

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 195.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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The receipt of the documents belonging to the organization of the military peace establishment of the United States, with a list of the officers retained, being matters of so great interest to so many persons, has induced the editor, for the purpose of giving them entire, as well as to find room for some other articles claiming a more immediate insertion, to lay over the remainder of the documents attached to the report of the secretary of war in respect to the militia, which, however, will form a part of a *supplement* to be published next week, to be paid to PRECEDE THE PRESENT SHEET, so as to give all those important papers in uninterrupted succession.

Really *distressed* for want of room, the editor is loath to promise the insertion of any long article—but it is due to the *late* officers of the army of the United States and their friends, that their names and rank, as they stood at the close of the war, should be preserved in this work and they shall be, by the publication of a complete army list.

TO AGENTS AND FRIENDS.

The editor respectfully represents, that he will, during the course of next month, have a particularly pressing demand for money—and will therefore accept, with singular gratitude, any monies, of large or smaller amounts, that may be in their hands, or are due from them, to meet the emergency.

Reflections on a great Spring Rain 1814.

[Communicated.]

The following interesting article has been on hand a long time, but has lost none of its value on that account.”]

THE PUNY EFFORTS OF MAN.

I have been induced to reflect upon this subject during the last week, when the blessings of Almighty power and preservation were descending upon the earth, and to compare the utmost exertions of combined nations, with the silent and almost unnoticed evidences of the wisdom, goodness, and power, of the Supreme being. With great exertions, much noise, oppression and expence, a nation opens a canal to connect distant waters, and after many years of labor, boasts, “I have done this great thing—I have united the Mediterranean and Atlantic—I have brought together the Irish and German oceans.”

By making an improper use of the blessings of Heaven—converting them to injurious purposes, a nation, in the course of a century, raises a fleet to oppress the world of waters, and claims the gift of Providence to all his creatures as her own property—tyrannizes over its own flesh and blood, and prepares by its crimes the day of dreadful retribution. But all nations are in “His hand as the drop of the bucket, and as the small dust of the balance,” and we are, sometimes, disposed to acknowledge the truth of this declaration, when tempests deform the face of nature; or the earth trembles under our feet—and Calabria or Venezuela “with all their castles rooted deep, shake to their lowest seat.”

It is however (blessed be God) but seldom, we see or feel such displays of the Divine majesty; but the mind that is open to such considerations will never turn for a source of admiration or of gratitude.

“When tempests rage or awful thunders roll,
Let thoughts of thy dread vengeance shake my soul,
When earth’s in bloom or planets mildly shine,
Adore, my heart, the majesty Divine.”

VOL. VIII.

These observations are merely preparatory to a reflection—not on the immense benefit the country has derived and will enjoy from the effects of the last week’s rain, for this is in the nature of things incalculable—but upon the prodigious quantity of water that has fallen on the earth—far beyond the conception of any mind not disposed to consider the subject.

It is believed (in consequence of actual measurement) that the quantity of water that fell last week in rain, amounted (in this neighborhood) to four inches of perpendicular height on the whole surface; let us, in order that we may be able to form an adequate idea of this quantity, reduce it to some known measure or dimension.

Though the rain appears to have been a general one, extending over a large tract of country, possibly covering the United States from the ocean to the mountains, let us confine our calculations to one hundred miles square, and compare this grand display of Almighty power exhibited in one short week, to the mightiest efforts of the mightiest monarchies—to the much boasted Egyptian pyramids—the temple of Belus or the artificial lake of the Babylonish kings. By such a calculation we shall find that one hundred miles square received 92,928,000,000 cubic feet of water—and as a canal of sixty feet wide and thirty feet deep would contain in each foot of its length, 1800 cubic feet—if the above sum is divided by 1800 it gives us 51,626,666 feet, which is equivalent to 9,777 and 3/4 miles, a sum more than equal to the diameter of the globe, and enough to float all the ships of all the nations of the earth.

How sublime the idea that this gives us of that power who balances whole rivers over our heads, and directs them to fall in dew or rain, agreeably to the counsels of his own wisdom—and who not only balances the world of waters, but the globe itself—yea, all the surrounding systems—“and each by its nature is conformable to his will!” Well might the prophet exclaim: “What is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him!”

The royal carvers at Vienna.

It was my wish to have published this week the speeches of Mr. *Whitbread* and lord *Castlereagh*, in the British parliament, to afford my readers a tolerable view of the proceedings of the royal carvers at Vienna, before the recel of *Bonaparte* to the throne of France knocked up their “legitimate” schemes. And I am glad that he has done it—for never was a worse principle acted upon than that which appears to have guided the congress in parcelling Europe. Men—millions of men, were bartered about—a “handful of millions” given here and a “handful of millions” taken there, like droves of sheep or hogs in a public market; and with no more weight or agency in the matter than what the partitioners were pleased to esteem as the value of their number of souls. History, indignant at the foul conspiracy of Russia, Austria and Prussia who divided Poland some years ago, will give to the congress of Vienna the same reprehension and infamy.

Much as I wish “peace and good will among men”—and much as I wish that individuals and nations may forbear and even suffer before they are

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sume an "armor and attitude adapted" to secure their just claims, almost *any thing* is to be esteemed that has a tendency to break down the idea that all the millions of men of the old world, are the property of some eight or ten families; who, through all sorts of crimes and usurpations, have got at the head of its several governments. I am more pleased with the tempestuous sea of liberty, than the calm of despotism; and would rather have such things even as the *Hartford convention* in perpetual succession, than see the people regard the concerns of their country with the listlessness of *Russians* or *Turks*.

I know very well that these opinions will subject me to a charge of being an enemy "of regular government." I will not leave the matter in doubt; and freely declare, I am the enemy of every government that does not originate in and derive its authority from the people. But this is a thing that the people of every country should manage for themselves; and I would not interfere in the concerns of foreign nations further than by an expression of opinion, as useful for the government of our own.

I have read the speeches above alluded to with considerable attention; they contain many things worthy of remark—but the following extract from that of lord *Castlereagh*, wherein he vindicates the proceedings of the congress in respect to Saxony, claims present notice.

His lordship says—

"On the principle of conquest, at least, never was any thing more justifiable than the annexation of Saxony to Prussia."

We "wanted no ghost to tell us" that this was, and is, and ever will be, the principle on which kings govern; but hardly expected an avowal of it from the man who has declaimed so much against the exercise of it by *Bonaparte*. It is, however, the principle on which every sovereignty in Europe is founded; and especially those of *Russia*, *Prussia*, *Austria* and that of the united kingdoms of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

How easy is it for men to "gape at gnats and swallow camels!" What have we not heard of the application of this principle of kings by *Napoleon*? Did he not conquer *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Holland*, all *Germany*, *Austria* and *Prussia*—and were they not as much his property as *Saxony* was that of the allies? Do not let us abuse *him* and acquit *them*—let us hold the scales even and weigh the parties by the principle of their conduct. If the rule laid down by lord *Castlereagh* goes one inch it will go 5000 miles; for its nature can be bounded only by the power to extend or enforce it: and, by this rule, as ratified by the "illustrious" congress at *Vienna*, the emperor of France stands justified for all the changes he made in Europe, by "right of conquest."

Now, reader, do not suffer yourself to be persuaded that for these sayings I am the apologist of *Bonaparte*. My object is simply to do that man naked justice. It is cruel that one person should be abused for doing the very thing that another is extolled for. Good is good, and evil is evil, be it done by whom it may. I believe the whole business of monarchy, in all its principles and operations, is evil, for its beginning and end is "usurpation." Take those of the leading powers in the congress for instances: the sceptre of the magnanimous *Alexander* extends over four millions of square miles of land, yet like the indian with his rum,* he wants a "little more" and will have *Poland*. Nor is *Great Britain* less am-

bitious than he; though, differently situated, her lust has a different direction. It is in *India* that her propensity shews itself in its extent—there, by the self-same means that *Bonaparte* used to possess himself of certain parts of Europe, she has acquired immense territories with 70,000,000 slaves, and is almost daily adding to her "usurpations."—The empire of *Austria*, and kingdom of *Prussia* are made up of "usurped" countries, to which both of them are continually manœuvring to add other states or territories. These are facts that no person will pretend to deny. How then is *Napoleon* an "usurper" and all the rest "legitimate princes?"—What has he done to establish his power that they have left undone? Is there any reason why he may not conquer a country as well as either of them?

I hate *all monarchies*—and my sole object, in the remarks I sometimes make on European affairs, is to present a faithful view of all, to disgust my countrymen with every thing appertaining to the giant knavery. And this, I regret to say, appears necessary, from the partiality of too many people for the principle of kings—that men are the property of certain families and may be disposed of without their consent—i.e. if the families be of certain breeds; for on this they make the legality or illegality of their conduct depend! Wonderful infatuation!—strange perversion of sober reason and common sense!—Would that every American might banish such notions, and feel perfectly neutral except where the people are on one side and tyrants on the other.

Cruise of the Constitution.

Copy of a letter from Captain Stewart to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States' frigate Constitution, May —, 1815.

Sir—On the 20th of February last, the Island of Madeira bearing about W. S. W. distant 60 leagues, we fell in with his Britannic majesty's two ships of war, the *Cyane* and *Levant*, and brought them to action about 6 o'clock in the evening, both of which, after a spirited engagement of 40 minutes, surrendered to the ship under my command.

Considering the advantages, derived by the enemy, from a divided and more active force, as also their superiority in the weight and number of guns, I deem the speedy and decisive result of this action the strongest assurance which can be given to the government, that all under my command did their duty, and gallantly supported the reputation of American seamen.

Enclosed you will receive the minutes of the action, and a list of the killed and wounded on board this ship; also enclosed you will receive for your information a statement of the actual force of the enemy, and the number killed and wounded on board their ships as near as could be ascertained.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

CHAS. STEWART.

Hon. B. W. CROWNSHIELD,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

List of killed and wounded on board the United States' frigate Constitution, of 44 guns. (mounting thirty-two 24 prs. and twenty 32lbs. carronades) on the 20th February, 1815, in action with his Britannic majesty's ships *Cyane* and *Levant*.

KILLED—John Fullington, ordinary seaman; Antonio Farrow, marine; William Harral, ditto.

WOUNDED—David Quill, quarter master; James Jackson, seaman, severely; Tobias Fernald, seaman, (since dead); Benjamin Thomas, ditto, severely; Benjamin Venderford, do. slightly; Vincent Marks, ditto, severely; John Lancy, ordinary ditto, (since

*An indian being told he might have three wishes—1st, desired that all the lakes, rivers, creeks, rivulets and springs might be rum; 2d, that every tree in the woods might be a deer—he had now all that he thought he wanted, but being pressed to proceed, he said, 3d, that he would have a little more rum.

dead); Thomas Fessenden, ditto, (since dead); Benjamin Norckross, sergeant marines, severely; Patrick Cain, marine, severely; William Holmes, ditto, severely; Andrew Chambers, ditto, slightly.—Killed 3, wounded 12—Total 15.

Statement of the actual force of his Britannic majesty's ships Levant, capt. the honorable George Douglass commander; and Cyane, capt. Gordon Falcon commander, with the number killed and wounded on board each ship, on the 20th February, 1815, as near as could be ascertained, while engaged with the U. S. frigate Constitution.

LEVANT:

- 18 thirty-two pounders, carronades,
- 1 twelve pounder, ditto,
- 2 nine pounders, long guns,

21 guns, 156 officers, seamen and marines.
Prisoners 133 officers, seamen and marines.
Killed 23; wounded 16—total killed and wounded 39.

CYANE.

- 22 thirty-two pounders, carronades,
- 10 eighteen pounders, ditto,
- 2 twelve pounders, long guns,

34 guns, 180 officers, seamen and marines.
2 brass swivels.
Prisoners 168, officers, seamen and marines.
Killed 12; wounded 26—total killed and wounded 38.

