival at St. Peters.
The effect of the discovery was evident upon the minds of the Chippewayans was visible and immediate.
Their doubts and apprehensions appeared to be re-
moved, and during the remainder of the journey, their
conduct and feelings were completely changed.

The Chippewayan was drawn in the same gen-
eral manner, and St. C. Lake, and their residence, was represented with much accuracy. To reinstate any doubt respecting
of the old northwest establishment, the
mouth of the

as much space as the whole distance to Sandy Lake,
nor was there any thing to show that one part
was nearer to the spectator than another; yet the ob-
fect of each party was completely obtained. Speaking
languages radically different from each other, for the
Sioux constitute one of three general divisions into
which the early French writers have arranged the
origines of the Algonquins, and without
any conventional character established between
them, these savages had thus opened a communi-
cation upon the most important subject which could oc-
cupy their attention. Propositions leading to a peace
were made from the aborigines, and the simplicity of the
mode could only be equalled by the distinctness of the representations and by the ease with which they
were understood.

An incident like this, of rare occurrence at this
day, and throwing some light upon the mode of com-
munication before the invention of letters, excited in us,
as may be expected, the greatest interest. It
is only necessary to add, that on our arrival at St.
Peters, we found that Col. Leavenworth had been as
attentive and indefatigable upon this subject, as upon
every other, which fell within the sphere of his com-
mand.

During the preceding winter he had visited a tribe
of Chippewayans upon this pacific mission; and had,
with the aid of the agent, Mr. Talifero, prepared
the minds of both tribes for a permanent peace.—
The Sioux and Chippewayans met in council, at which
we all attended, and seemed disposed of peace to-
gether. They then, as they say in their figurative
language, buried the tomahawk so deep that it could
never be dug up again, and our Chippewayan friends
departed well satisfied with the result of their mis-
sion.

We discovered a remarkable coincidence, as well
in the sound as in the application, between a word
in the Sioux language and one in our own. The
circumstance was so singular, that I deem it worthy
of notice. The Sioux call the Falls of St. Anthony,
Ha-ha, and I believe every respect similar to the same word in the English language—
I could not learn that this word was used for any
other purpose, and I believe it is confined in its ap-
lication to that place alone.

The traveller in ascending the Mississippi, turns
a prospect of the Falls, and in the distance appre-
paring before him at a short distance. Every mountain
or civilized, must be struck with the magnificent
spectacle which immediately opens to his view.

There is an assemblage of objects, which, added
to the solitary grandeur of the scene, to the height
of the cataract, and to the eternal roar of its waters
inspire the spectator with awe and admiration.

In his anecdotes of painting, it is stated by Ho-
race Walpole, that “on the invention of foaxes for
boundaries, the common people called them Ha! Ha!
to express their surprise at finding a sudden and un-
perceived check to their walk.” I believe the word
is yet used in this manner in England.

It is certainly not a little remarkable, that the same
word should be thus applied by one of the most bar-
arous people to objects, which, although not the
same, were yet calculated to excite the admiration of
the observers.

Nothing can show more clearly how fallacious are
those deductions of comparative etymology, which are
founded upon a few words, carefully gleaned here
and there, from languages having no common origin,
but which are used by people who have neither
connexion nor intercourse. The same
vocabulary may never be traced by the accidental con-
mance of a few syllables or words, and the attempt
must lead us into the regions of fancy.

The Sioux language is probably one of the most
barbarous which is spoken by any of our aborigi-
nous tribes. Col. Leavenworth who made considerable
proficiency in it. In calculated, I believe, that the number of words did not exceed one thousand.

They use more gestures in their conversation than any Indian I have seen, and this is a necessary result of their language.

From the New York Star.

COCHRAN'S MAN CHAMBERED NON-RECOILING RIFLE.

This extraordinary invention of a young American, native of New Hampshire, and which is now being, for the first time, exhibited and fairly tried at the American Institute, Niblo's garden, deserves more than a passing notice. There are circumstances connected with it which give it a peculiar, if not romantic interest in the eyes of those who contemplate the advancement of our national industry. If anything was wanting amidst the multitude of extraordinary inventions which have, for the last half-century, been recorded in the archives of our Patent office, to illustrate and establish the pre-eminent claim of our country to genius of a high order, it would be that which forms the particular subject of our remarks.

Mr. Cochran's father was a lawyer, and afterwards a merchant of eminence in Enfield, New Hampshire; and the son, John Webster Cochran, was born there, and has invented the species of fire-arms in question, was brought up to no particular business. At the very early age of sixteen, he displayed a taste and passion for mechanical experiments, and was constantly occupied in the construction of machinery, which his father approving of, unlike many other fathers, encouraged. The income of his son was expended several thousand dollars in his behalf, in the cost of the different kinds of apparatus required.

When only eighteen he made the discovery in question, but did not invent it until three years later. He then went to France and England, and exhibited his model cannon to Louis Philippe and William the IV. While at Paris in 1853-54, he was requested by the Turkish Minister in Paris to supply a model to him. He accordingly went to Woolwich, and performed a series of experiments before the latter personage, which gave so much satisfaction that he urged Mr. Cochran to come to Constantinople, in order to do that purpose provided him with the most flattering recommendations to the Court of the Sublime Porte. Mr. Cochran arrived at Constantinople, Feb. 11, 1856, was repaired with great distinaction, and introduced to the Sultan by the Grand Vizier. His Turkish Majesty was highly pleased with the experiments made with the model, told Mr. C. he was satisfied it would be generally adopted, and ordered to order one, on the same principle. He was provided with elegant apartments in Pera, raised to the dignity of Master of Cannon, and furnished with as many workmen as he required for the accomplishment of his instrument in fact, which he received, was equivalent to that of a rank of an ambassador.

Mr. Cochran, however, finding there was no good foundation for his residence on the Asiatic shore, went back to have the work done with his own hands; and though not brought up to the business of making machinery of any kind, by dint of much labor and perseverance made himself all the necessary implements, the auger, the wooden apparatus for boring with horse power, and the preparations required for procuring the proper castings. By good fortune he succeeded entirely to his wishes, and cast and bore all the instruments of the cannon, the third a bocce ponderoc, which last was finished in a style as perfect as he could have desired. On the 14th September following, he proved this last piece to his entire satisfaction, in the presence of all the chief officers of the Turkish Government, who were delighted with his execution, and made a highly flattering report to the Sultan. If fired off in the presence of those officers to their utter astonishment, 100 rounds were discharged in a minute and a half, the blast of the cannon borne off with composed satisfaction, with no sign of danger to the bystanders. The Sultan was so pleased with the result he would scarcely believe it, and directed Mr. C. to perform the same experiments in his presence. The most extensive preparations were accordingly made for this important trial, which was to take place at Taracehe, on the European side of the Bosporous.

No less than 2,000 troops were assembled at this spot. The Sultan at the hour appointed came from his summer residence on the Asiatic shore, rowed in state of his splendid caiques, and preceded by a long line of other boats of the same description. The one which announced the approach of the Sultan was manned by 600 men, and came with even more lightning speed than that in which his august highness himself was seated. As the latter was approaching the wharf, Mr. Cochran, at the suggestion of Haid Pasha, the Sultan's son-in-law, and commander-in-chief of the land forces, fired off a salute of 51 guns, (the customary number,) with the experimental cannon, which consumed less than two minutes, and struck the assembled multitude with the utmost astonishment.

As the Sultan at this moment stepped on the wharf, Haid, accordingly, in the sight of the dignitaries ran to his majesty, and the formor, making the usual salutation of kissing the Sultan's foot, announced to him with feeling of exultation that could scarcely be expressed in the language of his country, how it was done, as they appropriately named it. The Sultan arrived at his tent, then sent for the master of the cannon, the title which was given to Mr. Cochran, and after a short conference with him, in which Mr. C. conversed chiefly in the Turkish language, which he had partially acquired, the Sultan renewing his expressions of kindness, requesting him to perform the experiment in his presence. His majesty placed himself within a few feet of the piece, and Mr. Cochran commencing rather sooner than was anticipated, the Sultan, then with his back towards the cannon, was somewhat startled at hearing the explosion; but each other with such incomparable rapticy. The cannon directed 150 rounds in 15 minutes, during which the barrel acquired 500 degrees, while the revolving cylinder which closed it was comparatively cool, being only 250 degrees of temperature. The Sultan's expression of delight was 'God save the Americans—if such boys as you (Mr. C. being then but 21) can invent such things, what can your men do?' He then asked him for the bill of expenses, and being told by Mr. C. it was left to his own pleasure, he went the next day at the request of the Sultan to visit the cannon, which was placed upon a solid oak, and was truly an imperial present, and enough to make his fortune. The amount would scarcely be believed should we name it, and we do not feel ourselves authorized to insert the amount in this sketch, or to in any way from what we have said.

Mr. Cochran soon after returned to America, with an understanding that he should have a contract for supplying a large number of the same instruments, which was eventually concluded, whenever it could be agreeable to him to execute it.

These advantages of Mr. Cochran, yet a youth, seeking as a long and successful career, by the invention of apparatus which were the proper measure and appreciation justly due to his pre-eminent talents, and which it is lamentable to be obliged to confine, his own countrymen would have been in a position to contemplate, had it not been for the samples of West, Fulton, Perkins, and others, and are calculated to reflect discredit upon our national reputation, immense as Americans ought to be the first in respect these inventive powers, which are so emphatically characteristic of, as well as honorable to, the genius of our people.

Description of the Invention.—The invention of Mr. Cochran is adapted to every species of fire-arms. The articles present being exhibited by him at the Fair, are a model cannon, similar to that experimented upon before the Turkish Emperor, and a rifle complete, which shall be announced to the public. The former is a solid iron tube, 1,200 times, 500 of which discharges were in rapid succession, and without producing any expansion whatever in the chambers of the cylinder, or giving it a greater temperature than 100 degrees Fahrenheit. As many as 2,000 discharges are required before the rifle will have been properly tested after the rule of the War Department. Mr. C. is ready at any time to fulfill this important duty, and goes beyond it. This afternoon he will fire it at Niblo's garden 500 times in succession. The cylinder is a solid piece of iron, revolving in the plane of the barrel, and occupying a position directly at the point of the former. The diameter of one of the cylinders is in a diameter of about 4 inches, and in thickness seven-eighths of an inch. There are in this one, nine open chambers for the charges, which change the bore of the piece from 40 to 320. The converger like the radii upon the centre. The cones on which the percussion caps are placed form another series.
of radii concentric and within the circuit of the chambers—a solid metallic partition dividing all the caps from each other. Each cone for the cap communicates with its neighbour, and with the cap and the chamber, so that the whole charge of powder is ignited at once, by which the explosion of all the powder is made in one-half the time of ordinary rifles, and therefore much less charge is required—the weight of the charge being only one grain and a half. As each chamber in its revolution comes in an exact line with the tube of the barrel the cock strikes the percussion cap, and the explosion takes place instantaneously. The chambers, as they successively come into a line with the barrel in the revolutions of the cylinder, are momentarily retarded and fired one on another by the motion of the dog connected with the cylinder where it joins the breech, and the pin of which dog catches in the small perforations made at equal distances for its reception. Nor can the cock strike the percussion cap until it is in exact position, for if the chamber is not in its proper place, the cock into which the hammer of the cock falls has presented to it only the metallic partitions between the cones, and therefore on striking these no explosion can take place. Nor can any accident happen from explosions of the other chambers contiguous to the one in connection with the barrel. Such an accident never did happen with the old-fashioned barrels, the difference being that such charges would do no mischief. Nor can the flash of the powder in the chamber in a line with the tube of the rifle be communicated to the other chambers of the cylinder, as it is entirely in contact with the barrel so close that it is light-tight, and will not permit of such extension of the ignited powder. The charge of one grain and a half of powder produces a ball of 45 to 50 grains with the 15th bore and there is sufficient to perforate eight boards each of one inch thickness at a distance of 60 feet. The arrangement of the balls is another beautiful and ingenious invention. The diameter of the balls is exactly fitted to the chamber, and larger than the diameter of the tube of the barrel by an increment equivalent to the depth of the spiral groove on the inside of the tube; so that no patch is required and the barrel is not fouled by the deposition of the deposit on the barrel and exactly fitted to it by becoming compressed into a cylindrical shape, and its sides grooved by the creasing of the barrel, whereby it is kept firmly in its course and moves steadily and with such precision and so closely wedged that there is no windage can get before the ball and give it an irregularity to its motion—a serious inconvenience to which all other rifles are liable. The aim of the rifle can therefore be kept and true, and therefore, a less charge required on this account as well as on account of the manner in which the percussion cones communicate with the chambers as already stated.

The rifle will be fired at Nible’s 600 times in succession this afternoon. The patent right for the rifle and pistol for the United States, has been sold by Mr. Cochran to the trustees of a company in this city for $200,000. Mr. Richard & Richardson, No. 41 South street, are the agents for the company, and have a large manufactory at Springfield, Mass. hussets, and are selling the rifles faster than they can manufacture.

Col. Bouford, at the head of the ordnance department, U.S. army, who was present at the Fair, was so much pleased with Mr. Cochran’s rifle, that he ordered him to make one and bring it to Washington for experiment.

From the New York Spectator.

MILITARY.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT—The Second Regiment (Washington Guards) New York State Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel Cummings, in parling with their late commandant, Victor B. Waldron, Eso., were desirous of manifesting to him on his retirement, some token of their esteem and admiration, which, by the unanimous voice of the regiment, was determined to be a pair of Silver Pitches.—Knowing that it was the intention of the Governor to be present at the review of the 18th instant, and to review the third brigade, under the command of Brigadier General John Lloyd, to which the second regiment is attached, application was made to his Excellency to present the memento to Colonel Waldrone on that day—through which he was released to be present on that occasion. These circumstances the regiment was paraded in front of the Governor’s marquee, where, in presence of a number of general and staff officers of the artillery and infantry of the city, his excellency presented in the most happy manner the regimental memento.

Col. Fitch, major of the 8th regiment of the Washington Guards to perform the pleasant duty of presenting for your acceptance this splendid pair of Pitches, as a token of the high regard they entertain for you and their gratitude for the services of the soldier whom this day see in the appearance of the regiment, (of which you were one of the original formers, and for some years past the commandant) I feel confident the compliment is fully merited, and cannot but judge in their regrets that circumstances of a private nature should render it requisite that you should be absent from the city for the winter, and that the service should be deprived of the services of the soldier who had so justly discharged his duties for the last twenty years. I can only add, that being fully convinced that the only safeguard of our republic is in our citizen soldiers, I am ever happy to do what I can to demonstrate that it is my concern, or inducement for others to do likewise. You will please to accept the assurance of my regard.

Colonel Waldrone, under strongly excited feelings, replied,

Sir,—Permit me to express my thanks for the very polite manner in which you have conveyed the sentiments of my former military associates, and at the same time their valued present, which I accept with much pleasure, not so much for its intrinsic value, as the intention. In a republican government, no one can doubt that a military organization of its citizens is essential for the protection of its constitutions and laws; but, unfortunately for the moral feelings of the majority, military associations are, and must necessarily be, despotic. With a knowledge of this fact, I have no doubt but the strict discharge of my varied duties for the last twenty years may have been some who have felt themselves aggrieved.

Should such be the case, I can only ask them to attribute it to the head, and not to the heart, as I have ever endeavored to eradicate from my mind all conception of good sporting pieces, expressed themselves in raptures at the superiority of their young countrymen’s rifle.

Another remarkable property in this rifle is, that it has not the least recoil whatever, so that there is not the slightest jar or irregularity in the direction.

By the ballot of the members of the regiment, and accepted for yourself my sincere regard.

You will please, sir, please present my sincere thanks to the members of the regiment, and accept for yourself my sincere regard.
WASHINGTON CITY;
THURSDAY,........... NOVEMBER 3, 1836.

By officers of the army just arrived in this city from Florida, we learn that a very tragical affair occurred at the encampment near the old site of Fort Drane, on the 18th ult.

Capt. John F. Lane, of the 2d regiment of dragoons, had arrived that day with his command, consisting of 690 friendly Creek Indians, and 90 regular troops; he had complained several times on the march of an oppressive pain in the forehead, and it was thought that he exhibited some symptoms of insanity.

On the day of his arrival, however, he appeared to be in good spirits, and conversed freely with the officers; while in Captain Galt's tent, he again complained of the severe pain in his forehead. He soon after retired to his own tent, and when some persons entered, they found him reclining on his knee, with his sword pierced through his right eye, so as to penetrate the brain; he lingered about half an hour.

No cause can be assigned for the act, other than a supposition that the responsibilities of his station, and the fatigues of the march, had produced an inflammation of the brain.

Captain Lane was much respected by his brother officers, and possessed the entire confidence of Gen. Jesup, who conferred upon him the important and responsible command of the friendly Creeks.

PONTON EQUIPAGE.—In our last paper we gave the reports of two boards of officers, upon experiments made with the ponton bridge, invented by Captain J. F. Lane, of the U. S. army; and in the present number we have copied an article from the United Service Journal for August, giving an account of the exhibition of two different descriptions of pontoons on the river Medway.

The decided superiority of the invention of Captain Lane over the English improvements, may be seen at a glance.

The pontoons and cordage for the entire bridge of Captain Lane, sufficient to cross a deep and rapid river of 850 feet width, were easily conveyed to the place in a single wagon; the English account boasts that a portion only of the apparatus sufficient for forming twenty-one feet of bridge was packed up in a wagon drawn by four horses! To transport, therefore, the apparatus on the English plan, to construct a bridge of 350 feet, would require 17 four-horse wagons—while the whole of Captain Lane's was conveyed in a single wagon.

Again, to form a bridge of 350 feet on the English plan, requires 16 canoes of 22 feet each, and seven men are employed to manage two canoes; thus calling for 56 men, although it is said that 30 will be sufficient; Captain Lane's bridge is simple, and the entire equipment is capable of the utmost facility and rapidity of use, and may be maneuvered and secured by a few men.

American ingenuity has achieved another triumph, and laid the military community under additional obligations.

As Captain Lane's bridge is formed of India rubber pontons, we have extracted from some English publication, as germane to the subject, an account of various plants which produce caoutchouc.

It is to be lamented that the early and distressing death of Captain Lane should have occurred before he had seen his invention generally used, as well in this country as in England.

The Revenue Cutter Dallas was wrecked at Tampa bar, on the 22d September. Captain F. Green, Lieutenants Harby and Buford, Pilot R. Williams, and the crew of the Dallas, have arrived at New Orleans in the schooner Creole, from Tampaico. The Creole brought also the sails, rigging and armament. One of the crew of the Dallas died from fatigue and exposure on the wreck, and one was left at Tampaico, dangerously ill, in charge of the American Consul.

The New Orleans Bulletin says, that all the blame is attached to the Mexican pilot who had been on board some time previous, and who assured Capt. Green that there was sufficient water on the bar to admit the Dallas to pass with safety; but, to the utter dismay of all on board the cutter, with a light leading breeze struck in six feet water when there was full eight feet in the channel. She then swung about, and rolling down upon her side, drifted into four feet water, where the pilot jumped overboard and ran away, leaving the Dallas' crew to relieve themselves in the best possible manner.

The company of the cutter immediately landed her armament, sails, and rigging, which were put on board the schr. Creole; the effects are to be sold, we presume, for the benefit of those concerned.

RAPID TRAVELLING.—An instance of the great facilities afforded for rapid travelling by means of railroads and steamboats, has recently come to our notice.

Two officers of the army left Carey's Ferry, Black Creek, Florida, on Saturday, 22d ult. at 8 o'clock, P. M. passing through St. Augustine, St. Mary's, Savannah, Columbia, S. C., Charleston, Norfolk and Richmond—and arrived a Washington on Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at 4 o'clock, making but nine days from the time of their departure until their arrival here.

They were detained one day at Columbia, and may be said to have performed a journey of over 900 miles in eight days.

An extensive fire occurred at Newark, N. J. on the night of Friday last. Fifty houses, and property to the value of $200,000 were destroyed. The fire was accidental, having originated from some defect in a fire place or stove, in Mr. Ward's store.

Several buildings were blown up, under the direction of Lieut. Gedney, of the U. S. surveying schooner Jersey, and Lieut. J. D. Williamson, also of the navy; both of these gentlemen came from Elizabethtown for the purpose of rendering all the aid in their power. Their exertions are highly spoken of by the citizens of Newark.
EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.


"Since my last, we have been busily engaged, preparing for another cruise; so that it appears we are not to eat the bread of idleness."

"An important change has taken place. Captain Mix assumes the command of the frigate Constellation; attended by Dr. T. A. Parsons, Mid. W. M. Calkwell his aid, G. T. Sawyer, Captain's clerk, his boat's crew and servants.

"Commodore Dallas hoists his flag on board this ship, attended by his staff. Surprises are numerous as to our destination; the current report seems to be that we shall touch at Tampa Bay, Key West and Havana, and wind up with a cruise among the windward islands. It is likely we shall not return until some time in December.

"The schooner Grampus arrived here last night from New Orleans, and will accompany us. Lieut. Howard has rejoined the ship, and Passed Mid. Bartlett has returned home.

"The Government steamboat American has gone to New Orleans for repairs."

The following extract of a letter from an officer of the army, is not from the same source as that published in the Chronicle of the 22d September.

"Camp Sabine, La. Oct. 6, 1836.

"Gen. Gaines is at Natchitoches, and will leave in a few days for Mobile. He has ordered five companies of the 6th and two of the 3d infantry to return to Fort Jessup. Major Thompson, commanding the 6th, is to remain at Fort Jessup. Brevet Major Riley, of the 6th, is ordered with three companies of the 6th to take up a position near the Sabine, about 90 miles N. W. from this camp. Brevet Major Belknap, of the 3d, with two companies of the 3d and two of the 6th, will occupy Camp Sabine.

"This frontier is perfectly quiet. No Indian disturbances, and none likely to take place. The Indians are few in number, quietly pursuing their avocations, and in my opinion dare not molest the frontier settlements of Louisiana; and it is believed that they have never entertained an idea of the kind. A thousand stories have been circulated to the prejudice of the Indians, which have proved false. On this frontier, a man would be considered very cudiuous, who should regard the reports that daily come from Texas."

ITEMS.

The Secretary of the Navy, who has been indisposed for two or three weeks, has recovered so as to attend to business again at his office.

John D. Simms, Esq., has been appointed second clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, vice Col. C. Andrews, appointed paymaster in the Army.

The frigate Macedonian was to have been launched at the navy-yard, Gosport, Va., on Tuesday last.

The Naval Medical Board of Examination is now sitting in Washington.

Paymasters R. A. Forsyth and T. P. Andrews left Washington a few days since for duty with the troops in Florida.

The brig Columbia arrived at Norfolk, from Boston, on the 20th ult., with 74 men for the North Carolina.

Gen. Gaines arrived at Mobile on the 12th ult.

ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.


LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Washington, Nov. 1, 1836.


COMMUNICATION.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT LINDEN.


At a meeting of the officers of the sixth regiment of infantry, stationed at this post, assembled to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Lieut. Henry St. James Linden, late of this regiment, Major A. R. Thompson was called to the chair, and Lieut. A. Cady appointed Secretary.

On motion, Capt. Noel and Lieuts. Brooke and Williams, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings entertained by the officers here assembled, on the melancholy occasion, which has brought them together at this time.

The committee submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the members of this meeting have received with deep regret, the intelligence of the death of Lieut. Henry St. James Linden, of the sixth regiment of infantry. His long separation from his brother officers, occasioned by his sickness, and accompanied with suffering greater than usually falls to the lot of humanity, has not dimmed the recollection of his good qualities as a soldier, the mild urbanity of his manner, the accomplishments of his mind, and the goodness of his heart.

II. That in token of regret for his death, the members of this meeting wear crapes on the left arm for thirty days.

III. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased, as an expression of the deep sympathy of the officers of the regiment, in the loss they have sustained.

IV. That a copy be forwarded to the editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle for publication.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

What has become of the South Sea Expedition?

There was at least one law passed at the last session of Congress, which commanded the undivided respect of men of all parties. It was an act for national purposes, having the national honor in view, and was gratifying to observe, that upon this great subject, men of all political feelings and prejudices, could meet and act in concert. The passage of that law was hailed by the whole people of this country, as an act of legislation of which they might well be proud. We doubt whether, in the history of legislation, an act can be pronounced as likely to secure a greater degree of the good opinions of the people, than the law to which we have referred. It was indeed gratifying, that amid the rivalry of conflicting interests and the crash of contending parties, there was at least one point where we might all meet and agree, where party ascendency was lost in the consideration of national welfare, and where the desire of advancing our country's reputation, triumphed over the interests of the hour.

The act referred to authorized the fitting out of the expedition on the most broad and liberal plan, and it was publicly expressed and understood at the time that the President had entered into the matter, with the warmest feelings, and was determined, that so far as his influence extended, it should be carried into effect on a scale worthy its high objects. For ourselves, we were from the beginning, ardent advocates of this expedition, and we believe we were among the first that brought it before the attention of the public. Be that as it may, it is enough that we have among our colleagues of the press, ardent and able advocates of this great national enterprise, and we are convinced that neither the press nor the people will be content until it has been carried into successful execution.

The question "what has become of the South Sea Expedition," has been agitated to us by a pamphlet just published by the Harpers, containing a vast mass of important matter in reference to this undertaking. It consists of the able address of Mr. J. N. Reynolds, delivered last winter at Washington, a number of letters from scientific men, a series of memorials to Congress on the subject of the expedition, and a number of reports made by Mr. Reynolds, at the request of the naval committee of the House of Representatives, generally, at the expense of a number of newspapers, and at a cost altogether disproportionate to the cost of production.

The work of Mr. Reynolds furnishes most ample proof of the very great importance of the proposed expedition to the agricultural as well as the mercantile and manufacturing portions of the community. The propriety of an overbearing force in protecting the lives and liberty of thousands of citizens, and the safety of millions of funds now constantly endangered in the fishing and fur trade, and in the double voyages to India,—interests of almost incalculable extent which is so universally acknowledged that we have been surprised to hear objections urged against the employment of a large vessel in the squadron of exploration.

If the purposes of the Expedition were purely scientific, these objections would be obviously reasonable; but if the reclaiming of captives from among warlike islanders, and the suppression of mutiny and crime among our seamen, is not to be desired, surely it is the more desirable that the force employed should be sufficient to shorn down all opposition, and thus prevent unnecessary effusion of blood. If a weak and inefficient armament be equipped, it is not probable that its operations can be conducted with prudence and safety, and thus be avoided, it will be at the expense of failure in important observations.

The public mind is strongly excited on the subject of this voyage, and Mr. Reynolds has conveyed a favor of the present Congress, and we hope that it may be able to start without the necessity of calling on the quickening influence of the next session. We could have it, in all respects, worthy of the country, and we believe that Congress, and the people—of all parties—desire that it should be equal, if not superior, in all respects, to any similar expedition ever fitted out by any nation in the world. It seems to us, (though we confess that we speak without the book,) that the preparations thus far, have been somewhat laborious, but requiring some quickening, that voice will be raised, without distinction of party, throughout the land. Never was a project more popular, nor more worthy of popularity. Never was an undertaking suggested, more likely to further individual enterprise and national honor.

From the Pennsylvania, Oct. 25.

The Messrs. Harpers of New York, have just published a volume of 900 pages, on the Pacific ocean and South sea explorations, in which M. A. F. Reynolds, who has endeavored for so many years to awaken public attention to the propriety of this undertaking. It is extremely pleasant, in the midst of party contention, and the perpetual strife of opinion on government, to light upon something on which all parties seem to unite. The favor of the projected voyage, for which liberal appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, appears to be universal among all men of talent and ability, and we venture to predict, that, in future years, the exploring expedition will stand forth in strong relief as one of the brightest ornaments of the present administration. Its result under the judicious government of those in whose charge it is placed, cannot fail to prove of incalculable advantage to the country; and its annals, made public in the liberal manner in which we are intended to appear, if we are correctly informed of the views of the Executive, will long remain a monument of national glory.

It is generally believed and confidently hoped, that the organization of the scientific corps attached to the expedition, will be consistent with the republican principles of our national system, and that, instead of a few copies designed for international presents, and the supply of the libraries of capital cities, the edition of the great work, which must necessarily grow out of such a grand undertaking, will be made accessible to all learned individuals and societies, and to citizens generally, at the expense of a number of newspapers, and at a cost altogether disproportionate to the cost of production.

The work of Mr. Reynolds furnishes most ample proof of the very great importance of the proposed expedition to the agricultural as well as the mercantile and manufacturing portions of the community.
by the publication of his address, with the numerous documents appended to it. He has succeeded, at the same time, in proving how valuable his own proper services will be in the special department which it is understood that he will assume.

It is believed that the liberality of government in carrying into operation the entire plan of the expedition, both as to its importance, and proportionate to that liberality will be the usefulness and popularity of the voyage.

From the Baltimore American.

The zeal with which the British government and nation have from time to time promoted voyages of discovery, under the direction of men of talents, experience and observation, has commanded the approbation of the world at large, and led to results highly advantageous to the interests of commerce, as well as eminently conducive to the advancement of science. Not only has individual enterprise been warmly enlisted in behalf of expeditions to explore distant seas and remote countries, but the patronage of the crown has, on frequent occasions, been extended to those whose love of knowledge and desire for the enlightenment of their kind have led them to undergo hardships, and submit to privations that the field of human knowledge might be enlarged, and the blessings of civilization extended to those who have heretofore been subjected to mental darkness and degrading superstition. The example thus set, not only by England, but by France and other European nations, had, as was believed, aroused our own National Legislature to the importance of such enterprises, in a national point of view, in connection with the extension of our commercial relations. As one of the consequences of this conviction a law was passed at the last session of Congress, providing for the equipment of an expedition to explore the South sea, in regard to the importance of which to the interests of our commerce, the able and persevering researches of Mr. Reynolds had occasioned our Government to bestow some notice of its passage, the law referred to was hailed with acclamation by all who felt concerned for our national advancement and prosperity, without distinction of party.

The feeling which attended the movement of Congress on this subject was one as lofty and noble as it was just, and as far as the interests of all classes are concerned, it their most hearty and zealous approbation. How a sentiment so universal and warm in its character, could have been permitted to subside, or at least remain inactive until the present moment, we are at a loss to imagine, unless it be owing to the attention of the public being drawn and the affection towards the individual interests more immediately. That such has been the case is much to be regretted, and furnishes additional reasons for future activity in a matter that touches so nearly our character as a people entertaining views not circumscribed by the boundaries of our Union, but extending themselves in a spirit of generous and liberal enterprise to the most distant parts of the habitable globe. To arouse and stimulate this feeling, the address of Mr. Reynolds, from which we published a short extract a day or two since, comes in most opportunely, and by the very satisfactory details contained in the correspondence and documents by which it is accompanied, holds forth the most powerful inducements to carry out the views of Congress in relation to the subject of which it treats. Preparations have, we believe, for some time past been in progress for an effective exploration of the South sea, and the vessels designed for the expedition are being fitted out in a manner to render them best adapted to the service in question. Although delay is thus encountered, the eventual efficiency of the expedition will compensate for the want of promptness, and we may confidently expect not only to make the time but the expense be far less than what has been supposed the result will be of greater consequence than could have sprung from a precipitate and incomplete action in the matter. We sincerely hope that the future will prove the result to be beneficial, and that, when the preliminary measures shall have been completed, this first essay, of the kind, on the part of our government in the cause of science and commerce will be crowned with a consummation which will add to the wealth and redound to the honor of our country.

The following paragraph, on this subject, came under our notice after the foregoing article was in type: "We are informed that Lieutenant Wilkes, of the navy, who recently went to England for the purpose of purchasing instruments for the South sea expedition, has there obtained a highly flattering visitation of the law authorizing the expedition has commanded the admiration of the scientific men of Great Britain, and they are loud and warm in the commendations of the liberal minded and enlightened policy about to be carried into effect by our government. The just expectations, not only of the people of this country, but of the scientific men of England, must not, and we are sure will not, be disappointed." - N. Y. Times.

MUTINY ON BOARD SHIPS. - The circuit court, at its recent term, in Boston, has disposed of several cases of mutiny on board ships, and six others to be tried. On Monday last, the crew of the brig Angola were brought up to receive their sentence. The court embraced the opportunity to make some general remarks in relation to the frequent occurrences of such cases of late years. The evidence showed that the crew had taken the law in their own hands for half an hour, without much violence, when one of them was carried below, and fastened by a chain to a bolt in the floor, in the pantry, the chain being so short, (14 inches,) as not permitting him to stand up at all, nor to sit down, or lie down in a comfortable posture, for twenty-one days and nights. Judges Story and Davis, both made many excellent remarks upon the conduct of the sailors, and also, upon that of the Captain and Mate, and was severe upon both. Submission on one part, and discretion, mildness, and good treatment on the other, were enforced. Judge Story observed, that he had been much astonished in the course of these trials for a few years past, at the want of care, the want of judgement, the want of prudence, on the part of the officers of ships. In this very case, the irritation and difficulty grew with the duration of the provisions, &c. There was a quantity of good Boston beef on board, but the crew had too good appetites, and ate too much of it. Stinking beef was bought in Trieste, to save the good beef; it shrunk in quantity and was disagreeable in quality: the crew remonstrated, and were subjugated. They were not enforced. They were told that they had the difficulties arose. The Mate swore that the Trieste beef was also served in the cabin, but on cross examination he admitted they had bacon and eggs in the cabin, which the crew had not. The sailors had a mitigated punishment, a fine of five dollars and short imprisonment.

PASSENGERS.


New Orleans, Oct. 16—per steamer Levan, from Natchez, Capt. G. Wright, 3d infy, lady and two children.

Savannah, Oct. 22—per steamer James Bowman, from Black Creek. Lieut. W. H. Bette, of the army.

Mobile, Oct. 13—Per steamer Widow Pennsole, from Pensacola, Passed Midshipman F. Bartlett, of the navy.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Evening Post.

FLORIDA.—The following private letter, containing some highly interesting particulars concerning the present state of the Florida war, has been kindly furnished us for publication.

FORT BROOKE, FLORIDA, 8th October, 1836.

By the last boat I wrote you, I mentioned that Echo Hajo, one of the friendly Indians, has gone out with a white man, and left the camp. Two days ago he returned, and gave the following account of his mission. After travelling three days in an east southeast direction, they saw two women in a hammock, who told them that their husbands were out hunting, but that an old man lived fifteen miles back, who would show them the camp of the hostiles. On reaching the hut of the old man, they were informed that the camp was about fifteen miles off, and he accompanied the party to give notice of their approach and peaceable intentions. The minister and his wife were stationed in the vicinity of the camp, and the conduct of the party was satisfactory. The man and his wife were stationed in the vicinity of the camp, and the conduct of the party was satisfactory.

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In the course of the talk the young warriors seized their rifles, and were about to put the minister and his suit to death, but the chief prevented them. After walking some time about their former battles and present prospects—both of which they considered glorious—the chiefs told them that the celebrated negro Abram and many others had been prophesying. These learned gentlemen informed them that God was in their favor; that he had aided their cause, as they had only lost twenty warriors during the whole war, and that he would continue to aid them. They mentioned as an evidence of the power of the prophet, that before the death of General Thompson, Abram had prophesied that he would be killed by Indians while walking about his place, and that such had subsequently been the fact.

The women offered them food. Echo Hajo asked them if they had food, and they replied in the affirmative, and he bought fifteen of them. Money, said they, would be proper pay, though they would rather have preferred some cloth stuffs, if they had brought any such things with them.

On departing the minister was informed that he had narrowly escaped death; and that should another visit be paid to them, they would hear what they had to say and then kill them. So that peace has not yet returned to this region, and we may expect a severe and difficult campaign. Col. Lane, with seven or eight hundred Creek volunteers, is here; and Gen. Jesup is expected soon with the regulars from the Creek nation.

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The American and Atlantic Insurance Companies of New York have presented Capt. C. of the British brig Mary Ann, with a chronometer of the value of $500, as a testimonial of their approbation of his conduct, in saving his vessel, when ashore on the coast of Florida, and in opposing the wreckers in their endeavors to take the vessel and cargo to Key West.
AMOUNTY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

ST. AUGUSTINE, October 16.

Army movements.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived in town from Newansville, that Governor Call, with the forces under him, had arrived at Fort Drane, from Suwanee, Old Town, on Monday previous. On the route, eleven Indians in detached parties had been killed. On arriving near Fort Drane, on the top of a hill, a few Indians were discovered on another hill about half a mile distant who fired their rifles and raised a yell, and disappeared in a hammock. The hammock was charged but without succeeding in finding the Indians. On getting through the hammock, which was of considerable extent, the army came upon the site of an Indian camp, which was partially destroyed, and it is supposed that from 800 to 1,000 warriors had been encamped there. The trail was seen going in the direction of Withlacoochee, and it is the general impression that they will be found there, and that they will fight.

Considerable inconvenience had been experienced by the army for want of provisions and forage. It is said that the horses had been without forage for 14 days. There had been no attempt to turn them out to pasture. Considerable numbers of cattle had been made escape from the Indians, and were returning to their old pasture grounds. The Tennesseans had commenced jerking beef at Fort Drane. Major Pierce was met by our informant on Tuesday, near Sandeleva bridge with a wagon train, containing two days supplies of provisions. Three steamboats and a schooner laden with stores for the army had gone up to Lake George.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 15.

On Saturday and Sunday last arrived here the U. S. steamboat Major Dade, commanded by Lt. Howison, and the U. S. steamboat American, commanded by Lieut. Johnson. They are both, we understand, much out of repair, and the crews nearly worn out.

When the Major Dade left Suwanee Old Town, Gov. Call, at the head of the Tennessee mounted men and the Florida troops, had crossed the Suwanee river, and was pushing forward in pursuit of the Indians. They reached the bank of the Withlacoochee river the day before the Major Dade left, the guides had assured the commander that on the next day they would fall in with the Indians in a large body, and that they would give them battle. We shall look with much anxiety for further intelligence. [Gazette.]

A NOBLE EXAMPLE OF HOSPITALITY.—The sick of the army, operating against the Seminoles, were sent from Suwanee Old Town, in the U. S. steamboat American, to the number of one hundred and ten. Their destination was this place, but when near St. Joseph, the steamboat met with an accident which compelled her to put into that port for repairs. At the same time of her arrival, the ladies of St. Joseph were about to set off on a party of pleasure. They no sooner became acquainted, however, with the situation of the gallant defenders of their country on board the American, than, with one accord, they postponed their pleasure party, and devoted themselves to the duty of alleviating the sufferings of the sick. The entire building lately erected for a hotel by Col. Beveridge, was given up to them, and the generous strife was who should do most for the sufferers. Every family contributed something. We are gratified to add, that when we last heard from them, the sick were all doing well. [Pensacola Gazette.]

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and accurately executed at the Chronicle office.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, October 24, 1836.

The steam packet Dolphin, Capt. Pennoyer, arrived here yesterday from St. Augustine, with Major Pierce, and other officers of our gallant little army on board. By this arrival we have received an extra from the St. Augustine Herald, which furnishes the important intelligence which we give below.

The first extract explains the mission of Major Pierce, whose conduct in Florida has already excited the admiration of our readers, and whose exertions have won for him the respect of all who have had the privilege of watching and studying his conduct.

From the Herald—Extra, Oct. 21.

We are pleased to learn that Gov. Call has conferred upon Major Pierce the appointment of Quarter-master General. We feel satisfied that the office would not be better filled. He proceeds immediately to the post of duty. To Savannah and Charleston, with discretionary powers to procure every requisite for the army.

From the same.

To the Editor of the Florida Herald:

SIR: As it is desirable to our readers and to the public generally, to learn the operations of the army, commanded by Gov. Call, we are pleased to publish the following short, but correct, statement, furnished by one who was with him.

On the 29th, the Governor passed the Suwannee at the Old Town, with 1,250 volunteers Tennesseans and 125 Floridians, all mounted. He had ordered an abundant supply of biscuit, beans, forage, etc., which was then at the mouth of the Suwannee river, but owing to the sickness of the crew of three steamboats lying in the river, had not been brought to the depot. Such was the impatience of the volunteers to find an enemy that they prepared to make a sudden rush on the town, presuming that they might be found there, though an express from Gen. Read, then at the Old Town, overtook the Governor within ten miles from that post to inform him of the reception of a full supply of every thing wanted by the army, both officers and men expressed a decided unwillingness to delay their march. On their route to Camp Drane, seven Indians were killed, and few, if any, discovered by the spy guard in advance, escaping the unerring shot of the volunteers.

On the 1st October, the Governor reached Fort Drane, and on the 3rd set fire to the fort and its attendence. They had escaped with their women and children by a few hours only, and for the accidental escape of a spy found about Wacahaouta, who was hotly pursued, but was so cold, we should have surprised and perhaps destroyed this whole band of Micasuckies, with Powell at their head. As it was, four of their number were run down and killed.

The army remained encamped at Fort Drane, until a junction could be effected with Major Pierce, then at Black creek, on whose zeal and ability, the Governor relied to supply his army with rations. Nor did his Officers need to wait. On the 3rd at 10 o'clock, an express reached the Major, from Santa Fe, giving information that 100 Floridians had reached the latter place, to aid in escorting provisions to Camp Drane; at 12 o'clock, two hours after the express, the Major was in his saddle, and his whole command on the road. It is true, the energy like this that the times require; it is this that gains the confidence of the General-in-chief, and saves an army from want. On the morning of the 5th the movement was made from Black creek, and on the evening of the next day, Major Pierce, with his detachment, rejoined Fort Drane, and informed Gov. Call seven or eight days rations for his whole command, a distance of sixty-five miles.

With this supply it was deemed advisable to press on to the Withlacoochee, pass it at the cove, if found fordable, and capture their women and children if the warriors should elude us; or should the water of
In addition to the above the *Herald* has the following:

Major Pierce marched on the 5th in the morning at 2 o'clock, and arrived at Fort Drane on Saturday the 6th, with ten days provision for the Tennessee brigade. Gov. Call, marched on Monday, the 8th for the Withlacoochee, taking a new direction with a view to surprise the Indians; to do this it was necessary to cut a new road for the artillery and wagon train, for more than 50 miles, which was performed by the battalion of 200 artillery under Major Pierce in five days, and although attended with considerable fatigue, and on the morning of the 12th, the advanced guard surprised and attacked a large party of Indians, routing and taking 12 female prisoners.

Correspondence of the Boston Morning Post.

MALTA, September 2, 1836.

This morning I received a letter from a friend at Athens, from which I extract the following, respecting the movements of the American squadron under Commodore Elliott:—

On the 19th ult. our squadron consisting of the Constitution, Polomac, Captain Nicholson, and John Adams, Capt. Stringham, anchored at Piraeus—and on the 21st August, the frigate United States, Capt. Porter, came up, and the squadron touched at Napoli, and remained three days previous to their coming to this place. I regret to add that Commodore Elliott was too unwell to leave his cabin, having taken a severe cold at Corfu. The Commodore, during his stay, was introduced to the heads of the different departments, and received every attention from them—all of whom, on their going on board the flag ship, were received with the customary honors, and salutes due to their rank.

The squadron left here on the night of the 28th ult., for Sada, in Crete, from whence they mean to go to the coasts of Syria and Alexandria, and thence to Malta.

The Polomac packet company at Cenigo, and goes to the coast of Africa, Brazil, and thence directly to the United States. The Shark has gone to Trieste to get a new mast. Dr. Boyd, fleet Surgeon, has gone to Buda. As we now in the Polomac, and Lithia Billas, (flag Lt.) has gone to Mahon for his health.

Commodore Porter, in company with S. D. Heap, Esq., our Consul at Tunis, left us last evening in the Neapolitan steamer Metanno, for Syracuse, Catania and Naples. The Commodore, since his residence in this island, has been under the last of August, and his health has somewhat improved—his health however, is still very feeble, and I fear that it is only by continually travelling and changing the air, that he will be enabled to return to Stamboul, as he intends on the ensuing spring to fulfil the duties of his station, as our Charge d'Affaires near the Sublime Porte.

At the moment we have no American vessels in port, the last was the Africa, sailed four days since for Constantiopolis, and in port with the exception of the writer, not an American citizen. Truly yours, W. H. Hill.

**SNUFF VERSUS GUNPOWDER.**—Mr. Benson E. Hill, in his "Recollections of an Artillery Officer," gives the following instance of the power of the tantalizing dust in reducing a fortress. It was during the march on Fort Mitchell, a watered post, that Major Pierce, of the Long Swamp tribe, were killed by Maj. Pierce at Fort Drane—from that, or some other cause, perhaps, the defection of the Creeks. We believe that there is dissention among them, that their war spirit is broken, and that they will be whipped, humbled, and perhaps shipped before Christmas. A high spirit prevails in our army, harmony between the regulars and volunteer militia, and zeal, courage and ardor throughout all.
followed by some conversation with Sir Alexander, who immediately set off at a gallop to the spot we occupied; and as soon as he was within hailing distance, my name was loudly uttered. I rode towards him, wondering for what purpose I could possibly be required. Give me your snuff box," said the Colonel, "the Frenchman says he has not had a pinch this fortnight.

I handed it to my chief, and took the liberty of remarking that I was, to see how its contents would be relished. Making a profound obeisance, the Frenchman seized the proffered box, and, judging from his pantomime, relished with immense gusto, the first pinch, for it was quickly followed by a second and a third. He then entered on the business of his mission and as the terms were proposed to him, it was easy to see which were readily accepted, and those to which he yielded a forced and reluctant consent; in the first case, he bowed only; but in the other, he consoled his wounded pride by resorting to my box. The conference extending much longer than on former occasions; I had serious apprehensions that not a pinch would be left; at length he retired. On reappearing, he notified to the prince that the terms offered were accepted, restored my tabatiere to Sir Alexander, and took leave. The usual orders were given, and a general movement of the troops ensured.

NAVAL SUPPLIES, FOR 1837.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., of the 19th November next, for supplying and delivering at the navy-yards at Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Gosport, Va., and at the Baltimore naval station, severally and respectively, such articles as the following denominations of articles as the respective contractors for them may be ordered to furnish, upon requisitions from the respective commanding naval officers, or navy agents, for the use of the United States Navy, during the year 1837, viz:

1st. Cordage.
2d. Cold-rolled copper.
3d. Iron: round, flat, and square.
4th. Paints, and paint oil.
5th. Superfine flour.
6th. Ship-biscuit.
7th. Whisky.
8th. Candles and oil.
9th. Molasses, vinegar, rice, beans, and peas.
10th. Butter.

Blank forms of offers for each denomination of articles will be furnished by the commanding officers of the navy yards and stations to persons applying for them, and upon which all offers should be made. Separate proposals must be made for each navy-yard, and for Baltimore. The blank offers furnished to individuals must have all the blanks filled up, and must be subscribed as directed in the note on the face of each form, and the person must be qualified and unconditional, as the forms specify all the conditions and stipulations to be performed by the respective contractors, no modification will be allowed. Ten per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, from time to time, which will not be paid until the contracts shall be fully complied with in all respects.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Lieut. W. E. BASINGER, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the said estate will present them to the undersigned, before the 1st of January next.

JNO. C. CASEY, Adm'r.
Fort Brooke, Fl. 3d Sept. 1836.

ADVERTISING.

As the AMERICAN NAVY CHRONICLE has a general circulation in both services, and an increasing one among citizens, it presents a favorable medium for advertisements which will be inserted on reasonable terms.

One month at least, and often if the encouragement be adequate, a colored cover will be furnished. Advertisements of Professional Works—Mathematical, Nautical, and Surveying Instruments—Officers' Clothing and Equipments—Sea Stores—and all articles that may be useful to the Soldier or Sailor, are respectfully solicited.
MR. MIDSHIPMAN EASY.
BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

The humorous development of character in this novel is almost equal to the portraiture of the good Mr. Shandy, by Sterne; in fact, we consider fancy Mr. and Mrs. Easy as the Blandings of 1836. The character of Mr. Easy is admirably drawn. He is a man of fortune, who brings into action, in his own family and on his own estate, the Spenzorcean and Owenite principles; his tenants, in consequence, object to paying him any rent for the land, which, they argue, he is much their property as his; and his servants declare the establishment a republic, and the kitchen a commonwealth. The ludicrous manner in which these principles operate in the various relations of life, more particularly in that great aristocracy, a man-of-war, give rise to some capital scenes. We extract the following amusing incident, relative to a young Jackey's first adventure as a midshipman, from the first volume.

Our hero very soon bade adieu to his paternal roof, as the phrase is, and found his way down to Portmouth. As Jack had plenty of money, and was very much pleased at finding himself his own master, he was in no hurry to join his ship, and five or six of his companions not very creditable, whom either Jack had picked up, or had picked up Jack, and who lived upon him, strongly advised him to put it off for the very last moment. As this advice happened to coincide with Jack's opinion, our hero was three weeks at Portmouth before any one knew of his arrival, but at last Captain Wilson received a letter from Mr. Easy, by which he found that Jack had left home at the period we have mentioned, and desired the first lieutenant to make inquiries, as he was afraid that some accident might have happened to him. As Mr. Sawbridge, the first lieutenant, happened to be going ashore on the same evening for the last time previous to the ship's sailing, he looked into the Blue Post, George and Fountain Inn, and found that there was such a person around as Mr. Easy. 'O yes,' replied the waiter at the Fountain, 'Mr. Easy has been here these three weeks.'

'The devil he has,' roared Mr. Sawbridge, with all the indignation of a first lieutenant, defrauded three weeks of a midshipman; where is he, in the coffee room?'

'O dear no, sir,' replied the waiter, 'Mr. Easy has the front apartment on the first floor."

'Well, then, show me up to the first floor.'

'May I request the pleasure of your name, sir?' said the waiter.

'First lieutenants don't send up their names to midshipmen,' replied Mr. Sawbridge, 'he shall soon know who I am.'

At this reply the waiter walked upstairs, followed by Mr. Sawbridge, and threw open the door.

'A gentleman wishes to see you, sir,' said the waiter.

' Desire him to walk in,' said Jack; 'and, waiter, mind that the punch is a little better than it was yesterday; I have asked two more gentlemen to dine here.

In the meantime Mr. Sawbridge, who was not in his uniform, had entered, and perceived Jack alone with the dinner table laid out in the best style for eight, a considerable show of plate for even the Fountain Inn, and everything, as well as the apartment itself, according to Mr. Sawbridge's opinion, much more fit for a commander-in-chief than the midshipman of a sloop-of-war.

Now Mr. Sawbridge was a good officer, one who had really worked his way up to the present rank, that is to say, he had served seven and twenty years, and had nothing but his pay. He was a little souréd in the service, and certainly had an aversion to the young men of family who were fast crowding into it—and with all this he perceived his own chance of promotion decrease in the same ratio as the numbers increased. He considered that in proportion as midshipman assumed a cleaner and more gentlemanly appearance, so did they become more useless, and it may therefore be easily imagined that his bile was raised by this display in a lad, who was very shortly to be, and ought three weeks before to have been, shrinking from his frown. Nevertheless, Sawbridge was a good hearted man, although a little envious of luxury, which he could not pretend to indulge in himself.

'May I beg an acknowledgament,' said Jack, who was always remarkably polite and gentlemanly in his address, 'in what manner I may be of service to you?'

'Yes, sir, you may—by joining your ship immediately. And may I beg to ask in return, sir, what is the reason you have staid on shore three weeks without joining her?'

Hereupon Jack, who did not much admire the peremptory tone of Mr. Sawbridge, and who, during the answer, had taken a seat, crossed his legs, and played with his gold chain to which his watch was secured, after a pause, very cooly replied—

'And pray who are you?'

'Who am I, sir,' replied Sawbridge, jumping out of his chair—my name is Sawbridge, sir, and I am the first lieutenant of the Harpy. Now, sir, you have your answer.'

Mr. Sawbridge, who imagined that the name of the first lieutenant would strike terror to a culprit midshipman, threw himself back in the chair, and assumed an air of importance.

'Really, sir,' replied Jack, 'what may be your exact situation on board, my ignorance of the service will not allow me to guess, but if I may judge from your behaviour, you have no small opinion of yourself.'

'Look ye, young man, you may not know what a first lieutenant is, and I take it for granted that you do not, by your behaviour; but depend upon it I'll let you know very soon. In the meantime, sir, I insist upon it, that you go immediately on board.'

'I'm sorry that I cannot comply with your very modest request,' replied Jack, coolly. 'I shall go on board when it suits my convenience, and I beg that you will give yourself no further trouble on my account.'

Jack then rang the bell; the waiter who had been listening outside, immediately entered, and before Mr. Sawbridge, who was dumb at Jack's impertinence, could have time to reply,

'Waiter,' said Jack, 'show this gentleman down stairs.'

'By the god of war!' exclaimed the first lieutenant, 'but I'll soon show you down to the boat, my young bantam; and when once I get you safe on board, I'll make you know the difference between a midshipman and a first lieutenant.'

'I can only admit that equality, sir,' replied Jack; 'we are all brothers, I trust you will allow that.'

'Equal—fame it, I suppose you'll take the command of the ship. However, sir, your ignorance will be a little enlightened by-and-by. I shall now go and report your conduct to Captain Wilson, and I
tell your plainly, that if you are not on board this evening, to-morrow morning at day-light, I shall send a seaman and a file of marines to fetch you." 

"He must be mad," exclaimed Jack; that I also shall not forget to mention to Capt. Wilson, that I consider you a very querulous, impatient fellow, and recommend him not to allow you to remain on board. It will be quite uncomfortable to be in the same ship with such an ungovernable bear." 

"He must be mad," exclaimed Sawbridge, whose astonishment even maddened his indignation. "Mad as a March hare, by God!"

"Why, sir," replied Jack, "I am not mad, but I am a philosopher." 

"What!" exclaimed Sawbridge, "damme, what next? We are at sea, sir, all the better for you; I shall put your philosophy to the proof!"

"It is for that very reason, sir," replied Jack; "that I have decided upon going to sea, and if you do remain on board, I hope to argue the point with you, and make you a convert to the truth of equality and the rights of man."

"By the Lord that made us both, I'll see what I can do to convert him to the thirty-six articles of war— that is, if you remain on board; but I shall now go to the captain and report your conduct, sir, and leave you to your dinner, with what appetite you may."

"I am infinitely obliged to you; but you need not be afraid of my appetite; I am only sorry, as you happen to belong to the same ship, that I cannot, in justice to the gentlemanly young men whom I expect, ask you to join them. I wish you a very good morning, sir."

"The only year I have been in the service," rejoined Sawbridge, "and damme,— but he's snappish, downright, stark, staring mad. And the first lieutenant bounced out of the room."

"Jack was a little embarrassed himself. Had Mr. Sawbridge made his appearance in uniform it might have been different, but that a plain looking man with black whiskers, shaggy hair, an old blue frock coat, and yellow cambric waistcoat, should attempt to address him in such a manner, is quite incomprehensible; he calls me mad, thought Jack. I shall tell Captain Wilson what is my opinion about his first lieutenant. The company arrived, and Jack soon forgot all about it."

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

SOUTH SEA EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—On Tuesday evening last, Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, delivered the introductory address before the Charlestown Lyceum. The subject which he selected for his lecture, was the exploring expedition to the South seas—a subject deeply interesting to every American; and the lecturer took this opportunity to lay before his hearers, a variety of information which was elicited during the last session of Congress, relative to the origin of the expedition—the difficulties which stood in its way, and the objects which it was designed to accomplish. After examining the question, whether Congress had sanctioned or approved of the expedition, he described the many advantages which foreign nations had derived from expeditions of a similar character; and alluded to the humiliating dependence of this country on foreign powers for surveys and charts, and other necessary information, while we contributed nothing in return.

Nearly ten years ago the attention of Congress had been directed to this subject by the legislatures of some of the States, and petitions offered by individuals, detailing the objects and advantages of such an expedition. Congress was referred to a committee who, in their report, recommended it to the consideration of the Navy Department. The Secretary of the Navy warmly approved of the measure; and, at the next session of Congress, a bill was framed and laid before the House, providing for the proposed expedition. This bill was strongly opposed, particularly by the Southern members—particularly on the ground of the expense. This opposition was overcome at the morn of the House was finally effected by substituting for the bill a series of resolutions, approving of the expeditions, and leaving the whole subject to the discretion of the Executive. Measures were accordingly taken by the President, to carry the projected undertaking into effect. But the expenses were fitted up expressly for this occasion; to be accomplished by a store-ship; the officers were appointed, measures were taken to prepare the necessary scientific instruments, and a scientific corps was selected to accompany the expedition. But the plans fell through in consequence of the expenses, which were far beyond the appropriations necessary for meeting the further expenses of the expedition. Accordingly the arrangements were discontinued, another administration came into power, and the opponents of the expedition declared, in a voice of derision, that "the South seas are as distant as ever."

But this scheme had excited too much interest among the friends of science, and the well-wishers of the country, to be entirely abandoned, and one individual in particular, Mr. Reynolds, had used urgent exertions to have it carried into effect. During the first years of the present administration, efforts were taken to bring the subject before Congress. It was deemed desirable that when brought up, it should not be considered a party measure; but advocated solely on the ground that it was a practical measure, to improve the commerce and navigation of the United States, and carried with it a result to the honor of the Government and the advantage of the citizens. In the meantime, the legislature of several of the States agitated the matter, and the periodical and daily press urged it in the interests of the public. In 1846 it was thought that the subject of the exploring expedition should not be discussed with favor from Congress. It was brought up, and a report, accompanied with a bill, was attractively made, printed and extensively circulated. But this being a short session, nothing could be done until towards the close of the late and unexpected business, relating to our affairs with France, occupied the attention of Congress until the 3d of March.

At the last session, the bill was again taken up. It was believed that the favorable moment had arrived. But before any definite action had been taken on it, the Chair referred to the Committee on the Naval Affairs, who had, while Secretary of the Navy, been a strenuous advocate for the measures which it recommended, introduced it into the Navy bill, in the shape of an appropriation for this purpose. In this form the subject again came before the House for final action, and it was the cause of a warm and protracted debate. When the question was taken on the third reading, it passed by a bare majority of the votes, and became a law.

Besides the hostility of the members from the Southern States, it was strongly opposed by some of the western members. It was a subject on which no one who conceived that the project would tend only to the advantage of the maritime States. The State of Ohio, however, gave her voice in favor of the bill, and Mr. Hamer supported it in an able and eloquent speech, replete with the most liberal and noble sentiments, and members from New York and New Jersey, much praise for the zeal and ability which they displayed in its support—but, nevertheless, Massachusetts was the only State, whose Representatives voted unanimously in favor of its passage. It passed, to be carried into effect, if approved by the President, and of course was referred to a committee after its passage through both branches of Congress. The head of the Navy Department, it was well known, entertained a very strong opposition to the measure; and it was in great danger of being lost, when brought...
up in the cabinet. The President, however, felt favorably inclined towards the expedition, and ordered arrangements to be made to carry it into effect. The frigate Macedonian has accordingly been prepared for this service, besides other vessels of a suitable size. Commodore Downes, after a personal interview with the President to command the Peacock, under a former administration, is appointed to the command of the present expedition—nearly all the other officers are designated; Mr. Reynolds is appointed corresponding secretary and commercial agent—scientific men are selected to accompany the expedition and be made to procure the requisite scientific instruments, and, in a few months, the friends of the expedition will have the satisfaction to witness its departure, under circumstances which will warrant them in anticipating a successful result.

After all, the result may or may not prove the wisdom of the undertaking. It will be fitted out on a magnificent scale, which will give rise to a brilliant expectation, that may be disappointed. It was the opinion of Commodore Downes, expressed in a letter relating to the forming of the exploring squadron to the South seas should consist of two brigs, a little exceeding 200 tons burthen each, and two smaller vessels for tenders. Perhaps this opinion should have had more weight with the Executive. But vessels of this description are with the squadron, and the result probably depend on the manner in which it will be conducted.

One important object to be attained by this expedition, is to procure a course of regular and accurate surveys, charts, &c. of the islands in the Pacific ocean—to ascertain the exact location and character of the islands, harbours, lides and currents—also a full description of the dangers to which our seamen, who navigate those regions, are now exposed. The charts of the Pacific ocean are known to be exceedingly inaccurate; and when we take into consideration the amount of valuable property which is annually conveyed in merchant vessels belonging to the United States, carrying on a trade with nations in the eastern parts of Asia, it will appear evident that a hydrographical survey of the Pacific will be of great advantage to this country. For in the destruction of property by disasters in these seas, government must of course be a sufferer as well as individuals.

The whole fishery will also experience the benefit of the expedition. This is carried on to a great extent in the Pacific ocean, and a large amount of property is risked in this business, and is a very day increasing. For months together a hundred and fifty ships were absent from this country, engaged in the whale fishery. These vessels employ upwards of ten thousand men—and cost, with their outfits, about $12,000,000, and are estimated to be worth, when their voyages are completed, $20,000,000. This enormous fleet is now nearly all in the Pacific, and constant in the midst of dangers, with no accurate charts to guide them. With such a vast amount of property at stake, the employment of this expedition is a justifiable act on the part of the Government. It is a noble work—whatever is accomplished will be of the greatest advantage to commerce, and the common stock of knowledge.

Mr. Phillips alluded to the attention which is paid by the English Government to the publication of accurate charts—and to the importance which is attached in France to its being likewise established in Paris, by order of Government, a hydrographical department, under whose direction a series of excellent charts are now in a state of execution. In France, also, an hydrographer, an officer unknown in our naval service, is attached to every squadron. In the United States, on the contrary, nothing has been done in this subject—but great and manifold advantages would accrue from the establishment of a hydrographical bureau at Washington.

Among the objects of the expedition, one is to establish permanent commercial relations with many ports where we now have but a limited and uncertain traffic—and another to seek for, and restore to their homes, those American seamen, who have been unknown or lost in the Pacific. If these objects only are accomplished, the expedition will be of great utility to the country, as well as individuals; but other objects, it is presumed, will be connected with this expedition, which will add to its importance, such as discoveries of land in high southern latitudes, and researches of the climate and winds—botanical and mineralogical researches—an inquiry into the varieties of the human race—the philosophical study of the languages of the inhabitants of these distant regions—and the opening of a new avenue to their civilization and moral and religious improvement.

In the course of his lecture, which was listened to with much attention by a highly intelligent audience, Mr. Phillips made various valuable suggestions, and communicated some important information in relation to the commerce and population of the Pacific. It is said that the produce of one of the most important practical merchants of the day, who deprecates a seat in the popular branch of the National Legislature—where he earnestly hopes he may long have an opportunity to serve his country.

From the New York Times.

REVIEWS OF THE MILITIA.

By his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, upon the invitation of the commanding officers of the artillery and infantry.

Parade and review of the infantry.

The brigades of the 34th and 39th divisions of infantry, commanded by Brigadier Generals Stagg and Morris, Lloyed, Binet and Less, paraded on Tuesday, the 18th instant, upon which occasion the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by a numeorous suite, passed them in review on the Sixth Avenue, and, subsequently, received the marching salute at the Washington parade. The lines, under review, reached from Ninth to Twenty-Eighth streets, and presented a fine martial appearance. In addition to the brigades named above, the following officers of the artillery and infantry, were on duty, and added much to the brilliancy and martial effect of the display—

The regiment of Washington Guards, commanded by Colonel Cummings, attached to the brigades of General Lloyd; the Monroe Blues, Captain Sheward, attached to the regiment of Colonel Stevens; the Clinton Guard, Lieutenant Bailey, attached to the regiment of Colonel Benson; the Jefferson Blues, Captain Stinus, attached to the regiment of Colonel Mitchell; the Tompkins Blues, Captain Sealey, and Union Riflemen, Captain Parker, attached to the 51st regiment; the Cambie Blues, Captain Stevens, attached to the 10th regiment; the Napoleon Cadets, Captain Charles, attached to the 143rd regiment; the Laffitte Guards, Ensign Commandant Munford, attached to Colonel Halsey's regiment; and the Maryland Guards, Captain Wilson, attached to Colonel Hubbell's regiment.

The force of the troops on duty may be estimated at about eight thousand, and their performance was highly creditable to the skill and efficiency of their officers.

Review of the first division of artillery.

The first division of New York State artillery, under the command of Major General Morin, was reviewed on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

The Commander-in-Chief was accompanied by a numerous suite, in addition to his own staff, consisting of Major General Van Rensselaer and staff, of Albany, and by the major generals and brigadier generals.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

of infantry of this city, forming a short-Brigam's military parade. The line was reviewed on the Washington parade, and, after the review, the troops passed through the streets agreeably to the order which was published. The parade took place in addition to the first and sixth brigades, commanded by General Hunt and Sanford, and a portion of the brigade of horse artillery, commanded by General Archdeacon, and the first division of artillery, several volunteer uniform companies were called. The colors of United States dragoons, under Captain Tonnkins, performed in military duty, were united with the Jefferson Guards, under Captain Lasak, and formed as a battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Warner. The honors of the marching salute were paid to Governor Marcy at the City Hall. The parade was selected for the purpose of gratifying the citizens with a view of the military parade, and it was witnessed by an immense concourse. It is admitted by all who witnessed the review, that the appearance of the troops did them great credit, and reflected honor upon the military establishment of the city.

DINNER TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The officers of the army and artillery having united in a dinner to the Commander-in-Chief, it was president. The hospitality of the hostess Mrs. Daniel Drew, and was attended by the Governor and his suite, and Captain Kirchner, of the Danish brig of war Alert, and Colonel Charles Graham, Secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati. Major General Morton presided, assisted by Generals Stryker, Lloyd, Peck, Lee, Morris, Kiefer and Kirchner, of the infantry, and Genals Sanford and Hunt, of the artillery.

The Mayor, Recorder, and Presidents of the two Boards of the Common Council, were invited, but the absence of the Mayor from the city, and punctual engagements, prevented their attendance. Lord Sligo, late Governor of Jamaica, and Governor O'Halloran of St. Thomas, were also invited, but were presented, by indisposition, from attending.

After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were drunk:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The President of the United States.

 music—Richmond's March.

2. The Vice-President of the United States.

 music—Richmond's March.

3. Our Guest—The Governor and Commanding-Chief of the militia of the State of New York—His uniform attention to the improvement of the militia of the State, its interests and discipline, merits our warmest approbation.

 music—Hail to the Chief. 12 cheers.

This toast was received with great enthusiasm; and upon the applause subsiding, the Commander-in-Chief returned his acknowledgments in a few unpremeditated remarks. He observed that he had not supposed it would have been necessary for him to address the assembly before him, and he had not therefore, considered in what phrase he should return his acknowledgments for the warmth of feeling which had been evinced in his reception on that occasion. Something, however, was due to those who had shown him an unmarked attention and kindness; he would, therefore, prefix the toast he was about to offer with a very few remarks. It has been truly said, that he felt a deep solicitude for the protection and advancement on the interests of the militia. It was a service very near to his heart, and he had always felt a deep interest for its success. He had served in almost every grade, from that of a private citizen-soldier, to the position he then occupied. He made this remark in his boastful spirit, but simply as evidences of his means of judging of the benefits of a well-regulated militia system, and of his experience of the personal sacrifices necessary to sustain it. Our national militia was founded in patriotism, by those who had achieved the independence of our country, and should ever be considered as the principal safeguard of our institution against foreign aggression. The insubordination of the national government had done little to support or sustain the militia. The maintenance and preservation of that valuable institution had, thus far, rested mainly with the several States of the Union. Well did it speak for the patriotism of a large portion of the people, that with so little encouragement, and in defiance of so much popular opposition, they had been willing by personal sacrifices to maintain the efficiency of the militia system. He had long known that there were many excellent, public-spirited citizens actively engaged in the city of New York, in sustaining the militia, but he had not, till now, formed any just idea of the number, ability, and zeal of those whom he was proud to consider as coadjutors in a good cause. He had, on the present occasion, witnessed with great satisfaction the success of all the efforts which had been made to give order and efficiency to this valuable branch of the public service.

While the councils of the nation bad adopted the policy of dispensing with a regular standing army of a force adequate to maintain the honor and interests of the country in the exigencies of war, they had failed to go far in perfecting any measures to sustain and render effective a truly national and truly national and truly national defense.

The subject had been repeatedly presented to the public notice, and its importance must not long be delayed in order to secure the support of wise and intelligent legislators. Until that period shall have arrived, the greater will be the amount of public gratitude due to those who continue to labor, unaided, in sustaining an institution so valuable to the country. In conclusion, he observed that the topic was one which he did not intend to discuss at length—"It had been brought forcibly to his attention by the duties in which those he addressed had been recently engaged, and the remarks he had made were made forth for the sentiments of the toast last given. He had experienced much gratification at the reviews which had taken place, and had found in the spirit evinced by both officers and men, a sure indication of a determined and patriotic design to sustain an institution inseparably connected with the public welfare. He proposed the following toast:

By the Commander-in-Chief—the Militia of the city of New York, in discipline and patriotic zeal, they may fearlessly challenge competition, and deserve to be commended as an example for imitation.

REGULAR TOASTS.

4. The Army of the United States—The remembrance of their achievements is fresh in the hearts of their countrymen

music—Washington's March.

5. The Navy of the United States—it has gallantly borne our banner in every clime, and maintained our honor upon every sea.

music—Star Spangled Banner.

6. The 19th October, 1863.—The surrender of Yorktown—the glorious termination of our revolutionary struggle for life and liberty.

music—Yankee Doodle.

7. The Militia—The Palladium of our Freedom—the last defense of a free people.

music—Yankee Doodle.

8. The Union—Patriy to the brain that shall plot to dismember, and legancy to the hand that will not draw to defend our Union.

music—Yankee Doodle.

9. The Memory of Washington—he was the greatest man that ever lived in the tide of time.

music—Pensive Hymn.

10. The survivors of the army of the Revolution—the remnant of that gallant band that pledged their lives and fortunes for their country's cause, and daily perchance an Auld Lang Syne.

music—Yankee Doodle.

11. Our National Flag—Eternal and unsullied, may it bear its bright constellation, the symbol of union and honor.

music—Hail Columbia.
Discipline and Subordination—The first lessons of the soldier. He knows not how to command, who has not learned to obey.

Our Fair—Our hearts for their love—our lives for their honor.

Tune—Home, sweet Home.

After the regular toasts had been given, the President gave:

...of the Sixth, King of Denmark—Friendship of the United States with his nation—Prosperity to his government, and happiness to his people.

To which Capt. Kerruff made a suitable reply.

By Col. G. W. U. S. Army, and acting as volunteer aid to the Governor.

The ball box, and the cartridge box—May the latter be held subservient to the former.

The order General Hunt gave was that:

"The Society of the Cincinnati," received with six cheers.

After this toast was given, Col. Graham, the Secretary of the New York Society, addressed the company to the following effect:

"As the only officer of the Cincinnati Society present, it becomes my duty to acknowledge the compliment paid to the society, in the toast just given, and to return you my thanks as well as those of the society, for the kind enthusiasm with which it was received.

On this day also, and on other things, the glorious event of the surrender of Yorktown, the State of Virginia. On this day fifty-five years ago, one of the largest and best appointed armies that, up to that period, had ever left England, surrendered to the allied American and French army, and what is very extraordinary, (and so completely was the enemy surrounded by our army) that not a man escaped to carry the news to England, the news having been carried to that country by prisoners bearing an American passport. The surrender of this army sealed our independence, for though British troops remained in the country, for a year after, yet were they paroled and taken, and the Star Spangled Banner waved in triumph over our land.

"I ask, is such an achievement to be lost upon us? I answer that it is not. I see before me but one of that band of heroes who fought in our revolutionary war, but I see around me on every side, officers animated with the same zeal for liberty, men who are willing to peril life and fortune, to preserve the independence which their fathers gained; I see near me our patriotic Governor and Commander-in-chief, and have heard him express, and I confess with high and true love for this floor, his intention to unite and foster a well organized militia, as the natural and safest bulwark and defence of a free people.

While this zeal exists, and such sentiments prevail at head quarters, our country and its institutions are in no danger, and this generation will transmit, unimpaired, to the next, the bright heritage of freedom. I would enlarge, Mr. President, on those matters, but am, from indisposition, unable to do so at this time, and will conclude by proposing the following toast:

"The artillery and infantry of the city of New York—ever will sustain with honor, with bravery, the liberty and independence for which their fathers fought."

The staff of the Commander-in-chief having been toasted, Judge Advocate General Van Vechten replied, reserving the favorable part.

The officers of the militia of the city of New York, as prompt in rendering the hospitalities of private life, as in the discharge of their duties as soldiers.

General Horace Harman. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of the city of Albany. The oldest Major General in commission in the State of New York; ashke estimable for his virtues as a private citizen, and for his services as a soldier.

Brigadier General Hunt then proposed the health of Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer, junior and staff, which was received with great applause. Col. Colver, in a spirited and eloquent speech, and returning the following:

By Col. Cole, of the staff of General Van Rensselaer.

The Standing Army of a Free people—Free citizens with arms in their hands.

By Paymaster General Westmore. The friendship which spring from military associations, endearing as the memory of past pleasures.

By Col. Colonel Ainsworth, of Troy, A. D. C. The militia of the city of New York—The country, and are ready to prove again, that they love their country, and are willing to defend it.

By Col. Colonel Shanks, of Albany. Citizen soldiers—The right to bear arms, is the public safety. They are the true patrotos, who, at the sacrifice of private interest, are ever ready to step forth to enforce the civil power.

By Colonel James Monroe. The institution of a militia—The proudest monument of the wisdom and foresight of the framers of our Government.

Upon the Governor's retiring, he was greeted with the most brilliant acclamations.

And upon General Morton's retiring, General Sanford, to whom the chair was resigned, gave the following toast, which was drunk with three times three.

Major General Morton. The officer and gentleman. For near fifty years the firm supporter of our uniformed militia.

The entertainments having been got up with a view of paying respect to the officers of our Command, the General and the Commanders in chief, with uniformity, and with feelings of personal regard to him, was partaken of, and enjoyed with the highest gratification.

Review of the Thirty-first Division of Infantry.

The Brigades of Major General Dougherty's division, commanded by Major General Van Rensselaer; Major General Park and Major General Barlow, paraded on Thursday, the 30th instant. The line was formed on Fifth Avenue, and the standing review upon the centre was taken from Fourteenth street. The division paraded upon the highroad leading to the Commandant-in-chief, at Union square. In addition to the brigades above specified, Captain Vincent's company of Light Guards; and Captain Tompkins's company of Dragons, were on duty. A squadron of horse from the regiment of Col. Sturman, and commanded by that officer, volunteered as escort to the Commandant-in-chief, and were on duty during the reviews of the three days. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the officers and members of that corps, for the attention and solicitude, evinced in the discharge of their duties.

In the preceding notice of the review of the militia, during the past week, we have endeavored to recapture the strict accuracy of the facts. If any error or omission has occurred, we will with pleasure make the correction. In the sketch of the remarks of the Governor, at the military dinner, the writer has not had time to go into the sentiments, though he must not have been able to give the precise language. The address was very happily delivered, and was received with great applause. In fact, those who are familiar with the character of this officer, cannot afford gratification to all those who believe that the militia should be protected and encouraged.

The Great Western Military Road. It will be recollected, by our readers, that at the last session of Congress, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for opening a military road, from St. Peters, near the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Upper Mississippi, along the western borders of Missouri and Arkansas, to the Red river. In conformity with this act, a board of Topographical Engineers, who were ordered to reconnoiters at St. Louis, (where, we perceive by the last papers, some of them had arrived,) to mature their plans of operation, for surveying the whole road. It is contemplated (we understand by a gentleman of the army, who has seen the instructions of the board,) to establish a corps of military posts along this road, for the more permanent and efficient protection of the road from attack. The agents of the officers of the military road are instructed to have a special regard to the law (also of the last session of Congress) for the removal of the troops from Fort Gibson, and for the location of a new post or near the boundary line, agreeably to the provisions of the law, and the new road to connect the Arkansas at the same point—neatly drawn Gaussite.
The navy yard.—We had occasion the other day to look in upon the navy yard, and could scarcely help feeling, all the while we were there, like the rustic, who, on entering a carpeted room, looked around to see how he might avoid treading on the costly stuff. We found no such difficulty, and the place was generally kept in proper order, and in good repair. We were hardly surprised to find that we had received the benefit of the facilities for repair and improvement of the navy yard, which have been done within the last two years, with the very limited means employed, to improve the yard and the navy yard, was located. It seemed at first, as if the labor and expense of men were destined to wage a war and hopelessly war with the elements; for every wind piled up the little sand banks like the snow drifts of the north. It was an agreeable surprise, therefore, to behold the most beautiful green sward covering a considerable part of the yard, and the live oak and the willow in full verdure, and growing with luxuriance and beauty. While there, we had the satisfaction of seeing the new plan for the improvement of the yard. It was prepared by the commissioners lately appointed (Vice-admirals Stewart, Dallas and Betten) to inquire into the subject, and suggest such improvements as they might deem necessary. It seems that some disease which had obtained the minds of the whole yard, and which gave great trouble in the yard, was just going to be removed in a very serious manner, and that this commission was created. We understand, that after a careful examination of all the points on the waters of this bay, which could be deemed at all eligible for such a purpose, the commission decided that the present location of the navy yard was, in every way, the most desirable. The plan for the improvement of the yard, proposes the construction of a sea wall, which, at the same time, serve as a walk, with this to be a wet dock, supplied with fresh water from the rear of the navy yard. This dock is, we should judge, about 1,000 feet long, with a line of buildings, and connected with it are four dry docks. Everything else upon this plan is based upon a scale of similar extent. If a course like that which the Government is pursuing here, has been adopted in relation to other navy yards and naval stations, it must have been said. Our works of this kind have generally been built without such a settled and connected plan as has been here adopted, and the consequences have been, that in some of the navy yards, almost every thing that has been done has had to be undone. It is not expected of course, that the whole of this plan will be carried out at once, but there is no doubt that from five hundred thousand to a million of dollars will be annually appropriated for this important work, until at least one of the dry docks be completed.

The navy yard.—The people of Charleston are proud of their own importance, and having determined that our city shall be the great emporium of the South, as enfranchised by the success of the subscription to the great western highway, it becomes them to assist in the best possible way to promote the prosperity and commercial importance of our beloved city. The establishment of a navy yard at Charleston has long been a favorite measure with some of our wisest and best citizens; efforts to this end were made some years since, but the failure of the funds that were to be used to make means of a shipyard, the Government having lost sight of it in their anxiety to extinguish the public debt. Renewed efforts were made in 1824 and '25; since that period our harbor has been twice surveyed, and reports highly favorable have been made to the Navy Department. The cruisers are now engaged in surveying the harbor of the United States in Georgia; and although the work has been water hard and slow, they have discovered that yet all other advantages are on the side of Charleston. Brunswick does not admit the entrance of a frigate —sloops of war only can rendezvous there; the same class of ships can enter our harbor, in this respect, that is, the frigate is the largest vessel we can receive, and while Charleston has all the advantage of the healthy sea coast, numerous manufactures, stores, and supplies of all kinds; and, is, and must continue to be, the great commercial emporium of the South, affording facilities for ship-building in no other place to be found. If, therefore, we fail to avail ourselves of our acknowledged advantages, Georgia will press her claims, and, if we remain indifferent to the benefit of being supplied from the expenditure of public money among our citizens, Georgia, more alive to her interests, will snatch away the prize from our grasp. It being understood that the same class of ships that enter Brunswick can cross the bar at Charleston, and all other advantages being on the side of Charleston, with the declaration of some of our most distinguished naval officers, that Charleston is the only place between Norfolk and Pensacola, fit for a navy yard, that the property of navy yard is greatly increased, and that the substitutes and men of war, which hitherto have been abolished, rather than there should not be a naval depot here, and that at this time the people of Charleston have only to signify their wishes on the subject that they may meet a favorable response; it is hoped that some effort will be made to bring this subject to the view of the government. The city of Charleston has a large amount of money, and the war has the war, and it will be done.

The printing.—The printing, of every description, is neatly and accurately executed at the Chronicle office.
From the St. Joseph Telegraph.

