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LESS news than usual comes from the Departments this week. The dearth is partly due to the quietus administered to Mexican affairs by the late sweeping order for the reduction of General SHERIDAN'S Army; partly to the fact that departments are getting settled, and the newness of their establishment well worn off; partly to the diminution in the muster-out of troops; and in no small degree to the fact that, throughout the Southern States, little telegraphic news for the press is allowed to come over the wires, for the present, because they are devoted to Government work and to mercantile messages. However, in these sultry August days, no particular fervor in matters military would be specially welcome.

Mustering-out in the Department of Washington still goes on, though not with the rush of early Summer. From the 20th to the 30th of July, there were mustered out by Captain LA MOTTE, two hundred and forty-three officers and five thousand seven hundred and seventy-one men, principally of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Regiments. From the 3d to the 11th of August, there were mustered out 60 regiments and batteries, or more than 20,000 men. The disbanding of the Signal corps has also commenced, under orders dated on the 11th. Three days previous, orders were issued for the muster-out of the 15th New York Heavy Artillery. Another body of 100 men has been discharged from the armorer's department in the Washington Arsenal, so that the force has been reduced from 300 to 50. A press correspondent gives an account of the late sale at Alexandria of condemned Government property. Hospital tents sold at nine and one half cents per pound; common tents, seven and one half; Sibley tents, seven and one fourth, and shelter-tents, six cents; spades brought eight and three-fourths; shovels, seven and three-fourths; camp hatchets, eleven and one half; pick-axes, twenty-five and one-fourth, and axes twenty-three cents apiece. Shirts were sold for forty cents, drawers for thirty-nine, and bed-sacks forty cents each. Harness realized from $2.02 to $2.40 for single sets, and wagon covers brought fifteen cents per pound. All the other articles brought like good prices.

All the soldiers now in the field, with the single exception of those in the military division under General SHERIDAN, have within a few days been paid up to and including the 30th of June last; and for SHERIDAN'S department, over ten millions of dollars were sent two weeks ago to the paymaster, with which to settle all demands against the Government. On the first day of May last, there were more than one million of soldiers actually in the service of the United States. Since then, at least five hundred thousand have been mustered out and paid off, while about two hundred thousand more are either *en route* or waiting muster out at the various State rendezvous. Only two regiments of this enormous army have failed to receive their pay with reasonable promptness. One of these is a New York regiment; but the only reason of failure to receive their pay is found in the neglect of their officers to properly complete their pay-rolls.

The War Department has ordered the muster out of the following organizations: New York—Fifteenth Heavy Artillery, August 8, 1865; Fifth Infantry, August 9, 1865; Sixty-second Infantry, August 14, 1865; Sixty-sixth Infantry, August 14, 1865. Pennsylvania—One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Infantry, August 8, 1865. Indiana—Ninth Cavalry, August 10, 1865; Tenth Cavalry, August 10, 1865. The Sixth, Tenth, and Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery regiments, lately consolidated to form the Sixth New York, and the Fourteenth New York, and the First Vermont Heavy Artillery regiments, have been ordered to be mustered out of service immediately, and will leave for their homes in a day or two. It is reported that the twenty-four regiments now composing the Veteran Reserve corps will soon be consolidated into six regiments. The Government is making arrangements to sell, during the month of October, thirty locomotives and two hundred and ninety cars at Manchester, opposite Richmond; five locomotives and fifty-one cars at Portsmouth, Va.; one locomotive at Norfolk, Va., and fifty locomotives and seven hundred and fifty cars at Alexandria. There will also be sold at Alexandria two thousand tons of railroad iron, and at City Point four thousand tons.

More orders of interest and importance have been issued from the various departments in Washington. The Paymaster-General has issued an order, calling the attention of Paymasters to the forgeries or double payments of the accounts of officers of the Regular Army, and of the Volunteer-General Staff now in service, who are entitled to draw their pay monthly on individual accounts, and directs that hereafter officers of the above classes will draw their pay from some Paymaster of the pay district in which they are serving. Chiefs of pay districts will immediately assign a Paymaster to the special duty of paying such accounts. The Acting Second Comptroller has decided that to reimburse the Government for losses by soldiers, for which they are liable to stoppage of pay, disbursing accounting officers are justified in withholding any portion of money due the soldiers either as pay, bounty, or for money deposited with paymasters on check-books.