Minutes of the action between the United States' frigate Constitution, and his Britannic majesty's ships Cyane and Levant, on the 20th February, 1815.

Commences with light breezes from the east, and cloudy weather.—At 1 discovered a sail two points on the larboard bow—hauled up and made sail in chase—At 1-4 past one, made the sail to be a ship; at 3-4 past one discovered another sail ahead; made them out at 2, P. M. to be both ships; standing close hauled, with their starboard tacks on board; at 4, P. M. the weathermost ship made signals, and bore up for her consort, then about ten miles to leeward; we bore up after her, and set lower, topmast, topgallant, and royal studding asils in chase; at 1-2 past 4 carried away our main royal mast; took in the sails and got another prepared; at 5, P. M. commenced firing on the chase from our two larboard bow guns; our shot falling short, ceased firing; at 1-2 past 5 finding it impossible to prevent their junction, cleared ship for action, then about 4 miles from the two ships; at 40 minutes after 5, they passed within hail of each other, and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack, hauled up their courses, and prepared to receive us; at 45 minutes past 5, they made all sail close hauled by the wind, in hopes of getting to windward of us; at 55 minutes past 5, finding themselves disappointed in their object, and we were closing with them fast, they shortened sail, and formed on a line of wind, about half a cable's length from each other. At 6, P. M. having them under command of our battery, hoisted our colors, which was answered by both ships hoisting English ensigns; at 5 minutes past 6 ranged up on the starboard side of the sternmost ship, about 300 yards distant, and commenced the action by broadsides, both ships returning our fire with great spirit for about 15 minutes, then the fire of the enemy beginning to slacken, and the great column of smoke collected under our lee induced us to cease our fire to ascertain their positions and conditions; in about three minutes, the smoke clearing away, we found ourselves abreast of the headmost ship, the sternmost ship luffing up for our larboard quarter; we poured a broadside into the headmost

ship, and then braced aback our main and mizzen topsails, and backed astern under cover of the smoke, abreast the sternmost ship, when the action was continued with spirit and considerable effect; until 35 minutes past 6, when the enemy's fire again slackened, and we discovered the headmost bearing up; filled our topsails, shot ahead, and gave her two stern rakes; we then discovered the sternmost ship wearing also; wore ship immediately after her, and gave her a stern rake, she luffing too on our starboard bow, and giving us her larboard broadside; we ranged up on her larboard quarter, withr hail, and was about to give her our starboard broadside when she struck her colors, fired a lee gun and yielded. At 50 minutes past 6, took possession of H. B. M. S. Cyane; capt. Gordon Falcon, mounting 34 guns. At 3 P. M. filled away after her consort, which was still in sight to leeward. At half past 8 found her standing towards us, with her starboard tacks close hauled with top-gallant sails set and colors flying. At 50 m. past 8, ranged close along side to windward of her, on opposite tacks, and exchanged broadsides—wore immediately under her stern and raked her with a broadside; she then crowded all sail and endeavored to escape by running—hauled out board our tacks; set spanker, and flying jib in chase. At half past 9, commenced firing on her from our starboard bow chaser; gave her several shot, which cut her spars and rigging considerably. At 10 P. M. finding they could not escape, fired a gun, struck her colors, and yielded. We immediately took possession of H. B. M. S. Levant, hon. capt. Geo. Douglass, mounting 21 guns. At 1 A. M. the damages of our rigging was repaired, sails shifted, and the ship in fighting condition.

Minutes of the chase of the U. S. frigate Constitution, by an English squadron of three ships, from out the harbor of Port Praya, Island of St. Jago.

Commences with fresh breezes and thick foggy weather.—At 5 minutes past 12, discovered a large ship through the fog standing in for Port Praya. At 8 minutes past 12 discovered two other large ships astern of her, also standing in for the port. From their general appearance, supposed them to be one of the enemy's squadrons, and from the little respect hitherto paid by them to neutral waters, I deemed it most prudent to pit to sea. The signal was made to the Cyane and Levant to get under weigh. At 12 after meridian, with our topsails set, we cut our cable and got under weigh, (when the Portuguese opened a fire on us from several of their batteries on shore) the prize ships following our motions; and stood out of the harbor of Port Praya, close under East Point, passing the enemy's squadron about gun shot to windward of them; crossed our top-gallant yards and set foresail, mainsail, spanker, flying jib and top gallant sails. The enemy seeing us under weigh, tacked ship and made all sail in chase of us. As far as we could judge of their rates, from the thickness of the weather, supposed them two ships of the line and one frigate. At half past meridian cut away the boats towing astern, first cutter and gig. At 1 P. M. found our sailing about equal with the ships on our lee quarter, but the frigate luffing up gaining our wake and rather dropping astern of us, finding the Cyane dropping astern and to leeward, and the frigate gaining off her fast, I found it impossible to save her if she continued on the same course, without having the Constitution brought to action by their whole force. I made the signal at 10 minutes past 1 P. M. to her to tack ship, which was complied with. This manœuvre, I conceived, would detach one of the enemy's ships in pursuit of her, while at the same time, from her position, she would be enabled to

reach the anchorage at Port Praya, before the detached ship could come up with her; but if they did not tack after her, it would afford her an opportunity to double their rear, and make her escape before the wind. They all continued in full chase of the Levant and this ship: the ship on our lee quarter firing, by divisions, broadsides, her shot falling short of us. At 3 P. M. by our having dropped the Levant considerably, her situation became (from the position of the enemy's frigate) similar to the Cyane. It became necessary to separate also from the Levant, or risk this ship being brought to action to cover her. I made the signal at 5 minutes past 3 for her to tack, which was complied with. At 12 minutes past 3 the whole of the enemy's squadron tacked in pursuit of the Levant and gave up the pursuit of this ship. This sacrifice of the Levant became necessary for the preservation of the Constitution. Sailing master Hixon, midshipman Varnum, 1 boatswain's mate and 12 men were absent on duty in the 5th cutter to bring the cartel brig under our stern.

CYANE AND LEVANT—BRITISH ACCOUNT.

From the Barbadoes Gazette of March 27.

Capture of his majesty's ships CYANE, captain Falcon, and LEVANT, hon. captain Douglas, by the American frigate CONSTITUTION, capt. Stewart.

The Constitution left Boston bay on the 17th December last, on a cruise. On the 20th February, about 100 miles eastward of Madeira, she fell in with and captured, after a very warm action, the British sloops of war Cyane and Levant, from Gibraltar bound to the Western islands.—The enemy was discovered by the largest of our ships, (which was the Cyane,) about one o'clock in the afternoon, when she soon tacked and stood towards her. At two o'clock, coming up within a sufficient distance for the purpose, she made signals to the Constitution, to ascertain whether she was a friend or a foe, but from their not being answered by the enemy, she knew her to be an American frigate, and immediately bore up and made all sail to the westward, for the purpose of communicating with her consort the Levant; making signals to her at the same time, and enforcing their observance with guns. The Constitution made all sail in chase, gaining fast; and on arriving within gun-shot, commenced at about three o'clock, a fire from her bow clasers. At 45 minutes past 3, the Constitution's main royal was carried away by press of sail, which enabled the Cyane to distance her fire. The Levant, then to leeward, having answered signals made by the Cyane, hauled her wind and crowded canvas to pass within hail of her consort; which she accomplished at a few minutes before six. Our two ships at this time had concluded it most advisable to delay the action, if possible, till the evening, in order to gain the advantage of the enemy in their manœuvres. At 6, the Cyane and Levant hauled to on the starboard tack, and hauled up their main courses,—when the Constitution hauled up on the same tack to preserve the weather-gage, hauled up her courses also; and hoisted the American union. At ten minutes past six, the Cyane got upon the Constitution's starboard bow, when the broadsides of all three ships immediately opened, with a tremendous and well directed fire. The action continued in this position nearly half an hour, when from the loss of her main top-gallant mast and gaff, which had been shot away, and from other serious damage on her rigging, the Cyane broke round off, perfectly unmanageable.—Just previous to this, the Levant on the Constitution's bow, ranged ahead with the intention of raking the enemy, which the latter frustrated by boarding her fore tack and thereby fore-reaching on her.

This compelled the Levant to put her helm up, and receive the raking fire of the Constitution; which she did, and with all possible expedition made sail before the wind, having suffered very severely in her running rigging. During these occurrences, the Cyane, upon the Constitution's quarter had endeavored to cross her stern, but from her disabled condition she could not effect her purpose.

When the Levant made sail, the enemy's frigate wore, which brought the Cyane on her starboard bow, and then ranged alongside of her. The Cyane being much disabled, and having five feet water in her hold, was not in a condition to renew the contest, and therefore struck her colors and fired a gun to leeward. The Constitution put her 2d lieutenant (Hoffman) and a prize crew on board, and at half past seven made sail in pursuit of the other sloop of war, who repaired damages, obtained the weather-gauge, and was standing down upon the Constitution. Arriving within a proper distance, she fired a broadside into the Constitution and hauled her wind for the northward. The Constitution sailing much faster than the Levant, overhauled her at 9 o'clock, when all further resistance being useless, she struck her colors, and the Constitution put her 1st. lieut. (Ballard) on board, as prize master.

The evening was a fair moonlight. The Constitution had 4 killed and 12 wounded; and the Cyane 4 kil. and 13 w. and the Levant 6 kil. and 16 wounded.

The next morning, (Feb. 21) the three ships stood to the westward, and at daylight on the 23d made Porto Santo, one of the Madeiras, bearing south. From this time till the 8th of March, they were under short cruising sail, standing to the southward—and on the evening of the 8th, they anchored in the isle of May, one of the cape de Verds. On the 12th, the Newcastle, Acasta and Leander, which had been in search of the Constitution during the whole cruise, appeared off the harbor. The Constitution and her prizes immediately weighed anchor, and made all sail by the wind, and the three British frigates tacked and made sail in chase. At one o'clock, the Cyane finding she was unable to keep with the other two vessels, tacked to the northward and westward, and thereby made her escape, with the intention of pursuing her way direct for the United States, having left the three British frigates in pursuit of the Constitution and Levant. At two o'clock, the Isles of May ahead, the Constitution by signal ordered the Levant to tack, which she obeyed, and the British frigates tacked also, and stood after her; when the Acasta and Leander soon opened their ports upon her, but she, notwithstanding, succeeded in regaining the harbor of Porto Prava (*relying upon protection from the neutrality of the port*) and anchored under the land, under a Portuguese fort of between 30 and 40 guns. The Acasta and Newcastle, after firing several broadsides into her, took possession of her and ordered her to Barbadoes, under the command of lieut. Jelicoe; formerly of the Cyane, having acting lieut. Jones on board belonging to her before her capture. The Constitution had put about 120 of her prisoners ashore at Porto Prava, before the British squadron hove in sight.

Mr. Johnson, assistant surgeon, and Mr. Humphreys, another officer of the American frigate Constitution, arrived here in the Levant on Saturday last, and are on parole.

The Cyane and the Levant were from Gibraltar, bound to Madeira, with supernumeraries, rigging, and other appurtenances, for a British ship building in the Western Islands. Many of the supernumeraries were among the killed and wounded in the action.—The rigging came into our possession again by the re-capture of the Levant.

The *Levant* is rated, in Steel's list, at 20 guns, which are, 18 32's, 2 long 9's 1 18lb carronade on the top gallant forecastle.

The *Cyane* is rated at 20 guns but the Americans will say she mounts 34, which are likewise 32's of much the same description as those of the *Levant*.

The *Constitution* which is rated at 44, carries 52—20 of which are 32lb. carronades, and the remaining 32 are long 24's. The *Constitution* had 458 men in action.