The steamer American, on her trip from this place to Pensacola, (having on board a number of sick soldiers from the Tennessee brigade), when off St. Andrews, may, broke her main shaft; and was compelled to put back. The part of the steamer which was previously made, was again renewed by the corporate authorities, tendering to the use of the sick City Hospital, now being completed. All who could be removed from the boat without imminent danger to their lives, and who were able to walk, are now happy to announce them, without an exception, in the highest degree of recovery. Three of these gallant but unfortunate "volunteers," whose names are announced under our obituary head, died on the boat; another died at sea, on board the Major Dale, which has since come into port, and landed here that portion of her sick, attached to the Tennessee corps. Their remains will be interred with military honors in the public burying ground.

Death, to the reflective mind is terrible at any time, and in any shape—but to be cut down in a strange land, by a lingering disease, away from the tender encircling influence, and kind love, which forms a bitter conclusion to life's drama.

The soldier who enters the camp, makes up his mind to meet difficulties of every kind: he knows his life is cheap in the service of his country, and is ready for battle, or march, or nights of sleepless vigilance; and it is in his blood to meet death, in the perilous fight—he falls in the flush of excitement—with the flag over his head—and the drum and the bugle sounding in his ears. Such is the destiny of war—and such is the death: "if come it must," that the brave man covets. But the invalid soldier who breathes his last on a bed of sickness, is unsustained by these cheery emotions; he feels the great enemy gathering around his heart, and sapping the citadel of life; there he lays on his camp blanket, resisting as intently, and through his comrades, with measured step and reversed arms to the beat of the muffled drum, may consign his body to the grave, yet he feels that his fall is unheeded—that he will be reported as one "who died of a fever." Where is the difference in the merit of a soldier who is killed by an Indian's bullet, or one engaged in the same service, (and they are far more numerous than either,) by a fever? Who perished in the prosecution of this fatal campaign, whether from disease or battle, should be reported as having died in the same honorable warfare; the same allowance made, and the same honors paid to all. These brave "volunteers," influenced alone by considerations of generous and ardent patriotism, (for what is the paltry pittance allowed by government under the head of pay) at the sacrifice of every comfort, and at the imminent risk of health and life—came to the rescue of our feeble and ravaged Territory. Let the heart then, and the hand, and the pen of the patriotic bosom of Forsyth, Tell them; if our statesmen at a distance knew the difficulties the trying vicissitudes of a campaign, where the climate is the most fatal and dreaded enemy—we are sure that a large portion of that surplus revenue, (of which we are at a loss to dispose) would be properly appropriated into the laps of the survivors and the representatives of those who have proved their patriotism in their death.

Sources of the Mississippi.—From a letter written by the scientific traveler, Mr. Niccollet, to the President of St. Mary's College in this city, dated October 1, at St. Peters, Upper Mississippi, we have been kindly permitted to publish the following extract for the information of the public and the gratification of his friends:

"I have just returned from a long journey to the sources of the Mississippi. I owe to the politeness and enlightened liberality of Col. Davenport, and the other officers of the steam boat "St. Louis," a comfortable visit to Major Taller, all the facilities and the protection which I needed to perform this long, painful and dangerous expedition. The result of this adventurous journey, is that I have completed the knowledge of the sources of the Mississippi, and have traced a detailed Geographical and Topographical Map, which will be a valuable addition to the writings of this campaign, twothirds of which have hitherto been unknown. The numerous researches which I have made are founded on two thousand astronomical and barometrical observations. I have spent 99 nights in the forests of the northwest, in the marshes of the Mississippi, and yet the feeling of this moment better than I have ever been. Writing this, the last of this campaign, with the result of my labors for three years in the whole extent of the valley of the Mississippi, and in every direction in the Far West, I find myself enabled to write the physical and civil history of one of the greatest rivers in the world, and the height of whose sources till it empties into the Gulf of Mexico."—Baltimore Gazette.

We find the following interesting article relative to the sources of the Mississippi, in the St. Louis Bulletin of the 24th ult.

The distinguished French astronomer and mathematician, Mr. J. N. Niccollet, now engaged in a tour of scientific observations through the different States and Territories of the Union, has recently visited the northern regions of the United States, and succeeded in penetrating farther into the interior, with a view of making the discovery of the true source of the great "Father of Waters," than has ever been before accomplished. Mr. Niccollet left Fort Snelling, March 10th, of this year, on a lengthy and difficult journey, and at great expense and toms, transported his splendid set of astronomical and other instruments through country daring obstacles at every step, taking advantage of every opportunity to ascertain latitudes, longitudes, the magnetic variations and dip; the intensity of the force of gravity, geological and mineralogical examination, and indeed every other observation connected with the sciences, which might be considered useful, not only to himself and the various scientific and literary societies in Europe and the United States, but to the whole world.

In this short space of time Mr. N. has made more than two thousand astronomical observations, besides noting many other important facts calculated to enable him to carry out fully and satisfactorily the important objects of his expedition to the source of the Mississippi. His maps and charts have been examined by a correspondent of our Harper's, and his knowledge of the greater portion of the country through which Mr. N. passed, is general and accurate, and pronounces to be most perfect. They fully establish the latitude and longitude of many of the most remarkable places in the northwestern region of the United States. By the important discovery of Mr. N., we are in possession of the valuable information that the source of the Mississippi is not (as heretofore stated) in the Lake, but that rivers are the true source, and not the lake in question.

It is laid down and established by Mr. Niccollet that the true source of the Mississippi, or "Father of Waters," is to be found in five different rivers, an extension of the waters of which forms the Lake. Thus has the honor of this discovery, so long coveted for by many travelers and writers, been reserved for Mr. Niccollet, and we sincerely hope he will be the object of the highest claim to the establishment of his superior claims to the distinction."
WASHINGiTON CITY, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1859.

We thank our correspondent Neander for his notice of the account of the battle of Lundy's Lane, which we recently copied from an English periodical. That article was copied, not from the work in which it originally appeared, but from a New York paper, and was published that our officers might see what is said of them and of our country abroad. It was not doubt manufactured to order, as are thousands of other contributions to the English press, to suit the taste of its readers.

We regret that our officers have not thought it worth their while to correct the misstatements of ignorance or prejudice, which have from time to time appeared, in relation to the events of the late war. They have in almost every instance been contented to rely upon history for a vindication, forgetting perhaps that an oft repeated falsehood eventually comes to be looked upon as truth.

We have been requested to publish in the Chronicle the letter of Gen. Gains to the Adjutant General of the army. We should have done so, of our own accord, but we have not a copy. The remitter of the New Orleans Bulletin, confusing the letter, failed to reach us. If any one will furnish a copy, we will publish it.

EXPLODING EXPEDITION.—The fragate Macedonian was launched at the navy yard, Gosport, Va., on Tuesday, Oct. 1st Instant. She is an entire new ship, there not being a particle of her original timber now in her; her dimensions, but not her armament, have been altered. A salute was fired on the occasion from the flag ship Java.

The two vessels ordered to be built at Boston, have also been launched, and one of them is already sparrowed and rigged. They are about half of the vessels of about 240 tons, each, to be bequeathed, and have been built in seventy working days.

ITEMS.

Commodore Woolsey, Capt. Clinton, and Master: Dept: Subtrick, U. S. navy, commissioners to ascertain the best site for a naval depot on the southern Atlantic coast, arrived at Savannah on the 29th ult. from St. Mary's.

Maj. Gen. Mcomb and Capt. S. Cooper left Washington on Monday last, for Fredericksburg, Md., to organize the court of inquiry about to be held there. We have not heard whether the other members have arrived or not.

Several officers of the navy have been ordered to report to Capt. J. B. Nicolson for duty; they will be employed in recruiting seamen for the U. S. Navy Independence, which is to be the flag ship on the coast of Brazil.

The frigate Bradywine, Compo. Wadsworth, it is believed, is on her return to the United States, without waiting for the relief ship; the term of option of her crew having expired, or very nearly so.

Gen. Barnard, formerly assistant engineer in the service of the United States, has been appointed Minister of War in France.

The house built and formerly occupied by Commo. Decatur, in Washington, has been sold to Mr. John Galesby, for $12,000. Mr. G. has retired from the charge of the National Hotel, having acquired a handsome competence.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

NORFOLK, Norfolk, November 1, 1859.


COMMUNICATIONS.

BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

Mr. Editor: I have read with some interest, as I do habitually, all productions of the pen wielded by British military writers, the extract in a late No. of your Army and Navy Chronicle, from the London 'New Monthly Magazine,' entitled "Recollections of Lundy's Lane." Productions of this sort, clogged with recollections, or having other equally appropriate denominations, have, for a period of years past, been occasionally put before the British public to amusing or flattering national vanity, or possibly to foster a specific patriotic pride. Where the confection has flowed from the pen of the professional writer, perhaps the object, which in the eye of the military reader is somewhat attractive, and is well calculated to beguile the leisure hour of the soldier, has in view only a strong desire to promote, or to give a sense of pride to some individual, or perhaps to inflame to heroic deeds some gallant individual, who was lately to die upon the bed of glory. The task of perpetuating noble daring, and endearing individual chivalry, is doubtless praiseworthy and deserves all literary effort. In seeking, however, to immortalize or celebrate the achievements of the gallant living, or the glorious dead, it is quite unnecessary.—It is positively wrong—to mislead the facts of a campaign, or to give a false coloring to the principal features of an achievement, in order to place in their relief the noble actions of individuals, or to center their praise on some one individual. The design of each regiment in its aggregate character, is a trait almost peculiar to the British Government; hence in that service the many devises and the names clustered upon regimental standards, and even upon the buttons of regimentals, authorized by Royal mandate to be displayed and worn. This is, inexpressible; it is even, if you will, proper and honorable as a means of fostering regimental pride, provided there be underwritten no false assumption, no gloss, or new impressions flashing of laurel from the brow of another service.

And thus to make general reflections upon the state of British military literature, and the practice of the British Government in reference to the pride of its military establishment, because of the false coloring in the article above mentioned in its descriptive painting of scenes at Lundy's Lane: Doubtless the object of the author is to give brilliancy to British valor, and make more prominent in the scene the noble bearing of the young and gallant Moorsteen, and co桐ight, his "path of glory," than to disparage the gallant foe who perished upon the same field for the sake of destitute or heroes. The "hero," indeed, who in the engagement has parted more or less of the spirit of the Threescore and upon it, is the subject of this communication to point out in what particulars the hero, in his zeal to glorify the bravery of a gallant young officer, seatd—
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

FORWARD OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. Editor,—There is one class of officers in our navy, whose complaints are seldom heard; whose petitions never trouble Congress; and who, perhaps, more than any other, have just grounds for both. Their services cannot be dispensed with; they are the sinews of the navy; but by their habits and absence from their country, in its service, they have lost that powerful agent, influence, and they seldom attempt, through the public press, to enlist the voice of the people in their favor; they patiently wait, from year to year, living on the hope that the Legislature will mitigate their condition; their expectations are seemingly about to be realized, when the late navy bill came before Congress, and perhaps would have been, were it not for that eternal hankering after English rules.

The class of officers that we allude to are the boat-swains, gunners, carpenters, and sail-makers; the eldest of whom have yet to learn what duty they have to perform on board a ship of the line that gives them $250 per annum more than if they were serving on board a sloop of war. Happy indeed would they have been if the largest ships could always be given to the most meritorious and deserving; but from the following table it will easily be perceived that this has never been, nor can be done. The acting boatswain of a ship of the line receives $822 per annum, while his senior, by twenty or thirty years, in a navy yard, is only receiving $500, and out of this he must provide house rent, fuel, servants, &c., while the acting boatswain has all these furnished him at the expense of the Government. When will men, who are vested with power, do justice to those who are forced to appeal to them by so feeble means as we now use?

The following table is made up from the columns of the Army & Navy Chronicle, and the Navy Register published by the Department on the 1st January—which are the most authentic sources.

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<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Pay per annum, including rations</th>
<th>572</th>
<th>672</th>
<th>672</th>
<th>672</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>360</th>
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<td><strong>Boat-swains.</strong></td>
<td><strong>10 years standing &amp; upwards.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Gunners.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Carpenters.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sail-makers.</strong></td>
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<th>Ship of Line.</th>
<th>Line.</th>
<th>Frigate.</th>
<th>Sloop of war.</th>
<th>Submarine.</th>
<th>On Leave or waiting orders.</th>
<th>Pay per annum, including rations.</th>
<th>572</th>
<th>672</th>
<th>672</th>
<th>672</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>360</th>
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<td>Barque.</td>
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The last sum of money that appears in this table is $682, and this is the amount paid to the acting boatswain of a ship of the line.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, dated Apalachicola, October 29, says:—'A battleship and three cannon of U. S. artillery arrived at this place on the 16th inst., in the steamboat Commerce, from Chattahoochee. The officers in command are Maj. M. P. Loman, colonel; Capt. J. A. Bednoff, 4th artillery; and Lieut. Sherman, 38th artillery.

On the 16th, a regiment of U. S. marines arrived here from Fort Mitchell, Ala., on their way to Tampa Bay.'

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On the 16th, a regiment of U. S. marines arrived here from Fort Mitchell, Ala., on their way to Tampa Bay.'

The officers attached are as follows:—

Archibald Henderson, Col. Com’d’t of the corps.

Samuel Miller, Major and Bvt. Lieut. Colonel.

Wm. H. Freeman, Capt.

Earl Twigg, Captain of company A.

John Harris, B.’

Parke G. Howle, Captain, and Adj’t Inspector.

Wm. Dulaney, Captain of company D.

George W. Walker, E.


Alvin Edson, 1st Lt. Com’g.

George F. Lindsay, 1st Lt. and Act’q Master.

Francis C. Hall, 1st Lieut. and Assist. Commissary.

George H. Treliff, 1st Lieutenant company A.

A. A. Snell, A.

William Swing, B.

D. D. Baker, C.

Luna F. Whitney, D.

Robert C. Caldwell, E.

William L. Young, F.

John A. Keeney, Surgeon U. S. Navy.

James Gatchell, Surgeon Major.

The steamer Meridian, and schooner Pilot, have just left for Tampa Bay with stores only. The steam Swan, on her way from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, 14 days out, came in to-day, and will proceed for her destination.

Col. Henderson’s and Maj. Loman’s commands are waiting the return of the steamer Merchant from Tampa Bay, expected hourly. The marines and officers are all in good health. There has been no hospital, except one case of pneumonia in a Columbus, since they arrived in the Indian camp last March. The officers and men express great anxiety to be on the field of action.'

The captain, doctor and two of the crew belonging to the Texian schooner ‘Silver Star’ (under examination) were committed for trial, but were liberated on giving bail. It appears that she had previously been in the service of Texas; that her commander, Captain Allen, had temporarily been in command, and that he and Williams are charged with various offenses. The judge directed that Williams and the others be remanded to the custody of the marshal, and that the crew be discharged. No further action was taken.

The captain of the U. S. sloop of war Boston, to capture the Tampico, was given possession of the town, and the property of the enemy was confiscated. The penalty is $1,000 fine, with imprisonment not exceeding three years.—New Orleans Standard.'

On the 12th ult., Major Gen. Jesup and staff, with about 420 regular and volunteer troops, left Apalachicola in the steamboat Merchant, for Tampa Bay. An equal number of men was daily expected to arrive from the Creek country, to proceed also to Tampa Bay.

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We learn that an express train started from the city,—yesterday morning to Florida, to relieve Governor Call from the command of the army, and assigned it to General Jesup.—National Intelligencer.'
ARMY MOVEMENTS.—A detachment of artillery under the command of Major Lomax, left their campment in the vicinity of Irwinston, about the 4th of October, and proceeded by land to Mount Vernon on the Chattahoochee. A command under Capt. Lyon of the 3rd regiment, was left with the sick of the battalion under the care of Dr. McKnight of the navy, attached to the expedition. On the 8th of October, Gen. Gaines, General Jesup, with 150 men, embarked on board the steamboat Ice Flore, under the command of Major Churchill of the 3rd artillery. They arrived here on Wednesday last, in good health and spirits, and after mustering the U. S. troops already here, proceeded on board the steamboat and steamed down to Tampa Bay. They are a fine, hardy looking set of men, and are determined, under their gallant leader, to terminate the Seminole war. Success attend them.

The number of troops, including volunteers and regulars, which left in the Merchant for Tampa, was about 350. There are about the same number still here, and on their way from the Creek territory, and which are daily expected.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 23.

LOSS OF THE U. S. STEAMER LT. IZARD.—Lieut. Raphael Sammes, U. S. navy, arrived at this place with a transport schooner Frederick Armel, from the Withlacochee, where, as we are sorry to state, the IZARD was lost on the 11th inst. Lieut. S. had proceeded to this part of our coast in company with Genl. Read and one hundred and fifty of the Florida militia, with the design of penetrating into the Seminole territory by means of the Withlacochee, but the IZARD having grounded on one of the outer bars was so much injured as to become, in the course of a few hours, a complete wreck. Genl. Read had been engaged, for the week previous to Lieut. S.'s departure from the Withlacochee, in barrading a barge and making other preparations for the purpose of ascending the river with provisions; it being his intention to establish a depot of supplies, near the falls, fourteen miles above the mouth of the river. Lieut. S. brings no intelligence of importance from the seat of war, nor of any of the hundred mounted Tennesseans was supposed to have marched in the direction of Volusia. Capt. Lane, of the U. S. army, had on the 11th inst. reached Tampa Bay with eleven hundred friendly Creeks, who had immediately taken the field. A slight skirmish took place shortly after the landing, near Haldwreth, which resulted in a few persons being wounded on either side. It is said that the Indians are emboldened in considerable numbers near Tampa Bay, and that they manifest a disposition to carry on the war with vigor and resolution.

Midshipman Wm. B. Beverly and Wm. L. Parkin Jr., arrived with Lieut. S. in the Frederick Armel.

The crew of the IZARD, like those of the Americans and Dade, have returned enfeebled and worn down by disease. Out of a crew of twenty-eight, who left here in the IZARD in June last, only four men have returned in health, the rest having perished of disease.

The following particulars are extracted from recent letters received in this city from Florida.—N. Y. Evening Post.

ITEMS FROM FORT BROKE, TAMPA BAY.—Some time since I heard that the head of the friendly Indians died when within twenty miles of his place of final destination in Arkansas. Poor fellow! he was a notable Indian, both on account of his personal appearance and his valor. The Spanish have, in truth, been few such men as the Holache Emathla or Blue Warrior. I would tell you that the ch in Holache is pronounced like the German ich. His death excited a feeling of very general regret. But for the aid of his friendly dispositions and remarkable energy, there would not now be a friendly Indian in Florida. Having brought over to our side 499 Indians, he migrated in April last to the west of St. Francis River. He broke his fall with a small break in upon the general monotony. On the 18th of that month six or seven men, whilst cutting wood at the distance of a mile, were attacked by thirty or forty Indians. The savages rose up within ten yards of them and fired—missing all but one, who was slightly wounded in the fore-head; another took to their heels, and one poor fellow, named Patrick Quinn, was overtaken. He discharged his musket at them, and, as they approached him, he knocked one of them down with the butt end of it; but he was soon overpowered by numbers. One Indian actually fired at him at the distance of 12 feet, but missed him; and six or seven fired at a very short distance. Their rifles having failed, they attacked him with knives, stabbed him in the back, through the lungs, knocked him down, and scalped him, and yet he still lives in the hospital, and is absolutely recovering. He fractured two bones in the leg, and two in the neck; a scalp about the size of the palm of the hand was taken off. He says that he distinctly recollects every stage of the process, and that two men were upon him, stabbed him in the back of his neck, seized him by the hair, and in a trice stripped him of his arms, which sprang up into the air with a shrill and long yell, when they all scampered off. Undoubtedly, they thought him dead, and were hurried off by seeing our men hastening to the rescue. At the Fort we heard the ride and the whoop, and, in one minute the men were paraded under arms, and a strong detachment hurried to the spot. Half a dozen of our men were mounted. We chased them above three miles, the horsemen overtook them, and exchanged shots, but of course could not close with such superior numbers. Yet the savages fired from a distance of only two hundred yards, and in this distance the Indian rifle has been exaggerated.
THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN. — The information of Gen. Call's late expedition against the Indians having been attributed to his disappointment in not finding a supply of provisions on the Wyalacochee, it has been naturally supposed by many that this disappointment was imputable to some reminiscence in the Subsistence department. But there is no such supply of provisions within reach of the general commanding in Florida; and this opinion has been freely expressed through our columns, as well as those of other journals. If it is true, however, to the vigilant administration of that department to state, that there have been none, and the general commanding in Florida is prepared to meet the exigencies of the case referred to, or of its being chargeable with any of the blame which attaches to General Calhoun's failure. On the contrary, there were placed in depot on the east side of Florida, on the St. John's and at other points as early as the month of September, not less than six hundred thousand rations; and on the west side of the peninsula, at Tampa Bay, on the Suwanee, and other points, three hundred thousand rations. This large stock of provisions, at various depots on both sides of the peninsula, was placed at the disposal of General Call; he was instructed by the general commanding in Florida to take such points as he might deem advisable, and he was left to order supplies to be transported to any of the points at which his operations might require them, before he moved his army. If he failed to do so, and suffered the fruit of his expedition in consequence, the blame cannot justly attach to the Subsistence department. — Nat. Int.

GEN. BULL.—We are indebted to the policemen for a friend, for the following account of the proceedings of a court martial, (referred to some time since in the columns of our paper,) instituted for the investigation of charges against Gen. Bull, for alleged misconduct in the late Seminole campaign.

The court was convened and proceeded to the consideration of the preliminary question: whether it had jurisdiction to try him?

The ground of Gen. Bull's plea to the jurisdiction of the court was, that while in the Florida campaign, he was a United States officer, and in the United States service, and that, therefore, the military officers were not competent to take cognizance of his conduct. The decision of the court was not made public; as such decisions must be kept secret until carried up: for the sanction or disapproval of a superior officer; but from the fact of its disapproving the witness, the inference is that Gen. Bull's plea to the jurisdiction was sustained. — Athén. Tel.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMSHIP.—On Saturday, the steamship Don Juan, built for the Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, by Messrs. Fletcher & Fearnell, was launched from their building yard, St. Limehouse. This is the largest steamship that has yet been constructed in the port of London; her dimensions being 205 ft. 3 in. length overall, 267 ft. 6 in. length between perpendiculars, 40 ft. 6 in. breadth, 26. She presents a deck rather larger than the upper deck of an 84-gun ship of war, and will be propelled by engines of 1500 horse power, the cylinders being 67 in. in diameter and 6 feet stroke. This superb vessel is intended to run to the colonies of steamers established by the above company from London and Falmouth to Liverpool, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, and back, and from which much benefit has already been experienced in the peninsular and colonial trade. The engines of the Don Juan are laid out on an entirely novel plan, and parties wishing to select will find in her separate cabins, with every convenience adapted for families or parties, from two up to twenty in number. Indeed this plan, which has been too much neglected generally in passage vessels, is, we understand, to be adopted in all the new vessels of this company.

FROM THE DARWIN, Geo. Telegraph, Oct. 27.

U. S. BRIG OF WAR PURPOSE.—This vessel has conveyed the Commissioners—Colburn, Wollasey, Capt. Clayton, and Master Commandant, Shichibir— to Broomfield, to ascertain whether a good port could be discovered for naval purposes, and it is hoped that the vessel will be able to return to St. Simons, to resume, without incident, to be on board before sunset. That period, however, passed, and they did not return. An officer was sent to look after them: when it was found that they had press-ganged a negro of Mr. Gould's to accompany them, the negro, who had been stolen, a boat belonging to Courtenay, a negro who lives on the island. They were traced to Sterling by two officers, both of whom arrived in the city on Tuesday last, in pursuit of them; but not being able to procure a relay of horses at the former place, they were, for the present, obliged to abandon the chase of the fugitives. The negro was apprehended; and he stated that the slave had told him to leave their company. They have cut Uncle Sam's buttons off their clothes, but will doubtless be easily recognized by the peculiar nautical carriage which a man-of-war's-man never divests himself of. They have been very careful not to show themselves perching ashore, 1 under such circumstances, might, in all probability, not be very well able to discriminate between noses and names.

TO MARINE OFFICERS FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICANS.

The following notice was this day received from the Admiralty Office. As it is of importance to all engaged in navigating the Bahama banks and Florida Gulf, whether of gunboats, revenue cutters, or of vessels in the Atlantic clippers are recommended to publish the same.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Admiralty, Sept. 1, 1836.

BANANA LIGHTS.—His Majesty's Government having established two new light-houses in the Bahama islands, the following particulars of these lighthouses are published for the information of mariners:

1. SUNK REVOLVING LIGHT.—At a hundred and fifty fathoms from the eastern extremity of Guana Cay, (a narrow ridge of coral which stands on the western edge of the Great Bahama bank,) this light-house has been erected, in 25 deg. 34'. 30" Lat. and 79 deg. 26'. 30" Long. It stands on a rocky point at the base of the tower, 55 feet. The light revolves once in every minute, and may be seen in all directions, except between the bearings of S. by W. 1° N. and S. by E. 1° W. It is a desirable guide at the entrance of the island. When within 2 miles distance, vessel should steer wide of the light, as the beam of light in the ship's beam may be dangerous. The light is visible 3 miles, and the tide rises 8 feet.

The light being 80 feet above the level of the sea, it will be visible as a clear distance at the distance of:

100 miles, 115
90 miles, 125
80 miles, 133
70 miles, 143
60 miles, 153
50 miles, 165
40 miles, 177
30 miles, 189
20 miles, 201
10 miles, 213
5 miles, 219

2. ADAGU'S PROVISO LIGHT.—On the south-west from the Hole-in-the-wall, (as the S. E. point of Abaco island is called,) this light-house has been erected in 25 deg. 31'. 30" Lat. and 77 deg. 16'. 30" Long. It is a high iron, 24 ft. wide, 14 ft. high. The light revolves once in every minute, and may be seen in all directions except where the two parts of the island intervene; and being 800 feet above the level of the sea, it is visible 3 miles. The light is at the distance of 14 miles to an eye elevated 30 feet.

There is good anchorage (during ordinary weather) at 10 and 11 fathoms, with the light-house bearing E. by N. about half a mile from the shore. The time of high water at full and change is at 9h. 30m., and the tide rises 3 feet.
From the North American Review.


II. The report of the Seamen's Aid Society, to its members; and the Boston Seamen's Aid Society. Boston. J. B. Dow. 12mo. pp. 52.

The report of the Seamen's Aid Society is from the pen of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale. It gives us an interesting account of the measures adopted and executed by ladies of Boston, in aid of the general objects of the Boston Port Society. Their efforts have been actively directed to the wives and daughters of seamen. The means of the Society have been very abundant; but the good they have done by the admirable judgment with which their operations have been conducted, is truly delightful to witness or hear of. The charity they have bestowed has been in the most unexceptional manner, and in the most liberal employment, for which good wages have been paid; their main object being the preserving the self-respect of the poor, and guarding their virtue by promoting their industry, while their wants are effectually supplied. Many poor females, connected with seamen, have been employed by them in making sailors' clothes, for a store which has been provided. This answers, double purpose of giving employment to the women, for which they are well paid, and furnishing the sailors with a convenient mode of supplying themselves with well-made clothes, at a reasonable price, and safe from the incapacity of the shipmates. The onus of this has been desirous of establishing a free school for the daughters of seamen. It is stated that $200 would defray all the expenses of such a school for six months. We understand that they have fully succeeded in accomplishing this noble object.

It is evident that the subject of these two reports is one of deep interest to the city of Boston; it has attracted much attention, and is going to attract more. The press should be unceasing in its calls upon the good feelings of the public, to see to it that the seamen's children shall never be neglected. Our generous aid; whose benevolence projects rights on the sea, ought not to be left a subject to the harpies of the chaste.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the American Monthly Magazine, for November.

QU'VIV! Qu'vive! The sentry's mustering rings,
The channelled bayonets gleam;
High over him, like a raven's wings,
The brand-ribbed banner flies.
His drowsy, restless eyes,
Half lost in the moonlight beam;
Pass on! while steel-slay sedate spirits keep
The vigil o'er the mounteb's sleep;
Their feet, unsuited by the earth,
Ask not the unbroken, bustling zone,
That gilds your sceptred trembler's throne.
Pass on, and take thy rest!

Qu'vive! how oft the midnight air
That startling cry has borne!
How oft the telling breeze has fanned
The banner of this haughty land.
Over mountain, snow, and desert sand,
Ere yet the folds were torn apart;
Through snow, and snow, and snow, and snow,
Or leasing girt, Marchant's pride,
Or curling on the towers,
Where Austria's eagle quivers yet.
And as the muffled plumeage, wet
With battle's common showers!

Qu'vive! said in the sentry's cry,
The sleepless soldiers rise,
Are they—'tis the painted folds that fly,
And lift those emblems, painted high,
On morning mist and sunset sky,
To guard a land of freedom—
Not if the patriot's pulse be slow,
Nor weigh the wharf that hirelings keep
The idle flag that wave—
When repose, with his iron head,
Tread down the standards and the steel,
Tumult the toil of slaves!
ARMY

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY

ACQUAINTANCE OF THE ARM

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, Nov. 1, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER,

No. 54.

1. Promotions and appointments in the army since the publication of "General Order, No. 88," dated 22d August, 1836.

I. PROMOTIONS.

Corps of Engineers.

First Lieut. Henry Brewerton, to be Captain 2d Sept., 1836, vice Talbot, resigned.
Second Lieut. Robert E. Lee, to be 1st Lieut. 21st September, 1836, vice Breton, promoted.
Brevet 2d Lieut. William Smith, to be 2d Lieut. 21st Sept., 1836, vice Lee, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1834.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. George W. Morell, to be 2d Lieut. 30th September, 1836, vice Swift, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

First Regiment of Dragoons.

Second Lieut. James M. Bowman, to be 1st Lieut. 15th Oct., 1836, vice Kingsbury, resigned.

Second Regiment of Dragoons.

First Lieut. Lloyd J. Beall, to be captain 19th October, 1836, vice Lane, deceased.
Second Lieut. William Gilpin, to be 1st Lieut. 19th Oct., 1836, vice Beall, promoted.

First Regiment of Artillery.

First Lieut. Lucius B. Webster, to be captain 8th Oct., 1836, vice Dismann, resigned.
Second Lieut. John W. Waisch, to be 1st Lieut. 30th Sept., 1836, vice Webster, resigned.
Brevet 2d Lieut. John S. Hathway, to be 2d Lieut. 31st Aug., 1836, vice Leadbetter, appointed brevet 2d Lieut. in the Corps of Engineers. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

Second Regiment of Artillery.

Second Lieut. George W. Ward, to be 1st Lieut. 11th Sept., 1836, vice Danny, resigned.
Second Lieut. Edward Schriver, to be 1st Lieut. 1st Nov., 1836, vice d' Larnel, appointed capt. of ordinance.
Brevet 2d Lieut. Charles B. Daniels, to be 2d Lieut. 11th Sept., 1836, vice Ward, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

Third Regiment of Artillery.

Second Lieut. George H. Talcott, to be 1st Lieut. 15th Sept., 1836, vice McKeel, resigned.
Second Lieut. Ebenezer Kaege, to be 1st Lieut. 16th Sept., 1836, vice Barbirin, resigned.
Brevet 2d Lieut. William Brown, to be 2d Lieut. 31st August, 1836, vice Anderson, appointed brevet 3d Lieut. in the Corps of Engineers. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

First Lieut. Wm. W. Morris, to be captain 15th Oct., 1836, vice Thompson, resigned.
Second Lieut. John N. Macomb, to be 1st Lieut. 16th Sept., 1836, vice Cram, resigned.
Second Lieut. Robert A. Wainwright, to be 2d Lieut. 22d October, 1836. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Brown, to be 2d Lieut. 1st Nov., 1836. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

First Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. J. J. Abercombie, to be captain, 4th Sept., 1836, vice Kershaw, deceased.
Second Lieut. Silas Byrke, to be 1st Lieut. 29th Oct., 1836, vice Harris, dismissed.

Brevet Second Lieut. James McNulty, to be 2d Lieut. 4th Sept., 1836, vice Gardner, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Peter G. Gilhale, to be 2d Lieut. 29th Oct., 1836, vice Burleigh, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

Second Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Marcus R. Patrick, to be 2d Lieut. 31st October, 1836; vice Leavey, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Eaton, to be 2d Lieut. 31st October, 1836; vice Fry, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Lieutenant-Col. Elias Butler, of the 4th regiment of infantry, to be Colonel, 21st September, 1836; vice Clinch, resigned.
First Lieut. P. C. McCloud, to be Captain 13th September, 1836; vice Sanders, deceased.
First Lieut. George A. McCall, to be Captain 25th September, 1836; vice Martin, resigned.
Second Lieut. Benjamin Alford, to be 1st Lieut. 14th September, 1836; vice Morris, promoted.
Second Lieut. John W. McCracken, to be 1st Lieut. 30th September, 1836; vice Newcomb, resigned.
Brevet 2d Lieut. Charles Hoskins, to be 2d Lieut. 13th September, 1836; vice Alford, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Columns R. Gates, to be 2d Lieut. 31st September, 1836; vice Bliss, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Marcus C. M. Hammond, to be 2d Lieut. 25th September, 1836; vice Alford, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Charles H. Stagg, to be 2d Lieut. 28th September, 1836; vice McCrab, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet Col. Sullivan Burbank, Major of the 5th regiment of infantry to be Lieut. Colonel, 21st September, 1836; vice Butler, promoted.
First Lieut. Ambrose Johnson, to be Captain, 31st October, 1836; vice Cruger, resigned.
2d Lieut. James L. Thompson, to be 1st Lieut. 31st October, 1836; vice Johnston, resigned.
Brevet 3d Lieut. Wm. M. D. McEwen, to be 2d Lieut. 11th September, 1836; vice Vanckle, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Whipple, to be 2d Lieut. 21st October, 1836; vice Thompson, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Samuel Whitehorn, to be 2d Lieut. 20th October, 1836; vice Stockton, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet Major James S. McIntosh, Captain of the 4th regiment of infantry, to be Major, 21st September, 1836; vice Burbank, promoted.
2d Lieut. Gabriel R. Paul, to be 1st Lieut. 26th October, 1836; vice McIntosh, resigned.
Brevet 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Adey, to be 2d Lieut. 26th October, 1836; vice Paul, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

2 Promotions, by brevet, confirmed for gallant actions and meritorious conduct.

[Vide 5th paragraph of "General Order" No. 69.]

Lientenant-colonel by brevet.

Major Benjamin K. Pierce, of the 1st regiment of artillery, to rank from 21st August, 1836.

Majors by brevet.

Capt. William M. Graham, of the 4th regiment of infantry, to rank from 21st December, 1835.
Capt. Thomas L. Lee, of the 2d regiment of artillery, to rank from 8th June, 1836.
Capt. Thomas Childs, of the 3d regiment of artillery, to rank from 21st August, 1836.
Second Lieutenants.—(14.)

Rosewell Park, Corps of Engineers, 20th Sept. 1836.  
Lloyd Tilghman, 1st Dragon, 30th Sept. 1836.  
Wm. H. Patson, 1st Artillery, 19th Sept. 1836.  
Azan P. Crissman, 1st Artillery, 30th Sept. 1836.  
George C. Meade, 3d Artillery, 26th Oct. 1836.  
Wm. B. Wallace, 3d Artillery, 30th Sept. 1836.  
Wm. H. Bosony, 4th Artillery, 30th Sept. 1836.  
Benjamin S. Ewell, 4th Artillery, 30th Sept. 1836.  
Cary H. Fry, 3d Infantry, 1st Oct. 1836.  
Thomas J. Bateman, 3d Infantry, 21st Oct. 1836.  
Horatio T. Vance, 5th Infantry, 1st Sept. 1836.  

Breved Second Lieutenants.—(7.)

Rufus King, Corps of Engineers, 30th Sept. 1836.  
Henry C. Moorehead, 1st Dragon, 20th Sept. 1836.  
Richard S. Smith, 2d Artillery, 19th Oct. 1836.  
Archibald Campbell, 6th Infantry, 30th Sept. 1836.  
Thomas F. Chiffelle, 7th Infantry, 30th Sept. 1836.  

Staff.—(2.)

Morgan Neville, Paymaster, 18th Oct. 1836.  

Declined.—(3.)

Lient. Col. Wharton Rector, 2d Dragoons.  
2d Lieut. Wm. H. Ward, 2d Dragoons.

Transferred.—(6.)

2d Lieut. Davnille Leadbetter, of the 1st regiment of Artillery, transferred to the Corps of Engineers as brevet 2d Lieutenant.  
2d Lieut. Joseph R. Anderson, of the 2d regiment of Artillery, transferred to the Corps of Engineers as brevet 2d Lieutenant.  
2d Lieut. Montgomery C. Meigs, of the 2d regiment of Artillery, transferred to the Corps of Engineers as brevet 2d Lieutenant.  
2d Lieut. Daniel P. Woodbury, of the 2d regiment of Artillery, transferred to the Corps of Engineers as brevet 2d Lieutenant.  
Brevet 2d Lieut. Robert A. Wainwright, of the 5th regiment of Infantry, transferred to the 4th regiment of Artillery.  
Brevet 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Kent, of the 6th regiment of Infantry, transferred to the 4th regiment of Artillery.

Dratls.—(4.)

Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General of the army, 17th October, 1836.  
Capt. Samuel Shudde, 1st Infantry, 4th Sept. 1836.  

Dissolved.—(1.)

First Lieut. Wm. L. Harris, 1st Infantry, 22th Oct. 1836.

2. The States appointed will report accordingly, and join their proper stations and companies without delay; those on detached service, or acting under special orders and instructions, will report, by letter, to their respective colonies.

4. "If its field officer, the officer 'promoted' will join the regiment and replace his predecessor; if be left by his company officer, he will join the particular company where the vacancy to which he succeeds may have occurred."

5. "The practice of commending officers assuming authority to officers of another regiment or company, under their resignation is disapproved, it being contrary to the rules of service. Hereafter, letters of resignation will be forwarded by the commanding officer to the Adjutant General."

By order of Alexandr. Macomb,  
Major General Commanding in Chief:

ROGER JONES, Adjt. General.

To the right of the above text is a table of appointments, pay department, medical department, corps of engineers, ordinance department, and casualties, resignations, and appointments for various dates and positions.
HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, Nov. 7, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER  
No. 76.

I. The Secretary of War having assigned the duty connected with Indian emigration, heretofore under the direction of the Commissary General of Subsistence, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the officers of the army who have been detailed for performing the above-mentioned duty under the Subsistence Department, will continue to execute it under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

II. Commanding officers in the field will report to the Head Quarters of the Army, the time, that the several officers relieved from detached service, and ordered to join their regiments, pursuant to "General Order, No. 69," of October 15, may report in person for duty with the troops.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB,  
Maj. Gen. Commanding in Chief,  
ROGER JONES, Adj. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Nov. 1—Capt J. Bradley, 2d infantry, relieved from recruiting service, and ordered to Key West, to take charge of public property.

Nov. 5—Lient G. Brooks, 2d artillery, assigned to duty at the Military Academy.

Brevet Capt. C. Graham, 3d artillery, to duty at Pikeville arsenal.

Lient. R. E. Temple, 3d artillery, to duty at Water-vliet arsenal.

Capt. George D. Ramsay to the command of the arsenal at Washington.

NAVY.

ORDERS.

Oct. 6—Lt. W. S. Walker, detached from the rendezvous, Boston.

—Lt. C. H. Davis, rendezvous, Boston.

—P. mid. O. Fairfax, navy yard, Pensacola.

—Sailing nr. J. Ferguson, navy yard, Phila.

—Sailing nr. R. S. Tatem, detached from navy yard, Philadelphia.


—Chaplains Geo. Jones, navy yard, Norfolk.

—P. mid. O. S. Glisson and J. H. North, rendezvous, Norfolk.

—Sailing nr. N. Warren, navy yard, Pensacola.

—Lieu. H. Eagle, frigate Constellation, West Indias.


—Acting Pursuer S. Forrest, to take passage in the North Carolina, for duty on board U. S. schooner Boxer, in the Pacific.


—Lieu. F. Ellery, rendezvous, do.

—Nov. 1—P. mid. J. M. Lockert, West India squadron.

—P. mid. J. M. Gilliss, assistant in charge of chronometers, &c.


—Pursuer J. A. Bates, relieved from order to exploring expedition.

—Lieu. M. Handy, receiving ship, Phila.


—Lieu. L. Pennington, to report to Capt. J. B. Nicolson.

—Lieu. F. E. Ellison, navy yard, New York.

The Board of Naval Surgeons, recently convened in the city of Washington, has closed its labors and adjourned.

The Assistant Surgeons, passed for promotion, rank in the following order: Jonas M. Foltz, John C. Mercer, Samuel C. Lawson, Edward Gilchrist, Lewis Wolley, Lewis W. Minor, Robert M. Baltzer, Wm. J. Powell.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The cutter Campbell, heretofore employed in the Chesapeake Bay, ordered to New Orleans. Officers assigned to her: 1st Lient N. Coxe; 2d Lient. J. Nimmo; 3d Lient. J. W. Hunter.

1st Lient. F. Gayerwood ordered to the Jackson, in place of Coxe.

2d Lient. B. Diggs ordered to the Jackson, in place of Hunter.

1st Lient. J. C. Jones on leave of absence.

2d Lient. Thomas Sands, waiting orders.

DEATH.

In Fredericksburg, Va. on the 31st ultimo, Robert Mercer, infant and only son of Dr. Wm. F. Patton, U. S. Navy.

NAVAL SUPPLIES, FOR 1837.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,  
October 29, 1836.

PROPOSALS, scaled and endorsed, will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., of the 19th November next, for supplying and delivering at the navy yards at Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Gosport, Va., and at the Baltimore naval station, such quantities and orders respecting the following denominations of articles as the respective contractors for them may be ordered to furnish, upon requisitions from the respective commanding naval officers, or navy agents, for the use of the United States Navy, during the year 1837, viz:

1st. Cordage.

2d. Cold-rolled copper.

3d. Iron: round, flat, and square.

4th. Paints, and paint oil.

5th. Superfine flour.

6th. Ship biscuit.

7th. Whiskey.

8th. Candles, and oil.

9th. Molasses, vinegar, rice, beans, and peas.

10th. Butter.

Blank forms of orders for denomination of articles will be furnished by the commanding officers of the navy yards and stations to persons applying for them, and upon which all orders should be made. Separate proposals must be made for each navy-yard, and for Baltimore. The blank forms furnished to individuals must have all the blanks filled up, and must be subscribed as directed in the note on the face of each form, and they must be unqualified and unconditional; as the forms specify all the conditions and stipulations to be performed by the respective contractors, no modification will be allowed.

Ten per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, from time to time, which will not be paid until the contracts shall be fully complied with in all respects.

Oct. 27—19th N.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Lieut. W. E. Basinger, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the said estate will present them to the undersigned, before the 1st of January next.

JNO. C. CASEY, Adm'ry.

FORT BROOKS, FLO 3d Sept. 1836.

Sept. 23—91.
JACK EASY’S TRIANGULAR DUEL.

A selection from Capt. Marriott’s new novel of “Mr. Middleman Easy,” showing how one Mr. Biggs got “a bullet lodged in the thorax,” and how the boatswain lost two of his eel’s and a cask of tobacco, at a single discharge—the whole demonstrating the soundness of a thesis advanced by the well-known philanthropist Samuel Patch, that “some things can be done as well as others.”

“It’s my peculiar hobby,” said Mr. Easthuppy, the purser’s steward, one evening, as he was walking the dog-watch with Biggs, the boatswain, while Jack Easy sat on the forecastle—“It’s my peculiar hobby that if a gentleman professes hobbies of iniquity, and such liberal sentiments, that he is bound as a gentleman to act up to them.”

“Very true,” replied the boatswain, “he is bound to act up to them; and not because a person, who was a gentleman as well as himself, happens not to be on the quarter deck, to insult him because he only has preferred opinions like his own.”

Hereupon Mr. Biggs struck his rattle against the funnel, and looked at Jack.

“Yes,” continued the purser’s steward, “I should like to see the fellow who would have done so on shore; however, the time will come, when I can again pull his own black coat, and then the hint shall be washed bout in blood, Mr. Biggs.”

“And I’ll be cursed if I don’t some day teach a lesson to the blackguard who stole my trumper.”

“Was all your money right, Mr. Biggs?” inquired the purser’s steward.

“I didn’t count,” replied the boatswain magnificently.

“No—gentlemen are above that,” replied Easthuppy; “but there are many light-fingered gentrity hawks that the reputation should behave as a gentilman; which were lost here, you walked Bond street, in former times, is incredible.”

“I can say this, at all events,” replied the boatswain, “that I should always ready to give satisfaction to any person beneath me in rank, after I had insulted his standing and up his rank, although I don’t talk about equality, damme.”

All this was too plain for Jack not to understand, so he walked up to the boatswain, and taking his hat off, with the utmost politeness, said to him, “If I mistake not, Mr. Biggs, your conversation refers to me.”

“Very likely it does,” replied the boatswain. “Listen, hear no good of themselves.”

“It happens that gentlemen can’t converse without being watched,” continued Mr. Easthuppy, pulling up his shirt collar.

“It is not the first time that you have thought proper to make very offensive remarks, Mr. Biggs; and as you appear to consider yourself illtreated in the affair of the trousers, for I tell you at once, that it was I who brought them on board, I can only say,” continued Jack, with a very polite bow, “that I shall be most happy to give you satisfaction.”

To your superior officer, Mr. Easy,” replied the boatswain.

“Yes, by the rules of the service; but you just now asserted you would waive your rank—indeed, I dispute it on this occasion; I am on the quarter deck, and you are not.”

“Tis the gentleman whom you have insulted, Mr. Easy,” replied the boatswain, pointing to the purser’s steward.

“Yes, Mr. heavy, quite as good a gentleman as yourself, though I am no misfortune—I am as hold

a family as holy in the country,” replied Mr. Easthuppy, now backed by the boatswain, “many the year did a walk Bond street, and I see as good blood in my veins as you, Mr. Biggs, although I have been misfortune—I’ve ad halbooks in my family.”

“You have grossly insulted this gentleman,” said Mr. Biggs, in continuation; “and notwithstanding all your talk of equality, you are afraid to give him satisfaction; you shelter yourself under your quarter deck.”

“Mr. Biggs,” replied our hero, who was now very wroth, “I shall go on shore directly we arrive at Malta. Let you and this fellow put on plain clothes, and I will meet you both—and I will show you whether I’m afraid to give you satisfaction.”

“Never heard of such a thing,” said Mr. Easthuppy, and continued, “at Malta, you will receive all the friction you can bear in the dockyard.”

“No, Sir: not one at a time, but both at the same time—I will fight you both, or none. If you are my superior officer, you must descend,” replied Jack, with an ironical sneer, “to meet me, or I will not descend to meet that fellow, whom I believe to have been little better than a pick-pocket.”

This accidental hit of Jack’s made the purser’s steward turn pale as a sheet, and then equal red. Mr. Biggs, and so forth, all the time talking, although he could not meet Jack’s indignant look, who then turned round and said:

“Now, Mr. Biggs, is this to be understood, or do you sheter yourself under your forecastle?”

“I am no dodger,” replied the boatswain, “and will settle the affair at Malta.”

Mr. Biggs having declared that he would fight, of course, he being allowed to look out for a second; and he fixed upon Mr. Tallboys, the gunner, and requested him to be his friend. Mr. Tallboys, who had been latterly very much annoyed by Jack’s victories over him in the science of navigation, and therefore felt ill will towards him, consented; but he was very much puzzled how to manage that there were to fight at the same time, for he had no idea of being officiated, so he went to his cabin and commenced reading. Jack, on the other hand, dared not say a word to Dolph on the subject; indeed, there was no one in the ship in whom he could confide but Gascoigne; therefore, therefore, therefore, therefore, through Gascoigne he thought it was excessively tricky dig. of Jack to meet even the boatswain, as the challenge had been given, there was no retracting. He, therefore, consented, like all middlemen—anticipating fun, and quite thoughtless of the consequences.

The second day after they had been anchored in Valletta harbor, the boatswain and gunner, Jack and Gascoigne, obtained permission to go on shore. Mr. Easthuppy, the purser’s steward, dressed in his best blue coat, with brass buttons and velvet collar, the very one in which he had been taken up when he had been reeling and protesting that he was a gentleman, and at the very time that his hand was abstracting a pocket-book, went up on the quarter-deck, and requested the same indulgence; but Mr. Sawbridge refused, as he required him to return staves and caps at the boat’s crew. Noisy, also, much to his mortification, was not to be as a.

This was awkward; but it was got over by proposing that the meeting should take place behind the cooperage at a certain hour, on which Mr. Easthuppy might slip out and borrow a portion of the time appointed to his duty, to hide him in his honored room. So the parties all went on shore, and put up at one of the small inns to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Tallboys then addressed Mr. Gascoigne, taking him apart while the boatswain amused himself with
a glass of grog, and our hero sat outside leasing a main.

"Mr. Gascoigne," said the gunner, "I have been very much puzzled how this duel should be fought, but I have at last found it out. You see that there are three parties to fight; had there been two or four, there would have been no difficulty, as the right hand or left would guide us in that instance, but we must arrange it upon the triangle in this.

Gascoigne stared; he could not imagine what was coming.

"Are you aware, Mr. Gascoigne, of the properties of an equilateral triangle?" asked the gunner.

"Yes," replied the midshipman, "it has three equal sides—but what the devil has that to do with the duel?"

"Everything, Mr. Gascoigne," replied the gunner; "it has solved the great difficulty between three can only be fought on that principle. You observe," said the gunner, taking a piece of chalk out of his pocket, and making a few strokes with it on the table, "in this figure we have three points, each equidistant from each other; and we have three combats; so that, placing one at each point, it is all fair play for the three; Mr. Easy, for instance, stands here, and the third stand at the two points as the gunner's steward at the third corner. Now, if the distance is fairly measured it will be all right.

"But then," replied Gascoigne, delighted at the idea, "how are they to fire?"

"It certainly is not of much consequence," replied the gunner, "but as sailors it appears to me that they should fire with the sun; that is, Mr. Easy fires at Mr. Biggs, Mr. Biggs fires at Mr. Easthup, Mr. Easthup fires at Mr. Easy; so that you perceive that each party has his shot at one, and at the same time receives the fire of another."

Gascoigne listened with the novelty of the proceeding, the more so as he perceived that Easy obtained every advantage by the arrangement.

"Upon my word," said Tallboys, "I give you credit; you have a profound mathematical head, and I am delighted with your arrangement. Of course, in these points, the gunner, according to your instructions, would immediately give the signal; and Mr. Easthup, having shot, I think it is my turn to return the fire.

The gunner also explained it to the boatswain, who did not very well comprehend, but replied, "I dare say it's all right—shot for shot, and d— all favors.

"Because," said the gunner, "before the duel, it appears to me that they should fire with the sun; that is, Mr. Easy fires at Mr. Biggs, Mr. Biggs fires at Mr. Easthup, Mr. Easthup fires at Mr. Easy; so that you perceive that each party has his shot at one, and at the same time receives the fire of another."

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"Mr. Easthup," observed Gascoigne, "you must know more about the matter of the duel."

"Yes, yes, I've kept the best company, Mr. Gascoigne, and I can give a gentleman satisfaction; but—"

"Then, sir, if that be the case, you must know that your honor is in the hands of your second, and that no gentleman will assist you."

"Yes, yes, I know that, Mr. Gascoigne; but I've had no quarrel with Mr. Biggs, and therefore Mr. Biggs, of course, will not aim at me.

"Willy, you don't think I'm going to be fired at, for nothing," replied the boatswain; "no, I'll have my shot at Mr. Easy."

"But at your friend, Mr. Biggs!"

"As the same, I shall fire at somebody; shot for shot, and hit the luckiest."

"Well, gentlemen I protest against these proceedings," replied Easthup; "I came here to have satisfaction, not to be fired at by Mr. Biggs."

"Don't you have satisfaction when you fire at Mr. Easy? replied the gunner; "what more would you have?"

"I protest against Mr. Biggs firing at me."

"Sir, you would have a shot without receiving one, cried Gascoigne; "the fact is, that this fellow's a confounded coward, and ought to be kicked into the coopera- rager."

At this threat, Mr. Easthup rallied, and accepted the pistol offered by the gunner.

"You can use these words, Mr. Biggs," said the gunner to the boatswain, "you can use these words, Mr. Biggs."

At all events, the swell was not a very courageous gentleman, and the boatswain trembled most exceedingly at the point of his pistol.

The gunner gave the word as if he were exercising the great guns on board ship:

"Cock your locks!—Take good aim at the object!"

"Fire!—Stop your vents!"

Then into the hands of the combattants who appeared to comply with the latter supplementary order was Easthup, who clapped his hand to his trousers behind, gave a loud yell, and then dropped down, the bullet having passed clean through his seat of honor, from his having presented his breast aside as a target to the boatswain, for that officer's face was red, and his hands also trembled, having passed through both the boatswain's cheeks, without further mischief than extracting—two of his best upper double teeth, and forcing through the hole of the farther cheek the boatswain's own quid of tobacco. As for Mr. Easthup's ball, as he was very unsettled, and shot his eyes before he fired, it had gone, the Lord knows where."

The boatswain lay on the ground and screamed:

"The boatswain, split his double teeth, and two or three mouthfuls of blood out, and then threw down his weapon, and said, "A pretty business by God," spat the man, "he's put my pipe out. How the devil am I to pipe to dinner when I'm ordered; all my winds blowing through the cheeks."

In the meantime, the others had gone to the assistance of the boatswain's steward, who continued his vociferations. They examined him, and considered a wound in that part not to be dangerous.

"Hold your confounded hawling, cried the gunner, "or you'll have the guard down here. You're not hurt."

"Isn't he," roared the steward, "oh, let me die, let me die—"

"Nonsense," cried the gunner, "you must get up and walk down to the boat; if you don't, we'll leave you—hold your tongue, confound you. You won't then, I'll give you something to hallow for."

Whereupon Mr. Tallboys commenced calling the poor wretch right and left, who remained so many
swinging boxes of the ear, that he was soon reduced to mere pitiful plaints of "Oh, dear!—such inhumanity!—I purst!—oh dear! must I get up? I can't!"

"Do not think he can move, Mr. Talboys," said Gascoigne. "I should think the best plan would be to call up two of the men from the cooerage, and let them take him at once to the hospital."

The gunner went down to the cooerage to call them. When he reached there, he found his face changed, as if he had lost his temper, and the bleeding had been very slight, came up with the purser's steward.

"What the devil are you making such a howling about? Look at me with two shot holes through my figure head, while you have only got one in your arm. It was for mischievous fellows like you, by heavens, for I could use my whistle then—now, if I attempt to pipe, there will be such a wasteful expenditure of his majesty's stores of wind, that I shall never get out a note. A wicked shot of yours, Mr. Easy."

"Really I am very sorry," replied Jack, with a polite bow, and I beg to offer my best apology."

From the Sailor's Magazine.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Very soon after the first movements for the peculiar benefit of seamen, in the United States, it became evident to those who felt the deepest interest in the subject that the work was but half accomplished, while the seamen were scattered in all parts of the country, and preaching the Gospel to seamen in our own ports. Seamen were at home but a small part of the time, while, often, many months passed in which they were visiting different foreign ports. In looking at this subject the idea occurred, that if chaplains for seamen could be stationed in our own ports, it would be the better to arrive the sailor, instructing him in every practicable way, and preaching the Gospel to him, that much of the difficulty in relation to his frequent absence from home might be obviated. And now the question came up, who should undertake this work? It evidently did not pertain to the foreign missionary societies, as they were engaged in planting the Gospel among pagans. The domestic missionary societies were engaged in supplying the wants of those in our own land; and the local societies, which had been formed for the accomplishment of these establishments, and could not well do more.

Hence it seemed necessary to organize a society whose main object should be to sustain chaplains for seamen in foreign lands. This project was a matter for conversation for some time, and at length, in the month of September, 1828, there was inserted in the Mariners' Magazine, a weekly publication then issued in the city of New York, by the Rev. Mr. Trumir, a communication, signed by one hundred and fourteen respectable masters and mates of vessels, expressing a deep interest in the promotion of the Gospel, and asking the aid of the seamen, and of persons of all denominations, and that the project of a "National Seamen's Friend Society, on the principles of the great institutions of benevolence in our country," might be carried into effect. The plan was also recommended by others in various parts of the country, whose opinions had been sought on this subject.

A public meeting was held in the city of New York, on October 25th, 1835, to deliberate on this subject. The Hon. Smith Thompson, then Secretary of the Navy, presided. Addressed warmly recommending the formation of national society, were Rev. R. McAlister, of the Presbyterian church; Rev. Mr. Sumners, of the Baptist church; Rev. Dr. McMurray, of the Reformed Dutch church, and Rev. Dr. Bangs, of the Methodist church. It was resolved to form a society. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution, and the meeting was adjourned. On January 11th, 1826, the adjourned meeting was held, the proposed constitution was adopted, and the officers chosen. But at this moment other great objects came crowding upon the public mind in rapid succession, and the Board of Managers suspended all operations for nearly two years.

In May, 1828, a new organization took place, the original form of the society being retained, and officers were appointed for the year. At the same time the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, of Stratford, Conn., was appointed general agent of the society, and entered upon the duties of his office; and the first public annual meeting of the society was held on the 11th of May, 1829. The Hon. Smith Thompson was appointed president of the society, Capt. White, of New York, treasurer, and Rev. Charles P. McLain, now Bishop of Ohio, corresponding secretary.

In the summer of that year an engagement was made with the Rev. Dr. Abeel, a young clergyman of the Reformed Dutch church, to spend one season in visiting the seamen at the great port of Canton, in China. It was an experiment, intended to test the practicability of executing such an enterprise. The experiment was a satisfactory one, and more permanent chaplains were sought to enter the whitening fields.

At the third annual meeting of the society, in May, 1831, the Hon. Smith Thompson, the president, declared a re-election, and was succeeded by Adriaan Van Sinderen, Esq. of Brooklyn, who remains in office at the present time.

In the spring of 1832, three young men were found ready to engage as chaplains for seamen in foreign ports, viz. Rev. Edwin Stevens, Rev. Pavil S. Mines and Rev. John Diell. Their services were secured, and during the year they were sent out, Mr. Stevens to Canton, Mr. Mines was first designated to go to Marcellis, and then was appointed to Diell to Oahu, one of the Sandwich islands. These stations have been maintained to the present time, and with apparently increasing interest and usefulness. At Canton the place of worship is on shipboard, at the ship anchorage, thirteen miles below the city, and Mr. Stevens is still the preacher. At Havre, a small "upper room" was rented in the city, where meetings, on the Sabbath, have been constantly held, as well as weekly lectures, prayer meetings, and a Sabbath school. After about two years' residence there, Mr. Stevens was succeeded by the Rev. David De F. Ely, who was recently removed to Marcellis, as a seamen's chapel there; and is succeeded at Havre by the Rev. Eli Sautell. At Oahu the cause is flourishing; Mr. Diell is still usefully employed there. He carried with him materials for a chapel, and five or six books, both of which have been built, having rooms prepared in the basement of the chapel for the accommodation of officers and sailors, as reading rooms, &c.

During the summer of 1832, Mr. Leavitt resigned his office as general agent of the society, and was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Brown, who had, for several years, been devoted to the seamen's cause, as a staid preacher to them, at Charleston, in South Carolina, and in the following spring Mr. Brown was also appointed corresponding secretary of the society.

In the month of April, 1835, the society was incorporated by an act of the State of New York, with power to hold real estate to the amount of $50,000, and such personal estate as may be necessary to promote the objects of the society, not exceeding $100,000. Under this act the society is equally organized, and a committee of nine was appointed to hold the society in operation for several years, the grounds partially surveyed, and the wants of the seamen better understood, the views of the society were now enlarged, and more definitely stated. Not only missions of the Gospel, but boarding-houses, sick wards, savings banks, libraries, museums, reading-rooms and schools, were
among the objects stated as claiming a share in the efforts of the society.

The purchase of a lot of land was purchased, in the city of New York, as a site for a building for the accommodation of the society, with the intention ultimately of bringing together the several institutions in the city designed for the benefit of mariners, that, by a combined influence, more might be accomplished. To effect the last object, the Rev. Mr. Warren, corresponding secretary of the society, the Rev. Mr. Brown. He died in the city of New York, September 16, 1833, at the age of 46 years. His successor, the present secretary, was appointed in October following.

In the course of the following year an arrangement was made with Mr. Joseph Brown, missionary at Smyrna, whereby the seamen at that port should receive some portion of his labor.

During the same season the Rev. Charles Rockwell was engaged as a chaplain for Marcellis, and embarked for that port on board the United States from Falmouth. The ship had no chaplain, and Mr. Rockwell officiated in that capacity. When he arrived in the Mediterranean, finding himself usefully employed on board the ship, and being urged by the captain to remain, he consented to do so, and Marcellis resumed the duties of the year. At the end of another chaplain was appointed, the Rev. Albert Williams, who was stationed at Mobile, with the expectation that he might labor to good effect among the seamen at the city and in the bay. This movement on the part of the society was very cordially received by the Rev. Mr. Williams, and he closed they formed a port society at that place, and engaged Mr. Williams as a chaplain on their own account.

Early in the next year, 1835, the Rev. O. M. Johnson was appointed as a chaplain to seamen at Rio Janeiro, in the South Sea, for that year and the following.

Since the present year commenced a still further advance has been made. The port of Marcellis, though a favorite point, had never yet been supplied, and the society having secured the services of the Rev. Eli N. Sauthell, appointed him to labor at Hayre, and transferred the Rev. Mr. W. A. C. to this station. Since his appointment the Rev. Mr. Williams has had a good knowledge of the French language and character, and being in this respect peculiarly fitted for that station.

During this year, also, some efforts have been made by the benevolent ladies of Penncola, in West Florida, and the Rev. Asbeld Steele has labored there. He has now left that place, and the station is vacant.

An arrangement has also been made with the principal officers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the opening, where the resident missionaries at Batavia, Singapore and Lahaina, in the Sandwich islands, the seamen at those ports will receive particular attention, and the way will be opened for the labors of permanent chaplains.

The seamen, seamen, and seamen, on the lakes, river, and canals in the western country have also received a share of the attention of the Seamen's Friend Society. In the summer of 1830 the society appointed the Rev. Gordon W. Stowe as an agent to visit the most important places on the lakes and canals, and to establish, if possible, a regular institution at the most important points. Under this commission Mr. Stowe traversed the country from Oswego to Detroit; attention was excited, and it is believed much good was ultimately effected. In 1833 the Rev. Stephen R. was appointed agent of the society in the western counties, and labored for two years in this capacity, in which time more permanent was given to several of the Bethel stations on the lakes. In the summer of 1832, "The American Bethel Society" was formed by a convention held at the city of Buffalo, and the means on the western water will hereafter be conducted by that society.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

INCREASED FACILITIES OF INTERCOURSE AND TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES. - The following highly interesting article is taken from the American Almanac for 1837, than which we know of no work more admirable in its way. Had any of us been told, forty years since, that the results here given could have come within the compass of possibility, it is difficult to imagine how the statement of the present possibilities would have been received as an attempt to play upon our credulity.

The great and rapid improvement which has taken place in the condition and circumstances of the people of the United States, since the American revolution, is strikingly illustrated by the increased facilities of travelling and intercourse between the different parts of the country, by means of turnpike roads, canals, railroad cars, all of which were, at that time, wholly unknown here, with the exception of wagon coaches, which had been established in two or three short routes. But it is since the close of the last war that the spirit of enterprise, with respect to internal improvement, has been chiefly manifested; it is, at the present time, especially active, and promises, should nothing happen to check its progress, to accomplish much more in the ten succeeding years, than has been effected in twice the number of years that elapsed at the close of the last war.

The present facilities of intercourse are altogether beyond what not only the firs settlers of the country, but also the inhabitants no more than fifty years ago, could have conceived to be possible. The following returns, furnished by Government, at the last centennial celebration of the settlement of Springfield, Massachusetts, is scarcely an exaggeration: --- Such was the difficulty of crossing the pathless wilderness which lay between them the first settlers of Massachusetts, and the coast, that a man may now go from Boston to New York by water in a week and a half, or on the railroad in less than 2,500 miles, in about as many days as it took the first settlers to reach the banks of Connecticut river.

In the year of 1751, a convention of delegates from the English American colonies, met at Albany for the purpose of forming a plan of union; and it was proposed, that, to build a vessel for the better Philadelphia should be the place of meeting. The reasons in favor of the city were stated by Dr. Franklin, a member of the convention, who was evidently disposed to give the most favorable representation of the facilities of intercourse which the city admitted, as follows:

"Philadelphia was named being nearer the center of the colonies, where the commissioners would be well and cheaply accommodated. The high roads through the whole extent, are, for the most part, very good, in which forty or fifty miles a day may very well be, and frequently are, travelled. Great part of the way may likewise be gone by water. In summer time, the passages are frequently performed in a week from Charleston to Philadelphia and New York; and from Rhode Island to New York through the sound in about three days; and from New York to Philadelphia, by water and stage, in two days. By stage, boats and wheel carriages that set out every other day. The journey from Charleston to Philadelphia may likewise be facilitated by boats running up Chesapeake bay, three hundred miles. But if the sea be too turbulent, there are no less than twelve vessels belonging to the New Hampshire and from South Carolina may probably render themselves at Philadelphia, in 15 or 20 days; the majority may be there in much less time."

But such a change has now taken place, that the may travel with the utmost safety and the ship to the City of Washington, all the way in which the steam boat, a distance of about 450 miles in less than 12 hours, and the passage between New York and Philadelphia is performed in from six to eight hours.
Army and Navy Chronicle.

Stage coaches were very little known in this country till a period subsequent to the close of the revolutionary war; and for some time after they were introduced, they did not come in sight of more than about 40 miles a day. In England, in 1766, the stage coach was four days in going from London to York, a distance of about 400 miles, which has, for some years past, been travelled in about 20 hours. The first stage coach designed for four horses in Massachusetts, of which I have been able to discover published early in 1774, running between Boston, Salem, and Newburyport. An intelligent gentleman, who travelled in the first stage coach from Boston to Worcester, makes the following statement: "Lemuel Pease, of Shrewsbury, established the first lines of stages between Boston and Worcester; and, in 1772; after such a journey to Hartford, and subsequently to New York. Before that time, the public mail was carried on horseback by Messrs. Hyde and Adams, alternately, every thing being conveyed in a pair of saddles, and one mail a week only coming from the south. After New York was evacuated by the English in 1783, the mail was extended to that city. But the principal intercourse from the north was by water. In 1736, Mr. Ballard set up the first bank in Boston. It was a chaise, and was stationed by the old state house. A coach was soon after added.

The first post office in Massachusetts was established in 1765; the oldest canals in the United States of any considerable magnitude, are those on the canals and the Middlesex canal, the former of which was completed in 1808, and the latter in 1804. The oldest canal which has been used for conveying passengers, is the Erie canal, which was completed in 1825. The oldest railroad in the United States, the Quinby Railroad in Massachusetts, only three miles in length, was finished in 1827. The railroad, which was first used in the United States for conveying passengers as the New York and Boston railroad, which was opened for passengers from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, 13 miles in 1830. The first steamboat that was used in any part of the world for conveying passengers, was one which commenced sailing on the Hudson, between New York and Albany in 1795.

The first post office in America was established at New York in 1710. In 1790, the number of post offices in the United States, was only 73, and the extent of post roads, 1,573 miles. In 1833, the number of post offices was 10,770; the post routes covered about 160,000 miles, and at a cost of $3,600,000. The mails were carried on these routes about 2,500,000 miles, viz., 16,574,056 miles in four-horse post coaches and two horse stage; 7,517,973 miles on horseback, and in sulkies; 9,363,393 miles in steamboats; and 270,564 miles in railroad cars. The rivers and waters of the United States present a vast field for steamboat navigation, which is more in use here than in any other part of the world. This mode of navigation has produced surprising changes with respect to facilities of intercourse, especially in this extensive region which is watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the western country of the present century has witnessed extraordinary changes and wonderful improvements in the arts of civilized life; and a system of internal improvements is now in progress there, which, considering the recent settlement of the country, may be justly regarded as one of the most astonishing things seen by a young son of the west," originally published in the "Cincinnati Register," is extracted from the "People's Magazine," for July 13th, 1833.

"I have seen the time when the only boat that floated on the face of the Ohio was a canoe, propelled by poles used by two persons, one in the bow, and the other in the stern.

I have seen the day, when the introduction of the keel boat, with a flat roof, was hailed as a mighty improvement in the business of the west.

I remember the day when the arrival of a Canadian barge (as the St. Louis boats were called at the head of the Ohio) was an important event in the transaction of the year.

I remember the day when a passage of four months from Lake Erie to Pittsburgh, was called a steady trip for the best craft on the river, and when the boatsmen, a race now extinct, leaped on shore after the voyage, and exhibited an air of as much triumph as did the crews of Columbus on their return from the new world.

I remember the time when the canoe of a white man dare not to be launched on the bosom of the Alleghany.

I remember the time when a trader to New Orleans was once as rare and surprising amongst even the most hardy sons of the west, as his return from his six months' trip, he was hailed as a traveller who had seen the world.

I remember the day when the borders of the Ohio were a wilderness, and New Orleans was "sola orbis dextra," literally cut off from the main land.

I have lived to see the day when the desert is flourishing as the rose; when the race of boatsmen has become extinct, and their memories only preserved in the traditional tales of our borderers.

I have lived to see two splendid cities, one devoted tomanufacturing and the other to trade, lying, where in my boyhood, nothing appeared like civilization but the hut of the soldier or the settler.

I have lived to see a revolution produced by a mechanical philosophy, equal to that effected by the art of printing, and a revolution in the minds of western commerce, and almost proved, that the poetical wish of annihilating time and space, was not altogether hyperbolical. By it Pittsburgh and New Orleans have become near neighbors.

I have lived to see the day when a visit to New Orleans from Natchez required no more preparation than a visit to a neighboring country town. I remember when it required much previous arrangement as a voyage to Calcutta.

I have lived to see vessels of 300 tons arriving in 15 or fifteen days from New Orleans at Cincinnati; and calculated with them around the world.

I have lived to see vessels composing an amount of tonnage of upwards to 4,000 tons, arrive in one week at the harbor of Cincinnati.

All these things I have seen, and yet I feel myself to be entitled to be numbered among the young sons of the west.

The steamboat Mediator has been recently stated to have performed the passage in July, 1866, from New Orleans to Louisville in 7 days and 16 hours, at the same rate it would have reached Cincinnati in about 8 days, so that the expectation of this "young son of the west," is already more than realized.

Cochran's Rifle. - The New York Star says: In answer to the queries respecting this invention, we are authorised by Mr. Cochran to state: Yes. That he is the original inventor of the instrument, and that he has taken out patents in the United States, England, France, Holland, and Russia, and that he is ready at any time to prove the legitimate title to the invention in a court of law.

"As to the sale of patent, that is a private affair, and Mr. Cochran does not feel himself called upon to reply."

There is a clerk in the French war department, who, in various battles, has received no less than 75 wounds, and has been twice reprimanded for fraternising with the enemy. His name, oddly enough, in langrescence, in English, was..."
The following letter, says the Buffalo Journal, was received by a gentleman of this city, a member of the Buffalo Army and Navy Journal, Mr. George Catlin. Believing it will prove interesting to our numerous readers, we give it an insertion. Should Mr. Catlin succeed in rescuing the name of the Red Man from that oblivion into which it is fast hastening, he will deserve the gratitude of a nation, and will win for him self a name more enduring than marble monuments could preserve for him. Success attend him in his praiseworthy undertaking.

FRANTICK DU CICHEK, Oct. 1, 1836.

"DEAR SIR: Since I left you I have been through a variety of scenes and hardships, yet of pleasure and satisfaction. The Red Pipe Mountain which I told you was one of the principal objects of my summer's campaign, I have seen, and from my way back again, and with good luck I shall be able to reach your beautiful city in a few days after the receipt of this letter. At that time I can give you more of detail, but at present, in brief, a few ideas of this strange anomaly in nature, and the mode in which we approached it. I mean the Stone Quarry, on the Colone du Prairie—amazingly, as it is the only local anomaly, and the source of all the identi
cities of the Colone du Prairie, one of the sublime scenes in nature, at the distance of about 180 miles N. W. of the Falls of St. Anthony; which distance is 6 hours by canoe and 2 by horse and carriage. We commenced rising the grand swell of the Colone—and for the distance of 40 miles we gradually rose; swell above swell; and terrace above terrace, where, for the whole distance, the ground was flooded. A beautiful green turf covers the whole distance, the grass is not more than 3 or 4 inches in height, and green and soft to the eye, as velvet. When lifted up, its emerald color, on the sun's rays, stands out in the clouds, and behold him the most extended and magnificent panoramas of countless hills, and mountins, and plains, that multiply and diminish, until the eye is deluded by the perspective to without tree or herbage, save the grass, which covers every thing like a carpet of green velvet.

On the very top of this ridge, which divides the waters of St. Peter's and the Mississippi, is situated, (by some freak of nature which is difficult to understand,) the quarry of the Red Pipe Stone. There is something so exceedingly pretty and picturesque in the appearance of this stone, that it cannot be described; which together with the exquisite beauty of the stone, and the interesting tales, mysteries, and traditions relating to it, will be rich subjects for the laborious mind of the future. Its redness, combined with its size, gives it the instruction and entertainment of the world. The quantity of stone that might be procured is almost without limits; and its exceeding beauty can only be known by the examination of specimens which I shall bring with me.

That part which the Indian's use (and which only they will use) is deep red, extremely inferior in beauty and richness to those parts which are variegated with almost the colors of the rainbow.

The singular appearance of a precipice, two miles in length and 30 feet high, in the middle of this smooth forestless region of green fields, is of itself a striking object to look upon. This turbulent landscape is contemplated and viewed as it is, of all others, and polished by the action of the air upon it, as it is a liquid glazing had been poured over it, one stands filled with wondrous and admiration.

The Indians have an idea that this red stone is a part of their flesh, that they were created from it, and that it would be sacrilege to use it for any other use than pipe, which is used for pipe-making and conciliating the Great Spirit.

These feelings so wrought upon them that when we were passing through their villages of this and near by Traverse du Lacs, 125 miles from the city, they as
ambled in numbers around us, and made us prisoners, lavished their threats upon us in every possible form, told us we had, and had not, and was, and was not, solved that white men should ever go there. They threatened to kill our horses, and even ourselves, if we undertook to go on. We persisted, however, in the determination to leave the lands upon which we did (after being detained for some time) though they and others ahead of us, and gathered around us in trouble and vexation, by their threats, and cries, and groans, at every village through which we passed. They considered it an invasion of their religious feelings, and considered it would be highly detrimental. We told them we could not convince them that our views were friendly, and that we went to gratify our curiosity, instead of going, as they said, to robbery and murder. It was no good.

In haste, my friend,

GEO. CATLIN.

Communicated for the New York American.

THE LAST CAPT. LANE.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the army, to a relative of Capt. Lane, in this city, dated

"ST. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 23, 1836.

"DEAR SIR: There is a report which no doubt you will hear, that Capt. Lane has killed himself. I regret to say, it is too true; that he is dead, but I believe, and what is the opinion of the only informant who has just come in from Beef creek, where he came to his death by accident. The circumstances, as he relates them, are these:

"Capt. Lane, who you know was in command of a regiment of Creek Indians, arrived at Forts Deaf and Silence from the place mentioned, was on his way back. He went into Capt. Oh-kalo's tent, and appeared quite cheerful, but不久, he became ill. He was taken suddenly, and had a violent pain in the side of his head, and asked if it was not very warm. Capt. Oh-kalo said he thought not, but that he would go and rub the tent. He did not return, but appeared in a state of that purpose, when he heard a groan from Captn. L. He returned, and found him on his knees; with his sword in his right eye, lying on his knees; his sword in his right eye, lying on his knees; and having entered twice as lances. He did not speak words afterwards, but died in a few minutes. It is said he had the broadsword, which I have no doubt was the case, and his hand holding the handgrip of his sword in his hand, as he had been doing ever since he entered the tent; he pretended to point to his eye, and from extreme pain, or from falling, he accidentally entered, thus causing his death. If no witness had been present, it is supposed it was committed unintentionally. He was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. If this report be true, it must have been more rapidly advanced than he had been, or enjoyed in a greater degree the confidence of the commanding officer, as the situation which he held at his death, was one that embarrassed a body of only thirty men. And now there is nothing left for us but to lament, his untimely end, and to draw that lesson from it for our own education, which it so feebly teaches us, that all the honors and glories of this world are as fleeting as they are worthless, and that our grain of heavenly hope is worth the whole world.

"The following notice is also sent us:

"Naval.—Suddenly, at Fort Deaf and Silence, on the 20th Oct. ult., Lieut. Colonel John P. Lane, of the U. S. A., in the 20th year of his age,

"But seldom hath thy trophies been, Oh! Death!

"Conveyed in triumph to thy dark domain

A richer spoil.

"It is painful to discharge the last duty of friendship, by recalling the merits of the deceased, but it is doubly so in performing it to him. Those only who have experienced the feeling, can form a just conception of its intensities.

"In rank beyond his years, but not excelled by his merits, enjoying the carriage of a distinguished circle of friends, amid a flood of prosperity, and reflecting a luster on his name, he died in the highest and least prepared for his end. It does not fail to
the lot of any to be perfect, but as far as splendid talents, skill, address, education, polished manners, amiable disposition, and winning way; tend to that end, thus far did he excel. A few slight faults which spirit and the general character had corrupted, were scarce visible when associated with so many virtues.

Col. Lane graduated at the Military Academy in 1828, in the full confidence of his officers. He was attached to the institution as an assistant professor of philosophy, in which capacity he displayed that unerring ability which charmed and held the very pupils in that station in which he has been placed. He afterwards joined his regiment at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and after being engaged in different ways, under orders from Government, he was entrusted with the construction of the Delaware break-water, a charge of much responsibility. About this time he had a personal difficulty with Mr. Ewing, then member of Congress, and was summoned before a court of enquiry, convened at Washington, to report upon the merits of the case, which they did by honorably acquitting him.

When Gen. Jesup was placed in command of the forces of the army, to operate against the Creek Indians, Col. Lane (then lieutenant) was attached to his personal staff, and appreciating the advantages of such a position, he was determined to distinguish himself. The officer accompanying him in procuring the little equipage necessary for prosecuting the Creek war, and never was a soldier's heart more elevated with hopes and expectations from the glory of a campaign, and never one more ready to sacrifice life itself, if necessary, upon the field of battle.

About the time he joined his corps, a commission, as a captain of dragoons, was conferred upon him by the President. Gen. Jesup, after the close of the Creek war, having occasion for an officer to take command of the friendly Creeks, raised to operate against those who were not friendly. This was a great shock to him, having distinguished himself in several skirmishes with the enemy, and showed that the confidence which had been reposed in him was not misplaced. His right of responsibility, and the desire to do his part, made this charge, of course, and he joined, with the excuse attendant upon the din and confusion of an Indian war, no doubt brought on a brain fever, and under the excitement which it produced, the accident occurred, which hurried him into the presence of his Maker. It is said he won, and overcame, the battle which were yet fresh upon his brow, never tarnished by his misfortunes.

D. M. A. O.

NAVAL DEPOT. In our previous remarks on this subject, we endeavored to point out the superiority of the West Indies, enjoyed by Charleston, over any other port south of the Chesapeake; the obligations due to the State, and our reliance on the Government for the establishment of a naval depot here. We now proceed to show the advantages to the Government, and the greater efficiency of the naval service in the West Indies, that would result from such an establishment at this place. Charleston is, of course, nearer to Porto Rico and the greater part of the Island of Cuba, than any other station. Small vessels of war, (of which description, our West India squadron commonly consists) cannot take in supply of water, provisions, and refreshments, to last any length of time, and must abandon their cruising ground, if ill supplied with such. Fresh water had at all times here. It is common for vessels to be four or five weeks in beating to windward from the west end of Cuba, to gain the east or Cape May; and great inconvenience and loss of time is always experienced in going from the cruising ground, to Pensacola or Key West, to obtain the necessary supply of water and provisions, which last, are always scarce, high, and indeed difficult to be obtained at those places, at any price. A vessel, by commencing her cruise from Charleston, can make her way by either of the windward passages, into the West Indies, in a more direct course, and, than from any eligible port to the south of this; and moreover, vessels beating to windward, strain their hulls and rigging, and have less opportunity of falling in with, and capturing pirates and slavers. When bound on a cruise off the coast of Cuba, a vessel from the south side of Cuba against the trade wind, or by the old straits of Bahama. By either of these routes, she must work up directly in the wind's eye, and the latter passage is well known to be full of danger, from sunken rocks and formidable keys, which lie in the whole coast of Cuba. After a cruise, the men require fresh provisions, vegetables, and good water. These cannot be had, in sufficient abundance and so cheap, at any port south of Charleston. The harbor being already fortified, there would be no necessity to expend any part of the public treasure in the erection of new fortifications, and this consideration we trust, will have due weight, even if all other things were equal, which as we think we have shown they are not, but greatly preponderate in favor of this port.

