invasion of the State or of the United States, to suppress insurrection in the State or the United States or to defend the State or United States in war; but the money so raised shall be applied to such purpose or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose.

SEC. 11. Except the debts specified in the ninth and tenth sections of this article, no debt shall be contracted by or on behalf of the State, unless it shall be authorized by law for some single work or object to be specified therein, and such law shall provide for a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it shall become due; and also to pay the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election. On the final passage of such bill in each house of the Legislature, the question shall be, "Shall this bill pass and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?" which shall be taken by yeas and nays to be entered on the journal. The Legislature may at any time repeal such law, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, and may at any time forbid the contracting of any further debts under such law; but, if any debts shall have been contracted the tax in proportion thereto shall be irrepealable and be annually collected until the proceeds thereof shall be sufficient to pay such debt. The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or for the repayment of such debt, and for no other purpose. No such law shall be voted upon within three months after its passage, nor at any general election when any other law of any amendment to the constitution shall be submitted to the people.

SEC. 12. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

SEC. 13. No deficiency loan shall be made for a longer period than is necessary to enable the sinking fund provided for its payment to accumulate an amount sufficient to discharge it; and in no case shall such loan be made for more than six years.

SEC. 14. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law and on the warrant of the Comptroller; and all bonds, stocks and other securities issued by the State shall be signed by the Comptroller on behalf of the State.

SEC. 15. Real and personal property shall be subject to a uniform rate of assessment and taxation.

SEC. 16. The Comptroller is authorized to renew the bounty debt or any part thereof, by extending the time of its payment to the 1st day of October, 1886, and to issue stock for that purpose, which he may apply in exchange for the outstanding stock, or sell, and in case of sale the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the purchase of the outstanding stock. The rate of interest on said stock shall not exceed seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and said stock shall be exchanged or negotiated on the best possible terms, and in no event at less than par, nor at a lower rate than the outstanding stock can be purchased for at the time the sale or exchange shall be effected. The principal and interest of the stock hereby authorized shall be secured by a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest thereon as it shall become due, and also to pay the principal thereof within eighteen years from October 1, 1868. The Legislature may appropriate, from time to time, to the payment of the principal or interest of said stock, any funds of the State not otherwise appropriated, and in case of such appropriation the tax to supply the sinking fund shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 17. The State shall not subscribe for, purchase or in any way own, except by bequest, shares or stock in any company or corporation, nor invest any portion of its funds in the same.

SEC. 18. The Legislature shall never sell or dispose of the salt springs. The lands of the State adjacent thereto may be sold by authority of law, and under the direction of the Commissioners of the Land Office, for the purpose of investing the moneys arising therefrom in other lands convenient for the manufacture of salt; but by such sale and purchase the aggregate quantity of such lands shall not be diminished.

Article IX.

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.

SECTION 1. The capital of the common school fund, the capital of the literature fund, the capital of the United States deposit fund, the capital of the college land-scrip fund and the capital of the Cornell endowment fund as it shall be paid into the treasury, shall each be preserved inviolate. The revenues of the common school fund shall be applied to the support of common schools, the revenue of the literature fund shall be applied to the support of academies, and the sum of $25,000 of the revenue of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to and made a part of the capital of the common school fund; the revenues of the college land scrip fund shall each year be appropriated and applied to the support of the Cornell University, in the mode and for the purposes defined by the act of Congress donating public lands to the several States and Territories, approved July 2, 1862, so long as the University shall fully comply with and perform the conditions of the act of the Legislature establishing it; and the revenues of the Cornell endowment fund shall each year be paid to the trustees of the Cornell University, for its use and benefit.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall provide for the free instruction, in the common schools of this State, of all persons between seven and twenty years of age.

Article X.

HOW CORPORATIONS SHALL BE FORMED.

SECTION 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws. They shall not be created, nor their powers increased or diminished, by special act, except for municipal, literary, scientific, charitable or benevolent purposes. All such laws may be altered or repealed. The Legislature shall not authorize the consolidation of railroad corporations owning parallel or competing lines of road.

