

### The Reports of the Departments.

The following is a synopsis of the results contained in the annual report of the Commissioners of Pensions for the year ending June 30, 1855.

#### ARMY PENSIONS.

Original applications and applications for increase allowed, are as follows:

Rev'y soldiers, yearly amt.....	\$7,816.66
Widows of soldiers, yearly amt., .....	55,167.79
" half pay soldiers, yearly amt. ....	49,342.90
Invalid soldiers, yearly amt. ....	23,055.61
Total.....	\$127,332.37

Amount of arrearages due on the above, at the date of issuing the certificate was \$351,100.80.

Amount paid out by army pension agents, as per returns, vizt:

Rev'y soldiers.....	\$126,739.96
Widows of soldiers.....	566,114.87
" half pay soldiers.....	210,273.55
Total.....	844,533.38

Total.....\$1,365,031.81

The number of pensions on the rolls of the several agencies, are as follows:

Rev'y soldiers, yearly amt.....	354,993.33
Widows of ".....	451,219.42
" half pay.....	188,050.00
Invalids, yearly amount.....	448,584.55
Total now on rolls. Total.....	\$1,208,847.35

336 revolutionary soldiers have died the past year.

Three have been added to the rolls, during the year, 1,716 new pensions, and 1,638 withdrawn by death and transfers to the Treasury. The transfers are of such persons as remained unclaimed for "fourteen months," but were never ever again paid to any agency—the pensioner being dead.

#### NAVY PENSIONS.

Original applications and applications for increase allowed, are as follows:

Rev'y sailors, yearly amount.....	\$2,102.00
Widows and orphans, yearly amount 5,318.49	
Total.....	\$8,000.00

Amount paid out by Navy Pension Agent, as per returns, vizt:

Rev'y sailors.....	\$25,770.25
To Navy Pension Fund.....	4,455.50
To widows and orphans.....	105,224.13
To Privateers.....	3,541.53
Total.....	\$130,539.50

The number of pensioners on the rolls of several agencies are as follows:

Rev'y sailors, yearly amount.....	233,376.85
Widows and orphans.....	98,923.00
Total.....	332,299.85

There have been added to the rolls during the year, 65 new pensioners, and 60 withdrawals by deaths and transfers to the Treasury of unclaimed pensions.

*Money Lends for the year ending Sept. 30, 1855.*  
22 warrants issued, act prior to 1847, \$6,196  
350 warrants issued, act 1847, 42,729  
3,648 warrants issued, act 1848-52, 357,500  
24,537 warrants issued, act 1853, 4,026,830

Total.....\$123,380.85

The total amount of money advanced in war funds issued under all the acts, vizt:

Act prior to 1847.....	7,001.05
Act of 1847.....	13,050.50
Act of 1848-52.....	13,812.68
Act of 1853.....	4,026,830
Total.....	\$37,983.42

Amount of scrip in lieu of land.....\$284,875.00  
Number of convictions for fraud during the year 9  
Number of prosecutions still pending, 9

The report of the Secretary of the Navy is the most interesting of the annual documents. It relates to the action of the late Naval Guards—states that there has been no increase of the expenditure in the naval service, and recommends the construction of additional steamers.

The Secretary of War urges increased compensation to army officers, and a revision of the law respecting their allowances. Also, that the provision of the last Congress, increasing the pay of the rank and file, be extended to all enlisted men. Also an increase of Medical corps, and the addition of five military smoke-keepers. He recommends a judicious continuance of sea-coast defences and especially renews the suggestion for the fortifying of Ship Island to defend the approaches to New Orleans. He presents also, a neat and forcible report in favor of the Pacific Railroad, as a means of National defense, but avoids recommending its construction by Government aid, although he distinctly intimates a disposition to favor such aid. He shews the actual strength of the army to be fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-two men. Enlistments during the last twelve months, ten thousand five hundred and forty-six enlisted men, twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-two number of casualties, five thousand five hundred. Disposition of the troops remains pretty much as stated in last annual report.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is very interesting. The cash receipts from sales of lands during the year show an increase of nearly \$2,500,000, and the sales \$5,000,000, acres over the preceding year. The decrease in the number of acres located on scrip warrants is upwards of 2,000,000 acres. Efforts are making to adjust all the claims of the State lands. The Mosilla Valley contains 30,000,000 acres, and parts of it are very productive of grain, gold, silver and copper are also found on the hills. The amount of stock held in trust for the various Indian tribes is \$2,000,000. The Secretary recommends a more liberal and generous policy toward the Indians.

The Secretary of State's report shows that Mr. Marcy wrote to the British Government, in decided terms, refusing to yield to the English interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to which Lord Clarendon replied that England would adhere to her interpretation of it.