The Commissioner of Pensions announces that no change in the pension law for the loss of one limb has been made. The Army pensioner for such loss receives eight dollars per month if he was a private, non-commissioned officer, or musician; fifteen dollars a month if he was a second lieutenant; seventeen if a first lieutenant; twenty dollars if a captain; twenty-five dollars if a major, and thirty dollars if a lieutenant-colonel or of any higher grade. The same rates, according to rank, are applicable to Navy pensions. Respecting sutlers, the War Department orders that troops in campaign, on detachment, or on distant service, will be allowed sutlers at the rate of one for every regiment, corps or separate detachment, to be appointed by the commanding officer upon the recommendation of the Council of Administration, subject to the approval of the Department Commander.

General HOOKER'S Department of the East has been districted as follows:—1. District of Southern New York, embracing the defences of the city and harbor of New York, and first ten Congressional districts of New York State, Major-General J. G. PARKE commanding. Headquarters at New York city. 2. District of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, Major-General D. E. SICKLES commanding. Headquarters at Boston. 3. District of Maine, Major-General CHARLES GRIFFIN commanding. Headquarters at Portland. 4. District of Rhode Island and Connecticut, Brevet Major-General ROBERT B. POTTER commanding. Headquarters at Newport. 5. District of Northern and Western New York, embracing the Congressional districts Nos. 11 to 31, both inclusive, Brevet Major-General J. C. ROBINSON commanding. Headquarters at Albany. 6. District of New Jersey, Brevet Major-General ELI LONG. Headquarters at Trenton. Brigadier-General H. A. BARNUM will report for duty to Major-General PARKE.

Adjutant-General THOMAS has visited, inspected, and closed up the military establishment at Elmira. Barracks No. 1 are to be sold, the general hospital is to be given up and the patients transferred to the hospitals in the late Rebel camp, and nothing will be retained but Barracks No. 3. The troops there will probably be sent away, except the few necessary to guard the public property.

The Department of Virginia witnesses the promotion of some of its commanders, and the retirement of others. Major-General A. H. TERRY has been promoted to the high rank of Brevet Major-General in the Regular Army. Brigadier-General G. B. DANDY, who formerly had the Second brigade in R. S. FOSTER'S old division, Twenty-fourth corps, and Major-General J. W. TURNER, formerly captain and Commissary of Subsistence in the Regular Army, have each received the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Regular Army. Major-General R. S. FOSTER returns to Indiana, and retires from the service. Major-General JOHN GIBBON, of the late Twenty-fourth corps, is to be assigned to the command of Petersburgh, under General TERRY, in place of Major-General HARTSUFF, who, under a late order of the War Department is unassigned, and therefore returns to his rank in the Regular Army. Brigadier-Generals J. H. POTTER, MCKENZIE, THOMAS O. OSBORNE, T. M. HARRIS and B. C. LUDLOW, will be relieved from duty in this department within the next few days, and directed to report from their various homes to the Adjutant-General at Washington.

President JOHNSON and the Secretary of War are expected to visit Richmond soon, to discuss at General TERRY'S headquarters matters involved in the government of Virginia and of Richmond. Generals HOWARD, SCHOFIELD, CURTIS, TURNER, HAWLEY, and others, are expected to be present. In Richmond, the Twelfth Infantry have been assigned to the New Market Guard-house, with the care of the upper part of the city. A change has also been made in the Provost-Marshals, their districts, and the regiments on duty. The Tenth Connecticut and the Eleventh Maine, have been ordered to this city, and the three companies of the Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Troops sent to do guard duty in the vicinity of Rocketts. At the latter point many hundred artillery, cavalry, and draught horses have been sold, at an average price of $70. These sales will now be stopped throughout the Department, as the same animals have been found, by the Quartermaster-General, to be worth more in Northern cities, when sold at auction.

In General GILLMORE'S Department of South

Carolina, the commanding officer has issued a General Order announcing the appointment of Mr. PERRY as Provisional Governor of the State. It is rather a curious and delicate state of affairs, as we took occasion to observe in some former discussions of the subject. The relations of the Provisional Governors and of Department Commanders, especially when the Department is identical in territorial extent with the State, will be interesting to study. Not to go into that subject in general, however, it is enough to say that General GILLMORE has ordered his troops to assist Governor PERRY in organizing a State Government, and "to abstain from, in any way, hindering, "impeding or discouraging the loyal people of the "State from organization of a State Government." The order then reiterates and explains the terms on which the amnesty oath will continue to be administered by the military authorities. Brevet Brigadier-General HARTWELL, with the Fifty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, and One Hundred and Twenty-second Colored Troops, continues to command at Orangeburgh. The Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers (colored) and the First Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, are about to be mustered out of service.

