

THURSDAY.

Address of the Confederate Congress. MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

Richmond, July 20.—Congress met to-day, pursuant to adjournment.

The following is President Davis's message to Congress, which was read in open session:—

General.—My message addressed to you at the commencement of the session, contains such full information of the state of the Confederacy as to render it unnecessary that I should now do more than call your attention to such events as have occurred during recess, and to matters connected with the public defence.

I have again to congratulate you on the accession of new members to our Confederation of free, equal, sovereign States. Our loved and honored brethren of North Carolina and Tennessee have consummated the action foreseen and provided for at your last session, and I have had the gratification of announcing by proclamation in conformity with a law that those States were admitted into the Confederacy. The people of Virginia, also by a majority previously unknown in her history, have ratified the action of her convention.

Uniting her fortunes with ours, the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, and Virginia have likewise adopted the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and no doubt is entertained of its adoption by Tennessee at the election to be held early next month.

I deemed it advisable to direct the removal of the several Executive Departments with their archives to this city, to which you had removed the seat of government. Immediately after your adjournment, the aggressive movements of the enemy required prompt, energetic action. The accumulation of his forces sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were to be directed against Virginia, and from no point could necessary measures for her defence and protection be so efficiently directed as from her own capital.

The rapid progress of events for the last few weeks has fully sufficed to strip the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Government of the United States had been concealed. Their odious features now stand fully revealed. The message of their President, and the action of their Congress during the month, confess the intention of the subjugation of these States by a war whose folly is equalled by its wickedness—a war which it is impossible to attain the proposed result, whilst its dire calamities, which cannot be avoided by us, will fall with double severity on themselves.

Commencing in March last with an assumption of ignorance of the secession of seven States which first organized the Government; persisting in April, in an idle and absurd assumption of the existence of a riot which was to be dispersed by a posse comitatus; continuing in successive months the false representation that these States intended offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action as by the very basis on which this Government is constituted, the President of the United States and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of those States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was not peace at home, but conquest abroad; not defence of its own liberties, but the subversion of those of the people of the United States.

The series of manoeuvres by which the impression was created, the art with which they were devised, and the perfidy with which they were executed, were already known to you, but you could scarcely have supposed that they would be openly avowed, and their success made the subject of boast and self-laudation in an Executive message.

Fortunately for truth in history, the President of the United States details with extreme minuteness the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens, in violation of an armistice of which he confessed to have been informed, but only by rumors or vague and uncertain information to create attention.

disguise and proposes to make the contest a short and decisive one by placing at the control of the Government work at least 400,000 men, and 100,000,000. The Congress, concurring in the doubt thus intimated as to the sufficiency of the force demanded has increased it to half a million men. The enormous preparations in men and money for the conduct of the war on a scale more gigantic than any which the New World has ever witnessed, is a distinct avowal in the eyes of civilized man that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation. They are at last compelled to abandon the pretence of being engaged in disposing of rioters and suppressing insurrections, and are driven to the acknowledgement that the present Union has been dissolved.

They recognize the separate existence of the Confederate States by interdiction, embargo and blockade on all commerce between them and the United States, not only by sea but by land, not only in ships but in cars, not only with those who bear arms, but with the entire population of the Confederate States. Finally they have repudiated their foolish consent that the inhabitants of this Confederacy are still citizens of the United States, for they are waging an indiscriminate war upon them all, with savage ferocity unknown to modern civilization. In this war rapine is the rule. Private residences, in peaceful rural retreats, are bombarded and burnt. Grain crops in the field are consumed by the torch, and when the torch is not convenient careful labor is bestowed to render complete destruction of every article of use or ornament remaining in private dwellings, after their inhabitants have fled from the outrages of a brutal soldiery.

In 1781, Great Britain, when invading her revolted colonies, took possession of every district in the country. Forts Monroe, now occupied by the troops of the United States, and the houses, then inhabited by the people, after being respected and protected by avowed invaders, are now pillaged and destroyed by men who pretend that their victims are their fellow-citizens.