A London paper states that Col. Rawlinson has just discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon an extensive library, not indeed printed on paper, but impressed on baked bricks, containing many and voluminous treatises on astronomy, mathematics, ethnology and several other most important branches of knowledge. These treatises contain facts and arguments which, in his opinion, will have no small operation on the study of sciences to which they relate, and which throw great light upon biblical history and criticism, and the history of our race.

Drown'd.—Capt. J. R. HAWES, of the steamer Victoria, was drown'd in Red river, at Alexandria, on the 8th inst. Captain Hawes, with two of his crew, was out in a skiff, attempting to lay a line on the upper falls for the purpose of hauling his boat over, when the kiss capsized, and he was drown'd. The two men succeeded in swimming ashore. Captain was fortunately known on lower Red river, and intelligence of his death will be received with the deepest feelings of regret.

### A GENEALOGY.

Hans Lippert, in his new work called the *Narrative*, thus speaks of President Jackson: "He is a man! Well I remember the day I saw him in town. He sat there in his armchair—I can see that old warrior face, with its snow-white hair, even now. We told him of the public distress—the manufacturers ruined—the eagles shorn in cage, which were born at the head of twenty thousand men into Independence Square. He heard all. We bugged him to leave the deposit where they were, to uphold the great bank in Philadelphia. Still he did not say a word—At last one of our members, more averse than the rest, intimated that if the bank was ruined, a rebellion might follow. 'Come!' he shouted, in a voice of thunder, as his clenched hand was raised above his white hairs, 'some with bayonets in your hands instead of petitions—surround the White House with your legions—I am ready for you all!—With the people at my back, whom your gold can neither buy nor save, I will swing you up around the Capitol—each one of you—on a gibbet as high as Human!' "When I think, says the author, "of that one man standing there at Washington, battling with all the powers of bank and people combined, betrayed by those in whom he trusted, assailed by all that the sense of native could have, or the fiend of falsehood howl!—when I think of that one man placing his back against the rock and holding his hand for the blow, while uttering his vow, 'I will not swerve one inch from the course I have taken!'—I must confess that the records of Rome—nay, the proudest days of Cromwell or Napoleon—cannot furnish an instance of a will like that of Andrew Jackson, when he placed life and soul and fame on the hazard of a die for the people's welfare."

#### The President's New Year's Reception.

The Star of Tuesday evening gives the following account of the New Year's reception at the President's House in Washington:

The reception of the Diplomatic Corps, by the President, at 11 o'clock to-day, attracted quite a concourse to the porch of the White House. They were disappointed, however, in the appearance of the equipages in which the dignitaries arrived. The State ladies, which were to escort so much admiration from the darkness, when Flockham or Bordisco drove along, were not to be seen, and the carriages were of rather an ordinary description. But when the inmates alighted, there was no lack of diplomatic splendor. Coated hats, bordered with white feathers, coats stiff with rich gold or silver embroidery, brilliant decorations of various orders of knighthood, small swords, and the other insignia of courtly favor were abundant.

At 11 o'clock, the President, accompanied by Mrs. Pierce, entered the blue room, and the diplomats immediately paid their respects. There was not any formal address from the oldest minister present, with us, except, as in past years, but a truly democratic greeting, as the members of each delegation presented themselves.

It was a reception in every way befitting the Chief Magistrate of a great Republic.

General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, was the most resplendent, and Mr. Campion of England, the plainer in his dress, among the Spanish Minister, with his broad ribbon and many stars the Sardinian Charge, in blue and silver; Baron Goriot and his suite; the estimable Chevalier Hulsenau; the Swedish Charge, and other noted diplomats, graced the scene. They all appeared to pay especial attention to Senator Morello, who appeared as Minister from Nicaragua. The members of the Cabinet were present, excepting the Attorney General, who is absent on a visit to his relatives at Newburyport, Mass.—Sydney Webster, Esq., the President's private secretary, District Marshal Hooper and Dr. Blake (the newly appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings,) and a bevy of ladies, a young and forcible report in favor of the annual documents. It relates to the action of the late Naval Guards—states that there has been no increase of the expenditure in the naval service, and recommends the construction of additional steamers.