SEC. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The term corporation, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the privileges or powers of corporations not possessed by partnerships or individuals. Corporations shall have the right to sue and may be sued in all courts by their corporate names.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall provide for the registration of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money by virtue of any law of this State, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie. No law shall be passed authorizing or sanctioning the suspension of specie payments. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors.

SEC. 5. The stockholders in every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes, issuing notes or any kind of credits to circulate as money, shall be individually liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock for all its liabilities.

Article XI.

PRISON MANAGEMENT.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Managers of Prisons, to be composed of five persons, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for ten years, except that the five first appointed shall, as the Legislature may direct, be so classified that the term of one shall expire at the end of each two years during the first ten years. The Board shall have the charge and superintendence of the State prisons, and shall have such powers and perform such duties in respect to the county jails, the local or district penitentiaries and other penal or reformatory institutions as the Legislature may prescribe. The Board shall appoint a secretary, who shall be removable at their pleasure, who shall perform such duties as the Legislature or the Board may direct, and shall receive a salary to be determined by law. The members of the Board shall receive no compensation other than reasonable traveling and other official expenses. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this constitution shall limit the amount of such expenses, which limit shall not be changed, except at intervals of five years.

SEC. 2. The Board shall appoint the warden, clerk, physician and chaplain of each State Prison, and shall have power to remove them for cause only after opportunity to be heard, upon written charges. All other officers of each prison shall be appointed by the warden, and be removable at his pleasure.

SEC. 3. The Governor may remove the managers of prisons for misconduct or neglect of duty, after opportunity to be heard, upon written charges.

Article XII.

A MILITIA LAW.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall be annually enrolled, under such regulations as shall be established by law, as a militia force, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and aid in the enforcement of the laws.

SEC. 2. The militia shall be divided into the active and reserve forces. The active militia shall be called the National Guard of the State of New York, and its number determined by law; but shall not, in time of peace, exceed thirty thousand. It shall be always armed, equipped and disciplined. All enrolled persons not belonging to the National Guard shall constitute the reserve force. All persons who after one year's service shall have been honorably discharged from the army, navy or volunteer forces of the United States, shall be in time of peace exempt from service in the militia; and all citizens who from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, may be exempt therefrom upon conditions to be provided by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall appoint the chiefs of the several staff departments, his aide-de-camp and military secretary, all of whom shall hold office during his pleasure, their commissions to expire with the term for which the Governor shall have been elected; and he shall nominate, and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint all major generals. All officers responsible for the military property or funds of the State shall give such security for the faithful execution of the duties of their respective offices as the Legislature shall prescribe.

SEC. 4. General officers shall appoint their staff officers, who shall hold office during the pleasure of such general officers; but their commissions shall expire with the commissions of the officers appointing them. All officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the Governor, and no commissioned officers, except those who hold office during his pleasure or that of the general officers, shall be removed from office, unless by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the sentence of a general court martial. All commissions shall expire in ten years from their dates, except those of the National Guard reserves.

SEC. 5. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of companies shall be chosen by the written votes of the members, and field officers of regiments and separate battalions by the written votes of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments or separate battalions, and brigadier generals by the field officers of their respective brigades; but whenever the militia shall be in active service such right of election shall be suspended, and all commissioned officers shall be appointed by the Governor, and non-commissioned officers by the regimental or separate battalion commanders on the recommendation of their company commanders. Regimental and separate battalion commanders shall appoint their staff officers. All officers not specified in this article shall be appointed as prescribed by law, and in case the election and appointment of militia officers, in the manner directed by this article, shall not be found conducive to the improvement of the militia, the Legislature may change the same by law, provided two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein.

SEC. 6. In the organization of the National Guard the Legislature shall provide for reserve officers, to be composed of officers of the National Guard of not less than ten years' service in the same grade, and of officers honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States who are citizens of this State. They may upon application be commissioned by the Governor, with rank equal to the highest held by them by brevet or otherwise in the National Guard or United States volunteers, and they may be assigned to such service, and be entitled to such military privileges and exemptions as the Legislature shall by law provide.

Article XIII.