Mankind will shudder to hear the tales of outrages committed on defenceless females by the soldiery of the United States, now invading our homes. Yet these outrages are prompted by the inflamed passions and madness of intoxication. But who shall depreciate the horror with which they regard the cool, deliberate malignity with which, under the pretext of suppressing an insurrection, said by themselves to be upheld by a minority only of our people, makes a special war on the sick, including women and children, by carefully devised measures to prevent their obtaining medicines necessary for their cure. Sacred claims to humanity even during the fury of actual battle, by a careful deviation of an attack upon the hospitals containing wounded enemies, are outraged in cold blood by a Government and people that pretend to desire a continuance of fraternal connections. All these outrages must remain unavenged, save by the universal reprobation of mankind. In all cases where the actual perpetrators of wrongs escape capture, they admit of no retaliation.

The humanity of our people would shrink instinctively from the bare idea of waging a like war upon the sick, the women and the children of the enemy. But there are other savage practices which have been resorted to by the Government of the United States which do admit of repression by retaliation. I have been driven to necessarily enforcing this repression.

The prisoners of war taken by the enemy on board the armed schooner Savannah, sailing under our commission, were, as I am credibly advised, treated like common felons, put in irons, confined in a jail usually appropriated to criminals of the worst dye, and threatened with punishment as such. I had made application for the exchange of these prisoners to the commanding officer of the enemy's squadron, off Charleston, but that officer had already sent the prisoners to New York, when the application was made. I, therefore, deemed it my duty to renew the proposal for the exchange to the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, the only officer having control of the prisoners. To this end, I dispatched an officer to him under a flag of truce, and in making the proposal I informed President Lincoln of my resolute purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such severity, retaliating on prisoners held by the United States, as should secure the abandonment of the practice. To this communication a reply would be returned by President Lincoln as soon as possible. I earnestly hope this promised reply, which has not been received, will convey the assurance that the prisoners of war will be treated in this unhappy contest with that regard to humanity which has made such conspicuous progress in the conduct of modern warfare.

Of the resources of precaution, however, and until this promised reply is received, I will retain in close custody some of the captured of the enemy, whom it had been my pleasure previously to enlarge on parole, and whose fate must necessarily depend on that of the prisoners held by the enemy. I append a copy of my communication to the President and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the report of the officer charged to deliver it. [Marked Dec. A.] There are some other passages in

the remarkable paper to which I have directed your attention, having reference to the peculiar relations which exist between this Government and the States usually termed "Border Slave States" which cannot properly be withheld from notice. The hearts of our people are animated by sentiments towards the inhabitants of those States which has found expression in your exacting, refusing to consider their enemies or authorize hostilities against them. That a very large portion of the people of those States regard us as brethren—that if unrestrained by the actual presence of large armies, the declaration of martial law, some of them at least would joyfully unite with us. That they are with an almost entire unanimity opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us—our faith of which daily recurring events fully warrants the assertion.

The President of the United States refuses to recognize in those of our sister States the right of refraining from attack on us, and justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the constitution, no one of them having ever been a State out of the Union. This view of constitutional relations between the States and the General Government is a fitting introduction to another assertion of the message, that the President exclusively possesses the power of habeas corpus, and of delegating that power to the military commanders, at his discretion, and both those positions which claim a respect equal to that which is felt for the additional statement of opinion of the same paper, that it is proper in order to execute the laws, that the same single law is made in such extreme tenderness of citizens' liberty that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated.

We may well rejoice that we have forever severed our connection with a government that thus tramples on all principles of constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be hazarded. The operations on the field will be greatly extended by the reason of a policy which, heretofore, secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted upon by the United States.

The forces hitherto raised proved ample for the defence of the seven States which originally organized the Confederacy, as is evident by the fact that with the exception of three fortified islands, whose defence is sufficiently aided by a preponderating naval force of the enemy, has been driven completely out of these States, and now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of the Government, not a single hostile force has pressed their soil. These forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to repel invasion by a half million of men, now proposed by the enemy, and a corresponding increase of our forces will become necessary.