In General STEEDMAN'S Department, of Georgia, Brevet Brigadier-General MOLINEUX, formerly Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth (Brooklyn) New York, has resigned, and returns to private life. He had command of the posts of Augusta. Afterwards, his command was extended to cover the "District of Northern Georgia," and more recently, since the change made in departments, Major-General STEEDMAN placed General MOLINEUX in command of twenty-eight counties in the northeastern part of Georgia, including the cities of Milledgeville (the capital), Athens, and Augusta.

In Brevet Major-General J. M. BRANNAN'S District of Savannah, the First division of the Department of Georgia, several important orders have been issued. The further seizure of horses and mules bearing the brand U. S., is forbidden, except where people are known to have come into possession of them in an illegitimate manner. The reason is that many such animals were either abandoned by the troops or were left for more serviceable ones seized without payment or fairly exchanged for better ones. The District, comprising thirty-five counties, has been divided into the following sub-districts:—1st. Sub-district of Ogeechee, First brigade, Headquarters at Savannah, Georgia. Brevet Brigadier-General E. P. DAVIS, commanding. 2d. Sub-district of Altamaha, Second brigade, Headquarters at Blackshear. Brevet Brigadier-General H. D. WASHBURNE, commanding. 3d. Sub-district of Ocmulgee, Second brigade, Headquarters at Hawkinsville. Colonel J. W. BLANCHARD, One Hundred and Sixty-Second New York Volunteer Infantry, commmanding. Commanding Officers of the respective sub-districts are not to distribute the troops of their commands in the counties, but concentrate their forces at or near the Headquarters of the several sub-districts. At such periods as Commanding Officers may direct, small detachments of troops, under a competent and reliable officer, may make tours through the sub-district. It is also ordered that the troops shall assist the civil authorities in enforcing *United States* laws, and shall aid the Freedmen's Bureau in arresting those who violate its orders. It is provided that insurgents who wish to become loyal citizens of the United States will seek the proper authorities, and not be sought after. It must be a *voluntary* act to restore them to the rights of citizens. Finally, elaborate quarantine regulations are arranged for Savannah.

The Department of Missouri will hereafter embrace the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, and the Territories of Dakotah, Montana, Nebraska, Utah and Colorado; Headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri, with Major-General POPE in command. General POPE has just been made brevet brigadier-general in the Regular Army.

In General H. W. SLOCUM'S Department of Mississippi, Major-General P. Jos. OSTERHAUS'S Northern District of Mississippi is divided into the following sub-districts:—1st. The sub-district of Grenada, Colonel H. LIEB, Fifth United States Colored Artillery, (heavy), commanding, comprises the northwestern portion of the district. 2d. Sub-district of Columbus, Colonel G. M. L. JOHNSTON, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, commanding, comprises the northeastern counties. 3d. Sub-district of Meridian, Brevet Brigadier-General G. L. MCMILLEN, commanding, comprises the southeastern portion of the district. 4th. Sub-district of Jackson, Colonel C. A. GILCHRIST, Fiftieth United States Colored Infantry, commanding, comprises the southwestern portion of the district not included in the other sub-districts.

STORY OF THE GREAT MARCH.*

IN the "Story of the Great March" by Major NICHOLS, we have much interesting material with which to fill out the description of the campaigns of Georgia and the Carolinas, of which General SHERMAN has given us the outline in his official reports.

It is written in a sketchy "newspaper style," and is valuable chiefly for the view it gives us of those thousand and one incidents of the march which, though finding no place in official reports and grave histories, are yet valuable for the insight they give into the daily life of the Army in its active operations. The memoranda from which the narrative is drawn were written during the mid-day rest of the Army, on fences and stumps by the wayside, by the light of the camp-fires, in the night bivouac, in cities and towns at which the Army halted, "wherever or whenever a mo-"ment's release from pressing official duties afforded leisure "to jot down the fleeting impressions of our long and won-"derful march." Its author became attached to the staff of General SHERMAN just at the close of the Atlanta campaign, and with the destruction of that city his diary begins, and is from there carried on, day by day, to the surrender of JOHNSTON and the homeward march of SHERMAN'S Army. Interspersed here and there through the volume are numerous personal descriptions of the heroes whose names are so intimately associated with the events recorded.

General HOWARD, who had command of the Right Wing during the campaign, is characterized as the HAVELOCK of the Army, "the perfect type of the Christian soldier." General SHERMAN we are told, "may not be a religious "man in the sense that HOWARD is, but he valued and re-"spected HOWARD all the more for his Christian faith and "practice. In the direction of a march, in the accomplish-"ment of an arduous or dangerous duty, when speed and "certainty were required, he knew that HOWARD would never "fail him. In the record of four campaigns, there stands no "instance of his dereliction from duty; while many a march "and battle-field bear witness to his energy, perseverance, "soldierly skill and manly courage." In this fearless and conscientious devotion to duty, we opine, is to be found the true test of that Christian character which is so justly claimed for General HOWARD.