A NEW BRIBERY LAW.

SECTION 1. Any person holding office under the laws of this State, who, except in payment of his legal salary, fees or perquisites, receives or consents to receive, directly or indirectly, anything of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for a term not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. This section shall not affect the validity of any existing statutes in relation to the offence of bribery.

SEC. 2. Any person offering a bribe, if it shall be accepted, shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor. But any person who offers or promises a bribe, if it shall be rejected by the officer to whom it is tendered, shall be deemed guilty of an attempt to bribe, which is hereby declared to be a felony, and, on conviction, shall be punished as provided in the first section of this article.

SEC. 3. Any person charged with receiving a bribe, or with offering or promising a bribe that is rejected, shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefor.

SEC. 4. Any district attorney who shall fail faithfully to prosecute the violation in his county of any provision of this article which may come to his knowledge shall be removed from office by the Governor, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in his defence. The expenses which shall be incurred by any county in investigating and prosecuting any charge of bribery or attempting to bribe any State officer or member of the Legislature within such county, and of receiving bribes by any State officer or member of the Legislature in said county, shall be a charge against the State, and their payment by the State shall be provided for by law.

Article XIV.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Members of the Legislature and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of —— according to the best of my ability, and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or offered to pay, contributed or offered or promised to contribute any money or valuable thing, or made any promise to influence or reward a vote at the election in which I was chosen to fill the said office." Any person who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed, or who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely in taking such oath, shall forfeit his office. No other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust.

SEC. 2. Except as herein otherwise provided, existing offices and the terms of persons in office shall continue as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 3. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly, and if agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such amendments shall be entered on the journals thereof, with the yeas and nays, and be referred to the next Legislature, and published for three months previous to the next general election, and if in the next Legislature such amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, it shall be the duty of that Legislature to submit such amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as it shall prescribe, and if such amendments are approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, they shall become part of the constitution.

SEC. 4. At the general election to be held in the year 1888, and in each twentieth year thereafter, and also at such other time as the Legislature may prescribe, the question shall be submitted to the people:—"Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution?" and in case a majority of the electors voting on the question shall decide in favor of a convention, the Legislature, at its next session, shall provide by law for the choice by the electors of delegates to such convention; but no constitution or amendment agreed to by the convention shall be valid until adopted by the vote of a majority of the electors voting thereon, either at a general or special election, as shall be determined by the convention.

SEC. 5. This constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January next after its adoption by the people, except as herein otherwise provided.

Manner of Voting on the New Constitution.

The following are the forms of the ballot specified in chapter 318 of the laws of 1869, entitled "An act to provide for submitting the amended constitution to the electors of the State," passed April 24, 1869:—

SECTION 1. The amended constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention which closed its sittings at the city of Albany on the 28th day of February, 1868, shall be submitted for ratification to the qualified electors of this State at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 2. The inspectors of election in each election district in the State shall provide four boxes in which they shall deposit the ballots of the electors upon the said proposed constitution. One of said boxes shall be labeled "Constitution," one of them "Constitution—Judiciary," one of them "Constitution—Assessment and Taxation," and one of them "Constitution—Suffrage." Each citizen entitled to vote at such election may vote four ballots as follows:—One of them shall be endorsed "Constitution," and shall contain on the inside, when folded, the words "For the Amended Constitution," or the words "Against the Amended Constitution;" and all such ballots shall be deposited in the box labeled "Constitution;" one of said ballots shall be endorsed "Constitution—Judiciary," and on the inside shall contain the words, "For the amended judiciary article," or the words, "Against the amended judiciary article;" and all such ballots shall be deposited in the box labelled "Constitution—Judiciary;" one of said ballots shall be endorsed, "Constitution—Assessment and Taxation," and on the inside shall contain the words, "For a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property," or the words, "Against a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property;" and all such ballots shall be deposited in the box labelled "Constitution—Assessment and Taxation;" the other of said ballots shall be endorsed, "Constitution—Property Qualification," and on the inside shall contain the words, "For the property qualification for colored men," or the words, "Against the property qualification for colored men;" and all such ballots shall be deposited in the box labeled, "Constitution—Suffrage."