The recommodations for the raising and equipping of this additional force will be contained in the communication of the Secretary of War, to which I need scarcely invite your earnest attention. In my message delivered in April last, I referred to the promise of abundant crops to which we were cheered. The grain crops generally have since been harvested, and the yield has been the most abundant known in our history. Many believe the supply adequate to two years' consumption for our population. Cotton, sugar and tobacco, forming the surplus production of our agriculture, and furnishing the basis of our commercial interests, present a most cheering promise, and kind Providence has smiled on the labor which extracts the teeming wealth of our soil in all portions of our Confederacy.

It is the more gratifying to be able to give you this information, because of the need of large and increased expenditure in support of the army. Elevated and purified by the sacred cause they maintain, our fellow-citizens of every condition of life exhibit a most self-sacrificing devotion. They manifest laudable pride in upholding their independence, maintained by any resources other than their own, and the immense wealth which a fertile soil and a genial climate have accumulated in this Confederacy. The patriotism of the Agriculturists could not be more strikingly displayed than in the large revenues which, with eager hearts, they have zealously contributed, at the call of their country, in the single article of cotton.

The subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government cannot fall short of \$50,000,000, and will probably largely exceed that sum, and scarcely an article required for the Confederate army is provided otherwise than by subscriptions to produce a loan so happily devised by your wisdom.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report submitted to you, will give you explicit details connected with that branch of the public service. But it is not alone their prompt pecuniary contributions that the noble race of freemen who inhabit these States evince how worthy they are of these liberties which they so well know how to defend when their numbers far exceed the call authorized by your laws; they have pressed the tender of their services against the enemy; their attitude of calm and sublime devotion to their country, and cool and confident courage with which they are already preparing to meet

proportions it may assume, the assurance that their sacrifices and their services will be renewed from year to year with unflinching purpose, until they have made good to the uttermost their right to self government; the generous and almost unquestioning confidence which they have displayed towards their government during the pending struggle—all combine to present a spectacle such as the world has hardly if ever seen.

To speak of subjugating such a people, so united and determined, is to speak a language incomprehensible to them; to resist an attack upon their rights, for their liberties is with them an instinct. Whether this war shall last one, or three or five years, is a problem they leave to be solved by the enemy alone. It will last until the enemy shall have withdrawn from their borders—till their political rights, their altars and their houses are freed from invasion. Then, and only then, will they rest in peace in this struggle, to enjoy the blessing which, with the favor of Providence, they have secured by the aid of their own strong hearts and ready arms.

Messes, F. W. C. & F. L. Cook, No. 1 Canal street, New Orleans, have in successful operation, a rifle factory.

The Steamer Mary Patterson, says the Evening Citizen, arrived at Memphis from White River, with eight tons of Missouri lead, to be made in blue pills and to be given in large doses.

The price of our daily paper, hereafter, will be ten cents per copy.

Missouri.—A line in a patriotic song, celebrating the Flag, represented it as "stripped from the rainbow and starred from the sky."

So far the poet. The printer accidentally altered it thus: "Stripped from the railroad and tarred from the sky."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Northern Account of the Fight. Washington, July 18.—Fall particulars from Bull's Run state that three companies in crossing a ravine received a raking fire, killing a number, but they stood their ground, covering a retreat.

A brass cannon and Sherman's battery, the horses of which became disabled, with four regiments, supported by cavalry, joined in the battle. The Southerners used their guns well.

The Federals in again advancing encountered a raking fire. The Federals' guns were put in position, and poured grape and canister into the Southerners till the ammunition was exhausted.

Several Federal guns were disabled. The total loss of the Federals is estimated at 40 killed.

Gen. Tyler ordered the Federals to fall back on Wilcox. A division has been ordered to attempt to outflank the Bull Creek batteries.

A dispatch received at the War Department to-day says that fighting is still going on at Bull's Creek.

Richmond, July 19.—Col. Starke, aid to Gen. Garnet, says there was no battle, but mere skirmish fighting, the day Gen. Garnet was killed.

The enemy occupied the hill and Ramsey's Georgia Regiment was ordered to dislodge them. The Georgians marched up gallantly, but the enemy appeared in such overwhelming force that Ramsey gave order to retreat. It is believed that four of the companies did not hear the order, but marched on and were probably surrounded. It is hoped, however, that the four companies may yet reach their camp.