[The above furnishes us with another instance of the barefaced arrogance of the *British*. It is the third or fourth time that they have violated the sovereignty of nations, by attacking our vessels in neutral ports. They have no respect for any thing but the law of force, and he is a fool that expects any thing from *Englishmen* but what their calculations of interest of ideas of necessity compel a performance of.—The *Levant*, *General Armstrong*, &c. will afford subjects of controversy between the United States and Portugal, and the latter must bear the indignity cast upon her by her "dear allies" as she can, being too weak to resent it, as she ought.—*REG.*]

United States' Army.

Organization of the Military Peace Establishment of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 17th, 1815.

The act of congress of the 3d of March, 1815, declares, "That the military peace establishment of the United States, shall consist of such proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen, not exceeding in the whole, ten thousand men, as the president of the United States shall judge proper; that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained; that the president of the United States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the several corps of troops in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete out of the same, the corps authorised by this act; and that he cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to be discharged from the service of the United States, from and after the first day of May next, or as soon as circumstances may permit."

The president of the United States, having performed the duty which the law assigned to him, has directed that the organization of the military peace establishment be announced in general orders; and that the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, be discharged from the service of the United States, as soon as the circumstances, which are necessary for the payment and discharge of the troops, will permit.

But on this important and interesting occasion, the president of the United States is aware, that he owes to the feelings of the nation, as well as to his own feelings, an expression of the high sense entertained of the services of the American army.—Leaving the scenes of private life, the citizens became the soldiers of the United States; the spirit of a genuine patriotism quickly pervaded the military establishment; and the events of the war have conspicuously developed the moral, as well as the physical character of an army, in which every man seems to have deemed himself the chosen champion of his country.

The pacific policy of the American government, the domestic habits of the people, and a long sequestration from the use of arms, will justly account for the want of warlike preparation, for an imperfect

state of discipline, and for various other sources of embarrassment, or disaster, which existed at the commencement of hostilities: but to account for the achievements of the American army, in all their splendor, and for its efficient acquirements in every important branch of the military art, during a war of little more than two years continuance; it is necessary to resort to that principle of action, which, in a free country, identifies the citizen with his government; impels each individual to seek the knowledge that is requisite for the performance of his duty; and renders every soldier, in effect, a combatant in his own cause.

The president of the United States anticipated from the career of an army thus constituted, all the glory and the fruits of victory; and it has been his happiness to see a just war terminated by an honorable peace, after such demonstrations of valor, genius, and enterprize, as secure for the land and naval forces of the United States an imperishable renown; for the citizens, the best prospect of an undisturbed enjoyment of their rights; and for the government, the respect and confidence of the world.

To the American army, which has so nobly contributed to these results, the president of the United States presents this public testimonial of approbation and applause, at the moment when many of its gallant officers and men must, unavoidably, be separated from the standard of their country. Under all governments, and especially under all free governments, the restoration of peace has uniformly produced a reduction of the military establishment. The United States disbanded in 1800 the troops which had been raised on account of the differences with France; and the memorable peace of 1783, was followed by a discharge of the illustrious army of the revolution. The frequency, or the necessity, of the occurrence does not, however, deprive it of its interest; and the dispersion of the military family, at this juncture, under circumstances peculiarly affecting, cannot fail to awaken all the sympathies of the generous and the just.

The difficulty of accomplishing a satisfactory organization of the military peace establishment, has been anxiously felt. The act of congress contemplates a small but an effective force, and, consequently, the honorable men, whose years, or infirmities, or wounds, render them incapable of further service, in active warfare, are necessarily excluded from the establishment. The act contemplates a reduction of the army from many, to a few regiments; and consequently, a long list of meritorious officers must, inevitably, be laid aside. But the attempt has been assiduously made to collect authentic information from every source, as a foundation for an impartial judgment on the various claims to attention; and even while a decision is pronounced, the president of the United States desires it may be distinctly understood, that from the designation of the officers who are retained in service, nothing more is to be inferred, than his approbation of the designated individuals, without derogating, in any degree, from the fame and worth of those, whose lot it is to retire.

The American army of the war of 1812 has hitherto successfully emulated the patriotism and the valor of the army of the war of 1776. The closing scene of the example remains alone to be performed. Having established the independence of their country, the revolutionary warriors cheerfully returned to the walks of civil life; many of them became the benefactors and ornaments of society, in the prosecution of various arts and professions; and all of them, as well as the veteran few who survive the lapse of time, have been the objects of grateful recollection, and constant re-

gard. It is for the American army, now dissolved, to pursue the same honorable course, in order to enjoy the same inestimable reward. The hope may be respectfully indulged, that the beneficence of the legislative authority will beam upon suffering merit; an admiring nation will unite the civic with the martial honors, which adorn its heroes; and posterity, in its theme of gratitude, will indiscriminately praise the protectors and the founders of American independence.

By order of the president of the United States.

A. J. DALLAS, *Acting secretary of war.*

Department of War, 8th April, 1815.

GENTLEMEN,

The president of the United States has requested your attendance at Washington, with a view to the aid which your experience and information enable you to afford, in forming the military peace establishment, according to the directions of the act of congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815. I have the honor, therefore, of calling your attention to this interesting and important business; and to request an early report upon the following points; premising that your report will be considered as an authentic source of information, to which a just respect will be paid in all future deliberations upon the subject.

1. The organization of the army.
2. The selection of the officers.
3. The military stations.

I. The organization of the army.

The act of congress declares, that the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of proportions of artillery, infantry and riflemen, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand men; and that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained.

Upon full consideration of the terms of the act, and of the military interpretation given to similar terms, on other occasions, the president is of opinion, that the military peace establishment, so far as it is composed of artillery, infantry and riflemen, is to consist of the number of ten thousand men, exclusively of officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians; and you will be pleased to conform, in your report, to that opinion.

The proportions of artillery, infantry and riflemen to compose the military peace establishment of ten thousand men, are referred to your consideration; and you will be pleased, in your report, to furnish the necessary details for forming the establishment into brigades, regiments, battalions and companies. But it is proper to observe, that special provision is made by law for the organization of the corps of artillery, as prescribed in the act of the 30th March, 1814; for the organization of the regiment of light artillery, as prescribed in the act of the 12th of April, 1803; and for the organization of the regiments of infantry and riflemen, as prescribed in the act of the 3d of March, 1815.

The law has, also, specially provided that there shall be four brigade inspectors, four brigade quarter masters, and such number of hospital surgeons and surgeon's mates, as the service may require, not exceeding five surgeons and fifteen mates, with one steward, and one ward master to each hospital. But the brigade inspectors are to be taken from the line, and the brigade quarter masters, as well as adjutants, regimental quarter masters, and pay masters, are to be taken from the subalterns of the line.

II. The selection of the officers.

The reduction of the military establishment to the number of ten thousand men, sufficiently indicates the intention of congress to be, that the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, should be se-

lected and arranged in such manner as to form and complete an effective corps. It is, undoubtedly, a painful task to make a discrimination, which affects the interest, and possibly the subsistence of honorable men, whose misfortune it is, by age, by infirmities, or by wounds, to be disabled from rendering further service to their country; but the task must be performed by those who are charged with the execution of the law; leaving the relief which may be justly claimed by suffering merit, to the beneficent care of the legislative authority.

It is the opinion of the president, therefore, that in the selection of the officers to be retained upon the military peace establishment, those only should be recommended, in your report, for his approbation, who are, at this time, competent to engage an enemy in the field of battle.

The number of field officers now in service, amounts to two hundred and sixteen, and the number of regimental officers, now in service, amounts to two thousand and fifty-five. Of the former, about thirty-nine, and of the latter, about four hundred and fifty can be retained in service, according to the provisions of the act of congress for fixing the military peace establishment. In every grade of appointment, almost every officer has gallantly performed his duty. It is obvious, therefore, that with respect to the field officers, and the regimental officers, as well as with respect to the general officers, men of high military merit must unavoidably be omitted in the present organization of the army. It has not been, and it never can be, under such circumstances, a mark of disrespect, or a subject of reproach, to omit the name of any officer; and the president wishes it may be distinctly understood, that from the selection of officers, nothing more ought to be inferred, than his approbation of the selected individuals, without derogating, in any degree, from the reputation and worth of others.

It is the president's desire upon this important point, that distinguished military merit and approved moral character should form the basis of all the selections which your report shall submit to his consideration. Where, in these respects, the claims of officers are equal, length of service, a capacity for civil pursuits, and the pecuniary situation of the parties, may justly furnish considerations to settle the question. And where neither direct nor collateral circumstances exist, by which your judgment can be fixed, you will find a reasonable satisfaction, perhaps, in referring the decision in this case, as is done in many similar cases, to the chance of a lottery; or you may submit a recommendatory list, leaving the selection entirely to the executive. Great pains have been taken to collect and preserve the testimonials of military merit; and these, with all the other documents of the department, which can assist your enquiries, will be confidentially placed before you.—It is not doubted, therefore, that your report will be as advantageous to the government as it will be just to the army. A result at once impartial and effective, will not only correspond with the president's views, but must command the approbation of every honorable mind; and it is, in particular, believed, that an appeal may be confidently made, in the performance of so arduous a duty, to the candor of your military brethren, whatever may be their personal disappointment or regret.

III. The military stations.

The general division of the United States, into a department of the North, and a department of the South, with a subdivision into convenient districts, including in each department a major general, two brigadier generals, and a proper proportion of the army, will, probably be attended with practical ad-

antages; and, it is, therefore, referred to your consideration.

The assignment of a competent garrison to the existing forts and military stations, and an apportionment of the troops to the districts, according to the service which may be required, will engage your particular attention. But it has been suggested, that some of the regiments have obtained a local character, from the residence of the officers, the enlistment of the men, and the scene of service during the war. If, therefore, you should deem it practicable and useful, both in the selection of officers, and in the assignment of stations to the troops, to regard that character of locality, you will be pleased to report accordingly.

There are other important subjects connected with the execution of the act of congress of the 3d of March, 1815, which I may hereafter have occasion to lay before you. But the points of this communication being of immediate urgency, I shall, at present, close the general views, which I have taken of them, with an assurance, that you may command all the information and assistance, that it is in my power to give.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS, *Acting secretary of war.*

Major generals Brown, Jackson, Scott, Gaines, Macomb and Ripley.*

Department of war, April 17, 1815.

GENTLEMEN,

I proceed to state some additional views connected with the execution of the act of congress fixing the military peace establishment.

I. Corps belonging to the army, which are not expressly retained by the provisions of the act, are to be discharged.

The corps expressly provided for, are

1. The corps of artillery;
 2. The regiment of light artillery;
 3. The corps of engineers;
 4. Regiments of infantry and riflemen;
- The corps not provided for, are
1. The regiment of light dragoons;
 2. The Canadian volunteers;
 3. The sea fencibles;

II. The officers of the general staff employed in the command, discipline and duties of the army, who are not expressly retained by the provisions of the act, are to be discharged.

The officers provided for, are

1. Two major generals, with two aids de camp, each.
2. Four brigadier-generals, with one aid de camp, each.
3. Four brigade inspectors.
4. Four brigade quarter masters.

The officers not provided for, are

1. All the general officers, except the six above mentioned.
2. All the officers of the adjutant general's department.
3. All the officers of the inspector general's department; four brigade inspectors being substituted.
4. All the officers of the quarter master's department—four brigade quarter masters being substituted.
5. All the officers of the topographical department.

III. Departments which do not form a constitu-

* Major generals Jackson and Gaines could not attend, in consequence of the distance of their quarters from Washington, and the urgency of the service required in the military districts in which they commanded.

ent part of the army are preserved, except so far as the act of congress by express provision, or necessarily implication, introduces an alteration.