MARINE TRANSFERS.

The following marine transfers have been entered at the Custom House from the 23d to the 29th inst., both days inclusive:—

Date.	Class.	Name.	Tonnage.	Share.	Price
Oct. 23..	Schooner	Emma	57.00	1-8	$475
Oct. 23..	Schooner	Emma	57.00	1-16	238
Oct. 23..	Propel'r	Fanny Garner	169.17	All.	6,670
Oct. 23..	Steam y'l	Anna	71.64	All.	10,000
Oct. 25..	Canal b't	New Era	110.00	All.	2,500
Oct. 26..	Steam b't	R. L. Mabey	82.87	1-3	2,500
Oct. 26..	Steam b't	R. L. Mabey	82.87	1-3	2,500
Oct. 26..	Lighter..	Albion	31.30	All.	1,300
Oct. 26..	Sloop....	Diamond	11.90	All.	600
Oct. 27..	Steam b't	Deer	76.69	1-2	3,000
Oct. 27..	Sloop....	Wm. F. Carey	7.58	All.	300
Oct. 27..	Steam b't	Wm. H. Herrick	21.41	All.	3,000
Oct. 28..	Sloop....	Chelsea	56.41	All.	140
Oct. 28..	Sloop....	Andrew Jackson	10.25	All.	200
Oct. 29..	Schooner	Ocean Wave	119.97	3-8	2,250
Oct. 29..	Schooner	Ocean Wave	119.97	1-4	1,500
Oct. 29..	Schooner	Ocean Wave	119.97	3-8	2,250
Oct. 29..	Sloop....	Exceed	27.34	1-2	237
Oct. 29..	Schooner	Sparkling Sea	182.93	1-3	1,000
Oct. 29..	Schooner	Thos. H. Brice	48.68	1-3	1,000

AN OHIO HORROR.

A County Infirmary Burned—Ten Inmates, Five of Them Maniacs, Perish in the Flames.

[Union, Licking county, Ohio (Oct. 29), correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

Two of the outer buildings belonging to the Licking County infirmary, one mile from here, were destroyed by fire this morning, at two o'clock. Ten of the inmates were burned to death. Five of them were maniacs. They were all locked in their cells, and nothing could be done to rescue them, the floors being burned before the manager, M. H. Pittsford, discovered the fire.

The following are the names of the persons burned:—John Devore, Newark, Ohio; Moses Carroll, Granville, Ohio; Mrs. Rostoper, Etna, Ohio; B. J. Morton, Utica, Ohio; Frank Martin, Utica, Ohio; Wm. Van Dine, Newark; G. W. Crinor, Granville, Ohio; Sill Clark, Lineville, Ohio; Julia Morgan, Alexandria, Ohio; John McGinnis, Newark, Ohio.

The insurance on the building is from $7,000 to $8,000. The cause of the fire is not known at this hour.

The work in the Mont Cenis tunnel is progressing favorably. The total length is 12,220 metres, of which 10,000 were finished by September 18 last.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Officers on Duty in Washington—A Large Peace Establishment of Generals, Colonels, and Other Officers—Their Pay and Allowances.

The new Secretary of War, General William W. Belknap, will take charge of the War Department to-day. He will find on duty in Washington, chiefly in the bureaus of the department, one general, ten brigadier generals, eighteen colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, twenty-five majors, seventeen captains, ten first lieutenants, nine second lieutenants, and ten acting assistant surgeons, making a total of 108 officers, a full list of whom we publish below, as appropriate to the Secretary's advent.

With a few exceptions the regular officers draw cavalry pay and allowances, and commutation of quarters and fuel at the rate of $18 per room and $10 per ton. The allowance for rooms has been doubled since the war and officers can now draw or commute coal instead of wood, 1,600 pounds of anthracite coal being considered equivalent to a cord of merchantable hard wood. Acting assistant surgeons are paid from $100 to $125 per month. The pay rolls foot up to $30,800 per month, as follows:—

For pay, rations, servants, &c.	$22,400
For quarters and fuel	8,400
Total	$30,800

The General-in-Chief receives $1,332 per month of thirty days for pay, &c., $300 for quarters and fuel and $50 for forage, making an annual income of $20,311 50.