If these remarks are well founded, as we believe them to be, the matter, which in the opinion of the Government, is to establish a naval rendezvous at Charleston, and, as a necessary consequence, a naval yard, by which means, our numerous and worthy mechanics, (and indeed, every class of our fellow citizens) will be benefited.

We would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of our fellow citizens to this subject. A memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives, will be left at this office for signatures, where all those who approve the application are requested to call and sign the same, as there is every prospect for it's being signed as an important measure in the interest of our State.

Charleston Courier.

SELECTIONS FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.

BY WM. C. BIRKBECK.

Here halt we our march, and pitch our tents
On the rugged forest ground,
And breathe the fresh, pure mountain air
Borne through the green mountain woods.
Wild storms have torn this ancient wood
But a wilder is at hand,
The gusts of passion that arise
To sweep and dash the land.

How the dark waste rings with voices shrill
That startled the sleeping bird,
To morrow we must the voice be still,
And the step must fall unheard.

The hills and mountains ring round
In Ticonderoga's towers,
And ere the sun rise twain again,
The towers and the lake are ours.

Fill up the bowl from the brook that glides
Where the fire-flies light the brake:
A tender pulse the Briton hides.

In haste we seek to the lake,
Build high the fire, still the panther leap.
From his lofty perch in fright,
And we'll strengthen our weary arms with sleep.

When the sun has set on the morrow's distant height,
Sleep, my son, well and sound,
With flint of iron and rain of blood.
WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1836.

DETECTION OF AMERICAN SEAMEN AND THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—For the first time, after a lapse of twenty years, do we hear complaints of the detention of an American seaman—not by impressment, but by harpooning a deserter; and of the search of an American vessel in pursuit of deserters. Any attempt of either kind must receive the prompt action of our Government; for should it be allowed to grow into a precedent, it may involve us in another war.

Mr. Barrell deserves the highest credit for his manly and persevering stand in defense of his country's rights; and we doubt not that we shall soon learn that Mr. Offley was as prompt and determined.

The following are the paragraphs respecting the occurrences here alluded to:

Captain Brown, of the brig Barbara, at New York from Malaga, furnishes the New York Star with the following account of the unjustifiable detention of an American seaman, by the captain of an Englishman of war:

"While the brig John L. Hudgins, Capt. Turby, of Philadelphia, was lying in the port of Malaga in September last, one of her crew deserted, and went on board the English man-of-war, brig Jaser, Capt. Hackett, also lying at the same station. The man returning for his clothes, was detained on board the brig from which he had deserted, by the mate, the master being on shore.

A boat from the Jaser, with a midshipman, was sent for the man, but the master refused to give him up. Immediately another boat with 8 or 10 men under charge of a lieutenant was dispatched, when he was seized by force, and together with his clothes, taken on board the English vessel.

The mate entered a complaint to our consul, Geo. G. Barrell, Esq., who promptly sent him, with his vice consul, in charge of a note to the commanding officer on board the man-of-war. No attention whatever was paid to either of these gentlemen or the note, and although a request was made to see the first lieutenant, who was below, he would not come on deck, and they were suffered to remain nearly half an hour, when they returned on shore.

Thus the affair remained during the day, and as the Jaser was on the point of sailing, another note was sent to Capt. Hackett by the United States consul, which was not answered; but Mr. Barrell was informed by the first lieutenant that Capt. Hackett was undecided about giving up the man.

Mr. Barrell then, as a dernier resort, despatched another note to Captain Hackett, with orders for the bearer to wait for an answer, stating that unless the man was returned on board the American brig, with all his clothes, in a given time, he would despatch a messenger to Madrid and lay the case before the American Ambassador. No answer was given; but with the time specified, the man with his baggage was returned on board the vessel whence he had deserted, and the Jaser left the port.

The master of the brig and forty American vessels, then lying at Malaga, immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Barrell, offering him a public dinner as a demonstration of their sense of his manly and spirited conduct, which Mr. Barrell, while expressing his gratitude, declined for various creditable reasons.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.—A circumstance has occurred at Constantinople, which may claim a little of renewed harmony between France and America. On the 14th the American brig Bania, loaded with Turkish produce for Boston, was fired upon and got beyond the castle, where she was forcibly boarded by a French man-of-war's boat. An officer and several men, unarmed, said they were in search of two deserters, whom they suspected to be on board, and, notwithstanding that Captain Lugo assured them, on his word of honor, that there were no such men in his ship, the French commenced a strict search, and, not succeeding in finding the deserters, he ordered the American captain to return to Beynac. On this the American hauled down his flag, abandoned his vessel, and the French brought her to anchor between the castle and the town. Captain Lugo then went on board and made his peace. Thus he remained when the last accounts last Beynac.

Mr. Offley, the United States consul, is a man who will do his duty, from which he would not flinch a hair's breadth, even were his constable rattled about his ears. He is another Lord Ponsonby, with this difference, that he will certainly be more popularly supported by his own government. People cannot imbue all the stripes and stars with impurity.

SOUTHERN NAVAL DEPOT.—The appointment of commissioners to examine the several sites south of the Chesapeake, suitable for a naval depot, has, as might be expected, revived the claims of rival candidates, and led to a canvassing of their relative advantages.

The report of the commissioners will in all probability be laid before Congress at the ensuing sessions, and as the members from the Southern Atlantic States must feel a strong interest in the measure, we may look for an early discussion of the question.

The condition of the public treasury, and the wants of the naval service, are now no longer stumbling blocks in the way of promoting an object due to the character, resources, and patriotism of the south. It should be no longer a question of debate, whether such an establishment was absolutely essential to the navy; if it were merely a convenience to have a depot on our southern coast for sloops of war and small vessels, that is all sufficient.

There is one view of the case which should not be lost sight of; its tendency to strengthen the harmony of the Union, is worth the expenditure of a large sum of money.

We do not doubt the patriotism of the southern senators would fly as quickly to the defense of their common country, as those of the north, the middle, or the west. But it is something that we are of importance, whether as members of the human family, or of the Union of the States. Every State and Territory has its representatives in the military and naval service, and those which are so fortunate as to possess forls arsenals, navy-yards, or other public works, feel a security and a just pride therein; and those which do not possess them, naturally become a little jealous of their more favored neighbors.

As our largest vessels of war cannot enter the southern ports for want of a sufficient depth of water, would not the citizens thereof be gratified at the sight of such as can enter; and would they not have more pride in fostering the navy, when they saw a portion of it gracing their own harbors?

These considerations, aside from the utility of a naval depot south of the Chesapeake, should attention.
PAY OF THE ARMY.—A communication in this day's paper reminds us of the near approach of another session of Congress; and if political discussions do not absorb too much of its time, we may hope that the long-deferred claims of the army for an increase of pay may be listened to and allowed. If our legislators are desirous of retaining in the army men of experience and of qualification, many of whom have been at the expense of educating, they must grant such a compensation as will bear some comparison with that which can be gained in many an honorable pursuit in civil life. There is not a graduate of the Military Academy who cannot double the compensation he receives from the public treasury, by withdrawing from the army and entering into the service of some of the numerous railroad, canal and joint stock companies, where their acquirements are in requisition.

The list of resignations, during the present year, is an appalling sight to look upon; and large as it already is, it is much to be feared that it will be increased before the close of the year. Numbers hang on to the service from an attachment which they have imbided for a military life, and from a hope, which they have never yet abandoned, that Congress would, at length, admit the justice of their claims, and grant an increase of their too scanty pittance.

The Court of Enquiry ordered to be held at Frederick, Md. was partially organized on Monday the 7th ult., the President and Judge Advocate being in attendance. On Tuesday, the 8th, Gen. Brady arrived. A letter was received from Gen. Atkinson, stating that, in consequence of indisposition, it would be impossible for him to reach Frederick before the 23rd. The Court was thereupon adjourned over to that day. Gen. Scott was in attendance, as were several of the witnesses.

The vessels built for the south sea exploring expedition have all been named; the two barques at Boston, are the Pioneer and Consort; the schooner at New-York, the Pilot; and the ship at Philadelphia, the Relief.

As soon as the equipments are completed, these vessels will rendezvous at Norfolk, from whence it is expected that the squadron will sail in the course of next month.

Lieut. J. Taitthall has been appointed to the command of the Pioneer, and Lieut. J. Glynn to the command of the Consort.


First Lieut. L. T. Jamison, 8th Infantry, to be Captain, vice T. Hunt resigned.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated—

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8, 1838.

"I will take this opportunity to correct an error which appeared in one of the late numbers of the Chronicle, which, however immaterial in itself, deserves correction."

"Mr. John Mayrant, of this State, whose dissolution was noticed, was a midshipman of the Bonna Homme Richard, in her action with the Serapis; but he was not the last officer of that famous battle. Mr. Richard Wall, of this city, was a lieutenant of marine, and, I think, the first lieutenant. He is now 80 years of age, is very infirm, but is daily to be seen walking our streets.""
EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"U. S. Schooner Shaw,

"Trieste, Aug. 18, 1836.

"A variety of circumstances has occurred to prevent my fulfilling my promise, of sending you from time to time such information as might be of service to you; and even now I have but a short time left me, after sealing my letters, to drop you a line.

"The squadron left Mahon late in May, and have visited Toulon, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples and Palermo. The Constitution, Potomac, and John Adams, sailed from that port to Messina, where they remained a few days. The Shark touched at Malta, and all reassembled about three weeks ago at Corfu, where we left them for this place the 3d of this month, and arrived here on the 16th. One object in coming here was to get a new mainmast, the old one having proved as rotten as the forecast, which was replaced last winter at Lisbon. We shall leave here in a few days, and rejoin the squadron—report says to take a trip to the Archipelago and coast of Syria, before we go the westward.

"News has arrived of the sailing of the United States from New York, and of her arrival at and departure from Gibraltar. When we left the squadron, she was expectd daily from Malta, where it was supposed she would touch on her way to Corfu. The news of the squadron is generally very good; we have duties no sick on board of the Shark. The sailors have been quite violent at this place, but is disagreeably rainy, and you may assure all whom it may concern that there is no danger to be apprehended for our account. We are in quarantine, and may remain so until we have completed the business which brings us here; and so general, and I may add, almost as the regulations in this respect here, they have re-quarantined an American ship for eight days after a long voyage from New York.

"I am sorry that time does not permit me to do more particular information as well as dates, but in the hope the WITH [BY] I, may, with more pleasure than none, I send it in haste, as much as it is possible.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.


Lieut. Z. M. Pride, Paymaster D. Fr. 2d dragoons.

Capt. E. B. Banks, Marine Corps, on way to Foweymouth, N. H.

Capt. G. M. Wright, 3d infy, do.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Editor: I offer, for the consideration of those who legislate in our National Councils, if perchance it should fall under their observation, the accompanying plan, in the form of an enactment, for a more just compensation to the officers of the army. I will not argue the question with them as to whether the army pay ought to be increased; the public voice has settled that; we must regard it a conceded point.

The plan here proposed seems to me the best, since providing for a liberal compensation to the army, it places the compensations received by corresponding grades in the navy and army as nearly as possible that there will be three grades of officer in the line of promotion, and that something may be done in this matter, and we do not yet despair of our receiving a more just compensation.

AN ACT to regulate the pay of the army of the United States.

Be it enacted, & c. That from and after the passage of this act, the following shall be the annual pay of the officers of the army, to wit:

1. To a Major General, $1,500.

2. To a Brigadier General, $1,000.

3. To a Colone1, $800.

4. To a Lieutenant Colonel, $800.

5. To a Major, $600.

6. To a Captain of the first class, $500.

7. To a Captain of the second class, $400.

8. To a First Lieutenant, $300.


10. To a Brevet Second Lieutenant, $100.

And be it further enacted, & c. That each officer of cavalry, of the corps of engineers, of the topographical engineers, and of the ordance, and of the staff department shall be eligible to the additional annual sum of three hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, & c. That the following officers above mentioned, and in the staff department of the army, shall receive an annual pay equal to that of the preceding grades, as follows, to wit:

1. To the Quartermaster General of the army, $1,500.

2. To the Adjutant General, $1,000.

3. To the Paymaster General, $800.

4. To the Commissary General of the army, $800.

5. To a Surgeon of ten years standing, that of a Captains of the first class, $500.

6. To a Surgeon of five years standing, that of a Captains of the first class, $400.

7. To a Surgeon of two years standing, that of a Captains of the first class, $300.

8. To a Surgeon of one year standing, that of a Captains of the first class, $200.

9. To an Assistant Surgeon of the first class, $150.

10. To an Assistant Surgeon of the second class, $125.

11. To an Assistant Surgeon, that of a First Lieutenant, $100.

12. To an Assistant Surgeon, that of a Second Lieutenant, $80.

13. To an Assistant Quartermaster, in addition to his pay in the line, the yearly sum of $50.

14. To an Assistant Commissary, in addition to his pay in the line, the yearly sum of $50.

And be it further enacted, & c. That the principal salary, provided by this act, shall be secured and all compensation for all service of any kind to officers in the line of promotion, and in all of all allowances therewith presented. Those officers shall receive ten cents per mile while travelling under orders, when transportation is not furnished in kind, and commissary in kind of duty.
And be it further enacted, &c. That officers temporarily performing the duties of a higher grade, or in any of the subordinate departments of the army, shall receive the compensation of such higher grade or staff appointment: Provided, They shall have been in the actual performance of such duty for at least one month.

As an officer on leave of absence, he shall, for all time of absence over one month, receive only four-fifths, and for all time of absence over four months, he shall receive only two-thirds of the compensation of such duty.

And be it further enacted, &c. That to each Judge Advocate of a general court martial, and to each recorder of a court-martial, there shall be paid, six months during the session of the court, and for each day actually and necessarily employed as such before the session and after the adjournment of the court.

THE LATE COL. J. F. LANE.

A meeting of the officers of the regiment of Greek volunteers, assembled at Fort Drake, Florida, on the 23d Oct. 1836, to take into consideration in what manner they should express their sentiments in reference to the loss they have sustained, in the decease of their excellent and accomplished Colonel, John F. Lane, which occurred on the 19th inst.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Brown was called to the chair, and Capt. Wm. G. Freeman appointed secretary, when it was resolved:

That a committee be appointed to draft and present resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

The committee having been appointed, retired, and in a short time returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

That inasmuch, as by the recent decease of our lamented commander, Col. John F. Lane, we have been deprived of one whose urbanity and courtesy in private intercourse, and whose unremitting zeal and ability in the discharge of his public duties, had during our brief association, secured to him our entire admiration, respect, and esteem, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel Lane, we deeply deplore the loss of one whose pre-eminent talents and acquirements, whose constant activity and enterprise, and whose dignified and affable deportment, procured his acceptance in the army which he was a member.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his parents, in their bereavement of a son, whose character and brilliant career were so well calculated to fulfill all the fond hopes and aspirations of their pride and affection.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The copy of these proceedings be forwarded by the chairman, to the father of Col. Lane; and that they be published in the Army and Navy Chronicle.

ALBANY, Oct. 28, 1836.

W. G. FREEMAN,
Capt. Adjutant, Creek Volunteers.

W. W. MORRIS, Maj. Creek Vols.


Chairman.

SECRETARY.

W. W. BROWN,

Capt. Adjutant, Creek Vols.


H. T. WATSON, Capt. Creek Vols.

W. P. PIERCE, Capt. Creek Vols.


S. CASEY, Capt. Creek Vols.

J. B. COLLINS, Enclt. Creek Vols.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Capt. Creek Vols.

F. SEARLE, Capt. Creek Vols.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

REPLY OF GEN. GAYNES.

To the invitation to partake of a public dinner with the citizens of Mobile.

Mobile, Oct. 25, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I should sooner have attended to the kind and cordial welcome with which you have honored me, but my relapse to the plains, and not the depression of my health or the mild and mitigating climate of Mobile, still requires my constant attention near her. The distressing malady with which her life has been threatened during the last two weeks, though now apparently yielding in some degree, to the judicious treatment of her physician, added by the present season of health, will not permit me to be absent the present.

Owing to the citizens of Mobile a debt of gratitude which I have already, in my letter to the public, expressed, for the honors they have conferred upon me in the sphere of public life, I cannot, therefore, disappoint you, and will honor your invitation on the 18th inst., to invade my felicities citizens of Mobile at a public dinner to which they were pleased, through you, to invite me on my return from Florida, and to renew the invitation on the 18th inst.

I owe to the citizens of Mobile a debt of gratitude which I have already, in my letter to the public, expressed, for the honors they have conferred upon me in the sphere of public life, I cannot, therefore, disappoint you, and will honor your invitation on the 18th inst., to invite me on my return from Florida, and to renew the invitation on the 18th inst.

Humbly yours,

W. G. PAYNE.

W. H. PAYNE,

Capt. Adjutant, Creek Vols.


H. T. WATSON, Capt. Creek Vols.

W. P. PIERCE, Capt. Creek Vols.


S. CASEY, Capt. Creek Vols.

J. B. COLLINS, Enclt. Creek Vols.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Capt. Creek Vols.

F. SEARLE, Capt. Creek Vols.

W. W. BROWN,

Capt. Adjutant, Creek Vols.


Chairman.
though resting out of the reach of my eyes, as if they had been the most fashionable of our calumnyors, and living within my sight; even if it had exposed me and my young warriors to the sad dilemma of being a little hungry, or even of being quite without rationa for a few days. He who enters the military service of his country, must have spent his time at the school most unfortuitously if he has not learned that occasional privation of food and comfort, can seldom fail to attend the labors of an active campaign; and more especially when in conflict with a savage foe.

The degrading and afflictive scenes which followed my visit to Florida, need no comment from me. They cannot fail to receive the attention of the people of the United States, through their public functionaries, whenever the turmoil of party struggles shall subside.

I take great pleasure in the belief that the Tennessee and Florida volunteers, aided by the few regulars now in Florida, will speedily terminate the war, and that no vain or visionary vagary of European plans, will again be found to renew its horrors.

If in my humble efforts to preserve the south-western frontier, from the heart rending scenes of savage vengeance, such as have occurred Florida, with deep mourning, and such as must penetrate the heart and awaken the sensibilities and sympathies of every patriot of our country, I have incurred the censure of a high public functionary placed over me, I have the satisfaction to know that I have acted in strict obedience to the law of the land prescribing that oath which I have taken, and in obedience to which I have probably seen as much hard service as any man in the United States now living—an oath which requires me to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully according to the best of my ability. And I now have the satisfaction to know that I have obeyed the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war.

I have been actuated by the same zeal in my efforts to protect the people of the western frontier, as that with which I was animated and sustained 21 years past, in the protection of the people of the great and magnanimous State of New York.

I was aware that my measures, and my plan of operations, were unfashionable and unpopular, because I had no connection with the administrations of President Washington, and Wayne, and Shelby, and G. R. Clark, and Adair, and Campbell, and Sevier, and Robertson, Coffee, etc., etc., and not from the splendid systems of Napoleon, which, though admirable in Europe, during the last ten years, and a few years of the present year, can supply the people of the United States with the protection of the Government, and the Government with the protection of the people in their warlike pursuits.

I have been actuated by the belief that the protection of the people of the Tennessee and Florida volunteers, and of the people of the United States, is my duty, more especially for our operations against Indians. My plans were, as they had long been, predicated upon the supposition, that whenever there is good reason to calculate on a war with a savage foe, it is proper instantly to place between the foe and his subjects, all the means of resistance possible, and thus to commence the work of protection. If possible, before the work of devastation shall have begun. By this means protection is afforded to the living citizens, rather than, as in Florida, to the ashes of the slain.—This is what I aimed to be that protection which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to all the people of the United States.

I am well aware that if, by this kind of protection, the frontier is preserved from attack, there will always be found in our beloved land of freedom, managers of elections, and other interested men, ready and willing to create such danger.

For example, suppose I had a year ago proclaimed that the people of East Florida could not be protected without two battalions being added to the slender force then scattered over the extensive frontier of that Territory, oppressed by the wildness of over twenty thousand square miles in extent. I should have been deemed crazy, at least by those who were unwilling that the Tennessee volunteers, and the very considerable military movement, until the progress of the war leaves little or nothing to protect but an extended ruin—a howling wilderness. Or, if I had failed to fly to the assistance of the frontier, after hearing of the murders of December last, is it not more probable that the persons who have been powerless to censure me, would have felt themselves equally authorized to disapprove and censure my omission?

I will only add, that, if I did not hold myself always ready to risk my popularity and my life in the honest discharge of my duty in the national defense, I should feel that I was unworthy of the Withlacoochee and the war, and unworthy of being a citizen of the United States, or a citizen of Virginia, of Tennessee, or of Mobile.

I am happy to have it in my power to inform you that my health has never been better than it has been during the last five months. I was afflicted with a bad cold, in the early part of May, but I have never been confined to my tent, or to my room, five days, by sickness of any kind, during the last ten years. And it was a mistake, unintentional, I am sure, that I have ever applied for a furlough, to visit any springs for the benefit of my own health. I did apply for a commission to go to the coast, and to my wife to the springs, when I believed the frontier to be in danger. Your friend and fellow citizens,

EDMUND P. GAINES.

To Mr. John F. Everitt, and others,

From the Apalachicolla Gazette, Oct. 28.

FROM TAMPA BAY.

The steamers Merchant and Capt. Baker, arrived at the port from Tampa Bay, with cargoes of bananas and stores, on Monday evening last. The Merchant left Tampa on the evening of the 19th instant, leaving on board Major Barry and Captain Roberts, of the Tennessee volunteers, and two trustworthy Indians, who expected to land in with the army, under General Baker. At the early hour of the 20th, the steamer arrived off the Withlacoochee, and landed that Col. Read had set out for the depot about being established at the site of the Old Block House, the day before. At the mouth of the river they found the steamer Minerva, Capt. Wood, having on board Major Byrd and twenty-two men in charge, and twenty Indians, and which started up the river on the morning of the 1st. No information could be obtained from Col. Lane, who had left Tampa some time since, nor from any part of the army. Three brigades were in the vicinity, loaded with stores for the depot, and received the Withlacoochee in company with the steamer Commerce.

On arriving at St. Marks, Capt. Baker learned that a report had reached that place, conveying the disagreeable intelligence that Gov. Call, and the Tennessee volunteers had been forced to retire from the place, as they had nothing to oppose the enemy, a strong force in Colonel Read's opinion, and that the provisions were communicated.

It was stated that four hundred horses had perished from starvation in three days; while the store and provisions remained. The food at Tampa, only sixty miles by land, and a nearer supply at the mouth of the river, some fifteen miles off, yet no means of transportation had been provided, and the men and horses were dying with hunger, while plenty existed almost in sight. We do not wish to cast unmerited censure upon any one; but it does seem to us that such a state of things might have been guarded against, and might not have occurred.

And it is all Gov. Call's knowledge of the situation of the country, and after all the lessons taught by the disastrous results of the last campaign, we should imagine that he acted prematurely in sending his brave troops into the wilderness, before he had received or furnished for believing that the means of subsistence could be furnished when there.
SEMINOLE WAR.

ADJUTANT POLLARD’S LETTER TRANSMITTING COL. CHISHOLM’S REPORT TO COL. FOSTER.

Mobile, May 27, 1839.

DEAR SIR: In obedience I send you our report to Col. Lindsay, of our battle of the 27th ultimo, which I hope may reach you in safety and without delay. The officers of the Alabama regiment send their respects and good wishes for your future health and happiness. Very respectfully, Your ob. serv’t,

WM. H. POLLARD,
Adjt. 4th regiment.

To Lt. Col. WM. T. FOSTER,
Baton Rouge.

HEADQUARTERS, ALABAMA REGIMENT.

CAMP CRABB, April 30, 1839.

DEAR SIR: In obedience to your orders dated at Fort Brooke, the 23d inst. requiring me to march on the 3d day following, with the regiment of Alabama volunteers, the battalion of the 4th infantry under Lieut. Col. Foster, and Capt. Mark’s company of Louisianna volunteers, to bring away the troops, ammunition, subsistence, quarter master’s stores, and public property of every description at that post, (the temporary fort erected by the Alabama regiment, on the Bilbo- mano river near Tampa), I commenced my march on the 3d, and with the troops designated, excepting Capt. Mark’s company, in the place of which I had a piece of artillery under the command of Lieut. Morgan. The whole command consisting of little upwards of six hundred men, I pursued a usual route, and reached the fort a little before sunset. The next morning (the 27th) I directed the wagons to be loaded and the two companies which had occupied the fort (Capt. Ponham and Capt. Noto) to be in readiness to march. The wagons, 8 in number, were loaded with the subsistence subsistence &c., and the pack horses packed; and it being ascertained that a considerable quantity of pork and flour could not be transported (the damaged flour having been first selected and destroyed) I consulted with the three senior officers in command, Col. Foster, Col. Crabb, and Major Sands; and, with their advice, I proceeded to march from the fort about 9 o’clock A.M. and continued it without interruption until we arrived at the hammock on the “Cloutosassy” creek, about 8 miles from Fort Alabama. The order of march was in three columns (the company of Capt. Ponham’s of the 2d and Capt. Martin’s of the 1st battalion Alabama regiment, in the rear and forming the rear guard.

The battalion of 4th infantry, under Col. Foster, formed the right column, and seven companies of the Alabama regiment formed the left column, three companies of the 2d battalion in front. In this the advanced guard approached near the creek in front, and the whole column extended back through an open prairie; this ground was most level and wooded in the rear. A thick hammock, with the creek near its boundary, extended from some distance in front of the advanced guard, along and near its right, and along a portion of the right column; on the right of the rear guard, was pine woods, and a small hammock acompanied by some woods on the rear of the rear guard and along a portion of the rear of the left column. Nearly all intermediate space was open prairie, extending far on the right to a large pond. In this situation a heavy fire of rifles was opened from the hammock on the right, upon the advance guard, and the right column of the battalion of regulars, to which the artillery and wagon train and pack horses, and the three or four front companies of the left column were entirely exposed. This fire was kept up interminably, and was soon followed by a fire on the rear guard from the right of the road, and a few shots from the still hammock on the left. A well directed fire was immediately returned by the artillery and the regulars, with good effect. The three companies of the left column in front, Capt. Waters, Capt. Noto’s, and Capt. Winter’s, were directed under the command of Majr Taliadoro, to extend in front in force, and to form an advanced guard, where they took a position on the creek, and in the pine woods (thirty wooded) over the creek, and returned the Indian’s fire, which was kept up in good gun shot distance until the close of the action, and they retreated with the main body. The companies commanded by Captius Blaine of the 1st and Capt. and Col. Crabb were ordered into the small hammock on their left, and the Indians retreated before them, and finally joined, as it was supposed, those that were firing on the rear guard. Capt. Deale’s company, under the command of Lieut. Chiliders, as ordered by Lieut. Col. Crabb, supported the rear guard, and they all fired upon and drove the enemy, (which, in that place, they estimated to have been more than 100) entirely off. Much praise is due Col. Foster, and to his officers and men, and to the artillery, for the part they bore in the action, by their bravery and skill with which they directed a deadly fire on the Indians, and charged the hammock from which they fired.

Col. Foster evincing, during the whole action, the utmost deliberation and coolness. Capt. Campbell’s company was much exposed, being first attacked, and there was much more difficulty due to the fact that they kept their ground and fought bravely. The adjutant, and other staff officers of the Alabama regiment, including the surgeons, were much exposed, and discharged their several duties faithfully, and the officers and men generally (among whom Lieut. Col. Crabb) ought to be mentioned for their part in the action. The whole went to the several posts to which they were directed, with promptitude, and maintained them with courage, doing all that any troops could do under similar circumstances. Although there was some confusion from the surprise of the first fire, a great number of horses, not least among them being killed or wounded, and the wagon and pack horses running in every direction, the men kept their ground, and entire order was soon restored among them, so that all could occupy the best position, to defeat the enemy. Colonel Foster, Major Sands, Captian Campbell, two of three others, and the company of the 1st regiment, were wounded, Capt. Jameson, and some others, had horses shot under them and fell. The action continued for an hour. The Indians fighting bravely, and coming out of the hammock in many instances to obtain near positions for firing, their number is of course unknown, but from the length of their line, and their continued firing they could not have been less than from 3 to 400; the lowest estimate I have heard being 300, and the general estimate much higher. A considerable number of them must have been killed or wounded (it being impossible to form any thing like an accurate regulation, as it is well known that they have some employed in carrying their dead and wounded immediately off) on their retreat, which was sudden and rapid. I had all the wagons collected, one excepted, which was so broken, as to render it necessary to leave it, and all the pack horses and the wounded came out in about five miles that evening, passing the large hammock near Simmons’ old place, and camped within 2 miles of this place.

Alabama regiment, 3 killed—22 wounded.

WM. CHISHOLM,
Col. Comd’g Ala. Reg’t.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.—The steam-packet Santee, Capt. Brooks, arrived at this port last evening from Bebok river, Florida, brings information of an order having been received there on Friday last, from Gov. Calhoun, directing all the U.S. troops stationed at the different posts on the St. Johns, to proceed immediately to Fort Drane; in consequence of which, Capt. Tomkins and Van Ness started the following day.
THE EMIGRATING CREEKS.—Our town and vicinity have been filled and no little annoyed for the past two weeks by the emigrating Creek Indians. Eight thousand of them have crossed the Mississippi, on their way to their new home, and five thousand more are around us. In about two weeks the whole tribe, about 15,000, will be west of the Mississippi. Lieut. Sprague leaves to-day with his party, accompanied by the chief Tuckebatchehadjo, in steamboats to Little Rock, the Arkansas bottoms being excessively muddy. They are generally in good health. Most of the sick women are taking on the fever of a similar nature, but their greater dread was being thrown overboard, when dead. Tuckebatchehadjo wept like a child when Lieut. Sprague told him he had come to make his last talk, and the morrow was the time appointed for his departure from the home and burial place of his ancestors. The poor chief wished to delay and avoid this day. The officers who accompany them are humane and kind, and hesitate not in commiserating their unfortunate woes.—Enquirer.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.


"The steamer Merchant returned here on the 24th from Tampa Bay, having on board Gen. Jessup, and his aid Lieut. Chambers. The Merchant has received on board all the officers and men of the marine corps, of a list of whom I sent you, some days ago, and their equipments and provisions, and left here this morning for Tampa Bay, Gen. Jessup taking his aid returning with them. They are all in fine health and spirits. The steamer Swan left here to-day for New Orleans, having on board Assistant Adjutant General Stanton, now acting as quartermaster general of the army of Florida, and Lieut. Lindsay, marine captain, assistant commissary, for the purpose of obtaining supplies. The energy and devotion heretofore displayed by Col. Stanton in the discharge of his duties, are a guarantee that ample supplies of provisions, clothing and forage for the army will be promptly dispensed.

The brig Apalachicola is about to sail for Tampa Bay, with the detachment of 100 U. S. artillerymen, under command of Major Lomax, Lieut. Bainbridge, and Lieut. Sherman. She has also a quantity of provisions and clothing for the army. Several other vessels are on the way, and many more, including Col. Wiltz, of the marine corps, acting assistant quartermaster, has charge of the public stores here. Lieut. Col. Wm. Walker, of the Indian expedition against the Seminoles, and in whom the Creeks had entire confidence, departed this life a few days since. He came here with the Creeks, in a debilitated state, arising from chronic dysentery. I enclose you a paragraph, cut from the Apalachicola Gazette of to-day."

From the Charleston Courier.

We are indebted to our attentive correspondent in Florida, for the following communication, dated Apalachicola, Oct. 31.

"I am here, in the midst of troops, and dreadful preparations for battle. The troops at this place, on my arrival, were about 1500; but they have been for the last two days, and still are, departing for Fort Drane, in order to concentrate with Gen. Jessup and Gen. Walker. The Creeks have had some expectation that the war would speedily end, but there has been a very speedy end to such hopes. One of the squaws, taken with the Creekcoachee, conveyed a message to her tribe, that if the hostile Indians would surrender or come in, they would be received, and sent west of the Creek line, according to the treaty. She promised to return, if she could, in three days since, but has not as yet returned. She was provided with a ginny horse for her journey. After she had left, her course was tracked, and it ap-
tive correspondent at that place for the following information, and for shipping intelligence, which will be found under the proper head.—Fairfax.

KEY WEST, October 8.

The following are a list of the officers belonging to the U.S. sloop of war Vandalia, at anchor in our harbor:

Capt.—Thomas Crabbe.
Liot.—L. M. Powell, John W. Moore, William Smith, F. Chatnel.

Passed Midshipmen.—C. E. Fulmer.
Midshipmen.—A. H. Sturgis, Cornelius Hackett.

Carpenters.—J. M. Brooks.
Passed Midshipmen.—W. Watkins, acting master.

Capt.'s Clerk.—James E. Brooks, Professor of Mathematics.—J. H. Coffin, Gunner.—Wm. Craig, Boatswain.—Jno. Mulh, Carpenter.—W. Penterson.

Sailmaker.—Madison Weeleton.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated:

INDIAN KEY, November 1.

"Our Savage neighbors keep us still excited. On the 5th Oct. they displayed their hostile disposition by destroying Capt. Wharton's garden on Key Largo. On the 8th Oct. they attacked the schooner Mary (a small vessel of about 15 tons, belonging to Key Vaca,-keys) while lying at anchor at Key Taveniers creek, the crew, five in number, made a most providential escape by taking to their boats, amidst a shower of bullets flying around them, two of them only got slightly wounded, one in the shoulder, the other in the thigh. They arrived at this place about eight o'clock in the morning. They were attacked about day-light.

"The Indians, after plundering the vessel set fire to her, we could see the smoke from this side. They were on an island in sight of this key for several days afterwards and kept a large fire, the whole time, perfectly at ease, not apprehending the least danger. Supposing (as was too true) that they had possession of the whole coast, the island as well as the mainland. But fortunately for us (as not then we were calculating on a whole) here a detachment of marines under the command of Lieut. Powell, at the U.S. ship Vandalia, arrived here on the 16th ult. with 8 barges and 17o men, and the next day they started in the direction of the fire; and the day following they came in sight of the encampment of Indians who were cooking their breakfast, but their eyes were open, they discovered the boats in time to make their escape in the woods, where they could not be pursued—but they lost their canoes and everything they left behind, which was immediately destroyed. The detachment then returned to this place where they remained one day, and then set out for Cape Florida and New River, and I have not heard of their success—they are truly a worthy set of officers and men, and I sincerely hope they will be able to do much good towards dispelling the enemy."
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

Statement of articles delivered to Colonel Don Francisco Garay, in Mexico, to be conducted to the army of operations:

CLOTHING, &c.—Shirts 4,000; linen jackets 4,000; linen pants 4,000; do. of cloth 4,000; caps 4,000; 8,000 varas of material for blankets; collars 4,000; shoes 8,000 prs.; mantles 5,000; sacco 1,000; sacco 3,000; horse-sacks 2,000; 300 quintals of bread; medicines in nine boxes; one box surgical instruments; hatchets 24; axes 12; wooden spades 200; spikes 100; iron spades 100; torches 200; book 4; muskets 100; &c. &c. &c. with 3,000 canteens for pack, and 2,700 tin plates.

AMMUNITION.—An assortment of nads; all the utensils necessary for 12 men, carpenters, &c.; for blacksmiths, &c. for 5 men; for eight armerors, all the tools needed; 240,000 cartridges, with two balls of 15-lb. each; 1,500 lbs. cannon powder, and 600 lbs. for small arms; charged cartridges for besieging artillery and battle, 216 cartridges charged with four lbs. of powder alone, for 18 pounders; 14 do. of do. charged with two lbs. and 8 ounces powder for 8 pounders, with ball, &c.; 72 do. of do. charged with only 2 lbs.; 224 do. with balls, &c. and two lbs. powder for 6 pounders; 54 do. of do. charged with two lbs. powder alone; 84 do. of do. for 4 pounder, charged with 1-1/4 lbs. powder and ball, &c. 265; do. of do. with powder and grape, 112; infantry rifles 200; medical stores and ammunition; and all other materials and equipment necessary for the army of operations against Texas.

They suspect very strongly that Gen. Gaines has secret orders to quit his post, in case he is forced to retreat towards the Sabine. They know already that a part of Gaines's army is in Texas, and the orders he issued for volunteers, &c. under pretext of the Indians, although ostensibly countermanded by Jackson, believe are preparations for sustaining openly (against this government) the pretensions of the Texans, and annexing that territory, if not more, to the United States — MERCURIO of the 16th September.

Although there was a great scarcity of provisions, the army in Matamoros was in good spirits, going through morning and evening exercises daily, in good health & All was transmitted in our last of the 23d September, 1836. [Translated from the original Spanish.]

ARMY.

APPOINTMENT.

D. B. Spencer, military storekeeper, to be stationed at St. Louis.

RESIGNATIONS.

Capt. W. Boyce, 1st infy., 14th Nov.
Capt. Henry Fox, 6th infy., 10th Nov.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Nov. 11.—Lieut. J. W. Barry, 1st Art'y., Assistant Quarter-master, ordered to Florida.

NAVE.

VESSELS REPORTED.

The frigates Constitution, and United States, and sloop John Adams were at Smyrna, Sept. 3. Schooner Shark was at Trote, Aug. 15.

Frigate Potomac, Capt. Nicholson, was spoken on the 1st Oct., in the Straits of Gibraltar, bound to the United States by the way of Africa and the West Indies.

Ship Vandalia, Capt. Crabbe, at Key West, 1st inst. Ship Peaceock and schooner Enterprise, from Siam and China, took passage at Macao 26th May. Both vessels sailed on the 30th June, destination unknown.

Ship Boston, off Matamoros, 1st Oct., and sailed for Vera Cruz.

ORDERS.

E. H. Drum, command of Barque Pioneer, Boston.
Lt. J. Glyn, command of Barque Cosort, Boston.
S. C. Rowan, acting master, ship Relief.


15.—Passed Midshipman, W. S. Young, and O. Carr, receiving vessel, Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES.

In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 9th instant, the Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, formerly Secretary of the Navy, to Miss ELIZA D. THOMAS, daughter of the late HENRY LIVINGSTON, Esq.

On the 7th instant, at Culpepper C. H., Va., Wm. LEWIS HERNDON, Esq. of the U.S. Navy, to Miss ELIZABETH F. HANSBROUGH.

At Oak Grove, Louis C. Va., on the 20th ult. Lieut. John C. L. Farm, of the U.S. Navy, to Miss ELLEN MARIA, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Morris, of the Groen Springs.

In New York, on the 9th instant, Mr. WILLIAM PLUMER, to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Dr. Wm. Turk, of the U.S. Navy.

In Washington, on Tuesday the 15th inst. by the Rev. W. Matthews, B. F. SANDS, U. S. Navy, of Louisville, Ky., to HENRIETTA N., daughter of William FRANCHE, Esq. of Washington, D. C.

NAVAL SUPPLIES, FOR 1837.

Navy Commissioners' Office, October 22, 1836.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., of the 19th November next, for supplying and delivering at the navy-yards at Charleston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Gosport, Va., and at the Baltimore naval station, the various articles specified in the following denominations of articles as the respective contractors for them may be ordered to furnish, upon requisitions from the respective commanding naval officers, or navy agents, for the use of the United States Navy, during the year 1837, viz: 1st. Cordage. 2d. Cold-rolled copper. 3d. Iron: round, flat, and square. 4th. Paints, and paint oil. 5th. Superfine flour. 6th. Ship-biscuit. 7th. Whiskey. 8th. Candles and oil. 9th. Molasses, sugar, rice, beans, and pease. 10th. Butter. Blankets and covers for each denomination of articles will be furnished by the commanding officers of the navy yards and stations to persons applying for them, and upon which all offers should be made.

Separate proposals must be made for each navy-yard, and for Baltimore. The blank offers furnished to individuals must have all the blanks filled up, and must be subscribed as directed in the note on the face of each form, and they must be unconditional, such quantities as the forms specify all the conditions and stipulations to be performed by the respective contractors, no modification will be allowed.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, from time to time, which will not be paid until the contracts shall be fully complied with in all respects. Oct. 27-119 N.
From Sildman's Journal for October, 1836.

LEGEND OF BRADY'S HILL.

Samuel Brady, the hero of the following adventure, was over six feet in height, with light blue eyes, fair skin, and dark hair; he was remarkably straight, athletic, bold and vigorous backwoodsman, inured to all the toils and hardships of a frontier life, and had braved many a peril to the unknown, and had made numerous successful attacks on their war parties, and from shooting them in his hunting excursions, whenever they crossed his path, or came within reach of his rifle; for he was personally engaged in more hazardous contests with the savages, than any other man west of the mountains, excepting Daniel Boone. He was, in fact, an "Indian hater," as many of the early borderers were. This class of men appear to have been more numerous in this region than in any other portion of the frontiers; and this doubtless arose from the slaughter at Braddock's defeat, and the numerous murders and attacks on defenceless families, that for many years followed that disaster. Brady was also a very successful tracker and hunter, and took more beavers than any of the Indians themselves. In one of his adventurous trapping excursions to the waters of Beaver river, or Mahoning, which, in early days, so abounded with the animals of this species, that it took its name from this fact, it so happened that the Indians surprised him in his camp, and took him prisoner. To have shot or tomahawked him on the spot would have been but a small gratification to that of satiating their revenge by burning him at a slow fire. In presence of all the Indians on the opposite side of the rivers, he was therefore taken alive to their encampment, on the west bank of the Beaver river, about a mile and a half from its mouth.

After the usual exertions and rejoicings at the capture of a noted enemy, and causing him to run the gauntlet, a fire was prepared, near which Brady was placed, after being stripped naked, and with his arms unbound. Previously to tying him to the stake, a large circle was formed around him, consisting of Indian men, women and children, dancing and yelling, and uttering all manner of threats and abuse that their savage blood could inspire. The prisoner looked on these preparations for death, and on his savage foes, with a firm countenance and a steady eye, meeting all their threats with a truly savage fortitude. In the midst of their dancing and rejoicing, a squaw of one of their chieftains came near him with a child in her arms. Quick as thought, and with furtive presence, he snatched it from her and threw it into the midst of the flames. Horrified at the sudden outrage, the Indians simultaneously rushed to rescue the infant from the fire. In the midst of this confusion, Brady darted from the circle, overtook the child, cut the squaw's hand, and rushed into the adjacent thickets, with the Indians at his heels. He ascended the steep side of the present hill, amidst a shower of bullets, and darting down the opposite declivity, secreted himself in the deep ravine and laurel thickets that abound, for several miles, to the west of the river, and so concealed the best of his enemies, and reach the settlements on the south of the Ohio river, which he crossed by swimming. The hill, near whose base this adventure is said to have happened, still goes by his name; and the incident is often referred to by the traveller, as the coach is slowly dragged up its side.

BRADY'S LEAF.—Capt. Brady seems to have been as much the Daniel Boone of the northeast part of the valley of the Ohio, as the other was of the south-west; and the country is equally full of traditional legends of his handy adventures and hair-breadth escapes, although he has lacked a fine to chronicle his name, and transmit it to posterity by the telling and beautiful language of that distinguished annals of the west. From undoubted authority, it seems the following incident actually transpired in this vicinity. Brady's residence was on Charleroi's creek, on the south side of the Ohio, as before noted in this diary; and being a man of their village, and of some courage, he was generally selected as the leader of the hardy borderers, in all their excursions into Indian territory north of the river. On this occasion, which was about the year 1783, a large party of warriors from the falls of the Cuyahoga, and the adjacent country, had made an incursion on the south side of the Ohio river, at the lower part of what is now Washington county, which was then known as the settlement of "Catfish Camp," after an old Indian of that name, who lived there when the whites first came into the country, on the Monongahela river. This party had murdered several families, and with them crossed the Ohio before effectual pursuit could be made. By Brady a party was directly summoned, of his chosen followers, who hastened on after them; but the Indians having one or two days the start, he could not overtake them in time to arrest their return to their villages. Near the spot where the town of Ravena now stands, the Indians separated into two parties, one of which went to the north, and the other west to the falls of the Cuyahoga. Brady's men also divided; a part pursued the northern trail, and a part, with their commander, to the Indian village lying on the river in the present township of Northampton, in Portage county.

Although Brady made his approaches with the utmost caution, the Indians, expecting a pursuit, were on the look out, and ready to receive him, with numbers superior, to those of Brady's party, whose only safety was in retreat. But the ardor of the pursuit, soon became a perfect flight. Brady directed his men to separate and each one to take care of himself; but the Indians knew Brady, and having the most intractable hatred and dreads of him, pursued them in the most cruel manner. A large number of them had ininduced some of his men to join them, and all the strength pursued them alone. The Cuyahoga here makes a wide bend to the south, including a large tract of several miles of surface, in the form of a peninsula; within this tract the pursuit was hotly contested; by extending their line to the right and left, forced him on to the bank of the river, and on the narrow channel of only twenty feet across the top of the same, although it is considerably wider beneath, and of the water, and in height more than twice the number of feet above the current. Through this water runs like a race horse, chafing and roaring at the tremendous depth in the center of the channel, while a short distance above, the stream is at least fifty yards wide.

As he approached the shanty, Brady, knowing that life or death was in the effort, concentrated his mighty powers, and leaped the stream at a single bound. It so happened that the opposite cliff was favored by a low place, into which he dropped, and grasping the bushes, he thus helped himself to se
Under the scientific head, we naturally place every branch of natural history, philosophy, and the sciences: generally, embracing determination and classification required by the literature of the present day. These were generally thought to be the most interesting objects, and were assigned to the care of well-qualified persons, who have made the department for which they offer themselves the peculiar subject of long study, and with the advantages of competent native observers, who are well selected subjects and specimens from nature.

Without intending in the least degree, to disparage my brother officers’ just claim to general intelligence, even beyond the necessary quality of being a seaman, I think it more than probable that most of the departments in science could be better filled from some of the most celebrated institutions of the country than could be expected at an expenditure of several thousand dollars. The best and most skilled men are trained in our national science, born citizens only should be allowed to participate in it.

With this understanding of the objects of the voyages, I should say, the very best organized naval vessel would have nothing to class, or to place it perfectly within the power of those intrusted with its conduct to meet the high expectations of this nation and of the scientific world at large, it ought to consist of a large, well-built, and well-equipped vessel, and the large class of men, such as have been described, the frigate or frigate-built of the navy.

The frigates and schooners ought to be built for the express purpose of exploring the coasts of South America and the East Indies, to be armed, manned, and equipped for the service of the navy, in the manner of the frigates and frigates of the navy, and in addition to the address and force already described, it is necessary to be armed with sufficient weight of broadsides, and salvoes, to be effective in both of the countries, for the destruction of the vessels friendly to the advantages which accrue from the employment of such vessels as I have described.

The first, the more and more comfortable accommodation of the voyages, and the advantage of the enterprise, is to be理事会, and the vessels equipped for the service of the countries, and as much as may be consistent with the safety and convenience of the vessels.

The second, and the frigate, would occupy some safe and convenient position, and be in the best of them, and also any that they may have.
Army and Navy Chronicle.

[Article content missing]

J. N. Reynolds, Esq.,
New York.

From the New York American.

Believing the annexed narrative of this fight to be entirely accurate, I insert it without comment, and in the hope that it may be appropriately republished in the regular arm.

BATTLE OF THE WILACOOGEE, 31st December, 1853.

To the Editor of the New York American:

Sir: As you have ever been ready to render justice to the army, and to maintain the rights of the officers and privates, I am at the same time writing upon an important subject. I respectfully offer you my best permission the following statement, should it be deemed worthy of a place in your columns. Many accounts of this battle have been published, but none satisfactory to those who were in the engagement. The section by Mr. Cohen is a mere skeleton—from necessity, as he had not the facilities of information; and it was so far published in Baltimore by a very bad style like if a staff officer, gives a little more glory to some who never heard a bullet in that battle, than he does to those who shared the thickest of the fight; consequently he could write but indifferently upon a subject of which he was utterly ignorant. Gen. Clinch, this is his official report, committed an error. He is a rare character in these times. He wished to censure none, but to spare all; he was too generous, too magnificent, and for that magnanimity he has been the greater sufferer.

On the evening of the 80th December, 1853, the army arrived within four or five miles of the Withlacoochee. The next morning, by 4 o'clock, leaving all our baggage with a guard, under Lieut. Daney, we commenced our silent march upon a blind trail. At break of day we reached the thick woods, or hammock, two or three hundred yards deep, upon the banks of the river. The column of regulars in the centre, the volunteers upon the two flanks. The whole halted when the head of the column reached within fifty yards of the thick woods, our negro guide intimating that Indians must be there. Lieut. Talcott, Adjutant of the battalion, was ordered forward with five or six of the volunteers to reconnoitre. He pushed on to the river, finding no Indians, but fresh tracks in the sand. The army advanced.

A few yards above where we struck the river, was a pen extending into the water, through which the Indians, no doubt, had driven their cattle when they were driven to cross the stream. A ford, only waist deep, which our guide had promised to find, was sought above and below for some distance, but none found.

Immediately opposite the pen, or a little below, a canoe was perceived. Captain Mellon and Lieut. Talcott declared it should not be approached, and Gen. Clinch ordered them not to go, when two of Capt. Mellon's soldiers instantly stamp'd, swam, over, and brought to our shore the trail boat, which could only carry seven or eight men. Capt. Mellon immediately commenced crossing with his company. In the mean time efforts were making to construct a bridge 70 or 80 yards below, by felling trees on our side, and on a small island upon a bar which projected towards our shore, but the current being swift, swept them down for a considerable time. Doubts were now entertained as to the practicability of crossing, yet the necessity was pressing. About this time, a gallant fellow by the name of Dill, who resides in Jacksonville, East Florida, succeeded, with much difficulty, in swimming his horse over the river, the animal having thrown his rider several times while in the water, which must have been 15 or 20 feet deep. No one seemed disposed to follow.

At last, Col. McIntosh and Major Lytle, the two aids of Gen. Clinch, in order to stimulate the volunteers, gave their pistols to the soldiers crossing in the canoe, mounted their horses, and rode the stream—two of the officers, and but few of the men, followed their example. By 11 o'clock the canoe was crossed in the canoe, together with General Clinch, Colonels Parkhill, Reed, Warren and Mills, Major Cooper, Captains Scott, Bailey, and some others. Two or three friendly Indians, with several of the young volunteers, displayed great activity and courage in the work. The plain had some brush on three sides, and the fourth side was a hammock. The regulars were about 40 or 60 yards from the hammock—fronting it. The left of our line, if extended and long enough, would have struck the river at right angles. The soldiers being
weary, having been under arms since 4 o'clock, were suffered to sit and lie down upon the ground, seated close to the timbers of the hammock. So dense was the smoke that the savages crept up to cloaks and blankets, and the smoke filled the lances before they could be extinguished. Then they gave the alarm, and our line of conscripts was formed and readied. In a few seconds an Indian discovered himself. When Capt. Mellon discharged the first gun at him, the savages then opened fire upon the troops along the whole line, followed by their well-planned and well-executed yelling. The Instant the alarm of Indians was given, the General mounted his horse, and accompanied by his aide, Major Lytle, dashed into the field and assumed the command. The regulars were in double ranks, and the general exerted himself to disperse the ranks and extend the line; but this was a difficult thing to accomplish, owing to the weakness of the line of regulars, generally being but one officer to a company, and the heavy fire of the enemy. Several charges were made to the edge of the hammock, but it was too hot to advance. Sometimes the officers think that a soldier must have given the word to retire, for it passed along the whole line and was obeyed twice. An attempt was made by the enemy to turn our right, when Capts. Gates and Mellon were ordered to make a charge in that direction, which they did, driving the Indians from the line of battle and going on in front of the line and upon the left of the line of regulars, where some twenty-five volunteers who had taken part in the woods and were very efficient. Col. Parkhill came on the field at an early moment, and was exceedingly active throughout the whole engagement. He was also on the field, till his horse was wounded, and himself slightly, when he was sent to the river to induce the volunteers to cross. Indeed, Gen. Clinch had sent for Gen. Call previously.

Major Welford was also upon the field during a great part of the engagement. Col. McIntosh not being able to get his horse, went post with his rifle on the left, with Col. Warren and Mills, Major Cooper and Gamble, Capt. Scott and Bailey, and some fifteen or twenty others. Gen. Clinch was shot through his cap and coat sleeve—his horse wounded in the neck and hip. Major Lytle's horse was mortally wounded, and he was shot. Col. Warren and Major Cooper were both wounded, together with five other volunteers. Capt. Graham and his brother, Lt. C. Graham, were wounded, but continued in the action till each was wounded in the leg and taken. Col. Clinch went behind the parapet, approached the line. He spoke now but with the result proved, most humbly—he mounted—ordered another toiled and the battle ended. Col. Clinch went behind the wall, and the militia formed the river upon the bridge for the regulars would not support the regulars, and their time expired next day, they would return.

Our dead and wounded were immediately collected and conveyed to the river. The line of battle was changed. The regulars, instead of being in a line at right angles as it were, with the river, were posted in line parallel to it, and within the scrub in front of the landing and bridge; while a few volunteers were placed in the woods upon their right and left flank. It was decided, when every thing was ready, the regulars should fire first, then the other troops around, two guns to the heat of the day, and the men were weary and parched with thirst. The dead and wounded being all conveyed over, and the horses swam back, and after keeping possession of the ground for these hours after we had driven the enemy, the weary returned in the most perfect order—not a gun having been fired by the Indians after our last charge.

If they had not been roughly handled, the presumption is, that they would have renewed the attack. In the last charge a number of Indians were found dead upon the ground. The battalion was 219 strong: of the number, 50 were killed and wounded. It is believed that if one half of the 500 volunteers had been led over to the aid of Gen. Clinch, that the war might have been terminated on that day.

At present, we shall say nothing of the reasons why they did not cross, and to substantiate, if necessary, the simple narration of facts, the writer refers to Col. Franklin, who commanded the troops. Col. McIntosh and Major Lytle, the two sides of Gen. Clinch, and to Capts. Drake, Graham, and Melon: Lts. C. Graham, Maitland, Talbot, J. Graham, Ridgely, who was badly wounded, Capron, and Brooks, officers in the battalion, and U. S. A.; all of whom were in the woods, and are not less familiar with the facts here set forth.

Nov. 1836.

Briefly From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND ITS SHORES.

On our way north, we arrived at Whitehall in the middle of a night of pitchy darkness, and a driving rain-storm. Entirely unaccompanied with the place and its physical geography, its appearance was anything but favorable on the following morning. The country was rough and wild in every direction. On one side of the hotel a lofty precipice hung being over us, and on the other, a steep hill, though less abrupt, was equally a bound to the prospect. The rain began to cease, and the cloud began to have the appearance of a delightful description. Added to which the sun rose on that morning in the west, and vain was the attempt to convince us that the little blue end of Lake Champlain pointed out to us, was not at the south. But, unfavorable were all the circumstances, the town looked like a smart business place, as it must necessarily be from its position, standing at the junction of the Champlain canal with the lake, and in a chasm through which all northern travelers not taking the route of Lake George, must pass, and of which they must stop. Fortunately there are two good hotels there of opposite politeness, we believe, but both kept by one and the same man. This circumstance ensures perfect harmony between the parties. The spot is somewhat celebrated in the chronicles of Lake George, and passes through which the once hostile French had Indians made their bloody incursions into the colonies. The town was then called Skanesborough. Its Indian name was Kih-che-gua-nah, the dip-fish-place, at the falls down which the Wood creek rushes into the head of the lake.

Embarcking on board of Captain Sherman's passage of steamboats, we commenced the voyage of the lake which bears the name of its illustrious discoverer, the founder of Quebec, and of the French power in America. It was for many miles somewhat of a puzzle how we were to push our way through the mire defiles of the mountains, which were piled up in every variety of rugged grandeur, and stood crowned...
ing at our approach in every direction. But Captain
Sherran carried on as safely through, although we
were at times shooting along so near the base of
the mountains, that fragments from their rocky crests
might have tumbled upon the deck. On the Ver-
mont side, especially, at some points, the rocks rose
up so close to the vessel like the mason work of great
size. The thought occurred to me that perhaps Ethan Allen
and his men piled up this mighty buttress, to protect
the New-Hampshire grant from New York, and
Governor Tryon. Now and then there were open-
ings among the mountainous New York side, with
one or two good miles of open country. On one of
these we observed a Model stag, with wide-
spreading antlers, bounding with his native pride
and grace, free and unpursued. Nothing can be
more wild and picturesque, than the mountain scene
of this section of Lake Champlain—more interest-
ing even than Lake George; and nothing can be
more beautiful than the lake as it begins and con-
tinues to expand, from Ticonderoga to Crown Point,
both of which places the ruins of ancient fortifica-
tions yet proclaim the importance in which those
posts were held by the then controlling powers of
British and French

Passing the pleasant rural seat in which our late
excellent and eminent fellow citizen, Judge Platt,
spent the latter years of his life, we entered Cumber-
land bay—crossing the scene of Macdonough’s
splendid victory over the British fleet, and arrived
at Plattsburgh “at high twelve.” This is the old
town of the county of Clinton. It is built upon both
sides of the Saranac, which here falls into Lake
Champlain. The situation is exceedingly pleasant,
and the river affords abundance of water power for
mills and manufactories. Considerable business is
transacted here, and there are a few large and elegant
residences. Plattsburgh was twice captured by the
British during the last war, and we saw the bullet
marks in some of the houses. It was in plain view
of the town that Macdonough obtained his victory,
thereby compelling Sir George Prevost to retreat, and
winning—a major general’s commission for Gen-
eral Macomb

We rode over the battle field—saw the house
where Sir George Prevost stood on the lookout,
until he saw the cross of St. George strike to the
stars and stripes, when he scrambled away to Can-
dian soil. He came here, when he died of chills
that the fevers at Martinique and Guadeloupe,
should have faded at Sackett’s Harbor, and withdrew
away at Plattsburgh. But, judging from his portrait
in the capitol at Quebec, he could never have been
a plain man.

The military works at Plattsburgh are in ruins.
We visited the grave yard—as retired and still as the
churchyard in Gray’s Elegy. We noted the monu-
mental stones of several distinguished men. Among
them, under a gluey pine, was one dark, fine, stone-
tablet, from which we copied the following inscrip-
tion:

“Sacred to the memory of George Downie, Esq.,
a post captain in the royal British navy, who glori-
ously fell on the 23d of May, 1814, while
leading the vessels under his command to the attack of
the American flotilla, at anchor in Cumberland
bay, off Plattsburgh, on the 11th of September,
1814.

To mark the spot where the remains of a gallant
officer, and sincere friend were honorably interred,
this stone has been erected by his affectionate sister-
in-law, Mary Downie.”

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,“

In the course of the afternoon we called upon an
old friend, who was among the bravest of the brave
in the army, but who has since settled at Plattsburgh
in the practice of the law. If there was a battle to
fight, his heart was sure to be in it. And he was also
true to his old post, as he was once shot down. He was
a man of Chippewa, Bridgewater, and the Fort
 Erie, where he was shot through the body, but rec-
covered. Much to our regret he was from home.

FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK STATE AR-
TILLERY.
DIVISION ORDERS.

New York, Nov. 19, 1829.

The Major General has the pleasure to communicate to the Divi-
sion the following general order, of the com-
mander-in-chief, of the 29th inst. And the Major Gen-
eral takes this occasion of expressing the great satis-
faction, that he felt at the appearance of the Division on
the 11th inst. In addition to the personal remarks, he
will send the following personal opinions, as to the
special merit of the officers, from the reviewing officer, and
by our bosom friend who purchased the parade.

J. B. GLENTWORTH, A.D.C.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BEQUESTED.

The Commander-in-Chief avails himself of the earliest
opportunity, after his return to head quarters, to notify
the immediate gratification which we derived from
the reviews of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd divisions of
infantry, commanded by Major Generals Van Benthu-
ken, Jones, and Baker; and the 1st division of
artillery, under the command of Major General
Macomb, in the vicinity of New York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th
of October, inst.

The brigades of, Brigadier General Aedatus, Sand-
ford, and Major of the artillery, and Brigadier Gen-
eral Steuben, and Major of the infantry, were under arms and exhib-
ted andegree of discipline and soldier-like deacmon
which reached the highest credit whist upon command,
under the most favorable circumstances.

The Commander-in-Chief feels it his peculiar privi-
lege, one which he takes pleasure in exercising at this
time, to express the high satisfaction afforded him in
observing the splendid appearance of the three divisions
in uniform and arms, and the spirited manner in
which they were conducted by officers, non-commissioned
officers, and privates, of the various uniformed corps attached
for the brigades on duty. The martial appearance, perfect
military dress and equipment and the military bearing, all
consistently with the period, are such as to give a firm assurance of
the military skill and efficiency, whenever their services shall be neces-
sary in maintaining the rights and honor of our country.

The Division was intrusted to compose all the
independent volunteer companies, doing duty with the
artillery and infantry brigades.

The return of the artillery, commanded by Cap-
tain George Van Benthuken, of the 2nd Division, and
Captain John Selden, of the 1st Division, bore a promise
in the names of Captain Henry S. Whitnall, attached
to the regiment of Colonelpepe.

The General Orders, having been read and con-
formed to, the pay and dress of the officers, non-
commissioned officers, and privates of the several regiments
are ordered to be examined and reported upon by
the officers of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, to the end
that the pay and dress of the different branches of the
army may be as uniform as possible.
SEMINOLE WAR.  
From the Globe.

We publish the following interesting narrative, lately received at the War Department, being a report of the march of two companies of United States regulars, and that of a battalion, commanded (as colonel) by the late Captain Line, of the dragoons, from Tampa Bay to Fort Drum, Florida, by Captain H. Brown, 8th United States artillery, acting as lieutenant colonel of the native regiment at the time.

FORT DRUM, Oct. 22, 1836.

GOVERNOR: The melancholy event which occurred here on the 19th, causes the deep sense of regret and sorrow among the present and former inhabitants of the regiment of Creek soldiers since its departure from Tampa Bay. We left our camp near Fort Brooke, and crossed the Hillsborough river on Monday, the 10th instant, and encamped about one mile from the first regiment of horse artillery, commanded by Colonel Henry Storms, and the third of the Commanding-in-chief are due to that officer and his command, for the attention and alacrity evinced by them in the performance of any duties as is usually assumed.

By order of the Commanding-in-chief.


We accordingly left our horses and baggage, and struck off in a north-east direction; we soon found a small deserted village; proceeding onward towards the south, we passed over some fine hammocks, and came to a ford of some two hundred yards, where our troops were about 400, composed entirely by our men, carrying their ammunition on the points of their bayonets. Having reached the opposite side, we found extensive ruins of a very few cattle and ponies; here we also saw a small village. Pushing the trail, we came to an extensive marsh, a mile at least in length. Our Indians leading the way, we plunged in the mud and water, from four to six feet deep, our horses soon became leader, and all the rest of our command. We then turned our course on foot, the water at times up to our necks, and bottom so soft as to make it almost impossible to keep our heads above water. We, at least some of us, reached the ford, but such as I presume had seldom or ever attempted by white troops. We found ourselves on a beautiful peninsula, and some miles in extent, with a running stream, which we perceived about a mile, and arrived at an extensive village, which had evidently been but recently abandoned. Here we found corn, cattle, many domestic utensils, and several scalps of white men.

Pursuing our course more westerly for half a mile, we came to another large village, where we also found the same. I presume the two villages must have contained about 150 lodges. From there we followed the trail about a mile, to a valley, and under a ridge, between which there is a small pond, and on the side of which was a low scrub, that extended to the left about half a mile, and on the right of which was a thick hammock. Our men here were about 300, and we promptly returned. We immediately pushed on, and a smart skirmish, of a half hour's duration, ensued, when the enemy gave way, and retired into the hammock—the xcrabs being so thick, that we were unable to follow, or more, both parties keeping up a running fight, when we came to an extensive open field, to the opposite side of which we pursued, when the enemy scattered in another thick brook, and we gave up the pursuit, having, in the whole skirmish, had but one man wounded. It is set out as an act of justice to say, that every man did his duty, and if I have any blame to find with the officers of the regiment, it is for their too great eagerness to push forward, and get in immediate contact with the enemy. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, nor the number engaged, in consequence of the thick brush, where many were killed and wounded off the field; and that the scrubs in which the principal skirmish took place, was so very thick, that few could be seen at a time. I should say, however, that there were but few of them, of the enemy, as we were doubled killed and wounded, from the heavy fire poured into the scrub.

On return, our Indians killed some 100 cattle, and probably as many more, and drove to camp about 500 of the former. We returned by another trail in a north-western direction, and having swum about 100 yards to the main land, reached camp about sun-set. On Sunday, the 11th inst., we reoccupied the Withlacochtuck ferry, and arrived at Fort Drum, and encamped for the night, at which time we had in all about 400 head. We marched the next day 12 miles, having passed on our right, a continued succession of extensive lakes and swamps. On Monday, the 12th inst., we reached the Wacohatchuck river, and arrived at 7 o'clock, after a march of five miles, one of our scouts reported a hostile Indian on our right flank; immediately pursued, but being mounted, he evaded us. On arriving at the place, our scouts appeared, we discovered a large fire, and as we could reach, exclusive lakes, in which were many and doubtfully timbered islands, connected together, in some instances, by extensive marshes, containing a heavy growth of grass and other luxuriant vegetation; and traffic, as that a village was seen in the vicinity, Col. Land called a halt, and made preparations for a scout.

On our return, our Indians killed some 100 cattle, and probably almost as many, and drove to camp about 500 of the former. We

Your most obedient servant,

HARVEY BROWN,

Lt. Col. Comd'g. Creek volunteer.

To His Excellency R. K. CALHOUN,

Lieutenant-General.

From the New York Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY DESPATCH.

Messrs. Editors,—I notice a paragraph in the Boston Gazette, giving an account of the launching of the two brigs at the Charlestown navy-yard, for the exploring expedition to the south seas; that they are stout substantial vessels, built in the best manner, driven by live oak. Also, that there are seventy working days, an instance of despatch seldom witnessed in this country. Messrs. Adams & Noah Brown, laid in their yard, in this city, the keel of the ship Tonquin, (Indianman,) in February, and built her complete, finishing her spars, coppering, and everything necessary, and she was launched in one year and six days from the day her keel was laid on the blocks, she arrived at this port from Canton, with a full cargo of teas, &c. This celebrated ship was subsequently owned by our wealthy citizen, John Jacob Astor, Esq., and was the first vessel to leave this port for the China coast in the present year. She arrived at Canton in June, under the command of Lieut. Thorne, of the U.S. navy, after the savages, in an attack on her, had gained possession of her decks.

A MARINER.
FOREIGN INDIANIA.

A CIVILIZED SAVAGE.—An Englishman named Burns, with his face tattooed like a New Zealand chief, was charged on Thursday, at the Union Hall, with being drunk the preceding night. When Burns was brought before the assizes, his appearance attracted a good deal of attention, and the question whether he permitted himself to be disfigured by tattooing his reply was, "Better be that than eaten." Burns had been wrecked about six years ago on the coast of New Zealand, where, when six of the crew were murdered by the interference, however, of a native, his life was saved, and he was conveyed into the interior, where he adopted the manners and customs of the natives, with the exception of eating the bodies of the enemies of his tribe slain in war. Soon after his residence among the New Zealanders, it was determined that he should be made chief, and, for this purpose, he was compelled to undergo the painful operation of tattooing, which was performed with such skill that it is impossible to distinguish his visage from that of a native. He shortly became used to this way of life, and being a handy fellow, he became a useful member of his tribe, and was as expert in the management of the canoe as the commander to train their indulgence. To this may be attributed Burns' escape from his captivity among the savages. He had been out at sea in his canoe with several warriors, on the look-out for their enemies along the coast, when he espied a vessel in the distance. The moment he made the discovery, he was determined to effect his escape, if it was possible, and with this view he separated from the main body of the canoes, allowing his to drop astern to give some orders to those in the rear. When, however, he considered that he was at a sufficient distance from those whom he knew to be most expert in the use of the canoe, he turned on the head of his canoe towards the ship, and used the paddles with such dexterity that he outstripped the efforts of the New Zealanders to come up, although several canoes tried hard, and he got safely alongside a Spanish vessel homeward bound, and was taken on board, the captain being apprised that he was an Englishman, a fact which was not credited for some time, owing to his being tattooed, and dressed after the manner of a New Zealander. From Spain, Burns recently arrived in this country; and when brought before the magistrate, he stated that he was to exhibit at the Curry Theatre on Wednesday at night. Being of a humble condition, New Zealander, and to display his dexterity in the management of the canoe, and perform other feats. Burns was liberated immediately. — London Times.

CHRONOMETERS.—Chronometers constructed with glass balance springs, instead of the old metallic one, are now in course of trial at the royal observatory. — On comparing the glass with the metallic spring, when the temperatures were raised from 30 to 200 degrees, it was found that while the loss in 24 hours, in the gold spring, was 8 minutes and 18 seconds, and in glass, 1 minute and 4 seconds, in the spring of palladium 2 minutes and 11 seconds; that of a glass spring was only 20 seconds. Those differences are ascribed by the inventors principally to the different degrees in which the substances had their elasticity reduced by an increase of temperature. As glass springs thus faired to suffer a much smaller loss of elasticity by this cause, they proceeded to construct a glass balance, suited to the correction of the small error still occasioned by this cause, employing a glass disc for this purpose. The conversion being completed, they next proceeded to the isochronism of the glass sprins, and it proved to be as perfect as any metallic spring. In common with all other instruments of the same kind, they have shown a disposition to progressive acceleration—the cause of which is but little known, but which appears to be influenced by the action of air.

THE MOTHERS OF THE WEST.

"A spirit so resolute, yet so adventurous, so unambitious, yet so excited—a spirit so highly calculated to weaken a love of the pure and noble, yet so unconquered, that it never betrays the ancestral traditions, the old, true land, and true life."

The mothers of our forest land. Stout hearted dames were they With nerve to wield the battle-axe And join the border fray. Our rough land had no bay or bay, In its days of blood and strife. 

Aye, ready for severest toil Aye, free to peril life.

The mothers of our forest land! On Old Ken-tuckie's soil! How shared they, with each daintless band! Who came to till the wilds of a bustling settlement. They sunk not from the formation. They quailed not in the fight. But cheered their husbands through the day And soothed them through the night. The mothers of our forest land! In hammock, fort, or glen, to the sound of bugles and trumpets, To the call of "Huzzah!" To the music that joined the chimes of the forest, To the wild, wild days. And fill it, should be fall. The mothers of our forest land! Their bosoms filled with pride, Their names long remembered, Their monument, where does it stand? Their epitaph who,—who reads? No braver dames had Sparta, No braver untried, no braver form, yet who fends or honors them? In their last, their own green home The mothers of our forest land! They sleep in unknown graves And had they borne and nursed a band of ingrates or of slaves, They had not been more neglected. But their graves shall yet be found. And their monuments set here and there. The dark and bloody ground.

W. D. G.
WASHINGTON CITY;
THURSDAY, . . . . NOVEMBER 24, 1836.

NAVAL MAGAZINE.—We had not time last week to notice the receipt of this number, the concluding one of the first volume. The original articles are few, but appropriate and interesting. We have first a description of a 'boatswain's mate, with a tolerably well executed lithograph; next a trip to Catania in 1832; the third is an essay on astronomy; and the fourth another of the rambles of Christopher Grum. Christopher is a keen observer of human nature, and likes to see the world as it is, to see its lights and shades. There is some resemblance to the style of Sterne, as well as quaintiness in the adoption of a name—Christopher being any thing but grum.

The extract from the new work by the Rev. Geo. Jones, entitled "Excursions in Egypt and Syria," which has since issued from the press, displays the religious feelings of the writer, so naturally inspired by a visit to the Holy Land.

Nothing is said of the prospects or condition of this Magazine; we hope that they are favorable, and that the work is established on a firm basis.

A little more attention to typographical errors, in announcing the names of officers, would not be amiss. We have noticed these in several numbers. It is to be presumed that the editor and the advisory committee are well acquainted with the names of their associates; and we are therefore surprised to see such an inequitable blunder as William Pink for William Turk.

A Naval General Court Martial has been ordered to convene at Washington, on Tuesday the 27th day of December next, for the trial of Lieut. S. W. Downing, and such others as may be brought before it.

The court will consist of Commodore James Biddle, President.

Commodore C. G. Ridgely,
Captain J. B. Nicolson,
Captain F. A. Parker,
Captain David Conner,
Master Commandant E. A. F. Vallette,
Master Commandant J. H. Aucliff,
Lieutenant French Forrest,
Lieutenant Ralph Voorhees,
James Dunlop, Esq. of Georgetown, Judge Advocate.

We have had several orders for the first volume of the Army and Navy Chronicle, which we could not supply, in consequence of the deficiency of several of the latter numbers. A liberal price in money, or an equivalent, will be given for any numbers of the Chronicle, vol. 1, between 40 and 50, inclusive.

The senior editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser made a journey not long since to Montreal, passing over Lake Champlain, through Whitehall, Plattsburgh, &c. On his return he published some sketches of his journey, from one of which we have extracted a portion, relative to Macdonough's victory on the Lake and, Macomb's victory over Sir George Prevost at Plattsburgh.

THE ARMY.—We find in a late number of the New York Journal of Commerce a letter from a gentleman, now or lately of the army, to a friend, assigning his reasons for tendering his resignation: We apprehend that the sentiments expressed in this letter are entertained by nearly if not quite all, those who have left the army during the present year. Such a number of resignations is unprecedented, and we hope will be hereafter without example. Suppressing a few paragraphs of a personal nature, we have copied the letter above alluded to.

Mr. Van Buren.—We have seen a very well executed likeness of the Vice President, drawn on stone by Pettrack, and lithographed by Haas of this city. The resemblance, we should say, is good, much better than the generality of lithographs; the drapery is rather too light for our taste, but may suit others.

Mr. Haas is an excellent lithographic printer, and always turns out good work. Copies of the likeness may be had at Fischer's, Stationer's Hall.

ITEMS.

The President has been ill for some days, owing to a hemorrhage from the lungs; by the application of prompt and active remedies, he is now considered out of danger.

Captain T. A. Catesby Jones, of the navy, left Washington on Wednesday evening last, for Boston, preparatory to his sailing on the South sea expedition.

Lieut. J. R. Irwin has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st regiment of artillery, vice J. H. Prentiss, absent in Europe.

Gen Atkinson, we understand, has arrived at Frederick, to attend the court of inquiry, which was adjourned on account of his absence, to meet again on the 23rd, (to-morrow.)

Brevet Major T. F. Hunt, 5th infantry, Assistant Quarter Master, has been ordered to Savannah, on duty in the Quarter Master's department, connected with the operations of the troops in Florida, and left Washington yesterday in the steamboat Columbia for Norfolk, intending to take passage from thence per steamboat to Charleston.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

17.—Paymaster E. Kirby. Fuller's.
19.—Capt. J. Dimple, 1st arty. do.
21.—Capt. C. A. Warte, 2d infy. Fuller's.
Lt. W. Mayordom, do. Mrs. Evelhst. do.
22.—Lieut. J. G. Reid, 7th infy. Gudahy's.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1836.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"U.S. FRIGATE POTOMAC,

"GIBRALTAR, September 29, 1836.

"DEAR SIR,—We are at length homeward-bound. The distance to run, however, is so great as to afford us but little prospect of being there before the middle of winter, or perhaps the first of February. We leave here the first fair wind for the coast of Africa, calling at the three American settlements, Mesurado, Cape Palmas, and Bassa-Cove; thence to Rio Janeiro and Norfolk.

"The cruise of this ship, during the summer past, has been remarkably active and very pleasant. To say she has accompanied the flag-ship of Com. Jesse D. Elliott, would be a sufficient voucher for the first; and to tell you that every port in Mediterranean France, Western Italy and Sicily, have been visited, would ensure the latter. With praiseworthy liberality, Com. Elliott has allowed officers every opportunity of visiting foreign cities, that the peculiarly favorable nature of circumstances admitted of. One party went to Madrid. Every one who desired had an opportunity of visiting Rome and Florence; and now the squadron, after remaining some days at Naples, Parma, and Athens, have gone to Egypt and the coast of Syria. There, excursions will be made up the Nile, to Grand Cairo, and the Pyramids,—likewise to Jerusalem and Bagdad.

"When the Commodore returns to Port Mahon, it will be only for the purpose of provisioning and refitting. His natural sagacity has already detected the evil tendency that a continued residence in such a town as Port Mahon is calculated to produce; and to remedy it, he has determined on dividing his force through different ports of the Mediterranean, selecting such ports as may possess a secure anchorage in bad weather, and where the presence of the American flag will be of most service to his countrymen abroad. It is much to be regretted that he has not a larger squadron under his command. Whilst the naval forces of every other nation have been increased to an almost unprecedented extent in these seas, the American squadron consists only of two frigates, a sloop of war, and a schooner.

"At Athens the frigate United States, two and a half months from New York, (via Gibraltar, Mahon, Corfu and Zante) fell in with us, bringing with her our orders to return. There was considerable desire to try the comparative sailing of the Constitution and United States. Many are inclined to think that the Constitution, sailing so much better than she has ever done before, will prove more than a match for the United States. The latter would labor under disadvantages, as her copper is said to be in a wretchedly bad condition; and it would appear that she was otherwise defective, as she carried away two top-gallant masts before she reached Gibraltar. She has been peculiarly unfortunate in her first lieutenants, having had already two invalids; viz. Lieutenant Joseph Myers, (who left the ship, to the great regret of all, at Gibraltar), and Lieutenant J. H. Smith, who is now sick at Port Mahon. The other changes on board her are, the transfer of Lieut. H. H. Rhodes to the Constitution; Lieut. W. D. Porter to the John Adams, of the professor of Mathematics, M. Roche, Esq. to the Constitution; and the accession of Lieut. J. A. Davis from this ship. It is said that the Commodore contemplates ordering all the midshipmen, most requiring the assistance of a professor, to one ship, (his own most likely), and placing them under the supervision of Mr. Roche. The Navy is fortunate in having the services of this gentleman; he is an accomplished mathematician, and has devoted his whole life to the education of youth.


"Yours very respectfully.

"U.S. FRIGATE UNITED STATES,

"ATHENS, August 24, 1836.

"I give you a list of the changes that have taken place since we fell in with the squadron, which was on the 21st. inst. at this place. The Constitution, Potomac, United States, and John Adams, are now here. The Shark has been ordered up the Adriatic. The squadron all sail to-day—the Potomac home, by the coast of Africa and Brazil—the Constitution, United States, and John Adams for the coast of Syria. Our first lieutenant, J. H. Smith, returns home in the Potomac in consequence of ill health. Lieutenant H. H. Rhodes has been transferred to the Constitution; Lieutenant W. D. Porter to the John Adams; and Lieutenant J. A. Davis is attached to this ship. The fleet surgeon, Dr. Boyd, has been relieved by Dr. B. Washington. The schooner will return by the way of Tunis, to Mahon in November, to winter quarters.

"PASSENGERS:

"Cas Herrera, Nov. 13—per steamboat South Carolina, from Norfolk, General W. K. Armstrong, Major C. Wharton, and J. S. Little, Lieute; Wallach, Cooper, Stockton, Donaldson, and Clark; and Dr. Rice; of the army.

"Nov. 16—per ship Lafayette, from New York, Col. A. S. Brooks, of the army; and family. Per steamboat Columbia, from New York, Dr. R. C. Nead, of the army.

"Nov. 17—per steamboat South Carolina, from Charleston, General A. Basile, Juch, O. A. Fuller, and Dr. Elwes, of the army; Lieut. Noble, and R. E. Hope, of the navy.