The Secretary of War urges increased compensation to army officers, and a revision of the law respecting their allowances. Also, that the provision of the last Congress, increasing the pay of the rank and file, be extended to all enlisted men. Also an increase of Medical corps, and the addition of five military smoke-keepers. He recommends a judicious continuance of sea-coast defences and especially renews the suggestion for the fortifying of Ship Island to defend the approaches to New Orleans. He presents also, a neat and forcible report in favor of the Pacific Railroad, as a means of National defense, but avoids recommending its construction by Government aid, although he distinctly intimates a disposition to favor such aid. He shews the actual strength of the army to be fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-two men. Enlistments during the last twelve months, ten thousand five hundred and forty-six enlisted men, twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-two number of casualties, five thousand five hundred. Disposition of the troops remains pretty much as stated in last annual report.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is the most interesting of the annual documents. It relates to the action of the late Naval Guards—states that there has been no increase of the expenditure in the naval service, and recommends the construction of additional steamers.

The Secretary of State's report shows that Mr. Marcy wrote to the British Government, in decided terms, refusing to yield to the English interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to which Lord Clarendon replied that England would adhere to her interpretation of it.

Drown'd.—Capt. J. R. HAWES, of the steamer Victoria, was drown'd in Red river, at Alexandria, on the 8th inst. Captain Hawes, with two of his crew, was out in a skiff, attempting to lay a line on the upper falls for the purpose of hauling his boat over, when the kiss capsized, and he was drown'd. The two men succeeded in swimming ashore. Captain was fortunately known on lower Red river, and intelligence of his death will be received with the deepest feelings of regret.

Married Flirts.

One of the worst features of modern fashionable society, is a disposition to flirt, existing among married people of both sexes. The wife arrayed in silks and satin, leads her dandies and entourage with gaiety, and rigged in flounces and laces, lays siege to some poor puppets arrayed in broadcloth, who have more money than brains, and very little of either. On the other hand, the husband plays off his tricks in turn, and flirts with the reigning belles until the smell of fresh paint and the exhibitions of mandolin and peacock nonsense blind him off the track.

In some respects this is quite harmless and beneath notice. In others it becomes highly important, and demands radical and immediate reform. Social life has much to do with our national character and movements. As are the people so will be the nation, as a matter of course, and if there is rotteness in the so-called "high society," it will taint the whole mass.

This is a growing evil. It has increased to that extent, that half the heroes and heroines in our popular novels are representations of this class. One of the characters in Fanny Fern's late book is an offender of this sort, and we have no doubt she has many prototypes in society.

It is a self-evident truth that married people have no business to "flirt." This disposition, once indulged, the green-eyed monster takes advantage of open doors, and finds an easy access. The husband and wife have, by the most solemn vows, devoted their lives and their all to each other's happiness, and those who array themselves for the popular eye more than for those who are theirs, and are theirs only, by the marriage relation, are traitors.

Another thing. Flirtation carried on by married people, not only destroys the sacred wedded life to a great degree, but is vastly destructive of common virtue. What man that beholds such exhibitions can have the least faith in that love which is fabled to exist around the family hearthstone?

This is no trifling matter. It is one of the radical evils of society. It is a festal at the foundation of the social system, which unless destroyed in its incipiency, will rot down the whole system. The distinguished difference between chastehood and civilization, is the marriage relation. Let the people beware how that relation is affected by a false morality and a false system of living—*Springfield* (*O.*) *Nonpareil.*

A friend of ours said, "Last spring I bought a little pig from a farmer, as he was good for eating, but wouldn't grow much. He got so fat after a week or two, that he would run a buck fast at each time, and then like Oliver Twist, call for more." Well, one morning I carried up a water-bucket full of dogs, and after he had swallowed half, I picked up the pig, and put him in the same bucket. I fed them together, and the little pig didn't eat half up.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of GOLD & DONALDSON by note or book account for the year 1855, and previously, are requested to make payment before the first day of March, proximo; otherwise payment will be enforced by law, this being deemed a sufficient notice.

GOLD & DONALDSON,  
Dallas, February 9th, 1856.—42-31.

### Know Nothing in Congress.

It is a fact of the present House of Representatives never denied by Know Nothing, that in the midst of the anti-slavery excitement in the North, the concealed American epidemic broke out, took the place of abolitionism, and nominated and elected anti-Democratic politicians to Congress.—Notwithstanding this fact is notorious, it is a safe assertion to make that if the twelfth section of the Philadelphia platform were now introduced into the House of Representatives, and left to the Northern opposition alone, it would be voted down by a nearly unanimous vote; and if Mr. Brown of Pennsylvania, or Mr. Whitney, or Mr. Clark of New York, were to rise and offer the celebrated anti-Catholic clause in the know-nothing creed, or even a resolution in favor of Americans to rule America, to say nothing of a pronouncement against Pope Plus IX, it would scarcely meet with as much favor as a proposition to elect Hon. Greeley Speaker of the House, or to adjourn Congress by the voluntary resignation of the members. And how this know-nothingism roared in the index! How it swept down the democratic party in its first onset! How it consumed whiggery, and, as was at first supposed, abolitionism, too, in its expulsive center! Now, there is "none so poor to do its reverence." The southern men are heartily ashamed of it, inasmuch as it has proved to be the whirlpool in which all their national hopes of a northern opposition have been submerged, and the northern men who frankly avowed their attachment to it are only six courageous representatives.