The heads of the staff departments are brigadier generals. The pay of staff officers of that grade is $326 50 per month of thirty days, but the present incumbents having been from seven to forty-three years in the service draw from $9 to $72 per month for longevity rations, which makes their pay as follows:—

Officers.	No. of Officers.	Pay and Allowances.	Quarters and Fuel.	Total Pay.
Adjutant General	32	$280 50	$130 18	$510 68
Judge Advocate General	7	335 50	130 18	465 68
Quartermaster General	23	299 50	130 18	465 68
Commissary General	43	398 50	130 18	528 68
Surgeon General	29	371 50	130 18	501 68
Paymaster General	22	362 50	130 18	492 68
Chief of Engineers	35	389 50	130 18	519 68
Chief of Ordnance	32	380 50	130 18	510 68

During the summer months, from May 1 to August 31, the commutation of fuel, at $10 per ton, is $98 74, and in September, $101 10, which makes the annual pay of heads of staff departments $5,348 67, without the longevity ration. In addition to this they, as well as all commissioned officers of the army, can purchase subsistence stores from the government at cost price.

The following named officers are now on duty in Washington:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Brevet Brigadier Generals Frederick T. Dent and Horace Porter, aides-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, are on duty with the President.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Colonel and Brevet Major General Edmund Schriver, inspector general.

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General William McK. Dunn, assistant judge advocate general.

Brevet Major General W. Scott Ketchum, John E. Smith and Wager Swayne, colonels unattached.

Brevet Colonel Oscar A. Mack, major unattached.

Captain Henry Clayton, unattached.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Theodore A. Dodge, captain unattached, superintendent of War Department buildings.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. W. Tyler, unattached, assistant to Colonel Dodge.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thomas H. Bradley, unattached.

Second Lieutenants Benjamin M. Piatt and Edward Hoppy, unattached.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

General William T. Sherman, General-in-Chief.

Colonels James C. McCoy, Lewis M. Dayton, Joseph C. Audenried, and Brevet Brigadier General Cyrus B. Comstock, aides-de-camp.

Colonel and Brevet Major General Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General Edward D. Townsend, Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonels and Brevet Brigadier General John C. Kelton and Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant Generals.

Majors and Brevet Brigadier General Thomas M. Vincent and Samuel Breck, Assistant Adjutant Generals.

Brevet Colonel Henry R. Rathbone, Major unattached, in charge of enrolment records of Provost Marshal General's Bureau.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George McGown (retired), in charge of records of volunteer recruiting service.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General.

Majors William Winthrop, Thomas F. Barr and Herbert P. Curtis, Judge Advocates.

SIGNAL BUREAU.

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer.

The following "unattached" lieutenants are acting signal officers:—

First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Lemuel B. Norton, First Lieutenant John E. Hosmer, Second Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry W. Howgate.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster General.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Majors and Brevet Brigadier Generals Alexander J. Perry and James J. Dana.

Depot Quartermaster.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General John C. McFerran, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Military Storekeeper.

Captain Daniel G. Thomas.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General Amos B. Eaton, Commissary General of Subsistence.

Colonel and Brevet Major General Alexander E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary General.

Major and Brevet Colonel Beekman Du Barry, Commissary of Subsistence, assistant to General Eaton.

Brevet Brigadier General Edward Beckwith, Major Second artillery, on duty in the Subsistence Department since 1866.

Depot Commissary.

Major and Brevet Brigadier General George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon General.

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Charles H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon General.

Captain and Brevet Major W. H. Gardner, Assistant Surgeon United States Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon, George Rice.

Medical Purveyor's Office.

Brevet Colonel Charles Sutherland, lieutenant colonel and assistant medical purveyor.

Captain Henry Johnson, medical storekeeper.

Bureau of Medical Records of Provost Marshal General's Office.

Brevet Colonel Jedediah H. Baxter, lieutenant colonel and assistant medical purveyor, in charge.