Of the battle of Bentonville and the commander of the Left Wing of the Army, Major NICHOLS writes as follows:

> The battle of Bentonville was General SLOCUM'S fight. While his name is most honorably associated with almost every great battle of this war, from Bull Run to Gettysburgh in the East, and since that of Missionary Ridge in the West, the bloody combat at Bentonville was peculiarly his own affair, out of which he has come with fresh laurels. The unexpected attack, the fierce assaults, several times repeated, called for all the resources of a brave, cool, experienced soldier; but SLOCUM was more than equal to the necessities of the hour, for he was victorious, and his success justified General SHERMAN'S selection of him as the commander of the left wing of the Army.
>
> General SLOCUM enjoys the reputation of a thoroughly accomplished soldier. It is probably owing to his complete mastery of all the details of his profession, his keen sense of order and discipline, and his energetic and magnetic manner, that the Twentieth corps, which he commanded for a long time, has gained its splendid reputation. He is a native of New York, and is as proud of his State as his State is proud of him. His personal appearance is prepossessing. Long, wavy brown hair, brushed back behind his ears, sparkling brown eyes, a heavy brown moustache, a height above the medium, and a manner which inspires faith and confidence, make up a most attractive figure. He seems to know precisely what he has to do, and to be perfectly sure he can do it. It is very certain that he is one of those rare men who has made no mistakes. He should thank heaven and be happy.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, commanding the Fourteenth corps, which was engaged in the battle of Bentonville, is described as "a prompt, energetic, hard-working soldier, who under-"stands his profession, and does his whole duty faithfully "and conscientiously." General J. D. MORGAN of the Second division of this corps is "a man of small and wiry figure, "an earnest, modest and conscientious soldier;" and General A. BAIRD, Third division, "one of the most elegant officers "of the army, of the medium stature, fine form, a prepossess-"ing face, tawny side-whiskers and full mustache, a clear blue "eye and a fair complexion, he personifies the ideal of a gen-"tleman and a soldier. His manners are in perfect harmony "with his appearance. Besides this, he is an accomplished "soldier, distinguishing himself upon every occasion." General JOHN A. LOGAN, commanding the Fifteenth Corps, is a man whose personal appearance is not likely to be forgotten by one who has ever had an opportunity of seeing him.

> That lithe, active figure; that finely cut face, with its heavy black moustache overhanging a sensitive mouth; that black, piercing eye; that open brow, shaded by the long black hair—all make up a striking figure. LOGAN, too, is equally at home on the rostrum, leading the minds of men, or in the saddle rallying his brave soldiers for the onset upon the foe. He possesses that mysterious magnetic power which calls forth the sublimest enthusiasm in men. On many of the battle-fields of this war he has ridden along the lines regardless of the storms of Rebel shell and bullets beating around him. He is a splendid representative of the Western men who have risen to high distinction by their energy, talents and perseverence. He is a firm friend, a good hater, and an open fighter, and the pride of the famous fighting and marching Fifteenth corps.

Of the other officers of the Fifteenth corps we have the following personal sketches:

> General CHARLES WOOD, one of the best fighting men in the Western Army, is an officer but little known in the East. His service has been chiefly on the border, and in the Armies of the West. He is familiarly designated by the officers of the old Army as "SUSAN" WOOD. I should not mention this feminine title if it were ever used in any disrespectful sense; for no man who has ever met this staunch, loyal soldier in the line of service can think of him except with courteous admiration. He commands the First division of the Fifteenth corps. What he is, and what they are, may best be told in the history of every campaign, and almost every battle fought west of the Alleghanies. When their skirmish line advances somebody must give way; and when they get their feet once planted, there is a line of battle which they hold with a tenacity that cannot well be imagined by any one who has never experienced that peculiar sensation of the whiz of a score or more bullets. In a battle, I know of no safer position than behind WOOD'S division, for it never falls back without extraordinary cause. What is said of the division is said of WOOD—soldiers take their spirit from their commander.
>
> General WOOD is a tall, and not altogether graceful man, with a quiet, blunt manner. He is honest, large-hearted and brave.
>
> General HAZEN, the hero of Fort McAllister, is a West Point graduate, and not yet thirty-five years of age. In person he is rather squarely built, is above the medium height, and has a fine, open, manly face, resolute withal, but that kind of resolution which does not seem to need constant assertion. You are impressed with it at the first glance, and rest there always after with confidence. His manner is that of an accomplished and refined gentleman. On the field of battle he is alert, self-assured, concentrated, brave and capable. He has performed noble service during this war, from the bloody field of Shiloh until this day. He will never fail when the honor of the Nation demands his presence in the front of battle; but he can add few brighter leaves to his chaplet of fame than those of the storming of Fort McAllister.

