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TERMS.

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on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be
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cordingly.

Miscellaneous.

A Western Locomotive Fireman to his friend in the East.

TOLEDO, Nov. 12.—Dear Jim:—Why don't
you pack up your plunder and come here?—
We have rare sport, I can tell you—you can
bet your life that. When I first came out
here I had the ager a good deal. I shook every
other day for six months, and then got a going
every other day. After a while Joe Smashup
asked me to run on his engine and fire for him.
"You won't shake long on my engine," says
he, "for if pine knots don't drive out your
ager, one or two collisions will fix you com-
plete."

"Wall, on to his engine I went, and I haint
shook since. It's better than a Kolagor."
Joe is a perfect fire. He'd ruther run in-
to a train or drive of cattle than not. You'd
ought to see the horns fly sometimes. We had
a little fun the other night, and I'll tell you
how it was. The other train, that we meet
every night at pile-up station, has been in the
habit of holdin' on to the track on our time,
and the conductors had two or three jawns
about it. Our conductor says to the other one,
says he, "If you don't get off on to the other
track a little livelier in futur, I'll run into you
some night—sure's your live."

Then the other one says, "You run inter
me and you'll get cleaned out, certain. An
I'll stay on the track twelve hours, if I like—
you bet your sweet life o' that!"

"Wall," says our conductor, "when you
stand on the track on my time, you've got to
go back to the east end of the side track to
switch off, or you'll ketch it some dark night."
"No," says 'other one, "I aint a going to
no east end of the side track to switch off—
certain's your live."

"Wall, then, you'll get smashed up, sure's
your live."
"Wall, you jest try it on."
"Wall, you'll see."
"Wall, you'll see."
"You'll make a heap by runnin' into me, I
reckon."

"Wall, you'll make a heap by holdin' on to
the track—that's certain."

Well, you see, that's the kind of talk we had
one or twice, and the other night, about half
past two in the morning, they got to the sta-
tion ahead of us and held on. The conductor
goes into the depot and cocks his feet up on
the stove as cool as a cucumber, leavis' train
—eight passenger cars—on the track. The
depot man is a wide-awake chap, and because
his switchman was sick and off duty, he knowed
he got to turn the switch if the train was put
on the side track for us to go by. So he went
in and axed the conductor if he warn't goin' on
to the side track?

"Y a s, I spose so."

"Wall," says he, "you can't be a mite too
quick about it—now I tell ye."

The conductor went out kinder slow, and
told the engineer to go to the west end of
the side track and switch off, but afore they
got there they met us, and then wa'nt there
some fun! Joe Smashup says to me, "What's
them fellers trying to do? Aint they on our
time? Yes," says he, looking at his watch,
"the track belongs to us; an' I'm going to let
her rip, sure's your live."

"What," says I, "you goin' to run these
trains together?"

"Look here," says he, "I'm running on
my time—the track belongs to me, and I don't
see any signals; so I aint to blame if there's
a smash. Same time, between you and I,
we'd always orter be ready to jump when we
get rear this depo!" and he gin me a wink, as
if to say, "Look out for yourself!"

It's a mighty straight track across the coun-
try at Pileup, and we struck a pretty good gait.
Joe had his hand upon the iron, but he kept a
lookin' mighty sharp. "By George," says he,
"we shall head 'em off. They can't get up to
the switch in time. Get ready to jump. No
you needn't. 'Twa't be a killer, for they
have stopped, and are crawling off the other
way. I'm afraid we shall run into 'em though!"
I did jump, though, before she struck, but
Joe stuck to the machine. He's used to it,
and knew just how hard they'd hit, to a pound.
The damage wasn't no great. The Lion,
'other locomotive, war smashed up considera-
ble, and one baggage car and one passenger
weren't no good arterwards. Then all the
couplings and platform in both trains were
smashed up. We lost our cow-catcher and
lantern but the old bally machine run just as
well as ever that mornin'.

Well, the passengers screamed. One man's
ankle was smashed, one shoulder was put out
of joint, and one passenger had his leg crushed
all to pieces. We took him to the depo, and a
young surgeon cut off his leg at the thigh.—
It's probable that he'll die. The young doc-
tor has got to hangin around the Pileup depo
every night for the train. I believe he's cut
off four legs there in two months. I heard
him tell Bill Robinson that he was ahead yet.
I got sight of this fellow sure. I heard the
jaw between the conductors, yesterday, and I
reckoned on a job this mornin'.