Acting Assistant Surgeons, F. B. Hood and J. O. Stanton.

Army Medical Museum.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Jos. J. Woodward, assistant surgeon, in charge.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George A. Otis, assistant surgeon United States Army.

Captain and Brevet Major Edward Curtis, assistant surgeon United States Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeons, B. F. Craig, Frederick Schaffirt, J. W. C. Kennon and Daniel S. Lamb.

Attending Surgeon.

Major and Brevet Colonel Basil Norris, surgeon United States Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeons S. J. Radcliffe and J. D. Barnes, assistants to Dr. Norris.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General Benjamin W. Brice, Paymaster General.

Brevet Brigadier General Joseph H. Eaton, assistant to Paymaster General.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph H. Potter, Majors John L. Hodge and Edmund H. Brooke, paymasters.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General Andrew A. Humphreys, chief of engineers.

Brevet Brigadier General Israel C. Woodruff and Brevet Colonel John D. Kurtz, lieutenant colonels of engineers.

Brevet Colonel Thomas L. Casey, Brevet Major General John G. Parke, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William F. Craighill, Brevet Brigadier Generals Orlando M. Poe and Orville E. Babcock, majors of engineers.

Brevet Major William R. King, captain of engineers.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General Alexander B. Dyer, chief of ordnance.

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General William Maynadier.

Major and Brevet Colonel Stephen V. Benét.

First Lieutenant William S. Smoot.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General George D. Ramsay, retired, commandant.

Captain and Brevet Major John R. Edie and Captain Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department.

Captain Frederick Whyte, ordnance storekeeper.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Reily.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General Oliver O. Howard, Commissioner.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Joseph A. Sladen, unattached, and Second Lieutenant and Brevet Major David G. Swaim, unattached, aides-de-camp.

First Lieutenant Michael Dolan, unattached, on duty in the bureau.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Second Lieutenant Melville C. Wilkinson, unattached, Professor of Military Science.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Colonel Arthur T. Lee (retired), Governor.

Colonel Henry W. Freedly (retired), Deputy Governor.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Laub, surgeon United States Army, treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Brevet Brigadier General Nathaniel Michler, major of engineers.

CAMP SEDGWICK.

Company K, Fifth Cavalry, and Battery F, Fifth Artillery.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. DuPont, captain Fifth artillery, commanding Battery F and post.

Captain Charles Smart, assistant surgeon United States Army, post surgeon.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Julius W. Mason, captain Fifth cavalry, commanding Company K.

First Lieutenants James Burns, Fifth cavalry, and Paul Roemer and Henry J. Reilly, Fifth artillery.

Second Lieutenants A. Tracy Lee and Thomas R. Adams, Fifth artillery, and Bernard Reilly, Jr., Fifth cavalry.

RECRUITING OFFICER.

Captain Charles M. Pyne, unattached.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John S. Billings, assistant surgeon, on duty under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury since September 13.

Army Bulletin.

First Lieutenant William D. O'Toole has been detached as Professor of Military Science at the Missouri State University. First Lieutenant G. M. Fleming has been detailed to execute the duties as Indian Agent, and ordered to report to Commissioner Parker for instructions. Captain Alexander T. Adams, of the Second cavalry, and First Lieutenant Jeremiah C. Wilcox, of the Sixth cavalry, have resigned.

MILITARY NOTES.

The Seventy-first regiment, which everybody knows is one of the very best commands in the First division, intends to fill up its ranks to the maximum standard this season if possible. The committee "on the state of the regiment" have issued a circular on the subject, of which the following is an abstract:—

Members who connect themselves with this organization will find the company quarters already fitted up, and will probably be under no expense for furniture or decorations. The armory is in a part of the city mostly occupied as residences, and is easy of access from every direction. Attached to the armory is a reading room, a library in process of formation, and a chess room, and efforts are being made to secure accommodations for a gymnasium; this indicates the desire to furnish members with amusement, and it is the intention to increase the attractiveness of membership by every possible means. An employment record is established, in charge of the Board of Officers, for obtaining situations for members out of employment. Concerts, sociables, theatricals and other entertainments during the winter will be features of the management of the organization, and the endeavor made to foster and promote a fraternal feeling among its members. In conclusion it will be more than ever the effort of the officers to increase the standard of excellence in military acquirements, and by application to their duties to place the regiment before the people—who remember its war record—as an organization worthy of its reputation, and constantly improving in all its requirements of a first class regiment.