General CORSE, the hero of Allatoona Pass, "is of "medium height, rather good looking, open-handed, open-"hearted and genial. He is one of that class of men who "make friends easily, and seldom loses them." His defence of Allatoona Pass is well remembered, though, as Major NICHOLS says, it has not been as prominently before the public as other battles of smaller consequence.

> The post which it secured was a vital link in our communications. Here were stored a million and a half of rations, and here was a pass of the Allatoona range of hills, through which ran our railroad and our line of communications. Here, at the head of only fifteen hundred men, General CORSE fought, from early dawn till noon, a force of no less than six thousand Rebels. A hard, obstinate fight was this battle of Allatoona—where men contested their ground foot by foot—where our soldiers were driven by the desperate assaults of overwhelming numbers from entrenchments to the hill, and from the hill to the fort—where, with half their number killed and wounded, with their chief bleeding and at times insensible, they yet fought on, inspired by his indomitable courage, until the Rebels, repulsed with fearful loss, gave up the struggle and fled from the field, leaving their killed and wounded in the hands of the brave defenders.
>
> Standing on the top of Kenesaw, General SHERMAN saw the white puffs of smoke which told of the contest raging at Allatoona. He felt confident of the result; for, anticipating the possibility of this rash attempt of the Rebels, he had ordered CORSE down from Rome to hold Allatoona until his columns could come up. He knew CORSE to be quick of comprehension, determined in execution, and brave as the bravest.
>
> The hero of Allatoona Pass need have no nobler epitaph than the words of SHERMAN upon that morning of doubt and misgiving: "I know CORSE,—so long as he lives, the Allatoona Pass is safe."
>
> It may be truly said that CORSE is the embodiment of the defence of Allatoona. His quick comprehension is only equalled by the celerity of execution which has distinguished him upon many a battle-field. He is brave almost to rashness, and with that quality combines indomitable energy and perseverence. CORSE is one of a large number of officers in the Western Army of whom it is sometimes said, when the firing comes sharp and frequent from an indicated direction, "Oh, CORSE is in there, is he? He'll take care of that front, sure; he will wake them up, etc."

The account of the capture of Fort McAllister, which introduces the sketch of General HAZEN, is, perhaps, the best bit of description in the book. We give it in full:

> During the greater part of to-day the general gazed anxiously toward the sea, watching for the appearance of the fleet. About the middle of the afternoon he descried a light column of smoke creeping lazily along over the flat marshes, and soon the spars of a steamer were visible, and then the flag of our Union floated out. What a thrilling, joyful sight! How the blood bounded, when, answering the signal waved above us, we saw that the brave tars had recognized us, and knew that our General was here with his Army!
>
> The sun was now fast going down behind a grove of water-oaks, and as his last rays gilded the earth, all eyes once more turned toward the Rebel fort. Suddenly white puffs of smoke shot out from the thick woods surrounding the line of works. HAZEN was closing in, ready for the final rush of his column directly upon the fort. A warning answer came from the enemy in the roar of heavy artillery—and so the battle opened.
>
> General SHERMAN walked nervously to and fro, turning quickly now and then from viewing the scene of conflict to observe the sun sinking slowly behind the tree-tops. No longer willing to bear the suspense, he said:
>
> "Signal General HAZEN that he must carry the fort by assault to-night, if possible."
>
> The little flag waved and fluttered in the evening air, and the answer came:
>
> "I am ready, and will assault at once!"
>
> The words had hardly passed, when from out the encircling woods there came a long line of blue coats and bright bayonets, and the dear old flag was there, waving proudly in the breeze. Then the fort seemed alive with flame; quick, thick jets of fire shooting out from all its sides, while the white smoke first covered the place and then rolled away over the glacis. The line of blue moved steadily on; too slowly, as it seemed to us, for we exclaimed, "Why don't they dash forward?" but their measured step was unfaltering. Now the flag goes down, but the line does not halt. A moment longer, and the banner gleams again in the front. We, the lookers-on, clutched one another's arms convulsively, and scarcely breathed in the eager intensity of our gaze. SHERMAN stood watching with anxious air, awaiting the decisive moment. Then the enemy's fire redoubled in rapidity and violence. The darting streams of fire alone told the position of the fort. The line of blue entered the enshrouding folds of smoke. The flag was at last dimly seen, and then it went out of sight altogether.
>
> "They have been repulsed!" said one of the group of officers who watched the fight.
>
> "No, by Heaven!" said another; "there is not a man in retreat—not a straggler in all the glorious line!"
>
> The firing ceased. The wind lifted the smoke. Crowds of men were visible on the parapets, fiercely fighting—but our flag was planted there. There were a few scattering musket-shots, and then the sounds of battle ceased. Then the bomb proofs and parapets were alive with crowding swarms of our gallant men, who fired their pieces in the air as a *feu de joie*. Victory! The fort was won.
>
> Then all of us who had witnessed the strife and exulted in the triumph grasped each the other's hand, embraced, and were glad, and some of us found the water in our eyes.
>
> In half an hour we were congratulating General HAZEN, and in an hour more Generals SHERMAN and HOWARD were pulling down the stream, regardless of torpedoes, in search of the signalled vessel of the Navy.