1. *The ordnance department* is preserved. It is a distinct establishment, with a view to a state of peace, as well as a state of war. It is not affected by any express provision in the act of congress; and it is an object of the appropriations made for the military peace establishment.

2. *The purchasing department* is preserved for similar reasons.

3. *The pay department* is preserved, with specific modifications. The act of congress expressly provides for the appointment of regimental paymasters. The office of district paymaster and assistant district paymaster, is abolished; but the act of the 18th of April, 1814, which continues in force for one year after the war, is not repealed, nor affected in any other manner, than has been mentioned by the act of the 3d of March, 1815. It is seen, therefore, that the act of the 16th of March, 1802, fixing the military peace establishment, constituted the office of paymaster of the army, seven paymasters, and two assistants; and that the act of the 13th of April 1814, recognizes the office of paymaster of the army; and in lieu of a monthly compensation, allows the paymaster an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable quarterly at the treasury. The former act is of indefinite continuance; and the latter will continue in force until the 17th of February, 1816. Nor does the act of the 3d of March, 1815, affect the office of deputy paymaster general: the act of the 6th of July, 1812, providing that to any army of the United States other than that in which the paymaster of the army shall serve, the president may appoint one deputy paymaster general, to be taken from the line of the army; and each deputy shall have a competent number of assistants.

4. *The office of judge advocate* is preserved. The act of the 11th of January, 1812, provides that there shall be appointed to each division, a judge advocate. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, neither expressly, nor by necessary implication, repeals that provision.

5. *The chaplains* are preserved. The act of the 11th of January, 1812, provides that there shall be appointed to each brigade, one chaplain. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, neither expressly, nor by necessary implication, repeals that provision.

6. *The hospital department* is not preserved. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, provides for regimental surgeons and surgeon's mates, and for such number of hospital surgeons and surgeon's mates, as the service may require, not exceeding five surgeons and fifteen mates, with one steward, and one wardmaster to each hospital. From this specific arrangement, it is necessarily implied, that the physician and surgeon general, the assistant apothecaries general, and all the hospital surgeons and surgeons' mates, garrison surgeons and surgeons' mates, except the above specified number, are to be discharged.—The physician and surgeon general, and the apothecary general, were appointed, the better to superintend the hospital and medical establishment of the army of the United States, under the act of the 3d of March, 1813; and the act of the 30th of March, 1814, authorized the president to appoint so many assistant apothecaries as the service might, in his judgment, require. The occasion for the appointments under both acts has ceased; and the act of the third of March, 1815, meant to provide a substitute for the whole department, according to the demands of the peace establishment.

7. *The military academy* is preserved. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, provides that the corps of engineers, as at present established, shall be retain-

ed. By the act of the 16th of March, 1802, ten cadets were assigned to the corps of engineers. By the act of the 29th of April, 1812, the cadets, whether of artillery cavalry, riflemen or infantry, were limited to the number of two hundred and fifty, who might be attached, by the president as students to the military academy, but the act of the 3d of March, 1815, declares, that the regiment of light artillery shall have the same organization as is prescribed by the act passed the 12th of April, 1808; and by that act two cadets are to be attached to each company. It is, therefore, to be considered, that there are 250 cadets attached to the military academy, under the establishment of the act of the 29th of April, 1812 and of twenty cadets attached to the regiment of light artillery.

Upon this analysis of the act of congress for fixing the military peace establishment, the president wishes to receive any information which you think will tend to promote the public service, in reference to the following enquiries:

1. The best arrangements to adapt to the peace establishment—the ordnance department—the purchasing department—the pay department—and the military academy.

2. The arrangements best adapted to render the medical establishment competent to the garrison, as well as to the regimental service.

It is obvious, that considerable difficulty will arise, if the adjutant general's and the quarter master general's department should be immediately and entirely abolished, and if the garrison surgeons should be immediately discharged. The president is desirous to execute the act of congress, as far as it is practicable and safe, on the first of May next; but he is disposed to take the latitude which the act allows, in cases that clearly requires a continuance of the offices for the necessary public service. You will be pleased, therefore, to state—

1. Whether, in your judgment, the continuance of the office of adjutant and inspector general is necessary for the public service?

2. Whether, in your judgment the continuance of any, and which of the offices in the quarter master's department, is necessary for the public service?

3. Whether, in your judgment, the continuance of any, and which of the offices in the medical department, not expressly provided for by the law, is necessary for the public service?

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

A. J. DALLAS, *Acting secretary of War*,
Major generals Brown, Jackson, Scott,
Gaines, Macomb and Ripley.

Department of war, 12th May, 1815.

The acting secretary of war has the honor to submit to the president of the United States, the following report:

That the act of congress, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," passed on the 3d of March, 1815, provided, that after the corps constituting the peace establishment was formed and completed, the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, should be discharged from the service of the United States, from and after the first day of May, ensuing the date of the act, or as soon as circumstances might permit. But it was soon found impracticable to obtain from all the military districts the information which was requisite to do justice to the army and to the nation, in reducing the military establishment from a force of thousand men, to a force of ten thousand men, so early as the first of May. And it is obvious, that circumstances do not

even yet permit the entire reduction contemplated by the act of congress, with regard to the settlement of the numerous accounts depending in the quarter master, commissary, and pay departments, and the medical care of the troops at the many military stations to which they must be apportioned.

That having, however, diligently selected from every proper source of information, the necessary materials for deciding upon the various subjects involved in the execution of the act of congress; and having obtained from the board of general officers convened at Washington, the most valuable assistance, the acting secretary of war respectfully lays the result before the president of the United States, in the form of four general orders to be issued from this department:

No. 1. A general order, announcing the military divisions and departments of the United States; the corps and regiments constituting the military peace establishment; and the distribution and apportionment of the troops.

No. 2. A general order, announcing the army register for the peace establishment, including the officers provisionally retained in service, until circumstances shall permit their discharge.

No. 3. A general order, directing the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be paid, and discharging them from the service of the United States on the 15th day of June next, or as soon thereafter as the payment can be completed; provided, 1st, that such officers of every rank, as may be necessary to supply vacancies created by resignations on the first organization of the corps and regiments for the peace establishment, shall be deemed to be in service for that purpose alone; and, 2d, that paymasters, quarter masters, commissaries and other officers, who have been charged with the disbursement of public money, shall be deemed to be in service for the single purpose of rendering their accounts for settlement, within a reasonable time.

No. 4. A general order, requiring the major generals to assume the command of their respective divisions, and to proceed to form and distribute the corps and regiments for their respective commands, according to the system announced for the military peace establishment.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS,

Acting secretary of war.

The president of the United States,

APPROVED, May 15, 1815.

JAMES MADISON.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
May 17, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In pursuance of the act of congress, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," approved the 3d of March, 1815, the president of the United States has judged proper that the military peace establishment shall consist of the following proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen; the corps of engineers being retained as at present established.

1. Of the corps of artillery, there shall be thirty-two companies, or eight battalions, making 8,200 men.
2. Of the light artillery, there shall be ten companies, or one regiment, making 660 men.
3. Of the infantry there shall be eighty companies, or eight regiments, making 5,440 men.
4. Of the riflemen, there shall be ten companies, or one regiment, making 600 men. Total, 9,980.

And the president of the United States has further judged proper, that the United States be divided into two military divisions; and that each military division be subdivided into military departments, as follows:

The division of the north to comprise five military departments, to wit:

No. 1. New York, above the highlands, and Vermont.

No. 2. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

No. 3. New York below the highlands, and that part of New Jersey which furnishes the first division of militia.

No. 4. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and that part of New Jersey which furnishes the second division of militia.

No. 5. Ohio, and the territories of Michigan and Indiana.

The division of the south, to comprise four military departments, to wit:

No. 6. Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

No. 7. South Carolina and Georgia.

No. 8. Louisiana and the Mississippi territory.

No. 9. Tennessee, Kentucky, and the territories of Missouri and Illinois.

And the president of the United States has further judged proper, that the general distribution of the regiment and corps constituting the military peace establishment, shall be made in the following manner:

To the division of the north:

The second, third, fifth, and sixth regiments of infantry, forming two brigades.

Four battalions of the corps of artillery, and the regiment of light artillery.

To the division of the south:

The first, fourth, seventh and eighth regiments of infantry, forming two brigades.

Four battalions of the corps of artillery; and the regiment of riflemen.

And the president of the United States has further judged it proper, that a part of the several regiments and corps constituting the military peace establishment, shall be detailed and apportioned for the following named stations, and that the rest of the regiments and corps shall be disposed of as the major generals commanding divisions may hereafter direct.

In the division of the north:

For the posts and fortresses on the coast of New-England.

The regiment of light artillery, ten companies.

Of the corps of artillery, four companies. Total 14.

For the harbor of New York, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, four companies.

For fort Mifflin, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, two companies.

For fort M'Henry, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, two companies.

For Sackett's Harbor, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Plattsburg, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Niagara, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For fort Washington, on the Potomac, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Detroit and its dependencies, of infantry, ten companies, of riflemen four companies. Total 14.

In the division of the south:

For Norfolk harbor, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, three companies.

For forts Johnson and Hampton, North Carolina^a, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Charleston harbor, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, four companies.

For Savannah, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Mobile, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Plaquemine, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For forts St. Charles, St. John, and Petite Coquille, of the corps of artillery, three companies.

For Natchitoches, of the corps of artillery, one company, of riflemen two companies. Total three companies.

For St. Louis, and its dependencies, of infantry ten companies, of riflemen four companies. Total 14 companies.

For Chefumeta, of infantry, ten companies.

For the vicinity of Augusta, Georgia, of infantry, ten companies.

And the president of the United States has further judged proper, that the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the several regiments and corps now in the service of the United States, whose term of service has not expired, shall be so arranged as to form and complete out of the same, the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, constituting the military peace establishment, in the manner following, viz:

To form the regiment of light artillery, brigadier general Porter, there shall be mustered for selection, the light artillery proper, the 15th, 26th, 30th 31st, 33d, 34th, and 45th regiments of infantry.

To form the corps of artillery, there shall be mustered for selection, the corps of artillery proper, the regiment of dragoons, the 41st, 42d, and 43d regiments of infantry.

To form the regiments of infantry in the division of the north, there shall be mustered;

For the 2d regiment of infantry, colonel Brady, the 6th, 16th, 22d, 23d, and 32d regiments of infantry.

For the 3d regiment of infantry, colonel John Miller, the 1st, 17th, 19th, 24th, 28th, and 39th regiments of infantry.

For the 5th regiment of infantry, brigadier general Miller, the 4th, 9th, 13th, 21st, 40th, and 46th regiments of infantry.

For the 6th regiment of infantry, colonel Atkinson, the 11th, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 37th regiments of infantry.

To form the regiments of infantry and riflemen, in the division of the south;

For the first regiment of infantry, brigadier general Bissel, the 2d, 3d, 7th, and 44th regiments of infantry.

For the fourth regiment of infantry, colonel King, the 12th, 14th, and 20th regiments of infantry.

For the seventh regiment of infantry, colonel M'Donald, the 8th, 10th, 36th, and 38th regiments of infantry.

For the 8th regiment of infantry, colonel Nicholas, the 5th, 18th, and 35th regiments of infantry.

For the rifle regiment, brigadier general Smith, the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th rifle regiments.

And the president of the United States has further judged proper, that in addition to the provision for a general staff, which is specifically made by the act of congress, certain officers shall be retained, under the special authority given by the act, until circumstances will permit of their discharge, without material injury to the service; and that the following shall be the general staff:

Two major generals, with two aids de camp, each.

Four brigadier generals, with one aid de camp, each.