Squadron B, Washington Grays, have passed a resolution endorsing the action of their commander last July at the general parade. The least said about the subject the better, especially by the squadron most concerned. Everybody who has the welfare of the militia at heart has tried to forget it. If there is no such thing as discipline to be observed by any organization which does not see fit to do its duty rather than give way to its unsoldierly-like impulses the Major General of the division should issue an order to that effect at once. The question as to whether the Washington Grays will be consolidated into the Juniors or disbanded altogether is one which interests the Grays alone. The first division cares very little about the question one way or the other. Major Kent, however, who has done so much in years past to make the Grays an ornament to the division, and who has displayed such commendable energy and soldierly qualities as commanding officer, should see to it that the good name of his command be not lost by any imprudent action of his men. The reputation of so good an officer should not be lightly impugned, and statements affecting his abilities should be taken *cum grano salis*.

General J. M. Varian, of the Third brigade, First division, has resigned, after having been connected with the militia for over twenty years. In his farewell order the General says:—

My whole service in the National Guard has been performed in the Third brigade. I am proud of my association with it, proud of its past record as an organization ranking with the best in the country, as regards the excellence, discipline and drill of its several regiments. I leave it with many regrets, but with an earnest hope and belief that in the future, as in the past, it will maintain its prominence, and that with increased numbers, great military spirit and a drill and discipline of the first character, it will stand at the head of the militia forces of the nation.

It is understood that the friends of Colonel Emmons Clark, of the Seventh regiment, will push him forward for the vacant brigadership. He would make an excellent successor to General Varian.

Why does Major General Shaler not issue an order for an election to fill the vacant brigadier generalship in the Fourth brigade? The candidates for the position are getting tired through waiting so long.

It is given out that the Fourth regiment will be consolidated with the Sixty-ninth, the new command to bear the name of the latter.

The Eleventh regiment at its inspection last week had 553 men present out of a total of 630; the Sixty-ninth had 411 out 549; the Fourth, 123 out of 284; the Thirteenth (Brooklyn), 398 out of 494; the Seventy-first, 377 out of 472; the Forty-seventh, 272 out of 394; Seventy-ninth, 215 out of 327; Twenty second, 480 out of 600; company B had all its members out—80 present.

There seems to be a great deal of grumbling yet about the reception given the Providence light infantry by the Twenty-second. Many contend that the affair was purely a reception to the Twenty-second and that its guests were neglected. In this connection it might be mentioned that the three gentlemen of the press who accompanied the Twenty-second and the Providence boys on the Blackwell's Island excursion were wrongfully set down as Bohemians some time ago. They are gentlemen of good standing in the profession and well known to the members of the National Guard. A communication received complains that several officers of the Brooklyn Thirteenth were specially invited to the reception of the Twenty-second, but that they were not welcomed by any officer of the latter regiment, and were allowed to find their way through the ballroom as best they could.

The following named persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the two weeks commencing October 11 and ending October 23:—

Oscar Folsom, assistant quartermaster general, with rank from October 4, original.