"Per brig Bati, from Marseilles, Lieut. J. Crownshields, and Dr. T. J. Boyd, of the navy.
COMMUNICATIONS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Ersson: It is hoped that the subject which forms the head of this article will receive the attention, as well as the prompt action of Congress at the approaching session, for it is the more necessary at the present time, and from considerations of four hundred and ninety nine, for that is about the proportion of the friends and opponents of what has been termed the "Admiral bill."

It is contended on the one hand, that we must create a larger number of the higher grades than the service needs, in order to include those officers who are not now past the prime of life, and who consequently ought to be selected for the command of our squadrons abroad; and on the other, that some reward is due for long, faithful, and meritorious services, and that our navy would appear more on an equality with others in foreign ports if we had officers of similar rank to our squadron commanders. The friends to the creation of the grade of Admiral say, that a captain is only looked upon as captain by other navies; that the title of commodore is merely nominal, and that we ought to have higher grades as we add to the number and size of our ships.

In the infancy of our navy, when vessels cruised singly, or in very small squadrons—when it was indeed a matter of doubt whether a navy would be maintained at all—captains and commodores were sufficient for our purposes. But as a permanent and respectable navy is as much the settled policy of our Government as any other part of its system, it is concluded that we must have officers of suitable grades. If we aim to cope with other navies, we must have officers of high grades for the higher commands. Commodores may do for squadrons, but we must have admirals for fleets. How should we appear in the eyes of the world, if we sent a large army into the field under the command of a colonel? and how would a fleet of line-of-battle ships and frigates be looked upon in a foreign port, under the command of a captain or commodore?

As the second commercial nation in the world, we should have (not in idleness in port) a corresponding navy. Our mercantile marine can only be protected from insult, if not from aggression, by the presence of a competent naval force; and while it respects the rights of others, will promptly repel any and every infringement of its own.

Of the grades, and the number of each, I propose now to speak. The titles, but not the grades, of "master commodore" and "passed midshipman" should be abolished, for the simple yet very cogent reason that no officer is addressed by either, except in official communications. They are both superfluous long, and that in conspicuous contrast with the large class of meritorious young officers, who are distinguished by it. The titles of master commodore originated in the English service from the circumstance of occasionally making their sailing masters commanders of small vessels. But, to the present day, in the British service, high schooners are commanded by masters commodant, or commanders, as they are there styled.

When we speak or think of midshipman, the term conveys an idea to the mind of a boy, or youth; and as every one years for the hour when he may emerge to higher sights; but too often the ormal-sail, is rather humiliating to the high toned feeling of a man to reflect that he must content himself to be called midshipman (or "passed midshipman, not much better) five or six years after he comes to the age of manhood.

But for the grades and their number: They are:

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<th>Rank</th>
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<tr>
<td>1—Admiral</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>2—Vice Admirals</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3—Rear Admirals</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>4—Commodores</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>5—Captains</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>6—Commanders</td>
<td>300</td>
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<td>7—Lieutenants</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>8—Masters</td>
<td>300</td>
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9—Master's mates, as many as the services require, to be taken from the most experienced and serving the midshipmen.

The Admiral should be an adjunct of the Naval Department, relieve the Secretary of one of the numerous ministerial duties of his office, and reside in Washington.

The number of Vice and Rear Admirals would furnish enough for the command of our navy yards, stations and squadrons, and such boards as may be necessary to convene for purposes connected with the navy.

The commodores are intended as a substitute for the present grade of captains, to command frigates, ships of the line, or small squadrons. The captains, instead of master commodant, for sloops of war, brigs, or other small vessels. Commanders for the present lieutenants, and lieutenants for passed midshipmen.

The officers of our navy, we dare assert, would be content to serve in these advanced grades, without pay increase of their present rate of pay; but as expense is always a weighty consideration with our economy-loving legislators, I submit a pay table.

To the Admiral, per annum

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<th>Grade</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admiral</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear Admiral</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commodore</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commander</td>
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<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>1,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master’s mate</td>
<td>600</td>
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</table>

with one ration per day while on duty. There may be a distinction between sea pay and shore pay, as an inducement for officers to prefer active service abroad.

The pay here estimated is about equal to the present sea pay of our officers.

BLAKELY.

GOV. CALL AND THE SEMINOLES CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Ersson: It is not to be expected that the Attorney General will answer the questions proposed to him by an anonymous writer, concerning the right of the President to appoint Gov. Call to the command of the troops serving against the Seminole Indians. Having examined the rules and articles of war, I am under the impression that there is ample authority to be found in them to justify the President in making the appointment.

The 62d article of war settle the right to command the troops, and gives the authority to the President to determine who shall command, whenever he sees fit to go out of the ordinary course.

Article 62 says—

"If, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to be on duty together, the officer highest in rank, of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia, by commission, when duty requires, shall, so far as concerns the respective ranks, give orders for what is to be done, and give other especial orders, to the officers of the other corps or branches, in the same manner as if any of the officers commanded by such officer were stationed in the same place, and are otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case."

Now it is plain that, in ordinary cases, where different corps or bodies of troops shall happen to be on duty, or when they shall do duty together, the officer highest in rank, whether of the line of the army, or of
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

IOException of the marine corps, or of the line of the militia, has the right to command the whole, and give the orders needed to the service. But the right is reserved to the President to select a commander, should he see fit to do so, and the commander-in-chief of the militia of that State, has the right to order the troops of the regular army to assemble in Florida for the purpose of subduing the Seminole Indians inhabiting that Territory. The Governor of Florida being the commander-in-chief of the militia of that Territory, the President, under the provision of the law above cited, appointed Gov. Call the commander of the forces serving in Florida, it being "according to the nature of the case."

On the same principle, during the late war with Great Britain, Gen. Tompkins, of the State of New York, being commander-in-chief of the militia of that State, was appointed to the command of the troops in the military district, the head quarters of which were in the city of New York. Here the command was composed of the regular troops, and of the militia of New York and New Jersey. The pay allowed to Governor Tompkins was that allowed to the highest military officer of the United States: viz. a Major General Commanding-in-chief.

Gov. Call, as commander-in-chief, is viewed of course as a general officer commanding an army; he has authority to order general court martial, according to the 65th article of war, which says:

"Any general officer commanding an army, or colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint general courts martial whenever necessary."

There can be no doubt but that Gov. Call possesses all the attributes, prerogatives and authority of any officer of the United States, invested with a separate command, as equal to that to which he is harnessed for his conduct in his military capacity, to the Government of the United States. He may be tried by a court martial, or his conduct be investigated by a court of inquiry, if such tribunal should be ordered by the President of the United States for that purpose. The 97th article of war declares that:

"The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether militia or others, being mustered and in the pay of the United States, shall, at all times, and in all places, when joined, or acting in conjunction with the regular forces of the government, be governed by these rules and articles of war, and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers in the regular forces."

A. B.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baltimore American.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet lines between Charleston, Norfolk and this city, we have Charleston papers to the 22d of September. The express arrived at Garey's Ferry on Sunday 18th, with information that Gov. Call marched from Fort Drane on the 11th for the Withlacoochee, taking with him all the regular troops, the Tennessee brigade and the regiments of Friendly Creeks. Gen. Jessee was at Tampa Bay with show of regulars and marines. He was making every preparation for systematic operations. Some mounted volunteers from Alabama had already joined him, and others were daily arriving. He expected to march in search of the Seminoles on or about the 20th instant.

We are gratified to learn that the troops at Tampa Bay were in good health, and those in Florida rapidly recovering their health.

FLORIDA.—Extract of a letter from the correspondent of the Baltimore American, dated

"Apalachicola, Nov. 8, 1866.
The steamboat Meridien arrived at this place yester-

day from Tampa Bay, having left there on Wed-

nesday, and Withlacoochee on Thursday morning.
She reports that the troops remain quiet at Tampa.—

Gov. Call is sick at Fort Drane, where the Tennessee troops are now quartered. Col. Jessee, of the 32d Minerva, E. J. Wood, commander, forced her way over the bar at the mouth of the Withlacoochee, and with the aid of the steamboat Henry Crowell, (a steam wheel boat,) she is receiving and transporting ample provisions and stores up the river to the old block house. This will enable Gen. Jessee, as far as to-day, to return immediately with provisions to Tampa Bay. I learn that the officers and troops at Tampa are in good health.

Yesterday, the schooner Clementina, a despatch vessel in the employment of the United States, conceived Lieut. T. L. G. Wild, of the U. S. Corps, and a detachment of men to Withlacoochee."

From the St. Augustine Herald, Nov. 9.

Under date of the 30th October, from Head Quar-

ters, Fort Drane, we have the following particulars of the position and intended movements of the army under Gen. Call, from an officer of rank:

The army which had fallen back for supplies, on this post, and on Black Creek, in consequence of the failure to furnish them, detached from the field, and theates, is now in condition to resume active operations against the enemy on that river. The Tennessee Mounted Volunteers, having recruited their horses and replenished their supplies of provisions and stores at Black Creek are now moving to Head Quarters. The regular troops are collecting from all the posts, and near the St. Johns, and will follow in a few days, com-

pletely equipped for the field.

A large wagon train and fresh horses have been procured within an inconceivably short period, for such an operation, by that gallant and indefatigable officer, Breckinridge, Col. Keyser, who in ten days travelled from this post to Charleston and back, having visited in his route, Black Creek, St. Augustine, Savannah and Charleston, spent a day at each, and provided all needful supplies for the contemplated movement.

At this post, the regiment of Creek Volunteers are all ready to march at a moment's warning, in the best temper and spirits. The vacancy in the command of that regiment, caused by the death of the lamented Lane, will be ably filled by Col. Pierce, for whom the Indians, from former acquaintance in the Creek na-
tion, have the greatest respect. Under his command, and associated with the gallant veterans of the army, whom he will lead into the field, they will prove a most efficient corps.

A communication has been opened with Gen. Read, who has established a depot and post on the Withla-

cochee, about 20 miles from its mouth, where he has already collected the most ample supplies for the army. The loss of a steamboat and other unforeseen difficulties, which not even the energy and indomitable spirit of that valuable officer could soothe surmount, delayed for a few days this operation, by which unfortu-
ately some, on the army, are made occasionally of a short time, in its career of success. So soon as the horses on their way from Savannah and Charleston reach this post, the army will move in force, to meet the enemy on his favorite battle grounds.

If we dare oppose us there, inevitable defeat and destruction will be ours. If he abandon that position which he can scarcely do, encumbered as he is known to be, by his women, children and property, he will abandon it forever, for its reclus will be explored and opened, and its fastnesses and passes secured by permanent posts. As army constituted, as it is, ours, in our strength and force of position, and with a large and active force of Creek warriors, can trace, overtake and vanquish him at every point, and by thus securing all his abandoned posi-
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

PENASCO, Nov. 4th, 1856.

To the editor of the Penascos Gazette:

Sir: As little importance has been attached to the loss of the late Lt. Irard's command; it having been asserted in several prints that the army under Gen. Call had been deprived of supplies, and that important operations had been interrupted by this accident, I feel it necessary to let the public know that no such results were produced by that accident, but that on the contrary, the supplies were forwarded to the army without delay and without inconvenience.

The morning commenced with a strong gale from the northeast, passed a number of large and small ones, during the day; at night, seeing nothing ahead from aloft, I proceeded under easy sail at the rate of three or four knots per hour, and in the morning without a sea in all the lower parts of the vessel, a mile distant; during the day I was obliged to lay and bear away at times to avoid it.

On the 30th inst. lat. 54° 61', although I had seen no. much wind the day previous, the sea was so covered with icebergs and floating humps as to make it impossible, every day, with hazy weather and a fresh breeze, so much so that I was actually obliged to pass opposite to some many of them; when night came there was so thick a haze that it was impossible to see ahead; I had to make use of the soundings until morning, after passing a large quantity of ice, became more scattered, and on the 22d sail but four, which was the deepest and largest.

After moving a distance of 300 miles of an E. S. course (true), with clear weather, without seeing more, I very naturally concluded I should be at, all events until I reached the same parallel, at which I had left it, to the west of the Cape; the great importance of this point, the vast distance and the greatest confidence, with a gale at west and very thick weather; at noon it cleared a little, and I found myself about two miles from the largest! I have yet seen, and this was in latitude 50° 59', longitude 69° 59'. I immediately hauled the foresail up and close hove the topsails; afterwards passed between two icebergs, which were not seen until very near, on account of the high sea and thick weather; being now in a small.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

William C. Stout, Commander brig Philip Hone, of New York.

From the Washington Globe.

MESSAGE TO SIR:

Gentleman:—It is with the utmost reluctance that I find it necessary to inform you of the occurrence of events which have now so completely changed the course of events in the South Sea. It is now evident that the expedition under my command must be abandoned. The information which has been received by me from the officers of the Navy, and the reports of the citizens of the South, is of such a character as to render the continuation of the enterprise impossible. The enemy have been so successful in their efforts to intercept our communications, that it is evident that we must abandon all hope of success.

WILLIAM C. STOUT,
Commander brig Philip Hone, of New York.

Near Prospect Hill, Va.

May 5, 1866.

Dear Sir:—You are my opinion, &c., a question which has often been put to me, viz.: What situation is the country in? It is in a most perilous situation. The country is in a state of great distress, and the government is not able to cope with the prevailing distress. The answer to this interrogatory, I presume, rests with yourself; for it cannot be denied, that to you, and your unceasing exertions, it is due to the great interest of the people, that the state of the country is not in a state of prosperity. Whom, then, has a better claim to share the honors that are due to the statesman who has been the guiding star of our nation, and who is said to be the originator of the presents? I mean no to flatter when I say, not another who is entitled to the confidence of the United States.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours, faithfully,

THOMAS A. C. JONES.


Then, we have been on record the opinion of the gallant officer appointed to the command of this important national expedition. This, and other publications which have appeared in print, has forced it on me, as a duty, to say that the expedition may not be able to take place at the right time and place. Whether I passed away, I am not able to say; there was a great vigilance look out and none seen, neither have I since passed the meridian of Diego Ramirez Islands. I mention, also, that while among the ice, although there was snow and hail storms, we were never touched by a -ball. The weather was generally moderate, and very mild for the season and the thermometer never fell below 33 degrees and the water smooth. The ice evidently was passing piecemeal very fast; but still I don't hesitate to say that fear there will be some missing vessels, of those engaged in the Pacific trade, this season, both on account of the great extent which the ice occupies, and the unexpected falling in with such an immense quantity of it; my own experience convinces me that it is hardly possible for such mild weather to continue many days, in any month, in those regions. The same judgment and conclusion, as all this as piper's news; I can only add, it is not intended for them, but for such as may have been under the same impression that I was, and young shipmasters, who could not procure such useful information only through the medium of a public print. I should advise them always to pass to the winds and weather of the nearest station, the wind has been blowing eight or ten hours from the same quarter (provided you can do it in safety) to avoid the lumps that break off, which cannot be seen at all times until very close to, and are almost always larger and more showy than they appear to be from the deck of the vessel.

WILLIAM C. STOUT,
Commander brig Philip Hone, of New York.

From the Washington Globe.

Navy Department.

June 15, 1866.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 28th ult., I have to state, that I cannot yet decide whether a sufficient amount of evidence is on the part of Government for attending to the preparations for fitting out the exploring expedition will be furnished necessary for its execution. It is to be borne in mind that the Administration is not authorized such expedition to be conducted by citizens, and by officers of the Navy, your claim to conduct the expedition would be a strong one; but Congress (by placing in the general appropriation bill) have made it an affair of the government, and, therefore, you cannot be allowed to proceed without the consent of the government, as you believe the officers of the Navy equal in all respects to the task. Your zeal in procuring a law for an exploring expedition is well known;

Yours, etc.,

M. DICKERSON.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN, NOW OR LATER, AN OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Dear M.—You will not be surprised when I tell you I have determined to follow the example of my many friends and relatives. The army is no place for either me in the present state of things, and yet I am not parting with it as it is like parting body and soul.

No language of description can express the pain and suffering that is attendant upon the subject, until finally resolved that resign I would, come vex or wo.

Since I have determined on resignation, I have felt an unexpected relief—a certain freedom of opinion and speech I scarcely knew before. The necessity of silent suffering, the necessity of never revealing our good-will to our superiors, begets a habit with us, the operations of which I scarcely knew till now.

Although I am somewhat inclined to adopt the opinion that republics tend to pull down whatever is elevated, rather than build up whatever may have
shadows of exclusivism, yet I think the people would do justice to the army if its services and sacrifices were known.

Thinking of this among other things, I feel a strong wish to bring out to the belief of the fact that the most of the real service rendered by the army is performed on the frontier, beyond the reach of even the pioneer settler, and that the service consists in a great degree in preserving the peace on the frontier; that from this fact, the preservation of peace and consequent order becomes a matter of vast importance, the army must be of but little use. — When a war breaks out, the attention of every body is called to it; but no one notes the long intervals of peace and marks the causes of it. Since 1818 there have been but two wars, the Black Hawk and the Seminole, and these wars so far as the army were concerned would no doubt have occurred, had proper steps been taken by the War Department. A single regiment at Rock- caver in 1831 would have prevented the war in '32, and every body knows that two or three hundred men at Fort King in 1835, when called for, and loudly called for, by Gen. Clinch, would have prevented the war in '35. The attention of the country has been looking to the West through a series of years, we may see what the army has done, though the very quiet and securi
ty effected by it, conceals its service. A single regi-
ment on the Arkansaw has preserved peace in that
whole region since the year 1821. In the later years on the Missouri river, for years held the
chiefs in check, and in 1825 by a sudden expedition,
cut off the bad habit, a time, wore the appearance of a threatening wiser and more destructive than
any Indian war ever known in this country.

In 1827 a sudden expedition up the Mississippi and
Ouachita rivers completely broke up the Indian and
pride of the Winnebagoes, who by that expedition,
alone, were not nearly overawed in the particular in-
stance, but so much impressed with a sense of
power, that they have never since dared to lift a hos-
tile finger. Black Hawk himself, with all his in-
fuence, could not prevail upon them to join him in
1832. But why specify particular instances? The
history of the army and the frontier is a history of benefits conferred upon the country by the intelli-
gence of the officers and their activity and discipline of
the men. And how little expense is incurred by all the
army for a claimant from the almost every one
building his own quarters, and furnish by their own labor most of the
necessaries by which they are made tolerable,
supplying fuel and forge for the quarter master and
commissary — opening roads which, in time, become
great thoroughfares for an emigrating population, be-
cause of the army's doing this work for them, can
be presented, so as to claim the attention of Congress
or the people? Think of this matter. The army is
not composed of politicians, and for the most part
being removed to the most distant frontier stations,
cannot act for itself. Some friends in the interior
should understand and aid it if it were intended to
find so much virtue, honesty and disinterestedness,
as shall be necessary for this purpose? Although
leaving it myself, I find in no manner a separate in-
terest from it, but am determined to use my know-
ledge of its worth and services for the advantage of
those I leave behind me; for it is God's truth. I do
not expect to find in any profession in civil life the
same or as high code of honor, or the same number of
friends.

We hear various stories from Washington, too false
and revolting to be believed.

It is a question in which the army has not ac-
quired itself with credit when in contact with the
savages? Where does history furnish an account of
more desperate devotion to duty, than the whole story
of the lamented Dale, whose command went into the
field in the warnings of the friendly Indians ringing
in their ears, and continued to prosecute their march
after bridges had been destroyed by the hostiles, and
other indications of war had had 'em on an at-
tack before they would reach Fort King, and finally,
when assailed by an overwhelming force, they fought
until they were entirely destroyed. And it is most ef-
ficacious to reflect that a majority of the officers of the
Military Academy, who, acting in subordinate capaci-
ties, were in no manner responsible for the movement,
and did all that men could do, fighting to the last,—
the last words of the last officer alive being, "we
must do the best we can, my boys." And when were
there ever a better fought battle than that under Gen.
Clinch, on the 81st December. With less than two
hundred regulars, sustained, it is admitted on all
hands, but by twenty-seven volunteers, a force of at
least five hundred Indians was completely beaten off
the field, and the battle ground quietly occupied for
hours by Chicl. During the summer, the regulars have carried on
the war against Indians and the climate, fighting vic-
toriously, but with a handful of enfeebled and sickly
troops, at Micamopy and Fort Raine, and elsewhere;
and we just learn that the gallant Pierce marched 48
miles in two days, carry supplies to Gen. Cal. C Wol-
ry. If the campaigns in Florida have failed, The army is not responsible for it.

The sloop Eliza Nicolls, was lately run into and
capsize by the steamboat Rhode Island, in Long
Island Sound, by which accident one female passenger
was drowned.

We find the following card in the New Bedford
Mercury:

A CARD.—The subscribers, passengers on board
the sloop Eliza Nicolls, at the time of the late unfor-
table disaster in Long Island Sound, duly express
their acknowledgments to Capt. William A. Reilly,
and the Secretary of the Board of McLean's, for their attentions and kindness to them while at
New London, and also on the passage from that place
to New Bedford.

JOE SWIFT, BETSEY WRIGHTINGTON.

Nov. 18

From the New York Gazette, Nov. 21.

FROM SMYRNA.—The shooner Hero, Captian An-
derson, which arrived here on Saturday, sailed from
Smyrna on the 22d of September, to which date we
have letters and verbal intelligence. The captain of
the Blacker which was boarded by an officer from a
French vessel, some of the particulars of which have
already been published, created the greatest excite-
ment in Smyrna, not only among the Americans, but
also among foreigners. On the evening of the day
which was given to the Prince de Joinville, the youngest son of
the King of the French, who was second lieutenant of
the Iniguine frigate, then lying at Smyrna. Some of
the Americans were so much incensed at the conduct
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Much dissatisfaction was also expressed at the ab-

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SETH HOWARD, Jr.

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From the New York Gazette, Nov. 21.
cubans that had not occurred before for several years. This took place in the Atlantic, and had touched at Sera, about three weeks previously. The other vessels of the squadron were in different parts of the Mediterranean.

In reference to this affair we have a letter of the 20th September, from one of the most respectable inhabitants of Smyrna. He writes that at the request of the French ship having boarded the brig: "Captain Ingle gave them leave to search, but they could not find any person in any part of the vessel. The officer, however, informed Captain Ingle that they had orders from the Commodore in this case to bring the brig back to Smyrna, which they carried into execution, placing her at the bottom. Captain Ingle then lowered his flag and declared his own property, and the French officer boarded the vessel within a few miles of town, anchored her and fanned sails. Captain Ingle has done the needful by protesting, &c. I am in hopes that our government at Washington will obtain redress from the King of the French for this insult to our flag."

"Mr. Chaluy, the French Consul, did not apply to the American Consul for permission to board the brig; nor did the Commodore, who you know is of our country. They should at least have applied to the Governor of Smyrna. I wish they would do something towards teaching Mr. Chaluy and the Commodore a lesson for the future." Capt. Ingle's conduct on this occasion merits the highest encomiums, and he deserves well of his country for it.

Passed Midshipman Charles C. Barton, of Phila., despatches, came passenger in the Hero. This is the young gentleman whose treatment by Com. Elliott, after he had been dangerously wounded in a duel with a brother officer, has been so severely animadverted upon by a large portion of the American people. As the affair will undoubtedly undergo an investigation by the proper tribunal, on the return of the Constitution to the United States, it would be manifestly improper for us to revive its discussion at the present time.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here last evening, from Gibralter, whence he sailed on the 15th ult., that a few days prior to his departure, the American Consul there received a communication from our Consul at Algiers informing him that a French frigate had been despatched by the U. S. Consul, which might be in port to their assistance, as an imminent attack by the Carlists was anticipated. In consequence of this requisition, the U. S. frigate Potomac, Capt. Nicholson, sailed immediately for Malaga, where she arrived in a few hours after her departure from Gibraltar.

Our informant states that an express arrived at Gibralter on the 15th, from Malaga, with advice that the advanced posts of the Carlists, under Gomez, were within six leagues of that place, and were soon expected to enter the town. The inhabitants were in a state of consternation, and were almost in a state of revolution. The resident Americans with their families, took refuge on board the Potomac, and many others, who had no claim upon the protection of our flag, also sought refuge on board of her.

It was understood that the respectable portion of the inhabitants of Malaga were either anxious that Gomez should enter and take possession of the place, in order to shield them from the consequences of mob violence, which was much to be dreaded from their unprotected state.

We also learn that Grace was perfectly tranquil, although some disturbances had recently taken place among the marines. King Ouso had not yet returned.

The frigates Constitution and United States, and ship John Adams, were off Molo, on the 25th of August, bound for the coast of Byrnia. Com. Porter was still in Italy, whether he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was expected at Trieste in a few days. Commodore Thomas Pinckney was expected to come by him to Tunis.

The Potomac was still lying at Malaga, her decks crowded with people who had sought a refuge on board during the excitement. She was, however, sailed in a few days for the coast of Africa, touching at Cape Mount, Bassa Cove and Cape Palmar. Thence she would proceed to Rio de Janeiro, and thence home—"Ibid."

THE AFFAIR AT SMYRNA.—Capt. Ingle, of brig Baniyan, from Smyrna, states that he entered a protest before his departure, against the unwarrantable detention of his vessel by the commander of the French squadron on that station; which, with a representation of the affair, has been forwarded by the American consul, Mr. Offley, to our government. It will be recollected that the French commander took possession of the Baniyan to search for a deserter, who was not on board, and took the vessel back to Smyrna—"Boston Daily Advertiser."

TEENNNESSEE VOLUNTEERS.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 66.


The services of the companies of Captains W. Rogers, and Parham, of the 1st regiment, and of Captains Pride, and Gaines, of the 2d regiment, and the non-commissioned staff of each regiment of East Tennessee volunteers, assembled at this place for muster and payment, not being necessary at the present time, in the Cherokee country, in consequence of the pacific appearance of the Cherokee, they are to return to their respective places of abode; and, if they have been employed in the future orders of the President of the United States, or the Commanding General of the Cherokee forces, being distinctly understood, the Commanding General is so instructed by the War Department, as to make it known to the volunteers, that, having engaged to serve six and twelve months, unless sooner discharged, they are liable to be called upon at any time, during the period of their original engagement.

The Commanding General avails himself of this occasion to congratulate the volunteers who are about to separate from him, on their release for a time, if not for good; and to wish them success and happiness in whatever they may engage. He knows his services, however, be again required in the tented field, he is assured, from the zeal, patriotism, and devotion to the country, which have been so conspicuously manifested by them on all occasions, under his command, that they will promptly obey the call.

In parting with them, the Commanding General desires it that, to both officers and men, above all else, that their conduct, from the commencement of the campaign to the present, has met his unqualified approbation; and that no occasion can require it, he would consider himself infinitely fortunate, if he could have the same veneration and the same men to command. He tenders to them his best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

By order of Brig. Gen. Wool: THOS. C. LYON, A. D. C.

PORT CASKS, Nov. 3, 1836.

Sir:—The undernamed, officers of the East Tennessee volunteers, who have been employed in the late campaign, agreeably to the General Order, No. 66, cannot permit the present occasion to pass, when they are about to separate from you for a time, perhaps entirely, without manifesting the regard which their service entitles you for both as a man and an officer. They also beg leave to tender you their thanks, and that of the men whom they have the honor to command, to the kind and liberal vicinity with which they have been shrewdly favored during their service, and testimonials of your approbation on this, as well as on other occasions. The field of their exertions has been too humble to permit them to boast; all that they can say is, that, if an ardent desire to serve their coun-
and to follow wherever duty would call them, entitle them to praise, they are sure they deserve so much. Nothing has been done herein but to prove themselves subordinate, obedient, and willing soldiers, obeying with alacrity the orders of the Government, and, at the same time, observing a manly and humane treatment toward all the people of the United States. Sir, they could not have returned to their homes if they had been denied to the unsubdued fame of Tennessee, by any acts of oppression and cruelty towards the unfortunate. Our fathers have met the Cherokees in many a bloody fight, as almost every hill and valley in Tennessee will bear witness; but had we pursued a different course, the remants of the pioneers would have turned their backs in scorn upon us; and we have witnessed with pleasure, and we take pride in our united effort, to the same just and honorable course in yourself—that, whilst on the one hand you have manifested zeal, ability, and firmness the wishes of the Government, on the other, your intercourse with the nation has been characterized by impartiality, justice, and humanity.

The General Order, which disconnects us to our homes, presents, informs us, that, should an occasion require it, our services may be again demanded in the field. Be assured, sir, that wherever called upon, we shall be ever ready to obey and to follow, whenever required, the standard of the stars and stripes. Should such a case arise, the soldiers should turn ourselves followers in again being placed under the command of an officer, whose well-tried valor and long experience would entitle him to our confidence and respect. We would commit our lives and honor to your keeping, with a perfect assurance that nothing would be done on your part to compromit either.

Be pleased to accept for ourselves, and the men whom we represent, our best wishes for your future prosperity.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your ob'd servants,

NAT. SMITH, Col. 1st Reg't.

JOSEPH BIRD, Col. 2d. So.

JOSEPH ROBENSON, Adj't. 1st Reg't.

P. M. WARE, Adj't. 2d do.

M. CUNNINGHAM, Maj. 1st Regiment.

J. R. DELANEY, Maj. 2d do.

MILES VERNON, Capt. 1st do.

D. S. ROGERS, do do.

SHAMWELL PARHAM, do do.

JACOB PEAK, Capt. 2d do.

T. J. GILLESPIE, do do.

A. COX, Q. M., 1st do.

JAS. VAUGHN, Q. M., 2d do.

J. H. REESE, Surg. 1st do.

W. I. MORROW, 2d do.

J. S. MIDDLETON, Serg't. Maj. 1st Reg't.

N. G. FRAZIER, do do.

J. KLINE, Q. M. do.

JOHN McCALION, 1st Lieut. 1st do.

THOMAS SCOTT, do do.

WM. McCulloch, do do.

ELISHA SHARP, 2d Lieut. do.

AEBEL INGEBRITSEN, do do.

JOSEPH SMITH, do do.

G. SILVEY, do do.

AMOS MARNEY, 1st Lieut. 2d Reg't.

STEWART T. TURNER, 3d do.

P. N. MILLER, do do.

SARALD BARNES, Ensign, do do.

ZACH. COMDON, do do.


Commander in Cherokee Nation.

ARMY.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjuut General's Office,
Washington, Nov. 15, 1836.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 77.

First Lieut. W. Maynadier, of the 1st regiment of artillery, is appointed aide-de-camp to the Major General Commanding in Chief, to take effect from the 1st Command. He will be respected accordingly.

By order of Major General MASON:

ROGER JONES, Adj't. General.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Nov. 22.—Major W. W. Lear, 4th Inf'y, on recruiting service.

Lt. J. B. Magruder, 1st Art'y, assigned to duty until 31st Dec., next, in the office of Col. of Ordnance.

Capt. J. A. d'Lagney, Ordnance, to report to Gen. Jesup for duty in the field with the troops serving in Florida.

First Lieut. J. R. Anderson, relieved from duty in the office of chief engineer, and ordered to Savannah as assistant to Lieut. Mansfield.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wade Sullivan, Assistant Surgeon, 21 Nov. 1836.

Brevet Capt. C. Graham, 3d Art'y, assistant commissary-Lieut. W. S. Heeds, 3d Inf'y, 2d do.

Lieu't. T. M. Hill, 1st Inf'y, vacancy.

RESIGNATIONS.

First Lieut. John McClellan, 1st Art'y, 19 Nov. 1836.


Second Lieut. Wm. B. Arrie, 4th Art'y, 20 Nov. 1836.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Berry, 19 Nov. 1836.

NAVY.

ORDERS.

Nov. 16—Leave of absence for one month has been granted to the officers of the U.S. ship Warram, at Norfolk.

17—Lieutenant L. Pennington relieved from order of 4 November, and Lieutenant H. K. Holf ordered in his place.

P. Mid. E. L. Hardy relieved from order of 3 Nov.

18—Lieuts. E. Byrre and W. C. Whittle to duty with Board at Old Point Comfort, to test the safety and efficiency of medium guns.


19—Z. Holland, do do.

S. B. Bissell, do Boston.

Lieu't. E. M. Russell, do do.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Frégate Macedonian.—Mid. Caskhy A. Roger Jones.


VESSELS REPORTED.

Ship Concord, Commodore Dallas, schooner Grampus, Lieut. Comdt. McIntosh, and cutter Jefferson, were at Havana, 5th instant.

List of officers of the Concord.


Ship Boston, Capt. Dulany, at Pensacola, 4th instant, from Tampa, all well. Passenger, W. A. Weaver, Esq.

Letters dated Island of Puna July 17, from on board the U. S. ship Brandwyne, by way of Panama, mention that she would remain at that place until the first of December. The officers and crew were all in good health. Ship Erie, Capt. Rhaw, sailed from Rio early in Oct. for the South.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Captain Winlow Foster, ordered to the command of cutter Jefferson, at Pensacola, vice Jackson on leave.

Second Lieut. Thomas Sanders, in the Tuneey, on the Norfolk station, in pace Walker sick.

Second Lieutenant C. P. Beaufort, to the Alert, New York, vice McLean sick.
OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

CONNECTED WITH THE SOUTHERN EXPLORING EXPEDITION; WITH COMMENTS UPON THE SAME, BY LIEUT. A. SILLDELL, U. S. NAVY.

The circumstances under which the following correspondence originated are briefly as follows: In returning from England more than a year ago, I had occasion to make a somewhat detailed report to the Secretary of the Navy, on various matters of professional nature as had fallen under my observation while in that country; having been officially instructed so to do by the predecessor of the present Secretary. On receiving this communication, the Secretary of the Navy was pleased to thank me for it, and to express a favorable opinion of its importance. Out of this circumstance, and the Secretary’s desire to receive more minute explanations on the subject of a steam vessel of war which I had described in my original communication, grew a semi-official correspondence which extended to two or three letters, in the last of which, dated May 26, 1886, the Secretary did me the honor to consult me concerning the exploring expedition, the act for authorizing which, was on the eve of becoming a law. The Secretary’s motive for consulting me may have been that in my recent visit to the dock yards of the naval power which has taken lead in expeditions of this nature, I might have made observations suited to throw light on the subject. Though, as it happened, nothing of the sort had fallen under my observation, I hastened to consult a number of intelligent officers and builders, and sent the Secretary the result of their opinions as to the construction and equipment of the vessels to be employed. I thought that this information might pass for what it was worth, and if it were of no advantage, would at any rate do no injury. I was very far from foreseeing at the time, that the Secretary thus consulting me, and my replying to him, would subject both him and me to the suspicion and jealousy of a commander of the expedition to be subsequently appointed.

As the Secretary’s letter seemed pointed to my taking service in the expedition, I also expressed my readiness to embark in an enterprise which held out the prospect of honorable adventure, and took the liberty of stating that I should feel honored by being appointed to the command of one of the brigs, of which the act of Congress authorized the construction.

The Secretary replied to my letter on the 28th June, and acquiesced in the reasonableness of what I had asked for.

Some time subsequently to this communication, Captain T. A. Catesby Jones was appointed to the command-in-chief of the expedition. It has been sometimes, though not always, the case in our Navy, that a commander has been permitted to select the first lieutenant of his own ship. Captain Jones not only laid claim to this right, but also assumed to himself the authority to name the commanders of the smaller vessels, and to exclude every officer that he thought proper from any service in this national enterprise; an authority unjust in itself and wholly unknown to the history and usage of the service. Without an ignorance of Captain Jones’ professional character, from the very small number of officers who have ever been associated with him on duty, a want of confidence in his claim to those sea-kicking attainments which can only be required by active employment at sea; or a just indignation at the way attributed to him in the Navy in defeating the bill of its reorganization, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Southard, by means of opinions conceived, as was supposed, in the spirit of his own interests, as an aspersion to the honors of a flag, and in opposition to the general interest of his corps, which he stands charged with having expressed to Senator Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, it so happened that few officers were willing to take part in this enterprise, so well suited to tempt the best spirits of the service. Among the few who were desirous to embark in this expedition, under the disadvantages of an inexperienced and unpopular commander, was myself; and having received from the Secretary of the Navy the promise of an appointment I was anxious still to abide by it. To my astonishment, I was soon after told that Captain Jones objected to my appointment. The real grounds of his objections I am at loss to discover, having never personally known him, or had either the inclination or opportunity to offend him; his alleged grounds will be found in the following correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1886.

Sir: I beg leave most respectfully to request that you will reconsider the decision which I understood you to make on Saturday last, you had come to, in relation to commanders for the small vessels, preparing for the South sea surveying and exploring expedition.

Two of the commanders named by you on that occasion, Lieutenants Silldell and Wilkes, are unquestionably gentlemen of high attainments of a peculiar nature, but that they are superior or even equal to a number of other commanders to many of the one hundred and few that stand above them on the Register, I believe will not be admitted by any officer of the Navy; and I am sure that no captain, called to the command to which I have been assigned, would, if unreserved in his selection, ever have thought of objecting either of the above officers as commanders.

I am painfully in the extremity of time, to be found in conflict with the honorable Secretary of the Navy upon any point of professional duty, nor would it be so in an ordinary naval operation. But called as I have been (without solicitation or any agency whatever on my part) to assume a most responsible command, of that most delicate and intricate nature, it may cross my mind that a question could arise in the selection to be made from those of the Navy who were to accompany me on the expedition, much less could I suppose that inferior and junior officers to whom I had positive objections would be forced upon me.
now most respectfully report what I said in conversation on Saturday that my objections to either of the above named officers having command under me in the exploring expedition are insuperable, nor should I be willing to have Lieut. Slidell in any other situation: To Lieut. Wilkes, I have always looked as the person to be placed in charge of the instrument, and would he be considered in reference to those highly responsible duties, it must be manifest to everyone, that he cannot be thought of as a commander, or for any other performance of regular duty.

I therefore renew my application for the appointment of Lieutenants officers named in my letter of the 17th instant—and

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

THOMAS AP CATESBY JONES,

Commander of the Expedition.

To the Hon. Secretary of the NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 31, 1838.

"Sir:—I have attentively considered your letter of the 22d in which you mentioned your decision in favor of Lieutenant Slidell and Lieutenant Lient, and Wilkes, as commanders of two of the smaller vessels to be employed on the south sea exploring and surveying expedition.

"You allow that Lieutenant Slidell and Wilkes are unquestionably gentlemen of high attainments of a peculiar nature. This is well known to my predecessor as well as to myself, and we believe that their peculiar attainments will be highly important to the success of the expedition, if employed in it.

"You think that no captain, called to the command assigned to you, would not intrusted in his selection every portion of naming either of the above officers as commanders.

"I find on consulting some of the old captains, that they differ from you in opinion, and I think you do those officers injustice.

"That one hundred lieutenants stand above them on the register, as you say, is true; but as it is contended that they are superior to those who are above them, but it is believed they are equal to many of them.

"Of those you prefer to Lieut. Slidell and Lieut. Wilkes, one stands on the register above Lieutenants Slidell and Wilkes, but far from the head of the list, that is, about ninety lower. I believe it is not pretended that they are superior to all who stand above them, but it is believed they are equal to many of them; and this would be sufficient to warrant their appointment. We do not go to the head of the list for officers to be engaged in this expedition. The officer you propose as second in command, is one of the youngest of the Masters Commandant, although believed to be very competent to the task to be assigned to him, and there are thirty-one contains on the Register above yourself, and yet this circumstance has not operated against your selection as commander of this expedition.

"As you seem to have a peculiar objection to Lieut. Slidell, it is not proposed to send him in your ship; but you object to him not only as the commander of one of the vessels, unless you exhibit some evidence of their want of capacity for such commands, or want of integrity and honor, that should deprive them of the confidence of the President.

I am respectfully yours,

M. DICKERSON.

Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones,

commander of the Exploring Expedition,

Washington D.C.

"Near Prospect Hill, Virginia,

September 2, 1838.

"Sir: Your letter of the 21st ultimo, I have had the honor to receive, and I regret the necessity it imposes on writing to you against what I am sure upon further reflection you will find that I am not obnoxious to.

In the first place I would respectfully remark that the differences which you have drawn from my acknowledgments of peculiar merit in certain officers are very different from what I intended to express, and from what I believe my letter of the 22d of August fairly imports; I never before supposed that to accord pre-eminence in one branch of science, was doing injustice to an individual because he was equalled or surpassed by others in another branch, or in some professional attainments, which you have been great enough to mention. I have yet to add that Marshall was a better jurist, or to Wellington to say that Nelson was a better Admiral, or to Franklin to have said that Rush was a better physician? I believe not, yet all of those highly gifted persons were unquestionably gentlemen of high attainments of a peculiar nature; and each one peculiarly qualified for the station they respectively filled.

After quoting from my letter, you say I had on consulting some of the old captains that they differ from you in opinion and I think you do those officers injustice. (Slidell and Wilkes I suppose) injustice? That I differ from some of the old captains on more subjects than one is very true. There are however some of them whose opinions have great weight with me, but in choosing officers to second me on such service as the exploring expedition, I should not be willing to be governed by the opinions of those captains, although the weight of the council might be undertake to see, that those very captains would choose as their own second on like service, were they in fact left untrammeled to make their selections: Mr. Jefferson justly remarks that to form a correct opinion of the actions of others, we must be placed under circumstances as nearly similar as possible to those in which the person, acted, whose conduct we might undertake to see, this most just rule, is strictly applicable in the present case, and I hope, all who undertake to judge of, or for me, will bear it full in mind.

"Again you say, that you (meaning myself) should thus ask to exclude an officer whose services are considered of the highest importance to the expedition, whose scientific and literary attainments give him an elevated station in the service, and whose honor and character are unquestioned, is in my opinion unjust to the individual, and detrimental to the service.

"I hope we may pursue the subject by analogy a little further; when a high public functionary calls around him, gentlemen of talents and distinction to assist him in the affairs of state, does he do violence to the right of society or does he in any degree disparage the merit or reputation of any who are not chosen? certainly not. Neither can a captain in the service, who considers that officers with the privilege of choosing his associates do injustice to any junior officer by selecting seniors of equal at least, if not superior qualifications.

"Of those you prefer (that is I prefer) to Lieutenant Slidell and Lieutenant Wilkes one you say stands on the register above Lieutenants Slidell and Wilkes, but far from the head of the list, the other stands lower. Here I imagine is some mistake, see by
consulting the official naval register for the present year I find Josiah Tatnall stands number 32 on the list of lieutenants, Charles H. Bell 45, Thomas Acland 48, Dornum number 77, and lastly, if there are four officers I have asked for as commanders of the three smaller vessels and the store ship; and by the same official register it will be seen that Lieutenant Sidell's position on the list is one hundred and seven from the head whilst that of Wilkes is one hundred and eighty—and these are the four officers of our naval staff below Tatnall and Bell, the former having been eighteen years as lieutenant, the latter sixteen, whilst Sidell and Wilkes are lieutenants of ten or eleven years date only, and of that time the two last mentioned have been but comparatively little in the way of acquiring practical knowledge and experience in the service.

"Having thus sir, as I fondly hope, proved myself innoxious of the charge of "doing injustice" to Lieutenant Slidell and Wilkes, because I have asked for their seniors in whose abilities as practical seamen and fitness for command I have greater confidence, I will now as briefly as I can state my particular and cogent objections to the seniority of the Tatnall and Bell. It is in the south sea surveying and exploring expedition, if I am to command it.

"You sir, will doubtless recollect that about the time, at which the bill authorizing the south sea expedition became a law, I was one morning in your cabinet, to be with you, when I had just been assigned to Capt. Ballard; on that occasion, among other reasons assigned by you for not giving me the command I had some claim to, you said that you wanted me near you to consult with and assist in planning the contemplated voyage to the south sea, or whatever else I could do; Judge then sir, what my surprise must have been when I heard from yourself, confirmation of what had previously reached me as a rumor, that Slidell, an at least another person in New York had then been consulted by letter, and their views asked for, whilst all was silence towards me! Now sir, I beg to be most distinctly understood, that I do not mean in the most remote degree to call in question the honorable Secretary of the Navy's entire right to seek information, from any, and from every source he may think proper, and in so doing choose his own time and his own way, but, I do think, after what had passed between the Secretary and myself, as above stated, the Secretary might have been so obliging and considerate as to those whose opinions the Honorable Secretary had solicited, and if under these circumstances I felt surprise, what ought to be my mortification to find myself called to a command to carry into effect the plans or views of my juniors who are to hold emancipating stations, nominally under me, but who if they are mortal men may, and surely will, view me only as a more successful rival occupying the station which they had some reason to hope for themselves; but this is not all, for one of them is to be the historian, by authority, to give his own version of my acts and doings; Under these circumstances it is unanswerable to suppose what form the future history of this expedition will assume, definite plans, and views of his own, at least as to the general outline of the voyage, and is it not equally reasonable and consistent with the character of frail men, to suppose that Lieutenant Slidell would on most occasions lean to his own, rather than my wishes, should we differ in opinion and be separated as such? Judge then sir, what his duty faithfully, according to his own notion, but the consequences would not be the less disastrous on that account, as any thing like want of concert, on the part of one commander alone, would blast every hope of success, and make the expedition the laughing stock of the civilized world; I need not refer you to the History of past ages to show the baneful effects of rival commanders in perfect harmony and strict concert; the history of our late war, and the still more recent events of the Florida and Seminole campaigns, afford lessons; which it may be well for us to treasure up.

"If Belles-lettres attainments are paramount to all other qualifications in commanders for the expedition, why not draw from the nation's best resources in that line? Why pass by Irving, Cooper, Paulding, Stewart, Sc. &c. &c.; they are all more celebrated as authors than Mr. Sidell can possibly be at this time, and one of them at least has actually seen more service than either Sidell or Wilkes; superadded to which the same one possesses unrivalled qualifications for having resided many years among the South sea Islanders, and being familiar with their language, their manners and their customs; the selection then of any of the above named, unquestionably gentlemen of high attainments of a peculiar nature, to command the small vessels about to be sent out, must be as well in accordance with the public opinion be less at variance with the rights of the navy, than would be the appointment of junior officers on account of their literary fame, over the heads of their seniors of undoubted long and well proved professional skill.

"To Lieutenant Wilkes, as I have stated on all occasions, I would not object, but I must to the station to be placed in charge of the astronomical and other instruments, and to be at the head of the surveying party, the station most appropriate for him, and where alone his mathematical and scientific attainments can be at all available; to place him in command of one of the smaller vessels would at once deprive the expedition of his useful knowledge for the principals of each department of science must be with the principal instruments on board of the largest ship, and of course under my immediate command and personal direction, this arrangement is indispensably necessary for the vessels will often be separated, sometimes by accident, and sometimes by design, in either case the work would go badly on, with the instruments on board one vessel and the operators in another.

"I have finished, my views and reasons are fully before you, it is your high province to command, my humble duty to obey, and I hope never to be found wanting, in duty, and always cheerfully subject to the law and the constitution places in authority.

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

THOMAS GR CATESBY JONES,
Com'r of the South Sea Exploring Expedition,
To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

"NAVY DEPARTMENT,
"September 12, 1836.

"SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 2d instant, received the 5th, I have to state, that an inference was drawn from your acknowledgment, that Lieut. Tatnall and Wilkes were "gentlemen of high attainments of a particular nature," and were selected to act as commanders of the small vessels in the Exploring Expedition. On the contrary, I should have inferred from your language, that, in your opinion, those attainments of a particular nature were not such as were required for the command of those vessels.

"You say, sir, that the high opinion of those gentlemen does not rest upon your admission, but upon the knowledge of your predecessor, and myself, that the high attainments of those gentlemen of a peculiar character, afforded evidence of their being fit for the command of those vessels.

"The reason which I think is done to these officers is not that you have preferred others to them, but that you had endeavored to exclude them from command in the expedition, by representing that no one in the navy, having the command which had offered to you, would have thought of either of
gentlemen as the commander of a small vessel on this expedition. I think you underrated those officers, and in so doing, have been unjust to them; and I know you are alive to the importance of the situation in which they are held by the captains of the navy.

You think there is a mistake, as to the fact, that one of the officers you had spoken of as commanders of the smaller vessels, was lower on the register than Lieuts. Slidell and Wilkes. Both the Lieuts. Pinkham were spoken of by you as assigned to the small vessels; and Reuben R. Pinkham was ordered to report to you, for the purpose of recruiting seamen, &c., for the expedition, but with a view, when so ordered, to his being finally ordered to the command of one of the vessels. You afterwards expressed a preference for Lieut. Alexander B. Pinkham, but at the same time informed me of your confident belief that he would not willingly accept the command of one of these small vessels; and this is known by a communication from him to this Department.

Lieut. Slidell is of the year 1825, and Lieutenant Wilkes of the year 1826, and Lieuts. R. E. Pinkham of 1827. Lieut. A. B. Pinkham is of the same year with Lieut. Slidell, but higher on the register; and he is undoubtedly eminently qualified to have a command in this expedition. The order upon the register is Lieut. A. B. Pinkham, Lieut. Slidell, Lieutenant Wilkes, and Lieuts. R. E. Pinkham. The lieutenants to their respective places on the register, was for no other purpose than to show, that in your estimation, officers might with propriety be entrusted with the command of these vessels, although they might not stand high on the register.

You state, that one morning, when you were at my office urging your claim to the Pacific squadron, which had just been assigned to Capt. Ballard, I assigned, among other reasons for not giving you the command you claimed, that I wanted to keep you from hearing me consult with, and assist in planning the contemplated voyage to the South Seas, or words to that effect. Judge then, you say, what my surprise must have been, when I heard from yourself confirmation of what had previously reached me, as a rumor, that Slidell, and at least one other person in New York, had been consulted by letter, and their views asked for, while all was silent toward us.

I desire, you say, to put the doubt you allude to, I stated, that I should wish to consult you upon the subject of the Exploring Expedition, should such be authorized by Congress; but not that I wished to detain you from other service, for this purpose. I declined in favor of Capt. Ballard for the Pacific squadron, only because I thought it due to him, and without the least reference to any service that might afterwards be required of you.

My reason for wishing to consult you on the proposed Exploring Expedition was, that you had submitted a memoir several months ago to this Department, upon the subject of discoveries in the South Seas, and had reviewed matters upon the same. But it did not occur to me that you would be offended or surprised at my consulting others upon this important, as it respects the navy, somewhat novel subject, or that you would look with jealousy upon any officer whose opinion I might ask, or consider the answer on the part of such officer, as a reason for excluding him from serving in any capacity whatever on this expedition.

The other person with whom I am acquainted, I have corresponded, I presume, is Capt. Edmond Fanning, of New York.

Capt. Fanning long since planned a South Sea Exploring Expedition, and has been urging it upon Congress ever since the administration of Mr. Madison. So far as there is a merit in suggesting and urging this measure, it is due to Capt. Fanning. He is intimately acquainted with many regions which it is intended to explore; and it is very desirable to have the benefit of his knowledge and experience, both in fitting out and conducting the expedition.

I am at a loss for the meaning of your statement that all our visits to the Department render a correspondence by letter unnecessary; and in your conversations with me upon the subject of the Exploring Expedition, I am sure you have met with nothing like silence or reserve.

In selecting a gentleman of belles-lettres attainments for writing the history of this expedition, you ask, why pass over Irving, Cooper, Paulding, Stewart, &c., &c.? These gentlemen have deservedly high reputations as writers, but no one of them has applied for service in this expedition, and probably would not be willing to leave their enviable situations at home, for a visit of two or three years to the neighborhood of the South Pole.

As to Lieuts. Slidell and Wilkes, I shall not order either of them for service on the Exploring Expedition, until I know the pleasure of the President upon the subject. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. DICKERSON.

Capt. Thomas A. C. Jones,
U. S. Navy,
Prospect Hill, Fairfield County, Va.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1836.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the 3d instant, enclosing copies of the correspondence between the Navy Department, and Capt. T. A. C. Jones, on the subject of my appointment to the command of one of the brigs on the Southern Exploring Expedition. The manner in which the Department has fulfilled its obligation of protecting an officer thus unconsciously assailed, and disputing most of the objections that have been raised against me, is so satisfactory, that I have but little to add in my own defense. One important objection, however, has not attracted the notice of the Department; and as it is based on a misstatement of Capt. Jones, I think myself called to refute it.

In comparing me with other candidates, Capt. Jones compares me with Lieut. Wilkes, and takes occasion to say that "Slidell and Wilkes are Lieuts. of ten or eleven years date only, and of that time the two last mentioned did not receive comparatively little in the way of acquiring practical knowledge in the line of their profession at sea!" How far this may be true of Lieut. Wilkes, does not concern me. With regard to myself, the charge is wholly untrue. You will readily ascertain it to be so, by referring to the records of the Department, which will show, that, having entered the service in 1815, I made a cruise in the Mediterranean in the brig Chippewa, Lieut. Com. Gorg- C. Read; that immediately after her return, I made a second cruise to the same seas in the frigate Java, Capt. O. H. Perry; that, on my return from this cruise, I was employed on the survey of the coast of the western part of this continent, Lieut. Com. Lawrence Kearny; that soon after I made a three years cruise in the frigate Macedonian, Captain J. Downie; and that on the return of that ship, I went again in her to the West Indies, under Capt. James Biddle. My next service was as acting lieutenant in the schooner Terrier, on the West Indies station. After which I was next employed in the brig Enterprise, Lieut. Com. Lawrence Brandywine, on the West India and Mediterranean stations, under Captains Ballard and Kennedy, Commo. Biddle and Capt. Renawah, without any interruption for nearly four years.

This is the amount of my active employment in cruising, covering a space of nearly eleven years. It may not be irrelevant to state, that in the intervals of their cruises, I have not only made repeated voyages as a passenger, but have also been, while a passed midshipman, eighteen months in command of a merchant ship. I mention these additional
facts, because my deficiency in nautical experience is repeatedly asserted. Indeed, Capt. Jones goes so far as to state that following these letters and attainments are paramount to all other qualifications in commanders for the Exploring Expedition, why pass over Irving, Cooper, Paulding, Stewart, &c., &c.? They are all more celebrated as authors than as naval officers. I can possibly be at this time, and one of them, at least, has actually seen more sea service than either Slidell or Wilkes.

"Taking for granted what has been said about my literary pretensions, which have never been the subject of much self-complacency to me, and still less so since they have been likely to exclude me from the consideration of possible promotion in this expedition, and having heard of a vessel, it is incumbent on me to state, that this assertion of Capt. Jones, that Mr. Stewart, the gentleman here designated by the context, has seen no service in the navy, is absolutely untrue. Mr. Stewart has been one cruise, as a captain, to the Pacific, and part of a cruise to the Mediterranean, making in all, perhaps four years; whereas, as a service in the navy, it amounts alone more than double that number. Whilst I most distinctly contradict this double misstatement about my comparatively little sea service, and about its being less than the Rev. Mr. Steward's, I believe to be quite in keeping with Capt. Jones has been wilfully or maliciously guilty of it; but in rebutting it, I must beg leave to express my reprobation of a superior officer's thus boldly making assertions in his communications to the naval department, suited to injure the professional character of an inferior, without avowing himself of the means so easily within his reach of ascertaining that they were utterly untrue.

"I do not think, then, that a service, exceeded only by a small minority of my grade, could have failed to qualify me for the command to which I aspire. That of Capt. Jones, the Commanders-in-chief, consists of a service in gun-boats, in and about the Mississippi, in which he acquired distinction, but in which there was no opportunity of acquiring seamanship; and of a sea service of about two years as first lieutenant of the frigates Constellation and United States in the Mediterranean, and of about the same, or perhaps a little more than that, in the command of the President. As both these were broken cruises, in which he did not go out and return in the same ship, five years sea service on duty in cruising ships may with great liberality be stated as the extent of what Capt. Jones has actually seen. I do not assert this positively, but as a service generally worthy to be held in the navy. My estimate, if incorrect, may easily be made right by a reference to documents in possession of the department. This circumstance is not stated for the purpose of disparaging Capt. Jones, or offering any judgment as to his fitness for the command of an expedition especially requiring great nautical skill; but simply to show what if his service of five years—assuming the estimate to be correct, or correcting it if not so—be such as to qualify him for the command of this whole expedition, my naval service of more than ten years might well qualify me for the subordinate command, under his orders, of one of the smaller vessels. As an officer I feel bound to deny the insinuation of Captain Jones that I should go on the expedition I might, when separated from him, lead to my own, rather than his wishes. The school of discipline in which my official character has been chiefly formed, that of Commodore Biddle, has taught me other lessons, rather than those of insubordination, or a perverted construction of the orders of a superior. With reference to your request that the documents of which I hereby furnished copies, should not find their way into the public papers, I shall be scrupulously careful to observe it, I do not consider the control exercised

* N.B.—Since writing the above, I have discovered that this estimate is much too liberal by the press over matters connected with the discipline of the Navy advantageous, or salutary, nor do I think the present state of the Navy would be improved by spreading the name of a man like me before the public. I am happy to have the opportunity of putting it on record, that I have never yet penned a newspaper paragraph on the subject of the navy, nor been engaged in any of those treacherous, yet not unfruitful attacks upon persons connected with it. If, however my name should be brought into notice, in connexion with this Expedition, through the public press, I shall feel bound to come forward with a complete statement of the whole transaction, narrating the signal manner in which I have been aggrieved; not in any anonymous or smuggled form, but with the sanction and responsibility of my name.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your most obedient,

ALEXANDER SLIDELL, Lieut. U. S. N."

Such is the correspondence of which I have been so unpleasantly made the subject. The official letter from the Navy Department, answering my application for a copy of these documents, contained the request that they might not find their way into the public press. As, however, allusions not to be misunderstood have been recently made to me in newspaper articles, coming evidently from Captain Jones or his friend Mr. Reynolds, or procured to be written by them or their literary associates, I felt that it would be unjust to myself to remain silent under the imputations which they cast upon me. I requested therefore and received permission to publish this correspondence. The chief of these imputations is, that I was intriguing to supplant Captain Jones, and procure the command of the expedition for Master Commandant Perry. That I should attempt to confer the chief command of this expedition on another, while it was yet very doubtful whether I should obtain a subordinate command myself, is an idea almost too absurd to require refutation. I know it, however, to have been uttered by Captain Jones on various occasions, and I believe it also to have been produced covertly, and by way of allusion, in the public prints, through his agency, or that of his friend and associate Mr. Reynolds. This charge is wholly without foundation. When it was as yet uncertain what command was to be appointed to this expedition, Mr. Reynolds himself told me that the choice lay between Captain Jones and Master Commandants Perry and Gregory. Mr. Reynolds best knows the cause of the extraordinary selection that was subsequently made. He best understands the congeniality which may have directed him, the tacit promise that may have been entered into, and the Congressional influence and the array of names that may have backed his representations. It is sufficient that the practised seaman, the thorough officer, the individual possessing in a high degree the confidence of the profession, with which he has ever been identified, was made to give place to one whose disconnection from the service has long been proverbial. The representation then that I had intrigued to withdraw the command of this expedition from Captain Jones, and confer it on Master Commandant Perry is equally unjustifiable and untrue; nor could it have been put forward but to cover other and more real objections.
The most offensive part of Captain Jones' correspondence is that, in objecting to Lieut. Wilkes and myself, as commanders to serve under him, he goes on to volunteer, on behalf of all the other Captains in the Navy, the following statement: "I am sure that no Captain, called to the command to which I have been assigned, would, if untrammelled in his selection, ever have thought of naming either of the above officers as commanders." This is a charge of no telling magnitude. Most fortunately for the individuals thus gratuitously caulkumiated, the Secretary of the Navy, with a considerateness which does him the highest honor, consulted various captains to whom the culminated were known personally, or by professional reputation, and they at once renounced the opinion so improperly volunteered for them. As an additional commentary on this grave charge, I may add that the only two officers appointed to subordinate commands, whilst this matter was in agitation, namely, Lieutenants Tatnall and Dornin, were extremely anxious for my appointment. They were both old shipmates on former cruises in remote seas, with whom I should have been proud to have been again associated. I may also remark, that so far from my appointment being looked on with such especial horror, that the appointment of Mr. Washington Irving, Mr. J. F. Cooper, Mr. J. K. Paulding, or the Rev. Mr. Stewart, to the command of any of the expeditionary vessels, would have been, as Captain Jones says, "less at variance with the rights of the Navy." I am assured on all hands, that my appointment has been generally desired by my brother officers.

What Captain Jones then has applied to me without sufficient authority, I may, without the danger of a like mistake, refer back to himself; and I may say in his own words, that no Secretary of the Navy "would, if untrammelled in his selection, ever have thought of naming" Captain Jones to the command of this expedition. If unaffected by improper influence of Members of Congress, acting ex officio, and without responsibility, for results, if urged by no pressure from without, a Secretary of the Navy, making such a selection, would have gone into the records of his Department to see what Captain was best fitted for so important a command—by past services, by the exhibition of great resources in situations of difficulty, and above all by length of experience at sea.

The letters of Captain Jones, though bringing serious charges against me, need little additional commentary. They speak for themselves, and the choicest portions are by himself carefully italicised and pointed with notes of admiration. As for the remainder of this little history, it is easily narrated. The Secretary of the Navy fulfilled his intention of awaiting the arrival of the President at Washington, and then laid the whole matter before him. The President at once decided, with his accustomed sagacity and firmness, to sustain the Secretary, and authorized him to order Lieut. Wilkes and myself to the vessels which he had assigned to us. The order however was not given, the Secretary assigning as a reason for it, that he would not do us the injustice to place us under Capt. Jones' command after the sentiments he had expressed towards us. He however did me the favor to offer me the situation of historian in the scientific corps of the Expedition, with appointments very greatly superior to what I should have had as commander of a small vessel. But as my desire to take service in this expedition had its origin wholly in professional, and not at all in literary ambition, or a craving for large emoluments, I at once declined an offer by which, nevertheless, I felt honored.

My brother officers will, I trust, admit that my motive for laying this correspondence before them is a very sufficient one. If I thought that the exhibition of these difficulties would injure the Navy, I would suffer in silence the obloquy that has been cast upon me; for I have no wish to save myself by sacrificing my profession. I am on the contrary led to believe that the Navy may rather be benefited by revealing the quackery which is passed upon the public respecting it, and by showing how an officer, whose professional inexperience has been for years a familiar topic in the service, may by dint of self-commendation, and the aid of well-chosen friends, be passed by the newspapers upon the country as possessing "high qualifications" for a service demanding those professional attainments which were never yet acquired but by toilsome service at sea.

The situation in which I now find myself placed, with reference to a superior officer, is entirely foreign to my character, and opposed to the past habits of my professional life. Believing that there is more danger to the Navy, from insubordination in its inferior, than from tyranny in its higher grades, I have ever leaned to the side of discipline, and been disposed, when questions occurred, rather to sustain a commander, than join the factions of my own grade. I have felt too that a commander has every motive to conciliate, and none to oppress; that his solitary struggle for that supremacy over his inferiors, which is essential to the security of a ship of war, is one of no little difficulty; and have ever sought to bear in mind, that at some future day I should myself be burthened with the cares and responsibilities of command. As I would then most anxiously avoid the character of being factious or insubordinate, I must trust to what has been said, to show how completely this controversy has sought me out, from the moment when service upon this expedition was first proffered to me. For six months I have been harassed with doubt, anxiety, and bitter feelings, to the total interruption of my ordinary occupations. The question is now settled. But it has been generally known that I was to have been sent on this service, and as it is now understood that I am excluded, in consequence of the opposition of Captain Jones, the circumstances presuppose some disqualification on my part, and, being thus far discreditable, render it incumbent upon me to come forward in my defence, if I would preserve that favorable estimation among my brother officers which I cherish among the strongest wishes of my heart.

ALEXANDER SLIDELL.

Ne: York, 20th November, 1836.
In looking over the map of the world, a large number of important ports could be pointed out where the door is open, and nothing wanting but suitable men, and the means to sustain them, to enter in at once and reap the harvest.

Shall we enter in at the open doors, and do our part in procuring the gospel to every creature? Or, shall we crouch our ear at the cry of the needy, and leave him still to perish, with no man to care for his soul? For the redeemed churches of the Lord Jesus, ponder well the question, and answer it as they would in that day when God shall judge the secrets of men’s hearts, according to the gospel.

THOS.

A. V. SINDEN

W. W. WHILLEGREY

G. C. BRIGHAM

C. N. TALBOT

R. J. RICHARDSON

J. N. GREENLEAF

R. DAVENPORT

E. H. HELBRECHT

W. L. HUSON

New York, November 12, 1856.

LIEUTENANT BROOKS.—Our young townsman, Mr. Horace Brooks, who recently left Florida for the restoration of his health, which had become seriously impaired by exposure in that unhealthy climate during the last summer, we are glad to learn is ordered for temporary duty to West Point.

Mr. B. graduated at that institution in June, 1835; and in September last was appointed to the active service in the field. He was at the battle of Withacoochee on the 21st of January, where, of the 220 in action, we had 64 killed and wounded. For his conduct in that engagement he was personally complimented by Gen. Clinch, and referred to in the official report of that officer. After the battle, Gen. Clinch made young Brooks his adjutant, upon which duty he continued until the arrival of Gen. Scott’s army, when he was attached to the artillery and placed in command of the rear division.

On the passage of the river Withacoochee by the army, the rear guard was attacked late in the evening. The attack was sustained by Major Bellon with the rear guard, composed in part of the rear division of artillery under Lieutenant Brooks. And in General Clinch’s report of the affair to General Scott, dated at Fort George, Lieutenant B. was again very particularly noticed for his gallantry and good conduct.

When the army afterwards proceeded to Tampa Bay, Lieutenant B. was left in the interior of Florida with Major Cooper’s corps of observation. This corps was on half rations and continually harassed by the Indians for sixteen days in succession. In Major Cooper’s report it was again particularly and handsomely mentioned.

On the return of the army, he was stationed at Fort Brush, where he remained until the post was broken up. In consequence of the extremely unhealthy situation of Fort Brush, most of the officers and men were taken sick, and Lieutenant B. was of the number; with the rest of the sick he was sent to St. Augustine for recovery, whence, by recommendation of the surgeon, he returned a few weeks ago to the north. We may hope that the invigorating breezes of West Point will soon restore to him the glow of youth and health, so prematurely blighted by his boyhood is fairly past, allowing for the first time in his life to exert his capacities; and we have been proved worthy a matured age and more hardly trained.
WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1836.

A correspondent of the New York American of Monday last calls upon us to copy his virulent attack on the character of the late Secretary of War, Gov. Cass.

Aside from the impropriety of publishing a personal invective against an individual who is absent from the country, and precluded from defending himself, we are not willing to do so at any time on anonymous authority. Doubtless the editor of the American is satisfied of the responsibility of his correspondent, but that is not sufficient for us. We do not impugn the motives or the judgment of the editor in admitting the article into his columns; but we would ask, what good does the writer expect to accomplish by this display of the acerbity of his feelings? Gov. Cass is now out of the War Department, and no longer responsible for the acts of his successors, except insofar as his example may have its influence. If any of his measures in particular are obnoxious to censure, and by exposing their errors or evil consequences, a repetition of them might be avoided, our columns would be thrown open to any temperately written remarks. The article in the American is too vague and indefinite in its tenor, to arrive at a conclusion of the writer's object, unless it be to hold up the late Secretary to general odium as a hypocrite and gypsy.

In making these observations, as our reasons for declining to publish the article in the Chronicle, we desire not to be considered as the apologists of any of the public acts of Gov. Cass, with whom we never exchanged a word in our life.

It is with deep regret that we have to state the fatal result of a personal rencontre, which took place at St. Simon's Sound, Georgia, on Monday, 24th Oct., between two officers attached to the U. S. brig Porpoise.

There had been a previous misunderstanding on board the vessel, between Passed Assistant Surgeon Geo. W. Palmer and Passed Midshipman R. E. Hooe, acting master of the Porpoise. On the day above-mentioned they met on shore (accidentally it is believed) at or near a public house, when the dispute was revived. After some words had passed, Dr. Palmer struck Mr. Hooe on the head with a poker or pair of tongs, and the blow felled him to the ground. As he was in the act of repeating it, Mr. Hooe drew a pistol from the pocket of his outside coat, and shot Dr. Palmer through the right breast; the shot did not prove immediately fatal, as Dr. P. lingered until the 6th November, when he expired.

We have understood that Mr. Hooe remained ten days in Georgia, after this occurrence, and voluntarily promised to surrender himself to the civil authorities, should it terminate fatally. What steps, if any, have been taken since the result was known, we are not informed.

An official report of this affair was made to the Navy Department by the commander of the Porpoise.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Surgeon Thomas Lawson, of the army, to be Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, vice Joseph Lovell, deceased.

We congratulate the army on the above appointment, having been led to expect from current rumors that a citizen would have been selected for the office.

The Court of Enquiry at Frederick, Md., was reorganized on Monday last. A communication was received from Gen. Gaines, objecting to Gen. Mecom as a member of the court, so far as he, (Gen. G.,) was concerned.

The following persons are in attendance as witnesses:—Gen. A. Eustis, Col. Lindsay, Col. Bankhead, Maj. R. B. Lee, Capt. Pickersgill, Capt. Durnick, Capt. McCall, Adj. J. Green, F. D. Newcomb, late of the 4th infantry, besides several officers of the volunteer corps serving in Florida.

ITEMS.

The North Carolina, 71, dropped down to Hampton Roads on Monday last.

Lieut. Thomas Cutts has been appointed Adjutant of the 3rd regiment of infantry, vice Wright, promoted.

Capt. Jacob Brown, of the 6th regiment U. S. inf., has been elected President of the State Bank of Arkansas.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Nov. 23.—Lt. J. K. Greenough, 1st infantry, Mrs. Pittman's.

23.—Brevet Maj. J. Erving, 4th infantry, Fuller's.

23.—Capt. E. S. Winder, 24th Dragoons, do.

24.—Major H. Bach, Top. Eng'rs, Mrs. Meade's.


26.—Col. E.udder, 5th infantry, do.

29.—Capt. W. A. Elison, Eng't Corps, do.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1836.


MARINE CORPS.—Capt. James Edchun.

PASSENGERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11, per steamer Levant, from Natchitoches, Col. J. B. Many, Capt. B. Walker, and Lt. E. B. Alxander, of the army.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17, per pilot boat Georgia, from Charleston, Gen. W. K. Armstrong, Adj't H. Garnet, Lts. Walbach and Donaldson, and Dr. Heiskell, of the army; per steamboat Santee, from Carey's Ferry, Lt. A. Fuller, of the army, Nov. 20, per steamboat Wm. S. Sobrooks, from Charleston, Major C. Wilmot and Lt. R. C. Smeder, of the army.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15, per pilot boat Georgia, from Savannah, Lts. C. A. Fuller and Dr. W. A. Berry, of the army. Per schr. S. S. Milla, for St. Augustine, paymaster C. Andrews, of the army.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, per ship Edward Bonnass, from Tampa Bay, Major M. P. Lomax, of the army; Capt. G. W. Walker and Lt. F. C. Hall, of the marine corps.
COMMUNICATION.

THE NAVY.

Mr. Editor.—The article in your paper of the 11th August, signed "A Young Convent," (but which should have been signed "An Old Captain," is so calculated to mislead the public mind on a subject of vital importance to the junior officers of the Navy, and evinces such a petulant spirit, that, contrary to my habit, I feel induced to make a few comments upon it. One thing is evident: the writer, if he belong to the Navy, is no "young" convert; as I take it for granted that no young officer would so recite to his own interests, and the best interests of the Navy, as to pen the article in question. Permit me to ask the "young" convert, (if he be indeed what he professes) what would be his prospects, and the prospects of all those junior officers in the Navy, who were once young but who are fast passing into the sea and yellow leaf, should his doctrine prevail, that there should be no more officers in the Navy than barely sufficient to officer the different ships and yards? And what, also, would be the end, or effect of his principles, should we be involved in a sudden war that would require us to fit out all the vessels now built or building? Promotions would have to take place from the list of lieutenants, to create captains for the command of our ships, to a very great extent, and the consequence would be, that the junior officers, who had never served in a subordinate capacity; destitute entirely of that experience in command, which can alone give the requisite confidence in a station of so much responsibility. Again, how many officers are there in the Navy, whose constitutions could stand the perpetual vicissitudes and hardships of constant sea or shore service, without the temporary relaxation from duty, which, in times of peace, is very properly promoted? I fear, very few. Of those who entered the service during the last war, there are few whose constitutions are not seriously injured, even with the indulgence which they occasionally have had of "leave of absence," or "waiting orders."

I will now present to the "young convert" a few statistical facts, which, in his zeal to prevent the promotion of the junior officers, he has doubtless overlooked. I have before me a register of 1856; and I find that out of Post Captains that there were 18 of them in service but about one year, when they were promoted to the highest grade; the next three were in service about eight years; the next four, about fourteen years; the next eight, about fifteen years; the next twenty-one about twenty-four years. The average of the time that the present Post Captains served, prior to obtaining their present rank, is little less than thirteen years.

"Look on that picture, and then on this." There are now on the list of Lieutenants fifty or more individuals, who entered the service prior to and during 1812; they have consequently served nearly or quite 23 years; and hence it is plain that if the gunnery officers, whilst there is but one case on that register, of an officer's serving that length of time were arriving at the grade of Post Captain. Should the list of Captains and Commanders remain stationary, and promotions of Lieutenants be made only to fill vacancies, hope is indeed are the prospects of the junior officers of ever attaining the rank they aspire to, until old age shall have damped their energies and rendered them unfit for any station but the grave.

The "young convert" states by implication, that the officers of the Navy are "idle" and "dissatisfied." I suppose that his knowledge is derived from his own associates; as far as my acquaintance extends among them, they are the reverse of idle: they are active, industrious, and enterprising in all they undertake. That they are dissatisfied with their present condition, and are ardently desirous of promotion, I will not pretend to deny. This dissatisfaction does not, however, proceed from idleness, but from a deep sense of the utter hopelessness of their condition. When they reflect on their condition, and see the companions of their boyhood, many of whom started in their career of life with infinitely fewer advantages than they possessed, enjoying wealth and high civil honors; and contrast their own poverty and dependence, they cannot avoid a feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction. Those who, by their influence in the Navy, for the benefit of the navy, are obliged to keep them where they are, should be the last to reproach them with it; and if my conjectures are right, "a young convert" is one of this description.

"If I am correctly informed, Mr. Editor, there is a determined opposition on the part of some of the senior officers of the Navy, to promotion of the juniors. Whether this proceeds from principles of economy or dislike to "the present numerous list of officers," or to a determination to enjoy all the honors to themselves, I will not undertake to say. That this latter motive is attributed to them by the world, whether correct or not, is certain; and as the "young convert" has illustrated his subject by a story from J. Miller, altering only the names, I will endeavor to illustrate mine by giving you a description of a caricature, which I am told is circulating in the Navy: one of our oldest commodores is represented as sitting in his cabin, where a gray-headed commodore has just been presented and ordered to go aboard his squadron: as the latter is retiring, the commodore, with looks of strong disapprobation, observes to one of his officers present, "Dammed pretty business, to send a boy of fifty to command one of my sloops."

The truth is, that those who have had boys under their command are too much in the habit of thinking of them always as boys. They do not reflect, that a very few years, which is but a point to them, will change the boy into a middle-aged man.

To conclude, Mr. editor, let me seriously recommend to the officers of the Navy to unite upon some plan, which shall give promotion to the midshipmen of the last war. That the Navy bill did not pass at the last session of Congress, was more owing to a want of union among the officers themselves, than to a want of disposition in Congress to pass a bill for their relief. But should this fail, and Congress not be able to do anything to benefit the officers, our venerable President has the power, of nominating them to our constituencies; those of the officers who were contemporaries with him, in their humble spheres, in the glorious task of supporting our national honor and character.

PETER SIMPLE.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Medical Journal.

Seven of those U.S. navy seamen who were injured on the Boston and Providence railroad in the month of June last, are still dying, or suffering severely, after the accident. One of them had a fracture of the thigh, one a fracture of the fore arm, one a fracture of the clavicle, and one a severe lacerated wound on the calf of the leg, which through sloth has greatly been increased by the loss of a large portion of the soft parts, that were broken down by the leg. In all five, the patient being by no means aged 64 years, entered the U.S. service in 1796, under Con. Truxton, and has with the exception of two years spent in privation, remained in that service to the present time. During all this time lie has been present in various engagements, in that between the Constitution and Java, its successor the Constitution and La Vengeance, the Constitution and Java, besides being present at the taking of two prizes while engaged in privation, and wonderful to relate, he never had received a wound of any description until his unhappy accident on the railroad. When apparently about to die under an attack of hectic fever,
arising from the injury, he observed coolly, it was very hard that he who had been so often exposed to every danger at sea, should so suffer from wounds received on board a 'land craft,' and that had such an accident fallen upon him while at sea, he should have cared little for it.

The three other seamen injured at the same time were severely bruised, but were not long disabled.

It is but justice to observe, in this place, in answer to the charges against the President of the Directors, that the President and two Directors of that company made frequent visits to these patients; always calling on me, and requesting permission to see them in company with me. No advantage was attempted for a moment to be taken with any of these men, nor was the most distant allusion made in their conversation with those suffering men. At the navy yard, as I am informed, by Dr. Ticknor, U. S. N., the same attention and the same honorable conduct was manifested towards those men injured on the railroad as was observed here.

INTERESTING PHENOMENON.—Lauriat has ascended into the upper regions now about twenty times. He has often been from four to five miles high, and has passed through clouds and all conditions of the atmosphere. It is impossible that observations of different kinds, with different instruments, at such great height above the earth's surface, should not result in some discoveries highly interesting to science; and the following we deem worthy of the examination of all interested in tracing the various phenomena connected with this earth. In Mr. Lauriat's last ascension from New York, he ascended about five miles, and proceeded over a hundred miles. He passed through clouds of sleet which covered his balloon with icy particles—but what was more interesting, he discovered when he was at his greatest altitude, the needle of a compass which he had with him did not have the least tendency to exhibit polar attraction, but waivered about at all points of the compass. This circumstance is worthy of investigation, and should be made the precursor of examinations of the like kind, which may, by various experiments, result in arriving at some probable estimate of the causes of polar deviation, which is now only a unfounded conjecture. It is true that the first impression conveyed is, that the needle is above the influence of attraction—but it will enable us to decide whether the cause of the wonderful powers of the magnetic needle be resident in the equator or the poles. We should be happy to receive some disquisitions upon the subject.—Boston Herald.

The South Sea Expedition.—As the initiatory steps for the South Sea Expedition have been taken, and as this is the first time our Government has ever undertaken any thing of the kind, we have deemed it a fitting time, to republish from a late English journal the annexed account of the return of one of their surveying vessels.

His Majesty's Ship Enterprise.—His Majesty's surveying vessel Enterprise has at last returned from her long employment in South America, and other parts of the world. She sailed from England in 1831, from which time until 1835 she was surveying the coasts of South America, the Falkland and the Galapagos islands. Travelling the Pacific ocean, by the way of Otaheite, (Tahiti,) and New Zealand, she proceeded to visit Sidney, Hobart Town, King George's Sound, the Keeling Islands, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Bahia, Peru, Snarks, Cape de Verdes and the Azores Islands. Mention has been made of the surveying party as having brought a large number of good chronometers, during the whole voyage. Observations for latitude, for the variation and dip of the needle, for the intensity of magnetic influence, and upon tides, have been made at each principal port. This connected chain of good meridian distances, is the first that has been carried round the world in this manner. From the chronometers have been employed, and the results are highly interesting. Geology and Natural History will receive contributions from this voyage, as well as Hydrography and Geography. Mr. Charles Darwin, a serious unpaid tributary to the cause of science, has labored unremittingly. The medical and other officers have collected, in proportion to their opportunities and limited means of preserving specimens. It is gratifying to state, that in consequence of accidents on board, or employment on service, no life has been lost, nor has any serious injury been sustained by any one of the crew. Accidents, the usual allies of material accident, (except one washed away in a gale off Cape Horn,) nor has any man ever fallen overboard. Not a spar has been sprung, (except studding sail booms,) not a sail has been split till worn to pieces, nor is there a sheet of copper off the vessel's bottom; yet this little ship, one of the most abused vessels, keeps on her course, and anchored, is always carried between seventy and eighty people, seven boats, and an unusual quantity of stores; besides which, she has often sailed with more than eight months provisions on board. The Beagle was so well fitted out at this dock-yard, and has since been so timely supplied by the support of the Admiralty, that neither want nor deficiency has ever occurred. Some of the officers and men have served more than ten years in the Beagle, having shared all the disagreeables of a former voyage to Terra del Fuego, in 1826–30. The Beagle arrived here on Wednesday, via Falmouth, and is lying at anchor between the Royal Clarence's Wharf and Mount Edgecombe. Captain Fitzroy and his officers appear in excellent health and spirits, and are visited by numerous persons from the towns, anxious to congratulate them on the successful termination of their interesting expedition. We never saw a ship in better order than the Beagle, and it is the opinion of the crew that Captain Fitzroy was promoted to the rank of post Captain in December, 1834. She has the same officers, with the exception of the purser, Mr. Barlow, who died on the voyage.—Our readers will doubtless recollect the account we gave of the death of Mr. Hilliard, the Captain's clerk, who was drowned at the Falkland islands, while on a shooting excursion.