An adjutant and inspector general, and two adjutant generals, to be provisionally retained.
 Four brigade inspectors.
 One quarter-master general and two deputy quarter-masters general, to be provisionally retained.
 Four brigade quarter-masters.
 An apothecary general and two assistant apothecaries, to be provisionally retained.
 Five hospital surgeons.
 Fifteen hospital surgeon's mates.
 Two garrison surgeons, to be provisionally retained.
 Ten garrison surgeon's mates, to be provisionally retained.
 A paymaster of the army.

Two deputy paymasters general, and two assistant deputy paymasters, to be provisionally retained.
 The acts of congress establishing the ordnance department, the office of the commissary general of purchases, and the military academy, remain in force, as well as certain acts authorizing the appointment of judges advocates and chaplains to the army.
 The organization and arrangements of the military peace establishment, thus made by the president of the United States, are published in general orders for the information and government of the army.
 By order of the secretary of war.

D. PARKER,
Adjutant and inspector general.

ARMY REGISTER.

[Officers retained under the act of congress to reduce the military establishment of the United States to 10,000 men.]

GENERAL STAFF.

Names.	Rank.	Date of appointments.	Brevet and former commissions.	Remarks.
Jacob Brown	Major gen.	24th January, 1814.		Division of the north
Andrew Jackson	ditto.	1st May.		Division of the south
Alexander Macomb	Brig. general	24th January,	11th September 1814.	
Edmund P. Gaines	ditto	9th March,	major gen. brevet.	
Winefield Scott	ditto	9th March,	15th August, 1814.	
Eleazer W. Ripley	ditto	15th April,	major gen. brevet.	
Daniel Parker, adj. and insp. gen.		22d November, 1814.	25th July, 1814.—	
Robert Butler, adjutant general		5th March,	major gen. brevet.	
Arthur P. Hayne, do.		12th April		
Robert Swartwout, qr. mas. gen.		21st March, 1813.		
S. Champlain, dep. qr. mas. gen.		1st March		
Samuel Brown do.		26th March,		
Four brigade inspectors and four brigade quarter-masters to be taken from the line.				
<i>Ordnance department.</i>				
Decius Wadsworth, colonel		2d July, 1812	Brig. general brevet.	Division of the south
George Bomford, lieut. colonel		18th June,	Colonel do.	
John Morton, captain		11th September,	do. do.	} <i>not retained.</i>
Abraham B. Woolley, do.		4th December,	Brig. general do.	
John H. Margart do.		31st December,	Major do.	
James Daliby do.		5th August, 1813.	do. do.	
Thomas L. Campbell do.		5th August,	do. do.	
Edwyn Tyler, do.		5th August,	do. do.	
R. D. Richardson, do.		5th August,	do. do.	
George Talcott, jr. do.		5th August,	do. do.	
J. H. Rees, do.		16th June, 1814.	do. do.	
William Wade, 1st lieutenant.		12th March, 1813.	1st lieutenant brevet.	
Rufus L. Baker, do.		12th March,	do. do.	
William C. Lyman, do.		19th April,	do. do.	
George Larned, do.		19th April,	do. do.	
Nehemiah Baden, do.		6th August,	do. do.	
Christopher Keiser, do.		6th August,	do. do.	
Thomas L. Hawkins, do.		6th August,	do. do.	
James Baker, do.		6th August,	do. do.	
J. Livingston do.		5th March, 1814.	do. do.	
James Wilson, 2d lieutenant		26th December, 1814	2d lieutenant brevet.	
Ebenezer M'Donald, do.		do. do.	do. do.	
R. C. Pomeroy, do.		do. do.	do. do.	
Charles F. Morton, do.		do. do.	do. do.	
William F. Rigal, 3d lieutenant		2d March, 1815.	3d lieutenant brevet.	
James Simonson, do.		do. do.	do. do.	
John Hills, do.		do. do.	do. do.	
Simon Willard, do.		do. do.	do. do.	
John Symington, do.		do. do.	do. do.	

Names.		Date of app'ts.	Remarks	REGIMENT OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.	
<i>Medical Department.</i>				<i>Colonel.</i>	
Francis Le Baron, apothecary gen.	11th June, 1813.	Pro. ret'nd	Moses Porter, 12th March, 1812.	Brig. gen. 10th September, 1813, brevet.	
Christopher Backus, as apothecary	12th Aug. 1814.	do.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	Col. staff and brevet, 18th March, 1813.	
James Cutbush, do.	30th April, 1812.	do.	J. R. Fenaick, 2d December, 1811		
David C. Kerr, hospital surgeon	25th June, 1813		<i>Majors.</i>		
Benjamin Waterhouse do.	15th April, 1814		Abram Eustis, 15th March, 1810		
James C. Bronaugh do.	30th June,		<i>Captains.</i>		
Joseph Lovell, do.	17th May, 1815		Andrew McDowell, 1st April, 1813		
Arnold Elzey do.	27th May, 1812		Nathan Towson, 6th July, 1812		
James Stephenson hos. sur. mat.	30th Mar. 1813		Samuel D. Harris, 6th do.		
J. B. Whiteridge, do.	2d May		Arthur W. Thornton, 20th Jan. 1813		
Edward Purchell do.	14th May		Gabriel H. Manigault, 1st August, do.		
William W. Hazard do.	2d July		Arms. Irvine, 1st October, do.		
William Jones do.	15th July		Francis Stribling, 1st November, do.		
Joseph Wallace do.	1st Aug.		John S. Peyton, 15th December, do.		
William Williams do.	10th Mar. 1814		Henry K. Craig, 23d do. do.		
William Stewart do.	30th Mar.		John R. Bell, 19th October, 1814.		
William Marshall do.	15th April		<i>First Lieutenants.</i>		
Joseph Eaton do.	13th May		Wm. F. Hobart, 5th April, 1813.		
Robert Archer do.	2 st May		George W. Hight, 10th August, do.		
Hugh F. Rose do.	17th July		G. N. Morris, 2d October, do.		
James Trimble do.	21st July		J. H. Williams, 3d December, do.		
Thomas Russell do.	16th Aug.		John Gates, jr, 3d do. do.		
Donaldson Yates, do.	18th Feb. 1814	Pro. ret'nd	Nels. Freeland, 21st February, 1814.		
Foster Swift garrison surgeon.	17th July		William Lyman, 10th June, do.		
James H. McCulloch do.	2d June, 1802	do ft. Millin	J. T. McKenny, 31st August, do.		
John F. Heileman, gar. surg. mate.	25th Mar. 1807	Natchitoch.	S. M. Mackay, 10th October, do.		
Charles Slocum do.	4th Jan. 1808	Norfolk	Frederick Kinloch, 10th do. do.		
Kemuel B. Clark do.	1 st June, 1808.	ft. Studdert	<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>		
William T. Davidson do.	8th Feb. 1811	fort Osage.	G. E. Wells, 2d October, 1813.		
Jonathan S. Cool do.	25th Mar. 1812	New-York	E. Lyon, 23d do. do.		
Alexander Wolcott, do.	29th Sept. 1812	N. London	S. Washburn, 13th December, do.		
William Turner, do.	8th April 1814	Detroit	H. Stanton, 7th March, 1814.		
William M. Scott do.	15th Sept.	Vincennes	R. W. Field, 17th do. do.		
W. C. Lane, do.		do. retained	P. Drane, 17th do. do.		
<i>Pay Department.</i>				<i>Surgeon.</i>	
Robert Erent, paymaster of army	1st July, 1808	N. division	Lewis Dunham, 12th December, 1803		
Washington Lee, dep. do. general	3d April, 1813	pro. ret'nd	<i>Surgeon's Mate.</i>		
Jonathan Bell, as dep. do. gen.	1st Aug. 1814	S. division	W. H. Livingston, 26th July, 1814		
Ambrose Whitlock, dep p. in. gen.	19th Mar. 1815	pro. ret'nd			
as dep. do.					
<i>Purchasing Department.</i>					
Callender Irvine, com. gen. of pur.	8th Aug. 1812				
as commissary storekeeper.		Pro. ret'nd			
<i>Judge Advocates.</i>					
James T. Deit, do.	19th July, 1813	S. division			
Henry Wheaton, do.	6th Aug.	N. division			
<i>Chaplains.</i>					
<i>Military academy.</i>					
Sen. officers of eng. supern. mil. ac.					
J. Mansfield, pro. nat. & exp. phil.	7th Oct. 1812				
D. B. Douglass, as. do.					
Andrew Eliott, prof. mathematics.	1st Sept. 1813				
J. Wright assistant do.					
Alden Partridge, pro. art. engineering	1st Sept. 1813				
William Evelynth, assistant do.					
Samuel Walsh, surgeon.	9th Aug. 1813				
Adam Empie, chap. & pro. ethics.					
C. Berard, teach. French language	3d Jan. 1815				
C. E. Zoeller, teacher of drawing					
Perc Thomas, sword master.					
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.					
NAMES AND RANK.		Brevets and former com. missions.			
<i>Colonel.</i>		Brig. Gen. 19th February, 1814, brevet.			
Joseph G. Swift, 31st July, 1812					
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>					
Walker K. Armistead, 31st July, 1812					
<i>Majors.</i>					
George Bomford, 6th July, 1812.		Lt. col. 22d Dec. 1814, brevet			
William MFree, 31st July, 1812.		Ord. 18th June, 1814.			
		Col. 15th Aug. 1814, brevet.			
<i>Captains.</i>					
Charles Gratio, 23d February, 1808		Professor military academy			
A. Partridge, 23d July, 1810		Lt. col. 11 Sept. 1814, brevet			
J. G. Totten, 31st do. 1812.		Major, 20 Feb. 1815, brevet.			
Samuel Babcock, 20th September, 1812					
Sylvester Thayer, 13th October, 1813					
William Cutbush, 17th September, 1814					
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>					
Edward De Russey, 6th July, 1814		Capt. 17 Sept. 1814, brevet.			
Frederick Lewis, 20th Sept. 1812					
James Gadsden, 17th March, 1813					
T. W. Maurice, 13th October, do.					
Hippolite Dumas, 20th February, 1814					
D. B. Douglass, 17th September, do.		Capt. 11 Sept. 1814, brevet.			
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>					
George Trescott, 26th October, 1813		1st Lt. 17 Sept. 1814, brevet.			
J. L. Smith, 11th do. do.					
Horace C. Story, 16th March, 2814		1st Lt. 17 Sept. 1814, brevet.			
John Wright, 30th do. do.					
S. H. Long, 12th December, 1814					
Henry Middleton, 2d March, 1815					
CORPS OF ARTILLERY					
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>					
G. E. Mitchell, 3d March, 1813.		Col. brevet, 5th May, 1814			
James House, 3d do. do.					
Wm. Lindsay, 12th do. do.					
Wm. Maerca, 19th April, 1814.					
<i>Majors.</i>					
G. Armistead, 3d March, 1813.		Lt. col. brevet. 12 Sept. 1814			
James B. Many, 5th May, do.					
J. Hindman, 26th June, do.		Lt. col. brevet. 15 Aug. 1814			
W. H. Overton, 21st February, 1814					
<i>Captains.</i>					
Chas. Wollstonecraft, 15th March, 1805		Major brevet. 15 March, 1815			
J. B. Wallbck, 31st January, 1806		Col. staff, Aug. 6, 1813; ma			
William Wilson, 3d May, 1808.		jor, brevet. Nov. 11, do.			
E. Humphreys, 9th January 1809.					
James Reed, 12th March, 1812		Major, brevet. 13 Nov. 1813			
J. B. Crane, 6th July, do.		Lt. col. brevet. 17 Sept. 1814			
Roger Jones, 6th do. do.		Major, brevet. 5th May, do.			
J. H. Boyle, 6th do. do.		Major, brevet. 1. Sept. do.			
A. S. Brooks, 6th do. do.		Major, brevet. 27 April, 1815			
S. B. Archer, 6th do. do.					
J. B. P'on, 6th do. do.					
Th. Biddl-ijr, 6th do. do.		Major, brevet. 15 Aug. 1814			
J. T. B. Romayne, 6th do. do.		Major staff, 11th Feb. 1815			
Wm. O. Allen, 6th do. do.					
Thomas Murray, 10th February, 1813					
Win. Gates, 3d March, do.		Major, brevet. 15 Aug. 1814			
A. C. W. Fanning, 13th March, do.					
G. H. Richards, 13th do. do.					
I. Roache, jr, 13th April, do.					
J. F. Heilman, 5th May, do.					
Thomas Benner, 30th June, do.					
A. W. Oellell, 20th do. do.		Major, brevet. 25 July, 1814			
Robert G. Hite, 26th do. do.		Major staff, 6th Aug. 1815			
S. Churchill, 15th August, do.		Major staff, 29th Aug. do.			
J. D. Howell, 15th do. do.					
B. K. Pierce, 1st October, do.					
John Biddle, 1st do. do.					
G. P. Peters, 21st February, 1814.		Major staff, 29th Aug. do.			
H. H. Villard, 14th July, do.					
H. J. Blake, 1st September, do.					
Nathaniel N. Hall, 30th do. do.		Major staff, 25th April, 1814			
M. P. Lomaz, 17th November, do.		Major staff, 3d March, do.			
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>					
Milo Mason, 29th February, 1812		Major staff, 26 March, 1813			
C. Van De Venter, 12th March, 1812.					
J. L. Tracy, 6th July, do.					
Wm. M. Reed, 6th do. do.					
Harold Smyth, 6th do. do.		Capt. brevet. 11th Sept. 1814			
Wm. I. Cowan, 6th do. do.		Major staff, 17th Oct. do.			