The man that was smashed was 'goin home
to his family in Wisconsin. It took us a long
time to clear the track, and the passengers
growled like fun after they got over the fright.
Now, Jim, come out here, and get on a train
with a gritty set of conductors and engineers,
and you'll have a heap of fun, sure's your live.
SAMUEL FREATER.

Cashmere Goats and Brahmin Cattle

Our townman, Dr. James B. Davis, has dur-
ing the past fall, exhibited his beautiful Cash-
mere Goats both at the Pennsylvania and New
York State Agricultural Fairs, where they
have attracted great attention, and received
valuable medals. We clip the following re-
port from the New York Society's Journal of
Transactions for October:
"The committee deem the attempt to im-
prove this species of the animal creation of the
highest interest to the agriculturist, and as des-
tined materially to increase the wealth and re-
sources of the farmer. From its novelty, the
skill and courage with which the experiment
has been conducted by the very distinguished
gentleman from a sister State, your committee
deem it due to the result, as well as an appro-
priate compliment to him, to extend to him
the honor of the gold medal of the society, and
a more extended notice of the quality, breed-
ing of this animal, of the Asiatic steppes,
and its domestication in this climate, with oth-
er matters of a kindred interest, will be fur-
nished in time for its appearance in the print-
ed transactions of the society."

These animals were sold by Dr. Davis for
\$1,500 per pair. A pair since exhibited at the
Virginia State Agricultural Society, at Rich-
mond, were similarly distinguished, and were
sold for a like sum. It is seldom that a South-
erner wakes up the Yankees by the introduc-
tion of new and valuable domestic animals,
but we have an instance in the introduction of
Cashmere Goats and Brahmin Cattle, which is
likely to do great service to the agricultural
community. The difficulty of rearing sheep in
the South, from the depredations of dogs, is in
a great measure obviated by the fact that the
Cashmere goat is able to take care of itself, and
at the same time furnishes a finer and more
valuable fleece than any other variety of sheep.
We look forward to the day when our hills
and mountains will be whitened with fleecy
bearing goats, capable of subsisting on rough
grass, weeds, and browse, and to the adapta-
tion of machinery to the easy manufacturing
of their long fleeces; and then, with cotton for
summer wear and Cashmere wool for winter
gear, our darkeys will be the best clad laborers
in the world.

We understand that specimens of wool from
Dr. Davis' flock compared favorably with that
used in fabricating a shawl from the East,
which cost originally \$2,700, and which was
on exhibition at New York.

The Brahmin cattle and their crosses we
learn are fine milkers, are highly appreciated
both hereabout and in Kentucky. With natu-
ral constitutional capacity, originating in a
salutary climate, they have been easily acclima-
ted here, not being afflicted by our hot sum-
mers, so destructive to all other foreign breeds
of cattle upon their introduction. Specimens
of these cattle can be seen at Dr. Davis', and
at the plantations of Colonel Hampton and
Colonel Thomas Davis. The Water Oxen of
the East can also be seen at Dr. Davis', and
his domestic menagerie is well worthy of a visit
from the improving planter.

South Carolinian.

The Mysterious Disappearance of a Young Lady from Rochester.

The disappearance of Emma Moore from
Rochester is still unaccounted for, and the
excitement among the citizens of that place in
reference to the subject is apparently increas-
ing. The Rochester Union of Sunday says:
Wednesday was spent in searching the part
of the town of Irondequoit lying between the
bay and the Genesee river. From three to five
hundred men were engaged, and did all they
could do with their numbers in so large a tract
of country. They obtained further testimony
that confirmed the opinion entertained by the
committee that a female was taken down Hud-
son street on Tuesday night, the 14th ultimo,
uttering such screams of distress as would only
be made by one undergoing extreme mental
and physical suffering and these screams and
groans were traced six miles from the city,
and only lost to human ear half a mile from
the shore on Lake Ontario.

There can be little doubt of the truth of this
statement, and we are led to the conclusion
that if the person who uttered these cries was
not Emma Moore then some other female has
been made a victim to brutalities perhaps ending
in a violent death. But public opinion seems
to incline to the belief that the missing woman,
Miss Moore, was taken toward the Lake on
the night of her disappearance from Mr. Whit-
ney's house on North street, and wantonly
murdered.

A company of about one hundred volunteers
went to Irondequoit on Thursday morning, and
spent the day in examining the swamps and
the lake shore. They returned at night after
a tedious day of labor, the weather being very
cold—without having made any discovery of
importance. At six and a half o'clock P. M.,
the City Hall was crowded with people.