From the Metropolitan, Nov. 25.

Exhibition of Mr. Cochrane's Fire Arms.—We understand that Mr. Cochrane, whose astonishing and important improvements in fire arms, the newspapers have lately furnished most interesting descriptions, has lately visited Washington and made a series of experiments at the arsenal, in the presence of several military officers, and science is highly gratified at the result. These experiments were made on Saturday last. Yesterday we had the pleasure of conversing for some time with Mr. Cochrane, on the subject of his invention; and accompanied him to Brown's Hotel, where he shewed us a rifle of his invention. We have seen Mr. Cochrane, we lay before the public, the following reports of the military gentlemen, in whose presence, and under whose supervision, the experiments were made:

WASHINGTON, November 21st, 1836.

Colonel:—The enclosed report of Lieutenant Scott, which I have the honor to submit, fully confirms the high estimate I had formed of Mr. Cochrane's
gun, from the experiments instituted by me on Saturday; in conformity with your instructions.

Under my supervision the gun was loaded and discharged 500 times—the result proving its great accuracy, safety, and facility of loading and firing. My attention was particularly called to the apparent danger of ignition, from the contiguity of the charges, but from the experiments freely made by Mr. Cochran, by placing loose powder in the chambers over the balls, and around the caps, I am convinced that my apprehensions were unfounded.

I do not hesitate to say, that with my closest scrutiny, I could not discover any objections to Mr. Cochran's invention. It will be well to remark, that the gun was discharged in all, one thousand and eight times, without being cleaned and without missing fire.

The flattened balls accompanying these were fired through an inch plank against a brick wall at a distance of 150 yards.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Captain of Ordnance.

Colonel BOMFORD, 2d U. S. Ordnance.

The piece was fired this morning 500 times (making in all 1,008.) It is in the same order it was previous to discharging it. Metal was put into the chambers, and left for one hour and ten minutes. Afterwards it was discharged in the same manner as the others, without the least difficulty. It fires with great accuracy. I tried it with Hall's carbine, both being loaded; the firing was commenced, and during the discharging of the nine chambers, the carbine could only be discharged once. Not a cap missed. At the distance of 150 yards—charge ten grains of powder—the ball perforated an inch pine board and was flattened against the brick wall. For simplicity it surpasses any thing of the kind I have yet seen, and as a fire arm, its qualities can be summed up in three words. It is perfect.

JNO. B. SCOTT, First Lieut. Artillery. WASHINGTON ARSENAL, Nov. 30th, 1836.

Mr. Cochran fired the nine chambers in six seconds.

JNO. B. SCOTT, First Lieut. Artillery.

From the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Cochran's Many-Chambered Fire-Arms.

In addition to the notice of this invention inserted in the Globe on the 23rd instant, the subjoined facts are believed to be of sufficient importance to command public attention; they are extracted from a letter addressed to Mr. Cochran by Jno. M. St. John, Esq., Master Armer of the United States Arsenal in this city. Mr. Cochran's invention is not limited to rifles, but embraces fire arms of every kind. Mr. St. John says:

"As to the smooth bored gun, in regard to the accuracy with which it shoots a ball, I must say that nothing of the kind that has heretofore come under my observation, can be compared with it; for, at the distance of fifty yards, the mark of the size of a dollar was struck three times in succession.

When the comparison (or rather contrast) was made between your gun and Hall's carbine, as to the depth of penetration into pine wood, I was astonished to see the great difference between the two. At the distance of fifty yards, the ball from your gun, the first shot penetrated four inches; the second and third shots 3-8-10 inches each; whilst Hall's carbine, at fifty yards, penetrated only 2-8-10 inches.

When your gun was double shotted, and fired, no recoil was perceptible."

In fact, for simplicity, accuracy, and certainty, together with its other inestimable qualities, your gun is, in my opinion, beyond improvement, and may be called the most complete fire-arm."

T. P. J.

WORTHY OF SOLDIERS.—The following paragraph which we copy from the Mobile Register, records one of the most touching incidents that has fallen under our notice for a long time. Poor Wheeler was from Newark, N. J., where his father and relations now reside. He afterwards lived for several years at Camden, S. C. where he held the commission of Lieut. Col. of cavalry in the militia of that state, though a very young man. The resolution of the Mobile Riflemen depicts his character precisely as it was, and it is exceedingly gratifying to witness such a feeling as has been manifested on this occasion. To the friends of the deceased, it must be peculiarly soothing and consolatory. N. Y. Courier.

Among other resolutions passed at a late meeting of the Mobile Rifle Corps, respectful to the worth and memory of M. J. Wheeler, late lieutenant in that company, was one adopting his only daughter—a beautiful little girl, about seven years of age, pledging themselves to cherish, support and educate her. This was a noble and magnanimous act, and cannot be extolled in a tone too high and exalted. The father was a man of high and ennobled feelings, was a better friend to others than to himself, and left not only pledges of his love to his wife, but the members of the rifle company have adopted as their own. This is a beautiful moral upon the character of our young population. They now stand to her as a father, and they are to cherish, educate and support her.

The Meteors.—Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, has communicated the following account for publication in the New Haven Herald:

Manual Meteoric Shower.—Facts already ascertained leave no doubt of the recurrence of the "Meteoric Shower," on the morning of the 18th of November. The preceding day had been rainy, and early the same night the sky war overcast; but before midnight, the firmament became cloudless, and stars shone with unwonted brilliancy.

About half past three o'clock, observing that the meteors began to appear in unusual numbers, I directed my attention towards the eastern part of the heavens, whence they mostly proceed, and closely watched the stars from the Great Bear on the North to Canis Major on the South, embracing in my field of view about one third of the firmament.

It was seen, that nearly all the meteors shot in directions which, on being traced back, met in one and the same point near the Lion's Eye. For a quarter of an hour, from half past three o'clock, I counted twenty-two meteors, of which all but three emanated from the above radiant point in Leo. Ten left luminously, twelve were without trains; and the three that did not conform to the general direction, moved perceptibly slower than the others. The greatest part shot off to the right and left of the radiant, a majority tending south, towards the heart of Hydra. The next fifteen minutes afforded but seven meteors, and the number gradually declined until day-break.

The exact position of the radiant was near a small star, forming the apex of a triangle with the two bright stars in the face of Leo. Its right ascension was 145 deg. Its place was therefore very nearly the same as in 1834, differing only half a degree in right ascension, and all the phenomena very much resemble those observed that year, except that they continue for a shorter period.

Although shooting stars occur at various seasons of the year, yet these meteoric showers, whether they occur on a larger or a smaller scale, are marked by
several striking peculiarities:—(1) The meteors are much more frequent than usual, and sometimes are exceedingly numerous. (2) A larger proportion than common leave luminous trains. (3) They most frequently seen to radiate from a common centre, and for several years past the radiant has been in nearly the same part of the heavens, namely, in the constellation of Leo. It is also exceedingly remarkable that the shower is not only repeated on the same day of the year, but arrives at its maximum every where, and at essentially the same hour of the morning—from 3 to 4 o'clock.

By a letter originally communicated to the writer of this article, from Samuel Dunster, Esq., agent for the Franklin Iron-works at Springvale, Me., it appears that the display was considerably more splendid at that place than here. The whole number of meteors counted from 3 o'clock to 15 minutes past 6, was two hundred and fifty-three. An auroral arch which appeared in the North, between the hours of 4 and 5, followed by auroral streamers, enhanced the interest of the meteoric exhibition. As was observed here, the meteors were stimulated from the common radiant situated in the constellation of Leo.

This notice has been delayed in the hope of being able to add some particulars respecting the succeeding nights, but these have proved unfavorable for observation; with the exception of the night of the 13th, when the heavens were absolutely clear, and the earth was not covered with an inch of cloud. Only one meteor was noticed, of which only one was an actual train. These proceeded from a common point near the western horizon, awning the Great Bear, a position at least fifteen degrees north of the radiant observed on the 13th.

Yale College, Nov. 16.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEMINOLE WAR.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.

The schooner Amelia, Capt. Norton, arrived at this port last evening, from St. Augustine. We extract the following from the St. Augustine herald, of the 17th inst.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The army moved from Fort Drane on the 11th inst., for the Withlacoochee. Proceeding westward in abundance, and a steamboat is on that river of so light a draft of water, that it is said she can go over the rapids, and will be useful in conveying provisions to any point on the river that is free from obstructions. Several parties of Creeks have been out scouting in the neighborhood of Fort Drane, but they have not seen any thing of the enemy nor any signs. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Jesup. It is supposed that he is operating in the neighborhood of Tampa Bay, or Pease creek. The above is all the intelligence that we have been able to collect in relation to the movements of the army. There is now but little fear of a failure for want of provisions. Horses and good will prevail throughout the army. Horses have been provided to replace those which were abandoned; and a large quantity of provisions were conveyed on pack horses. A short time must elapse before we can learn any thing further of the progress of the army.

The steamer Dolphin happened to pass along about an hour afterwards, and bade her until the next rising of the tide, and at half past six in the morning. The Dolphin has sustained no material injury, except the breaking of the lower pinnate of the rudder.

We have seen a very complimentary card to Capt. Pennoyer, from his passengers, in relation to the above, which he declined publishing.

CHARLESTON COURIER OFFICE, Nov. 23, half past 1, P. M.

The steamboat Floridas, Capt. Hubbard, arrived at Savannah, 20th inst., by which vessel the editors of the Georgian received the Jacksonville Courier of the 17th inst.

Capt. H. informs us that an express arrived at Jack- sonville half an hour before he left, from Gov. Cali, stating that the army had crossed the Withlacoochee, no Indians discovered. all their villages had been found deserted, and that the army had marched for Volusia, where a supply of provisions had been ordered.

From the Jacksonville Courier, 17th inst.

The army left Fort Drane, the head quarters of Gov. Cali, on the 12th instant, for the Withlacoochee.

The following letter, received from Colonel Mills, contains some particulars of their situation and prospects.

"CAMP (near FORT DRANE)," November 10, 1836.

"We arrived here with one battalion last night, and are ordered to be ready to march this morning."

"The force present is about 2,200 men, including the Creek regiment. Gen. Read has reported to Head Quarters, that he has succeeded in getting a steamboat over the rapids of the Withlacoochee, and is confident that he can ascend to the famous Cove; if so, it will be important."

"The army will have twenty five days rations, so that our chance of success will be better than it has been before."

"No news of Gen. Jesup. Gov. Cali's health is improving."

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Nov. 21.

We learn, through Major Mountfort, who left Tampa Bay on the 13th inst., that the troops at that point were in high health and under fine discipline, and were to move into the hostile nation as soon as transports could be provided for their transportation. Under direction of the Quartermaster, some horses were purchased at Pensacola, to be forwarded immediately, and an agent was left at Mobile, with power to purchase an additional number, to make up the same number. The whole are expected to reach Tampa Bay in the course of six or eight days, when the campaign would commence. Colonel Henderson, with the marine corps, were at Tampa Bay, in fine health and spirits, and will co-operate with the army in the Indian expedition.

From the Pensacola Gazette, Nov. 19.

The steamboat Merchant arrived here on Wednesday last, from Tampa Bay. She left that harbor on Saturday last, and is on her way to New Orleans, whence she is to carry horses, and other means of transportation to Tampa. She bears a letter from Gen. Jesup arrived at Tampa Bay, Col. Ramsay is to form his junction with Gov. Cali, and had taken with him all the disposable horses. It is owing to this, that no movement has yet been made by Gen. J., nor can any movement be made by him, until the return of the Merchant. Up to the 12th inst., no communication had been received from Gov. Cali, except that sent by express immediately after the affair in the Cove. The Merchant left at Tampa, Nov. 12, ship Edward Bonahue, to sail same day for Philadelphia, The St. Louis was lying in the bar. The expedition from that ship had returned without losing any Indians. It seems from the course Marion arrived at St. Joseph with two brigas on the 15th; bound to the Withlacoochee. Saw the steamboat Meridian, on the morning of the 16th, near St. Joseph.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

The brig Gen. Sumter, Captain Bennett, and schr. Laura, Capt. Samuel, arrived at this port last evening, in short passages from Jacksonville.

The gratifying intelligence has been received by these arrivals of the defeat of the Seminole Indians in two engagements between the Tennessee Volunteers and Florida militia, under the command of Gov. Call, and a small force of braves and friendly Indians in the service of the United States, who previously separated from the force under the command of Gov. Call, and had proceeded up one side of the Withlacochee, towards the Wahan swamp, while the volunteers, under Gen. Call, took the other side of the stream, and encountring about one half of the whole force of the Indians, a battle immediately ensued. After about an hour's conflict the savages retreated, with a loss of 20 killed and wounded, the latter of which they carried off. The following day our forces took up the pursuit, and came up with the enemy, when a second conflict took place, with means of disastrous误会s the Indians. They again retreated, but their loss could not be ascertained owing to the darkness of the night. Our loss in the two engagements was 3 killed and 10 wounded.

A negro was taken prisoner, who stated that the Indians were divided into two parties, one of which was anxious for peace, but were kept in check by the party, both parties were short of ammunition and are expected shortly to surrender, unless they procure a fresh supply. High encomiums are given to the gallantry of Gen. Armstrong, of the Tennessee Volunteers, as well as to Col. Reed, of the Florida Volunteers. The other division of our forces had not been heard from at the last accounts.

We have intelligence from the mouth of the Withlacochee up to the 24th inst. Gen. Read, who is charged there with duty of preparing a depot of provisions at the mouth of the Withlacochee, is busily engaged in transporting supplies from the transports, lying about five miles from the mouth of the river. Our information in regard to the localities there is not very satisfactory, but we understand that the Block House, where the depot is established, is eighteen miles from where Gen. Call found the Indians embayed, at the place called the Cove. Regular communication is kept up by scout of the forces which was been opened between the main body of the army under Gov. Call, at Black creek, and the Block House, and Gov. C was thus kept informed of the progress making in getting the supplies up the river. When our informant left the Withlacochee, it was understood that on the next day, or the day after, the whole force under Gov. C would arrive at the Block House, and commence operations against the Indians in the Cove. One of two things seems now to be certain—either that the enemy are embodied in their greatest possible strength at this point, or else that the Cove will be entirely deserted. There are many reasons to hope that the Indians will not leave the land. Their women and children are probably all at the Cove, and it is not unlikely that they have been at some pains to add to the defences which the nature of their position supplies. The true policy of the Indians is to disperse. In this way they might still baffl pursuit for years. If they should give battle to our soldiers, a more decisive conflict may be looked for. The Indians will fight with the fury of despair, and with a coolness and confidence, inspired by their numerous successes, and it will be no holyday work to dislodge them from the Cove. The great difficulty has hitherto been to find the Indians embodied. This important point is now accomplished. They are found in a very favorable, and what they perhaps consider, an invincible position. It would seem as though, throughout their intercourse with the whites, they must have concealed the existence of this stronghold, with a view to their security in case of war. Our informant, above alluded to, states, that on the 4th inst., Gov Call was expected to arrive with his force at the Cove. —Pensacola Gazette.

From the Jacksonville Courier, Nov. 10.

The army is in motion for the field. The last detachment left Black Creek a day or two since. Col. Pierce was ordered to be at Fort Drane on the 9th inst. to proceed to the nation. They go again to that charmed spot, where nearly all our forces have met defeat, the Withlacochee; where Osceola, proud monarch of the wilderness, reigns triumphant. While the orisons of many a sorrowing heart rise to Heaven for success to this attempt to humble the Seminole, they fear lest it be like others before it.

It is stated in a letter from an officer on the western side of the peninsula, that Gen. Jesup, having received orders to rendezvous the command in Florida, proceeded to St. Marks to hasten and direct the movements of the government for the army, and that he returned, and was then on the Withlacochee. This accounts for his delay in reaching Fort Drane. Gen. Call will probably meet him in the nation.

There is said to be a large supply of provisions on the Withlacochee, and at Tampa Bay. There are nearly one thousand regulars, one thousand two hundred and fifty Tennesseans, six hundred or seven hundred Floridians, and six hundred or eight hundred friendly Indians in the country.

TEXAS.—Passengers in the steamer Levant arrived yesterday morning from Nachitoches, report that several officers had arrived the day previous to the departure of the Levant, who stated that the Texian Government were about to disband the volunteers of the greater part of whom would return to the United States. It is the intention of the Government to retain only the regular army, consisting of about 600 men.

The expedition to Metamora was not spoken of when the officers left the camp. The soldiers were in good health, and the country quiet. —New Orleans True American, Nov. 12.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 8.—The steamboat John Nelson arrived on Thursday, with about 900 Creeks, of Tuck-a-bach-a had join's party, in charge of Lieut. J. T. Sprague, U. S. marine corps, and Dr. G. W. Hill, surgeon to the party. The party started westward on Saturday and Sunday by land. The J. N. returned on Saturday, to bring up about 900 of the same party, who were left at the post of Arkansas, and about 400 more of the same party are coming through the Mississippi swamp, with horses, etc., the whole to rendezvous at Lewisburg, and proceed from thence to their new homes.

There are from 13,000 to 14,000 now in the State, leaving about 2,000 in the Creek nation, of whom have gone to Florida, to assist in subduing the Seminoles. When that is accomplished they will emigrate, which will complete the removal of the Cherokee nation.

Capt. Bateman's party of 2,500, and Lieut. Scree's, of 8,000, passed the cross roads, twenty-five miles north of this place, for the west, on Thursday last.

Lient. Dons' party of 2,600, and Col. Campbell's of 2,800, are behind, and will pass up in ten or twelve days.

The health of the Indians has generally been very good—no contagious or malignant diseases among them. The rumor that the small pox was prevailing, and that many had died of that disease, is unfounded. —Gazette.
PENSACOLA, Nov. 12.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Sloop of War Boston, whose arrival was announced in our last, in the course of her long cruise in the Gulf, visited the Balize, Metamoras, Tampa and Vera Cruz; after which she returned to Tampa and took on board Mr. Weaver, who is the bearer of despatches from the Government of Mexico of most importance. A friend on board has furnished the following memorandum of the cruise:

"Sailed from Pensacola on the morning of the 16th September; arrived off the S. W. Pass on the morning of the 19th; sailed from the S. W. Pass on the morning of the 22d; arrived off Metamoras on the evening of the 26th, lying off and on, sent on shore on the evening of the same day and came to anchor in the evening of the 26th; sailed on the morning of October 1st; arrived off Tampa on the morning of the 8th; sailed on the evening of the same day; arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th and anchored off the island; sacrificed; sailed from Vera Cruz on the morning of the 10th; arrived off Tampa on the morning of the 19th, visited by the American consul; arrived off Tampa on the evening of the 24th, stood off and on, received on board Mr. Weaver, bearer of despatches from Mexico to the U. S. on the morning of the 25th."

The following is a list of the officers of the Boston:

Lieutenant John Kelly, Fitz Allen Deas, Edwin W. Moore; Acting Master, Guert Gansvoort; Surgeon, William Johnson; Purser, Peyton A. Southall; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. N. Glennworth; Passed Midshipmen, J. J. Balbach, Midshipman, J. F. Armstrong, John Rutledge, George Rogers, John C. Holliday, Jacob Carpenter; Boatswain, George Ellson; Sail Maker, Wm. Adams; Purser’s Steward, B. Prescott.—Gazette.

On Wednesday night and Thursday morning last, we were visited by the most violent gale that has been experienced here for six or seven years past. No serious damage was however done to the vessels in the bay, although when the gale abated, the beach was strewn with small craft. Among the vessels that went on shore, was the U. S. Steamer Maj. Dade.—She was to have proceeded on Wednesday morning, to a wood lot, but was ordered to stay on account of the bad weather. This accident may perhaps delay her for some days. Measures were promptly adopted to get her afloat, and she was got off on Thursday night.—Ibid.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.—As might have been expected, the sight of the horses of the Tennessee Volunteers, for want of forage, and the failure of the host attack against the Indians for want of provisions, is by some, imputed to the mismanagement of Gov. Call. It is especially important at the present moment, that no such erroneous impression should go abroad. We therefore hasten to endeavor to correct it. It will be remembered that before the middle of August, the Creeks were known to have been subdued, and it was supposed that the Tennessee troops would march immediately from the Creek country, where they had been serving, to the seat of war in Florida. A correspondent was opened with them by Gov. Call, who, it will also be remembered, was anxious to get up a summer campaign, but it was doubtful whether these troops could be induced to move at that season of the year. It is therefore necessary to say, that without a full and perfect understanding on this point, it would have been absurd for Gov. Call to accumulate large supplies of provisions at the seat of war, which, especially at that season of the year, is fatal. We are not informed if the Tennessee troops could not be prevailed on to move. After considerable negotiation with the Tennessee troops and the sending of a number of expresses to and fro between Tallahassee and the encampment of the troops, they suddenly determined to move on. They may be said almost to have brought to Tallahassee the intelligence of their decision. At all events, their movements were so sudden as to render necessary all possible exertion to get up the supplies for the campaign, and that all possible exertion was made, is evident from the fact, that had not a series of accidents concurring to prevent it, the supplies would have been sent by land before they were required. To these accidents we have already adverted; first there was the destruction of the provisions which had been stored at St. Marks, by the falling into the water of the store house which contained them; then the delay in getting the provisions which were sent round from the immediate vicinity of the Wakulla, the destruction of the cargo of the large steam boat Convoy, which sprung leak and came into this port in a sinking condition.

When the Tennessee troops had arrived at Tallahassee, Gov. Call had one of two courses to pursue. He had either to keep them there until he could receive intelligence that the necessary depots of provisions were established, or else to march them at once to the seat of war, where, according to all human calculation, their supplies must anticipate them. He chose the latter course—or perhaps it would be more correct to say, he was driven to it by the total want, and the impossibility of getting supplies for these troops at Tallahassee.—Ibid.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—We are happy to perceive that all diligence is used in fitting out the vessels destined for this interesting and important service. We were yesterday favored with an opportunity of examining the interior and appliances of the fine staunch store ship, lately built at our Navy Yard, under the immediate superintendence of Commodore Barron. No pains seem to have been spared to render her in all respects suited to her destination. She carries a small armament on her upper deck, and is calculated to receive about 3,000 barrels of freight. The health and comfort of her crew will doubtless be much improved by the adoption of the ship’s carpenter’s light and effective apparatus for ventilation, invented by that officer, capable of producing a complete renovation of the air of her hold in the course of a few minutes. We observed also an improved apparatus in the cook’s department adapted to the use of anthracite, and learned that she has already passed two identical voyages. Should our explorers find themselves at the south, passing a winter in a scene analogous to that of Melville island, they will, no doubt, among other discoveries, ascertain that the human faculties are wondrously quickened by a due application of this most excellent combustible. We heard it stated that she is to sail in a day or two for her rendezvous at Norfolk, where she will take in her stores.—Poulson’s Phil. Am.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Capt. Newnham, Flo., dated 14th instant, which announces the arrival there of the Dolphin, with two barges, intended for the ascent of the Oklawaha. We also gather the following particulars respecting the U. S. brig of war Porpoise, from the same letter.—Charleston Courier.

When the Dolphin was on her way from Savannah, on the 10th inst., a vessel was discovered on the outer (north) breaker of St. Simon’s bar, having an American ensign at her main, union down, and firing signal guns in quick succession. The Dolphin immediately bore up for her, and Capt. Pennoyer lowered a boat, and boarded her, when she proved to be the U. S. brig of war Porpoise, Capt. Ramsey, engaged for some time past in the blockading service, with the object of ascertaining its fitness as a naval depot. The survey had been finished, and the vessel was on her way out, when she grounded. Capt. Pennoyer found Capt. Ramsey engaged in clearing away, for the purpose of lightening the ves-
REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The Portland papers publish the following letter:

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER MORRIS, &
Portland, Nov. 18, 1836.

To John Chandler, Esq., Collector of the Customs, Portland, Maine.

Sir:—Agreeably to your instructions, dated the 1st ult., directing me to proceed with the Cutter Morris, I have now arrived at Goose Cove, through the courtesy of Mr. Goodall, of the steamer Royal Star, and am now on board the cutter, and the same evening arrived at Owl's Head, Penobscot Bay, where I met Capt. Howland Dyer, of the Revenue Schooner "Veto," stationed at Castine, who very cheerfully volunteered his and his vessel's services to assist me in the undertaking. On the 23d inst. I visited Vinalhaven, where Mr. C. P. Curran and Mr. A. Corson, one of the sufferers from the Royal Star's visitation, was accepted; while there we obtained information from John Kent, Esq., post master, that a trunk had been picked up and carried to Fox Island by a fishing vessel, navigated by George Pool, A. Guy, and Andrew Orr,—its lock was broken by them, and the trunk had contained 800 dollars. I immediately despatched Lieut. Roach to the residence of those individuals. Pool was at home, and stoutly denied having taken any money from the trunk, but confessed that Orr had taken $12. We then called at Orr's house, taking Mr. Pool with us,—found nobody at home but Mr. Orr, who displayed a spirit which I believe is not very common among the ladies of Maine—at least I trust not; but she finally gave up twelve dollars, and we escaped her ladyship without sustaining any material injury. The above mentioned trunk belonged to John Ames, Esq., of Tamworth, N. H.

On the third and fourth we were employed examining the shores of Vinalhaven and the islands in that vicinity, seeking information, &c. On the 5th we visited and strictly examined Deer island and its neighborhood. On the 6th visited and examined the Isle of Holk, took depositions, and searched one house where a vessel was seen the night before the evening of the disaster. At this place we picked up a copy of the enclosed notice. On the 7th returned to Fox Island and despatched Lieut. Roach and Gunner, to examine the same, and to stick up several copies of the said notice. On the 8th, Messrs. Pool, Guy, and Orr appeared to be become alarmed, and deputized Mr. Thomas R. Crockett to call on me and say that Mr. Pool was willing to deliver up to me eighty dollars and fifty cents, (the balance then missing from Mr. Ames' trunk,) if I would consent to stop all proceedings against him. I told him to bring the sum claimed, and I would withdraw all proceedings. On the 9th, Messrs. Orr and Pool arrived, bringing eighty dollars and fifty cents, and stating that her husband was absent. I have now in my possession, (after deducting some trifling expense,) ninety dollars, subject to the order of Mr. Ames. On the 10th, being convinced that nothing more could be ferreted out, I must sail for Owl's Head, to return passage to the passengers of the Royal Star that might be found there.

I feel myself under special obligations to Lieut. Roach and Williams, and Capt. Dyer, of the Castine Revenue Schooner "Veto," for their exertions and address in the execution of this business. Every one, I believe, is already aware that it owing to the extraordinary exertions and presence of mind of Capt. Dyer, of the said Castine Revenue Schooner, that any of the passengers of the Royal Star were saved. I have conversed with many of them, and they all look on him as their preserver. I found him severely wounded and burnt in several places, and
his treatment of the unfortunate since the disaster, has endeared him to every friend of humanity. Many of them have been fed and clothed at his expense, and in doing this, he has in a kind way, distanced himself an family. One of the unfortunate passengers (a female) is now at his house in a very dangerous situation, being seriously burned and otherwise wounded.—Ought not his exertions and sacrifices to be represented to the Department? He has too much modesty ever to present his own case. He is universally admitted to be a first-rate public servant, and with all a very gentlemanly man.

The kind attention of the following gentlemen of Vinalhaven towards the passengers of the Royal Tar, are worthy of notice, viz: John Kent, Esq. Postmaster, Paul Sawyer, J. & J. Brown, mail contractors—in fact the people in that vicinity, with a few exceptions, have evinced much sympathy towards the unfortunate.

Your obedient servant,

EZEWIEL JONES, Capt. U. S. Colter Morris

P. S. Every animal belonging to the Menagerie was doubled lost. The elephant was seen a few days ago, floating near Brimstone island.

ARMS

GENEAL ORDER,

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, Nov. 30, 1836.

I. The troops stationed at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, will immediately proceed to Fort Howard, and join the garrison at that post. Such public property as may be left at Fort Dearborn, will remain in charge of Lieut. Major Plymont, of the 5th infantry, who will continue in command of the post until otherwise instructed.

II. All the recruits of the 2d regiment of dragoons will be immediately organized into companies of sixty men, with two officers attached to each, and be held in readiness for orders to join the army in Florida at the shortest notice. The companies will be armed with carbines, and be commanded by the Lieut. Colonel, or Major of the regiment.

III. The superintendent of the recruiting service, eastern department, will despatch from the central depot, with as little delay as practicable, the number of recruits required for the following designated regiments and posts:

For the squadron of 1st dragoons, Fort Gibson, 75
For companies A, D, E, G, I, 4th infantry, now, or lately, at Suwanee Oldtown, Flor., agreeably to previous orders, 119
For thirty-one companies of artillery, serving in Florida, 560
For company C, 2d arty, and company B, 3d arty, at Fort Monroe and Hampton, 61
For company I, 2d arty, and company E, 4th arty, 44
Companies G and H, 1st arty, at or near Fort Mitchell, Alabama, 30

IV. The detachment of 77 recruits, ordered to Baton Rouge and New Orleans, from the western recruiting depot, in September last, is assigned to, and will accordingly be mustered in the 4th regiment of infantry. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect at the dates set opposite to each, respectively, to wit:

Cap. T. Hunt, 5th infantry, 31st October, 1836.
Cap. H. Smith, 6th infantry, 18th November, 1836.
Cap. W. M. Hoyce, 1st infantry, 14th November, 1836.

1st Lieut. J. McClellan, 1st artillery, 19th November, 1836.
1st Lieut. T. B. W. Stockton, 1st infantry, 30th November, 1836.
1st Lieut. J. B. Hart, 1st artillery, 30th November, 1836.

1st Lieutenant G. W. Ward, 2d artillery, 31st December, 1836.
1st Lieutenant M. Churchill, 1st artillery, 30th November, 1836.
1st Lieutenant W. B. Arvin, 4th artillery, 30th November, 1836.

VI. Surgeon Thomas Lawson having been appointed by the President the surgeon general of the army, will immediately proceed to the city of Washington, and enter upon the duties of his office.

By order of Maj. General Macomb:

ROGER JONLS, Adjt. General.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nathan Darling, of New York, to be second lieutenant in the second regiment of Dragoons.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Captain J. R. Veniton, 3d arty, with his company to Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.
Captain J. Dimick and Lieut. E. S. Sibley, 1st arty, to Fort Hamilton, until their health is restored.

The appointment of Capt. R. C. Collins, 4th infantry, an A. Q. M. revoked, and Capt. C. ordered to join his company.

DECLINED.


NAVY

ORDERS.

Nov. 22—Lieut. T. Bailey, to recruit for the exploring expedition.
Nov. 22—P. Mid. D. D. Porter, relieved from order to ship Relief.
Nov. 22—P. Mid. C. G. Carroll, receiving vessel, Baltimore.
Nov. 22—Mid. N. Barnes, jr., do. do. do.
Nov. 22—P. Mid. O. Tisd and C. W. Morris, to Washington, on duty connected with coast survey.

MARRIAGE.

On the 2d ult., at Mariana, Camden County, Geo. the seat of Mrs. John H. McDougal, General DUNCAN L. CLINCH, to Miss ELIZABETH BAYARD BOSTON.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 2d Nov., Captain ARTHUR W. THORNTON, of the army of the United States. In June 1834, he was attacked by a paralytic affection, which deprived him of the power of articulation. In other respects he possessed his faculties almost unimpaired. He has, however, been sinking gradually ever since. In the death of Capt. Thornton, the army has lost one of its most gallant spirits, and society one of its most cherished members. He lived not for himself but for others. His whole life was a series of noble sacrifices and delicate attentions to the interests and convenience of his friends.—Pensacola Gazette.

At Louisville, Ky., on the 5th ult., in the 15th year of her age, Miss ELIZA BOUTH, daughter of the late Capt. B. W. Booth, of the navy.

At Detroit, on the 30th ult., Lieut. Col. DANIEL BAKER, 6th infantry, U. S. Army, aged 61 years.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

At West Point, on the 5th instant, Major RODGER ALDEN, in the eighty-third year of his age. Major Alden was a brave and distingushed officer of the revolutionary army, and has since filled honorable civil stations in Pennsylvania and this State.

In Cummack county, (N. Y.) on the 15th Oct., Col. THOMAS FOYNER, at the 77th year of his age.
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

From the London United Service Journal for June.

ARTIC ENTERPRISE.

Since the subject of Northcote research was last noticed in this Journal, the journey of Capt. Back in quest of Ross, and the voyage of Capt. James Ross to search for the missing whalers, have added another distinction to the annals of the Arctic enterprise. Both are alike creditable to this country and in the highest degree honorable to the British Navy.

The journey of Capt. Back—humane in its object, and admirable in its execution—is described with modesty and elegance. The author has long been known to the world as the intrepid companion of Franklin and Parry, and the sequel will show that he has fully justified an already high reputation.

It is with some satisfaction that the reader is informed that in the year 1832, great alarm was felt throughout England, respecting the fate of Ross and his companions, who had left this country for the Polar regions in 1829. Capt. Back, who had been long engaged in the service of the Navy, and had already distinguished himself by his bravery and ability, and being of the opinion that there was yet hope returned immediately to England, and procured his services, which were readily accepted, to conduct the expedition proposed, and to assist with such individuals as came forward to assist the Government; and on the 17th of February, 1833, the commander sailed from Liverpool, accompanied by Dr. King and three others, and about half a dozen marines. The party was composed of the best navigators, when, embarking in canoes, after a tedious and fatiguing inland navigation, and in spite of the inexperience of the "mangueus de lard," or greenhorns, who composed the entire crew, the party arrived at the Polar sea, not, however, to madness, on the 4th of August they reached Fort Resolution, on Great Slave Lake, the extreme station of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the last outpost of civilization. The Commander continued the plan which Capt. Back had been chiefly instrumental in forming, and on which he was directed by his instructions to act. It was to make preparations for passing the winter at the north-eastern extremity of Great Slave Lake, and to employ the precious season in searching for the existence of the river Thlew-ee-choow, supposed, on very uncertain grounds, to take its rise somewhere contiguous to the Lake, and to discharge its waters into the Polar sea. The Commander now planned the arrangement of this scheme, for not only did Back find the river in question, (now called after his name,) but its course conveyed him to a spot at the debouchure, only fifty feet from the chukle, near the magnetic pole, that was erected by James Ross, at the southern limit of his journey.

Embarking on the lake, and supplied with Indian guides, the expedition consisted of twenty-four persons, three only of whom, with Mr. King, had accompanied our traveller from England. The remainder consisted of four artilerymen, who had volunteered to accompany them at Montreal, of some experienced seamen and voyageurs belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and lastly of an Indian interpreter.

They were now in the country of the aboriginal tribes, which, from the circumstances of rapidity with much anxiety and infinite humor. Fickle and unsteady of purpose, they seem to be amiable and brave, their virtues as well as vices being the effect of imagination. The description of the discovery of the sources of Back's River is full of interest. Quittling the Slave Lake, under the uncertain guidance of Manelly, an Indian, with great labor they effected the passage last mentioned. From thence they conducted them into Clinton Colden Lake; and eventually into one, which received the name of Aylmer. This seemed to be the head-water of the circumjacent inland sea, and gave rise to the Commander's anxiety respecting the want of his search.

"Twice he, (Manelly,) went to adjacent heights to discover some object, which might remove his doubts; and the second time he returned with a light step, and a satisfied expression; for the satisfaction which he has renewed confidence he pointed to a bay, from whence we might go to the Thlew-ee-choow (River Back,) and our landing turned to the interpreter, and showing him the well-built and commodious habitation of the officer, which he had performed there—" and though he added, "I was but a child when I accompanied him, these places look familiar to us, and it is to the pleasant emotion which discovers, "in the first bound of their transport, you may be pardonable for indulging, this we may suppose," says he, "you, well back, and have a look up of the objects which had been reserved, which the cold travellers shared with them, in the midst of the surrounding desolation."

Having ascertained that he was on the true track, he returned to the head of Great Slave Lake, where Mr. McLeod, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, had commenced the building of a house, and where, in a short time, Capt. King with some of the party which had separated at Cumberland House, arrived. The station received the name of Fort Reliance.

The preparations for the winter were admirable, and an account of our movements during the winter was subsequently published. The party, though the description is heart-rending of the sufferings which the improvident and famished Indians underwent during the severity of the winter. The party of 11 men, in 12 months, were reduced to 4, two of which were completely starving, and the magannunery of Mr. McLeod, in going to ascertain the fate of the main body of the tribe under Akluitl, their friendly chief, is too striking not to be recorded. On the 30th of December, with a temperature 102° of Fahrenheit below the freezing point, did this humane and heroic person quit the shelter of the winter-quarters. He soon wrote to say that the coldness of the weather had been so severe as to follow the deer, but being a first-rate rifle shot himself, he had, by his exertions, already assisted one party, and was on his way to visit another. During his absence the Commander was occupied in making experiments on the intensity of the cold; but he had directed the winter, the observations, as both ink and paint froze, with his table as near the fire as he could bear the heat. On one occasion, after washing his face within three feet of fire, his hair was elotted with ice before he had time to dry it.

On the 8th of February Mr. McLeod returned. The weather had made a visible alteration in his countenance, which had seven times been frost-bitten; "for it was to be wondered at, on such a wide, unsheltered lake as he had been travelling over." Many Indians, he reported, had died of cold and starvation, and, but for his intercession, a whole family would have fallen victims, the unnatural monster of a father having abandoned them. Such instances of barbarity, however, appeared so abhorrent to the Indians themselves, that we may hope that they will be thus repressed.

On the 25th of April news arrived that Ross and his companions had reached England. The announcement was received with the joy that might have been expected of the. and to the credit of Capt. Back. These good news were particularly gratifying, not only as verifying my previously-expressed opinion, but as demonstrating the wisdom as well as the humanity of the course pursued by the promoters of the enterprise. The news, which caused the British nation from an imputation of indifference which it was far from meriting. In the fulness of our hearts we assembled together, and humbly offered up thanks to the gracious God in the beautiful language of Scripture, hath said, "Mine own will I bring again, as I did sometime from the depths of the sea."
still remained to be performed; and the Commander resolved, after reducing his party to the number of ten persons, to follow the course of the Back, as he hoped, to the source of the river, the Mackenzie. "The course was accompanied by Mr. King, and preceded by Mr. McLeod, who was to mount before them and leave the production of the .." - end of excerpt - "our interlopers set out upon their journey, preceding the party. The boats just had been built for them by the carpenter of the expedition on Artillery or Cat Lake. The wood was found to be indifferent; and, when wet, it was not supposed possible to carry it. However, I trusted to Captain Back, "to circumstances, my own resources, and the spirit and stamina of the crew, determining not to anticipate evil, or yield to fears that might never be real.

On the 1st July they arrived at Musk Ox Rapid, the point at which they had stopped the year before, and the source of the river. Back. Shortly afterwards they passed the coast of Boothia, heading north. On the 13th August the command resolved to return home.

"I had," he says, "for some time cherished the notion of dividing the party, leaving four to protect the boats, as they would, whilst Mr. King, would have accompanied me on a land journey towards Point Turnagain; but this scheme was completely frustrated by the impracticability of carrying a boat of 30 tons weight through the fields, a half-leg deep, destitute of shrubs or moss for fuel, and almost without water; over which we must have traveled for days to have made even a few miles of longitude; and where, finally, if sickness had overthrown any one, his fate would have been inevitable."

Thus circumstanced, therefore, and reflecting on the long and dangerous stream, combining all the bad features in its nature, but with this hope which remained of our attaining even a single mile farther, I felt that I had no choice, and assembling the officers in the evening, I fixed the day on which H.M. Majesty's Government for my return had arrived; and that it only now remained to unfurl the British flag; and salute it with three cheers in honor of His Most Gracious Majesty, whilst his party returned to the source of the river, and where he expected to reach Cape Turnagain, and the Mackenzie river. The wood cannot, at any rate, have made the circuit of the waters of the Mackenzie, but the northern extreme of America."

The whole of the preceding information is certain, that the passage, if there be one, must be useless as far as the object of finding a northwest passage is concerned. Blockaded up with the western sea, and with a current that would be of no use, it is not possible to enter it by the sea. Measured by the geographical society, does not recommend its use; nor will its existence, if ascertained, diminish one jot from the importance of the discovery by the party of the route de mer, and totally unavailable as a passage to the northwestern America. It cannot be penetrated by the north, as we have seen by the fate of the Fury, of Ross's expedition; and the survey of the Fury's Strait. The western stream that acts through that passage would, he states, undoubtedly have the effect of keeping the ice close enough upon the western shore, so as to prevent the egress of a ship; and such reasoning be conclusive in this instance, how much more so it will be in the case of the supposed strait between Cape Back and Cape Walker, the northwestern extremity of Boothia.

When this shall have been accomplished, the question of the northern wind, and the winds of the Straits of Davis and Behring, there can be no doubt in the mind of any person who has duly weighed the evidence."

"Let the navigator once know in what direction he is to travel; the least difficulty or danger can be apprehended in sailing through it, impelled by the prevailing westerly wind, and assisted by the equatorial current that sets from Behring's into Davis's Strait.

"The only danger encountered by us was the frequency of the whalers. In the spring, Capt. Back, with his brave companions, Capt. Beechey in the Hare, and Capt. Burwash in the Fury, proceeded to engage in the whaling business in California. Captain Beechey has already penetrated into Behring's Straits farther than any former navigator. We learn from his narrative that he is confident of the safety of returning to England in the north, and that the hope of returning to England by the north, shall not fail upon this enterprising and accomplished officer."

The next branch of our subject—and it is one which every Englishman may be proud to notice—is the manner of the expedition in search of the missing whalers. Alarm had begun to be felt so early as the beginning of last winter, when the eleven ships, which had been observed to be becalmed in the ice, did not return at the usual period. About the middle of December a series of the friends and relatives of the unfortunate mariners found their way to the public ear, and on the 4th of December a memorial from a number of merchants and gentlemen was presented to the king. It was a touching appeal, and stated that although the ships were supplied with provisions beyond what was necessary for the purpose of the voyage, "yet for many days afterwards the passengers had nothing but one course of drying flagging life through the severities of an arctic winter, particularly as the crews of two vessels were not added to their original number, and the memorialists feared that the fate of those men, who in the utmost straits of the soul, would be exposed to "dreadful sufferings." It goes on to suggest that a ship might be sent to open a communication with them, and to put an end to the suffering of the crew.

The Admiralty, in reply, expressed regret for the unfortunate situation of the crews, but did not think it possible to afford them the requisite assistance. The thanks of the crown were given for your earnest appeal from the merchants, saying that the operation of the fleet and
most experienced masters of whale ships, induced them to entertain hopes; and, moreover, intimating that should the government decline to interfere, they, the memorialists, would take it into their own hands to undertake the attempt. The petition was backed by a letter, published in the newspapers, from Captain Humphreys, the deliverer of Ross, calling loudly on the christian love and divine interposition of his fellow countrymen to "disregard all fears of probability," and at least to make an effort.

This was more than enough; a ship, the Cove, was fitted out by subscriptions, the Trinity House of Hull voting £1,000. The governor of the colony consented to be officer and man herself from all quarters presented themselves—and Captain James Ross, having been in the field, was selected to command; though Captain Fullalove was so anxious to be present in the quantity that he detain the enjoyment of a repose which he had devoted to recording his adventure—a task at once honorable and profitable—and again to brave the dangers of the north.

In a very short space of time his Majesty's ship Cove reached the Orkneys—on the 12th of January, the very depth of winter, she quitted Stromness to search for our missing countrymen, regardless of the shoal seas and the late season, and of the storms that met her at the outset of her chivalrous attempt, and notwithstanding that she was once driven back with the loss of her bowspirt, broken for forty days by herdeck hurricane.

But Providence, as if to reward such public virtue and individual heroism, by one of those miraculous movements at her disposal, in the months of October, November, and December, all the circumstances, and the means of securing the safety of the men who were likely to arrive, figures in the water, among the rocks, preserved them from the destruction that was certain. For the numbers frightfully thinned, the survivors sick and exhausted. But the same kindness that directed their preservation while aloft has been extended to them on shore; and it is certain that to have been鲨ed will ere long be restored to their homes and families.

Captain Taylor, of the Granville bay, states that he was upwards of 80 miles, that is, from the latitude of Home bay, in Arranamith's map, to the mouth of Hudson's Strait, into which he was driven by the current, which, however, eventually released him. It is now more than likely that the crew of the Cove will have experienced the same fate, though she was much farther inshore when last seen, than her companions. If so, it is probable that she remains shut up, and of those trained in the art of saving life the skill of Captain Taylor with her we can scarcely allow any hope to have, but of this his countrymen will be confident, that all that seamanship and scientific knowledge can accomplish, all that kindness and courage can effect, will be unaccomplished by this officer in the benighted cause in which he is still engaged.

ALEXANDRIA—EGYPT.

From "Excursions to Cairo, Jerusalem, Damascus, and Balbec, from the U.S. ship Delaware, by Geo. Jones, A. M., Chaplain U.S. Navy."

"On our reaching Alexandria, an officer of the Pasha waited on Commodore Patterson, to offer him the use of one of his palaces, a large airy building on the edge of the harbor, and enjoying the sea breeze during most of the day. The Pasha himself had returned from Syria, and, on application for an audience the morning of the 5th of August was appointed for this purpose. The interview was spent in making and returning visits of ceremony, in inspecting the arsenal, and in examining the ruins about Alexandria.

Of all the greatest interest were the Catacombs, extending for miles from the present city; but in most places only a confused mass, which can give little satisfaction to the visitor. The Catacombs are a succession of chambers extending to an unknown distance, and dangerous to visit, on account of the instability with which a person may be lost in their labyrinths. Pompey's Pillar, a Corinthian column, 9 feet in diameter, and of 90 feet elevation, stands on a low eminence about two miles back of the present city; a dedicatory inscription to the Emperor Diocletian is to be seen on the pedestal, but it is difficult to say by whom the column was erected.

In an angle of the present city walls, on the eastern side, are the two obelisks which usually go under the name of Cleopatra's Needles. They were probably brought from Heliopolis or Thebes, to adorn an ancient gateway, or the entrance to a temple. They are eight feet at each side of the base, and 46 feet in height, and are covered with hieroglyphics. One is prostrate and broken; but the other is still erect, and is in good preservation.

The modern city of Alexandria is more an European than a Turkish or Arab city; it's full of Franks, and a large portion of it is laid out after the European fashion; this is particularly the case with an open square, around which they have just finished some large edifices in the Grecian or Roman style of architecture. I cannot say that I consider this imitation of European cities in eastern countries a great improvement. About a mile and a half from the city is a garden belonging to the Librairie, which is open to the public; it is irrigated by water raised from the bed of the sea, and is full of thriving fruit, or shade tree, under which is found a delightful retreat from the scorching sun.

While these improvements of a civil nature were going on and about the city, the arsenal exhibited a very lively trade. The gunners were busy making every kind of ordnance. A new magazine was just built on a wharf, and an officer was at work over a dry dock; and so deficient were they in tools, that the materials excavated were passed up and thrown up by hand; the number of the workmen, however, making amends for the want of instruments. They expected to complete it in two years, when they would immediately commence another; in the mean time, they have to be brought from Cairo. There were five building works complete, and two in progress. On the stocks were three ships of 100 guns each, ready for planking; and the day after our arrival the keel of a 60 gun frigate was laid, with the religious ceremonies, the Pasha himself, and his family and state, attending on the occasion. The timber is brought from Syria, where they procure both oak and pine in the greatest quantities, and of an excellent quality. Their ships are even more well-sided than their own; in all other respects they follow the French style in building; yet in a fashion, now beginning to prevail in the navy of that country, keep all the decks for cannon clear of state-rooms and other encumbrance; the whole battery being quite clear, fore and aft, and at all times ready for action. The officers rooms are all on the forecastle, and each, which is well supplied with air ports. Their largest ship carried 138 guns, and was constructed to meet one belonging to the Sultan, carrying 144.

Owing to a difficulty in getting her out of the harbor, they were, at the time of our visit, reducing her cone deck less. The harbor of Alexandria is winding and difficult, and the channel is obstructed with knolls of rocks, over which there is but iouf fathoms water. The Pasha had sent to England for steam machinery for breaking up the sands, and they will probably succeed. In the naval arsenal are two ranges of storehouses well supplied. The establishment exhibited great neatness, order, and efficiency, pleased our officers. The scene is grand, with men receive, first class, £2, and the second class £1.50 per month, together with a cloth and clothing, and of receiving their commissions, made of diamonds, the number receive with it two or three stars, made according to their rank; these worn by the admiral, rear admiral, and vice-admiral is a Frenchman, and so is the chief naval constructor.

However strongly we must condemn the iron des-
potium of the Pasha of Egypt as regards his subjects, in all public improvements there is very much that we may approve. In addition to the schools at Touza, and the hospital at Alexandria, there are some others kept at the public expense, there is one also at Castelnaud, in Old Cairo, kept in a large palace, and containing 1,000; another at Boule, containing 600, and another is to be got up in the same place, to contain also 1,000, all of which are at the expense of the Government. At Alexandria the school, and hospital, is kept at the expense of a German of great ability. In addition to the public improvements which I have noticed, it is in contemplation to construct a railway from Cairo to Suez, the route for which has already been surveyed.

The day before we sailed, the Pasha directed his chief engineer, Mr. Galloway, to extend his railway to Alexandria, and make contracts for iron rails, cars, engine, &c.; the estimated expense of the whole work was $200,000; he intends, by and by, to extend his railroad to Alexandria.

With regard to his subjects, he has made an excellent law, by which no one is allowed to be punished capitally without his permission. A short time before our visit, a man of wealth, and high in rank, having put one of his slaves to death, was not for, and ordered forthwith into the presence of the Pasha. The fact was admitted; but he pleaded that the man had been killed in self-defense, that he had no liberty to do with him as he might choose. "No," was the reply of the Pasha, "though he was your slave, he was still my subject;" and to make the case an impressive one, he ordered the master himself immediately to be led to execution. There is a doubt, however, whether his object in this instance was as much to protect "his subjects," as to rid himself of a citizen who had several times given him some trouble, and whose wealth he coveted; the property of criminals capitally punished in this country always falling into the hands of the sovereign.

The city of Alexandria stands on a piece of land resembling the letter T., with a harbor on each side; and on the strip or point running westward stands the palace of the Pasha. On the morning of the 5th the Commodore, Captain Nicholson, and as many of the officers as could be spared from duty, took boats, and landed, which gave a great deal of enjoyment.

The building in which is the audience hall, is large, but has nothing striking in its exterior; and the hall itself is in a style of plainness that seems to show a mind-overlooking all artificial help to greatness.

The Pasha was seated at an angle, and, on our entering, the Commodore at Alexandria, which in this country is the seat of honor; he received us sitting, but stood up when the Commodore rose to leave the room, which, I believe, is an unusual compliment. After the usual compliments on such occasions, coffee and sherbet were brought in by the attendants, but pipes were omitted. I was informed that, on the occasion of the recent introduction of an English traveller, some difficulty had arisen on this score; if I recollect right, the gentleman had declined the pipe, which was considered an insult. At all events, since that time pipes have always been dis- missed at ceremonies.

The Commodore thanked him for the numerous instances of hospitality and kindness which we had experienced, and spoke in terms of admiration of his various improvements, to all which he made suitable answer; and expressing himself also in terms of strong approbation of our enterprise, in a desire of more intimate relations. He showed considerable knowledge of our institutions, and put many pertinent questions with regard to the productions of the country, our modes of cultivation, &c., and expressed great satisfaction at the friendly manner of his reception. He remarked, "it is said that the coffee tree grows in the West Indies, that it being in Egypt and Arabia only a shrub, which must be renewed every five or six years.

Mohammed Ali is about 50 or 65 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, and heavy; though he can scarcely be called corpulent. His forehead is large and rough; the eyes gray and small, with a deep wrinkle running upward from the outer angle; they are very quick and sharp, but absent, an expression of his face when he suffers, is rather pleasant; but at other times a person in his presence feels as if he would do near an open barrel of gunpowder, with a shower of red-hot cinders falling around him."

**FIRST THREE VOYAGES ROUND THE WORLD.**

The first circumnavigator of the globe was Ferdinand Magellan, or Magalhaes, as he is generally called, a Portuguese, who was fitted out by Charles V. of Spain. His crew consisted of 170 men, and he was accompanied by the commodore of one of our large party upon whom they were not repeatedly fixed during this interview. He converses with earnestness, and laughs frequently, but his laugh is discordant and unnatural. The nose is aquiline, the mouth depressed at the corners, and garnished with a scar which is very conspicuous, an expression of his face when he suffers, is rather pleasant; but at other times a person in his presence feels as if he would do near an open barrel of gunpowder, with a shower of red-hot cinders falling around him.

The next circumnavigator was Sir Francis Drake, an English navigator, who was sent by the king to float, with an English fleet, to circumnavigate the globe, consisted of the following vessels: the P. & L., 100 tons burthen, which was his own ship; the Guiana, a bark of 80 tons; the Susan, a bark of 60 tons; the S. & M. a bark of 50 tons; the Beaufort, a bark of 12 tons, accompanied the Elizabeth. The frames of four pinacles were taken out, to be set up as they might be wanted.

Drake discovered light vessels, as being better for approaching the coast, and searching about bays, bays, and rivers. With this fleet he left Plymouth, England, November 13th, 1577. All the vessels, except his own, were either abandoned or returned to England, and the South Sea. When his ship, the Pelican, entered the Pacific Ocean, through the Straits of Magellan, he changed her name, calling her the Golden Hind, and with this vessel alone he proceeded his journey in the Pacific Ocean and the eastern Art capulgo, and returned to England, by the Cape of Good Hope, arriving at Plymouth September 26th, 1580, after an absence of two years and six months. queen Elizabeth, the then reigning monarch, was in state to dine on board the Golden Hind, then lying at Deptford, and after dinner confided upon Drake the honor of planting the English flag on the Cape of Good Hope. Drake died at Porto Bello, January 24th, 1596, aged 51.

Thomas Cavendish, an Englishman, was the third commander who undertook to" sail round the world." He, like Drake, was also accompanied by the commodore of the Desire, 120 tons burden; the Contest, 60 tons, and the Hugh Gallant, a light bark of 40 tons. With this fleet Cavendish sailed from Plymouth, July 14th, 1587. On December 16th he made land South America, in latitude 47° south, passed the Straits of Magellan, and entered the South Sea in following. While they remained on the western coast of South America, Captain Taylor, of the Hugh Gallant, abandoned and sunk, the men being all saved for the other vessels.

The Commodore thanked him for the numerous instances of hospitality and kindness which we had experienced, and spoke in terms of admiration of his various improvements, to all which he made suitable answer; and expressing himself also in terms of strong approbation of our enterprise, in a desire of more intimate relations. He showed considerable knowledge of our institutions, and put many pertinent questions with regard to the productions of the country, our modes of cultivation, &c., and expressed great satisfaction at the friendly manner of his reception. He remarked, "it is said that the coffee tree grows in the West Indies, that it being in Egypt and Arabia only a shrub, which must be renewed every five or six years.

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TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH.

An opinion among geologists is, that the centre of the earth is in a state of fusion from heat, and that consequently the temperature increases with the depth below the surface. The heat increases, indeed, at a rate of about 40° for a mile and a half. It is actually proved, that the temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, is in proportion to the depth. In the process now in operation at the Barrière de Grenelle, near Paris, for forming artesian wells, the depth already bored is 1,085 feet. An experiment has been tried at this depth with the thermometer, and the increase of temperature has been estimated from the result, at one degree in every hundred feet. On the other hand, the temperature increases to about 1,200 feet; and if it increases at that rate, he is ready to go 2,000 feet, a greater depth than has yet been sounded upon the surface of the globe.

The greatest depth yet reached in England, is in a coal pit at a place called Monkswarmouth, which has been sunk to the depth of 1,894 feet below the surface.

In November, 1831, Prof. S. Phillips, of York, took a large number of scientific and mathematical observations upon the variations of the barometer and thermometer, to the cause of their discordant aspect. According to these observations, the temperature increased to 10 feet, and the barometer decreased to about the same. A hole was then bored in the tail and the floor of the mine. A thermometer was placed in it, and the air carefully excluded. After remaining there during forty-eight hours, the thermometer stood at seventy-seven degrees.

Since these observations were made, the owners of the mine have sunk this pit still deeper, and the average temperature has increased to 79 degrees. At this degree of heat, the workmen find it difficult to work more than six hours successively. Besides a great degree of heat, a species of fly has appeared, about an inch in length, the bite of which is extremely annoying to both the men and the horses. The appearance of insects at great depths below the surface of the earth is uncommon, but this is probably the common black horse fly, the eggs of which had probably been deposited in the hair of the horses when they were working in the lower levels of the mine. This uncommon sight has been witnessed from the highest temperature account for volcanoes? The interior being in a state of fusion and volatilization, the volatilized matter must find vent, and escape in volcanic eruptions. By the process of cooling, a crust is formed on the surface of the molten matter, and the volatilized gas, if it has accumulated sufficient force to break the crust, and escape in a volcanic eruption. This accounts for the occurrence of eruptions only at intervals. They occur, in time, because the crust is broken and a vent is formed, the weakest part of the shell, and therefore is broken the sooner.

This internal fusion will also account for earthquakes. They are mere eruptions in volcanic countries, and generally preceded eruptions. Are they not produced by the same forces that produce volcanoes? A scientific account for earthquakes would be more interesting to the public, and more likely to be read, than the history of the destruction of Pompeii and Heracleaenum.
the whole of their time, as the amount for fourteen agents on the Thames, during the year, did not exceed 1,200 dollars. In addition, these agents have been partially reimbursed for the loss of time in ship reports, a matter now in the grasp of the 'Sailors' Chapel in London, and a master and mistress for a day-school for children.

At the Chapel in London it is computed that between 20,000 and 30,000 different persons have attended during the year, about 80,000 having been in the church since its opening. Capt. Pyn, the "The Thames Missionary," reports, that during the year he has visited 7,000 ships, distributing tracts, and conversing on the things of salvation, and, according to the ways of God, has sent to the deck of one other agent held 92 meetings; another 43; another 100; another reports, that he had preached on board ships, or at places near the shore, upwards of 200 times during the year. Such is the movement of the commerce of the metropolis with which all trace of it is fusing from the keeping even of tradition. The long and bloody wars which the French and English colonies maintained along the borders of Canada and New York, were organized on both sides by unnumbered traits of heroism, daring, and disregard of suffering, for which we might vainly search for a parallel in history, while the strange songs which the New England phrases of the Independents derived from its mixture with the savage tactics of the Indians, and the wildness of the theatre to which it was transplanted, will give a thrilling and wondrous interest to the details of the history of this border warfare, under Governor Arnold, and the mercenary bands of mainsprings, such as Sir William Johnson's and not one whose character and exploits would form so brilliant a theme for romance. The unbounded and almost mystic influence which these savages seem to have had over the Indians, has created among the English and the French, a name which is a synonym of conquest and civilization, which was to be seen at the palace of the Forest Patriarch, on the Mohawk, where a profuse hospitality awaited the crowds of Indians ever increasing in number and in splendor of an English style, astonished its European visitors in the midst of the wilderness.

The enthusiasm of his attachment for his adopted land; the genius and skill with which he directed the Indian frontier, and the power of his determination and success in war, which won the thanks of the British Parliament, and a title from the English King; the pride with which, in times of peace, he encouraged agricultural skill, and the activity of young English settlers; and last of all, the mysterious and touching circumstances attending his death, when his prophetic declaration, that he would never live to see the mother country and the colonies in a state of war, was verified the moment the ominous commission was put into his hands, constituting him General, in the approaching contest—a death more striking than Chatham's, more glorious than Wolfe's; and which, looking into the future, from which the historian can weave a narrative more fascinating than romance, more wonderful than song.

With all this, Colonel Stone's proposed work will descend to the memory of the Indian warfare, during the Revolution; the struggle and triumph of the popular cause over the influence of Johnson's son; the frightful warfare waged by Brant and his Indians; the siege of Forts Schuyler and Schuyler; the massacre at Cherry Valley, at Harperfield, at Great American, at Offchurch, where the navies along the whole valley of the Mohawk, and the wondrous instances of escape and valor with whom this war was diversified; the final triumph of the popular cause, and the almost miraculous escape of the important details of the whole Indian power; are subjects of surpassing interest, which will come under the notice of Colonel Stone in the work we have mentioned.

The interest of the subject has expanded the notice, where we merely intend an announcement; and every one in the country who possesses a taste for its most attractive early history will look for it with
equal anxiety. We know not whether Colonel Stone has dug the mysterious iron box of papers which William Johnson buried in his garden before his death; but we understand he has access to materials of the richest kind connected with that potent clandestine family, and still in its desperate extremity. As for the documents and the curious original letters of General Schuyler and Joseph Brant, with other materials which have not yet seen the light, calculated to elucidate his subject. Independent of the Colonel, Captain Wilson whether he wished him to go to the fore or to the main-top-mast-head, to talk to Mr. Easy," replied the Captain, biting his lips. Jack ascended three spokes of the Jacob's ladder, when he again stopped and took out his hat. "I beg your pardon, Captain Wilson, you have not informed me whether it is your wish that I should go the top or the top-gallant cross-trees, or the top-gallant-mast head, Mr. Easy," replied the Captain, taking it very easily; he stopped at the main-top for breath—at the main-top-mast head, to look about him; and at last, gained the spot agreed upon, when he seated himself; and taking out the articles of warfare, commenced them again to ascertain whether he could not have strengthened his argument.—[Captain Marryat's "Mr. Midshipman Easy."]

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.


Steam navigation over the Atlantic.—I have the pleasure to inform you that the Directors of the British and American Steam Navigation Co. have contracted for the building of the largest, and intended to be the most splendid steam ship ever built, expressly for the New York and London trade. She will measure 1700 tons, between perpendiculars 235 feet, 220 feet keel, 40 feet beam, 33 decks and everything else in proportion. She will carry two engines of 225 horse power each, 76 inch cylinders, and 9 feet stroke. In addition to her steam power, she is intended to be rigged in such a manner as to give her sailing qualities equal to any sailing ship, so that between steam and wind we hope she will make her way across the Atlantic in tolerable time.

The expense of this steam frigate is estimated at £60,000. These large undertakings require time to mature, but I think the business will at last be done advantageously. Every day adds confidence to steam navigation, and the extension of it in Europe is surprisingly great.

We do not expect to be ready for sea before next March 12 months. We could get the ship ready for next summer, but not the machinery. We think it not advisable to start in the autumn or winter, and therefore take some extra time to bring us to the Jackson of the year that suits best. A new plan of condensing, by which one third the fuel is saved, and the boilers always supplied with fresh water, has lately been introduced, which will be a great thing for us.—We shall probably lay down another ship this winter, and keep going until we are stocked with first rate ships for both London and Liverpool.

Journey under water.—The extraordinary feat of walking under the water for the distance of a mile was performed at Weymouth, on Monday, Oct. 8th, by Mr. Joseph Orchard, the celebrated diver, who completed this unparalleled undertaking in the harbor, walking at the bottom of it from the new pier in almost white hosiery, and then making his appearance by landing at its extremity, bearing a pewter tankard, which he met with in progress. He afterwards dived again, walked under the water across a portion of the bay, and landed at the stairs opposite Luce's Hotel, amidst the cheers of an immense crowd who had accompanied and watched his submarine expedition. A boat, having an air-pump and necessary apparatus for supplying Mr. Orchard with fresh air, attended him.—Bath Chronicle.
WASHINGTON CITY; THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—In the Kingston (Jamaica) Chronicle of the 27th Sept., we find the following correspondence between our Consul at that port, R. M. Harrison, Esq., and Commodore Pell, the late commander of the British squadron on the Jamaica station. Such demonstrations of mutual good will and kind offices will very soon efface the last vestige of the remembrance that we were once foes.

AMERICAN CONSULATE, Kingston, Sept. 24, 1856.

SIR:—As I understand you are about to retire from the command on this station, I should do great injustice to my own feelings, and be wanting in proper respect to you, were I not to declare, that all my official, as well as private relations with you have been such as to afford me the greatest satisfaction. And I also do myself the honor to inform you, that those of my fellow countrymen who have had occasion to call upon you for assistance when in distress, invariably declared, that such has been your readiness to serve them, that in many instances you have anticipated their wishes. Such conduct on your part is beyond all praise, and cannot be otherwise than agreeable to our respective Governments; it tends to perpetuate the friendship and good understanding which ought always to subsist between nations so closely allied together by interest, and the most endearing ties of relationship.

God knows if it will ever be in my power to reciprocate the personal attentions I have received from you, but you may depend I shall never forget them.

In the meantime, I pray you to accept the assurance of the respect and esteem, with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient, and most humble servant,

ROBT. MONROE HARRISON.

Com. W. O. PELL, &c., &c.,

His Britannic Majesty's ship Forth, Port Royal, Jamaica, Sept. 26, 1856.

SIR:—The reception of your public letter, wherein you have done me the honor to express your satisfaction with all my official, as well as private relations with you, gives me great pleasure.

It is very satisfactory to me, to have it stated by the official representative of the United States, that my conduct, while in command of His Majesty's squadron on this station, has been considered by the subjects of the United States of America as tending to strengthen that friendship, which ought always to subsist between two nations, whose interests are the same—whose relationship may be compared to father and son.

The great respect which all classes in this island estimate your qualifications and character, enhances greatly, in my feelings, the honor you have done me, in writing the flattering statement expressed in your letter, on my departure from this command.

Should circumstances again bring us in contact, it will give me sincere pleasure to renew our friendship.

I beg you to accept the esteem and regard, with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, and humble servant,

W. O. PELL, Commodore.

Colonel Harrison, Consul for the United States, at Jamaica.

Passed Midshipman Thornton A. Jenkins continues as an assistant in the coast survey, his orders to the U.S. schooner-Pilot having been revoked at his own request.

The President recommends in his message an increase of the pay of the officers of the army, and an addition to our naval force afloat—both objects of the first importance. The former of these is due to the tried fidelity of as able a corps as is to be found of its size in the world; if not granted during the present session, we have strong apprehensions that the army can scarcely be held together. In saying this, it by no means follows that the officers are mercenary, and are only to be retained in service by desire of pecuniary gain. They ask for such a compensation merely as will enable them to support their families comfortably, and in a style equal to those with whom they are bound to associate. With the strictest economy, tantamount almost to parsimony, they cannot lay up a dollar for the winter of old age.

In providing for an extension of our naval force, it will be well to consider whether it be not indispensable to raise the wages of seamen to something like a comparison with the rates in the merchant service, in order to secure a sufficient number to man our vessels.

If the Government expects that sailors will enlist for the navy, for one half or two thirds the wages which they can readily obtain in merchant vessels, either it is deceived, or sailors have more disinterested patriotism than we are inclined to yield them credit for.

When the public vessels, shortly expected, shall arrive in port, it will be found, we apprehend, that their crews cannot withstand the temptation of 18, 20 and 24$ per month.

EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND RAIL-ROAD.—Col. James Kearney, of the U.S. Topographical Engineers, has made a report to the commissioners appointed to survey the route of the Eastern shore railroad. The route which he has selected as the basis of the preliminary estimates, begins at the Washington and Susquehannah rail-road, near the town of Elkton, and continuing throughout its whole course within the State, crosses the Chesapeake and Delaware canal a few hundred yards west of the pivot bridge, and after passing a little to the west of the head of Bohemia and Sassafras rivers, thence by the head of Chester or Millington, and the head of Chopbank or Greensborough, and by the northwest branch eastward of the Bloomery, to the Nanticoke river, which it crosses between Sharpstown and the Delaware line. From the Nanticoke it follows a very direct course to Princess Anne, whence it diverges southwestward to the mouth of Little Annemac river, on Tangier sound, its terminus. Its total length is 118 miles.

The total estimated cost of the road and its appurtenances is $1,024,378, 62; for locomotive engines, and for passengers' and burden cars, $81,000; and for two steamboats, $150,000. Total estimate, $1,255,378, 62.

ERRATA.—In the letter of Lieut. Slideell to the Secretary of the Navy, published in the last number, page 340, third line, the words "your communication of" were omitted; and on page 341, fifth line from the bottom, for "hereby," "read" "have been."
In giving an insertion to the remarks of our correspondent Allen, we do but comply with what we believe to be the wishes of a large majority of the officers of the navy—at least of those below the grade of captain, who hold opinions with the writer.

Not a small share of the indignation excited by the communication signed "A Young Convert," and published in August last, has been bestowed upon ourselves for allowing it to appear; but when it is recollected that it contained the views of an officer of the navy, (honestly entertained, we have not the slightest doubt,) and that every officer has an indefeasible right to express his opinions publicly and privately, we shall stand acquitted of all blame for having been instrumental in spreading before the public, views in opposition to those of nearly every other officer in the service. It is not probably the exercise of the privilege of making one's opinions, whether erroneous or not, publicly known that was condemned; but the policy or expediency of doing so, at a moment when the navy was almost unanimous in its efforts to accomplish a favorite project. However that may be, we have never hesitated to grant every one access to our columns, without enquiring whether his views accorded with our own, or whether they were simply those of the writer alone.

The second session of the twenty-fourth Congress commenced on Monday last. The Vice President took the chair of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, at 12 o'clock. A joint committee was appointed to wait upon the President, and inform him that the two houses were organized, and ready to proceed to business.

On Tuesday, the President transmitted his annual message, by the hands of his private Secretary. Such portions of the Message as relate to the army, navy, militia and Indian affairs, will be found in this day's paper; and in our next, the names of the members, composing the standing committees on these subjects, and the report either from the War or Navy Department.

To Subscribers.—There are two or three points, which we would ask subscribers specially to bear in mind, as it will save us much trouble and vexation, and themselves perhaps no little disappointment.

1st. When they wish the address of their papers changed, they will notify us, post paid. As it is wholly impossible for us to know the movements of our subscribers, we make no change in the address, unless requested so to do. Very often the first notice comes through the postmaster, informing us that the paper is not taken out. Take for instance, officers of the navy going to sea—we cannot tell whether they wish their paper sent to them abroad, through the Navy Department, or to their families or relatives at home.

2d. When a name is once entered on our subscription list, unless for a limited and specified period, it is considered binding until ordered to be taken off, and arrears paid.

Six Creek Indians were executed on the 22d ult. at Girard, Ala., opposite Columbus, Geo.

The National Intelligencer of Monday last says—
"We are sorry to learn, from a person who left Tampa at the latest date from that place, that, at the time of his departure, Gen. Jesup was severely afflicted by a hemorrhage from the lungs. The number of troops at that place amounted to six or seven hundred men."

Capt. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of the 1st reg't. of infantry, U. S. army, formerly instructor of tactics at West Point, and aid to Gen. Gaines in the Florida and Sabine campaigns, has been appointed Governor of Liberia. It is not yet known whether he will accept the appointment.

We perceive that the dimensions of the U. S. ship of the line Pennsylvania are again going the rounds. The same statement was published three or four years ago, and again last year; we suppose it will be renewed every year or two for the information of the rising generation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NAVY.

The rapid development of our resources, in the unparalleled increase of our population, the produce of our soil, and the commercial marine requisite to export that produce, and from the surplus of other countries supply the wants and luxuries of our own, are apparent and undeniable. These resources will sustain what the interests and the honor of the country alike imperatively demand, an increase of the navy. The necessity of a liberal and permanent enlargement of this arm of the service, has been deeply impressed on all by the recent threatening aspect of our relations with France.

The nation thus impressed, one branch of the legislature performs its duty by the passage of a bill sufficient for the Hon. House, though inadequate, for the wants of the country. Like the far famed "fortification bill," the one for the reorganization of the navy was strangled between the two Houses of Congress. The lower House, emanating directly from the people, was prepared to pass a bill, more enlightened in its views, and by consequence, more liberal in its provisions. Thus safely through one House, and a disposition existing favorably to amend and pass it in the other, to what unforeseen contingency, secret opposition, or malign influence are we to ascribe its failure? Deputies from most and members of every grade of the profession were in Washington; many urgent, all solicitous for its passage.

Did I say all? Nay, there was an exception; one, whom "ecorn points her slow unmoving finger at," as the secret opponent, the lurking assassin of the bill. A Post Captain in the navy, reputed honorable, and believed to be intelligent, when he asserted that the ships were idle, and the officers unemployed, how could members of Congress refuse credence to one, whose opportunities of information were commensurate with the distinction of his rank? How could they otherwise than award to him the palm of disinterestedness, and congratulate themselves that amid so many selfish seekers of advancement, they had found one who loved his country better than himself; and, prudent in his ambition, was content with mediocrity? An open, many opponent we all respect, though his efforts may dampen our hopes, and threaten our success. His motives would remain unimpeached, though we might ridicule the consummate vanity which arrayed its own opinions in opposito—
to the experience, the talents, and the deliberate action of the whole profession. But it is the secret whisper, the malicious innuendo, the covert attack, of which we complain. During the last summer, after the mischief had been inflicted and when longer concealment became impracticable, the views of this individual were promulgated over the deceptive signature of a "Young Convert." As gallant, as disinterested, he commences with a flourish in defence of the senator from Pennsylvania, and after a pompous declamation, in borrowed phrase, respecting advice to others, he takes his "stand."

"Not for a widow's jointure land," but for the leaves and fishes, the smiles and favors of "honorable" senators, and "intelligent captains;" as if he were not aware, that the term "honorable" is often applicable to the first, in courtesy only, and that the word "intelligent" becomes in the second a biting sarcasm. To that communication I purpose shortly to respond, in admiration of the profound knowledge, beauty of connexion, elegant style, and exquisite taste and delicacy, it displays. At present, I can only say that I know not which most to applaud, the genius or modesty of the author.

ALLEN.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

In the Chronicle of the 24th Nov., I noticed some remarks of Blakely in regard to the organization of the navy. There have been so many plans drawn up for this important object, that, no doubt, from the whole, a perfect plan might be adopted; but in the present one of Blakely, there are many objections, and we wonder that one who undertakes to organize the navy should not know more of the subject. We do not expect to see his plan adopted, but I believe the navy generally deprecate the system of one man's making rules for the whole.

Blakely wishes to have the rank of lieutenant raised to that of commander; and passed midshipman to that of lieutenant. The duty of a passed midshipman is but little different from that of a midshipman; and it would be an anomaly indeed to see a lieutenant going in a boat, and doing the duty of a midshipman; and equally so would it be to see a ship's deck in the charge of commanders, instead of lieutenants.

Blakely is mistaken if he thinks the younger officers wish rank on such terms; though, as individuals, they consult their own interest, yet the interest of the service is not forgotten.

When the passed midshipmen are promoted to the rank of lieutenant, they hope to receive pay adequate to the rank they hold in the service, and which will enable them to support that rank. True, it is discouraging for a young man to be wasting the best part of his life as passed midshipman, but the continual efforts of those who are generally governed by selfish motives are not calculated to better the condition of the navy; in fact, it is some of its own officers who have retarded its progress.

In conclusion, we think that the plan of giving the rank of lieutenant to the passed midshipmen, without adequate pay, is but a round about way of cutting lieutenant's pay down to 8000, a thing we understand perfectly; that more pay may thereby be attached to the older officers. They need not fret it, for it will not succeed. Congress has been liberal to all parts of the navy, and we trust no more legislation may take place on the subject.

REASON.

THE LATE CAPT. J. CLITZ.

HANCOCK BARRACKS, MAINE,
November 29, 1836.

At a meeting of the officers stationed at Hancock Barracks, on the information received of the death of Capt. John Clitz, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Inasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God, in his wise Providence, to remove from us, by death, our much esteemed friend and brother officer, Capt. John Clitz, of the 2d regiment of infantry.

Resolved, That we deeply regret, and sincerely sympathize with, and do hereby offer to the widow and orphan children of the deceased our most hearty and hearty condolences for this great bereavement.

Resolved, That in the death of this officer, our country has lost a faithful, patriot, and brother officer, who has ever shown himself ready to sacrifice his all, not only on the stormy field of battle, where he freely poured out his blood in her defense, but in the no less arduous duties of her peace establishment, where his constant attention, and great assiduity rendered him an ornament, and a confidently trusted friend of her dearest interests.

Resolved, That we do most deeply deplore this loss as that of a man who was the afectionate husband, the devoted father, and sincere friend; and one who has sustained to the end of life, a character of the strictest integrity, and most unblemished honor.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our grief, we will wear crape on the left arm and worldly for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the widow and orphans of the deceased, and to the editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Army and Navy Chronicle for publication.

N. S. CLARKE, Maj. 2d Infantry.
JAS. W. PENROSE, 1st Lt. 2d Infantry.
L. SPRAGUE, Assistant Surgeon.
THOMAS JOHNS, 2d Lt. 2d Infantry.
JAS. M. HILL, 2d Lt. 2d Infantry.

THE LATE CAPT. J. CLITZ.

At a meeting of the non commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of companies A and G, 2d regiment U. S. infantry, stationed at Fort Mackins, Mich., convened on the 9th day of November, 1838, Sergeant John Kennedy, 2d infantry, of company A, was called to the chair, and Sergeant George Day, of company G, was appointed vice president, and David Campbell, secretary.

On motion, a committee of four was appointed to draft resolutions, in consequence of the death of Capt. John Clitz, the late lamented commanding officer, who departed this life on the 6th instant.

The committee afterwards reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

1st. That we sincerely lament and deplore the loss of our highly esteemed and worthy commander, Capt. John Clitz, 2d regiment of infantry.

2d. That we deeply and most sincerely sympathize with his afflicted family, in their irreparable loss of him who was in reality the dauntless soldier and the pitting friend.

3d. That in the death of this gallant, high-minded, and honorable officer, the army, as well as society in general, have sustained a loss not easily to be repaired.

4th. That a copy of the foregoing proceedings be communicated to the widow, children, and relatives of the late Captain John Clitz; and that a copy of the same be furnished for publication in the Army and Navy Chronicle, Detroit Journal and Enquirer, and Ueuna Secundum and Gazette.

JOHN KENNEDY, President,
GEORGE DAY, Vice President.
GEORGE HALL.
EDWD. McCANN.
THOS. FRENCH.
DAVID CAMPBELL.

David Campbell, Secretary.
COMPANY CLERKS.

There has so much been said and written concerning the army, without any apparent alteration for the better, that it is almost useless to commit to paper any more remarks on the subject; were it not for the present injustice, shown by writers on this theme, in passing over without comment, that class of individuals, known among the troops as Company Clerks; who, with a few exceptions, form the elite among the ranks of our different corps.

In the case of a specimen, I shall try to give an idea of what awaits him and all the rest, who have the fortune or misfortune, (either term may do,) to be so classed. A young man, of respectable parents, with a good education and good breeding, is by some fatally compelled to enlist; and being entirely ignorant with respect to a military life, and the characters who figure in that scene, he has but little repugnance to it; on the contrary he buoyed himself up with visions of preferment and promotion, and is not undeceived until he is deeply initiated. It is then he becomes thoroughly disgusted, and sincerely laments the necessity which forced him to embrace a profession which has always been the object of envy and aversion, and that may have been fostered in his breast by kind and tender parents. While in this state of mind, he is sent for by his officer, who having found out by this time, that he is possessed of a good education, and writes a good hand, entrusts to him the management of his official correspondence, together with the company writing; when, as it is very often the case, the person who receives pay for that duty, is not competent enough to do it himself. Arriving at this stage, he naturally looks for that preferment to be bestowed on his abilities and conduct, when a vacancy occurs, instead of its being given to some individual who has not one single qualification necessary to be a non-commissioned officer; devoid of an education, so much so as to be incapable of affixing his signature to any official document; entirely ignorant of his duties in the field, and often intermeddle; with a haughty supercilious air about him, that renders him liable to be laughed at by his superiors and despised by his equals and inferiors.