John Fontaine, 6th July, 1812
 L. Brown, 6th do.
 Luther Scott, 6th do.
 R. R. Ruffin, 6th do.
 J. H. Daring, 6th do.
 J. Erving, jr. 16th August, do.
 A. L. Sands, 10th February, 1813.
 Rich. A. Zantinger, 13th March, 1813.
 T. Randall, 13th do.
 W. R. Duncan, 13th do.
 Chester Root, 13th do.
 J. L. Edwards, 28th do.
 Gns. Loomis, 3th May, do.
 P. D. Spencer, 13th do. do.
 J. Mountfort, 2 th do. do.
 F. Whiting, 20th June, do.
 Edwin Sharp, 26th do. do.
 G. Dearborn, 1st. October, do.
 Felix Ansart, 1st do. do.
 Jacob Warley, 15th December, do.
 S. Spotts, 22d May, 1814.
 L. Whiting, 14th June, 1814.
 B. B. White, 29th July, do.
 Lewis Morgan, 17th November, do.
 W. H. Nicoll, 22d do do
 John Ruffin 6th January, 1815

Second Lieutenants.
 J. W. Kincaid, 6th July, 1812
 Robert Good, 6th do do
 Francis O. Byrd, 6th do do
 J. J. Cronwell, 23d November, do.
 J. W. Lent, jr. 12th March, 1813
 Thomas Christie, 18th do do
 S. Rockwell, 20th Mareh, do
 C. D. Cooper, 16th April, do
 Richard Bache, 17th do do
 P. I. Nevill, 20th do do
 M. S. Massey, 13th May, do
 F. P. Woolsey, 20th do do
 Charles Anthony, 20th do
 V. McClintock, 20th June, do.
 L. H. Osgood, 9th do do
 P. Melendy, 29th do do
 E. Kirby, 31st July, do
 R. M. Kirby, 1st October, do
 H. M. Campbell, 2th do do
 Robt. Beall, 14th November, do
 W. I. Sever, 31st December, do
 E. G. Bostwick, 13th February, 1814.
 John A. Dix, 6th March, do
 R. Lyman, 11th do do
 Wm. B. Howell, 17th do do
 J. L. Gardner, 23th do do
 James C. Pickett, 19th April, do
 T. I. Harrison, 19th do do
 I. Watnagaw, 19th do do
 C. Newkirk, 19th do do
 G. W. Gardiner, 1st May, do
 C. S. Merchant, 1st do do
 Nathaniel C. Dana, 1st do do
 John Monroe, 1st do do
 J. S. Alianson, 1st do do
 L. G. De Russy, 1st do do
 Thomas Childs, 1st do do
 Samuel L. Dana, 1st do do
 Jacob Schmuque, 1st do do
 Thomas V. Earle, 1st do do
 Charles Mellon, 1st do do
 George H. Britt, 1st do do
 James Hall, 1st do do
 John S. Pierce, 1st do do
 Allen Lowd, 1st do do
 G. S. Wilkins, 3d do do
 James Scallan, 19th do do
 P. A. Dennis, 20th do do
 J. Ripley, 1st June, do do
 John Grayson, 2d do do
 D. Turner, 21st July, do do
 Isaac E. Craig, 21st July, do
 C. M. Thruston, 21st do do
 H. W. Fitzugh, 21st do do
 Jacob Davis, 21st do do
 T. T. Stephenson, 21st do do
 E. Humphrey, 21st do do
 S. Whetmore, 21st do do
 T. B. Gay, 22d do do
 D. S. Andrews, 22d do do
 N. G. Wilkinson, 22d do do
 Joseph Buckley, 22d do do
 A. C. Towler, 50th September, do
 Robert Call, 3d November, do

Third Lieutenants.
 R. H. Lee, 17th March, 1814
 Alice L. Stuart, 15th July, 1814
 W. L. Booth, 21st do do
 T. J. Baird, 21st do do
 J. Parkhurst, 21st do do
 E. L. Armstrong, 21st do do
 James Badollet, 21st do do
 G. W. Gardner, 21st do do
 S. S. A. Lowe, 21st do do

Captain by brevet, 20th of February, 1815.

Major staff, April, 1811

Capt. brev. 13th Aug. 1814
 Capt. brev. 1st Dec. do

Capt. brev. 11th Sept. do

Capt. staff, 19th April, 1813
 Major staff, 17th Oct. 1814
 Capt. brev. 11th Sept. do

1st lieut. brev. 20 Feb 1815
 1st lieut. brev. 11th Sept. 1815; at ord.

Major staff, 18 March 1813

1st lieut. brev. 17 Ap. 1813

Capt. brev. 17th Sept. 1814
 Capt. brev. 25th July, do.

1st lieut. brvt. 15 Aug. 1814

1st lieut. brvt. 25 July, 1814

At. ord.

At. ord.

At. ord.

At. ord.

1st lieut. brevet, 17th Sept. 1814.

Thos. R. Broome, 21st July, 1814
 Patrick Galt, 16th September, do
 Upton S. Frazer, 1st October, do
 N. G. Pendleton, 22d November, do
 B. H. Rutledge, 12th December, do
 John R. Sloop, 2d March, 1815
 Henry Griswold, 2d do do
 James Monroe, 2d do do
 Robert C. Brent, 2d do do
 Abr. Wendell, 2d do do
 G. A. Washington, 2d do do
 Robert J. Scott, 2d do do
 Alon Brewer, 2d do do
 F. N. Berrier, 2d do do
 George Cooper, 2d do do
 Henry Smith, 2d do do
 A. F. Cochrane, 2d do do
 M. F. Van De Venter, do do
 Mijo Johnson, 2d do do
 Aaron G. Gana, 2d do do
 Robert M. Forsyth, 2d do do
 Thos. W. Lendrum, 2d do do
 Henry R. Dulany, 2d do do

FIRST INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Daniel Bissel, 15th August, 1812

Lieutenant-Colonel.

George Croghan, 21st February, 1814

Major.

Thomas S. Jessup, 6th April, 1813

Captains.

Isaac L. Baker, 5th April, 1813
 Wm. O. Butler, 5th do do
 John Jones, 29th July, do
 James Davis, 29th do do
 Henry Chotard, 9th October, do
 William Laval, 15th February, 1814
 Anatole Peychaud, 11th March, do
 Ferdinand L. Amelung, 11th do do
 Wm. Christian 31st May, do
 John Read, 15th July, do

First Lieutenants.

Samuel Farrow, jr. 1st August, 1813
 Thomas Doggett, 7th Septem. do
 Jan C. Kauns, 20th February, 1814
 Ja. P. Thibault, 11th March, do
 Wm. Gibbs, 11th do do
 John Tarrant, 15th April, do
 Archimedes Donoho, 15th do do
 Tilman Turner, 1st May, do
 Richard K. Call, 15th July, do
 Guy Smith, 1st September, do

Second Lieutenants.

George Watts, 1st August, 1813
 Robert H. Briggs, 1st do do
 Robert L. Coomb, 4th do do
 R. B. Hyde, 18th February, 1814.
 George W. Boyd, 9th March, do
 W. Christie, 9th do do
 Charles Cooper, 1st May, do
 Trueman Cross, 1st do do
 Samuel Huston, 20th May, do
 Th. C. Hindman, 20th do do

Brig. gen. by brevet, 6th March, 1814.

Brevet, 2d August, 1813

Col. brevet, 25th July, 1814

Major staff, 17th Oct. 1814

1st lieut. brvt. 5th July, 1814

Surgeon.

Edward Scull, 8th April, 1814

Surgeon's Mates.

W. S. Madison, 12th December, 1812
 Henry Field, 23 April, 1814

SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Hugh Brady, 6th July, 1812.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Ninian Pinkney, 15th April, 1814

Major.

Henry Lavenworth, 15th August, 1813

Captains.

John Sproul, 6th July, 1812
 Stephen W. Kearney, 1st April, 1813
 Peter B. Van Beuren, 30th April, do
 Abner P. Spencer, 14th Mareh, 1814
 Henry Shell, 21st do do
 Alex'r R. Thompson, 1st May, do
 G. D. Smith 3 th June do
 Richard Goodell, 9th July do
 Wm. J. Worth, 19th August do
 Henry Whiting, 1st September do

First Lieutenants.

Charles J. Nourse, 7th May, 1812
 W. Browning, 15th October, 1813
 Wm. Hoffman, 11th November, do
 B. A. Boynton, 25th do do
 Owen Hanson, 19th April, 1814
 John Kirby, 19th May do
 James Young, 30th June do
 Wm. G. Belknap, 19th August do
 S. B. Griswold, 1st September do
 Walter Bicker, jr. 1st do do

Major staff, Sept 14, 1814.

Capt. brevet, Oct. 31, 1814

Second Lieutenants.

T. N. Robinson, 12th May 1813
 James Palmer, 20th December, do
 John Wood, 1st May 1814
 Joseph Hopkins, 2d do do
 R. M. Harrison 30th June do do
 Thos Chittenden, 10th July do do
 Seth Johnson 20th August do do
 Joshua Brant, 1st October do do
 John Clitz, 19th do do
 Stedman Van Wyck, 11th Feb 1815

Surgeon.

Franklin Bache,

Surgeon's Mate.

W. W. Southall, 20th July 1813
 S. Edmonds, 18th April, 1814

THIRD INFANTRY.

Colonel.

John Miller, 6th July 1812

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Matthew Arbutckle, 9th March 1814

Major.

Charles K Gardner, 26th June, 1813

Captains.

William Taylor, 6th July 1812
 William J Adair do do
 Robert Desha, do do
 John T Chunn do do
 Wm Whistler, 31st December
 George Stockton, 20th May, 1813
 Thomas L Butler do do
 Hez Bradley, 19th April 1814
 Lewis Bissel, 30th June do
 W M Donald, 11th November do

First Lieutenants.