Thirteenth Brigade.—Daniel Cameron, judge advocate, with rank from September 18, vice H. B. Cushney, resigned.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.—Louis Sandhausen, first lieutenant, with rank from September 23, vice Henry Kugler, resigned; George Heid, second lieutenant, with rank from September 23, vice Louis Sandhausen, promoted.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—William Winges, captain, with rank from August 26, vice Henry Wisser, promoted; Jacob Beyer, adjutant, with rank from September 27, vice John H. Timmerman, promoted.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Charles J. McCarthy, first lieutenant, with rank from September 14, vice John Riley, promoted; Ferdinand J. Toeliner, second lieutenant, with rank from September 14, vice E. F. Mills, promoted; Augustus A. Levey, captain, with rank from September 13, vice Josh Ward, resigned; Charles Greer, second lieutenant, with rank from September 13, vice Augustus A. Levey, promoted.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—John E. Bendix, colonel, with rank from December 6, 1865, vice Anton Meyer, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.—Charles Von Gerichten, second lieutenant, with rank from July 30, vice Andreas Dayss, resigned; Jacob Munzel, second lieutenant, with rank from July 31, vice Charles Ihle, resigned; Frederick Jocher, captain, with rank from August 10, vice Philip Fisher, resigned; Gustav Rechlein, first lieutenant, with rank from August 10, vice Frederick Jocher, promoted; John Nagel, second lieutenant, with rank from August 10, vice George Schafer, resigned; Charles Richter, captain, with rank from August 12, vice Edward Gonzei, resigned; Charles Vogel, first lieutenant, with rank from August 12, vice Charles Richter, promoted; Charles Long, second lieutenant, with rank from August 12, vice Charles Vogel, promoted; Hermann Schmidt, captain, with rank from September 7, vice Frederick J. Weiss, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry.—Norman Seave, chaplain, with rank from September 20, vice P. J. H. Myers, resigned.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Mutuals and their friends will start for Cincinnati on Wednesday evening next. They have engaged a special car via Erie Railway for the trip, and will start from foot of Chambers street on Wednesday at half-past six P. M. By special arrangement with the railway officials the car will go direct through to Cincinnati. The game with the "Red Stockings" will be played on Saturday, and the Mutuals will leave, to return, on Saturday night at 9:40, arriving in this city early on Monday morning. Those intending to accompany the club will meet to-day at the Mutual Club House.

The business of the State Association will in all probability be completed in one day. There will possibly be a debate on questions relating to the transaction of the business of the association during the past year, but beyond that the meeting will undoubtedly be harmonious. Mr. Porter, of the Central City Club, of Syracuse, will be strongly urged for President. In regard to the other officers no particular mention of any change has been made. Mr. Garfield, of the National Club, of Albany, will no doubt receive, as he deserves, a unanimous re-election. For Judge Advocate of the Eastern Division two or three gentlemen—such as Mr. Jones, of the Alpha Club, of Brooklyn; Mr. Aubrey Wilson, of the Mutual Club, and one or two others—have been hinted at as probable candidates. Mr. C. St. John, of the Delaware, of Port Jervis, and Mr. Sterling, of the Star, of Brooklyn, may receive the nominations as vice presidents. Circulars have been forwarded to nearly 100 clubs, and the meeting should be a large and successful one.

THE LATEST MISSISSIPPI RIVER DISASTER.

Full Particulars of the Burning of the Steamboat Stonewall—Two Hundred and Seventy-five Persons on Board, and Not More Than Fifty Saved—Horrible Scenes.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 29.]

It is seldom, indeed, that journalists have to record such a shocking catastrophe as that which startled the public yesterday, and which will send a thrill of horror through the whole land. A steamer, the Stonewall, plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, caught fire while it had a living freight of some 275 persons on board, of whom, it is feared, comparatively few have escaped an untimely death.

The remembrance of the disaster which occurred on the Ohio last January, through the colliding of the steamboats United States and America, and the attendant loss of life by fire and drowning, is yet fresh in the popular mind. Then nearly every person on the two boats was lost. Some bodies were recovered in a terribly mutilated and charred condition, while others known to have been on board have never been heard of since.

The disaster we have to chronicle is somewhat similar to that one, though less lives were destroyed by fire and more persons came to their death by drowning.

DEPARTURE OF THE BOAT.

The Stonewall, Thomas Scott captain, left the wharf near the foot of Elm street at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, with all her passengers on board, and steamed over to the East St. Louis elevator, where it received a large quantity of freight. It started on the trip which was to prove so disastrous at three o'clock on Wednesday morning.

ITS HUMAN FREIGHT.

As near as can now be estimated, there were aboard of the boat the following persons:—

Cabin passengers	35
Deck passengers	168
Officers	17