At least hundred "republicans" in the House are inclined to know-nothingism for their seats, and probably not one is willing to acknowledge the fact. Abolitionism has been theAaron's rod which has swallowed up all the lesser serpents, and, in the shabby devotion paid to that idol, all the northern opposition, all subordinate feelings, are forgotten. Meanwhile the great body of the American people in the north and southern States, who have been deceived by this fascinating cheat, calmly look on and observe the proceedings of Congress. It is well to let this experience do its work. "Sweet are the uses of adversity;" and those who have been betrayed, have ample leisure to collect their energies and to prepare themselves for the restitution that awaits the men they have put into Congress in a moment of enthusiasm, but as the result has manifested, mistaken patronage—*Washington Union*.

General Walker seems to be spreading himself extraordinarily in Nicaragua. The most important of his late efforts, and the most likely to entitle new recruits to his standard, is the reorganization of the army. The rates of pay to officers and soldiers in the army, have been fixed upon the following liberal basis, to wit:

Commander-in-Chief, \$2,000 per month;  
Brigadier-General, \$1,200; Colonel, \$900;  
Lieutenant-Colonel, \$715; Major, \$610; Captain, \$410; Lieutenant, \$80; Second Lieutenant, \$70; first sergeant, \$32; 50; second sergeant, \$27; 50; soldiers in the ranks, \$25.—The clothing and rations to be the same as in the United States Army.

To our mind, the wages, especially for these high up in the grade, would appear to be tolerably good, but the pay will probably be inferior to that of the members of each delegation presenting themselves.

It was a reception in every way befitting the Chief Magistrate of a great Republic.

General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, was the most resplendent, and Mr. Campion of England, the plainer in his dress, among the Spanish Minister, with his broad ribbon and many stars the Sardinian Charge, in blue and silver; Baron Goriot and his suite; the estimable Chevalier Hulsenau; the Swedish Charge, and other noted diplomats, graced the scene. They all appeared to pay especial attention to Senator Morello, who appeared as Minister from Nicaragua. The members of the Cabinet were present, excepting the Attorney General, who is absent on a visit to his relatives at Newburyport, Mass.—Sydney Webster, Esq., the President's private secretary, District Marshal Hooper and Dr. Blake (the newly appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings,) and a bevy of ladies, a young and forcible report in favor of the Pacific Railroad, as a means of National defense, but avoids recommending its construction by Government aid, although he distinctly intimates a disposition to favor such aid. He shews the actual strength of the army to be fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-two men. Enlistments during the last twelve months, ten thousand five hundred and forty-six enlisted men, twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-two number of casualties, five thousand five hundred. Disposition of the troops remains pretty much as stated in last annual report.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is the most interesting of the annual documents. It relates to the action of the late Naval Guards—states that there has been no increase of the expenditure in the naval service, and recommends the construction of additional steamers.

The Secretary of State's report shows that Mr. Marcy wrote to the British Government, in decided terms, refusing to yield to the English interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to which Lord Clarendon replied that England would adhere to her interpretation of it.

Drown'd.—Capt. J. R. HAWES, of the steamer Victoria, was drown'd in Red river, at Alexandria, on the 8th inst. Captain Hawes, with two of his crew, was out in a skiff, attempting to lay a line on the upper falls for the purpose of hauling his boat over, when the kiss capsized, and he was drown'd. The two men succeeded in swimming ashore. Captain was fortunately known on lower Red river, and intelligence of his death will be received with the deepest feelings of regret.

Married Flirts.

One of the worst features of modern fashionable society, is a disposition to flirt, existing among married people of both sexes. The wife arrayed in silks and satin, leads her dandies and entourage with gaiety, and rigged in flounces and laces, lays siege to some poor puppets arrayed in broadcloth, who have more money than brains, and very little of either. On the other hand, the husband plays off his tricks in turn, and flirts with the reigning belles until the smell of fresh paint and the exhibitions of mandolin and peacock nonsense blind him off the track.

In some respects this is quite harmless and beneath notice. In others it becomes highly important, and demands radical and immediate reform. Social life has much to do with our national character and movements. As are the people so will be the nation, as a matter of course, and if there is rotteness in the so-called "high society," it will taint the whole mass.

This is a growing evil. It has increased to that extent, that half the heroes and heroines in our popular novels are representations of this class. One of the characters in Fanny Fern's late book is an