James Hackley, jr 13th March 1813
 Thomas Mountjoy, do do
 John Garland, 31st do do
 Rezin H Gist, 30th June do do
 Robert Sturgus, 9th March 1814
 Daniel Curtis, 15th April do do
 Henry Conway, 19th do do
 Lawr Talliaferro, 30th June do do
 Yurley F Thomas, do do
 Collin M-Cloud, 4th August do do

Second Lieutenants.

Asher Phillips, 20th May, 1813
 Wm Baylor, 17th August do do
 John B Clark, 9th April 1814
 Edward E Brookes, 1st May do do
 Robert Davis, 30th June do do
 Raimey G Saunders, 14th July do do
 Cy Saunders, do do do
 John Saunders, do do do
 Gab J Floyd, 1st October do do
 Charles Cisna, 12th do do

Surgeon.

A G Goodlet, 10th February 1812

Surgeon's Mate.

James B Hill, 6th July 1812
 Richard E Hall, 11th March, 1814

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Wm King, 21st February 1814

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Duncan L Clinch, 4th August 1813

Major.

George M Brook, 1st May 1814

Captains.

James Bankhead, 18th June 1803

Enos Cutler, 3d September 1810

James Dinklin, 6th February 1814

A Cummins, 1st November do

T M Nelson, 6th July 1812

John A. Burd, do do

Thomas Sangster, do do

A L Madison, 6th do do

Bernard Peyton, 16th April 1813

Reuben Gilder, 26th June do

First Lieutenants.

F S Belton, 20th January 1813

John Beckett, 13th March do

Wm F Pennington, 30th May do

Wm Neilson, 7th June do

Oth W Callis, 26th do do

J M Gavoock jr 24th do 1814

James H Gale, 29th do do

J M Glassell, 12th July do

Wm Merrick, 30th September do

E B Randolph, 31st December do

Second Lieutenants.

H K Mullen, 13th May 1813

F H Linschoff, 1st August do

C Comegys, jr, September, do

1st lieut. brvt. Aug. 5, 1814

1st lieut brvt 17 Sept 1814

Major brevet, Aug 4, 1814
 Major brevet, Aug 15, do

Major brevet, July 25, 181

Col staff, July 18, 1813

Col brevet, Sept 17, 1814

Col staff, Sept 9, 1813; Maj
 brevet, Aug 15, 1813

Major staff, March 18, 1813;
 brevet, May 1, 1814

Major brvt May 15, do

Major brevet, July 19, 1814

Major brevet, Oct. 31, do

Major staff, Oct. 18, 1814

1st lieut. brvt July 25, 1814

John Strother, 20th November, 1813

F L Dade, 31st January 1814

Philip Wager, 17th March, do

J Shommo, 24th do do

C Wright, 19th April do do

J P Dietrich, 14th June do do

Patrick O'Fling, 11th February 1815

M C Buck, 2d July 1813

W J Cooke, 15th April 1814

James Bates, 27th do do

Surgeon.

Surgeon's-Mates.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

James Miller, 9th March, 1814

Lieutenant colonel.

Jos. L. Smith, 12th March, 1813.

Major.

J. M'Neal, jr. 15th August do.

Captains.

Josiah M Vose 6th July 1812

S. Burbank 13th March 1813

George Bender 1th May do

M. Marston 26th June do.

W. L. Foster 15th Oct. do.

Peter Pelham 28th Feb. 1814

J. Fowler, jr. 10th June do.

E. Childs 20th July do.

David Perry 1st Sept. do.

James Pratt 30th do.

First lieutenants.

H. Whiting 20th August 1811

Eliphalet Ripley 30th April 1813

I. Plymton 31st July do.

D. Chandler 15th Oct. do.

J. Cilley 7th March 1814

J. Ingersoll 1st June do.

Otis Fisher 20th July do.

Joseph Gleason 25th July do.

J. W. Holding 31st do. do.

B. F. Larned 4th August 1814

Second Lieutenants.

Nathan Clark 19th May 1813

Saml. Keeler 31st Jan. 1814

Samuel Robinson 1st May do.

J. Craig 2d June do.

G. H. Balding 25th July do

J. K. Jacobs 1st September do

G. W. Jacobs 1st September do

Arnold B. Dake 13th Sept. do

P. R. Green 1st October do

C. Blake 31st October do

Surgeon.

Sylvester Day 13th March 1813

Surgeon's Mate.

Elsh L. Allen 21st July do

J. P. Russell 25th May 1814

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

H. Atkinson 15th April 1814

Lieutenant-colonel.

J. Snelling 21st February do

Major.

John E. Wool 13th April 1813

Captains.

Th. Stockton 10th September 1812

Wm. S. Foster 13th March 1813

J. B. Murdoch 15th April do

John Bliss 13th May do

B. Watson 25th August do

Dani. Ketchum 30th Sept. do

Edward White 14th March 1814

Thos. S. Seymour 25th July do

D. Crawford 17th Sept. do

Newman S. Clark 1st Oct. do

First Lieutenants.

Wm. Hale 15th August 1813

Ephraim Shaylor 15th do

George M'Chain 30th Sept. do

F. A. Sawyer 12th Dec. do

J. P. Livingston 19th do

Samuel Tappan 14th June 1814

Alphonso Wetmore 9th July do

Henry de Witt 25th do

Thomas Staniford 1st Sep. do

Delafayette Wilcox 2nd Oct. do

Second Lieutenants.

Talcott Pachin 4th March do

Samuel Holcomb 1st May do

Thomas Tupper 2d do do

Caleb B. Campbell 2d do do

Hazen Bedel 15th June do

P. Andrews 2d July do

H. Webster 25th do

Benjamin Fitch 25th do

Jacob Brown 1st September do

Ezra Dean 1st October do

Surgeon.

Thomas G. Mower 20th June do

Surgeon's Mates.

Charles Loring 20th May 1813

William Scrune 11th March 1814

1st licut brevet, Feb 5, 1815

1st lieut brvt, Sep 17, 1814

B gen brvt 25th July, 1814

Col brevet 25th July do

Major brevet 4th Aug do

Major brevet 25th July do

Major brevet 15th Aug do

Capt brevet 25th July do

Capt brevet 15th do do

Capt brevet 15th Aug do do

Capt brevet 25th Aug do

Col staff 25th April 1813

Col staff 12th April 1814

Lt col brevet 11th Sept do

Major brvt 15th April do

Major brvt 15th Aug do

Major brvt 25th July do

Capt staff 28th April 1813

Major brvt 25th July 1814

Major brvt 25th do do

Capt brvt 25th do do

Capt brvt 25th do do

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.
James McDonald 17th Sept. 1814

Lieutenant Colonel.
William R. Bootee 13th Dec. 1813

Major.
Daniel Appling 15th April, 1814

Captains.
John McChesney 10th June 1809

Richard Whartonby 3d May 1810

Zach. Taylor 30th Nov. do

W. Clishola 6th July 1812

Edward B. Duval 4th Aug. 1813

Richard H. Bell 15th do do

George Vashon 29th Nov. do

J. Robertson 21st Feb. 1814

Elijah Montgomery 1st May do

J. S. Allison 25th June do

First Lieutenants.

George Birch 1st Nov. 1811

J. H. Mallory 5th May 1813

Wm. Bee, jr. 14th August do

Wm. Irvine 4th do do

J. J. Clinch 14th do do

John Hays 9th April 1814

S. W. Prestman 1st May do

T. Blackstone 15th do do

A. Ross 9th June do

J. B. Taylor 1st August do

Second Lieutenants.

G. R. Bridges 24th March 1814

F. S. Gray 2d May do

J. W. Alston 30th June do

H. L. Oneale 11th July do

R. H. Goodwyn 24th July do

George Brent 1st August do

F. E. Hedges 13th do

J. Leftwich 13th do

R. W. Scott 1st October do

Lewis Lawshe do do

Surgeon.

Thomas Lawson 21st May 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

R. C. Walmsee 1st July 1813

Asahel Hall 19th Sept. do

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

R. C. Nichols 4th Sept. 1814

Lieutenant Colonel.

W. A. Trimble 30th Nov. 1814

Major.

W. Lawrence 19th April do

Captains.

J. Dorman 9th November 1811

Daniel Baker 12th March 1812

White Youngs 6th July do

C. Larrabee 15th Sept. do

W. Davenport 28th do do

Willis Foult 20th June 1813

Mangle M. Quackenbos 7th Jan 1814

L. Austin 21st April do

G. H. Grosvenor 21st April do

John Greene 25th Sept do

First Lieutenants.

David Riddle 13th March 1813

A. Goodwyn, jr 13 May do

J. Culbertson 1st October do

Chas B Hopkins 5th do do

Charles Eisler 11th Nov do

D. Frazer 31st Dec do

Th Wright 17th March 1814

Wm Ligon 30th do do

John R Guy 2d May do

Sanil Brady 1st Oct do

Second Lieutenants.

J. B. Stewart 9th April 1813

Henry Brown 30th Sept do

Luther Hand do do

Thomas Hunt 9th March 1814

Hector Burns 1st April do

Floreat Meline 3th May do

Nath Young 2nd June do

G. R. Horter 15th do do

John Brady 24th September do

M. Thomas 17th Dec do

Surgeon.

P. Woodbury 30th March 1814

Surgeon's Mates.

W. Beaumont 2d Dec 1812

Clajon Reily 22d March 1813

RIFLE REGIMENT.

Colonel.

Th A Smith 6th July 1812

Lieutenant Colonel.

W S Hamilton 21st Feb 1814

Majors.

Talbot Chambers 21st Feb 1814

Captains.

Willoughby Morgan 6th July 1812

Joseph Sclden 6th do do

Wm Bradford 6th do do

Jos Kean 17th March 1814

Benj Birdsall 17th do do

John O Fallon 17th do do

Henry V Swarengen 11th May do

Edmond Shipp 26th do do

W L Dufphey 12th August do

C A Trimble 20th do do

First Lieutenants.

Louis Laval 28th July 1813

J Calhoun, jr 24th Jan 1814

J Ballard 16th March do

E I Langham 17th March do

Lewellen Hickman 17th March do

Stoughton Gault 17th do do

J M Gunnege 23th April do

David B Stith 1st Sept do

Saml V Hamilton 17th do do

John Heddelston 30th do do

Second Lieutenants.

W Armstrong 24th Jan do

W J Gordon 17th March do

Th Griffith 17th do do

John Hollingsworth 26th do do

Bennet Riley 15th April do

W N Bryan 25th do do

W Markle 29 do do

James S Gray 11th May do

Chs L Harrison 26 do do

Overton W Crockett 30th Sept do

Surgeon.

Lewis L Near 17th March do

Surgeon's Mates.

Saml P Hugo 12th March 1812

W H Henning 20th April 1814

By command of the secretary of war.

D. PAKKER, *Adj't and Insp. Genl.*

Adj'tand Insp. Gen's Office,

May 17, 1815.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,

May 17th, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER. The president of the United States has taken the necessary measures to arrange the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the several regiments and corps of troops now in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete out of the same the corps authorized by the act of congress, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," passed the 3d of March, 1815; which arrangement is this day duly announced in general orders. The troops enlisted for the war are, therefore, to be discharged as soon as they can be mustered and paid. All supernumeraries will be discharged as soon as the selection of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, for forming the regiments and corps, respectively, is made, so that the discharge of all the troops, not included in the military peace establishment, may be completed on the 15th day of June next, or as soon thereafter as their discharge can be effected at the respective military posts and stations of the United States, subject to these modifications: 1st. That all the officers (not included in the arrangement) shall continue in command with the troops at their respective stations, until they are regularly relieved by the officers who are retained on the military peace establishment; and they will be held responsible accordingly for the due preservation of discipline and order: 2d. That the supernumerary officers may be called upon to fill vacancies, should any of the officers who are nominated decline accepting their appointments in the military peace establishment, as the law authorizes the establishment to be formed and completed out of the several corps now in service of the United States. And, 3d. that quarter-masters, commissaries, paymasters, and all other officers entrusted with the receipt and disbursement of public

Col staff 6th April 1813

Lt col brev 30th May, 1814

and col brev 11 Sept do

Major brev 21 March do

Major brevet 1st May 1814

Major brevet 5th Sept 1812

Lt col brev 17th Sept do

Major brev 25th June 1813

Major brev 21st Feb 1814

Lt col brev 1st May 1815

Major brev 20th Aug 1814

Major brev 15th do do

Lt col brev 17th Sept do

Major brev 23th June do

Major brev 15th April do

Major brev 11th Sept do

Major Staff 9th Nov do

Major brev 5th July do

Major brev 17th Sept do

Capt brev 5th July do

1st lieutenant brevet

1st lieut brev 5th Feb 1815

B gen brev 25th Jan 1814

money, whose accounts are unsettled, shall be deemed to continue in service, during a reasonable period, for the single purpose of rendering and settling their accounts.