General F. P. BLAIR of the Seventeenth corps, and his officers, are thus drawn:

> General BLAIR is one of the most hospitable and popular men of the Army. As the commander of the Seventeenth corps, he is identified with the history of the Army of the Tennessee—a gallant, heroic band

* The Story of the Great March. From the Diary of a Staff Officer. By Brevet Major GEORGE WARD NICHOLS, Aide-de-camp to General SHERMAN. With a Map and Illustrations. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

of men, it may be added, the record of whose deeds yet remains to be written. The General wears a full sandy beard and moustache, which conceal the lower part of his face. His eyes are of a light hazel color, full of humor and good nature—an expression, however, that is somewhat qualified by the overhanging brow, which has a *noli me tangere* air, as much as to say, "If I must fight, it shall be war to the hilt." In height, the General is about five feet eleven inches. His frame is finely proportioned, and makes a good appearance on horseback. He selects excellent horses, and knows how to ride them. In the Army he has the reputation of a kind, generous, discreet, and brave soldier.

Major-General GILES E. SMITH, who commanded the division of the Seventeenth corps which swam the Salkahatchie below MOWER's position, is a Western man, whose fame has been nobly won on almost every battle-field of this war west and south of the Blue Ridge. He is a manly and handsome soldier, nearly six feet in height, with a frame well-knit, genial blue eyes, light complexion, sandy beard and moustache, and an open and cheerful countenance. With this prepossessing exterior, he is polite and hospitable, and, of course, is popular. As a soldier, he stands among the best. Always attentive to the wants of his command, his men are the last to be out of supplies or clothing. As a commander, he is brave and cool upon the field of battle, and manages his troops with admirable skill.

General MOWER is described as "a man of athletic "frame, tall and well proportioned; his rich brown hair is "long and thick, his beard is of the same tint and very full; "a large Roman nose makes a wide separation between his "large brown eyes, and a broad expansive forehead, which "belongs decidedly to the antique. He is one of General "SHERMAN's favorites, has few enemies, is in the Regular "Army, and is not a West Pointer."

General WILLIAMS, one of the oldest officers of high rank in the Army, formerly commanding the old Twelfth "Corps, is "a favorite with officers and men. He is delightfully hospitable, possesses an unfailing fund of good humor, "is thoroughly subordinate, unenvious, unselfish, and as cool "and self-possessed, in the battle-field as at his quarters. In "person he is heavily built, about the medium height, with a "large beard and still larger moustache, which lends a "peculiar expression to his face—an expression, however, "which is forgotten when the genial kindly eyes light up in "conversation."

General SCHOFIELD, the commander of the Army of the Ohio, is "a gentleman of fine address and elegant manners. "He listens well, talks but little, and appears to reflect and "weigh both what he hears and says. At the first view of "his round and well developed head, his resolute mouth, and "calm reflective eyes, one is impressed with the idea that he "is in the presence of a statesman rather than a soldier."

General COX, of the Twenty-Third corps, is "a tall man, "with small and finely marked features, expressive of earnestness and manliness. Cox wears his hair cut closely to "his head, and his full beard is neatly trimmed. He is always well dressed, and he has the manners of a well poised "gentleman, and 'promptitude' is one of his great merits."

General KILPATRICK, is of "slight stature, but broad-"chested and wiry-limbed; his face is expressive of determination and daring, a firm chin, earnest mouth, prominent "nose, clear gray eyes, and expansive forehead, make up a "striking physiognomy."

General GEARY is "a tall, stalwart, soldierly man, with "a full black beard, and an open and inviting face. He has "a hearty, hospitable manner, which pleases everybody; is "sensible, discreet and firm."

General BARRY, Chief of Artillery, is "a veteran soldier "of sagacity and experience, and a most companionable gentleman of the old school."