It having been rumored that the father of
Miss Moore had arrived in town, the meeting
anxiously looked for his presence on the oc-
casion. Mr. Stillwell stated, after taking the
chair, that Mr. Moore arrived in the city from
Illinois, at 12 on Wednesday night much over-
come by fatigue, and suffering severely from
rheumatism.

Mr. Loder stated that he had called upon Mr.
Moore this afternoon, and found him much af-
fected by the loss of his daughter. He had no
knowledge of her whereabouts. He received
the telegraphic communication, and the hand-
bill, offering a reward for information, signed by
his sons at the same moment, and immediately
started for this city. Mr. Loder said Mr.
Moore was much surprised by the absence
of his daughter as anybody else. He could
imagine no cause for her voluntary departure,
and had no suspicion that any of his family
had been instrumental in taking her away.

T. J. Patterson said, from his investigation
of the matter, he concluded that Emma Moore
had been taken by ruffians to the shore of the
lake, there used for vile purposes, afterward
murdered, carried out and sunk at a point of
the lake so distant, that no bubble will ever
rise to tell the tale. He thought a more nu-
merous police should be appointed, to guard
against such outrages in future.

Revival of the Slave Trade

In another column will be found an article
from the New Orleans Picayune, suggested by
the recent trial in New York, of Capt. Smith,
for piratical slave dealing, in which a sharp
practical lecture is read to the Abolitionist. A
fruitful and far more useful field for philan-
thropy is there pointed out to them, than that
which has hitherto employed their thought and
attention. As to the merits of the question of
the revival of the slave trade, we do not feel
that there is occasion now for the South, as a
matter of policy, there is no chance for it. The
Constitution of the United States forbids the
trade, and public sentiment is not in favor of the
change, either North or South. If revived;
there is no doubt that the traffic would be in the
hands of the people of the North exclusively, as
it was prior to its prohibition. The South never
evinced any particular taste of such commer-
cial adventures, even now, though made piracy
by law, Northern capital Northern vessels and
crews, are engaged in it. But there is not the
first instance to be quoted against the Southern
States, of a cargo of slaves having been intro-
duced upon her shores, since the constitutional
inhibition. Yet her thousands of miles of un-
guarded sea coast offer the amplest facilities for
the illicit traffic.

As a question of philanthropy, we are clearly
of opinion that the revival of slave trade, by the
sanction of law, would confer blessing innum-
erable upon the African race. Contrast the happy
condition of the three or four millions of our
Southern slaves with the brutal and miserable
savages of Africa, and who can doubt that the
latter would be infinitely blessed by the change,
could they be transplanted as the demands of
agriculture might prompt, to the soil of the
Southern planting States?

To the South the movement would give in-
creased wealth and increased political strength
and importance by the rapid filling up of the
sparsely populated states, where millions of acres
still lie in their virgin freshness awaiting the
hand of cultivation through the present slow
process of immigration and natural increase. But
it would, contemporarily at least; produce great
disturbance to the present value of property in
the old states. It would bring down very rapid-
ly the value of slaves, perhaps to the extent of
rendering that species of property no longer a
desirable investment in Maryland, Virginia, and
Kentucky. While slave states would be increas-
ing at the South-west, they would be diminish-
ing on our Northern border.

The value of all labor would be depressed
owing to the competition produced by the great
influx among us of slaves from Africa, bought
at less than half the present value of slaves.
This would have a bad influence on the mechan-
ics and other manual pursuits at the South now
employing a large and valuable white population.
It would seriously check many departments of
skillful enterprise and useful citizens, whose la-
bor is now as well rewarded here as it would be
in the Northern States.

But it is unnecessary to enlarge further on
this topic, because it is merely a matter of curi-
ous speculation not one having a practical bear-
ing.

To the North be it said remove the beam from
your own eye. To the Abolitionist, you have
work enough at home to fully occupy your phi-
lanthropy for the African race.