No doubt, this is supposed to be the case, by those unacquainted with regimental promotion. Far from it; the poor clerk possessing abilities sufficient to fill the highest grade a soldier can arrive at, is obliged to wait to see an individual of the above description, selected to fill it. He is not in immediate charge, or that of the officer commanding the company, to draw out his term of service, in doing the most important part of an orderly sergeant's duty, with a private's pay, not sufficient to enable him at all times, to appear in that state of cleanliness and order about his clothes so often required by his officers. It is this downfall of his reasonable expectations that drives him on to that state of intemperance and worthlessness which generally ends his career in the rank and file of the army; and it is this system of promotion, carried to the greatest extent, that will in time cause it to be the receptacle of refugees from all parts of the world, instead of our army being formed of young men, who, if not possessed of a good education, are generally respectable, and far more competent to fill the stations required, than the low class of foreigners who mostly compose it.

ONE OF THE 7TH.

[The sentiments contained in the foregoing are in the main correct, and the motive laudable for making them public, if dictated by a regard for the interest of the service and not by some private grief.—Editor.]

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Nestly and accurately executed at the Chronicle office.
try have been prevented, and the peace and safety of that region and its vicinity effectually secured, by the timely measures taken by the War Department, and still continued.

The discretionary authority given to Gen. Gaines to cross the Sabine, and occupy a position as far west as Nacogdoches, in case he should deem such a step necessary to the protection of the frontier, and to the fulfillment of our obligations in our treaty with Mexico, and the movement subsequently recommended by that officer, have been alluded to in a former part of this message. At the date of the latest intelligence from Nacogdoches, our troops were yet at that station; but the officer who has succeeded General Gaines has recently been advised that, from the facts known at the time of his departure, there seems to be no adequate cause for any longer maintaining that position; and he was accordingly instructed, in case the troops were not already withdrawn under the discretionary powers before possessed by him, to give the requisite orders for that purpose on the receipt of the instructions, unless he shall then have in his possession such information as shall satisfy him that the maintenance of the post is essential to the protection of our frontiers, and to the due execution of our treaty stipulations, as previously explained to him.

Whilst the necessities existing during the present year, for the service of militia and volunteers, have further increased the paucity of our fellow-citizens, they have also strongly illustrated the importance of an increase in the rank and file of the regular army. The views of this subject, submitted by the Secretary of War, in his report, meet my entire concurrence; and are earnestly commended to the deliberate attention of Congress. In this connection it is also proper to remind you, that the defects in our present militia system are every day rendered more apparent. The duty of making further provision by law, for organizing, arming and disciplining this arm of defence, has been so repeatedly presented to Congress by myself and my predecessors, that I deem it sufficient, on this occasion to refer to the last annual message, and to former Executive communications, in which the subject has been discussed.

It appears from the reports of the officers charged with mustering into service the volunteers called for under the act of Congress of the last session, that the forces received in the various places at the rendezvous in Tennessee were sufficient to meet the requisition which had been made by the Secretary of War upon the Governor of that State. This was occasioned by the omission of the governor to apportion the requisition to different regiments of militia, so as to obtain the proper number of companies to form but one battalion of the patriotic citizens who repaired to the general rendezvous, under circumstances authorizing them to believe that their services were needed, and would be accepted, that the expenses incurred by them while absent from their homes, should be paid by the Government. It accordingly recommended that a law to this effect be passed by Congress, giving them a compensation which will cover their expenses on the march to and from the place of rendezvous, and while there; in connection with which, it will also be proper to make provision for such other equitable claims, growing out of the service of the militia, as may not be embraced in said compensation.

On the unexpected breaking out of hostilities in Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, it became necessary, in some cases, to take the property of individuals for public use. Provision should be made by law for indemnifying the owners; and I would also respectfully suggest the propriety of making the same consistent with the principles of our Government, for the relief of the sufferers by Indian depredations, or by the operations of our own troops.

No time was lost after the making of the requisite appropriations, in resuming the great national work of completing the unfinished fortifications on our sea-board, and of placing them in a proper state of defense. In consequence, however, of the very late day on which these works were commenced, they could be made during the season which has just closed. A very large amount of the monies granted at your last session, accordingly, remains unexpended; but as the work will be again resumed at the earliest moment in the coming spring, the balance of the existing appropriations, and in several cases, with such sums as may be provided for the purpose of providing a further sum for the like objects, may be usefully expended during the next year.

The recommendations of an increase in the Engineer Corps, and for a re-organization of the Topographical Corps, submitted to you in my last annual message, deserve, I think, no further considerations, as the returns of the surveys and constructions directed by recent laws, have been suspended in consequence of the want of adequate force in these corps. The like observations may be applied to the Ordnance corps, and the General Staff, the operations of which, as they are now organized, must either be frequently interrupted, or performed by officers taken from the line of the army, to the great prejudice of the service.

For a general view of the condition of the Military Academy, and of our branches of the military service not already noticed, as well as for fuller illustrations of those which have been mentioned, I refer you to the accompanying documents; and among the various proposals contained therein for legislative action, I would particularly notice the suggestion of the Secretary of War for the formation of a distinct service of the pay of the army, as entitled to your favorable regard.

The national policy, founded alike in interest and in humanity, so long and so steadily pursued by this government, for the removal of the Indian tribes originally settled on this side of the Mississippi, to the west of that river, may be said to have been consummated by the conclusion of the late treaty with the Cherokees. The measures taken in the execution of that treaty, and in relation to our Indian affairs generally, will fully appear by referring to the accompanying papers. Without dwelling on the numerous and important topics embraced in them, I again invite your attention to the report of the agent of the military department at the important posts in the Indian country, and to the correspondence of the Secretary of War on the subject of the negotiations with the various tribes now planted in the Indian country. The suggestions made by the Commissioner of Indian affairs, and enforced by the Secretary, on this subject, and also in relation to the remuneration of the agents, as well as to those relations, will receive your early and mature deliberation; and that it may issue in the adoption of legislative measures adapted to the circumstances, and duties of the present crisis.

You are referred to the re-ord of the Secretary of the Navy for the view of the operations of the department under his charge, during the present year. In the construction of vessels at the different navy yards, and in the employment of our ships and squadrons at sea, that branch of the service has been actively and usefully employed. While the situation of our commercial interests in the West Indies requir-
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Mobile Commercial Register, Nov. 23.

A CARD.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In the late Annual Message of the Executive of this State to the Legislature, a sentence has attracted my notice, concerning the failure at Vernon, Autauga county, to muster into the service of the United States, a regiment of Alabama troops: which sentence appears to have been written by the Governor, as the subject is generally treated by him, in a spirit of complaint, and which can have no other tendency, than to affect injuriously my official character.

The sentence alluded to, is in the following words,

"However, notwithstanding his strong assurance, Capt. Harding did not arrive at Vernon on the 14th, the day on which the regiment was discharged, nor for several days afterwards."

It would seem from the foregoing paragraph, I had neglected to repair to Vernon, promptly to discharge an important duty, and after failing to do so, I had deemed such failure unworthy of complaint. The deductions of such deductions are not warranted by a single fact connected with the whole history of this affair. The troops were not aware that I was to meet them on the 14th, nor indeed at any other subsequent date, as the communications on the subject to his Excellency had all failed to reach their destination before the regiment was disbanded.

About the 9th or 10th of March, 1836, I received two letters from the Governor, one by a steamer and another through Post Office, requiring me to be at Vernon, on the 10th of the same month, to muster and equip a regiment of mounted infantry for the Creek frontier. By the 13th I had all the arms and other stores at Fort Stoddard Bluff, ready to embark in the packet " steamer Ben Franklin," and notwithstanding the unfortunate blowing up of that vessel, at Mobile, on the 13th, which necessarily detained me, I nevertheless arrived at Vernon on the 10th, one day and a half only, after the day on which I had calculated to reach that point, and not "several days" afterwards, as asserted by his Excellency in the Message.

At Montgomery I felt it my duty to cause the true reason to be assigned through the public press, why the regiment referred to was not mustered into the service of the United States, by the Governor, as immediate superintendent, submitted by the Treasury Department to the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives. But no legislative action having taken place, the early attention of Congress is now invited to the enactment of some express and definite resolutions in relation to the various claims made for the past, and to the compensations and allowances deemed proper for the future.

It is further respectfully recommended that such being the inconvenience of attention to these duties by the Chief Magistrate, and such the great pressure of business on the Treasury Department, the general survey, and the computation of the number, the weights and measures, if the works are kept neat, should be devolved on a board of officers, organized specially for that purpose, or on the Navy Board attached to the Navy Department.

ENGLISH TRADING VESSELS.—From thirty-four folio volumes of manuscript annually presented to the British Board of Trade, are extracted the following computations. The number of British trading vessels, entirely excepting those engaged in war, is 21,292. Blooms of all the vessels, those vessels are 2,533,035 tons; and they give employment to 166,563 men and boys. In addition to the immense fleet just enumerated, as actually belonging to British ports, the British empire possesses 23,370 ships of 18,574 tons, and 15,059 men, which belong to her colonies; so that altogether the country possesses 27,950 merchant vessels.

Mount Vernon Arsenal, March 20th, 1836.

To his Excellency C. C. Clay, Governor of Alabama.

Sir,—I returned to this post yesterday, from Vernon. Autauga county, where I had been called by your communication of the 20th ultimo and 2d instant, for the purpose of mustering into the service of the United States, a regiment of mounted infantry, to be used as a corps of observation on the Creek Indians. On the 16th, I reached Vernon in the steamer " America," with intelligence and ammunition for this object, but there learning that the operations had been suspended by your order on the 14th, and finding no order or instructions whatever for myself, I deemed it most prudent to return immediately with the public property I had in charge.

You are already informed of the late date in which your letters of the 20th ultimo, and 2d instant were received by me, to which cause alone the failure of the expedition is to be attributed.

Very respectfully, I am, &c., &c.

E. HARDING, Capt. Ordnance.
As an officer of the army it has ever been my purpose to avoid all controversies with state authorities, but in this instance the Governor of Alabama has thought proper to drag my name before the Legislature, wherein I am held up as an object of censure, and the public are left to infer from the premises held out by the Secretary of War to his Excellency, that a threatened military investigation is now hanging over my head. Such a state of things does not exist. The Government at Washington has been for many months in possession of a correct account of the part I acted in this business; and had they deemed my conduct censurable, the Governor would doubtless have been gratified in making his application for an investigation.

E. HARDING.

From the New York Times.

Dr. Elwes, surgeon U. S. army, who has been some time on duty in Florida, has been relieved on account of severe domestic afflictions. The order bears high and well merited testimony of his professional merits and services, and we have obtained a copy of it for the gratification of his numerous friends and acquaintances in this quarter.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
Tampa Bay, Nov. 6, 1836.

Special Order—No. 3.

Surgeon Elwes, in consequence of the distressing intelligence from his family, is relieved from duty with this army, and will proceed, via New York, to Washington city, and report to the Adjutant General.

The Major General commanding, regrets the loss of the valuable services of Dr. Elwes in this important crisis, and it is still more the domestic affliction which renders his departure necessary. He begs the Doctor to accept his thanks for the promptitude and ability, with which he has performed all his duties since he has been attached to his army.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GEN. JESUP: J. A. CHAMBERS, Lt. A. D. C.

From the Arkansas Gazette, Oct. 18.

Capt. Charles Thomas and Lieut. Hanson, 7th U. S. Infantry, and Dr. McPheal, Surgeon U. S. Dragoons, arrived here yesterday, from Fort Gibson—the fort Audrain, of the Choctaw Agency, has been appointed Sub-agent for the Creek Nation of Indians.

SUICIDE.—A soldier from Fort Gibson, put a period to his existence, last week, at the house of Mr. E. E. Wilson, at the mouth of the Tallah, in this county, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. He was in the custody of a military guard, who was conveying him to this place for trial, on a charge of murder, at the above post.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.

SEAMEN.—The ship Grace Brown, bound for Liverpool, which cleared from this port on Thursday last, had the greatest difficulty in procuring a crew. She was obliged to give $900 per month. The former rates were but $18. The inconveniences and delay attendant upon the present system of obtaining seamen, as well as the extortion which is practised, calls loudly for legislative action. The abuses have been allowed to accumulate to their present insufferable extent, from the circumstance that vessels visiting this port, are for the most part owned at the North, and that no loss has resulted to our citizens.—Bee.
ARMS AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND THE MISSIONARIES.—The American Quarterly Review for September, gives the following picture of some of the benefits which the Sandwich Islands have derived from American Missions.

Since the establishment of the American Mission, now about sixteen years, a most material change has taken place in those people, in many respects, and when we state reading and writing—aye and printing—too—have been introduced by the missionaries, and now extensively diffused, and that the natives have been instructed in the most useful of the previous arts, we have, said all that an intelligent reader will desire to know, in order to form an estimate of their future prospects. For these advantages, of which the grateful natives are fully sensible, they have been indebted to the Americans. Their curiously constructed language, or more than Italian, though at first reduced to writing by American missionaries, according to a plan originally proposed by an American, and which their children and adults learn to read in a vastly shorter time than it is possible for us to learn out of our language. They have their elementary books, of all the reading, such as spelling books, grammar books, books and reading books; and among these we cannot omit to mention the arithmetic, the study of which is almost a passion with them, and in the opinion of the missionaries, has done more to excite their thinking powers, than has been effected by any other work ever published for their instruction. The Gospel and other parts of the New Testament have been in common use among them—the types set up and the work done by native printers, but of course not without the aid of Americans—and what will more surprise our readers, we have lying before us two different newspapers, published in the language of the island, yes, two newspapers, one on a single sheet and the other on a half sheet of the large quart size, and quite as respectable in their external appearance as the average of our own gazettes. Our readers, we are sure, will not be displeased to have a brief notice of these two journals, the first fruits of what we must call, however strange it may sound to our civilized ears, the literature of the Sandwich Islands.

In their “Shipping List” an American reader will be struck with their mode of writing our difficult names. It is well known that all the syllables of their language end with a vowel sound, and that they cannot pronounce them properly; but in the harsh pronunciation of two or more consonants which occur so continually in the European languages. We accordingly see our English names all softened in conformity with this principle; New Bedford becomes Nu Bedefoda; Boston is made a word of four syllables, Bowslona; Nantucket is Nantskuket; Philadelphia becomes Lophiphi Britain Berlinia. The letter s is one of the stumbling blocks; they cannot pronounce it, but always change it into k or t; hence Mr. Ellis the missionary, was Ellikti. From a similar cause, it is said (though we will not vouch for the fact) that their celebrated prime minister, Boki, derived his name from an attempt to print the word Robert (or Bone) the sailors’ abbreviation of Boatsteps, which was the name of a dog, that was a great favorite with Boki.

It is related of Horace Vernet, an artist of great celebrity, who was preparing several works for the Museum of Versailles, that being desirous to get a model of a horseman fully equipped, he applied to the Colonel of a regiment of cuirassiers to furnish him with a man of a perfect turn of manner, to which the Colonel very readily agreed. The artist was to be introduced into the barracks, where he soon found the sort of person he wanted, and requested he should be brought to his room at the hour appointed. In accordance with his wishes he sent to the apartment of the artist, who, on seeing him, became enthusiastic, and exclaimed that he must have a sabre-cut across his face from the top of the forehead to the tip of his ear, and a wound in the arm which he must carry in a sling, in order to make him perfect. The poor dragoon, in utter amazement, and determined not to undergo any such treatment, immediately took to his heels, and ran to tell his companions, nor could he be induced to return, although it was explained to him that all the artist meant was to make the wound in paint. On another occasion the same artist inflicted a wound upon a person serving as a model, under the pretext that he was injuring himself in a living subject, until he was reminded of it by the cried of the unlucky victim of his enthusiasm.

LAUGHABLE ANECDOTE.—Lafayette made us laugh with a story he said the English officer had told him of Gen. Kniphof, who commanded the Russian mercenaries in 1776. This officer, a rigid martinet, knew nothing of the sea, and not much more of geography. On the voyage between England and America, he was in the ship of Lord Howe, where he passed several uncomfortable weeks, the fleet having an unusually long passage, on account of the bad sailing of some of the transports. On the voyage between England and America, he was in the ship of Lord Howe, where he passed several uncomfortable weeks, the fleet having an unusually long passage, on account of the bad sailing of some of the transports.

ARMY.

SPECIAL ORDERS.
Captain J Bradley, 3d infy., and Lieutenants W. W. Hanson, 7th infy. on recruiting service, at Frederick, Maryland.

NAVY.

ORDERS.
Nov. 29—Lieut. E. M. Russell, relieved, from order to receiving ship, Boston.

Passaw Mutlalpanam R. F. Pinckney, relieved from order to ship Relief.

Dec. 3—P. Mid. S. B. Biassell, relieved from order to receiving ship, Boston.

M. J. A. Dav, Naval school, New York.

P. Mid. T. A. Mull, receiving ship, ditto.

M. C. B. Poindexter, Naval school, ditto.

VESSELS REPORTED.
Ship St. Louis, Captain Paine, at Tampa Bay, 15th November.

Nov 26th, off Cape Lookout, the U. S. cutter Campbell, Lieut. Com’dt Coates, from the Chesapeake, bound for New Orleans.

PASSENGERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, per ship Mocettina, for New-Orleans, Major D. Fraser, of the army, lady and niece.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13, by brig Tweed, from Baltim-ore, Lieut. J. F. Wilson, of the navy, lady and child.

Nov. 17, by brig Drummond, Lieut. R. B. Davis, of the navy.

Nov. 24, per steamer Algoinqu, from New York, R. D. A. Wade, of the army.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24, per steamer Watchman, from Pensacola, Major Mountford, Capt. Thomas, and Lieut. C. H. Fry, of the army.


Nov. 26, by brig Lawrence, from New York, Lt. R. D. A. Wade, of the army.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24, by steamer Watchman, from Norfolk, Capt. H. Huger and J. A. D’Lagello, of the army.

Charlestown, Dec. 1, per steamer Georgia, from Charleston, Major C. H. Smith, of the army.
MARRIAGES.

In Norfolk, Va., on the 27th ult., Lieut. JOHN T. WALKER, of the Revenue Cutter Service, to Miss MARGARET A. T. HAYNES, of Norfolk.

In Charleston, South Carolina, on the 17th ult., CHARLES THORNTON CUNNINGHAM, Esq., of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, England, to REHEUCA ANN, second daughter of S. D. HEAP, Esq., U. S. Consul at Tunis.

DEATHS.

At New York, on the 25th ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs. LOUISA MOTT, widow of the late Lieut. Wm. H. Mott, of the U. S. Navy.

At Naples, Sept. 25th, THOMAS RING, in the 36th year of his age, late boatswain of the U. S. Navy.

At Princeton, N. J. on the 25th ult., Lieut. SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, of the U. S. Navy, in the 36th year of his age.

In Norfolk, on the 30th ultimo, JULIET OCTAVIA, second daughter of Captains F. A. PARKER, of the U. S. Navy.

At Pensacola, on the 7th ult., JOHN SNIDER, Carpenter U. S. Navy.

In Mobile, at the residence of JAMES C. LYNCH, Esq., on the 29th ult., Mrs. BARBARA BLANTON GAINES, wife of Major General E. P. GAINE.

At Naukau, Mich., on the 8th ult., Capt. JOHN CLITZ, of the 2d regiment, U. S. Inf., and commanding officer at Fort Mackinac.

This officer joined the military service at the commencement of the War of 1812, as a volunteer. Having the rank of a sergeant at the battle of Chrysler’s Field, in 1813, he distinguished himself there so much by intrepidity and valor as to be recommended for promotion; and being transferred to one of the infantry regiments, he was soon appointed the adjutant of it, in which capacity he served eighteen years, and was for several years known as the “father of adjutants.” When promoted he was ordered to Mackinac, in the command of which station he remained until his death.

We learn with deep regret that the venerable Jas. H. McCulloch, collector of the port of Baltimore, died at his residence on the borders of the city, on Thursday evening, after an illness of a few days. He was a disciple of Washington, as true a friend of his country as ever lived, and one of his bravest defenders in the revolution, as well as at the battle of North Point, where he was a volunteer, and had his leg shattered and broken by a shot from the enemy. Of his early life it may be said, “he was one of the noblest works of God—an honest man.”—Patriot.

CORDAGE FOR 1837.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS’ OFFICE.

December 6, 1836.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until three o’clock, P. M. of the 22d in instant, for supplying and delivering at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, Washington, D. C. and Contumac, Virginia, severally and respectively, such quantities of Cordage as the respective contractors therefor may be ordered to furnish, upon requisitions from the respective commanding naval officers, or navy agents, for the use of the United States Navy during the year 1837.

Blank forms of offers for the Cordage will be furnished by the commanding officers of the navy yards to persons applying for them, and upon which all offers should be made.

The above offers must be made for each yard.

The blank offers furnished to individuals must have all the blanks filled up, and must be subscribed as directed, in the noes on the face of each offer, and they must be unconditional and unconditional. As the forms specify all the conditions and stipulations to be performed by the respective contractors, no modification will be allowed.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments made from time to time, which will not be paid until the contracts shall be fully complied with in all respects.

December 8—3rd.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, in Philadelphia, to furnish materials for making Army Clothing for the year 1837, and for sundry articles ready made, as hereafter enumerated, viz:

1. Blue cloth, 6-4 wide, dyed in indigo, and in the wool.
2. Sky blue kersey, 6-4 wide.
3. Unbleached cotton shirting, 7-8 wide.
4. Flannel, of cotton and wool, 7-8 wide.
5. Canton flannel, 3-4 wide.
6. Unbleached cotton drilling, 3-4 wide.
7. Bleached do 7-8 wide.
8. Uniform caps for Dragoons.
9. Do Artillery and Infantry.
10. Pomponos, white, for Infantry.
11. Scarf, for Artillery.
15. Worsted brushes, (crimson and yellow.)
16. Shoulder straps for Artillery.
17. Do do 6-8 wide.
19. Epaullet for non-commissioned Staff, Inf. and Art., Forage caps for Infantry and Artillery.
20. Laced boots, pairs.
21. Leather for unison.
22. Woolen half stockings.
23. Woolen blankets, 6-1-2 feet long, 5 feet wide, weight 4 pounds.
24. Bunting, (blue, white and scarlet.)
25. Spedetes.
27. Strapping Knappeks.
29. Plates and tulips for Dragon caps.
30. Do do for Infantry caps.
31. Do do for X cannon for Artillery caps.
32. Felling axes.
33. Hatchets.
34. Button for Artillery, Infantry, Ordnance, and Dragoons, cont. and vest.
35. Button S. large and small, yellow and white.
36. Do do for shirts and sunshades, white metal.
37. Worsted binding and cord of all kinds, and Prussian lace.

[The quantities and number of those articles will be determined hereafter.]

Casks and cropperage for one year from 1st of April, 1837.

The whole are to be of domestic manufactured materials. Patterns of all the required cotton and woolen cloths and articles, are deposited in the Commissary General’s office, in this city, for examination. Samples of any of the woolen and cotton cloths will be sent to any manufacturer, on application to this office (by mail), and such information in relation to the goods as may be desired. The Booties are to be of eight, and the Caps of five sizes. The sizes and proportions of sizes will be stated in the contracts. On the samples and patterns exhibited, the contracts will be founded and inspected. No article will be received that is inferior in the material or workmanship, or that does not correspond in every respect with the pattern on which a contract is founded.

The supplies are to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, near Philadelphia, for inspection, in equal monthly portions, and the contracts are to be fulfilled as or before the 1st day of July, 1837.

The proposals must be in writing, sealed and endorsed “Proposals for materials and articles for Army Clothing,” and must reach the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, on or before the 31st day of December, 1836. Security will be required for the fulfillment of contracts.

C. IRVINE,

Commissary General of Purchases.

Dec. 1—121D.

Commissary General’s Office.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 3, 1836.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: In presenting for your consideration at this time the condition of our navy for the past year, I am authorized to assure you that since my report of the 5th of December last, there has been an increased activity in the construction and equipment of vessels at our navy yards, and in the movements of our ships and squadrons at sea and on foreign stations.

The Columbia, a frigate of the first class, has been finished, launched, and nearly completed for sea. The brig Dolphin and Porpoise have been built, launched and fitted for sea. The frigate Macedonian, of the second class, has been finished, launched, and equipped for sea; and she is now receiving her crew, as the ship of the commanding officer of the South Sea exploring expedition.

The two barks, Pioneer and Consort, and schooner Pilot, have been built, launched, and so far equipped, as to be ready for receiving their crews. The store-ship Relief has been finished, launched, and equipped, and is now receiving her stores. The repairs of the ships of the line North Carolina have been completed, and she is equipped and fitted for sea, and is now under sailing orders for the Pacific station.

The repairs of the razee Independence have been completed, and she now ready equipped for sea. The ship of the line Delaware has been placed in dry dock, and her repairs commenced. The ship of the line Columbus has also been put into dry dock, and her repairs commenced.

The repairs of the ship of the line Ohio, have been commenced and considerably advanced. The repairs of the sloops of war Falmouth and Fairfield have been completed. The sloops of war Natchez, and schooner Grampus, have been repaired and equipped for sea.

The labor upon the ship of the line Pennsylvania has been resumed, with a view to her completion; and she is ready for launching in the early part of next summer.

The steam vessel building at New York, is so far completed as to be ready for the reception of her engines and machinery; in procuring which, there has been some unavoidable delay. It was desirable to secure the services of the most able engineer in the United States, to superintend the construction of the engines and machinery of this, as well as other steam vessels proposed to be built for the service of the United States. Efforts have been made to secure the services of such an engineer, but without success. The first attempt to procure the requisite engines and machinery, by contract, by advertising for proposals, proved abortive; as the lowest offers for the boilers and for the engines, were made by different persons; and the person offering for the engines, declined the contract, because he could not also have the contract for the boilers. Arrangements, however, have been made since for procuring the engines and boilers wanted; and the vessel will probably be ready for service in the course of next summer.

For a detailed statement of the condition of our vessels on the stocks, as well as those afloat at our navy yards, as well as the reports of the commissions of the navy board, herewith submitted, marked H and I; and for the amount of timber, iron and other materials, procured for the gradual improvement of the navy, I refer to their report, marked L.

Much has been done in advancing the works and improvements authorized at the different navy yards, except that of Pensacola. The works and improvements for which appropriations have been made at that yard, have been delayed until a permanent plan for the same, after a due examination of a board appointed for that purpose, could be adopted.

Since my last annual report, the following vessels have been employed in the Mediterranean: the frigates Constitution, United States and Potomac; the sloop of war John Adams, and the schooner Shark; the ship of the line Delaware having been withdrawn from that squadron, and the frigate United States added to it, within the present year.

The frigate Potomac, having been employed on that station for upwards of two years, has been ordered home, with instructions to run down the coast of Africa, and visit the settlements at Cape Mesurado, Cape Palmas, and Bassa Cove; thence to proceed to Rio de Janeiro, and after communicating with the commander of our squadron to return to Norfolk.

In the West Indies, the frigate Constellation, the sloops of war Vandalia, St. Louis, Concord, Warren, Boston, and Natchez, and the schooner Grampus, have been actively employed. The Warren sailed for that station the latter part of December last, and has returned within a few days to Norfolk for repairs; and when those shall be completed, she will rejoin the squadron.

The Condict sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., the 26th of February last. The Boston on the 10th of July last, from Boston. The Natchez from New York on the 4th of August, and the schooner Grampus on the 10th of April last. All these vessels, except the Warren, are now on that station.

The brig Porpoise has been employed in conveying the Commissioners appointed under a resolution of the Senate, directing an examination of the harbors south of the Chesapeake bay, with a view to their fitness for the purpose of a navy yard. She is daily expected at Norfolk, after which it is intended that she shall sail as soon as conveniently may be, to join the West India squadron.

On the coast of Brazil, the sloops of war Erie and Ontario have been employed. The Ontario returned to the United States in June last, has been undergoing repairs at Norfolk, and is reported to be in readiness for a cruise.

The brig Dolphin sailed in September last from New York, with instructions to proceed to the coast of Africa, and visit the settlements at Gambia, Bissau, Nunez, Cape Mesurado, Bassa Cove, and Cape Palmas; thence to proceed to Rio de Janeiro, to form a part of the Brazilian squadron.

In the Pacific, the frigate Brandywine, the sloop Vincennes, and the schooner Boxer, have been employed. The sloop Vincennes, which previously to my last report was ordered to return to the United States, by way of the East Indies, arrived at Norfolk on the 6th of June last. The frigate Brandywine has been ordered home; she is probably on her way at this time; her place will be supplied by the sloop of the line North Carolina, now under sailing orders.

In the East Indies, the sloop Peacock and schooner Enterprise have been engaged in protecting as well as extending our commerce. They are now on their return to the United States, by way of the settlements of the American Colonization Society on the coast of Africa, near Cape Palmas, Bassa Cove, and Monrovia.
Our squadrons at sea and on foreign stations have adored to our commerce all the aid and protection that their means would permit. It was before we could send our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the West Indies, would be more exposed than in any other quarter. To meet the apprehended danger, an unusually large force has been placed at the disposal of Commodore Dallas, the commander of the West India station. In addition to the vessels already on station, Commodore Dallas has received others and several steamers have been placed under his command—and he has been charged with the complicated duties of protecting our commerce, of preventing the importation of slaves into Texas or the United States, and of cooperating with the officers of the army and militia, in putting down all lawless and revolutionaries in our Southern States and Seminole Indians; in the performance of all which duties, his squadron has rendered the most essential service to the country.

In maintaining so large a force on the West India station, which ought to be still increased, it has not been in the power of this Department to send to other stations the number of vessels by which the safety of our commerce required, and serious apprehensions have been justly entertained, that our merchants might sustain heavy losses from the want of an adequate force on the Pacific and Brazilian stations, especially on the latter. Although these apprehensions have not been unfounded, a larger force has been sent to the West India station, and the honor of our country requires that a more respectable force should be sent to those stations, as soon as practicable. There is no serious difficulty in sending out such a force, but that arising from the want of seamen; and this difficulty will be to some degree obviated on the arrival of the vessels now on their return to the United States.

When at the commencement of the last and preceding sessions of Congress, it was recommended that a considerable addition should be made to the number of our ships in commission, to meet the exigencies of the rapidly increasing commerce of our country, it was perceived that, should the measure be adopted, as it has been, by the liberal appropriations of Congress, it would be necessary to adopt, at the same time, measures for increasing the number of our seamen. The most obvious means of accomplishing this object, I thought, was to send out the entire fleet of our navy boys over the age of thirteen, and under the age of eighteen, until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. A bill for this purpose has been before the Senate for the last two sessions, which, it is confidently hoped, will become a law during the present session. In the meantime, as a larger number of seamen is required for the merchant service than usual, and as there is at present actually engaged in the naval service of the United States, one-fifth more seamen than were employed three years ago, and a greater number than has been employed at any time in the last fifteen years, some difficulty must necessarily exist in recruiting seamen required for immediate service.

The terms of service of the seamen on the Pacific and Brazilian stations, are about to expire. Those on the Pacific station have been ordered home, but will not probably arrive before the middle of January next. In the meantime, the North Carolina is ordered to that station, requiring, immediately, a large number of seamen and Captain John B. Nicolson has been selected to sail in the raze Independence, to relieve the commander on the coast of Brazil, who, when relieved will return with the seamen belonging to his station. The necessity of sending an additional number of seamen to complete her crew. Besides it is important that each of these ships should be attended by one or two small vessels; but this is impracticable in the present state of the service.

It is believed that every proper exertion has been made to recruit men for this service, but without the anticipated success; so much as not more than about two hundred, according to the returns received, being as yet recruited; and as Captain Jones requires five hundred and eighteen petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, boys and marines, together, with eighty-five commissioned officers, for his squadron, it is evident that this is an absolutely indispensable requirement. For some indications, however, he has been under the necessity of waiting until they can be manufactured. His return is expected about the middle of this month.

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vessels about to sail for the Pacific and Brazilian stations.

Recruiting for three distinct objects of service at the same time, while the usual recruiting for the general service is continued, cannot but retard the whole, and compel us to keep in receiving vessels a much larger number of recruits, constantly disposed to desert, should they be required if recruited for the general service alone.

Although the number of recruits is small for any one of these objects, yet, in the aggregate, the number is quite as great as should be expected, when we consider the unusually great number of seamen now in the naval service of the U. States, and the great demand for them in the merchant service.

Although the return of the public vessels now ordered to the United States, will, to a considerable extent, furnish men for service, yet, sending out so large a force as that required for the exploring expedition, to be detained for the term of three years, cannot but be felt as a serious inconvenience, in fitting out the number of vessels wanted for the immediate protection of commerce.

As it has been evident, for the last three months that this exploring squadron could not be ready for sea before the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, nor indeed until a late period of the session, I have not yet attempted to organize a scientific corps for the expedition. But from inquiries made, I am happy to say, that in most of the departments of science, we have gentlemen ready and willing to embark in this enterprise, whose labors will reflect honor upon themselves and upon the country.

From several learned and philosophical societies as well as from distinguished individuals, I have received the most ample and satisfactory communications, embracing the various subjects which it will be necessary to give in charge to the gentlemen who are to conduct the scientific researches, which form the most important objects of the expedition.

These communications, so promptly and liberally furnished, are in the highest degree creditable to their authors.

The scientific corps may be organized as soon as accommodations can be afforded them in the vessels of the exploring squadron, and those vessels may leave their place of rendezvous at any season of the year when prepared for sea.

Under the act concerning naval pensions and the navy pension fund, there are, of

| Widow pensioners | 153 |
| Invalid pensioners | 308 |
| **Total** | **461** |

The annual amount to pay widows, is $31,185.

To pay invalids, is $23,824.

$35,009.

The nominal value of stocks of every description belonging to the fund is $1,432,698 84; of which $809,698 84 is in stock of the United States Bank; and until the law which directs such investment shall be repealed or altered, this Department will have no authority to withdraw the money, or make any different investment of it. If permitted to continue in United States Bank stocks, it is probable that many months will elapse before any income can be derived from this part of the capital, and, in the meantime, the pension fund may sustain a loss by the necessity of selling other stocks to meet the necessary disbursements.

Widows on the pension list, eighty-nine have been paid from the day of their husbands' deaths, respectively; and sixty-nine have been paid only from the 30th day of June, 1834, as required by the act of Congress of that date.

Under the Privateer Pension Fund, the number of pensioners is 37.

The annual amount to be paid them is $2,766.

The amount of stock (Maryland five per cent.) belonging to the fund, is $4,667 05.

From this statement it is evident that legislative provision must be made for the payment of these pensioners when the fund shall be exhausted, which will probably occur before the first of January, 1888.

I would therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of making a permanent provision for the payment of these pensions, which by law are granted "during disability, or during life."

Of the Naval Mutual Fund, the balance on the 1st of October, 1835, was $32,978 79.

Payments to the fund from the 1st of October, 1835, to the 1st of Oct. 1836, 28,540 73

Disbursements during the same period, 78,219 85

Balance on the first of October, 1836, 77,717 36

The necessary disbursements of the fund, it will be seen, bear but a small proportion to the amount of its receipts; and I therefore repeat a recommendation heretofore offered, that provision be made by law for investing this surplus, in some safe stock, for the benefit of the fund. The documents hereunto annexed, and numbered, O No. 1, to O No. 5, P No. 1, to P No. 4, and Q, furnish all the information respecting those funds required by the 2d section of the act of Congress of the 10th of June, 1832.

I must beg leave to repeat, what I have heretofore stated, that, under the act of June 30th, 1834, the widows of officers, seamen and marines who have died in the naval service since the 1st of January, 1824; and also those who may be pensioned by Congress in case contracted, or by casualties, by drowning, or otherwise; or if pensions were entitled to pensions equal to half the amount of the pay to which their husbands respectively were entitled at the time of their deaths.

The act of the 3d of March, 1836, "to regulate the pay of the Navy of the United States," and which increased the pay of many of the officers, is silent as to pensions.

A difficulty arises in ascertaining the proper amount of pension to be allowed to the widows of naval officers, whose pay has been increased by this act.

The pay of a captain in command of a squadron on a foreign station, was increased to four thousand dollars a year; when on other duty, to three thousand five hundred dollars, and when on duty, to two thousand five hundred dollars. A corresponding increase of pay is made to other officers.

In the case, for instance, of a captain dying when in command of a foreign station, a question arises whether his widow shall receive a pension to the amount of six hundred dollars a year, which she would be entitled if the pay had not passed, and will receive the half of the amount to which her husband was entitled as commander on a foreign station, as a captain on other duty, or as a captain of duty. Like difficulties occur with respect to the widows of other officers.

The necessity of an explanatory act, to obviate the uncertainty of which has respectfully suggested. The subject received the attention of both Houses of Congress, but no final action was had upon it. The question remaining unsettled, creates much embarrassment in this Department.

That the widow of a captain who, for years, has commanded Foreign stations, has returned to his country, and not on duty, at the time of his death, shall receive but little more than half the pension she would be entitled to had her husband died a few weeks or days sooner, is evidently unjust. Nor is it just that the widows of captains who died of wounds
received in battle or otherwise in the late war, should receive pensions of but a little more than half what may be justly due, to the widows of captains dying since the third of March, 1833.

The rank of the officer, it is respectfully suggested should regulate the amount of pension to the widow, rather than the accidental circumstance of service at the time of his death.

In my annual report I stated, that previously to the passing of the act of the 30th June, 1834, for the better organization of the U.S. marine corps, double ratings had been allowed to the commandant of the corps, and to the officers of the same, commanding at the navy-yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and at the recently established navy-yards at Norfolk and, in addition to the above, to the senior marine officers in the squadrons in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, the Brazilian coast, and the Pacific ocean, all receiving the sanction of Congress by their approbations. By this act the officers of the marine corps are to receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances as are given to officers of similar grades in the infantry of the army.

The act of the 16th of March, 1802, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, authorizes allowances to the commanding officers of each separate post of such additional number of rations as the President of the United States shall from time to time direct.

These provisions of this last act were continued by an act of the 3d March, 1815, fixing the military peace establishment.

The paymasters of the marine corps made payments for the rations to officers heretofore receiving the same, from the 1st of July, to the 30th of September, 1884; but the counting officers of the Treasury did not think proper to allow the same, inasmuch as the command of these officers have never been designated as separate stations, agreeably to the rule prescribed for the army.

This is a case of difficulty, which, it is respectfully suggested, requires legislative interposition. This subject received the favorable consideration, but not final action, of Congress at their last session. It is my opinion, that action is required, and these officers receive the early attention which their necessities require, and to which they are entitled by their merits, which are much strengthened by their patriotic conduct, in volunteering their services in a campaign against the Creek Indians, in which they have distinguished themselves by their personal perils and absence in the duties assigned to them. As, however, they have been attached to the army, while on this campaign, their merits will more appropriately receive the notice of the War, than of the Navy Department.

In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d March last, requiring a course of experiments to be instituted, for the purpose of ascertaining the efficiency, and testing the safety, of the medium or light guns of the Navy, and of comparing their effects with the guns for which they were substituted, a committee of correspondents has been appointed, consisting of Commodore Charles Morris, Commo. Daniel T. Patterson, Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, Capt. William B. Shubrick, and Capt. Lawrence Kearny, to make the course of experiments required. Several officers have been detailed to co-operate with them, and very extensive preparations have been made near Old Point Comfort, to have the experiments made in the most complete and satisfactory manner. As soon as the experiments can be made, the results will be reported to the House of Representatives.

By your direct, a committee of the Senate of the United States of the twenty-fourth of March last, "be requested to cause to be made the necessary examinations and surveys of the several harbors south of the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and a report of the comparative facilities and advantages of the same, for the establishment of a navy-yard, a proposal has been constituted, consisting of Commo. M. T. Woolsey, Capt. Alexander Claxton, and Master Com'dt E. R. Shubrick, who were sent out in the brig Porpoise, under the command of Lieut. William Rumsey, to make the required examinations and surveys. After having made these examinations and surveys, the commissioners have returned to New York. Their report, which was received, has been communicated as required by the resolution.

By your directions, also, a board has been constituted, consisting of Commo. Charles Stewart, Commo. Alex. J. Dallas, and Capt. W. C. Bolton, aided by a corps of experts, to examine the navy-yards at Pen-Acua, and to prepare plans for the improvement of the same. These commissioners have completed their examinations and plans, the result of which will be submitted to you in a separate report for your consideration and approval.

Under the act of the 30th of June, 1831, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make experiments for the safety of the steam-engine, and appropriating five thousand dollars for that purpose, the memorial of John P. C. Salomon, presenting a plan of a steam-boiler, composed of inverted arches, which he has invented, and which he considers as superior to the common cylindrical boiler, was referred to me by the House of Representatives.

On the assurance of Mr. Salomon, that the sum of four hundred dollars would be amply sufficient for making all the experiments necessary for testing the value of his alleged improvement, I directed that sum to be expended in making and preparing two boilers, under his immediate superintendence. One a common cylindrical boiler, the other upon his plan of inverted arches. Experiments were made upon these boilers in the last, near the eastern front of the Capitol, in the presence of a number of members of Congress and others, but without any satisfactory results.

Mr. Salomon requested me to make further experiments upon these boilers, which I declined, but permitted him to have the use of the boilers, for making such experiments as he might think proper, so that there is no evidence of his alleged improvement, he has the means of showing it at the public expense.

The sum of $519 75 was heretofore expended under this act in testing Mr. Phillips' supposed improvement, as stated in my last report; which, added to the sum expended on Mr. Salomon's supposed improvement, amounts to $919 75, leaving an unexpended balance of the appropriation of $4,090 25.

By the statement marked W., hereto annexed, it will appear, that of the appropriations heretofore made for the suppression of the slave trade, there remains in the Treasury a balance of $11,413 68.

The necessary references to papers and documents connected with this report will be found in a schedule hereto annexed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

MAHLON DICKERSON.
since our former visit. Four men were drowned in crossing. We found the river 220 yards wide, in some places swimming, and in all others deep fording, from bank to bank. The regular troops, with the friendly Indians, and a detachment of Florida volunteers, after crossing, made a thorough examination of the Cove, and encamped within it by the enemy.

I crossed myself with this division of the army, and
encamped in the Cove that night. In the meantime,
General Armstrong had been ordered with the Ten-
nessee brigade to march upon the north side of the
river, and force a passage across the stream, where
our troops had been engaged in such obstinate resistance on
the 12th October. On approaching the stream, he
found no enemy to resist his passage, but it was in
part still swimming, and difficult to cross. The passage
was effected, and the second regiment, under the
command of Capt. Trousdale, advanced to attack the
Indian and negro elements in that vicinity. They
found all the towns abandoned, and discovered large
trails of the enemy leading to the east and northeast.
A negro captured in one of the houses, reported
that they had fled to the Wahoo Swamp. The Ten-
nesseans burned three large towns, which were built of hewn
logs, and which had been constructed during the last spring and summer. The country
was covered with little appearance of cultivation, and from the report of the
captured negro, the enemy have nothing to subsist
on except beef.

The brigade returned that night to the camp on the
river, where all the baggage of the army had been
left under a strong guard. Finding that the enemy
had abandoned his strong hold, which appeared better
defended by nature than any place I have ever seen,
and discovering that all the trails from the Cove across
the river led to the north side, I decided to cross the
river myself, and with the detachment of regular troops, a small detachment of regular troops, and Florida militia, to
pursue to whatever point he might have retreated; while Col. Pierce, with the troops which had crossed
into the Cove was ordered to march upon the south
side of the river, and form a junction with the near
Dade's battle ground.

The two divisions of the army marched on the 16th
inst. on the routes assigned them. On the 17th, about
noon, a large encampment of the enemy was
discovered on our right flank, and not more than four
hundred yards from our line of march. The first
regi-
ment of Tennessee, commander Col. Bradford, being
on that flank, General Armstrong was ordered
to advance with it, and attack the enemy. The
Indians had taken the alarm, and retreated into the edge
of a dense swamp, where they had deposited such
of their baggage as they had time to remove, and where
they waited our approach. The Tennesseeans, under
their gallant leader, advanced with great intrepidity,
within gunshot of the position held by the enemy,
when they dismounted, under his fire; and by one of
the most spirited charges that was ever made, in a
few minutes possessed themselves of the hammock,
and drove the enemy from his ground. Our troops
pursued sometimes waist deep in mud and water.
The pursuit was continued as long as an enemy
could be discovered. The spy companies, under the
command of Maj. Lauderdale, accompanied by Maj. Bar-
row, aid-de-camp of Gen. Armstrong, had been
detached in the morning in pursuit of a party of Indians
swimming across the river, not being returned
that night. They returned just before the close of the
action, and, with the companies of Captains Finley and
Bledsoe, of the second regiment, were ordered to take
a position on the left, to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

They should attempt to pass in that quarter. But the
enemy was completely routed from the field, being com-
pletely routed, even in the swamp which he had se-
lected for the battle ground, leaving all his baggage
and horses.

The loss of the enemy was twenty found dead on
the field, and no doubt is entertained that many others
were killed, who were not discovered in the slight ex-
ploration made in passing over the field. In wound-
ed, the enemy must have suffered. Twenty-one
distinct trails of blood were discovered through the
hammock into which they retreated. Our loss
was one killed, (private Wm. A. Brant, of Capt.
Mc
Mahon's company,) and Asa Hays, of the same
company, wounded, eleven.

Capt. Crouch's company, three were wounded.
Wm. Norton, mortally.
Sherwood Green and Wm. Newcomb, both severely,
but not dangerously.

Capt. Tipp's company, Henderson Hunt, woun-
ded.

Capt. Fletcher's company, Ensign R. A. Mc-
Lane and Granger, Wright, slightly.
Capt. Battle's company, R. E. King.
Capt. Gibson's company, Bishop Hubbell.
Total killed and wounded, eleven.
I cannot speak too highly of the bravery and good
conduct of all the officers and men engaged in this ac-
fair. Gen. Armstrong, and all the members of his
staff, and Gen. Read of Florida, who acted as vol-
unteer aid-de-camp on the occasion, were distinguished
for their courage and activity in the field. Col. Brad-
don, Lieut. Col. Hail and Adjutant Bradley, most gallantly
behaved to the end of the battle; and were
as gallantly followed by the brave men they command-
ed. Major Goff was also distinguished for his ac-
activity and bravery.

With regard to the company officers, where all
behaved with such spirit and zeal, and each was
emulous to surpass the other in the field, it is
a difficult matter to discriminate between them. It
will be sufficient, therefore, to mention the names
of those who were engaged in the action. Those
who

Captains McMahon, Crouch, Tippas, Frierson,
Fletcher, Roberts and Jones, and Lieutenants
Lipscomb and Levy, commanding companies in the ab-

For the ten

Capt. Tompkins, and a strong guard of
Tennesseeans and Florida militia. At an early hour I
marched at the head of five hundred and fifty Tennes-
see troops, and about 11 o'clock, after crossing two creeks,
skirted with dense hammock, which formed a part of
the Wahoo swamp, in the open ground, which brought us in view of a town which had been
just abandoned and set fire to by the enemy. They
were so closely pursued, that several of them were
seen as they entered the hammock, where they gave
us to understand they were prepared to receive us.

The line of march was immediately formed. The
troops on foot prepared to enter the hammock, while
a detachment of horse on each flank remained in the open
ground, to act as occasion might require. While the men ordered to advance, were yet in the
open ground, and had approached within gun-shot of
the hammock, our hostile enemy, already set fire to them
An charge was ordered, and was most gallant-
ly made. Our troops entered the hammock, and in a
few moments, the whole line became engaged. It
was soon discovered that the enemy outflanked us on
the right and left, and at one point they showed them-
selves in force in our rear. Their force could not have been less than from six to seven hundred.

A part of the horsemen were ordered to dismount, and charge the right and left flanks. While three other chargers carried the Indians in the open ground who were fighting in the rear, at long gun shot distance. These orders were promptly obeyed. Capt. Fitcher, at the head of eighteen mounted men, charged and most gallantly dispersed about fifty warriors in open ground. Col. Bradford led the charge on the right flank. Lt. Col. Cahal on the left; Col. Trousdale and Lieut. Col. Guild had the centre; and a more gallant and intrepid charge was never made on any occasion. In thirty minutes the enemy was driven at all points, and died precipitously from the field.—Our troops continued their pursuit as long as the enemy could be seen after which they returned in good order to the open ground, bringing their dead and wounded with them.

The loss of the enemy, on this occasion, must have been very considerable. In passing over the field, twenty-five were found dead, and it is believed, many others were carried off during the fight. Their wounded cannot be estimated.

Our loss was three killed, viz: First Lieut. Pinkney Green; Brencnock Ringgs, of Capt. Bledsoe's company; and Andrew Lynch, of Capt. Bledsoe's company. The wounded were R. K. Andrew; Lieut. H. E. L. Majors, of Capt. Hamilton's company; Lewis Wagoner, of Crouch's company; James Joy and John Mitchell, of Capt. Tipp's company; Wm. Fite, of Capt. Battle's company; Lieut. R. A. Alexander, of Capt. Lauderdale's company; John Warner and Geo. Tucker, of Campbell's company; Wm. Robinson, of Floyd's company; Thos. Cooper, of Battle's company; W. S. Walker, of Capt. Henry's company—total killed and wounded, 15.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the troops on this occasion. They met the enemy with a superiority of force, and not an instance occurred among our men in which any officer failed to do his duty. Gen. Armstrong and every member of his staff, were active and energetic, and displayed great bravery during the action; Capt. Johnson, of the Indian regiment, and Sergt. Harris of the Florida militia, (both there without command,) were distinguished for their bravery, and acted as spies with the companies. The following is the list of officers of the Tennessee brigade engaged in the action:

**List of Captains and officers of the Tennessee Brigade commanding in the battle of the 18th.**

**1st COMPANY.**

- Capt. Fitcher
- Jones
- Crouch
- Roberts
- Lipscomb
- Lieut. Levy
- Morris
- Douthet

- Capt. Lauderdale, spy company.
- Campbell
- Finley
- Bell
- McCan
- Bliss
- Grandy
- Chandler
- Henry, of Rob'n
- Lieut. Neshby

So soon as the necessary arrangements could be made for carrying our killed and wounded, we commenced our return march to camp, which we reached about 9 o'clock at night.

The next day (the 19th) being the day appointed for Col. Pierce to unite with me, I marched down the river as far as the camp ground, still nearer the enemy, where I hoped to meet with his division that night, and to enter the swamp the next day in full force. He did not reach that point until the following day at 12 M. The swamp was about five miles distant, and it was then too late to march and enter it with the hope of doing anything that day. The army had already been on half rations for several days, but I resolved to spend one day more in searching the swamp for the enemy. Accordingly, on the morning of the 21st inst. after leaving our baggage under a strong detachment, commanded by the gallant Col. Bradford, the army formed the centre and the regiment of infantry Indians constituted the left. The horsemen constituted the reserve.

So soon as the line was formed, the Indians raised a yell, and opened their fire along the whole of the centre and right. A charge was ordered, and our troops entered the swamp as if to charge the enemy, although they received a heavy volley from the enemy as they advanced on the open ground. For a few moments the fire continued heavy along the whole line, when the enemy gave way in every direction. They were pursued until the troops lost sight of them.

Some time was lost in finding the direction in which the main body of the enemy had retreated. It was at length discovered that they had passed to the left. The regular troops, with the mounted Florida volunteers, under command of Col. Warren, and the regular artillery, under command of Col. Rice, ordered immediately in pursuit, while the Tennessee brigade moved on to support them. The regular troops under Col. Pierce, in their advance, encountered a morass, when the officers were compelled to abandon their horses, and the men were, at times, above their waists in mud and water; and were at least one hour advancing three quarters of a mile. The 2d regiment of Tennessee volunteers, under Col. Trousdale, encountered the same difficulty, and experienced the same delay.

In the meantime, Lieutenant Colonel Brown, with his usual enterprise, had discovered a trail to the left of the enemy's line of retreat, leading to a dense hammock. At the head of about one hundred and fifty friendly Indians, he pressed forward with great intrepidity, and soon found himself engaged with a large body of Indians, strongly posted in a cypress swamp, on the opposite side of a deep and heavy stream. A severe conflict ensued, and while the brave Major Morice, one of the chiefs of the Creek regiment, was advancing to head a charge across the stream, he fell and sunk into the water. Our Indians continued to fight against the fearful odds with which they were engaged, until they were relieved by Lt. Col. Fitcher's company, Capt. Myrick's companies of Florida militia, and the Florida mounted men, under command of Colonel Warren.

These troops advanced at once to the attack, with the van of the artillery, and poured a heavy fire on the enemy. Soon after the remainder of the regular troops, under Colonels Pierce and Major Gardner, and the 2d regiment of Tennessee volunteers, under command of Colonel Trousdale, having passed the morass, arrived and joined in the action. The firing continued heavy for some time, until the enemy was driven from his position and silenced, with the exception of a few guns, which were occasionally fired by some man who could give any account of the stream, the practicability of crossing it, soon after the enemy retired, being yet unascertained, while the enemy was far advanced, it was deemed proper by the officers in command at the stream to retire, after carrying off their dead and wounded. They were then ordered to return to the camp. The dead and wounded were collected. The army then returned to their camp, which they did not reach until about 10 o'clock at night. The state of our supplies not permitting us to remain longer than that day, we spent the last hour we could spare in pursuit of the enemy. The loss of the enemy on this occasion cannot be correctly estimated. Ten were found dead on the field where the fight commenced, and no doubt is en-
tained of their having sustained a severe loss at the creek, both from the immense volley of musketry directed in upon them from our front and flanks, and from their having abandoned a position so admirably calculated for defence. It is supposed that they could not have lost less than fifty killed during the day. Our loss in killed was the brave Major Monier, a friendly chief, and two Creek Indians—total, the most deliberate—seven severe wounds while leading his men to the charge; two sergeants, two corporals, and two privates of the regular troops were also wounded.

Of the Tennessee brigade, private Benjamin Broker of Wilson's company, was mortally wounded in the last affair.

Joseph B. Duncan, of Roberts's company.
Alexander Lyons, of Battle's company.
Thomas B. Craighead, W. G. Pryor, and sergeant William Oliver, of Grundy's company.

King Kirby, of Captain G. F. Henderson's company, and Robert Hays, of Campbell's company, were also wounded. Total regulars and Tennessee volunteers wounded, 16.

The conduct of all the officers and men engaged during the day, was marked by the most delibcrate courage, and that the success was not entirely composed of every particular, was owing to the nature of the ground, and to the delay which was caused in passing the morass. Where all behave so well, it is difficult to discriminate.

I cannot, however, forbear to mention the names of Lieutenant Colonel H. Brown, Major Morris, Captains Reel, Pendleton, Perry, and Secretary, and Lieutenant Lee, of the artillery, who sustained the first unequal contest with the enemy at the disputed passage.

These were followed and bravely sustained by Captain Warren, Captain Evans, and Lieutenant Myrick, of the Florida militia, and by Major Guinier, Captain Tompkins, and Peter of the artillery, and the officers and men under their command. Indeed no higher praise can be paid to Colonel Pierce and the regular troops under his command, both officers and men, than to say that all behaved with their characteristic valor, and those who were the foremost in the action, were precisely those whom circumstances and the nature of the ground favored in their advance.

The following is the list of the officers engaged in the above affairs.
The Tennesseans were led into action by Colonel Trousdale, Lieutenant Colonel Cahall, commanding the first regiment in the absence of Colonel Bradford, left in command of the camp, and Lieutenant Colonel Guild. These were all distinguished for their gallantry and good conduct during the day. Besides his active participation in the affair of driving the enemy from the hammock, Colonel Trousdale, with his regiment, joined in the attack upon the enemy at the disputed passage of the stream, with his usual spirit and valor.

For the names of the company officers engaged in the affair of the 21st, I refer you to the enclosed list.

List of Captains and officers of the Tennessee Brigade, Commanding in the battle of the 21st.

1st Regiment.

Capt. Fitchet, Frison, Tipp, Crouch, McMahon,

2d Regiment.

Capt. Lunscomb, Espy, company.

Campbell, Finley, Bledsoe,

Gibson, McCain, Battle, Chandler, Grundy, Henry, of Turner, Adjt. Nede commanding Henry's company of militia, Lieut. Hudson commanding Nesbit's

I should do injustice to my own feelings, as well as to the members of my staff, were I to overlook them on this occasion. It affords me pleasure to say, that the officers and men of the regulars, under the command of the officers, and every march they were prompt and zealous in the performance of their duty. Colonel Randall, the Adjutant and Inspector General of the army, had many arduous and important duties to perform, in which he always displayed great energy and decision, and, by his activity and intelligence, afforded us great service in the field.

Colonel Fitzpatrick, as well as Colonels Braden, Downing, and Putnam, my aide-de-camps, and General Ross of Florida, (who acted as my volunteer aide-de-camp on several important occasions,) are entitled to my warmest thanks, not only for their gallant conduct in the field, but for their zeal and activity on all occasions.

The army having been on half rations for several days, a privation to which they submitted with the greatest cheerfulness, from their anxiety to contend with the enemy as long as possible, (there not having been left for several days a grain of corn even for the wagon and artillery horses, while the grass of the country at this season afforded no adequate support to them,) on the morning of the 22d I felt myself reluctantly compelled to march to a depot for supplies, and accordingly took up my line of march, which we reached on the morning of the fifth day.

From the number of trails seen leading from the Wahoo Swamp on the morning of the 22d, there is some reason to apprehend that the enemy abandoned that position on the night of the 21st, scattering into small parties to avoid pursuit.

Had the nature of our supplies enabled us to maintain our position a few days longer, the enemy would have been driven from all his hiding places.

With the least possible delay, the troops under my command will be prepared for another expedition, and will take up the line of march in pursuit of the enemy.

I enclose you, herewith, a sketch of the country, the scene of our late operations, the dotted lines on which will designate the routes pursued by the army. Much of the interior of this country yet remains unexplored, of which no white man has the least knowledge. We have penetrated the Cove and Wahoo swamp at all known accessible points, and have facilitated to other expeditions the work of dislodging the enemy from this hitherto inaccessible fastness. No description can do justice to the difficulty of penetrating this region from any point. The map has been prepared by that intelligent officer and excellent draftsmen, Captain Searie, of the Creek regiment.

It is proper to add, in relation to the movement of the division under Colonel Pierce, detached from the Cove, that he completely fulfilled the objects of the expedition. After crossing, to the south, out of the Cove, by a point hitherto unknown, in which the greatest difficulties were surmounted and after exploring the country in his route, he met with no more important incidents than meeting and pursuing a small party of hostile Indians, who escaped into the swamp. He discovered no other trail from the Cove to the south, or any other practicable access to it on that side, than the very difficult one over which he penetrated.

In noticing the good conduct of the troops under my command, I ought not to omit mentioning some
of the friendly Indians, who have given signal instances of bravery in battle. Amongst them, Paddy Carr, Tustenuggy Hadgo, and John Hopony stand conspicuous.

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

R. K. CALL,
General Commanding, &c.

To the honorable
The Secretary of War, Washington.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

THE LONE WAR-HORSE.

"'The light of the moon fell brightly upon the field of the dead. Nothing was heard, but a few hours before, the tumult of battle shook the plane, but the soft moon of the south wind, and the occasional neigh of a gallant steed, that stood beside a fallen cavalier.'"—Description of a Battle.

What tale hast thou, my gallant steed, Of this sad place? Lone dweller here amid the dead, Why thus remain? Here in the moon's departing light, Where glance the helm and corselet bright. Where comes the wind as soft and mild, O'er fallen men, As if it wour'd the floweret wild, In some lone glen, Where warring hosts have never trod, Nor blood poured out upon the sod. Why champ the bit, and point the car? Thou noble horse, The foeman's arm thou need'st not fear For that pale corse: Think'st thou he's tired in this day's fight, And weary's sleeping for the night?

Put not thy nostril thus to him, And touch his cheek, His eye to thine is ever dim, No more he'll speak, To horse! the trumpet long may sound, Ere it will break his sleep profound.

Perhaps, dead soldier, he did leave A mother's heart, And sisters fond, his absence grieve, Best loved on earth. Dark war horse, thou dost guard him dead, As if thou know'st the tears they'll shed.

That neigh? and start? hark! hark! 'tis well, The distant note, Of gathering troops may on thee fall, But hasten not, There's cold blood on thy master's breast, And here he takes a soldier's rest.

PAASSENGERS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, per schooner Exit, from Charleston, Major T. F. Hunt, of the army, and lady.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5—per steamboat Florida, from Jacksonville, Major—Andrews, and Lieut. Whitely, of the army.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7—per steampacket Georgie, from Savannah, Lieut. Whitely, of the army.

NOFOLK, Dec. 10—per steampacket Georgie, from Charleston, Maj. C. Mapes, and Lieut. R. H. K. Whitely, of the army.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—per barque Harriet, from Mages, Lieut. F. A. Neville, and Mid. H. Eld. of the navy.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.


WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY, .......... DECEMBER 15, 1836.

COURT OF ENQUIRY AT FREDERICK.—We have already stated that the Court was re-organized on Monday the 28th ult. Before the members were sworn, the objections of Major Gen. Gaines were read. These objections were chiefly to Gen. Macomb, as a member and president of the court, on the grounds of his alleged personal hostility to Gen. Gaines, and as being a party interested in any failures which may have occurred in the Seminole campaign; and, lastly, to the location of the court, suggesting that it should be convened at Mobile, from whence all might, when needful, fly to the theatre of war in three or four days time, and, in place of partaking of the comforts of Frederick, units in bringing the war once more to a close.

Upon these objections the court decided that a member of a court of enquiry might be objected to for good and sufficient reasons; but that this was not the proper time to consider the objections of Gen. Gaines, inasmuch as he was not then before the court; and as the court was directed to enquire into subjects other than those referring to him, it determined to proceed with the investigation having reference to the campaign under Gen. Scott against the Seminole Indians.

The court was occupied several days in examining the documentary testimony offered by the Judge Advocate, and in receiving the depositions of such witnesses as were unable to attend in person. Among these depositions, was one from Col. Gadsden, who was the principal staff officer of Gen. Scott during the campaign.

The court next proceeded to take the parole testimony of such witnesses as had been summoned, and were present. Among those examined were General Eustis and Col. Lindsay, each of whom had had the command of a column of the army; and Captain Thruston, who was the principal staff officer of Gen. Clinch.

The examination of these witnesses occupied several days, until the 13th Dec., when, in consequence of the non-arrival of several important witnesses, (among others, Gen. Clinch, who is daily expected,) the court determined to proceed with the investigation of the Creek campaign, leaving the investigation of the Seminole campaign to be resumed as witnesses might arrive.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.—In another column will be found the Report presented in the House at the last session of Congress, by Mr. Jarvis, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the increase of the navy. This report would have been published sooner, but for the difficulty of obtaining a copy. Such is the demand for extra copies of interesting documents, that members very soon dispose of all they have to spare.

Captain G. W. Walker, Paymaster of the Marine Corps, has arrived in Washington, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.
POSTSCRIPT.

The building occupied by the Post Office Department, City Post Office, and Patent Office, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out between four and five o'clock, and owing to the combustible nature of the materials, the whole building, and a large portion of its contents, were consumed, leaving only the bare walls. The books and papers of the General Post Office were saved, except those in the third story; but all the models, &c., in the Patent Office, and the whole contents of the City Post Office were burnt. The eastern, western, and southern mails were assorted, and ready for delivery, but not a particle saved. The origin of the fire is yet a matter of conjecture; it commenced under the City Post Office, and when the doors were opened, the building was so full of smoke, that no one could enter.

As it is probable that communications may have been addressed to us, which should have reached the city this morning, we ask the favor of correspondents to send us duplicates, where practicable, or inform us of the purport of any letters that may have been transmitted.

We hope to be supplied more regularly with documents, during the present session, and shall lay them before our readers with as much promptitude as our limits will allow.

The Secretary of the Temperance Society at Fort Towson is informed that the change, requested in his letter of the 18th June last, was made immediately upon its receipt; and that no paper has been forwarded since, to the address of “John Henry.”

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,

IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of marine hospitals.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, making the annual report required by law, touching the expenditure of the contingent fund in the several offices of that Department.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy of a similar tenor, which were, on motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton, on leave, introduced a bill making appropriation for the collection of materials and the purchase of sites, and to commence the construction of certain fortifications, and for other purposes. Also, a bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States. A bill for the relief of the heirs of General William Eaton. All these bills were passed to a second reading.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

ASSURD DICKINS was elected Secretary of the Senate, on the second ballot, in place of Walter Lowe, resigned.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the chairman of the standing committees, and the following were elected:

On Military Affairs, Mr. Benton.
On the Militia, Mr. Wall.
On Naval Affairs, Mr. Rivers.
On Indian Affairs, Mr. White.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, of July last, showing the amount of expenditures arising from appropriations made by the last session of Congress, &c., which was laid on the table.

The Senate proceeded to the unfinished business, being the election of standing committees, when the following were elected:

Military Affairs, Messrs. Preston, Tipton, Wall, and Ewing, of Ill.
Militia, Messrs. Hendricks, Swift, Ewing, of Ill.
Naval Affairs, Messrs. Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert, and H. holus.
Indian Affairs, Messrs. Swift, Tipton, Linn, and Sevier.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a report of the survey of the coast of the United States, which was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

The appointment of the following committees, made by the Speaker since the last adjournment, were announced by the journal.

On Indian Affairs, Messrs. Bell, McCarty, Everett, Ashley, Haynes, Hawes, Chaceay, Montgomery, Garland, of Va.

The Speaker, by leave, presented to the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in obedience to a call of the 23d day of June last, directing him to ascertain and report on the practicability of establishing a navy yard at Red Bank island, in the strait called the East river, and at Port Amboy, in the State of New Jersey.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the same was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolutions were then presented:

By Mr. Jarvis:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish this House with the names of the officers of the navy, who have, during the year 1836, received orders for service, who have been ordered to be excused, together with the reasons offered by them for such indulgence. [Lia over one day.]

By Mr. Everett:

Resolved, That the committee on revolutionary pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the 3d section of the act, entitled “An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes,” to all widows of revolutionary pensioners, so far as to allow them half the pension to which their husbands were entitled. Agreed to.


MR. DIXON H. LEWIS moved to refer to a select committee that portion of the message which embraces the topics of indemnity to citizens for Indian depredations, and compensation for individual property taken in Alabama and Georgia, for public use.

After some conversation, in which Messrs. Lewis, Bell, Glanmuck, Williams, of N. C., and others took part, the resolution was modified by striking out the former subject, and was then agreed to.

Mr. Carter, of Tenn., asked a select committee on so much of the message as relates to the compensation of the Tennessee volunteers lately in the service of the U. S., but at present disbanded.

Mr. Carter then stated, that these men supposing themselves enlisted for 12 months, had sold their crops, and abandoned their usual business, and encounter-
much exposure. If they were not suitably compart¬
mented and without delay, the Government might in vain invoke
their aid in any future emergency.
After a little discussion, the subject was referred to
the Committee on Claims.

NAVAL PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.
[To accompany bill H. R. No. 707.]

JUNE 18, 1836.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs,
made the following REPORT:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, in pursuance of a
resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing
them to inquire into the expediency of increasing the:
naval force in commission, report:

That, having applied to the Secretary of the Navy
for his views with regard to the permanent increase
of the peace establishment of the navy, and to the ne¬
cessity of existing for some time in our foreign relations, of increasing our naval force, and the
amount which he might judge to be expedient, and the
time and expense required for completing each of
the vessels on the stocks, and repairing the vessels
in ordinary, &c., they received the answers which are
annexed.

By reference to these documents it will be seen
that, in the opinion of the Secretary, it was expedient
that all our vessels of war in ordinary and on the
stocks, should be fitted for sea with the least possible
delay, and that in the place of the five ships of the
line and eight frigates now on the stocks, as soon as
the same were launched, an equal number of the like
grade should be immediately commenced. The com¬
mittee fully coinciding with this opinion, reported a
bill for the purpose of carrying it into effect, so far as
might be practicable in the course of the present
year.

It is proper to observe, that the answer of the Se¬
cretary of the Navy was received and considered
while there were reasons for anticipating a change
from the peaceful relations towards other nations with
which this country has for more than twenty years
been favored. Such an event would have rendered it
probable, that those relations will not for the present
be disturbed, but the committee continue of opinion,
that a judicious policy would dictate an increase of
the number of vessels in commission for a permanent
peace establishment.

The number and vessels proposed by the Navy De¬
partment to be kept in commission during the year
1836, were: one ship of the line, six frigates, fourteen
sloops, five schooners, and one steamer. The number
for which appropriations have been made, are two
ships of the line, eight frigates, fourteen sloops, six
schooners, and one steamer. This force is nearly as
great as is considered necessary for the peace estab¬
lishment of the United States, and the only increase
which the committee propose to recommend is, one
ship of the line, one sloop, four brigs or schooners,
and three steamers, by which the annual appropriation
for the navy in commission would be increased
$254,160 25. This addition to the force already
provided for will require the building of one sloop,
four brigs or schooners, and three steamers, besides
the steamer now building. All the other vessels, for
which appropriations have already been made, may
be supplied from those already afloat.
It is to be regretted, that the force does not vary
essentially from that which is recommended by the
board of navy commissioners, and the committee also
agree with the board with regard to the expediency of
preserving on the stocks, under tight ship houses,
the vessels not wanted for immediate use. It is be¬
lieved to be the most economical mode that can be
adopted, and the vessels may be in such a state of
readiness that they may be launched and equipped in
the time which would be required for procuring their
crews.

The vessels fit to be repaired, remaining in ordi¬
mary, in addition to those which are proposed to be put
in commission, are three ships of the line. These,
when repaired, may be employed advantageously as
receiving ships, in the manner recommended by the
board of navy commissioners, and the amount of
appropriation has been provided for in the appropri¬
tations of this year. Whenever the vessels in ordinary
shall be repaired, it is earnestly recommended to
those whose duty it is to superintend them, that they
should not again be suffered to fall into the state of
sanitation which many years have exhibited as hibit, and which will render a greater expense neces¬
sary to fit them for sea than would be required for
many of the vessels now on the stocks. The amount
of appropriations to put all the vessels in ordinary, fit
for repair, in readiness for service, would be $1,283,
169 94, in addition to the amount appropriated for
repairs pursuant to the law making appropriations for the
naval service, for the year 1836.

The recommendation of the navy commissioners in
their report, to which reference has already been
made, that the navy should be gradually increased
until there shall be in a state of readiness fifteen ships
of the line, twenty-five frigates, twenty-five sloops of
war, twenty-five smaller sloops, and twenty-five steamer
steamers, is approved by the committee. It is con¬
sidered that this force will not be more than commen¬
surate with the resources of the country, and not
greater than is required by the geographical position
of the United States, the great extent of our maritime
frontier, and the division of our commerce.

The commercial marine of the United States is su¬
perior to that of any nation excepting Great Britain,
and it is through this that we shall be assailed when¬
ever our country may be involved in war. If we were
to adopt the policy which is common to all the
mighty powers of Europe, we should maintain a
naval force adequate to its protection; and if we con¬
sult the interest, the honor, and even the safety of our
country, we should constantly keep in a state for ser¬
vice a sufficient force to command respect, and to re¬
pel aggression. Notwithstanding the importance of
the marine, her service has been neglected, and the
minor powers of Europe in our preparations for
naval warfare. Holland, with a population hardly
equal to that of the States of New York and New
Jersey, had, on the 1st of January, 1834, a naval force
consisting of nine ships of the line, and twenty-six
sloops, besides sloops and smaller vessels. Spain has
eleven ships of the line, and Denmark has seven.

The disparity between the naval force and the
commercial marine of this country becomes very re¬
markable when these are placed in contrast with the
navy and commerce of France. The amount of French
bouage entering in France from her colonies, and
from foreign countries, is about 400,000,000 tons, and
her naval force, at the beginning of 1835, consisted in
twenty-seven ships of the line, thirty-five frigates,
twentv-one sloops, and seventeen steam vessels, fit
for service; and twenty-six ships of the line,
twenty-eight frigates, and eight steam vessels, on the
stocks. The strength of our navy is less than that of
the United States, from foreign countries, during the
year ending Sept. 30, 1834, was 1,074,670 tons, and
our entire navy consisted of six ships of the line,
eight frigates, fourteen sloops, and six schooners,
affout; and of five ships of the line, seven frigates,
and one steam vessel on the stocks. The committee
presumes that any efforts should be made to rival the
preparations of France; our policy is essentially pa¬
cific, and so may it always remain; but it is confi¬
dently submitted, that so great a disparity as that
which has been exhibited ought no longer to be per¬
mitted to exist.
In the early days of our republic there was a diversity of opinion with regard to the expediency of creating a navy before our resources were developed, and while we were burdened with a debt of more than eight million dollars, and were occupied in providing a federal government, but it is believed that the ultimate necessity of a navy was even then generally, if not universally conceded. Without entering into the controversy of those times it may be safely asserted, that with such a naval force as is recommended, a force which may be maintained without transcending the limits of our national resources, and which, by the means of increasing it to the proposed extent, we should never again incur the disgrace and experience the mortification of beholding our seamen forced into the service of a foreign nation, or our commerce harassed and plundered without stint or measure, and with the direst of the collier number.

While the attention of Congress is directed to the increase of the navy, the situation of the officers of that arm of our defence ought not to be overlooked. In the commencement of the navy promotion was rapid, and the highest rank was attained after fewer years' service than must now be passed in the lower ranks. Thus in 1806 we made captains in fourteen years; those of 1805 were not advanced to that rank until after twenty-three years' service; those of 1810 are still lieutenants; and the midshipmen of 1812, who were promoted in 1820, are, after sixteen years' service as lieutenants, further removed as lieutenants than those promoted in 1813 were at the time of their promotion. This is an evil which is constantly increasing, and unless some means be interposed to arrest its progress, our lieutenants will become too old for prompt and efficient service before their turn for promotion shall arrive. The remedy is to produce, in future, a regular opening for promotion, which shall bring the officers of the navy into command while in the vigor of life, and the scheme to effect it, which is offered to the consideration, and for the adoption of the House, is as follows:

It is proposed to increase the number of captains and commanders to one hundred each; the number of lieutenants to two hundred and sixty; and to fix the number of midshipmen at three hundred and eighty. It is also proposed that the rank, if it may so be called, of past midshipmen be abolished, that no examination of midshipmen be held, and that all vacancies be filled by the senior officers belonging to it supplied by passed midshipmen; instead of having the latter act as masters according to the present practice of the navy.

The number of officers required by this plan would be eighty-eight, and by limiting the number in future any further increase would be prevented, unless with the consent of Congress, which ought to be as necessary in the navy as in the army.

The proposed scheme is founded upon a calculation of the decrease in the several ranks of officers, made upon a careful examination of the navy registers from 1816 to 1836. This examination has required some labor, and it is believed that the results which are exhibited in the tables annexed to this report will prove to be correct. The decrease of captains, by death and by the other causes, is 45-100 per cent.; of commanders, 3 45-100 per cent.; of lieutenants, 4 67-100 per cent.; and of midshipmen, 7 83-100 per cent. The number of officers is obtained by confining the number in every rank, below that of commander, to the exigencies of the service, and by causing the two highest ranks to be of a number which, upon an average, will produce vacancies enough to bring forward the officers in the subordinate ranks for promotion after the following terms of service, viz: midshipmen seven years, masters two to three years, lieutenants thirteen years, and commanders twelve to thirteen years.

The increase of expense according to the present law for regulating the pay of the navy would be $186,900; but it is proposed to reduce this sum by authorizing the President to place on furlough the officers whose service may be dispensed with in time of peace. This will effect none but captains and commanders, and as they will receive, while on furlough, a compensation sufficient for support, though not sufficient for splendor or display, it is presumed that the proposition will not meet with objections even from those who may be affected by it, when the great and important advantages, which it is sought to secure to the entire navy, are duly considered and justly appreciated.

It will be perceived, from an examination of table (E), that in the event of war, a great increase would be necessary of midshipmen, masters, and lieutenants, even the number of commanders may be increased, and if we should have the good fortune to avoid the calamity of war for another period equal to that which has intervened since the peace with Great Britain, it is doubtful whether there would be even more than a sufficient number of efficient lieutenants.

The hope is therefore entertained by the committee, that the plan which they recommend will meet with a favorable reception, and in pursuance of their views two bills are herewith reported, of which one provides for the peace establishment of the navy, and the other for repairing the vessels in ordinary, and for building two brigs of war, and three steam vessels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Globe, Dec. 12.

We invite the attention of our readers to an article in this day's paper, which has been communicated, and will be found under the head of "Defence of the Gulf of Mexico."

Of the propriety of fortifying some point on the southern coast of Florida, for the protection of our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, we have been long convinced; and we are disposed to believe that Key West, or Thompson's island, as it is sometimes called, is, in many respects, an eligible position. But we do not urge any particular place as preferable to another. The choice, of course, would not be made until after examination of the harbors and harbors of the Gulf of Mexico. We maintain, however, that something should be done for the protection of our extreme southern frontier, and for our immense southern commerce, and that without much delay.

The proposition to establish a fortified southern naval depot cannot be regarded as, in any manner, of a sectional or local character, and it embraces no disturbing or exciting subjects. It is essentially and solely national; for north, south, east and west, and all parts and parcels of the Union, are deeply and directly interested in it.

We could stop upon this subject, but it is unnecessary to do more than to refer to the communication we now publish. Whoever reads it must be satisfied that a strongly fortified depot in the south is of the highest importance to our commercial interests, and that the measure ought to be followed up promptly and vigorously.

DEFENCE OF THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Whether the subject of national defence be considered in connection with our national security or commercial prosperity, it is admitted on all hands to be one of deep and absorbing interest. In this all concurs; but as regards the system of defence to be adopted, and the points to be guarded, there is not the same unanimity. It is conceded, however, that it is highly important to the protection of our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, or which passes through it, that
naval depot and rendezvous should be established somewhere on the southern coast of Florida. Pensacola, though an eligible position in many respects, is deficient in depth of water; and, what is more serious, the harbor probably may never be done, that harbor can furnish no protection to vessels of war much above the size of sloops.

Supposing Pensacola to be without some of the requisite advantages for a naval rendezvous, we naturally look towards the Florida reef, which, from its proximity to the island of Cuba, and to the great thoroughfare through which thousands of vessels pass yearly, presents evidently the best military position for works of defense, if a suitable locality could be found; and that, in opposition of many competent and professional judges, is to be found in the island of Key West, at some sacrifice of the ports on either side of the peninsula, or on the coast of Florida, or on both.

Without any extravagant expenditure, Key West could be made as strong as Gibraltar, or the Moro Castle at the Havana; and it would be of much greater importance to the United States, so fortified, than the former is to England, or the latter is to Spain; and yet the Spanish Government has dissipated more treasure in attempting to retake Gibraltar, than would be required to put Key West in a condition to deny the united efforts of all the naval armaments of Europe.

But why fortify Key West? It may be asked. The answer is easily given, and in a few words: complete protection would be given to the people of Florida, from any invasion that might be attempted from the south and to an amount of upwards of two hundred million dollars of property belonging to the citizens of the United States, and annually within a few of the leaguers of the island, and which, in the event of war, would be without adequate protection.

In this magnificent commerce, which now living may see increased to five hundred millions annually, and which, when it is considered that Texas, Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama, have and they have also a direct interest in its adoption, and a measure which shall place this great and growing commerce beyond the reach of every kind of depradation, and that all the other States of the Union have a direct interest, for the prosperity of one, is the prosperity of the whole. Besides the vast amount which we remove, which is by the indirect and uninterrupted commerce of our own citizens, the islands of Cuba and Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, and New Granada, will contribute their rich and rapidly increasing productions to swell the aggregate. Texas too, should she succeed in maintaining or in establishing her independence, will open a new field to the energy and enterprise of her people. The extent and fertility of her territory, with the superadded advantage of a varied and genial climate, will enable her to support a numerous and dense population, which will add greatly to the commerce carried on through the gulf.