But the most remarkable working man in the Army, we are told, is perhaps Colonel BECKWITH, of the Commissary Department, who finds himself not inaptly described as having the appearance of "a subdued Methodist clergyman "of the Church South."

The interior of the man's brain it would be a curiosity to see. He does more work himself, and gets more work out of others, than any other man it has been my good fortune to meet. BECKWITH is indeed a terror to evil-doers, and is the especial horror of lazy or indifferent workers. He has kept the Army supplied with food under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, at which almost any other man would have been appalled. He requires few instructions, anticipates necessities, calculates closely, and executes with remarkable rapidity.

But we must put an end to extracts, for want of space and not because the interest of the book is flagging. It is, take it altogether, the most readable of the numerous campaign sketches which are fast crowding upon each other. The people wish to know not only how our heroes act, but how they look as well, and it may even amuse the warriors themselves to see their portraits thus drawn by one who has been among them taking notes.

THE Savannah *Republican* says that the damage sustained by the Savannah and Gulf Railroad from operations of troops under the command of General Sherman, is more extensive, perhaps, than the public have been led to suppose. The work of destruction was commenced at the Little Ogeechee River, and was thoroughly executed to the Altamaha River, a distance of thirty-six miles, including all the bridges and trestlework. The rails are so twisted and bent that but few of them can be used in relaying the road. A large force is now employed in rebuilding the road, and it is expected that it will be completed and in running order in ninety days. Running as it does through one of the finest cotton regions in the South, and much of this article awaiting transportation in all the large and populous counties through which it passes, its early completion is looked for with anxiety and impatience.

BREVET Major-General John F. Miller has taken command of the District of Mobile, Brigadier-General Kirby Smith remaining in command of the post of Mobile. The district includes ten counties.

THE PAYMASTER AND HIS DUTIES.

BOUNTIES.

IN nothing has the gratitude of the United States Government to its brave defenders been more signally exhibited than in the munificent bounties which it has bestowed. History affords no parallel to such national munificence; while States and cities, and towns and villages and individuals were equally liberal.

In the Old World armies the honors which attend success have been heaped without stint on their aristocratic commanders—its MARLBOROUGHS, WELLINGTONS, TURENNES, MURATS, BLUCHERS, GORTCHAKOFFS, and Austrian Archdukes; but the mighty hosts they led never dreamed of the substantial largesses showered in profusion on our immense Armies.

Before the war the only bounties allowed were those for reënlistment; of course in the Regular Army. The term of service was for five years, and the bounty was only allowed to those reënlisting at remote and distant stations beyond the Mississippi River. The bounties for five years' service varied from twenty-three dollars—the smallest sum, and paid to those enlisting in Minnesota and at Fort Snelling—to one hundred and forty-two dollars, the largest amount, for those joining the service in Washington and Oregon Territories. These bounties, which a Volunteer would now hoot at, were granted by act of Congress of June 17th, 1850, and abolished by act of August 3d, 1861. When the real strength of the great Rebellion became manifest, the Government at once recognized the importance of liberal bounties to Volunteers; men who by thousands left their homes and families, imbued solely with the unselfish desire of defending their country. By act of July 22, 1861, every Volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, became entitled to a bounty of one hundred dollars on honorable discharge after two years' service or during the war. This bounty is not paid in installments, as others are of which we shall presently speak, and consequently is not entered on muster-rolls till the soldier is mustered out of service, when it is paid him. No one is entitled to this bounty who has served less than two years, unless his discharge is caused by disability from gun-shot wounds received in battle; and any Paymaster careless enough to make such a disbursement would have the payment stopped against him, no matter if the roll when it came into his hands stated such an amount to be due. All soldiers enlisting in the Regular Army after the 1st day of July, 1861, are entitled to the same bounties as those allowed to the Volunteer forces. The one hundred dollars, however, cannot be claimed for two years' service made up of separate periods, (except for partial service in the Veteran Reserve corps); as, for instance, a man serving in a nine months regiment and again enlisting. But should a soldier enlist into the Regular from the Volunteer service, then his term is regarded as continuous, and he is paid the bounty on serving two full years. If a man is promoted to a commission in the Volunteers after his two full years, he receives the hundred dollars, but if he has not served the required time, he gets no bounty, and any advance he has received on it is deducted from his account.

The Government is very solicitous that the bounty shall be secured to all who deserve it; and in the case of soldiers dying or being killed in battle their widows or legal heirs are entitled to it, their claims having been first audited in the Treasury Department. In regard to the larger bounties hereafter mentioned, the heirs are also entitled to all that a soldier has still due him at the time of his decease in the service. And when the "final statements" of a discharged soldier, who enlisted under the act of July 5th, 1862, show that he is discharged after an honorable service of two years, he is entitled to his bounty, and the Paymaster has no right to withhold it, even if the final papers do not in words state that it is due.