Augusta Constitutionalist

CONSUMPTION OF LIFE DURING THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.—The consump- tion of human life during the reign of the Em- peror Nicholas has been enormous:

He has carried on war with the Circassians
uninterruptedly for 28 years, at an annual cost
of 20,000 lives on the Russian side alone, mak-
ing a grand total of near 600,000 Russians
who have perished in attempting to subdue the
independence of Circassia. In the two cam-
paigns against Persia, as in the Hungarian
campaign and the two Polish campaigns of
1831-'32 there are not sufficient data to form
a correct estimate of the loss of the Russians,
which was, however, in the Persian and Polish
wars, enormous. In the two campaigns against
Turkey of 1828-'29, 300,000 fell; of whom
however, 50,000 perished by the plague. The
loss of the Russians in various ways since the
entry of the Danubian Principalities is un-
derestimated at 30,000. In these calculations it
should be borne in mind that no estimate is
attempted to be made of the sacrifice of human
life on the side of those who fought for their
liberties against the aggressions of Rus-
sia.—Edinburg Advertiser.

THE SHRUG OF THE SHOULDER.—A very sig- nificant gesture, and very much employed by foreigners. The American rarely uses it, in deed, he does not know how. The French and Germans will give an answer full of meaning, by this amusing motion of one shoulder. How shall we translate this shrug into English?— Perhaps by noting some of its occasions. For example, ask your foreign friend about a per- son whose character or credit he considers du- bious. He says nothing, but gives a queer movement to his right shoulder. Ask him about the prospects of some business specula- tion. If his shoulder gives the answer, he means—"nons verrous" or, "I can tell you better by-and-by." Question him in regard to some work of taste; if his shoulder rises sud- denly, you may understand him to reply— "Think what you please, I have nothing to say." This shoulder utterance is usually a pretty severe comment. If called upon for a general translation, we should word it thus— "Look out for humbug."

PROVERBS ON WOMAN.—When cats wash
their face, bad weather is at hand; when wo-
men use washes to their complexion, it is a true
sign that the beauty of the day is gone.
Many powder their faces that their skin may
remain white; it is as a poultice flours an old hen,
that it may pass for a tender chicken.
The stepping stone to fortune is not to be
found in a jeweler's shop.
How many women have been ruined by dia-
monds, as bird catchers entice the lark from hea-
ven to earth with sparkling glass.
Like the colored bottles in a chemist's win-
dow, is rouge on the cheeks of a maiden; it at-
tracts passers by, but all know the drug they
advertise.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The annual report of the Hon. James C.
Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, will be read
with interest by the friends of our navy. It
abounds with interesting facts and important
suggestions, and displays a commendable zeal
and energy on the part of its author. We
have room only for the following abstract:

The report recommends an additional but
gradual increase of the navy; its reorganization
and the enactment of new regulations for the
discipline and improvement of seamen.

The movements of the various squadrons are
reported in detail. The sloop of war Albany,
last heard from at Aspinwall on 28th Sept.,
when she left for New York. Painful anxiety
is felt touching her fate. The steamer Prince-
ton was sent in search of her several days since.

Lieut. Strain and party are complimented
for enterprise and exhibition of powers of en-
durance and generous devotion to duty in the
exploration of the Darien ship canal route.

The result of the expedition is, according to
Lieut. Strain's report, that the proposed canal
is totally impracticable, and this the Secretary
apprehends settles the question forever.

The bombardment of Greytown by the sloop
of war Cyane is narrated, and the Secretary
remarks that "he could not reprove Comman-
der Hulls for his conduct. Humanity often
lends her sympathy to the sufferer, however
just the punishment; but patriotism rarely con-
demns the brave officer who administers that
punishment, from a sense of justice to his coun-
trymen whose property has been destroyed,
and whose national flag has been insulted."

Commodore Perry is highly complimented
for his success in Japan.

On the increase of the Navy the Secretary
says he "is far from the opinion that the en-
largement of our Navy should stop with the ac-
tion of last Congress. The protection of our
commerce; the guarding our extended coast;
the preservation of our rank as a nation, de-
mand that we should not be entirely station-
ary, and with inactive indifference behold the
progress of other powers in naval strength. Even
with the additional unfinished steam frigates
our naval force will not exceed fifty vessels in
condition for service. Weakness invites ag-
gression, and never inspires respect, while ac-
knowledged strength and visible preparations
command consideration and are the true safe-
guards of peace." The necessity and propriety
of an augmented Navy is eloquently argued at
considerable length, and the objections thereto
answered.

The Secretary does not propose to increase
the number of officers nor materially enlarge
the squadrons, and thereby largely increase the
current expenses, nor to have a navy of the im-
mense size and extent of some of the navies
of European powers, but to increase the material
of our navy so as at least to approximate to a
state of readiness for emergencies, which wise
statesmen strive to avoid, but wiser statesmen
prepare to meet. It will be the Secretary's
pleasure to co-operate with the legislative de-
partment of the government in practically car-
rying out these views.