Gen. Garnet's command only lost twenty killed, unless some of the four companies were killed. No official details have been received. All the balance of Gen. Garnet's command is safe.

Passengers from Manassas report that 140 Confederates are killed, wounded and missing, and that 956 Federals were left dead on the field. About thirty wounded were brought here on the cars to-night, also, one dead body.

The Federals sent a flag of truce this morning, and an armistice to bury the dead was granted. An intelligent and reliable gentleman, who left Stanton this morning, says that all the missing companies of Ramsey's Georgia Regiment are at Manassas safe. They were prisoners paroled.

Special Dispatch to the Delta. Manassas, July 19.

The Washington artillery have covered themselves with glory. Sherman's famous battery played against them with ten or fifteen guns, which they finally silenced, after making them change their position fifteen times. The Washington Artillery worked from four to seven guns. George W. Muse, killed; Capt. Eschelman, wounded, also privates Baker, Ziebel, and Tarleton. May's Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers was engaged in the fight. They made a noble fight with the bayonet, and scattered the enemy.

We took five hundred stand of arms. Gen. McDowell commanded the Federal columns. His loss is large.

but the attack is expected to be renewed to-day.

From Washington. Washington, July 20.—Patterson's division is moving on Winchester slowly and cautiously. Seigel has been appointed a Brigadier-General.

From Boston. Boston, July 20.—The inward freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad is burned.

From Fortress Monroe. Fortress Monroe, July 20.—A scouting party was surprised and three Federalists were killed.

From New York. New York, July 20.—The Post says that Gen. Banks disperses Patterson, and that John A. Dix succeeds Banks.

From Bull's Creek. Washington, July 20.—We have intelligence from Bull's Run to seven last evening, and from Fairfax to six this morning. Fighting has not been renewed except by the pickets; who are very close to each other. The armies are only one mile apart. Tyler made a general reconnaissance yesterday, but discovered nothing worthy of note. The largest house in Centreville was burned down.

From Louisville. Louisville, July 20.—Gen. Buckner, Col. Hunt, and several other officers of the State Guard, have resigned.

Collector Cotton refuses to issue permits to ship to Russellville or Bowling Green. The trunks of citizens of Kentucky, traveling from here to their homes near the border, are examined.

After to-day, but one train will leave daily, and the hour of departure will be 9 o'clock in the morning.

From Cincinnati. Cincinnati, July 20.—Eight thousand Confederates are at Romney. Gen. McClellan returns to Cincinnati to see his family.

Richmond, July 21, 6 P. M.—The fight commenced near Manassas at 4 o'clock this morning, and became general about 7 this evening when the Federals retired leaving us in possession of the field.

Sherman's battery was taken. The battle was terrible with great slaughter on both sides. Private dispatches to a gentleman in New Orleans says that 7,000 Federals and 3,000 Confederates were killed.

Gen. Beauregard had his horse shot from under him, and one of the commanders of the Washington Artillery was killed only in the fight. A private message says that in the battle of Bull's Run, 900 of the enemy killed and wounded 60 of ours.

Washington, Sunday, July 21.—Telegrams from the station four miles from Bull's Run, claim that the general engagement of the whole line at 3 P. M. to-day resulted in the Confederates retreating to the junction.

The special correspondent of the Tribune says that the Southerners 80,000 strong at the Junction, with the addition of Johnston's 17,000 marched in on Saturday night.

The latest dispatch claims that the battle lasted nine hours, and gives the victory to the Federals, with a heavy loss on both sides.

Col. Hunter is mortally wounded and Colonel Cameron, the brother of the Secretary is killed. The Confederates were rapidly reinforced from Manassas during the engagement.

The Herald's special correspondent says that the battle commenced at 4 A. M., and was desperately fought till 2 P. M. It claims that the Southerners were driven back inch by inch. The loss on both sides was frightful.

The Times, correspondent, dated Washington, midnight, Sunday, says that the battle was the severest ever fought on this continent. The Fire Zouaves were terribly cut up, and forced to break.

The general tone of the federal news by this route bears the excited rumor and contradiction. The Southern Rights men regard it as indicating a great victory for the Confederates.