The paymaster of the army will provide without delay, for the payment of the troops, at their respective military posts and stations; and the officers commanding in the several military districts, will take the necessary steps for mustering and discharging the supernumerary non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, within their respective commands.

By order of the secretary of war,

D. PARKER,
Adj. and Ins. Gen.

Adjutant and Inspector General's office,
May 17, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.—Major-general Brown will assume the command of the division of the North.

Major-general Jackson will assume the command of the division of the south.

Major-general Ripley and major-general Macomb, will, for the present, act as brigadier generals in the division of the north.

Major-general Scott, and major-general Gaines, will, for the present, act as brigadier generals in the division of the south.

The field officers retained in service will report themselves, without delay, to the major general of the division to which their regiments are assigned, and the company officers will report themselves, without delay, to the commanding officers of their respective regiments. The officers of the corps of artillery now on duty in the division of the north, will report to the commanding general of that division; and the officers of the corps of artillery now on duty in the division of the south, will report to the commanding general of that division. All officers retained in service for the military peace establishment, will immediately transmit duplicate reports to this office.

The generals will cause the regiments and corps within their respective divisions to be formed and distributed, according to the system for the organization and disposition of the troops constituting the military peace establishment of the United States, which has been this day announced in general orders.

The rules and regulations which were approved by the president of the United States, on the 28th June, 1814, and all other rules and regulations which have heretofore been made by the department of war, so far as they are applicable to the military peace establishment, are to be obeyed and enforced.

By order of the secretary of war.

D. PARKER, Adj. and Ins. Gen.

CHRONICLE.

A letter from Washington city says, that *Barrataria* has again become a scene of pillage and smuggling, but that orders were given immediately to break up the establishment—and we suppose it will be done *immediately and completely*. It appears that those concerned in these nefarious practices are of the old stock, who fought out a pardon for themselves when New-Orleans was attacked.

New-York, May 19—Sailed yesterday morning the United States squadron under the command of commodore Decatur, for the Mediterranean, consisting of the frigates *Guerriere*, (com. Decatur's flag ship) captain Lewis; *Macedonian*, captain Jones; *Constellation*, captain Gordon; sloop of war *Ontario*, captain Elliot; brig *Epervier*, captain Downs; *Fire Fly*, Higers; *Flambeau*, Nicholson; *Spark*, Gam-

ble; schooners *Spitfire*, *Dallas*, and *Torch*, *Chauncey*.

Latest from Europe.

A Russian ship has arrived at New-York from Liverpool bringing London dates of April 11, but they contain nothing very important.

It appears that troops and ammunition were leaving England with great celerity for Belgium. Wellington arrived at Brussels April 5—he left Vienna on the 29th of March. The report is renewed that the emperors of Russia and Austria and king of Prussia would be present in person in the campaign against France. A French ship sent into England by a frigate had been released. The French courier whose arrival at Dover has already been noticed, being sent back to France, returned to Deal and from thence proceeded immediately to London, and delivered his despatches. They are said to relate to a recall of the French ambassador [probably because the English ambassador had left Paris] and the appointment of a charge des affaires; and also ratifying Louis' appointment of consuls.

Lord Melville said in parliament in reply to certain questions proposed to the ministers, that the detention of French vessels was not authorised by the government.

A London paper of April 9 notices a *Brussels* paper of April 6, which says that accounts had been received from *Geneva* of accounts of an insurrection in the south of France. This round-about news cannot be so late by several days, as advices heretofore received direct from France. It is said that the royalists have formed a camp at Durance of 25,000 men—"15,000 of which were tolerably armed."

LONDON, April 10.—*Disturbances at Dartmoor prison*.—Friday last a most serious affray took place at Dartmoor prison, where the American prisoners of war are confined. It appears that the unfortunate prisoners who amount to five or six thousand, had recently become extremely impatient to be set at liberty, and ascribed their detention to Mr. BEASLEY, their countryman, who is agent for American prisoners of war in London. This person they burnt in effigy on Friday, and then proceeded to force their way out of the confines of the prison. Capt. *Shortlance*, the resident British agent, went in among them alone and unaimed to endeavor to pacify them, but a pistol was snapped at him, and therefore the soldiers fired among the insurgents, when about twelve were killed and thirty wounded. A musket ball grazed captain *Shortlance's* cheek. The prompt interference of the military quelled the insurrection, and tranquility was restored. One hundred additional soldiers marched from Plymouth to Dartmoor in the course of Friday, to reinforce the guard.

Stocks—London, April 8, noon—3 per cent consols, 57 1/4 1-2 3/8—do for account, 57 1-2, 5 6, 1-2, bank stock, 223.

HOUSE OF LORDS—APRIL 10.

Message from the prince regent.—The earl of Liverpool presented a message from the prince regent, which was read by the lord chancellor. It was in these words—

"G. P. R. The prince regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, thinks it right to inform the house of lords that the events which have recently occurred in France in direct contravention of the engagements concluded with the allied powers at Paris, in the month of April in the year 1814, and which threaten consequences highly dangerous to the tranquility and independence of Europe, have induced his royal highness to give directions for the augmentation of his majesty's land and sea forces. The prince regent has likewise deemed it incumbent upon him to lose no time in entering into communi-

cations with his majesty's allies, for the purpose of forming such a concert as may most effectually provide for the general and permanent security of Europe. And his royal highness confidently relies on the support of the house of lords, in all measures which may be necessary for the accomplishment of this important object."

This message was to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

It was a part of the policy of the Bourbons to destroy the remembrance of every thing pertaining to the glory of France as acquired by her revolutionary struggles. Every thing "national" was lost in the restoration—even the "National Institute" had its name changed. Many of the streets and places of Paris also lost their late designations, though they had reference to some memorable transactions, receiving royal appellations in the room of them. But the Bourbon names are already obliterated, as is every mark that they were lately on the throne—the eagle supplants the lilies.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a *proces verbal* of the proceedings instituted by the duke of Gaete, minister of finance, and Mollien, minister of the treasury, with regard to the crown jewels. It contains an ordinance, dated the 13th ult. in which Louis XVIIIth directs the ex-treasurer, de Boullerie, to deliver them to the Sieur Hue, one of his majesty's valets de chambre. [Here follows the receipt of M. Hue.] It appears from the inventory, that the total value of these articles is 14,393,881 fr. In this estimate the regent is valued at six millions. It is further stated, that agreed by two orders of the king, dated 9th and 25th of July, 1814, the diadem enriched with diamonds, and a crown of sapphires and diamonds were delivered to the Sieur Memere the king's jeweller. These were valued at 1,176,558 francs. Total value of the diamonds and pearls in the treasury of the crown, previous to their removal, was 14,441,645 francs; and those now left in it amount to 663,398—so that the total deficiency is 13,834,046 francs.

The parliamentary trustees for the purchase of the estate for the Nelson family, have agreed with Mr. Henry Dawkins, for his house and demesne at Stanlynclych, in Wiltshire, for the sum of £93,453.

"*Legitimate*" liberality. A London paper of Feb. 17, says—"The pope has felt himself offended both by MURAT and the emperor of AUSTRIA, with the latter for some measures (let the advocates of Catholic claims ruminat upon it) in favor of the toleration of Protestant worship. He has prohibited gazettes in his dominions, appearing to be perfectly averse to political illumination; probably thinking himself a very competent judge of what is best for his subjects in both worlds, and kindly disposed to save them the trouble of thinking on either by the exercise of his own infallibility."

[The editor seems willing, however, to accept or make use of the pope's illiberality for exercising a like offence against the freedom of conscience in England! He says "let the advocates of the Catholic claims think of it!" as though he would retaliate the persecutions of the Romish priest. When will these abuses on the rights of man have an end? Not until the doctrine about the *divine right* of kings descends to the place from whence it came. It is the doctrine of devils.]

An attempt was lately made by a woman, said to be a milk maid, to steal the English crown! She grasped it so fast, and was so unwilling to let the prize go, that she injured it very considerably. No doubt, she will, at least, make a voyage to *Botany Bay* for this act.

It is worthy of remark that when Napoleon first landed he called himself emperor of the French, &c. and his brother, king Joseph. He now leaves out the &c. and designates his brother only a prince. The wife of Joseph complaining of being announced as princess by the proper officer, the emperor said, she was so called by his directions, for "he denounced all dominion out of France."

The advanced guard which preceded the emperor in his march, had no cartouches, and the little army which accompanied him was ordered to sustain three charges before firing.

An article in a Paris paper, dated Vienna, March 13, says—"The empress Maria Louisa has announced to her court that she prohibits every individual of her suite from speaking to her respecting the enterprise of Napoleon, under the pain of being dismissed. This princess is within a few days to make a journey to Presburgh, where the king of Saxony at present is."

Vienna, March 20.—Forty disguised Frenchmen made an attempt last night to seize the king of Rome, and carry him off to France, and the plan nearly succeeded. Our ever watchful police was led to suspect something, from the circumstance that 16 hackney coaches were ordered at the same time to one place. Soon after, the preparations made at the next stations were also discovered, and so the whole plan immediately found out; among the persons arrested on this occasion, are a general and two colonels.—It is now known that relays of post horses were bespoken as far as to the Rhine; it has therefore been judged proper to prepare roomy apartments for his august mother and him in the imperial palace. They have already left Schoenbrunn.

Specie and stocks in England.—A letter from Liverpool of March 31st per the Massachusetts, arrived at New-York, states, that specie had advanced 15 per cent. in consequence of the return to France of the emperor Napoleon, and expected to go higher, that the *British* stocks were ten per cent. below par, and the *American* stocks were much enquired after, and expected to be at par in a few days. London prices current states, dollars to have risen from five shillings and six pence half-penny up to six shillings and three pence the ounce. A London paper states that specie had become scarce in the continental ports, and had risen ten per cent. [American stocks were at par at Liverpool, April 12.]

IMPERIAL DECREE.—Napoleon, emperor of the French; we have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1st. From the date of the publication of the present decree, the slave trade is abolished; there shall not be granted any clearance for this commerce neither in the ports of France or her colonies.

Art. 2d. There shall not be imported for sale, in our colonies, any blacks obtained by the aforementioned traffic, either by Frenchmen or foreigners.

Art. 3d. The violation of the present decree shall be punished by the confiscation of the vessel and cargo, judgment to be produced by our courts and tribunals.

Art. 4th. Nevertheless, merchants who have fitted out vessels for this trade before the publication of the present decree, shall be allowed to dispose of their cargoes in our colonies.

Art. 5th. Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

The minister, secretary of state, duke of Bassano.

We are informed from Edinburgh, (says a late London paper) that 500 manufacturers and laborers had volunteered to go to Canada, from Glasgow, and 500 from Edinburgh. ["Cross the line."]

Many articles, in type, postponed.