The Secretary renews his recommendations
of last year for the reorganization of the Navy;
the creation of a retired list for infirm officers;
the discharge of the inefficient, and to have pro-
motions regulated by capacity and merit in
some degree, instead of by seniority of com-
mission and pay, to some extent controlled by
sea service.

So far as he has authority, these views will
guide his action even without legislation. He
says: "I cannot recommend for promotion to
higher rank and pay officers who do not merit it,
from incapacity, either moral or physical. I
do not appreciate the justice or policy of pro-
moting to a higher grade an officer who cannot
perform its duties, unless in rare exceptional
cases, as complimentary reward for services
rendered. It is neither more nor less than
elevating the incompetent and then ordering the
unpromoted competent to do their work."

The objections against the proposed reform
are ably considered. He says much is still to
be done to give proper shape, origin, vigor,
character and success to a system of discipline
in naval service. He is far from recommend-
ing the restoration of flogging. The experience
of the navy justifies its abrogation. There is,
however, urgent necessity for some substitute,
accompanied with a plan of reward as well as
punishment—a substitute which would be
prompt and sure—in order to restrain the of-
fender and deter the inconsiderate; to reward
equally sure, the generous; to encourage fidel-
ity and promote respectability. It is not the
severity, but the certainty and promptness of
punishment which promote discipline. He re-
commends that the commander of any vessel
be authorized by law to order a summary court
martial for the trial of petty officers and those
below them; that they have power to punish
by dishonorable discharge in any port, or by
confinement on reduced rations, and without
pay, with extra labor and a denial of shore
privileges.

He renews his recommendations of last year
of the plan to induce seamen to become per-
manently attached to the Navy, by granting
conditional leave of absence at the end of a
cruise and increased pay on re-enlistment. It
is the Secretary's purpose to immediately adopt
in modified form the apprentice system, and
encourage the enlistment of American boys
from fourteen until twenty-one years of age;
to train them first on a receiving ship, then on
cruisers, in practical seamanship. He is clearly
of opinion, also, that the number of men in
the service should be increased at least 2500.
The number of the marine corps is deemed en-
tirely too small, and an indefinitely stated in-
crease is earnestly recommended. The corps
would be improved and elevated in character
by adopting some system of appointing officers
of military education and training.

A marine basin and railway at the San Fran-
cisco navy yard is recommended.

Prof. Maury's achievements in developing
his theory of winds and currents and his pre-
paration of charts are noticed most flatteringly.
It is estimated that the saving to our commerce
by the use of his charts would amount to sev-
eral millions per annum.

Robert L. Stephens' iron war steamer, shot
and shell proof, for harbor defence, is rapidly
progressing. The boilers will be ready to put
on board in about three weeks.

Of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the Secretary says:

"The Naval Academy has, during the past
year, continued to present to the country prac-
tical evidence of the wisdom and foresight of
its projector. Under the vigilant superintend-
ance of Commander Goldsborough and his
worthy assistants, the strictest discipline has
been enforced, to the marked benefit of this in-
stitution.

"The plan of education is now thorough, and
the training of the youth admirable. The
cruise in the Practice Ship is of immeasurable
advantage in imparting at an early age prac-
tical knowledge of seamanship. During the last
summer the Preble, with 31 young Midship-
men, visited Portsmouth and Plymouth, in
England, and Brest and Cherbourg in France,
thereby affording them an opportunity of ex-
amining the naval establishments of those
points.

"The contract has been made for the erection
of a machine shop at Annapolis under the act
of Congress authorizing it, and I shall avail
myself of the first opportunity when the service
will permit, to substitute a steamer for the sloop
now used as a practice ship. The number of
students now at the academy is one hundred
and sixty. Attention is called to the report of
the chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydro-
graphy, and the annual report of the board of
examiners, as also that of the commander of
the practice ship."

The legitimate expenditures for the support
of the navy and marine corps of the fiscal year,
ending June 30, 1854, amounted to \$6,891,832
with some outstanding claims to be paid. The
amount required for the same purpose, for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, is \$8,917,
297.

Abstract of the Land Office Report.

The Land Office Report represents that there
have been surveyed 9,384,464 acres. On the
Pacific side the surveys have reached 1,686,
471 acres. The quantity brought into market
was 8,190,017 acres. There was sold 7,
035,735 acres; located with Bounty Warrants
3,402,620 acres; located with Certificates 14,
183 acres; making a total sold and located of
10,455,377 acres.