As long as Cuba shall be in the possession of Spain, no danger to our commerce need be apprehended from that quarter; but should that island fall into the hands of a more ambitious, enterprising, and warlike people, the southern portion of the United States would have a dangerous neighbor. Our territory might not be secure, and much less our commerce. Nor is it altogether idle speculation to anticipate such an event, when we consider how rapidly the economic and military condition of Spain, Cuba might be given by one of the contending parties to some foreign power, as a consideration for aid and comfort, in the desolating conflict which is now raging in the Peninsula.—And in the possession of another power, with the usual rage of conquest, and of the accomplishment of a few days, a force of eighty or one hundred thousand men within a few hours' sail of our coast, Cuba might become an antagonist in this state of things, which it would not be safe to disregard, or wise to consider. But with a strong naval force, and a fortified depot at Key West, at some distance from the coast of Cuba, of that place, any attempt at an invasion could be promptly met and repelled.

The arguments in favor of establishing a fortified naval depot and rendezvous on the southern coast of Florida, have acquired new force and interest, from the fact, that the United States, as within the present year, granted to a citizen of the United States, (Col. Charles Hiddle the privilege of making a canal or railroad across the isthmus of Panama. Actual surveys have proved this not only to be practicable, but practicable at a moderate expense; and the project, if it be speedily carried into effect, may be regarded as a guarantee for the accomplishment of that work, which may be completed within two or three years. And should this be done, three-fourths, perhaps, of the trade to the Pacific, which now goes round Cape Horn, by means of a tedious and often dangerous passage, would be attracted to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea. In this trade no nation will have so great an interest as the United States, and unquestionably it would be good policy to adopt a measure calculated to give it prompt, certain and efficient protection.

The great commercial depot for the trade across the isthmus will be near the river Chagas, in about the 9th degree of north latitude. And near it Great Britain, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Denmark, New Granada, Central America, Mexico, and perhaps Texas, will have strongly fortified naval depots; and the United States, taken by itself, will have, in all, alone leave their commerce exposed and unprotected, when never, perhaps, was the means of providing for the national defence so abundantly within the reach of any people. We have no public debt, foreign or domestic; and no current expenses beyond the mere cost of the civil establishment. The Treasury, the only fault of which is that it is too full; and the strange and unprecedented question is asked for the first time, perhaps, in a civilized country, what shall be done with the surplus revenue? which surely may be well answered in part, by saying, devote a few million of it to the protection of our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. The national interests require, and the national will sanctions it; and should the subject unfortunately be merged into a question of present economy, let the sentiment of the Father of his country, to be found in his valient but addres, not be forgotten by the people, "that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevents much greater disbursements to repel it." THE PEOPLE OF FLORIDA.

MARINE LOSSES.—Within a fortnight the Marine Insurance Officers in this city have heard of losses $6 million of the amount of three hundred thousand dollars. We noticed a few days ago, losses of upwards of $100,000, and this day a report was made to the board of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars, during the past week. This is a very large amount for so short a period. The lowest sum in any office was $1,000—the highest $100,000.—New York Commercial Advertiser.
Died suddenly at his residence, near this village, on the 16th August, HORATIO JONES, Esq., aged 72 years and 9 months. The eventful life of Capt. J. was marked with incidents of the most remarkable and important kind. He was born in Chester County, Penn., in November, 1763, and while quite young, emigrated with his parents to Bedford county, in the same State. In 1779, and at the age of 16, he enlisted as a volunteer, under Capt. Boyd, in an excursion against the New York and Canadian Indians, who, led by Butler and Bob Neillis, had committed many atrocious massacres in that peaceful neighborhood, sparing neither age, nor sex from the tomahawk and scalping knife. Boyd's company, consisting of 32, in their pursuit of Neillis, were surprised by a large ambush of Seneca Indians, on a branch of the Juniata, about half of the party killed, and 8 made prisoners—among the latter was the subject of this notice. He was conveyed to the Genesee Valley, went through with the horrid and savage ceremony of running the gauntlet, and was adopted into an Indian family, and for five years remained a captive, suffering all the hardships incident to Indian life. After the treaty of 1784, he was appointed interpreter for the Six Nations, by General Washington, the duties of which office, he discharged with great ability, until a year or two previous to his death. Possessed of uncommon mental vigor, and quickness, he enabled himself to form a just estimate of character, and determine, with readiness, the springs of human action. His bravery, physical power, energy and decision of character, gave him great command over the Indians, with whom he was associated, and he obtained their entire confidence, which afforded him an opportunity of rendering invaluable service to the Government, in our subsequent treaties with the northern and western tribes. He was the favorite interpreter of the celebrated Red Jacket, and his style, on all occasions, was chaste, graphic and energetic. Sincere and affable in his associations—frank and hospitable in his intercourse with the world—he commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He retained the full possession of his mental faculties until the last moment, and has gone down to the grave full of years, and with a character above reproach. In the various relations of husband, father and citizen, his loss is sincerely and deeply deplored.

* As we have often heard the question asked, what is this exercise, we give it as we have heard it described by the savage, who have inflicted it, and the victims who have endured it. When a prisoner, who is not convicted of immediate and certain death, they form in two solid columns, men, women and children, several rods long, leaving a space between the columns, about four feet wide. The persons composing these lines, hold war clubs, battle axes, &c., and the prisoner is compelled to run through the lines, at the rate of a mile an hour, at the same time attempting to strike and kill him. If the victim succeeds in this severe trial for his life, he is generally set at liberty. We are informed that Captain Jones was forced to perform this horrid task.—Genesee, Livingston Co. ( N. Y.) Arg.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL MORTON.—The remains of the venerable and lamented General Jacob Morton were consigned to their last resting place yesterday afternoon, in conformity with the arrangements made. His body was escorted to the grave by the principal officers that had been educated, in the public school, in his death, and received the highest military honors, and was attended also by the municipal authorities, officers of the army and navy, the members of the Grand lodge, together with a vast concourse of his fellow citizens.

The solemn pageant moved at three o'clock, from the late residence of the General, in State street, passing through Broadway to Bond street and thence to the cemetery in Second street. The streets through which the procession moved were literally thronged with citizens who crowded every avenue, portal, and even the house tops, to witness the mournful rites. There was an appearance of disorder, but no accident of a serious nature that we have heard of—the whole was conducted with a propriety and decorum, that reflect great credit upon the multitude that had assembled.

Mr. Potter, corresponding with the age of General, was on the Battery, during the procession, and at about five o'clock, the body was consigned to the earth, under a discharge of musketry.—New York Express.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FREDERICK COURT OF INQUIRY.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

FREDERICK, Dec. 10, 1836.

I was introduced, without the observance of any formalities, to the presence of the court, now sitting in inquest upon the conduct of General Scott in his Florida campaign. Generals Macomb, Atkinson and Brailly, with Captain Cooper as Judge Advocate, comprise the tribunal. Col. Lindsay (considered the most accomplished man in the army of the 2d artillery), Maj. Graham, Lieut. Alexander and Capt. Green are here as witnesses. Gen. Clinch, Col. Bankhead, and several others are hourly looked for. The investigation is conducted in the house lately occupied by Caspar W. Wever, Esq.

This morning at 11 o'clock, the proceedings of yesterday having been read,) Captain Thurstom was called on for testimony, and certainly more lucid explanations and descriptions of plans, marches, countercharges, charges, assaults, triumphs, defeats and vicissitudes, incident to duties in the field, could not well be conceived. His evidence went clearly to exculpate General Scott in every particular, and to show that, instead of blame, he merits the strongest encomium. "I am particularly anxious, Mr. President," said General Scott to Gen. Macomb, "that the witness should be questioned closely in the matter now pending; he was conspicuous in the campaign, thoroughly familiar with plans—his is the knowledge of the army, and, in the absence of Gen. Clinch, superior to all others in his knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the war in question. I propose to witness the following question through the proper officer." The Judge Advocate then read something like the annexed to witness:

"Was the plan of operations, as proposed by Gen. Scott, likely, in your judgment to effect the object of the campaign?"

"At first" replied the witness, "I thought the Commander in-chief unnecessarily cautious and minute. I could not conceive how a nation of five thousand people, cut up with dissensions, and poorly appointed, with the knowledge of our power, and resources that they must possess, could afford an instant demand for their discomfiture a matured plan of operations. But a very little of the occasion is out of my error. The simultaneous advance of the army upon the enemy by divided columns, was rendered necessary by the erratic and wild character of our enemy, which, as I discovered, required the exercise of the highest military adroitness for its mastery. To be sure, General Scott has been a little too slow in his movements, constantly engaged in his duties; his solicitude to make a decisive blow amount to distress."

The crossing of the cove of the Withlacoochee, as described by Captain Thurstom, was one of the most intensely interesting details I ever listened to. Prominent himself in the pursuit and in the battle, the Captain's knowledge of the subject was, of course.
valuable and important. The most prejudiced could not have heard the Captain's recital without a feeling of indignation at the prime movers in this business. The publication of the proceedings, at the completion of the trial, will show conclusively, that this failure of our arms in the Indian country was attributable to individuals higher in authority than Gen. Scott, and that other than a proper military spirit has brought the gallant and honored chieftain to account for alleged official delinquencies. It was an interesting, but melancholy parade to behold whose youth and manhood were devoted to his country, and whose name is associated with the proudest achievements in pitched fields, against the best European soldiery, in the autumn of his existence made the victim of political intrigue. None better than the War Department knew the reasons of the failure in Florida.—They will be known to the community ere long.

After the hearing of Capt. Thruston, the court, to give time for the arrival of Col. Bankhead, another important witness, adjourned to Monday the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, on the afternoon of which you shall hear from me.

From the Charleston Mercury.

"HEAD QUARTERS, Volusia, Nov. 30, 1836."

GENERAL ORDER.
The Commander-in-chief regrets, that ill health and the numerous duties which have claimed his attention, since the arrival of the army at this place, should have prevented him from returning at an earlier day, his grateful thanks to the whole army under his command, for the gallant spirit with which it has fought, the patience and cheerfulness with which it has borne the fatigue and privations of the march.

The Commander-in-chief reflects with pride and pleasure on the good conduct of every soldier, and while it was painful to him to be compelled to reduce one half the allowance of rations, both to officers and men, it is now his highest gratification to remember and record to their lasting honor, that it was submitted to without a murmur, throughout the line.

In a few days you have fought four battles, and gained as many victories. You have won for yourselves honor and the gratitude of your country. You alone have taught the savage that his home is law and his habitation.

The Commander-in-chief believes that it is no fault of yours that a final blow was not given to the enemy, and that a few days supply of rations would have produced this result. He still hopes and believes that it may, and will be effected by the army under his command, in another campaign, as short and brilliant as the last.

Brigadier General Walker K. Armstead, of the United States army, having reported himself for duty, will forthwith assume command of the regular forces, the Florida militia, and the regiment of Creek volunteers, which will form a separate brigade.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL:
THOMAS RANDALL,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday evening last, about 10 o'clock, as the brig Empress, Chadwick, master, was going to sea from this port, a seaman fell from the main-topail yard, a distance of about 75 feet overboard—brigg going at the rate of ten knots an hour—boat's deck and all the circumstances, were saved; all praise is due for the coolness and quick decision of Capt Chadwick, and the prompt action of his men, and it is more than right that their good deeds should be made known to the world.—New York Express.

At the annual meeting of the American Historical Society of military and naval events, on the 5th instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.
GEN. MORGAN LEWIS, President.
Vice Presidents,
The Mayor, ex-officio.
Recording Secretaries.
Dr. Phillip E. Milledoler, James T. Brady, Corresponding Secretaries.
Hamilton Fish, Gen. Horatio G. Stevens.
Treasurer.
Abraham Leisy, Corresponding Committee,
Thomas Hertwell, Chairman.
Capt George Mills, Charles A. Clinton, Capt. Matthew C. Perry, Eli Moore,
U. S. N., Charles F. Hoffman, Col. Sam'l L. Knapp, Darius Darling,
Maj. Marcus M. Noah, Adam Campbell, Lieut. Alex. Sidell, Henry C. Sperry,
U. S. N., Dr. John Wolcott.

THE EMIGRATING INDIANS.—The following letter from the agent for the removal westward of the Creek Indians to the Governor of the State of Arkansas, is copied from the Arkansas Gazette of Nov. 22:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 20.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that, to-day a detachment, consisting of about three thousand and two hundred emigrant Creek Indians, under my direction, have arrived within one mile and a half of this place, and for reasons that will be obvious to your excellency, have to request that you will use such means as you may deem most expedient, to prohibit said Indians from being passed from the opposite bank of this river.

I beg leave to assure your excellency, that had I not been confined to my room from sickness, I should have done myself the honor to be in person.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant,

B. B. SCREVEN.
First Lieut. 4th U. S. Inf'y, Mil. Agent Creek removal.

To His Excellency James S. Moore,
Governor of Arkansas.

This is the third party of Indians which have passed our town within two or three weeks, for the west. About fifteen thousand of the tribe are now traversing the State, from east to west, making an almost continuous line from Rock Roe to our western boundary. Although they are by no means hostile or threatening, yet they are, unquestionably, a great annoyance to the public, and ought always to be sent with a strong guard. This party suffered considerable privation for the want of corn and other supplies, and what they succeeded in procuring was at enormous prices. The Indians lost several hundred horses of an inferior kind.—Arkansas Gazette.

Extract of a letter from the Aid-de-camp of Maj. Gen. Jeb, to an officer at Washington, dated Tampa Bay, Nov. 11, 1836.

"The General has been quite indisposed for three days past, with one of his usual attacks. It has not been very severe, but sufficiently so to confine him to his room, and oblige a recourse to medicine. He is now better."
TEMPERANCE—REVENUE CUTTER.—CAPT. JONES.

Capt. Jones, of the Revenue Cutter Morris, we understand, has commenced the work of temperance, instruction, and morals, on board this vessel with a truly commendable and praiseworthy zeal. In conversation with the senior lieutenant, Mr. Roach, we ascertained that from the commencement of his entering upon his duties as commanding officer, Mr. Jones laid down as two rules from which he would never deviate, that his men should neither indulge themselves in drunkenness nor profaneness. If a man take a profane oath on board, he must be reported, and there is but one alternative, and that is, he is dismissed.

He has recently established a school, in which the seamen are taught to read, spell, and write, as soon as possible, they will be instructed in other branches. To make his work as voluntary as possible among the seamen, he has presented his men with the following temperance pledge, which we believe has been signed by all on board with the exception of one man and a boy. If such efforts were made universally on board our cutters and other naval vessels, what an inestimable amount of good would in a few years be accomplished!

U. S. REVENUE CUTTER MORRIS.

Portland Harbor, Nov. 29, 1836.

We, the undersigned, officers and seamen of the U. S. Cutter Morris, believing the use of ardent spirits and all other intoxicating liquors, to be not only unnecessary, but injurious to the social, civil and religious interests of man, do agree that we will not use them ourselves nor offer them to our friends, and that we will make special efforts to promote habits of temperance among our brother seamen.

JAMES H. ROACH, Senior Lieutenant.
S. E. WILSON, Junior Lieutenant.
HENRY MANSFIELD, Pilot.
CHARLES SMITH, Boatswain.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Gunner.
BENJAMIN MITCHELL, Carpenter.

ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

SPECIAL ORDER.

No. 91.

The officers of the Marine corps, who have been serving with the army at the South, pursuant to General Order, No. 33, and who have, in consequence of ill health, or other sufficient cause, left the army in the field, by authority of the Commanding General, with instructions to report at this office, are now considered as relieved from further duty with the army; and they will accordingly report for orders to Lieut. Col. Wainwright, of the Marine Corps.

BY ORDER:

ROGER JONES, Adj't. Gen.

Capt. A. Lowd, 2d artillery, ordered to Fort Mitchell, to take command of company I.

RESIGNATION.

Captain Z. C. Palmer, 6th infy. 31 Dec. 1836.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ORDER.

No. 79.

From the repeated attempts which have recently been made by officers of the army, to open a direct correspondence with the Department of War, and even with the Executive, on matters of military detail and points of duty, and in disregard to the established rules of service, the General, in chief finds himself under the necessity of arresting the irregularity, by calling the attention of those concerned to the directions contained in the 6th article of the general regulations for the army, on the subject of military correspondence.

While a strict conformity to those directions is enjoined, a departure from them can be regarded only as a breach of military discipline, subjecting the offenders to the penalties provided by the articles of war.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MACOMBE:

ROGER JONES, Adj't. Gen.

"No. 871. In the ascending line of correspondence, written communications or applications will, excepting peculiar cases, be addressed to the chief of the staff of the next commander; as the Adjutant at regimental head-quarters; the acting assistant Adjutant General at department head-quarters; finally, the Adjutant General, at the general head-quarters of the army."

FEAT OF HORSEMANSHIP.—At the affair between the Carlists and the English auxiliaries in Spain on the 1st of October, a 24 pound shot from the Carlist gun, near the Almodovar, took effect upon an ill-fated horse. This animal, on which was mounted, at the moment, Adjutant Foreman, of the 4th Regiment, was struck by the ball in the head, which it shattered into a thousand pieces; it then entered the chest, and made its way right through the intestines, and out at the other extremity of the body, after which it took clean off a Chapelgorri's thigh, and wounded, but not dangerously, an Irishwoman, who was pregnant, and had a child in her arms. The most strange part of the fact is, that the rider escaped unscathed, receiving no other injury beyond a smart shock to his nervous system. Never was beheld so hideous an object as this beastly, indescribably smashed and mutilated remains of the horse. There was not the slightest trace of its head and neck, but instead, a wide and gory aperture in the chest, with a corresponding one at the other extremity.

FEAT OF HORSEMANSHIP.

ARMY.

ORDERS.

Dec. 7—Lt. J. Crowneshield, to command of schooner Pilot.
Mid. W. A. Jones, Naval School, Norfolk.
Lieu. J. Lampen, do. do.
Mid. C. R. Rodgers, do. do.

APPOINTMENT.

Dec. 6—J. Dickenson Miller, of N. J. to be Assistant Surgeon, ordered to the North Carolina.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Ship Boston, Capt. Dulany, sailed from Pensacola on the 22d, came to anchor of the S. W. Pass of the Mississippi, on the morning of the 27th ult. weighed anchor and put to sea.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, in Philadelphia, to furnish materials for making Army Clothing for the year 1837. The tenders for the materials must be made, as herein stated.

Large canvas, 6-4 wide, in pieces, 6-4 wide, and 7-8 wide.

Flannel, of cotton and wool, 7-8 wide.

Canton flannel, 3-4 wide.

Unbleached cotton, 7-8 wide.

Bleached do, 7-5 wide.

Uniform caps for Dragoons.

Do do Artillery and Infantry.

Pompons, white, for Infantry.

Do, for Artillery.

Hair plumes for Dragoons.

Bands and tassels for Dragoons.

Aiguillettes, (white and yellow.)

Wrought satin, (cinnamon and yellow.)

Shoulder straps for Artillery.

Do do Infantry.

Brass do Dragoons.

Epaulets for non-commissioned Staff, Inf. and Art'y.

Forage cap for Infantry and Artillery.

Do do Dragoons.

Laced booties, pairs.

Leather stocks.

Woolen half stockings.

Woolen blankets, 6-1-2 feet long, 5 feet wide, weight 4 pounds.

Bunting, (blue, white and scarlet.)

Spades.

Saddle blankets.

Stringing Knapsacks.

Making tents.

Plates and tippets for Dragon caps.

Do do daggers for Infantry caps.

Plates and X cannon for Artillery caps.

Felling axes.

 Hatchets.

Buttons for Artillery, Infantry, Ordnance, and Dragoons, coat and vest.

Buttons U. S. large and small, yellow and white.

Do for shirts and suspenders, white metal.

Wornied binding and cord of all kinds, and Prussian lace.

[The quantities and number of these articles will be determined hereafter.]

Casks and cooperage for one year from 1st of April, 1837.

The whole are to be of domestic manufactured materials. Patterns of all the required cotton and woolen cloths and articles, are deposited in the Commissary General's office, in this city, for examination. Samples of any of the woolen and cotton cloths will be sent to any manufacturer, on application to this office (by mail), and such information in relation to the goods as may be desired. The Bootees are to be of eight, and the Caps of five sizes. The sizes and proportions of sizes will be stated in the contracts. On the samples and patterns exhibited, the contracts will be founded and inspections made; and no article will be received that is inferior in the material or workmanship, or that does not correspond in every respect with the pattern on which a contract is founded.

The supplies are to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, near Philadelphia, for inspection, in equal monthly portions, and the contracts are to be fulfilled on or before the 31st day of December, 1836. Security will be required for the fulfillment of contracts.

C. IRVINE,

Commissary General of Purchases.

ARMS AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Edited and published by H. Homans, at 85 a year, payable in advance.


REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

AD INTERIM.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

December 3, 1836.

Six:—In compliance with your directions, I have the honor to lay before you the usual annual reports of the several divisions of this Department, and to submit, for your consideration, a summary of the contents of these documents, together with such additional statements and suggestions as seem to me to be required by the present condition and necessities of the public service.

1. THE ARMY.

1. Organization and force. It appears, from the report of Major Gen. Macomb, and the tables annexed to it, that the regular army of the United States consists of 658 commissioned officers, and 7,319 non-commissioned officers and privates, making an aggregate of 7,985—organized as follows:

- General staff, 14, viz:—one major general commanding, two brigadier generals, each commanding one of the two military divisions into which the army is divided; one major general in charge of the national arsenals; one adjutant general; two inspectors general; one quartermaster general; four quartermasters; and one ordnance officer.

- Field and staff officers, 218, including the paymasters and pay clerks.

- Medical department, 76, viz:—one surgeon general, fifteen surgeons, and sixty-six assistant surgeons.

- Purchasing department, 3, viz:—one major, two captains, and three warrant officers.

- Corps of engineers, 22, topographical engineers, 10, Ordnance Department, including 294 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.

- Pay clerks, 46, including the paymaster general and paymasters for the several departments.

- Present actual force of the regular army, according to the last general return, is 6,283; but it also appears from that report, that after making the necessary deductions for sick, sick quarters, and other military stores, the available force for service in the field, at the latest dates, was 4,232. The difference between the actual force (9,245) and the force allowed by law (7,985) is 1,245, and is occasioned by the fact, that only three hundred and sixty-six recruits have yet been obtained for the new regiment of dragoons, as reduced by the act of the last session, and by the vacancies caused by expiration of service, and other casualties, in the other regiments.

2. Distribution and present positions of the troops.—The eastern department, under the command of Maj. Gen. Scott, includes thirty posts; from twenty of which the troops have been mostly withdrawn, for service in the Creek country, and in Florida. The whole number of officers of the line and men, at the several stations in the eastern department, including the post of the 9th of December, is 4,124. Of that number, 122 are at Fort Winnabago, 135 at Fort Brox, 135 at Fort Mina, 149 at Fort Howard, 10 at Fort White, 123 at Fort Pickering, all of which posts are on the north-western frontier, and 12 at Key West, and the remnant at posts in the Atlantic States.

The western department, under the command of Maj. Gen. Gaines, now includes twenty posts; and from between thirty and forty posts have also been evacuated, and the troops ordered to Florida; so that the whole number of officers of the line and men now stationed at them, is 9,791, and the total number of both officers and men of all the posts 18,153. At Fort Crawford, 321 at Fort Lavernworth, 132 at Fort Gibson, 135 at Fort Towson, 44 at Fort Coffee, 86 at Fort Jesup, and 121 at a station seventy-six miles from Fort Jesup, on the Sabine, in the parishes of Nacogdoches, which contains eighty-six miles on the northwest, or on or near the western frontier; 136 at Fort Mitchell, Ala., and 33 at Fort Cross, Tenn.

The regular force serving in Florida consists of the four regiments of artillery, five companies of the fourth regiment of infantry; one company of dragoons, and a battalion of three hundred and twenty, to be notified at any time, making in all 2,925, according to the latest returns received at the Adjutant General's office. After deducting the number on duty and sick, and from various causes, the efficient regular force for field service in Florida will not exceed one thousand five hundred.

For want of the necessary returns of the volunteers serving in that quarter, the estimate of that auxiliary force at this time is less accurate than that of the regular army. But the best data at the Adjutant General's office, it may be thus computed:—Tennessee volunteers, about 1200; Alabama volunteers, about 250; Florida volunteers, 35; and Washington City volunteers, 39; amounting in all to about 1,750. Besides these, 750 volunteer Creek Indians, who have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are not employed with the army. The whole active force, therefore, volunteer and regular, now in Florida, is probably somewhere less than 4,000.

Besides the volunteers above mentioned, there are also engineers and additional engineer officers, in the department of force, 351 in Ten.

sas, under the command of Brig. Gen. General Winfield Scott; all of the Volunteer companies in the United States, and some in the western territories,招募 into the service of the United States, and not employed with their regiments. The whole force of regular and volunteer army now in Florida, is probably somewhere less than 4,000.

3. Activities during the last year, and now in progress. At the date of the last annual report from this Department, to the 8th of December, several companies had been placed in Florida under the command of Maj. Gen. Clinch, for the purpose of restraining any hostile intentions on the part of the Seminole Indians, and for the execution of any other duty by that officer could be performed. It has since been reported that an open rupture would be prevented, and it is confidently believed that the eleven companies actually in Florida, amounting to five hundred and thirty officers and men, could be amply sufficient, with the reinforcements then on orders, and with such aid as might be derived from the local militia and volunteers, to put down any hostile attempt which might be made by the Indians to do any injury to the United States. The Intelligence of that event, and these expectations was dis-appointed, and a protracted warfare ensued, which has not yet been terminated.

The most important military operations growing out of this state of things, have been the sanguinary conflict at Matamoros, Mexico, which brings down the number of events in Florida to the retirement of the Lieutenant Gov. from the Volunteer corps to the 3d of November, and to the intelligence of that event, which is the Department on the istant, through the medium of letters received by some of the bureau, and officers direct from Florida. By the same channels of information, it was also ascertained that the health of Governor M'Kay had been so much impaired by sickness and fatigue, as to make it doubtful whether he could renew the campaign with the promptness and energy demanded by the exigencies of the moment.

On the 1st of last month, no report having been received from that office, and it being necessary that the Department should act without further delay, the information then in the possession of the General was sent by the express to Gov. C. and to Maj. Gen. Jesup, expressing to the former the surprise and disappointment of the President at the failure of his mission, and calling for an explanation of the cause of the delays and for the information of what the General had done or proposed to do. The express also informed Maj. Gen. Jesup that it was important to establish posts at or near the mouth of the Villalacoochee at Fort King, and at Volusia, and after taking the proper measures for securing them, to report the information of that event, and the arrangements made for the maintenance of the garrisons, and to provide the necessary supplies to the posts, and to do all in his power to prevent all his dispirited forces, and to proceed without delay to possess himself of the positions occupied by the Indians, and to establish the military authority of the United States at Tampa Bay. Should the war thereafter be continued, he was then directed to take such advanced positions to the south of Volusia, and to the east, south, and west of Tampa Bay, as the circumstances might admit, and to push from them such further operations.
No acknowledgment of the receipt of the despatches of the 22d of November has yet reached the Department, but it is known that Gen. Call and Gen. Jesup have both been very actively engaged in preparing for offensive movements; and the latest intelligence gives reason to hope that the campaign will soon be accomplished. But as these expectations may be disappointed, and as the term of service of the Tennessee volunteers, who compose a very important part of the force, will expire on the 1st January, it has been deemed important to make provision for supplying their places, in part, at least, from the regular army. With this view, the commanding officer of the force, has been directed, on the 20th ult., to organize the troops enlisted for that corps into companies, and to hold them in readiness to be moved to Florida on the shortest notice. It is now expected that two additional companies of artillery may be prepared for the like purpose, during the present month. After maturing these arrangements, information was received at the Department, that Gen. Jesup had recently called on the Governor of Alabama for a battalion, and on the Governor of Georgia for a regiment of volunteers, to meet the contingency of a want of force on the discharge of the Tennessee brigade. This call has been approved as a wise precaution; but it is believed that the other troops now in Florida will be sufficient, especially when reinforced as above suggested, for all available purposes, given short notice, and the commanding officer of the volunteers last called for may therefore very soon be dispensed with.

I beg leave to refer you to the report of the General-in-chief for a succinct account of the movements of the Creek Indians, necessary by the home movements of the Creek Indians. To that account, however, it is but just to add, that the marine corps, at a very alarming juncture, generously volunteered their services to the United States, and were accordingly employed for that purpose. Since the termination of their tour of duty in the Creek country, they have been moved to Florida, where they are now engaged in the construction of the fort for General Jesup's forces.

Indications of a mischievous disposition having been exhibited by the Winnebagos and other tribes in the northwest, some movements of the troops in the upper Mississippi were had in the months of July and August last, which produced the desired effect of aweing them into quietness.

The movements of the forces under the personal command of General Gaines have been most satisfactory, and the operations from Louisiana and Arkansas, are sufficiently stated in the report of the General-in-chief. General Gaines has recently been relieved of his command by Brigadier General A. H. Arickbuckle, and the important date of the 10th of October last, to make a full report of the condition of things in the several departments. He was also particularly advised, that under the instructions previously given to General Gaines, that officer was not to advance into the territory claimed by Mexico, and if he should have advanced, was to retire, unless the Indians were actually engaged in hostilities against the United States, or unless he had undoubted evidence, that such hostilities were intended, and were actually in preparation within that territory. On the 11th ultimo, a communication was received from the officer in command at Camp Nacogoches, informing the several commands of the health of the troops at that post, and stating that their continuance there during the winter would make it necessary to construct barracks and quarters for their comfortable accommodation.

In consequence of this communication, Brigadier General A. H. Arickbuckle was instructed, under date of the 12th ult., to take all necessary measures to restore the health of the troops, and in the interval of making the required return of Camp Nacogoches, to provide at that place all necessary accommodations. He was, also, informed, that it was not in the power of the Department, with the limited information he had, to follow up the orders of the 2d order in regard to the further occupation of that post.

The opinion was, however, expressed, that there seemed to be no adequate cause for any longer maintaining a post at that place, and that, therefore, he should not be instructed, in case he had not already withdrawn the troops, to give the requisite orders for that purpose immediately on the receipt of that communication, unless he should then have in his possession information satis-

fying him that the maintenance of the post was essential to the protection of our frontiers, or to the prosecution of the war, as explained in the previous instructions to General Gaines and to himself.

In the mouth of July last, it became necessary to call on the Governor of Tennessee for the last two months for the act of the disaffected Cherokees, and to ensure the peaceful execution of the treaty then lately concluded with that tribe. The command of the Brigadier General Wool, who immediately repaired to the Cherokee country, is yet in command there. The force under him amounted, on the 10th of last, to 361—a number sufficient, from present appearances, to prevent any difficulty in that quarter. Much praise is due to General Wool, for the promptitude and zeal with which he has devoted himself to the execution of his duties.

The whole number of militia and volunteers mustered in the service of the United States, in the various movements and operations above mentioned, appears, from the rolls received in the office of the Adjutant General, to have been about 24,500. In the case of the Tennessee volunteers mustered by General Wool, a larger number appeared than had been called for; but they are not liable to service, and, as the commanding general deemed it best to receive them, it seems proper that provision should be made for their pay. Legal provision will also be made for paying the volunteers growing out of the employment of militia and volunteers; and for the satisfaction of claims which, though equitable, cannot be allowed by the accounting officers.

In an extraordinary reading of the act of the 25th May last, "to provide for the payment of expenses incurred and supplies furnished on account of the militia or volunteers received into the service of the United States," it has been decided that this section does not authorize any allowance for horses or other property impressed into the service of the United States, nor for any special damage done to property in the United States or to the enemy. Some of these cases ought undoubtedly to be provided for by Congress; and, perhaps, under the peculiar circumstances which attended them, provision should be made for embracing the whole.

In addition to the movements now in progress, already mentioned, the troops stationed at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, have been ordered to proceed to Fort Hocking; and to become, in the opinion of the General, the effective reinforcement of the command thereon their way to join the first regiment of dragoons at Fort Gibson.

The public property at Fort Dearborn will remain in charge of the late commandant of the post.

General Brown, the chief of the different staff departments exhibit a perspicuous view of their operations during the past year.

I beg leave to call your attention to the communication of the Adjutant General, setting forth the difficulties which have been, and are yet experienced in various branches of the public service, for want of additional staff officers.

The fiscal operations of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments have been unusually heavy, in consequence of the hostilities in which the army has been employed. It is due to these important matters of the service, that I should relate that this time when adequate means were placed at their disposal by Congress, nothing has been omitted on their part to provide the necessary supplies for the troops in the field.

The report of the late General Brown states the progress made, or the large amount of supplies which have been furnished to the troops of the service.

The expenditure incurred during the past year in the emigration of the Indians, and of the amount applicable to any purpose, is shown in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whose office that business was transferred by a regulation made on the 1st ultimo. This change was made from a consideration that in the new arrangement, this branch of the service, as now organized by law, to the execution of the duties committed to it.

The expenditures incurred during the past year in the emigration of the Indians, and of the amount applicable to any purpose is shown in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whose office that business was transferred by a regulation made on the 1st ultimo. This change was made from a consideration that in the new arrangement, this branch of the service, as now organized by law, to the execution of the duties committed to it.

The clerks and messenger allowed by law have been transferred with the business.
The complaints made in the accompanying papers, as to the want of sufficient strength in the staff departments, appear to me to be well founded. The present system seems to have been framed upon the principle of concentrating the business of those departments in the paymasters and paymasters assistant, in four or five instances, in a very small number of officers commissioned in the staff, the deficiencies being supplied by selections from the line. This arrangement is very well adapted to a time of plenty; but it may be found disadvantageous, from the line without injury to the service; when the positions of the troops are chiefly permanent, and when the nature of which occur, are made with so much deliberation as to after the want of adequate means of transportation and supply; but when large bodies of troops, whose numbers and movements may be varied by unforeseen contingencies, are to be supplied in the field, the system is less than insufficient; it is the parent of expense, confusion and delay.

The time necessarily occupied in transmission of despatches to, and from, instructions from the War Department, the state of things may be so entirely changed as to render the instructions inapplicable, and even if returned, the loss of time in military operations is always a loss which cannot be made up. To prevent inconveniences of this sort, it is evidently necessary that staff officers of experience and rank should be associated with the commander; and to supply such associations, the paymaster or paymaster assistant, on the other hand, to make the line of the army truly effective, officers should not be taken for staff service, or on detached duties, in large numbers, nor for long periods, except in cases of extreme necessity. The weakness of the staff, on a pressing emergency, officers are selected from the line, the difficulty, instead of being remedied, is only exchanged for a new, and possibly a greater one. The efforts occasioned by the ground, the dictating duties, in large numbers, for long periods.

5. Pay Department.—So far as the regular army is concerned, there is nothing in the report of the Paymaster General demanding particular remark. His suggestions, in regard to the services and responsibilities of the paymasters who have been, or who may be employed in making payments to militia and volunteers, undoubtedly demand the attention of Congress. In order to a clear understanding of this subject, it should be observed, that after the reduction of the army on the conclusion of the late war, and until the act of July 14th, 1832, the Secretary of War appears, in several instances, to have exercised the power of making discretionary allowances for the risks and losses sustained by them in making payments to militia and volunteers. These allowances were made in the shape of commissions on the money paid in the various regiments, at the rate of 1/2 per cent. The only ground on which such a power could have been exercised, was the absence of any legislative provision making it a part of the regular duty of the paymasters to make payments to militia and volunteers. But by the third section of the act of the 14th July, 1832, it was made the duty of the district paymasters of the army of the United States, "in addition to the payments required to be made to the regular troops, to make payments to all other troops in the service of the United States whenever required thereto by order of the President." The discretionary power before possessed by the paymaaters assistant was taken away by this act, and the excessive allowance for payments to the militia and volunteers, was, as I suppose, taken away by this provision; and it was doubtless in consequence of this change, that the second section of the act of the 2d of March, 1833, expressly provided, "that the Secretary of War be authorized, at his discretion, out of the moneys appropriated by this or any former act, for the payment of the militia ordered into service, to assign, during the last year, to and by the paymasters of the army of the United States, employed in making such payments, a commission on the sums respectively paid them, not exceeding one per centum upon the amounts." The act of the 14th January, 1836, making appropriations for the suppression of hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians, provides "that the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the expenses attending the suppression of hostilities with the Seminole Indians in Florida; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of March 1st, 1836, for the support of the army;" and the same reference is in effect made in the subsequent acts. When the act of the 5th of April, 1832, thus referred to, was passed, the discretion given by Congress to the War Department, by the Secretary of War, and was exercised in the settlement of the paymaster's accounts under that act, by the allowance of a commission of two and a half per cent. In a case which occurred before the resignation of the late Secretary of War, the paymaster general, under the impression that the general reference to the act of 5th of April, 1832, continued in force, obtained the consent of the President to allow a per centage, recommended such an allowance to the extent of one per cent. The Secretary of War referred the case to me as Attorney General, and called for my opinion as to the power of the department to allow the proposed commission. My opinion was, that the discretionary power was taken away by the act of 1832, above quoted, and also by the act of 3d of March, 1833, that Delaware breakwater, and other works, and that the intent could not power was not sufficiently apparent in the general reference to the act of 1832, to authorize the payment of this additional compensation. But the report of the Paymaster General, that justice required that additional compensation should be allowed, concur in recommending a special provision, similar to that contained in the act of 1833, to recompense the surgeons during 1832, to authorize the payment of this additional compensation.

6. Medical Department. — The number of cases treated by the officers of the medical department, during the year ending the 30th of September last, was 14,356; of which number, 275 died, which number is occasioned by these causes, during the operations of the year, have been of constant occurrence, and of the most serious character.

7. Purchasing Department. — The report of the Commissary General of Purchases presents the amount of several matters drawn and disbursed for clothing, camp equipage, &c. during the present year, with estimates for the like service for the year 1837.

8. Engineers and Topographical Engineers. — The reports of the Chief Engineer, and of the head of the Topographical Bureau, exhibit the progress made during the last year upon the fortifications and other works under their care.

The financial reports of the 1834-5, of the bill containing the customary appropriations for fortifications, occasioned a suspension of those works during the year 1835, and though liberal appropriations for resuming them were made at the last session of Congress, yet it unfortunately happened, that the session for active operations was too far advanced at the time of the passage of the appropriation bills, to allow of much progress, during the present year. Operations have been also retarded by the difficulty of procuring labourers, and still more by the insufficiency of the Engineer Department to furnish an adequate number of engineers for the purpose. Several important works, authorized at the last session, have not been even commenced, but little has been done towards the completion of those previously undertaken. The result of the session has been favorable to the various improvements in harbours on the sea-board and lakes, and at the mouths and in the channels of navigable rivers.

From the facts above stated, but a small portion of the sums appropriated by the present Congress for the engineer and topographical service has yet been expended. The balances of those appropriations may, however, be expended without any further delay, and other important operations at an early day, and with all practicable vigor.

In the last annual report of the Secretary of War, he stated the insufficiency of the topographical service, to the expeditions and economical performance of the duties committed to them, and
recommended their increase. His suggestions on this subject were approved by you, and the attention of Congress is now drawn to the point.

The propriety of such a measure is greatly strengthened by the present condition of those branches of the service, and by the delays and embarrassments occasioned by the present arrangement of forces. The proposed reorganization of the topographical engineers, it may well be questioned, whether the existing arrangements as to the civil engineers (attached to that corps, and the practice of lending the topographical engineers to the States, and to incorporated companies, ought longer to be continued. In my judgment it would be better that all the engineers in the service of the United States should be attached to one of the organized military corps. And the information derived from the services of engineers when employed by the States, or by companies, though useful in a military point of view, does not seem to me sufficient, important to counterbalance the inconvenience and objections incident to the practice.

9. Ordnance Department.—It appears from the report of the Colonel of Ordnance, that $57,570 43 have been expended and accounted for during the first three quarters of the present year, being about $207,000 more than was expended in the same service during the corresponding period of last year, and that these amounts have been expended in the manufacture, repair, and purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, small arms, and accoutrements, and in building materials; the details of all these expenses will appear by the statements annexed to Colonel Bordon's report.

During the year ending on the 30th of September, 1836, the sum of $220,813 33 was expended in procuring and outfitting each small article of accoutrements, under the act of 1834 for arming and equipping the military of the States and Territories.

The munitions of war issued during the year, 1836, are very large, in consequence of the actual hostilities in which the army has been engaged.

No returns of lead made at the United States lead mines have been made, or the supply is not during the last year, and there yet remains due to the United States, on account of rent lead which accrued prior to the 30th of September, 1835, an aggregate of 433,313 pounds.

It appears, that the refusal to account for, and to pay over, the rent reserved in the leases, mentioned in the last annual report, has become general—the lessees demand that the laws of the States under which the lands were made; and that suits have been commenced against several of the delinquents, but are not yet determined. Colonel Bordon recommends the selling of the mineral lead. It is evident, that when the difficulties now existing between the Government and the inhabitants, and of securing to the United States the value of the mines, it is a matter of public interest to see that the work authorized by acts passed at the last session of Congress, and belonging to the Ordnance Department, all have been greatly delayed, and some entirely suspended, by the want of the necessary officers to conduct them. The interest of the service, as well as the just claims of contractors, whose payments are frequently delayed from inability to make the proper inspections, call loudly for the increase of this corps.

Proposed rank and file of the artillery and infantry.—In compliance with the suggestions of General Macomb, and with my own convictions of duty, I beg to urge your attention to a proposal for the increase of the rank and file of the artillery and infantry, and in which I have the full support of the majority of the officers. The insufficiency, in several respects, of our present military establishment, has already been noticed. It is greatest in the general staff and the rank and file; those arms of the service being much less numerous, in proportion, than the officers retained in the line of the army. The object of Congress in this arrangement evidently was, on the one hand, to reduce the rank and file and the lower officers, the officers on the other, to retain in the line officers enough to preserve an amount of military knowledge and experience competent to the direction of a large effective force, which might be necessary for special emergencies, or by the permanent interest of the country. This policy was recommended at the time of its adoption, (1834,) by the existence of other and more pressing claims on the Treasury, and by the comparatively few calls then made for active military operations. In both these respects, our condition is now widely different.

The extinction of the public debt, whilst it gives us the ability to attend to other subjects of national importance, lays us under new obligations to do so. We have no more reason to be extravagant, or waste the national resources on unnecessary purchases of ordnance, than to be garrisoned; and our Indian relations have now reached a point which demands an effective military provision. There are thirty-two forts on the Atlantic seaboard, and forty in the Mississippi territory; not to be garrisoned by a force adequate, at least, to the preservation of the public property, and to the retaining of some knowledge of artillery practice. This will require, as at present, about six thousand men to each post, or about three thousand in the whole.

The rank and file of the present regular army, suppressing the new regiment of dragoons to be filled, amounts, in the total, to seven thousand and sixteen; from which number a large deduction must always be made for sickness, arrests, occasional absence, and time lost in recruiting and marching. The effective force, exclusive of officers, which may be relied on under the present arrangement, can, therefore, scarcely ever exceed six thousand men; a force utterly inadequate to the necessities of the public service, inasmuch as it affords, after the scanty provisions already suggested, only about three thousand for the interior.

In that part of this report which relates to Indian affairs, I shall have occasion to specify some of the weighty reasons which make it necessary that we should establish an additional force in the western part of the Indian country; and that each should be permanently garrisoned by a respectable force. We have now in that region sixteen posts, including three temporary stations, the latter of which are to be reduced to three thousand men, including a regiment of Arkansas volunteers recently called into the service. All, probably, will agree, that the present force at several of the posts is much too small; the military force, what is the more, at the immense field of operations, and of the various interests involved, will, I think, lead to the conclusion, that this branch of the service cannot safely be left, for the present, to five or six thousand men, with a force at any time less than from five to seven thousand men.

The new board may be provided for in the manner above suggested, and adequate protection may be given to the interior, and to the Indian country, by augmenting the number of men in each company of artillery and infantry to one hundred. This would increase the legal force, independently of the commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers of artillery and infantry, to more than thirty; if we require, as the law now requires, that the officers should expect to command an available force of not more than about ten thousand effective men. Two plans for a similar increase in the rank and file of the army, were communicated to the Senate at the conclusion of the War of the 8th of March, 1836, and the accompanying communication of Gen. Macomb, of the 7th of that month: both of which communications were laid before the Senate of the United States, in compliance with a resolution of that body. I refer to these documents for the details of those plans, and for an estimate of the expense, which, according to the statements then made, would be, for the increase above proposed, about $800,000 per annum. Such an addition to the heavy expenditure of our present establishment should undoubtedly be well weighed before it is incurred; but if we may judge from the expense, what ought to be the last four years, and what is still called for on the score of economy, as it is by others and more impressive considerations. The expenses occasioned by the hostile aggressions of the Sac and Fox Indians, in 1832, amounted to more than ten millions of dollars; and the several appropriations for supply of Indian hostilities, made by Congress at the last session, and amounting to five millions of dollars, have already been drawn from the proper source. The probable amount is yet in the hands of disbursing officers, the whole will be required to meet expenses already incurred.

If it be one of the first objects of legislation to guard against the evils of war, then must it be admitted, that the prevention of Indian hostilities, so far as human foresight is competent to that end, should be the great care of the Congress of the United States. For whilst our exposure to such hostilities is imminent,
the evils which attend them are so peculiar and un-
rutigated, as to bring on those public agents who
may neglect to guard against them the most fearful
responsibility. The presence of an adequate military
force at or near each of the points where the Indians
are numerous, is the most effectual, if not the only
effectual means of preventing incursions. In my judg-
ment, such a force cannot be furnished by our present
establishment; and as neither militia nor volunteers
may be employed for permanent garrisons the object
can only be effected by the increase of the regular
army, unless it will be provided for without-delay.

II. Proposed increase in the pay of privates—land
bounty or discharges. I think it highly probable
that the pay of privates should also be increased.
They are now allowed, when serving as cavalry in the
regiments of dragoons, eight dollars per month; in
all other cases, six dollars per month. No bounty
is given, except on a second enlistment, which is en-
couraged by the payment of two-thirds of their com-
manding officer, experienced and valuable officers. Several
of that class have retired from the army during the year,
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cy of the existing compensation, and the great demand
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I. THE ARMY.

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cy of the existing compensation, and the great demand
for their services in civil life.

The policy of the Government in regard to the dispo-
sition of the public lands, would thus be promoted, and
the settlers whom this arrangement would plant on the
frontiers, would be found, from their military knowledge,
the most suitable for the most useful purposes. These
objects might be still further promoted by giving
an increased quantity of land on the condition of
actual settlement.


Some provision, as it appears to me, should be made
for securing to the army the services of chaplains.
The act of April 12, 1808, required one chaplain,
with the pay and emoluments of a major of infantry,
the pay and emoluments of a captain; and in like
manner to provide for an increase in the pay of those
majors and lieutenant colonels who shall have
been in commission over five years; taking care,
hower, in all cases, that the increase by means
of five years' service in one grade shall not be more
than one half the difference between the first pay
of such grade and the first pay of the next grade.
The effect of this double arrangement for increase of
compensation would be to secure the officer for the
lack of an increase of pay at periodical stages, cor-
responding to the probable increase in his wants, and
in the value of his services. But it would not
interfere with the ancient and just practice of increas-
ing the pay of the officer, on his advancement to a
higher grade. When promotions are by the princi-
ple of seniority, and when in all branches of the army
they are rapid, it would not be needed, and would not
take place.

As the pay, emoluments, and allowances now given
by law, depend on the grade of the officer, the corps
to which he belongs, and his particular position and
circumstances, the attempt to state them in this place
would lead to inconvenient proximity; and should you
think proper to submit the subject to Congress, the
proper information can be laid before the committees
of that body. It is, however, deserving of considera-
tion, whether the principle adopted in the act of
1835
regulating the pay of the navy, by which all allowan-
ces (except those for rank) are prohibited, and a gross sum in lieu thereof
added to the pay, may not, to some extent at least, be
advantageously followed. The whole subject undoubt-
dedly demands revision, especially with a view to
retain in the departments of engineering, and other
branches of the service, men of talent, of responsibility,
or the most useful and experienced and valuable officers.

The constitution of the United States has wisely
provided, that Congress "shall make no law respect-
ing an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the
free exercise thereof;" but this cannot lessen the
obligation of Congress to furnish to the officers and men
employed in the military service, such opportunities
of religious worship and of moral culture, as may be
compatible with the appropriate duties of the army.

And when it is considered that the character of a citi-
der is resumed, sooner or later, the character of a citi-
zen, how important does it become that he should be
sheltered as much as possible, from the pernicious in-
fiuences to which a military life is usually exposed? The
enlightening and tranquilizing effects of a regu-
lar attendance on public worship, and the aid whi-
A judicious and devoted chaplain may give in the promotion of discipline and subordination, ought not to be overlooked in the organization of an army.

Since 1815, the services of chaplains at the fixed posts have frequently been secured by voluntary contributions, collected and applied, as I understand, by the council of administration. As the officers composing that council will be enabled to commend their work to the public and assure the latter of their better qualified to make judicious selections for services of this nature than the authorities at the seat of Government, I recommend the passage of a law authorizing them to select and employ chaplains from time to time, and giving to the president the power of appointing any grade as Congress may think proper to prescribe. To each regiment, when employed in the field, the like arrangement might be extended.

14. General condition of the army, &c. The vacancies in the rank and file being numerous, and many officers of the line being engaged on detached service, or absent, with leave, or on furlough, the army, though in a high state of discipline, has not been found in the fittest condition for active field service. And notwithstanding the successive orders which have been issued to the contrary, the enlistments for the extra months in consequence of deficiency in officers has not yet been supplied, many having resigned, and others being so situated, by reason of sickness or other causes, as to make a suspension of the orders in respect to them unavoidable. These circumstances, however, only enhance the merit of the volunteers, marines, militia, or volunteers, who have encountered the difficulties, privations, and perils of field service, on the western frontier, and in the south. Several instances have occurred during the war with the Seminoles, in which our troops have nobly sustained the honor of the American name, and those who with that dispassionately consider the events of the past year, will find in the services of the army, many strong claims on the confidence and gratitude of the nation.

The General-in-chief has noticed in his report, and in appropriate terms, the gallantry and good conduct of all officers of the General Command, who have conducted the operations in Florida on the breaking out of hostilities in that quarter. The merit of that officer were so highly appreciated by this Department, that his resignation was not accepted until it had been ascertained to have been resigned from the military affairs of the United States, and in consequence, doubtless, of pending inquiries, General Macomb's report intimates no opinion as to the conduct or operations of any other general officer in Florida, or in the Creek country. This forbearance was manifestly proper, and will be imitated by the Department to it is not inconsistent with the rule thus adopted, to express the hope, that it may ultimately appear that nothing has occurred to justify permanent estrangement between soldiers who trod together the path of renown, or to dim the lustre of those honorable services which each has rendered to his country.

II. MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

It has already been stated, that within the last year no less than 24,500 militia and volunteers have been mustered into the service of the United States. As these forces, when in actual service, form a part of the army of the United States, the authorities concerned concerning those employed during the year, as seemed proper to be noticed in this report, have been presented under the preceding head.

The defective organization of the militia was noticed at length in the last annual report of the Secretary of War, and in the necessary plan for its improvement, which received your sanction, and was submitted to Congress in the opening message of the last session. No legislative action having been had upon the subject, I deem it my duty to invite to your renewed attention. If my arguments, in addition to those heretofore urged, were needed on this point, they would be found in the experience of the last year. While the calls on the militia have been answered in a manner highly honorable to their patriotism, they have led to new illustrations of their deficiencies in organization and discipline. The matter has very often been presented to the consideration of Congress: until the constitution and discipline of the militia are such as to render this arm of the national defence shall have been more adequately exercised, it will continue to be a duty to invoke their enlightened interposition.

III. FORTIFICATIONS, ARSENALS, ROADS, ETC.

The present condition of our fortifications, arsenals, and other works of defense, may be thus briefly stated. It appears by reference to the accompanying documents from the Engineer and Ordnance Departments; and the elaborate and very able report of the late Secretary of War, of the 7th April last, transmitted to the Senate with your message of the following day, contains so full a view of the measures proper to be taken for their completion and armament, as to make any further observations on that point superfluous in this place. I would, however, particularly invite your attention, and also that of Congress, to the proposals contained in that paper, and in the last annual report, for the extension of the public works of the coast, and to the suggestions on the subject of depots for arms, then also submitted.

The reports of the chief engineer and of the head of the Topographical bureau, must also be referred to for a succinct account of the present condition of the Cumberland, and other other improved authorized by law.

IV. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

The report of the board of visitors, giving the results of the last annual examination, is well calculated to confirm the favorable opinion so generally entertained of this institution. In the states some facts, which, it may be hoped, will remove some misapprehensions which have occasionally prevailed to the prejudice of that establishment.

By the existing law, each cadet, on his appointment, is required to sign articles, by which he engages to serve five years, unless sooner discharged. As four years of this term, by the regulations in force since 1819, are to be spent at the academy, the engagement secures to the United States only one year's service after graduation. It appears, however, from the examination of all the cadets that out of 841 graduates, the total number, from the commencement of the institution, only sixty five had resigned at the end of their term of enlistment. The visitors also ascertained, that out of the same number, 409 still remained in the army, and that of the others, fifteen had been killed in battle, and 106 had otherwise removed from the service. These facts illustrate the value of the institution as one of the effective means of providing for the national defence.

While it thus appears that the public service has not been materially prejudiced by the early resignation of the graduates, I am inclined to think that its interests should be more effectually secured. In my judgment, the engagement for service after graduation should be considerably prolonged; and the graduate should be made liable by law, in case of his discharge short of the prescribed term, for neglect of duty or of insubordination to the defence of the country, it should be so regulated as to contribute directly to that end. Such also seems to have been the design of the act of 1812, in prescribing the articles above referred to. There was at that time no prescribed term of study; and as the position of the cadet on his entrance was regulated by the extent of
his attainments, he might, and, as I understand, usually did, complete his course in about two years. It was therefore intended by the framers of the act of 1812, that a term of army service should be secured, equivalent, in some measure, to the expense incurred by the Government. I recommend the re-assertion of this principle of rightful enactment, adapted to the changes since made in the term of study.

The Board of Visitors having submitted various propositions for the enlargement of the public buildings, and of the courses of instruction, I have deemed it due to the subject, as well as to the high character of the board, to present their suggestions to your consideration and that of Congress. They are accordingly embraced in the estimates made by the Chief Engineer, with a single exception, which could not be submitted in that form. The recommendation thus excepted, relates to the duties of the chaplain. By the second section of the act of the 14th of April, 1818, it is provided, that there shall be one chaplain stationed at the Military Academy at West Point, "who shall also be professor of geography, history and ethics." To assist the chaplain in the duties of his professorship, an officer of the army has been associated with him, and the two instructed in the branches above named, and also in grammar and rhetoric, and in the elements of political science, including the law of nations and the constitutional law of the United States; it has been found physically impossible for the chaplain to give adequate attention to his clerical duties, and with the aid of one assistant, to instruct in a suitable manner in the various studies above named. The consequence is, that the religious instruction of the cadets receives less attention than is commensurate with its importance, and with the probable intent of the act of Congress. The Visitors, therefore, recommend, and the suggestion strikes me as important, that the functions of the chaplain be separated from those of the professor, or that another assistant be provided to aid him in the professorship. The latter mode of relief may be extended by Executive regulation; but the former is deemed most appropriate, and for that reason the interposition of Congress is solicited.

(To be concluded next week.)

SELECrTED P0ETRY.

The following affectionate tribute to the memory of departed worth, we find in the last Southern Literary Messenger. It does honor to the feelings that inspired it.

MONODY

On the death of Mrs. Susan G. Blanchard, wife of Lieut. A. G. Blanchard, of the United States Army, and only sister of the author.

Sister, they've laid thee in the silent earth!
Thy spirit's free!
And many a sun has set upon thy grave—
Unknown to me!
I was not there—to catch thy parting breath!
How many times didst thou sigh?
Yet sister! I shall weep, till grief will dim
Thy brother's eye!
Mourn, shun its tone, wherever I—
Wash me with my blood!
And thy pure sainted image shall be mine
Till life depart!
I would my weary spirit were with thine
For Susan! I shall cling to life, no more—
Now thou art gone!
Perchance that angel spirit hovers nigh
A lonely spot!
And on the wintry air whispers that
I Am not forgotten!
Weeping, I grasp at this ephemeral dream,
Though vain it be!
And dedicate my breaking heart, oh Grief!
Through life to thee!

AWKWARD ADVENTURE.

I had just reached the colonel's side, and was crossing the field at the dead of my speed, when a shot struck me on the left hip, and with the shock, my heels flew up into the air, at the same time that the charging regiment passed over me, and I was left extended on my back in the middle of the plain. I rose on my feet, but fell down as if burned to a tatter. I looked at the wound, and saw a neat round hole on the seam of my trousers, from which a few drops of blood were slowly trickling out. The field was bare, and not a soul in sight except the white-headed Carlists, as they rose fire over the parapet, while the splashes of mud that spluttered on my face struck through the thin air and round. I gave a roll towards the breastwork I had quitted, and saw my sword, which had flown out of my hand with the violence of the shock, lying at some distance. With difficulty I crawled back to the spot, and had just regained possession of the hilt, when a second ball struck my right hand, and passing through the fleshy part of the thumb, lodged next to the skin on the other side. The pain was not acute; it felt like a benumbing shock of electricity. A Spanish sergeant passed over my body towards some soldier; I called to him in Spanish, Por amor de Dios, to raise me on my legs, but leaping over the parapet, he left me to my fate.

It was now evident that there was nothing to be hoped from others, and with a sort of feeling of uncertainty, like that of a man hanging over a precipice by a single thread, I commenced rolling towards the breastwork, which I reached in a considerable pain and difficulty, and swinging my legs over the top, tumbled in the muddy lane below. I was aware of sticking fast in the mud, and making a plunge across the path, seated myself on the causeway on the other side, where, being under cover, I paused for a moment to rest, and consider what was to be done. The whole extent of the breastwork appeared to be deserted, the troops having left it to attack the next line, and a couple of dead bodies, drenched in blood, were the only human forms that met my sight. The house, which had so often been taken and retaken, was about fifty yards on my left, and to it I directed my eyes in hope of succor, when a rustling among the bushes in the neighborhood attracted my attention, and a blue-rappled head was thrust around the corner of the house, eying me intently. Presently another was poked through one of the windows, followed by the ground, and immediately the two Carlists fixed bayonets, and advanced cautiously, with the purpose of running me through. It was a fortunate circumstance that the two dead bodies were lying near them, for they paused a little while to search their pockets, thereby giving me time to resume my rotary motion down the hill in the direction of the first brigade. A small bank intervened, and down it I plunged with desperate resolution, falling upon a dying man at the bottom, who groaned heavily as I passed. The idea occurred to me to hide myself under the body, but it was too late; the Carlists had seen me move, and were now in full pursuit. I continued my course, sometimes scrambling on all fours, with the blood gushing from my hand, and was on the point of rising on my knees to make a last effort in defense of my life, when I espied a splendid officer of the infantry, who instantly turned his sword to come instantly to my rescue. The Carlists on his approach hung back, and commenced loading their pieces. The man hesitated whether to stand or run away. It was a critical moment, when, most fortunately, three of my own company came up, who fired their bayonets, over my head, and the Carlists to advance. I turned my head towards the house, and saw that my enemies had fled.—Twelve months in the British Legion.
WASHINGTON CITY;
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1836.

APOLOGY.

The publication of the Army and Navy Chronicle has been delayed for some weeks by the want of funds. As this cause is only temporary, arising partly from the absence of a large portion of subscribers from the country, or their inability to procure current money, it will not be of long continuance.

The army, it is well known, has been drawn off from its ordinary pursuits, by the operations in Florida, and the apprehended disturbances on the Mexican frontier. How long a time may elapse before the ancient order of things in the army shall be restored, it is impossible to foretell.

For the encouragement that we have hitherto received, we have every reason to feel grateful. The subscription list of the Chronicle is sufficient for its support, provided payments be made with some degree of promptitude. Much of the value of the paper, we are aware, depends upon the punctuality with which it is issued; and as we shall use every exertion to publish the paper hereafter on the regular day, we bespeak the patient forbearance of our subscribers a week or two longer. In the meanwhile we earnestly request all who are indebted to make an immediate remittance in the best funds within reach.

To those subscribers who have, with their usual promptitude, remitted for the current year, we tender our especial thanks.

We have to add, that there is enough now due to destroy the expenses of publication for a whole year, without the addition of another dollar.

We are requested to state that the extract in our last from the Army and Navy Chronicle, purporting to be a report of a personal rencontre between Midshipman Hooe, and Dr. Palmer, of the navy, is essentially incorrect, being calculated to produce the impression that Dr. Palmer was the aggressor, and that he was shot by Mr. Hooe in self-defence. It is believed that such was not the fact, and the deposition of Joseph B. Roach, Boatswain of the Porpoise, a copy of which is on file in the Navy Department, (to which editor of the Chronicle is referred,) will establish a different conclusion when the case comes up for investigation. In the mean time, justice to the family and friends of Dr. Palmer, (who reside in Portsmouth,) demands at least a suspension of public opinion in relation to the affair.—Norfolk Herald.

We have only to say, in reference to the above, that we gave the account of the melancholy transaction, in as nearly the same language in which it was related to us, as it was possible to do from recollection; our object was to state the facts impartially, without prejudice or favor to either party.

As it is probable that the affair will undergo a judicial investigation, we forbear making any further comments, or relating what we have heard since our paragraph on the subject was prepared.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.
Dec. 14—Lt. George Forsyth, 5th Dragoons, Fuller's.
19—Lt. J. A. Thomas, 5th Artillery, Gadsby's.
21—Paymaster E. Kirby.
Lieu W. C. Deffari, A. D. C. do.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle.
Sir,—Mr. J. N. Reynoldshaving, in a card addressed to me through the columns of the New York Times, positively denied any connection with, or knowledge of, the newspaper allusions to me, which I had expressed my belief in his being concerned in circulating. I feel bound to withdraw entirely what I said respecting him in the communication published in your paper of the 1st December.

Very respectfully, &c.
ALEXANDER SLIDELL.
New York, 16th Dec., 1836.

The subjoined orders have been issued by the several Departments, on the occasion of the burning of the Post office.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.
December 16, 1836.

The building in which the Post Office for this city was held, having been destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning, all communications addressed to this department, or any of its bureaus, which arrived by the mails of the day before, have been consumed.

This notice is given in order that the writers may supply the loss by duplicates.

Navy Department.
December 16, 1836.

As the letters by mail addressed to this department, and delivered yesterday morning, were consumed by fire in the City Post Office, I have to request that duplicates be forwarded without delay.

M. DICKERSON.

Navy Commissioners' Office.
December 15, 1836.

The Commissioners of the Navy request that duplicates of all letters and returns addressed to them, and put into the post offices, so as to arrive in Washington on the evening of the 14th instant, be transmitted to them—the originals being all consumed by the burning of the Post Office.

Engineer Department.
Washington, Dec. 15, 1836.

Engineer Order, No. 5.

In consequence of the destruction of the Post Office last night by fire, it is probable many communications addressed to this Department, may have shared the same fate. In order, therefore, to remedy the latter evil, the officers and agents of the Department are hereby required to transmit, without delay, duplicates of such letters and other papers, the receipt of which remain unacknowledged.

C. GRATIOT.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying Report on Naval Peace Establishment, published in our last.

Navy Department, Jan. 20, 1837.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 12th instant, asking my views with regard to a permanent increase of our vessels of war as a peace establishment, and as to the necessity, under the present aspect of our foreign relations, of increasing our naval force, and of the proper amount of such increase, I have the honor to state that, in my report of the 5th of December last, to the President, I recommended that, to the ships now in commission for the protection of our commerce, without reference to a state of war, there should be added two frigates, three sloops of war, and four steam vessels; the whole of which, except the steam vessels, were in a state of preparation, and could, at a small expense, be soon fitted for sea.

Information lately received from the Gulf of Mexico would, in my opinion, render a further addition of three sloops of war and two schooners, to our ships in
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

commission, necessary; as, however, the three sloops of war are not yet built, and could not be so soon as the service would require, other vessels now on the stocks might be substituted.

For estimates of the expense of making this further addition to our ships in commission, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed copy of a letter to the honorable C. C. Cumberleg.

I do not express an opinion that this is the limit of protection which ought, as a peace establishment, to be extended to our commerce; but whatever that limit may be for the present time, it ought to be extended from year to year, as our commerce shall increase.

I have sent you, this day, a report of the Navy Commissioners, containing estimates of the expense of fitting for sea all our ships in ordinary, and all on the stocks. It is my opinion that, under the present aspect of our foreign relations, all these ships should be fitted for sea with the least possible delay; and that in the place of the five ships of the line and eight frigates now on the stocks, as soon as the same shall be launched, an equal number of like grades, should be immediately commenced.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient humble servant,

HON. LEONARD JARVIS, H. R.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 16, 1836.

SIR: In answer to your letter calling my attention to the necessity of making a larger addition to our naval force afloat than was recommended in my report of the 5th of December last, I have the honor to state that the recommendation in that report of adding to our ships in commission for the protection of our commerce, "two sloops of war, and four steam vessels, to be employed upon foreign stations as well as on our own coast," was made with reference to a state of peace, and not of war; and was limited, not by what might be considered, the just measure of protection which the exigencies of our commerce required, but by the number of vessels which were in a state of preparation, (steam vessels excepted) and which could in a short time, and at a small expense, be sent to sea, and promote the discipline of the navy, as well as afford speedy protection to our commerce.

Since the date of that report, information has been received from the Gulf of Mexico, that in my opinion, makes it proper to make a further addition of three sloops of war, and two schooners to our ships in commission.

Agreeably to a report of the navy board, (enclosed) it appears that the expense of these vessels for one year would amount to $360,861, and that the expense of building them would amount to $345,000. amounting, (in addition to present estimates) to $705,861.

But as the sloops could not be built and equipped as soon as wanted, I have obtained from the commissioners of marine, three sloops, three frigates in their said report, of the vessels that could be launched in six months, to which I beg leave to refer you. The expense of finishing and fitting for sea the vessels detailed, would require, in addition to present estimates, the sum of $1,260,000.

In addition to this, the frigate Columbia, at the navy yard in this District, may, it is believed, be ready for sea in about three months, at an expense of $115,000, in addition to the present available means for the gradual increase of the navy.

Should I be called upon for an opinion as to the precise measure of protection which our commerce requires, and which from the present circumstances of our country, should be granted as on a peace establishment, I should be under the necessity of relying upon gentlemen practically acquainted with the subject, for information, and upon none could I more safely rely than upon the gentlemen of the committees of the two Houses of Congress, to whose charge is entrusted the great commercial interests of our country.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient humble servant,

M. DICKERSON.

The Hon. C. C. CAMBERLEG.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 20, 1836.

SIR: In answer to your letter requiring information as to the time required for completing each of the vessels of war now on the stocks, &c., I enclose you a report of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, containing the information wanted.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient humble servant,

M. DICKERSON.

HON. LEONARD JARVIS,
Chairman of the Naval Committee, H. R.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, Jan. 20, 1836.

SIR: In compliance with your endorsement upon the letter from Mr. Jarvis, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, dated the 9th instant, the Board of Navy Commissioners have the honor to report:

"That the time and amount which are required for completing each of the several vessels of war now on the stocks," according to the estimate of the board, will be as follows:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Portsmouth, N. H.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama, ship of the line, 180 days</td>
<td>$291,960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee, frigate, 150 days</td>
<td>197,244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Boston.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia, ship of the line, 160 days</td>
<td>411,448</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont, do, 160 days</td>
<td>381,407</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland, frigate, 160 days</td>
<td>267,680</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At New York.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabine, frigate, 75 days</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah, frigate, 120 days</td>
<td>199,326</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam vessel, 180 days</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Philadelphia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania, ship of the line, 120 days</td>
<td>404,544</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raritan, frigate, 90 days</td>
<td>225,672</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Washington.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia, frigate, 75 days</td>
<td>228,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Norfolk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, ship of the line, 180 days</td>
<td>489,619</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence, frigate, 90 days</td>
<td>322,255</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonian, do. 120 days</td>
<td>114,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$3,948,275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining yet to be appropriated</td>
<td>$2,776,775</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In making the foregoing estimates, the materials on hand have all been considered available, or that they may be rendered so by exchanges for others and under other appropriations.

The time and amount required to fit out each of the vessels in ordinary, which are in a condition to be repaired, will, by estimate, be as follows:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Portsmouth, N. H.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord, sloop of war</td>
<td>$8,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington, do. 30 days</td>
<td>22,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Boston.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, ship of the line, 180 days</td>
<td>$240,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence, raze, 120 days</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, sloop of war, 7 days</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At New York.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, ship of the line, 365 days</td>
<td>447,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin, do. 365 days</td>
<td>458,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio, do. 240 days</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Although not embraced in the call, the board beg leave further to report, that the Paul Jones and Lévaint, contracts were made for the live oak frame timber and keel pieces in October, 1834; about one-half the frame timber, but none of the keel pieces, have been delivered. The contracts expire in December, 1836.

To complete all these vessels for sea, further appropriations will, by estimate, be required as follows:

For Paul Jones
Java, 319,500
Congress, 170,500
Cyane, 85,000
Lévaint, 100,000

Total, 1,005,500

It is not supposed that any of these vessels can be commenced until the spring of 1837, excepting the schooners or brigs.

A summary view of the foregoing statement will present the following results:

Additional appropriations required to complete vessels building,

$2,776,773

Additional appropriations to repair and equip for sea vessels in ordinary,

2,556,000

Additional appropriations to build and prepare for sea vessels for which partial appropriations have been specially made,

1,005,000

Total amount, 6,337,773

To this should be added, under the head of "repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission," for each additional vessel which may be placed in commission, beyond the estimates for 1836, the following amounts, viz:

For a ship of the line, 40,000
For a frigate, 25,000
For a sloop of war, 10,000
For a schooner or brig, 4,000
For a steam vessel, 15,000

The communication of Mr. Jarvis is herewith returned.

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

JN. RODGERS.

Hon. MAHLON DICKERSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Naval force which it is supposed might be profitably employed in commission in time of peace.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Ships of the Line</th>
<th>Frigates</th>
<th>Sloops</th>
<th>Schooners</th>
<th>Steamers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>1 1 2 1 3 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indies</td>
<td>1 4 2 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1 2 2 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>1 2 2 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indies</td>
<td>1 2 2 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>1 2 2 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 8 15 10 4 40
### A Table of the Number of Officers Required for the Vessels Proposed to be Kept in Commission, and for Other Uses of the Navy in Time of Peace.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ships of the Line</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>27</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ships to be Used for Rec'g Ships</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frigates</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloops of War</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schooners and Brigs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam Vessels</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional for Six Squadrons, Navy-Yards</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shore Stations, Viz:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacket's Harbor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recieving Hulks, Viz:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruiting Service</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioners of the Navy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>358</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table of the Smallest Number of Officers Required for the Force Proposed to be Rendered Available in a State of War.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ships of the Line</th>
<th>Captains</th>
<th>Commanders</th>
<th>Lieutenants</th>
<th>Masters</th>
<th>Midshipmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frigates</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloops of War</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schooners and Brigs</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional for Six Squadrons</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>46</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Estimate of the Sums Required to Fit Each of the Vessels in Ordinary, Which Are in a Condition to be Repaired.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ships of the Line</th>
<th>Columbus</th>
<th>Washington</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Ohio</th>
<th>North Carolina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frigates, 3</td>
<td>Independence</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Guerriere</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloops, 5</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>Lexington</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Natchez</td>
<td>Falmouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schooners, 2</td>
<td>Experiment</td>
<td>Grampus</td>
<td>2,307,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: $2,307,600
# ANNUAL EXPENSE OF VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Three decks, ship of the line</th>
<th>Two decks ship of the line</th>
<th>Razee</th>
<th>Frigates</th>
<th>Sloops of war</th>
<th>Steamer</th>
<th>Schooner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st class</td>
<td>2nd class</td>
<td>1st class</td>
<td>2nd class</td>
<td>1st class</td>
<td>2nd class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>$196,515</td>
<td>$162,455</td>
<td>$133,977</td>
<td>$114,699</td>
<td>$88,905</td>
<td>$72,951</td>
<td>$44,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>104,116</td>
<td>76,011</td>
<td>64,678</td>
<td>55,662</td>
<td>39,328</td>
<td>31,025</td>
<td>16,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicines and hospital stores</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance stores</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and wear and tear</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>9,750</td>
<td>6,750</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cost per ann.</strong></td>
<td>$380,631</td>
<td>$297,466</td>
<td>$259,856</td>
<td>$224,861</td>
<td>$171,734</td>
<td>$140,376</td>
<td>$76,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct shore pay of officers</td>
<td>$9,150</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>25,650</td>
<td>22,450</td>
<td>19,450</td>
<td>13,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional expense of employing one of each class per annum, exclusive of shore pay of officers</strong></td>
<td>$241,481</td>
<td>$266,286</td>
<td>$282,056</td>
<td>$199,211</td>
<td>$149,284</td>
<td>$120,926</td>
<td>$62,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$24,490</td>
<td>$55,328</td>
<td>$45,791</td>
<td>$21,590</td>
<td>$21,590</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.**—The **contingent expenses** for the navy yards, freights, travelling expenses, and **all other objects**, excepting for the vessels in commission, may be assumed at about $200,000 annually.
### Tabular Statement

Of the number of Midshipmen, Lieutenants, Commanders and Captains in service in each year, from 1816 to 1835 inclusive, together with the number of appointments, of promotions, and of deaths, resignations, and dismissals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Midshipmen</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Lieutenants</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Commanders</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Captains</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1819</td>
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**Note:**
- **Number in service** refers to the total number of officers in service at the end of the year.
- **Number appointed** refers to the number of officers appointed to the next higher rank during the year.
- **Number promoted to Lieutenants** refers to the number of Midshipmen promoted to the rank of Lieutenant during the year.
- **Number promoted** refers to the total number of officers promoted to a higher rank during the year.
- **Number of deaths, resignations, and dismissals** refers to the total number of officers leaving service due to these reasons during the year.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEMINOLE WAR.

By the Southern Express Mail, we have received slips from the Pensacola Gazette of the 10th inst., giving some late naval and military intelligence.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop of war Natchez arrived here on Monday evening last from Vera Cruz. The Natchez left here on the 29th September; after spending two weeks at the mouth of the Mississippi, she proceeded for Malmorros; owing to head winds she was obliged to haul off and stand for Tampico; when within 30 miles of that port, a norther came on, and the ship was compelled to sail for Vera Cruz, where she came to, on the 25th October, under the Island of Sacrificios, and remained until the 10th November. During her stay at Vera Cruz, the usual civilities were exchanged by firing salutes, &c., though an evident coolness existed there, on the part of the authorities, as well as of the citizens, towards all on board. On the 28th a boat was sent on shore, and detained longer than was expected. While the officer in charge of the boat was absent, the men were supplied with spirits, and got drunk. In this state they gave offence to some negro fishermen; a scuffle ensued, and the guard interfered. The sailors having by this time disposed of their first antagonists, were at leisure to drive the guard from the mole, which they did. A force of thirty of the men was then sent against them, but further difficulties were, for the present, prevented by the interference of the American Consul, at whose instance the sailors were put in prison, in order to protect them against the rabble of the town, now very much incensed against them. The next morning, when the sailors were sent for, the authorities refused to deliver them up until they should be tried for the offence they had committed of violating the peace. Things were in this state when the Natchez sailed.

The U. S. Schooner Grampus, Lieut. McIntosh, commander, arrived here on Thursday last accompanied by the Vandalia and Concord at Key West. The latter ship was bound for Tampa Bay, where it is understood she will remain for some days.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 26. The steamboat Merchant, Baker master, at present in the service of the United States, left this port on Wednesday evening last for Tampa Bay, with eighty horses on board, purchased here and at Mobile, for the use of the forces under Gen. Jesup. We learn that it is Gen. Jesup's purpose to open the campaign against the Seminoles immediately on the arrival of the Merchant at Tampa.

—Gazette.

We hear various reports as to the matter of Governor Call's being superseded, and also as to its manner, and the causes which led to this new move in the game of politics. It is said that the army in Florida. One story is, that as early as the month of May last, the question was submitted to the Attorney General at Washington, whether the President had the legal right to place Gov. Call in command of the army—that the response of the Attorney General was in the negative, and the order was immediately thereafter sent to Gen. Jesup to assume the command in Florida—that owing to some inexplicable delay in the transmission of the order, it did not reach Gen. Jesup until after his interview with Gov. Call in September—that on his return to Columbia, after this interview, the latter awaiting him in the Post Office at that place, and, instead of communicating with Gov. Call on the subject, proceeded at once to Tampa Bay, with the intention of making his arrangements for the campaign entirely independent of those previously made by Gov. Call.—Ibid.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

FLORIDA.—We published yesterday intelligence announcing the march of Gen. Jesup from Tampa Bay, and his arrival at Volusia, the last head quarters of Gov. Call. Slips from our Charleston correspondents, under date of 14th instant, state that Gov. Call has been taken, at a certain place, about 300 negroes who can be taken; that Jumper has retired from the field, having lost most of his men; and that the Indians had generally gone South, with the exception of Powell, who had with him Wahoo Swamp about 80 warriors, and had determined to die.

The larger part of Gen. Jesup's command were left by him at Tampa Bay.

Five hundred sick Tennesseans were to go from Volusia to Jacksonville, (Fla.) and from thence to Savannah and New Orleans, on their way home. The Hospitals at St. Augustine contained about sixty patients, mostly in a state of recovery.—*Bulit. American.*

*From the Arkansas Gazette, Nov. 8.*

Maj. Geo. Birch, of the U. S. Army, arrived here yesterday, in the Neosho, from the West, on his way to the South Western Frontier. Capt. Brown has been absent for some weeks on business at New Orleans, returned yesterday in the Compromise. He was absent at the time of his election as President of the bank of Arkansas; but we are authorized to say he will accept the appointment, and will of course resign his commission in the army.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

THE LATE MAJOR N. BADEN.

The memory of this lamented officer deserves something more than the passing notice of his death which appears in the public prints a few days ago. The writer of this knew him long and intimately, and a noble spirit than his never dwelt in man. In all his relations of life, he was conspicuous for qualities that best adorn the human character. He entered the Army in 1813, as a First Lieutenant of Ordnance. To that branch of the military service he was from his talents peculiarly fitted, and became so valuable an auxiliary, that when, in 1824, he was promoted to a Captainscy in the second regiment of artillery, the discriminating officer at the head of the Ordnance Department sought and obtained a continuance of his services therein, until the termination of his life, on the 30th November last, at the United States Arsenal, near Augusta, in the State of Georgia. In 1834, for long and faithful services, he received the brevet rank of Major.

Major Baden was a native of Maryland, but, when appointed in 1813, a citizen of Alexandria, in this District, where many dear and valuable relatives resided, all of whom, or nearly all, I believe, preceded him to the cold and silent grave. He has left behind him, however, to mourn their afflictive bereavement, an amiable and beloved wife and three children, (of three others of his children fell victims a year or two ago to that pestilential climate in the far South, which has at length brought him to a premature grave), far away from home and from kindred, and from that sympathy in their affliction which near and dear friends alone are capable of feeling; of that consolation which such alone are capable of imparting. His death is a loss to his country, which may be supplied: but what is to fill the painful vacuum which the withdrawal of his loved presence has created in the hearts of his interesting family and weeping friends. Time may, and no doubt will, lessen the poignancy of their grief, but it never can erase his memory from their minds.