Jefferson City, July 22.—It is probable the Convention will have a quorum. Col. Farham and Lieut. Croiger are reported killed. Col. Stevens and Capt. Towers, of Rhode Island are killed.

Gov. Sprague's horse was shot from under him and Major Ballou severely wounded by a cannon ball. Signed, H. J. RAYMOND.

Richmond, July 22.—The report of the killed and wounded are so unreliable in the statement issued last night, owing to the confusion following the victory, that we refrained from giving them, fearful of giving needless pain to anxious hearts.

Gen. Beauregard and staff are safe. Beauregard's horse was shot from under him. Gen. Jos. E. Johnson commanded the left, where the enemy made their fiercest attack. The right was commanded by Beauregard. President Davis reached the field at noon, and took command of the center. When the left was pressed the searcest the center disengaged a portion of the enemy's force and decided the fortune of the day. No other reliable report is received, but they are hourly expected. It is stated that the enemy were commanded by Gen. Scott, Patterson and McDowell.

It is reported that the latter is seriously wounded.

Our President's Message.

We publish to-day, the Message of President Jeff. Davis in full. It is concise and to the point, and had we the leisure and space in this issue, it would afford us much satisfaction to make a comparison between this manly and good production, and that detestable and sickening composition which emanated from that accursed villain, Abe Lincoln. President Davis speaks boldly and defiantly, proposing nothing but a triumphant victory to the people of the Confederacy and a severe punishment to the daring thieves and murderers, who invade our borders. Let this document be read with care by every man, woman and child.

Has anybody seen the Vicksburg Whig, or Sun, lately. Since the alteration in the stage line, these papers it would appear, have seceded from us. What's up in Vicksburg, gentlemen? Are you blockaded?

A Western View.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "It is necessary that rebellion should be put down with reasonable promptitude, otherwise the impression will be created abroad that the outbreak is something more than rebellion—that it is the movement of the whole people."

Is not Lincoln's calling for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 calculated to produce the same impression? Did the Enquirer ever hear of such an "out-break" that required such means to quell it? Lincoln has unwittingly or unavoidably given the most satisfactory testimony to the magnitude of the Southern movement.

Within the past thirty days, pistols, particularly Colt's and Whitney's revolvers, have depreciated in value from three to six dollars in Cincinnati.

Convention of Banks.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Bank Convention held at Atlanta Ga., the 31 June last: Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet again on the 24th July next, at Richmond, Va., and to invite all Banks within the Confederacy who have not been represented here to send delegates to their next meeting.

An accident occurred in the army at Baton Rouge, which resulted in the explosion of some old six-pound shells the men were unloading and from which the powder was mistakenly supposed to have been taken. Three men were wounded.

Legal Rates of Interest.

The following are the legal rates of interest in the several States. Maine, 6 per cent. New Hampshire, 6 per cent. Vermont, 6 per cent. except upon railroad notes or bonds, which may bear 7 per cent. Massachusetts, 6 per cent. Rhode Island, 6 per cent. Connecticut, 6 per cent. By the law of May 1854, banks are prohibited under a penalty of \$500 from taking directly or indirectly, over 6 per cent.

New York, 6 per cent. New Jersey, 6 per cent. Pennsylvania, 6 per cent. Delaware, 6 per cent. Maryland, 6 per cent. Virginia, 6 per cent. North Carolina, 6 per cent. South Carolina, 7 per cent. Georgia, 7 per cent. Alabama, 8 per cent. Arkansas, 6 per cent. Special contracts in writing, in this State, will admit of interest not exceeding 10 per cent.

Florida, 6 per cent. Special contracts, 8 per cent. is allowed. Illinois, 6 per cent. previous to 1857, and 10 since that time. Indiana, 6 per cent. Iowa, 6 per cent. On special contracts and judgments 10 may be charged. Kentucky, 6 per cent. Louisiana, 5 to 8 per cent. Michigan, 5 per cent. It is lawful to stipulate for any sum not exceeding 10 per cent.

Mississippi, 6 per cent. Since March, 1856, 10 per cent. is allowed on special contracts. Missouri, 6 per cent. Parties can agree for any sum not exceeding 10. Ohio, 6 per cent., and all interest charged over this is illegal. Tennessee, 6 per cent. Texas, 8 per cent. Special agreement in writing not exceeding 12. Wisconsin, 10 per cent. California, 10 per cent. On special contracts any rate of interest may be agreed upon or paid.