There has been reported and selected as
swamp land 11,033,813 acres; for internal
improvements 1,725,196 acres, which added
to the figures already given, makes a grand to-
tal of 23,238,312 acres.

For the quarter ending September 30, 1854,
there were cash sales of 2,894,306 acres; re-
ported as swamp lands 1,496,964 acres—ag-
gregate 4,779,628 acres.

The excess of sales for the year over 1853,
was 5,932,239 acres.

During the year the number of patents in-
sued was 120,000; 2000 accounts were set-
tled; 2,812,000 tracts were entered.

The total number of warrants issued under
the Act of 1817, is 86,676, embracing 12,995,
250 acres, of which there have been found,
77,535, including 11,734,080 acres. There are
still outstanding, under this Act 7,141 war-
rants, covering 1,261,800 acres.

Under the Act of 1850 there have been is-
sued 11,538 warrants, covering 666,320 acres,
and there are still outstanding 4,833 warrants,
equal to 2,771,400 acres.

The aggregate number of warrants issued
under these three acts is 282,809, covering
26,543,760 acres, and there are outstanding
warrants to the number of 57,388, equal to
4,307,880 acres.

The land sold along the line of the Illinois
Central Railroad since 1852, reaches 2,377,
994 acres; for the sum of \$3,990,000.

The report contends that the Pacific Rail-
road can only be built by settling the country
along its projected route.

Secretary of War's Report.

The annual report of Col. Jefferson Davis,
Secretary of War, is an interesting, business-
like document, and makes many important
recommendations, in order to give increased
efficiency to the important branch of the pub-
lic service over which he presides. We an-
nex a brief abstract:

The actual strength of the army is only ten
thousand seven hundred and forty-five. The
whole authorized strength is fourteen thousand
two hundred and sixteen. The deficiency is
fast decreasing by more rapid enlistments. A
statement of the changes made in the distribu-
tion of the army during last year is given.

The removal from Florida of the remnant
of the Seminoles, has received the attention
of the Department, but its efforts have not been
very successful. Better fortune is expected
next year, through the instrumentality of the
new plan of operations. The Indian difficul-
ties elsewhere are alluded to. The massacre
of Lieut. Gratton and men by the Sioux is
narrated, and the fact stated that the army
force is quite inadequate to the protection of
our frontiers and to punish Indian aggressions.
Our entire loss in Indian actions during the
year is four officers and sixty-three men killed
and four officers and forty-two men wounded.
The occurrences on the frontier furnish firm
proofs of the insufficiency of our military
force, and of the absolute necessity for its
increase, which was urged by the Secretary
last year.

Our effective force does not exceed eleven
thousand men, which is entirely inadequate for
the purposes for which we maintain a standing
army. Its immediate increase is urged, at a
cost sufficient to give some degree of security
to the Indian frontiers, for which services the
regular force is the most efficient, cheap, prop-
er and constitutional means. The increased
pay to enlisted men induced the enlistment of
1,005 men in October and September last,
against 309 men during the corresponding
months last year. The number of recruits re-
quired for the service of the ensuing year will
probably not be less than 6,000. He recom-
mends the use of camels and dromedaries for
military purposes again, and asks an approp-
riation to test their usefulness. An increased
pay for officers is urged as an act of justice
and necessity. Additional legislation is asked
to place the widows and orphans of the officers
and soldiers of the army on an equality with
the widows and orphans of the officers and
soldiers of the navy.

The necessity of a revision of our military
legislation, in some important particulars, is
pointed out in order to prevent conflicting
claims in regard to rank and command, which
now give rise to much inconvenience and trou-
ble. One great source of difficulty is the
double rank recognised by our laws; to remedy
this it is proposed to give effect to brevet rank
only when the President may see fit; and for-
bid the exercise of brevet commissions in the
regiment, troop, or company where officers are
mustered. Elaborate suggestions for re-or-
ganization of the staff corps, are presented and
compared with European systems. It is pro-
posed that there be nine Brigadier Generals—
one for each Department, one for Quartermas-
ter General; one for Adjutant General, and
two for Inspectors General. Being an addi-
tion of three to those who now, by brevet, or
otherwise, have rank and command as Brig-
adier Generals. Other marked changes in staff
appointments rank, and duty are proposed.

Reforms in the organization of regiments
are also suggested. The expediency of gen-
eral promotions by seniority, instead of merit,
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Many other subjects are treated of at con-
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