We understand that Isaac Austin Haynes, Esq., U. S. Consul for Rio Grande, Brazil, who recently arrived from that country, has just returned from Washington. He visited Washington to lay before the Executive a statement of the outrages committed by the Brazilian Government, in violation of the existing treaty, both upon himself and other citizens of the United States, and to complain of the impediments wantonly thrown in the way of American commerce. From all that we can learn, theconduct of the Brazilian Government has been of the most violent and unjustifiable character, even extending so far as the imprisonment of our Consul for the performance of his duties; and we doubt not that due attention will be paid to his protest, and prompt and efficient measures taken for redress.—*Pennsylvania.*

MILITARY.—Two companies of the 2d Regt. U. S. Infantry, under the command of Major Dearborn, have been stationed, for some time past, in Lownde's county, Georgia, for the protection of the inhabitants on that frontier, from the incursions and depredations of the Seminole Indians. The officers on that station are, Major G. Dearborn, Major T. Stanford, Dr. R. J. Motte, and Lieut. S. Casey.—*Charleston Courier.*

GRATEFUL RECOLLECTION.—Capt. Sudbury, of the English navy, lately received a consignment of gold dust, valued at £13,000, (over $60,000,) from the slave coast of Africa, as a present from one of the native princes, whom he had freed from slavery, among a whole cargo of slaves which he had captured. The name of the prince is Corkboot, (so pronounced.)

ARMY.

Capt. J. R. Vinton's (3d) and Capt. C. Mellon's (2d) companies of artillery, and the 2d regiment of dragoons, ordered forthwith to Florida, under the command of Bt. Lieut. Col. Fanning.

Dec. 22—Lieut. R. H. Peyton, 2d artillery, to join his company (C) on the way to Florida, via Charleston, S. C.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieu.t H. McKavett, 7th Inf'y. Asst. Com. Sub.

REIGNITIONS.

First Lieut. J. K. Greenough, 1st infantry, 17th Dec.
Surgeon Ziba Pitcher, Medical Staff, 31st Dec. 1836.

NAVAL.

Navy Department, December 10, 1836.

The following is the order in which the Assistant Surgeons, who passed before the late Board of Naval Surgeons, were reported to the Department in point of merit, viz:

Class of 1831.

JONATHAN M. FOLTS.

Class of 1832.

Class of 1833.

No. 1. John C. Mercer.
No. 2. Samuel C. Lawson.
No. 3. Edward Gilchrist.
No. 4. Lewis W. Worth.
No. 5. Lewis W. Minor.
No. 6. Robert M. Balzer.
No. 7. Wm. Jno. Powell.
MARRIAGES.

In Newport, Conn. on the 1st inst. HENRY C. FLAGG, of the U.S. Navy, to MISS OLIvE M. SHERMAN.

In Charleston, Mass. on the 13th inst. Master Commandant JAMES ARMSTRONG, of the U.S. Navy, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late B. CRAWFORD, Esq.

On the 30th Nov. by the Rev. E. Jones, CHARLES M. HITCHCOCK, M.D., Assistant Surgeon U.S. Navy, to MISS MARTHA T., only daughter of Col. A. R. HUNTER, of Georgia.

DEATH.

At Fort Wool, New-York harbor, on the 13th inst. MARY S. STEWART, aged 5 months, infant daughter of Maj. D. WOODWARD, U.S. A. In recording this death, the friend who writes the obituary, sympathizes most sensibly with the parental loss. Lately deprived of the partner of his heart, in this infant the father and husband had a living miniature of her he deplored; but it pleased an inscrutable Providence, in its divine wisdom, to try his faith by another loss, and it has called the child to the bosom of its mother; however its loss may be regretted here, we know that it is for its permanent advantage, and it is the duty of all who are near to it, to submit with humility.

CORDAGE FOR 1837.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, December 6, 1836.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until the 20th of December, 1836, for furnishing, upon requisitions from the commanding naval officers, cordage for the use of the United States Navy during the year 1837.

Separate proposals must be made for each size of cordage, and the blank forms furnished to individuals must have all the blanks filled up, and must be signed as directed, in the note on the face of each form; and they must be unqualified and unconditional, as the terms specify all the conditions and stipulations to be performed by the respective contractors, no modification will be allowed.

Ten per centum will be deducted from the amount of all payments made from time to time, which will not be paid until the contracts shall be fully complied with in all respects.

December 8-3t.

JOHN printing
Executed with neatness and despatch, AT THIS OFFICE.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

V. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, herewith laid before you, embraces a detailed account of the operations of this office during the past year.

It appears from that document, that within this period more than eighteen thousand Indians, of whom four hundred were Seminoles, sixteen thousand nine hundred Creeks, and the remainder Potawatamies, have reached the west bank of the Mississippi, on their way to their new homes; and that arrangements have been made for the removal of the residue of those tribes, as at early a day as circumstances shall allow. The mere process of removal has been conducted with greater expedition, as much economy, and as little of suffering and privation to the Indians, as in former years; but the opposition made by the hostile portion of the Seminoles and Creeks, already noticed under a former head, has subjected the Government, in those cases to the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures, which in respect to the Seminoles, are yet continued.

The same report exhibits the progress made by the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 1st of July, 1836, requesting the President of the United States "to cause measures to be taken for investigating certain alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of the Creek Indians, and the causes of their hostilities." The investigations, thus directed, have necessarily suspended the action of the Executive on many contracts for the sale of Creek reservations; and there are also, other difficulties in respect to them, which will probably require the intervention of Congress.

A commissioner has recently been appointed to certify contracts and to take proof of residence, under the treaty with the Choctaws of the 27th of September, 1836, and has probably entered on the duties assigned him.

The provisions in the treaties of 1832 and 1833, with the Chickasaws, which are to be carried into effect before their removal, have been nearly completed, and an arrangement, it is hoped, will soon be concluded between them and the Choctaws west of the Mississippi, for a portion of the territory assigned to the latter.

Measures have been taken for fulfilling the engagements of the United States contained in treaties with the Chippewas and Ottawas, the Swan Creek and Black River bands of the Chippewas and the Wyandots, ratified at the last session of the Senate; and, so far as allowed by the short time which has since elapsed, those engagements have been faithfully executed.

Immediately after the ratification of the treaty with the Cherokee east of the Mississippi, the initial measures for carrying it into effect were taken by the Department; and though much retarded by various unforeseen occurrences, they are now going on with all the despatch of which the case is susceptible. The military movements deemed necessary to the maintenance of peace, and to the enforcement of the treaty, have already been noticed. Efforts have recently been made by Mr. John Ross, and by those of his people of whom he is understood to be the leader, to excite opposition to the treaty, and to prevent its execution; but it is believed that the steps taken by the Government will effectually counter those efforts. The more intelligent part of the Cherokees are well satisfied with the treaty; and the prompt and faithful execution, on our part, of its various provisions, will doubtless secure the good will of the great mass of the people, and establish in their peaceful establishment with their brethren in the west.

Treaties have been made with the Indians who have emigrated from New York to Green Bay, for lands on both sides of Fox river; and with four bands of Potawatamies residing in the State of Indiana, for the extinguishing of their title to the sections of lands reserved for them in the treaty of November 8, 1832. Negotiations have also been commenced with the Indians of New York for the extinguishment of their title to lands in that State, and for their removal to the west of the Mississippi. With a view to the extinguishment of the Indian claim in the country between the State of Missouri and the Mississippi, negotiations were opened with the tribes interested therein for the relinquishment of their rights, and treaties to that effect have already been concluded with the loways and Sacs of Missouri, Omahas, Yanets and Sande Sinacs, and Ottows and Missouri. Measures have also been taken for opening negotiations with the united nation of Ottowas, Chippewas, and Potawatamies, for an exchange of the lands north of the Mississippi river assigned to them by the treaty of Chicago of 1833, for lands south of that river; and with the Miamies, for a cession of their lands in Indiana.

The Commissioner points out several defects in the laws relative to Indian affairs; and, for the purpose of remedying those defects, submits various propositions, in which I beg leave to call your attention to the momentum of being presented to the consideration of Congress. He also recommends the removal of the seat of the superintendency of Indian affairs from St. Louis, where it is now fixed by law, to Fort Leavenworth, or some other point on the Missouri river, and the substitution of full agencies for the present sub-agencies of the Creeks, Cherokees, and Osages, as measures rendered necessary by the onerous nature of the duties now pressing on the incumbents of those offices, and by the great accessions recently made, and hereafter to be made, to the tribes west of the Mississippi.

From the facts stated by the Commissioner it would seem that the proviso to the act of the 3d of March, 1832, making appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, &c. operates harshly on the military officers in the Indian department. I propose in the present session of Congress asking from Congress, as an act of justice to those officers, the allowance of a commission on disbursements, as recommended by the commissioner.

Connected with the general subject of our Indian relations, are two measures proposed by the Commissioner, which I deem of great moment. They are the organization of an efficient system for the protection and government of the Indian country west of the Mississippi, and the establishment of military posts for the protection of that country and of our own frontiers, in addition to those now authorized by law.

These measures are due to the numerous tribes whom we have planted in this extensive territory, and to the pledges and encouragements by which they were induced to consent to a change of residence. We may now proceed to have confidence in the policy of emigration, and to have entered on an era full of interest to both parties. It involves the last hopes of humanity in respect to the Indian tribes; and, though, to the United States, its issues cannot be equally momentous, they yet deeply concern our prosperity and honor. It is one of our most urgent duties to investigate the relations which exist between the United States and the inhabitants of the Indian
country, to look into the duties which devolve on us, and to mature a system of measures for their just and constant execution.

In almost every treaty providing for the emigration of an Indian tribe to selected lands beyond the Mississippi, or any other Indian tribes, which is not in the power of Congress to extinguish, it lies within the limits of any of the States or organized territories of the United States, and thus exposed to the advances of the white population, is expressly recognized. The advantages which the tribe will derive from its establishment in a territory to be exclusively theirs, by an amicable and decisive settlement under the solemn guarantees and the paternal care of the United States, are uniformly insisted on.

In the treaty with the Cherokees of the 27th of September, 1830, the wish of the tribes to be allowed the privilege of a delegate in the House of Representatives of the United States is expressly mentioned; and one of the commissioners of the United States, yet they insert it in the treaty, "that Congress may consider of and decide the application." In the late treaty with the Cherokee east of the Mississippi, it is expressly stipulated, "that they shall be entitled to a delegate in the House of Representatives, with the option of Congress shall not make provision for the same." It is not to be doubted, that the hopes thus held out to these tribes had an important influence in determining them to consent to emigrate to their new homes in the west.

Although some of the Indians have made considerable advances in civilization, they still need the guidance of the United States. To secure them to their own barbarism of their own institutions, with the inadequate assistance for an agent, and the slight control of the general superintendent, would be imprudent as it regards ourselves, and unjust to them. Under such a system, hostilities will frequently break out between the different tribes, and sometimes between them and the inhabitants of our frontiers, attended in both cases by the usual consequences of savage warfare. To fulfill, in their true spirit, the engagements and which not executed by the commissioners of the United States, is to lead them, gradually and safely, to the exercise of self-government; and at as early a day as circumstances will allow, the expectations authorized by the promise of the agents, and the Cherokees and the Cherokees, should be fulfilled. Indeed, from the facts stated by the Commissioner, it is scarcely to be doubted that the Cherokees are already in a condition to justify the measure. The daily presence of a native delegate on the floor of the House of Representatives, and a voice in the deliberations, as occasion may require, to that dignified assembly, the interests of his people, would more than any other single act, attest to the world and to the Indian tribes the sincerity of our endeavors for their preservation and happiness. In the successful fulfillment of these endeavors, we shall find a more precious and durable accession to the glory of our country, than by any triumph we can achieve in arts or arms.

The duty of planting a line of posts near the borders of the Indian country, and of opening along it a free communication for the passage of troops, has already been recommended by the President, and in the act of the 2d July, 1836, "to provide for the better protection of the western frontier." This law authorizes the President to cause to be opened a military road, from some point upon the right bank of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the St. Peters river on the Mississippi, and the line of the Red river, in the territory of the United States, in such places along said road, as the President may deem most proper for the protection of the frontier, and for the preservation of the necessary communication. By the contract of pacts it will probably be sufficient, if well garrisoned, to protect our frontier, will not be all that caution and good faith will require. To exercise the necessary supervision over the emigrated Indians, to preserve peace among the different tribes, and to protect them from their savage neighbors, we must also establish posts at convenient positions in the interior of the United States.

The establishment and maintenance of these various posts is due to the emigrated tribes for other reasons. By the most sacred pledges, the territory in which we have planted them is to be perpetually theirs; the white man, with certain specified exceptions, is excluded from them. These pledges have been given in the utmost sincerity; and the American people cannot but desire that they should be honorably redeemed. Without a strong military force—a force adequate to repress the encroachments of the civilized and more powerful races—the hope of their fulfilment? In the history of the Indian tribes from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and, indeed, in the history of barbarians in every quarter of the globe, when pressed upon by a civilized population, we may read the issue of these pledges. Since, unless we take early and efficient measures for their fulfilment. These measures must be such as will arrest the causes which in all other cases have ended in the extinction of the weaker race.

The operation of those causes cannot be controlled by parchment guarantees or mere moral considerations; to resist and counteract them, a physical force must be furnished which shall, sufficiently strong, to keep them constantly in check. To my view, nothing is clearer than the ultimate failure of the great experiment we have commenced with the emigrated Indians, unless we secure to them, by military protection, the place and the time for the fair trial of that experiment. If we leave them unprotected, they will fade away as other tribes have faded, and the process as in their cases, will be diversified by the same sanguinary events. The only difference will be that as the Indians on our western frontiers are concentrated from a greater force than has ever before been known in the history of the race, their inroads, if not more frequent, will probably be more terrible and disastrous than any which have yet occurred.

When it is considered that the emigration of the present year includes great numbers recently engaged in open hostilities, and that, besides these, there are probably many others who cherish unfriendly feelings though never manifested in overt acts, it is unreasona-ble to suppose that they will seize the first favorable opportunity to gratify the strongest of savage passions, and to re-enact the scenes which have so recently been exhibited in the South! From them, and from the red and the black races, we must learn how much of individual suffering and of national calamity may be occasioned by even a small Indian force, organized by stealth, and acting with characteristic quickness and ferocity. If those events shall only teach us to provide, by wise forecast, against the repetition of similar disasters, they will not have been without their use. It is to guard against the recurrence of any such event, as well as to fulfill our pledged faith to the tribes now settled in the west, that I have felt it my duty to enforce at such length the views presented by the commissioner.

VI. PENSIONS, ETC.

The sum paid to pension agents for disbursements during the current year, amount to $2,699,480 65, viz:  

For paying invalid pensioners $276,456 00  
For paying invalid pensioners under the act of March, 1818, 675,112 66  
For paying pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832, including payments made in 1835 cases allowed under the act of July 4, 1836, 1,653,378 00  
For paying pensioners under the act of May 13, 1828, 137,320 00
For paying claims under the act of July 8, 1832, granting half pay to the officers of the Virginia State troops, 47,172 00

$2,690,430 60

the particulars of which will appear by the report of the commissioner of pensions, and the accompanying tables.

Under the act of the 4th of July last, granting half pay to widows and orphans in certain cases, 436 claims have been presented, of which 153 have been admitted, and 22 rejected; the remainder have not yet received official decision. The payments already made under this act, have been from the standing appropriation made by the act of June 7, 1832, but it would seem to be more appropriate that they should be specially provided for, and an estimate for that purpose will accordingly be submitted.

It is observed by General Macomb, and also by the Commissioner of Pensions, in their reports, that the existing pension laws do not extend to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the regular army, all the benefits now enjoyed by the widows of the other branches of the service. This arises from the circumstance that the first section of the act of the 4th of July last is expressly confined to the widows and orphans of persons who served as militia and volunteers. I concur in the suggestion that it ought to be removed. The third section of this law has been construed to apply to those widows only, whose husbands died before their passage. As this construction, though demanded by the words employed, makes a distinction in the operation of the law which may not have been designed, it is perhaps worthy of being submitted to the attention of Congress.

It appears from the accompanying report of the operations of the Bounty Land Office, that 876 claims for services rendered in the revolutionary war, and 692 for services rendered during the last war, were presented during the year ending the 30th of September last, and that of the former, 40, and of the latter and similar claims, previously presented and suspended, 123 were allowed.

VII. FISCAL CONCERNS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

To exhibit at a view a summary of the various fiscal operations of the department during the year 1836, I have caused to be prepared the table below, marked A, hereunto annexed, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It appears from that document, that on the first day of January, 1836, the various sums then under the control of the department, and unexpended balances of former appropriations, or by virtue of the standing appropriations made by the revolutionary pension and claims acts of May 15, 1828, June 7, 1832, and July 5, 1832, and the acts of April 23, 1828, and April 29, 1816, for arming and equipping the militia, amounted in the aggregate to $5,675,746 12.

The estimates made by this department for the service of 1836, and transmitted to the Treasury, and by him laid before Congress at the commence ment of the last session, amounted to $8,335,252 49, making, when added to the above sum of $5,675,746 12, an aggregate of $14,010,992 61, which was all then supposed by the department to be required for the service of 1836, on account of the objects then authorized by law. But in consequence of the military operations which became necessary during the year, as stated in the several acts of the Cherokees and other Indian tribes, and the various increased or new expenditures directed by Congress, there was appropriated at the last session, for the service of this department, an aggregate of $32,242,381 28, being an excess of appropriations over the sum, as stated, when added to the unexpended balances and standing appropriations above mentioned, the sum of $28,915,077 40, applica
cable to the service of 1836, and liable to be drawn out of the Treasury during the year, if needed for disbursement—although it was doubtless known, when the appropriations were made, that in many cases only portions thereof would be so needed during the year.

During the first three quarters of the year 1836, there was drawn from the Treasury, and placed in the hands of disbursing officers, the aggregate amount of $18,314,176 27; the expenditure of which, so far as the accounts have been rendered and settled, will appear by the statements of the several disbursing officers hereunto annexed.

It is estimated that the expenditures which will be made during the fourth quarter of 1836 will amount to $6,807,626 92. In this sum is included all that remained at the end of the third quarter of the different appropriations, amounting to $3,000,000, which were in the Treasury during the last session, for the suppression, or prevention of Indian hostilities. Indeed, those appropriations have already been drawn, or drawn from the Treasury and placed in the hands of disbursing officers for expenditure.

Should all the expenditures of the fourth quarter of 1836 conform to the preceding estimate, the expenditures of the year will have amounted to $22,222,083 19, and the unexpended balance which will remain in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1836, applicable to the service of 1837, will be $8,558,594 21; and for the late and war of 1812, and for arming the militia, above mentioned, there will also be under the control of the department for the year 1837, so much as may be required for those objects.

The aggregate of the estimates made by this department for the service of the year 1837, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be included in his general estimate to be laid before Congress, is $10,753,431 33, which, if confirmed by the requisite appropriations, will make, when added to the balance of $8,375,991 21, estimated to remain in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1836, an aggregate of $19,154,425 54, applicable to the service of 1837, besides the amount which may be required from the standing appropriations above mentioned.

The various bureaus and offices of the department to which the sums making the above mentioned aggregate are devoted, are enumerated in the table annexed, marked A; and the details of each aggregate, except those of the estimates, will appear in the documents from those bureaus, and from the accounting officers, accompanying this report. The details of the estimates for 1837 are included in the statement of the operations of the department presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, as above mentioned.

The estimates of the year 1837, include only those objects which are authorized by existing laws. The estimates for the Engineer Office, the Topographical Bureau and the Ordnance Department, embrace, in accordance with the usual course of legislation, various appointments, which, when added to the present unexpended balances, will constitute, in the case of each of those bureaus, an aggregate amount much larger, in all probability, than can be actually expended in the year 1837.

On the other hand, the estimates above mentioned, include nothing for the suppression of Indian hostilities, nor for new works, or any other objects not already authorized by law. A further appropriation is immediately needed for the suppression and prevention of Indian hostilities, including the support of the volunteers on the southwestern frontier. The subject does not admit of specific estimates; but there is danger that at least one million of dollars will be required for this purpose.

In concluding, I feel it my duty to express my obligations to the executive and able heads of the several branches of the department, for the aid they have given me in the preparation of this report. Having very
recently undertaken the temporary care of the department, and now of its affairs, I have had, in the matter, as well as in others, constant occasion for their assistance. They cannot be held responsible for all the suggestions contained in this paper; but from me, at least, are justly entitled to this tribute.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With high respect,
Your obedient servant,
B. F. BUTLER,
Secretary of War, ad interim.

To the President of the United States.

COAST SURVEY.

Fifth Report of F. R. Hassler, as Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and of the construction of standards of Weights and Measures, exhibiting the operations performed in 1836.

1. According to the usage of former years I have the honor here to present for communication to Congress a general statement of the progress, made since my last report, in the two works, of the Coast Survey, and the construction of standards of Weights and Measures, committed to my charge; they are now under the same department, as it is proper for the nature of the means, as well as for the works they require, and the mutual assistance which they render to one another; thence it is also proper, that their progress and state shall be presented in the same report.

2. That the whole season has been eminently unfavorable for works in the field, of the nature of the Coast Survey, must have been so evident to any man observing the weather, that it will naturally be expected that it was greatly impeded by it; and like the farmer, who industriously sows, tends, and weeds, his land, however receives, in reward for all his exertions, only such crops as the favorable and unfavorable chances combine to leave him; so the results of the Coast Survey works were not commensurate with the exertions made. It has generally been estimated, that the time in which the weather admitted the works, has not averaged three days in the week, for every party during the season.

3. My fourth Report of November 22, 1833, has stated the works that were in contemplation for this year; they were prosecuted with the assiduity, which the existing circumstances would admit of. The following are the results obtained; enumerating them from the east to the south-west, in the order of their position:

4. The secondary triangles made the year before, near the east end of Long Island Sound, have been joined to the main triangulation west of it; other secondary triangulations have filled up from thence, on the whole south coast of Long Island Sound until near New York, the openness which the maps with my former reports showed in that part,

5. On the part of that shore west of Eaton neck, until Oyster Bay, topographical surveys were made, in conjunction with the sounding party in the Sound; which also, connected with the topographical party upon the north, or Connecticut shore, which extended its operations in continuation of the works of the former year until Mamaroneck, in the state of New York. These latter works being grounded upon the secondary triangulation made in Connecticut in the former year,

6. South of New York the secondary triangulation has been completed, and extended to all the necessary details needed, to complete the topography, and to give the data for the sounding operations of the bays of Amboy, New-rark, and the Naritan river, including all stations, sound upon which parts the topography and the soundings are completed.

7. Between these works, the upper part of the bay of New York, the East river, and so much of the North river as is proper to take up, from which the work, will be completed next year, by the same different parties, that have been engaged in these works the preceding years.

8. In the rear of these works, to the breadth of the main triangulation, and the interior of Long Island, the topographical parts will, I hope, be executed next year, as the circumstances hitherto prevented the execution of my plans in this respect, which would have required the appointment of a number more of second assistants.

South of New Netsink, the secondary triangulation has been extended southerly over New Jersey, until to Mount Holly, and the outside coast. This work is done in advance of the main triangulation, for which it will assist in pointing out the most favorable stations; thereby abridging, or fully saving, the reconnoitering for the line, upon which the main triangulation is to be brought to the valley of the Delaware, as stated in my first plans to be the proper course for it.

10. The station of the main triangulation upon West Hill in New Jersey, occupied in the winter stated in my letter of 30th July last. The observations there required have been made, though under much difficulty, on account of stormy weather. The heliopore were for the first time employed; they rendered very good service. The new, large instrument has been found to be very useful, though, when parts are not as I should wish them; as that will always be the case, when the observer who shall use the instrument is not present at the construction of it, like I had the advantage before 1816, for the procuring of the general assortment of instruments, for the first beginning of the Coast Survey. It is still remains to be done from that side, can be done under my special direction, by the mechanic engaged for the Coast Survey. If the direction of the work remains with me, I shall bring the instrument to perform fully what I intended by it namely, the task of a portable observatory, to supply the deficiency of a permanent observatory, prohibited by the law of 1832. But it is not proper for me to begin that, before my situation in relation to the work is decided.

11. The preceding shows that the works which could be done were not all that I had committed to my last report, and for which Congress had liberally granted the necessary appropriations. Under the circumstances that occurred, it was of course proper that I refrained from arrangements and expenditures, the utility of which was rather prospective, and the necessity less evident; except the plans that were not refrained from ordering certain objects which would be useful in the country, even independent of the Coast Survey.

12. A proportionate balance of unexpended appropriation is therefore yet at hand; part of it will be consumed next winter; and I hope by the grants that will be made, upon your proposition, to the persons employed in the work, as claimed in my letters of 27th March and 30th September last, recommended to the Committee on Commerce, of Congress, to you of 4th July last.

13. For the effect of the decision upon my letter of 27th March, which was intended to give an immediate, early and active start to the Coast Survey work, and of its ultimate reference to Congress, I take the liberty to refer to my correspondence. The declining to follow the advice, called for that I had committed to the Committee on Commerce of Congress, has naturally cast a gloom over the whole work, which it is all important for its progress to remove the quickest possible; besides that it would have been improper in me, under these circumstances, to refuse to my assistants, who are either not paid at all, or inadequately paid, such services as would force upon them expenditures, for which all compensations were refused. But I must
not omit to give to them here the testimony, and even thanks, that notwithstanding the discouraging state of things, they have hitherto equally continued to render every service that I requested, with the utmost liberality, and cheerfulness, as they knew that of all. I in fact, was the greatest sufferer, they recompensed me according to their own.

14. It is of the utmost importance for the future progress of the work, that you would please to call forth, in any way judged best for success, the earliest possible decision upon every point put in question, and as Congress has given the items of my letter of 27th March last, the confirmation of the conditional allowances made by your letter of 10th August, and those of my letter of 30th September last. The services of the clerk, mechanician, artificer, &c. are required all winter, and your early decision being possible to the continuance as referring only to the year 1836, their services would be interrupted, and perhaps lost for the future, if not assured before. In general the favorable and early decision of the whole, which I have no doubt you will recommend to be favorable, is absolutely necessary to take adequate measures for the next year's campaign, as these must always be taken in the earliest possible in the preceding winter, as I represented already last winter. With the view to accelerate the decision of Congress, I have caused five hundred copies of all the documents since last year to be printed, that they may be at your disposal, and by their consideration enable you to save the loss of time in printing them by order of Congress, as would probably be required.

15. The elements for determining the appropriation, to be proposed to Congress in its next session, lie already in my report of last year as the plan of the next year must be, to fill up the whole of what I had there proposed for this year, and in addition to it, as much as possible, the topographical works within the parts of the secondary triangulation added this year. It is evidently indispensable also, to continue the main triangulation, and the activity for which the means are now provided. All this will require an appropriation of $30,000 or $60,000, in addition to the balance in hand from the appropriation of last year, some heavier expenditures will naturally fail in next year, which I did not deem proper to order this year; the proportional estimates are easily inferred from my last report.

16. As the works of this year are in detached parts, distributed in different parts, within, and outside, of the sketches presented with my former reports, no geometric sketch is herewith presented; they would contain a number of parts which would have no interest, or one of too much bulk, which would contain also all the former works already presented. Besides that some of the parties having just now only left the field, and others being still engaged, there can not yet be time to make such improvements.

17. In a general point of view it must be here observed, that improper advantage might be taken of such communications, if printed as documents of Congress, to transform them into a disgraceful plagia of our work, which would falsify the progress of the nation, in an undue and unmerited manner, to the great detriment of the proper future publications, which will undoubtedly be made by the government, whose positive property the results of the Coast Survey are. In proper time I should take the liberty to propose a proper appropriation to make the works, in the future publications, in that credible manner, which alone can prevent disgrace; even the granting of extracts from our work for the advantage of special localities, must be done with precaution.

18. The attention bestowed by Congress to the establishment, which your liberal support has enabled me to carry on prosperously, and uninterrupted; besides that it is a gratification to me thus to render account of the whole of the works under my charge, in full connection.

19. In that work all the means for its execution were to be found. The building which had been previously erected in the arsenal yard, at the expense of the Treasury Department, was first taken advantage of, and the pure zinc, required for the composition of good pure brass, was made there, out of ores procured from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, of which the mine was recently removed for consumption; this being the first establishment in this line of industry, ever attempted successfully in this country, and which was necessary to account for the impure quality of the zinc imported, under the name of speckle.

20. The casting operations for the standards were at first carried on at the same place, to abridge the building, and unite what required fire and furnaces, though it was not conveniently situated for the communication with the mechanical part of the establishment. But when the time arrived to complete its task, and was discontinued, it became an object of economy to ease and shorten the communication between the casting and the working; therefore a casting shop was established near the office establishment, on Capitol hill, in great part out of the materials of the extensive structures of the cast iron building, now made fully appropriated to its aim, and the progress of the work, and all its economical arrangements, have been very much promoted by it.

21. The field work of the Coast Survey last summer, having been properly conducted by the assistants, the winter work of the office will also principally be the calculating and plotting of these works, in which my personal charge consists more in directing, though I have a sufficiently large task in the preparations for the calculations, and reductions, for the main triangulation, and the systematic division of the work in the several districts. I shall therefore be able to attend to the final settling of angles and yards, of which a considerable number are in readiness for this final operation, thereof I hope to be able to answer in due time the anxiety manifested in several States, to receive the blanks, in order to make the more important custom houses, so that regard might be paid in the time of their distribution, to their more or less extensive utility, in those different places.

22. In respect to the order in which these works can be most advantageously, and must by their nature be executed, I have endeavored to observe, that it must unavoidably follow the natural order of the works required for their construction, as well in the kind, as in the time required, for each kind of the standards. Thus the weights are the first that can be delivered, the yards, or length measures, next, and the capacity measures afterwards, as these require a much greater combination of means, and workmanship, and in their ultimate comparison are under so many influence that are to be taken into consideration, and minutely calculated: that they consume upon the public a considerable time. I continue of course also to increase the means in proportion as they become necessary in the course of the work.

23. The six sets of weights which I had the satisfaction to deliver to the Treasury Department, and which obtained your approbation, have shown the manner in which the work was executed. Of the yards, the sample which has been in the Treasury Department, has given an idea, though it was proper to keep it back as yet from delivery, for the use of the office, in approximating the other yards; a sufficient number will be delivered in proper time.

24. It would be very proper to bring the establishment in some measure in connection with the works of a similar kind, which are since some time established, and establishing by all the European govern-
ments, by the mutual exchange, which I have taken the liberty to propose to you, by means of an imitative proposition of mutual exchange of standards, to be made to the Legations from abroad in this country; by this means also the comparisons and reductions, needed for the use of the custom houses in the foreign commerce could be put into a regular legal form. Such a collection would be of great interest and utility.

23. This mutual exchange would be the most authentic, and also the cheapest means to that end. It is not even necessary to communicate full sets of standards, as they are made for the custom houses and the States, only the primitive units are communicated, as are in our case the pounds, troy, and avoirdupois, the yard, and the gallon. These taken from the general mass of work, to be done at all events, bear such a small proportion to it, as not to be of much consideration.

26. Finally I must take the liberty to state, that the bad state of my health, which has been produced solely by the too long protracted distress and disagreements, of my situation, while I was straining all my exertions for the proper success and advancement of the works under my charge, has not been suffered to influence the results of my works more than what nature absolutely refused to yield; I have worked in sick days and in well days, always to the full extent of my strength, in order to give the country which I intended. Allow me to hope that your proposition to Congress will fully conform to what I have been obliged to state as indispensable, and that you will strongly recommend the full grant of them, so that I may be enabled to continue again my task, with that vigor and energy, which I always had, and which I have formerly bestowed upon it.

West Hills, Long Island, November 19th, 1836.

F. R. HASLIER.

Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

MISCELLANY.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Of this thing or phantom of a thing, about whose existence natural philosophers have been as undecided as they are in respect to the mermaid and American giant, the real existence of Mr. Montgomery Martin, in a exceedingly interesting little volume on “The History of Southern Africa,” gives the following authentic account, which must effectually silence all insolent scepticism, and vindicate the veracity of the Ancient Mariner. He says:

“And here I am reminded of that singular phenomenon which has been seen off the Cape, and usually termed the ‘Flying Dutchman,’ which few sailors who have navigated the Cape, disbelieve, and respecting which other people are very sceptical.

“The traditional account of the origin of the ‘Flying Dutchman’ is, that during the Dutch occupation of the Cape, a vessel from Batavia was on the point of entering Table Bay in stress of weather, in the winter season, when no vessel was allowed to enter the bay; the batteries fired on the distressed ship, and compelled it to turn back, where it was lost, and, as the sailors say, has continued ever since beating about, and will continue to do so till the day of judgment.

“The ‘Dutchman’ is said to appear generally to ships in a heavy gale, with all sail set; and when the eastern navigator is in a calm, the Dutchman appears to be scudding under bare poles. As many persons think such an apparition the creation of fancy, I give the following statement, which was noted down in the logbook of his Majesty’s ship Leven, when employed with the Barracouta, &c, in surveying East Africa, and in the dangers and disasters of which squadron I participated.

“Hia Majesty’s ship Leven, Capt. W. F. Owen, on the 8th April, 1825, when on Point Danger, on her voyage from Alexa to Simon’s Bay, saw her consort, the Barracouta, about two miles to leeward. This was considered so unusual, as the Barracouta would have placed her in a different direction; but her peculiar rig left no doubt as to her identity; and at last many well known faces were distinctly visible, looking towards the Leven. Capt. Owen attempted to close with her to speak, but was surprised that she did not only keep her distance, but, on the contrary, stood away. Being near the destined port, Capt. Owen did not follow her, and continued on his course to the Cape, but at sun-set she was observed to heave to and lower a boat, apparently for the purpose of picking up a man overboard; during the night there was not seen by any ship.”

The next morning, the Leven anchored in Simon’s Bay, where for a whole week, the Barracouta was anxiously expected. On her arrival, the 11th, it was seen by her log, that she was 300 miles from the Leven, when the latter thought she saw her, and had not lowered any boat that evening. It should also be remarked, that no other vessel of the same class was ever seen about the Cape.

“On another occasion, a similar phenomenon was witnessed by the Leven, and a boat was apparently lowered, as is generally the case when the phantom appears. The veteran sailor was not however, to be caught;” and the Leven after many perils, reached England in safety.

“Thrice, when a passenger in a merchant ship, I saw a vessel in nearly similar circumstances. On one occasion we hoisted lights over the gangway to speak with the stranger; the third time was my recent return from India. We had been in ‘dirty weather,’ as the sailors say, for several days, and to beguile the afternoon I commenced after dinner narrating to the French officers and passengers (who were strangers to the Eastern seas) the stories current about the ‘Flying Dutchman.’ The wind which had been freshening during the evening now blew a stiff gale, and we proceeded on deck to see the crew make our bark all snug for the night. The clouds, dark and heavy, coursed with rapidity across the moon, whose lustre is peculiarly bright in the southern hemisphere, and we could see a distance of from eight to ten miles on the horizon. Suddenly the second officer, a fine Marcellis sailor, who had been in the cabin to ridicule the story of the ‘Flying Dutchman,’ ascended the weather rigging, exclaiming, ‘voila le volant Hollandais!’

“ ‘The captain sent for his night glass, and I soon observed, ’ It is very strange, but there is a ship bearing down upon us with all sail set, while we dare scarcely show a pocket handkerchief to the breeze.’ In a few minutes the stranger was visible to all on deck; her rig plain discernible, and people on her poop; she seemed to move with the rapidity of lightning, and apparently wished to pass under our quarter, as if for no purpose of speaking. The captain, a resolute Bordeaux officer, said it was no phantom, and sent for the trumpet to hail or answer them, in an instant, and while we were all standing on the qui vive, the stranger totally disappeared, and was no more seen.

“ ‘I give this, coupled with Capt. Owen’s statement, without remark; and, but that it would seem frivolous, would relieve for other instances. The reader will, I hope, excuse this digression, which could not well be avoided in treating of the Cape of Good Hope, whose name is almost constantly associated with the ‘Flying Dutchman.’”

“It is said that any vessel which the ‘Dutchman’ can get his letters on board of, is certainly lost.
COMMERCÉ AND NAVIGATION.

From the New York Daily Express.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Thompson and Betts.

The United States vs. the crew of the ship Republic.

Insubordination at Sea.—The crew of the ship Republic, 24 in number, indicted for endeavoring to create a riot on board, were yesterday arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, and were put upon their trial. The following are the names of the prisoners:—John Brown, Johnson Ager, Walter McFarland, Alexander Hutchenson, John Hall, Francis Arthur, Richard Morgan, Archibald Lovell, James Davis, George Thompson, William Johns, James Lane, George Robinson, James Duncan, Wm. Hyatt, Charles Wheeler, Thomas Rogers, Andrew Milner, James Foster and Thomas Curtis.

The circumstances of the case, as stated by the counsel for the prosecution, in his opening, were as follows:

On the night of the 27th of November last, on board the ship Republic, on her passage from Liverpool to New York, it being very dark, and the wind blowing a gale, the first mate, Mr. Joseph Thompson, directed one of the crew, Mr. Charles Wheeler to perform some duty or other, which he refused to do; that the mate desired Wheeler, together with the rest of the crew, to take their allowance of water and go to their tea, which order was disobeyed by the whole of them. After which, upon some angry words having passed between the mate and the crew, Mr. Wheeler seized Thompson by the throat, which appeared to be the signal for several others to attack the mate. Four of the crew then seized handspikes and threatened the mate and the vessel, upon which the captain interfered and bound them to return to their duty, which for two hours they refused to do, and the ship was consequently left in a totally helpless condition, exposed to the violence of the wind and waves. After the first attack, it further appeared, that the prisoners got up another disturbance, in the midst of which Thompson, the mate, was twice struck over his face by Wheeler with a heavy iron bar, by which four or five of his teeth were knocked out, the lower part of his jaw broken, and his upper lip cut completely through, so that it fell downwards; he was also stabbed with a knife severely in the back part of his head.

Capt. Williams, master of the ship Republic, being called to the stand, testified that Mr. Thompson had been with him two voyages to Liverpool, as first mate, and that during that time he had always found him a sober man, and an efficient seaman—he had witnessed the first difficulty with the men about the water, and that it had arisen from a direction given by him that the crew and steerage passengers should be put upon an allowance of water—his reason for doing this was in consequence of a leak in one of the casks, which had reduced their stock to 700 gallons, they having sailed with 2,000, and being at least seven days from the port of their destination. Wheeler acted as though he was under the influence of liquor, although he could not account for the manner in which he obtained it. The night being very dark, and as it was then blowing a moderate gale, he thought it not prudent, at the time, to proceed to extremities to enforce his orders, but relied, in case of an emergency, upon the assistance of his passengers. Soon after, the steward came below and informed him that the crew were beating the mate to death. He immediately went upon deck, and ordered the larboard watch to then on duty, to arrest Wheeler and take him aft.

A number of voices said he should not go aft, whereasupon the Captain went into the cabin, and, after dressing the mate's wounds, who by this time had been taken down by the passengers, he armed himself with a pair of pistols and accompanied by two others, entered the forecastle, where Wheeler had secreted himself in one of the berths, and succeeded in handcuffing him and bringing him on deck. Witness said he never felt safer a moment afterwards—he slept that night loaded pistols under his head, and dared not to appear upon deck unmanned. It was proposed to call James Foster as not being a participant in the revolt, and also George Robinson, Richard Morrison, John Francis, Thomas Rogers, and Walter McFarland, as less culpable than the rest.

Mr. Thompson the mate, and Jacques Myers, one of the passengers corroborated the testimony of Capt. Williams in every important particular.

The case was briefly summed up by the counsel for the people in the defense, and after a brief charge from Judge Thompson, the jury retired about three o'clock, and were gone some time in the building of proper light houses, and the fixing of a few buoys. That whole coast from Cape Canaveral down to the point, including the Tortugas and other rocky Keys, is almost without light or beacon. The principal points of danger are unlighted, and this neglect, which is in a great measure the cause of the coastwise navigation from our Atlantic borders to the gulf shores, one of the most pernicious in the world. By a government like ours, overawing with revenue which it distracts our public councils to get rid of safely and prudently, the necessary expenditure should be gladly incurred. A light house on the Tortugas, of the magnitude of that recently built by Great Britain on the Bahamas, and a few buoys on Caysort Reef, and at one or two other points dangerous to navigation, would save, annually, hundreds of thousands of dollars, and hundreds of lives and vessels.

So much would be necessary, and experience could point out other modes and places of establishing land and sea marks, for the better security of navigation, which a liberal expenditure might improve easily to the public satisfaction. That coast demands national care, more than any other part of the coast; and to the claims to protection, on the score of public importance are not to be estimated too highly. An amount of commerce is annually exposed to the perils which beset the narrow rocky passages past the point and keys of Florida, excepting that of any similar nature we believe in the world. The whole of the gulf trade, that of the Mexican ports, Cuba, and other West Indian islands, New-Orleans, Mobile, and the other gulf ports of the United States, with the North, and with Europe, constantly runs the gauntlet through these passages. The scantiness of vessels given them by the care of our government, is a surprise to other nations, who, long before the United States rose to their present elevation, had explored and delineated the shores, and sounded the depths of almost every inlet of the territory which, since it fell into American hands, has been left in darkness. The cost of erecting the largest light houses, and placing buoys everywhere wanted, and of keeping them, should after all be incurred as soon as possible, as a more question of national economy. To say nothing of the annual loss of shipping and merchandise constantly recurring, and the losses to other ports...
HIGHLY IMPORTANT INVENTION. The Life Spar. Shortly after the destruction of the Royal Tar, we alluded briefly to the manifest importance of every vessel's being abundantly provided with life-savers, adding that no traveller should venture upon our seas or rivers, either in sail or steamboats, without being furnished with one of these sure aids in times of danger. We now publish, with great pleasure, a new invention of greater magnitude, viz.: the Life Spar, a copy of which we have now in our possession. The spar, which is daily occurring upon our waters, the inventor, S. T. Armstrong, agent of the Roxbury India Rubber company, was induced to offer this article to the public. One of these will support and save twenty-four persons. It can be inflated with very little effort and transported with the greatest ease. When a boat is leaky, two of these spars attached to either side of the boat, will enable it to buoy the most severe storm, after the vessel itself can afford no chance of safety.

The spar is twenty feet long and thirty-six inches in circumference, of a cylindrical form, composed of the strongest twine cork, and covered between its lining and exterior with India Rubber. It may now be seen at the Company's store in Washington street, Boston, and Pearl-street, New York; and it will also be sent to all parts of the country, at fixed rates, according to the distance. The persons, who are subject to risks at sea, either of life or property, not to give it a fair trial. We repeat that, in our estimation, it is an invention of the highest importance; and that, we believe, in a short time owners would as soon think of sending vessels to sea without chart and compass, as without these life spars and life preservers. —Boston Morning Post.

BRIGANTINE SHOALS. We are indebted to an experienced coasting captain for the following information:

Brigantine Shoals, a dangerous sand bar, not laid down on any chart, is about ten miles S. E. from Little Egg Harbour, on which there is only ten feet of water. We notice it as a caution to shipmasters from or to this port. —New York Mercantile Advertiser.

From the Mercantile Advertiser, Dec. 13.

BRIGANTINE SHOALS. A notice from "an experienced coasting captain" appears in your paper of the above shoals "not being laid down in any chart."

The shoals known formerly by that name, lie off Abaco Inlet, and are the same on which the ship Citizen was lost in 1822, at which time they were examined or surveyed at our expense; and subsequently the packet ship George Canning was lost on them; and they have been laid down in our chart since 1822, though not in the bearing he gives. The person communicating has probably an old chart. Respectfully,

E. & G. W. BLUNT.
Officers of the
U. S. ship Peacock, and schooner Enterprise,
1836.

Alongside of his grave is a similar stone, inscribed as
follows:
THE REMAINS
of
EDMUND ROBERTS, Esq.
Special Diplomatic Agent of the United States to
several Asiatic Courts,
who died at Macao,
June 12, 1836.
He devised, and executed to their end, under instruc-
tions from his Government, Treaties of
Amity and Commerce between
the United States and the
Courts of Mucat & Siam.
[and on the opposite side]
ERECTED
To the memory of
EDMUND ROBERTS, Esq.
of Portsmouth, N. H.,
by his fellow citizens resident in Canton.
1836.

COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. J. GALLAGHER, U. S. N.
We have been furnished with the following copy of a
letter to Captain J. Gallagher, on the occasion of his
retiring from the command of the U. S. ship North
Carolina, and of his reply thereto:

UNITED STATES SHIP NORTH CAROLINA,
Hampton Roads, Dec. 22, 1836.
Sir—We, the undersigned, wardroom officers of
this ship, take the opportunity before parting, to tell
our regrets that circumstances have made it neces-
sary for you to leave the ship, after so short an asso-
ciation, which we had hoped would have ended but
with the cruise; and beg leave to express the high
senses we entertain of the able, just and impartial
manner with which you have conducted the affairs of
the ship since we have had the honor of being under
your command.

Be pleased to accept this testimonial of our esteem
and respects, which is offered with uneffaced plea-
sure and satisfaction by
Your friends and serv’ts,
WM. C. NICHOLSON, Lt. Comdr.
T. O. SELFPRIDGE, do.
A. G. SLAUGHTER, do.
J. MANNING, do.
JAMES NOBLE, do.
HARRY INGERBOLL, do.
W. WARD, Master.
C. S. BOOGS, 2nd do.
A. H. GILLESPIE, Lieut. Marines
W. SWIFT, Fleet Surgeon.
JOSEPH WILSON, Purser.
JOSEPH T. HUSTON,
Professor of Mathematics.

To Captain JOHN GALLAGHER,
U. S. Ship North Carolina, Hampton Roads.

U. S. SHIP NORTH CAROLINA,
Hampton Roads, Dec. 25, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter of the 22d inst.; and am much
gratified at the favorable opinion you have been
pleased to entertain of the just and impartial manner with
which I have discharged the duties of commander of
this ship.

The regard and esteem of officers I have had the
honor to command, is at all times an acceptable re-
ward for faithful services, and, on no occasion, could
have been more gratifying, than the present.

I shall ever entertain a lively remembrance of our
short services together, and feel proud of the appro-
bation of those with whom I have been associated, no
less on account of their high professional merits as
officers, than for their honorable deportment as gen-
tlemen, and their confidence as friends.

With my best wishes for your individual prosperi-
ty, and the enjoyment of a pleasant cruise, I am sin-
cerely yours,

JOHN GALLAGHER, Captain.

To Lieutenants WM. C. NICHOLSON, T. O. SEL-
PRIDGE, A. G. SLAUGHTER, J. MANNING, AR-
CHIBALD H. GILLESPIE, H. INGERBOLL, and J.
NOBLE; and W. WARD, Master, C. S. BOOGS, 2d
do.; WM. SWIFT, Fleet Surgeon; J. WILSON, Pur-
sier, and J. D. HUSTON, Professor of Mathematics.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—Tuesday last was the
day fixed upon for the meeting of the Naval General
Court Martial in this city, for the trial of Lieut. S. W.
Downing and others.

In consequence of the absence of Commodore
Ridgely, one of the members, the Court was not or-
ganized, Commodore R. however arrived yesterday,
when the Court was duly organized. The charges
and specifications were read, and the usual questions
put to the accused, Lt. Downing, who requested that
he might be heard by counsel, which was granted.

The specifications of both charges consist of ex-
tracts from certain publications in the Army and
Navy Chronicle, in September last, over the signa-
ture of Lieut. D.

COAST SURVEY.—In the present number we have
inserted Mr. Hassler’s fifth annual report upon the
survey of the coast. Among the correspondence, published by Mr. Hassler, we find a letter from Col.
Abert, chief of the Topographical Bureau, ex-
hibiting very clear and comprehensible views on
this important subject. Perceiving that there were
manifest typographical errors in this letter, we made
the necessary enquiries and were informed that it did
contain numerous errors of the kind. We have been
furnished with a corrected copy, which we shall
insert next week.

In the Globe of this morning we find the following
Card from Captain T. ap C. Jones, in relation to the
correspondence and comments which appeared in the
Army and Navy Chronicle of the 1st inst.

From the Washington Globe.

SOUTH SEA SURVEYING AND EXPLORING
EXPEDITION.

An article, headed “Official correspondence, con-
ected with the southern Exploring Expedition, with
comments upon the same, by Lieut. A. Sidell, U. S.
Navy,” appeared in the Army and Navy Chronicle of the
1st inst. and has, as I have been informed, been
copied, with editorial remarks, into several respecta-
ble daily papers on the Atlantic seaboard. Although
my conduct and motives, as commander of the expe-
dition, are severe critics have been failed to be pre-
ented, by the publication of a garbled and mutilated
 correspondence, from which several of my letters, in-
dispensably necessary to a right understanding of the
subject, are withheld, I should not at this time
intrude my name upon the public, were I not well as-
sured that the attack on me is a mere ruse, to divert
the public mind from the main object of the disappointed and disaffected, who hope, by raising a clamor as usual, if possible to prevent the execution entirely, or so to reduce its scale as to destroy its usefulness, and thereby bring disgrace upon all connected with it. Having said this much, I will only add, that the fraud thus practiced upon the public is in a train of official exposition, and will in due time appear as an other burden added and an outcrieforrecord.

THOS. A. CATESBY JONES.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1836.

ITEMS.

The boat expedition from the U. S. ship Vandalia returned to Key West from the main land, prior to the 13th inst. without having found any Indians.

A detachment of recruits under the command of Lieut. W. G. Patton, arrived at Boston,—inst. on their way to Hancock barracks, Houlton, Me.

Gen. H. Atkinson, of the army, and Gen. D. L. Clinic, late of the army, are among the visitors at Washington.

Captain E. A. Hitchcock has declined the appointment tendered him by the Colonization Society as Governor of Liberia.

Lieut. R. P. Smith, late of the 3d art'y. and an assistant professor at the military academy, West Point, has been appointed professor of Philosophy and Mathematics at Kenyon College, Ohio.

The court of inquiry at Frederick adjourned on Friday last, to meet again on Wednesday, 4th January.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.
Dec. 23—Lt. R. A. Wainwright, 4th artillery, Mrs. Wilson's.
24—Lt. T. L. Alexander, 6th infantry, Gadsby's Col. G. Crogan, Inspector General, Geo'town
28—Capt. G. S. Drake, 2d art'y., Gadsby's.
Capt. E. A. Hitchcock, 1st infy. do.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.


PAASSENGERS.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14, per ship Meteuzuma, from New York, Major D. Fraser, of the army, lady and niece.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21, per steamboat Wm. Seabrook, from Savannah, Dr. Hawkins, of the army.

DESTROYING THE CHEROKEES BY WHISKY.—On Dec 8th, Gov. Schley made an important communication to the Georgia legislature, enclosing recent despatches sent by express from Gen. Wool, touching the alarming state of things produced among the Cherokees, by the shameless practice pursued by the whites of selling to them intoxicating liquors, particularly whisky. This abuse is carried on to a great extent at New Echota and its vicinity, and among the despatches is a remonstrance from the chief chiefs, praying an act be directed to prevent the practice.—Any person, by the small fee to the clerk, may obtain a licence. Gen. Schley urges the passage of a law totally prohibiting such licences. Gen. Wool implores the Governor to use his exertions to procure such a law; otherwise he fears the worst of consequences at the approaching assemblage of 1,000 Indians at New Echota, to meet the commissioners. The chiefs say their people are by the frequent potations of whisky, becoming degraded to brutes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MILITARY COURT OF ENQUIRY.
FREDERICK, Dec. 23, 1836.

To the editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle:
Sir:—Passing recently through this place on my way to the far West, my curiosity was greatly excited to visit the Court of Inquiry, now in session here, charged to ascertain the causes of the failure of our arms in Florida. An old friend ushered me into the Court room. I was struck with its dignity and decorum. The spectators were composed of interesting ladies, and gentlemen of intelligence and high standing, drawn together by the novelty of the scene.

"Who," said I, whispering to my companion, "is the president of this tribunal?" He answered, "He is the commander-in-chief of our army, who, in 1803, when a lieutenant, aided in the trial of Col. Butler, a revolutionary veteran, arraigned before a court martial in this town by Gen. Wilkinson for disobedience of orders, in refusing to cut off his hair. At the mention of this verdict, the faces of my friends seemed much aroused: told me that he had himself, on that occasion, listened with unmingled pleasure to the silver tones of eloquence of his talented advocate, J. H. Thomas, the pride of his native State, who, too early for his country, sunk beneath the horizon, yet still shining the lustre of his genius over the bright path of glory in which he moved.

"Butler," said he, "old, war-worn and poor, was condemed by the stern code, and has long since been gathered to his fathers. Retributive justice, however, soon overtook his accusers; and Gen. W., himself, was, in 1811, tried in this city, and one of his Judges was he who now presides here. In the late war he saw much service, particularly in the trying and thrilling period of the autumn of 1814, when our capital had been beset by a vandall foe, the public credit at a low ebb, distresses universal, and ruin and desolation stalking through our land, and the dissolution of the union anticipated. It was then that Gen. Macomb, at Plattsburgh, with only about 1500 regulars, and some militia, repulsed the British army 15,000 strong; turned the tide of war, reversed the course of events which hung in suspense, and won for himself imperishable laurels.

"Who is that venerable officer, sitting on the left hand of the president?" said I; "he seems advanced in the vale of years, thoughtful, modest, and collected."

"That, sir, is Gen. Brady, who in early life fought under Washington, and aided in withdrawing the Indians, which quieted our frontiers, and stopped the effusion of blood. He was wounded at Niagara, and gallantly refused to be taken from the field. He is the brother of the chivalric Samuel Brady, whose romantic exploits amont the savages on our border, are identified with the history of Pennsylvania."

"Who is the other gentleman of the court, whose open and happy countenance indicates the goodness of his heart? He appears to be very prompt and energetic in the discharge of his duties." "He is," said my friend, "Gen. Atkinson, who commanded our troops in the war against the western Indians, in which the proud warrior of the west, and his devoted followers, yielded to the superior prowess of this officer. The Indians sued for peace. Black Hawk and other chiefs were taken as hostages; the sound of war on our frontiers was heard no more.

"My eye was attracted by a well-looking young man, dressed in the military costume, who associated with admirable precision and energy as Judge Advocate. "He has not," said my guide, "been much engaged in the strife of battle and the din of the camp, but I am sure he will always acquit himself like a man."

"I have heard that he is the son of Mr. Samuel Cooper of the revolutionary army, who was foremost in the fight at Bunker's Hill, Monmouth, Germantown, Brandywine, and all the
important conflicts in the northern states, and stood with unfeigned sorrow near to the highly-gifted, unfortunate and lamented André, when he fell a victim to one of the bravest and worst of men. The highly poetic, pathetic personage, considerably more than six feet in height, of muscular limbs, polite and polished manners, fine penetrate eye, who so busily engaged in proposing questions to the witnesses, and so often addressing the court:" "Gen. Winfield Scott, of Virginia," was the reply. "In the depth of the seas, and after passing through many trying scenes, was found foremost in the ranks of danger on the plains of Chippewa and Niagara. In both conflicts his valour shone conspicuous. So long as gratitude fills the bosom of Americans, his patriotism will be remembered. After the peace, he visited Europe, and was present at the trial of the illustrious Marshal Ney. That he will be triumphantly acquitted by the court of all mismanagement in the Florida campaign, I entertain no doubt," said my companion.

Whilst thus engaged in conversation, a venerable old man, apparently eighty years of age, entered the room. Small in person, perfectly active, possessing an animated countenance, elastic spirits, and unbounded cheerfulness of manner, the attention of both court and audience was at once fastened on him. With his dignified politeness and flowing Irish brogue, Gen. Macomb adjourned the court for a few minutes, as he announced, to pay honor to a revolutionary veteran. It proved to be Col. Lamar, of Alleghany county, who rode on horseback seventy miles on the day preceding, and now stood before the defenders of his country, fresh and unshod. The ceremony was truly interesting. He told them in few words, that he had belonged to Smallwood's brigade of the celebrated Maryland line, and that during the war of independence he had fought in thirteen general engagements. Retired from the world on his farm, his health was as good as ever, and his mind was as active as ever, he gave

The breast of heraldry, the pomp I power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave.
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave!"

- A TRAVELLER.

THE LATE CAPTAIN J. CLITZ.

Fort Gratiot, (Michigan) 1st Dec., 1836.

Information having been received of the death of Capt. John Clitz, of the 2d U. S. Infantry, the officers stationed at this post, considering it due to their own feelings, as well as to the character of that lamented officer, agree to express the deep sorrow on this melancholy occasion; therefore, Resolved,

1. That inasmuch as it has pleased Almighty, in his wisdom and goodness, to remove from this life our brother officer, we can only mourn our loss.

2. That in the death of Capt. Clitz the army has lost one of its most valuable officers, and his brothers officers an esteemed friend; one who in early life embarked in the service of his country; and what here could be said would fall short of what is due to his character and memory.

3. That as an officer he was at all times collected and calm, and in presence of the enemy he was brave; and it may be said the disease which terminated his valuable life originated in the field of duty. He was consistent in principle, and never during life committed any act which will bring his memory to reproach: happy in such a life, he has been happy in his death.

4. That we do most solemnly protest, on our afflicted widow and children in their irreparable loss.

5. That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

6. That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to our deceased officer's widow, by the late Captain Clitz; and the copy be also forwarded for publication in the Army and Navy Chronicle, and in the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

W. HOWFFMAN, Major U. S. A.
R. CLARKE, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.
A. B. EATON, 1st Lieut. 2d Infantry.
J. V. BOMFORD, 2d Lieut. 2d Infantry.
H. W. WESSELS, 2d Lieut. 2d Inf'y.
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Intelligent and reflecting officers of the army are satisfied that its efficiency would be promoted by the appointment of suitable persons as chaplains. They are as much encouraged as they are comforted by the progress of the religious organizations in the army, as far as they may be considered as contributing to the moral and religious welfare of the army.

1. Their number. Shall the organization of the army into regiments, or its distribution at posts, prevail in determining the number? The country is perhaps not prepared to appoint, nor the army, yet, to receive, a greater number as the latter course would demand; and though persuaded that good results would follow from their appointment, it would be perhaps to gain the argument from experience, before taking the maximum numbers; as an increase, if demanded, can with such ease be made. The regimental organization would then indicate the number, and it might be left to the colonel commanding, when their regiments occupied two or more posts, to see that each post had its share of the chaplain's ministrations. One might be useful at the general depository of recruits; another at West Point; and a third, who might habitually reside at Washington, in the capacity of the chaplains, Secretaries of War, or General in chief, when called upon, be at the command of the department for detached services, or emergencies of any kind; making in all sixteen.

2. Mode of appointment. Should the same considerations prevail in making these, as may properly, perhaps, in making other appointments, and which need not here be particularized, it is manifest that evil rather than good, or at least not much good, may be looked for as a result. Every true friend of the cause of religion, of the army, or of the chaplain, would deprecate the selection of any for such functions, whose motives, heart and life, were not pure, or who might be very obnoxious to those who would minister to. How guard against this? By assigning the duty of selection to the council of administration of each regiment. Let their invitation be the ground of application on the part of the candidate or his friends, to the government; and if the candidate have not published through a theological seminary, might appoint after his examination by three or more clergymen invited by the secretary to that duty.

3. Their compensation. Three rules might govern here:

(a) Not so large as to appeal to improper motives.
(b) Sufficient to enable them to live on a footing with the officers.
(c) To increase with length of service.

Under these it might be fixed for the first three years at the pay and emoluments of a 2d lieu. of cavalry; next three years of a 1st lieut.; for ten years following, those of a captain; and thereafter those of a major, and in the event of his decease; leaving widow and children, they to have equal claim with officers' families on the post fund. Quarters to be assigned in special reference to his duties, viz: one room in addition to the quantity allowed the grade with which assimilated for payment.

It will not be irrelevent to add that the chaplain should superintend the post school, and recommend to the council for appointment or dismissal the teachers of the same, and be authorized to expend at the rate of $20 per company of the annual appropriation of the council for the increase of the library.

Under the impression that with those who observe and think, sufficient has been said to lead to the formation of some opinion, if not precisely to those here presented, the subject is left with these common sense questions: "How shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent?"

N. S. H.

ARMY PAY.

HOTEL, NEW-ORLEANS, LA.

November 15, 1836.

Mr. EDITOR:—The undersigned, a Captain of the U.S. Army, passing through New-Orleans on duty, is detained at this place a few days, and would say a word to you on the subject of expenses in this section of the country, and of his means arising from his salary, or pay, for defraying them.

His pay and subsistence is $64 per month, being his entire allowance for his services, (unless he keeps a private servant with him, the expense of whom for one week, would amount to his entire allowance for him, for the month.)

The "Head Cook," a worthy colored man of this Hotel, receives $75 per month for his services, leaving a balance in favor of the Knight of the spit of $11 per month.

Further, this able personage receives in addition, his board, lodging, &c; while the Captain is paying $8, per day for board alone, saying nothing of the necessary contingencies, such as fire, &c. &c.

It requires but little mathematical calculation to determine which individual is best rewarded for his services, according to his supposed talents and acquirements; and what is the state of the Captain's finances will be at the expiration of the month.

Further comparison of the pay of officers of the army, with those persons engaged in other pursuits is unnecessary, and further comment useless.

Respectfully yours,

"A YOUNG MAN," OF TWENTY-TW O YEARS SERVICE.

N. B. The following are the salaries of the officers and others employed on the steamboat on which he took passage to this city.

Captain, $2,000
Clerk, 1,500
Engineers and pilots, 1,800 each.
Mates, each, 1,300
Steward, 50 per month.
Deck hands & other, 45 per month.
Board and lodging furnished in all the above cases.

FLOGGING TO DEATH AT SEA. —The Boston Post states that Capt. Otis Taylor, of the brig Martha Theresa, had been held to bail in that city, for flogging John Wilson, one of his crew, so that he died. Wilson, it seems, deserted during the voyage, and was recaptured a fortnight afterwards, and seized up in the main rigging, and two dozen fashes were inflicted on his back by Capt. T. He was then put in irons; next morning he was again flogged, receiving dozen each from the 1st and 2nd mates. He was again put in irons for a fortnight, and kept on bread and water. He became sick, and died in about three weeks after the floggings. A heavy twelve-tailed cat was used; he had his shirt on when punished. Captain T. obtained his bail, and was liberated from custody.

The Little Rock (Ark) Advocate of the 16th ult. states that the U.S. troops at Camp Sabine have been ordered by Gen. Arbuckle to abandon that station, and return to our western frontier.

A correspondent of the Arkansas Advocate states that the emigrating Creeks are scattered along the roads in little predatory bands, killing hogs and stealing as they go. One company of Creeks, which numbered 3,200 when it started, had only about 2,000, the rest having fallen off into straggling parties.
PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,
IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.


Mr. White presented a petition from a company of individuals in Jefferson county, Tennessee, stating that they had tendered their services to the U.S. as volunteers, under the act of last session, and that their services had been accepted, but that by order of the President they were soon after disbanded, and their pay was thus lost.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the 6th July last, of information from the chief engineer, called for that resolution, on the subject of fortifications, arsenals, &c.

Mr. Links offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for opening a navigation canal from the Mississippi river to Pensacola bay.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

The following bills on the table were read a second time and referred:
A bill for the more equitable distribution of the Navy Pension fund.
A bill to establish a foundry, arsenal, &c., in the West.

Monday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Robinson, on leave, introduced a bill for the relief of Andrew Armstrong, navy agent, which was read twice and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution relative to the erection of an arsenal at Columbus, Mississippi.

Mr. Southard, on leave, introduced a bill for the relief of certain officers of the ship Boston, which was read twice and referred.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

A bill to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the term for the enlistment of seamen, was read twice and referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Select Committee to examine into the schools, if any, which exist in the Military Academy at West Point, in pursuance of a resolution that effect submitted by Mr. Haws:
Mr. Haws of Kentucky, Mr. Lewis of Alabama, Mr. Pierce of New Hampshire, Mr. Bingham of Massachusetts, Mr. Sumter of Maine, Mr. Brown of New York, Mr. Jones of Virginia, Mr. Campbell of South Carolina.

Friday, Dec. 16.

Mr. Forresters, on leave, submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:
Resolved, That the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making suitable compensation for the expenses incurred by the volunteers or militia in equipping for a campaign against the Creek Indians; and who were received into the service of the United States, (but immediately discharged,) as may seem just.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

The bill providing compensation for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the U.S. was taken up this day, and passed for oral reading.

Mr. Pearce, of R.I., moved the reconsideration of the vote taken on the table the resolution yesterday offered, authorizing the Select Committee on the West Point Academy, or any officers of or Sub-Committee, to visit the Academy, in pursuance of their investigation of its condition and management.

The motion lies over till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Parker
Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a light-house, or beacon, on Robin's Reef, in the bay of New York.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida, Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for opening a navigation canal from the Mississippi river to Pensacola bay.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Pensacola Gazette, Dec. 10.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Major Hickman and Capt. Grundy, of the Tennessee Volunteers, whose term of service is about to expire, passed through this place to-day on their way to the south to get transportation for these forces. These gentlemen bring the only authentic information we have yet received from the seat of war since the departure of Gov. Call from the Cove on the Withlacoochee.

On the 17th ult., about four miles above the Cove, the forces fell in with about four hundred and twenty-one of the enemy were found dead. The Indians were seen to carry off a great number of wounded. The whites, in pursuit, camped for the night about two miles from Dade's battle ground. On the morning of the 18th, 300 Tennesseans, under the command of Col. Trousdale, who had been dismounted for the purpose, marched about six miles to the Wahaw hammock. As it was approached, an Indian town was seen on fire, and several Indians seen flying. At a signal given by an Indian, the enemy (supposed to be their whole force) rose up from the edge of the hammock and fired. A charge was immediately made into the hammock, and the Indians were driven off. Several attempts were made to outflank the whites, but they were all defeated. The whites had this day three killed and twenty wounded, and being nearly out of ammunition, was deemed prudent to return to the encampment. On the 19th the Tennesseans were joined by Col. Pierce, with the regulars and Indians under his command. The whole force then marched back to the hammock, and on the 21st another fight took place. The Indians were again found embosomed, and in about four hours and without instruction. On this day there were four regulars, four friendly Indians, and one Tennessean killed, and about forty-five wounded; and of the enemy about one hundred were killed and a great number wounded.

We are sorry to add that Capt. Andrew Ross, of the Marine Corps, was shot through the thigh, and had his thighbone broke. He is feared that it will have to be amputated, if no worse consequences ensue. Capt. Maitland was also badly wounded.

Col. Trousdale, from the information given us, has covered himself with honour. Gen. Read, though he had no command, was always foremost in battle, and Gov. Call, though suffering from ill health, was always in the midst of danger. Our informant believes the power of the Indians is completely broken.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Baltimore, Dec. 20.—By the Charleston and Norfolk steam packet line we have Charleston dates to Thursday last inclusive, and Norfolk to two p. m. of Sunday.

Among the passengers in the South Carolina, were Gen. Clinch, Col. McIntosh, of the Geo. Militia, Capt. Drake, U.S. A., and Lieut. Locke, U.S. A. These gentlemen are on their way to Frederick, to attend the Military Court of Inquiry.

The following summary, contained in slips from the Norfolk Herald and Beacon offices, comprises all the intelligence:

The health of Gov. Call is said to be in a very precarious state, and it is said he will resign the Government of Florida. The term of service of the Tennessee Volunteers expired on the 16th November, and
ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

they had signified to Gen. Call their intention to go home. It was thought that in this they were determined by the dismissal of Gen. Call, to whom they were much attached.

The loss of the Indians in the several actions in the West appears to be at least one hundred and that of the whites, twenty-five killed, and fifty-nine wounded.

A detachment of Florida Volunteers, consisting of two companies, under the command of Colonel Sanche- es, had been ordered to proceed down to Tomoka, where Governor and his band have been disturbed. The order was executed. It is doubtful, however, whether they will be able to eject any thing, as the force sent is small.

Florida campaign.—In compliance with a re- quisition of the War Department, Gov. Butler has or- dered a draft of 200 men from the 7th and 9th brigades, South Carolina militia, and appointed Major Harlee to command them, who has gallantly accepted the ap- pointment.—Charleston Courier.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Savannah Georgian, dated Valoria, Dec. 12, 1836.

The following troops compose the command under Major Gen. Jesup, just marched from Valoria, to the interior of the Indian nation, to rendezvous about the Wahoo swamp, near Dade's battle ground:

1000 Tennesseans,
600 Friendly Indians,
300 Alabama mounted men, together with a regiment of U. S. regulars in command of Major R. M. Kirby, acting as Colonel, Capt. S. Ringgold acting as Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Porter acting Major, about 300 strong.

It is conjectured that this force will encounter the enemy in the next eight or ten days. A large bag- age train has moved with the army, and another is ordered to proceed immediately from Gorey's Ferry, Black Creek, affording additional supplies.

Movement of Troops.—The New York Courier, states that the ship George Washington sailed from that port on Monday for Charleston, S. C., having on board four companies of the 21st regiment U. S. Dra- goons destined for Florida. The following are the names of the officers attached to the respective com- panies: Company E, 1st Lieut. Howard, and 2nd Lieut. McNiel; Company F, Capt. Anderson; Company G, 1st Lieut. Blakie, and 2nd Lieut. Kington; and Company H, 1st Lieut. Graham, and 2nd Lieut. Hunter. They are said to be the finest body of re- cruits ever taken from New York.

We learn that Major Fauntleroy's command of U. S. Dragoons, and Captain Mellon's company U. S. artil- lery, under command of Lt. Co. Fanning will leave Fortress Monroe for Florida in the course of a few days. They will probably embark in the steam- packet Georgia.—Norfolk Beacon, Dec. 26.

Under an order from Gen. Moore, Brig. Gen. Toole- min has issued an order for a detachment of volun- teers, in Mobile, from his brigade, for the Seminole service. One full company is to be furnished from Mobile county, one from Clarke county, and about half a company from Baldwin and Washington counties.

A Coach made of the wood of the Con- stitution.—A beautiful coach has been built entirely of the wood of the old Constitution, at Charle- sent, in Massachusetts. It is intended, as we are informed, for a new year's present to Gen. Jackson, and was paid for by the contributions of several gentle- men of this city. It is now at Washington, packed in a large box, from which it will be taken on New Year's morning.—New York Evening Post.

Among the important Congressional documents con- tained in the volume for which we have stated our indebtedness to the hon. Mr. McKim, we find the report of Capt. Henry M. Sheare, Superintendent of the work of removing the Great Raft in the Red River. This document is presented to the reader containing an accurate idea of the magnitude of the undertak- ing, and of the judiciousness of the course pur- sued by the superintending officer. The amount ex- tended thus far upon the work under the direction of Capt. S. is stated to have been $157,338. There have been removed one hundred and fifty-three miles of the raft, and there now remains only a distance of nine miles to complete the work, and to open permanently (with the aid of a steamer to pass up and down for some years to prevent re-accumulation) the course of this noble river, through the means of which a fine waterway will become accessible to steamboats of two hundred tons burden. The superintendent proposes in conjunction with the removal of the raft, to cut a canal of 160 yards through a point of land, by which the river navigation will be shortened seven miles, and the removal of the impediment much facilitated. The removal of the raft will extend the navigation for steamboats from its lower end to Fort Towson, a dis- tance of 720 miles. When the location of the raft and the nature of the climate are considered, preventing the men from working during the warmer months, as they must be constantly in the water and surrounded by decayed vegetable matter, the progress made is highly honorable to those engaged in it. The super- intendent thinks that the work will be finished in April next.—Baltimore American.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.

French Brig of War La Gazelle.—We an- nounced yesterday the arrival of this interesting strand in our waters. She is a trim vessel, mounting eighteen pound carronades, is commanded by Monsieur L'Ogue, Lieutenant de Marine, with a crew of 84 men. It is observed that she is the first French national vessel that has been seen in the Mississippi since the creation of our state government. In the course of the morning she fired a full salute, which was returned by the park of artillery in the Place d'Arsnes.

The arrival of this vessel, her slim and yet compact proportions, corresponding not inaply to the light aerial idea conveyed by her name of the Gazelle, and the crowds that lined the levee to witness the salute with which she greeted the Queen of the South-west- ern waters, have been so many little incidents, service breaks as they say in the business-like mood- only that reigns among us.—Advertiser.

The suit instituted against the Boston and Providence Rail-road Company, by the U. S. seamen who were injured, by two locomotives coming into contact some months ago, was to be tried on Monday, at Bos- ton, before the Court of Common Pleas. Past mid- shipman Buss has laid his damages at $10,000.

Commodores Morris and Jones, of the U. S. Navy, Major Fauntleroy and Capt. Beall, of the U. S. Corps of Dragoons, with 85 men, came down in the steam- boat Columbia, Capt. Mitchell, on Thursday after- noon; they were landed at Fortress Monroe.—Nor- folk Beacon, Dec. 12.

VERY LATE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—

Letters from Oahu, Sandwich Islands, of Sept. 21st, received by way of Mazatlan, bring information that the U. S. Sleep of war Peaceock, and the U. S. schooner Enterprise had arrived there from Canton. The let- ter was to sail for Mazatlan on the following day.
NAVAL.—The U. S. ship Peacock and schooner Enterprise, were lying at Oahu, Sandwich Islands, on the 23d September, to sail soon for the coast. On Friday we received a letter from an officer on board one of these vessels, dated at Canton the 22d of June, enclosing a list of the officers on board each, which we annex for the information of their friends in the United States.

Our correspondent mentions that the American merchant, who was wounded on the 21st ult, while landing his men over a creek in the Wahoo Swamp, under a heavy fire of the enemy, is no more. He reached Port Heileman on the 2d inst., and died on the 10th. Every kindness was extended to him, and his Surgeon writes that he bore his sufferings with heroic fortitude, but in the midst of life and health, has died, with the honors of war. We truly sympathise with the wife of his bosom, and young children, who reside in our borough, in this hour of their trial.—Norfolk Beacon.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23.

LOSS OF THE STEAM PACKET DOLPHIN, AND LOSS OF LIVES.

By the pilot boat Charleston, arrived yesterday from Savannah, we have received the Georgia, of Wednesday last, containing the following melancholy particulars of the loss of the steam packet Dolphin off St. John's Bar, on Saturday, the 17th instant:

From the Savannah Georgia, Dec. 21.

We deeply deplore to learn by the latest dispatches, of the steamer Santee arrived yesterday morning from Volusia, that on Saturday last, 17th instant, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the steam packet Dolphin, Capt. Rudolph, off St. John's Bar, stopped to take a pilot on board, and in the act of starting the engine, the cylinder burst and unfortunately killed seven or fifteen persons. The Santee was lying at anchor inside of the bar, and saw the explosion take place, whereupon she raised steam and proceeded for the wreck. When within about half a mile of the wreck, met a pilot boat off St. John's Bar, having on board Col. Brown, lady, three children, and servant, Mrs. Brown, and son, and Capt. Rudolph; at the same time picked up one of the Dolphin's boats with three men belonging to her, and one of the St. John's pilots. On the arrival of the Santee at the wreck, she took off Dr. Martin, U. S. A. and Mrs. Waldrum and Donahue. The small boat of the Dolphin was then sent to a man who had drifted a mile on a piece of timber from the wreck, and while getting him on board the boat, another person was discovered about 130 yards from them, with his head just above water, who proved to be Col. Dill, of Jacksonville, Louisiana, wounded, and much exhausted, and succeeded in saving him. It getting dark, the Santee returned inside of the bar, with the following persons saved from the wreck:

Col. Brown, lady and two children, Mrs. Gibbons and son; Dr. Martin, U. S. A.; Mr. Waldrum, and Col. Dill slightly wounded, and one person whose name we could not ascertain. Capt. Rudolph, the stewardess, (a colored woman), and four hands, one of whom is badly scalped.

The following are the names of the killed:—Col. Brooks; Lieut. Alexander D. Mackay, U. S. A.; Miss Brown, daughter of Col. Brown; Barnabas Luce, mate; Byrle and Eldree, engineers; Kemery, pilot; two deck hands; three stewards, and three blacks.

We learn that Barnabas Luce, the mate, was a native of Rochester, Mass.

About 30 persons were supposed to have been on board the Dolphin at the time of the disaster. The survivors were conveyed to St. Augustine, by the steam boat John Stony, with the exception of Col. Dill, who was taken to Jacksonville.

We understand that the Dolphin sunk in four fathoms water.

It is worthy of remark, that Dr. Martin, of the ar-

James Brown and Hugh Owen, by their counsel, wished to withdraw their plea of not guilty, and to plead guilty to an indictment for a revolt on board the ship Ann Mary Ann, in the harbor of New York, on the 30th of November last. They were sentenced to be imprisoned for five days.
my, after the explosion took place, gave up his place in the scow, to a lady, and clung to a log, until the steamboat Santee came up.

No news from the army since they departed from Volusia, for the Wahoo Swamp. The *Dolphin* was owned by Capt. Pennoyer, an industrious and worthy citizen of Charleston, and we understand his loss by this dreadful catastrophe is estimated at $30,000—only $5,000 insured.

**Military Court of Inquiry.**—This court was engaged in the early part of the week in the examination in relation to the Florida campaign. Col. De Peyster, of Florida, a volunteer aide to Gen. Eustis, Gen. Sanford, Col. Lindsay, Mayor Graham, Captain Green, &c., have already been examined and their evidence taken down in writing. We deem it improper to publish any partial statement of their testimony during the progress of the trial, but would remark that the strong prevailing tendency of all the testimony, that we have heard, is to exculpate Gen. Scott entirely. A warm-interest is felt by the public generally in his behalf, and a strong hope that the development of his plans and his manner of executing them, may serve to enhance rather than injure his military reputation. We understand, that he has insisted on making the inquiry, which was directed to be general, into the cause of the failure of the campaign, also to be personal, as to his own management thereof.

As several witnesses expected here have not yet arrived (among whom are Gen. Clinch, Captain Drake, Lieut. McCrab, and Lieut. Morris) the court at the instance of Gen. Scott proceeded on to the examination of the documents in relation to the Creek war, by which they were engaged until yesterday, we understand, when Capt. Green and Capt. Thistle were examined.

General Gaines is expected on the inquiry shortly, and it is not known how long the court may be detained by their investigations. Some of the officers have their families with them, and in the meantime the citizens of our place are vying with each other to make their sojourn in Frederick all that has been promised by our Baltimore contemporaries.—*Fred Herald*.

**NAVY.**

**ORDERS.**


17—Lt. J. E. Bispham, order to Navy Yard, New York, revoked.

20—Capt. J. Gallagher detached from the command of the North Carolina.

21—Lt. John Bubier, Ordinary, Boston.


**VESSELS REPORTED.**

Ship Concord, Conn. Dallas, and the schr. Grampus, Lieut. Comm. M'Intosh, arrived at Key West, on the 22d of Nov. from Matanzas. The Concord sailed again for Pensacola, on the 30th, via Tampa Bay. The *Vandalia*, Capt. Crabb, was at Key West early in December.

Ship Nateche, Capt. Mervine, sailed from Pensacola, 12th inst. on a cruise—destination coast of Mexico.


Frigate Potomac, Capt. Nicholson, was still at Malagacu, Oct. 15.

The U. S. sloop of war Boston, Capt. Dunlay, sailed from Pensacola, on the 22d ult. supposed for Vera Cruz and Tampico.

**NOTICE.**

**PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, in Philadelphia, to furnish materials for making Army Clothing for the year 1837, and for sundry articles ready made, as hereafter enumerated, viz:**


[Courts and cooperation for one year from 1st of April, 1837.]

The whole are to be of domestic manufactured materials. Patterns of all the required cotton and woolen cloths and materials, are deposited in the Commissary General's office, in this city, for examination. Samples of any of the woolen and cotton cloths will be sent to any manufacturer, on application to this office (by mail), and such information in relation to the goods as may be desired. The Bootes are to be of eight, and the Caps of five sizes. The sizes and proportions of sizes will be stated in the contracts. On the samples and patterns exhibited, the contracts will be founded and inspections made, and no article will be received that is inferior in the material or workmanship, or that does not correspond in every respect with the pattern on which a contract is founded.

The supplies are to be delivered at the United States Arsenal near Philadelphia, for inspection, in equal monthly portions, and the contracts are to be fulfilled on or before the 1st day of July, 1837.

The proposals must be in writing, sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for materials and articles for Army Clothing," and must reach the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, on or before the 31st day of December, 1836. Security will be required for the fulfillment of contracts. C. IRVINE, Commissary General. Philadelphia, Dec.