LEGAL TENDER.

The law regulating the payment of debts with coin provides that the following coins be legal tender: 1. All gold coins at their respective value, for debts of any amount. 2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, half dime and dime, at their respective values, for debts of any amount under five dollars. 3. Three cent pieces for debts of any amount under thirty cents. 4. One cent pieces for any amount under ten cents.

Glorious News.

A battle has been fought, the ocean was sounded, and our brave soldiers with but one thought—victory or death—took a determined stand at Manassas, and proved to the discomfiture of our enemies, that he who fights in a good cause, is not to be conquered. The fight lasted for many hours, and, if all reports are true, of which we have no doubts, this has been one of the greatest battles, on record, and the bloodiest ever witnessed on this continent.

Our gallant forces completely routed the enemy, making them flee in every direction, and taking possession of the field to the confusion and dismay of the federalists, who were completely dumb founded.

This victory of the Confederate army we judge, will be the means of bringing many of the enemy to their senses, they will now be more reflective, and propound to each other the question: "What are we fighting for." Their eagerness to subdue a people who are fighting for independence, will doubtless not be so great now; for with discussion in their ranks and victory to the rebels in every fight of any consequence, they naturally feel that they cannot withstand the determined forces of the South. Let them be driven like hogs to the slaughter pen, and let the cry to Washington! to Washington! resound throughout our camp, and the echo, of itself, will cause such consternation in their midst, that resistance will not be encountered by the Southerners, and while they retreat in confusion is the time to accomplish this end. We return thanks to the Almighty for this great victory and pray for a still greater.

Arrest of a Spy.—The Richmond Enquirer has the following: A man whose name we were unable to learn, and who belonged to one of the companies in our army, was brought to the city yesterday as a spy. When detected, he had concealed on his person a number of files spiking guns, and after discovering it was useless to deny his guilt he confessed that he had, under the promise of large remuneration from the Yankee authorities at Washington, joined all of our guns, and when the feat was accomplished, of giving the necessary intelligence to the enemy to enable them to march on us. Happily the rascal was prevented from consummating his purpose. He was handed over to the military authorities, and will, we trust, meet his deserts.

Capacity of the Northern Navy—Interesting Details.

We extract the following from the last report of the navy department, presided over by Secretary Welles: The total number of vessels in the navy, of all classes on the 4th of March, was ninety, carrying or designed to carry about 2415 guns. Excluding vessels on the stocks, those unfinished those used as stationary storehouses and receiving ships, and those considered inexpedient to repair, the available force was:

Table with 2 columns: No. of Guns, and list of vessels including 1 ship-of-the-line, 8 frigates, 20 sloops, 3 brigs, 3 storeships, 6 steam frigates, 5 first class sloops, 90 5 first class screw steamers, 46 2nd class screw steamers, 28 3rd class screw steamers, 5 4 second class screw steamers, 2 stann tenders.

Table with 2 columns: No. of Guns, and list of vessels including 2 frigates, 11 sloops, 3 storeships, 1 screw frigate, 5 first class steam sloops, 3 side-wheel steamers, 8 second class steam sloops, 45 5 third class screw steamers, 28 3 side-wheel steamers, 1 steam tender.

Total... 1346. Of this force the following were in commission, the remainder being in ordinary, dismantled, etc.

Table with 2 columns: No. of Guns, and list of vessels including 2 frigates, 11 sloops, 3 storeships, 1 screw frigate, 5 first class steam sloops, 3 side-wheel steamers, 8 second class steam sloops, 45 5 third class screw steamers, 28 3 side-wheel steamers, 1 steam tender.

Total... 555. These vessels had a complement, exclusive of officers and marines, of about 7600 men and nearly all of them were on foreign stations. The home squadron consisted of twelve vessels, carrying 178 guns and about two thousand men. Of this squadron only four small vessels, carrying twenty-five guns and about 280 men, were in Northern ports.

Elder Parley Pratt, the Mormon preacher is dead.