By General Orders Nos. 74 and 77, of 1862, the acts of 1861, providing bounty, were so construed as to allow twenty-five dollars of the one hundred to be paid to every Regular and Volunteer soldier enlisting during the continuance of the war, and immediately after his enlistment, so that numbers now discharged from service receive seventy-five dollars in place of the entire sum. At the same time a premium was allowed to Volunteers of two dollars, and in other enlistments by special clauses three and four dollars were allowed. All premiums have been abolished. The advance bounty and premium was paid to the soldier by the mustering and disbursing officer, not by the Paymaster. These payments are duly allowed in the accounts of Paymasters; but if a man is discharged from the service before he has served out the term required by law to entitle him to the full amount of the bounty, the Paymaster must deduct the amount from his account, unless his final statements clearly show by a remark that he is discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability for wounds received or sickness incurred since his last enlistment.

Far more liberal bounties than those we have named were subsequently offered by the Government. All men enlisting in the Regular Army for five years' service, within ninety days from the 25th of June, 1863, became entitled to a bounty of four hundred and two dollars. The time, by successive enactments of Congress, was extended to April 1st, 1864, and the bounty, premiums, and advance of one month's pay (then thirteen dollars) was paid as follows:—Premium, two dollars; advance pay, thirteen; and advance bounty, twenty-five, increased subsequently to sixty on being accepted at depot, making forty and seventy-five dollars. Fifty dollars at second regular pay day after enlistment, the like sum at the first pay day after eight months', twelve months', two years', three years', and four years' service; and the remainder of the bounty, seventy-five dollars, at the expiration of the five years. The same amount of bounty was also offered to all veteran Volunteers in infantry, cavalry, and artillery regiments, for three years or during the war. They were required to have already served not less than nine months, and were paid advance bounty, pay, and premium (until premium was abolished), seventy-five dollars. Afterward, fifty dollars at the expiration of two months' service, the same sum every succeeding six months, and the remainder of bounty, forty dollars, on honorable discharge from the Army. Recruits for old regiments were offered a bounty of three hundred and two dollars, payable at the same periods as to veteran Volunteers. Our readers can well remember the wonder excited by the readiness of hosts in the field to embrace these munificent offers, and the enthusiasm created in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, when on the furlough of thirty days allowed them the soldiers returned to their homes. Nor was astonishment at this spectacle less universal in Europe. It especially taught England to beware how she trifled with the patriotism of a nation she had already so deeply outraged; and at every other European court

"Kings sat still with awful eye,"

as they recognized the matchless resources and power of the United States.

The Government not only voted these immense bounties, but decreed that, if the troops were not required for the full term of three years, they should, on being honorably mustered out of service, be paid the whole amount, the same as if they had served the full term, and the legal heirs of such as die in the service are entitled to all remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY. The Golden Treasury of the best songs and lyrical poems in the English language. Selected and arranged, with notes, by FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.—BOOK OF GOLDEN DEEDS. A Book of Golden Deeds of All Times and All Lands. Gathered and narrated by the Author of the "Heir of Redclyffe."—THE JEST BOOK. The choicest anecdotes and sayings. Selected and arranged by MARK LEMON. Also published in the same series, THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, by JOHN BUNYAN; THE BOOK OF PRAISE, by ROUNDELL PALMER; THE CHILDREN'S GARLAND, by COVENTRY PATMORE. Cambridge: SEVER & FRANCIS.

These beautiful volumes form the "Golden Treasury Se-"ries"—a fine reprint from the English. They are uniformly printed in 16mo, with vignette titles, bound in extra vellum, cloth, morocco, and calf, in various styles. In typographical beauty, in their admirable and workmanlike binding, and in the exquisite finish of every part, these volumes stand among the most elegant specimens of bookmaking ever issued from the American press. The contents, moreover, are entirely worthy of this superlative luxury of paper and type. The "Golden Treasury of Songs "and Lyrics," for instance, is not merely to our apprehension, one of the best, but *the best* book of the kind ever compiled. The selections have been made and arranged with the most patient, deliberate, thoughtful and conscientious care, and with the utmost delicacy of taste and judgment. They are gathered from the entire domain of English poetical literature, which has not only been exhausted, but thoroughly appreciated by their scholarly editor. Mr. PALGRAVE, the friend of TENNYSON and A. H. HALLAM, dedicates his work to the former, under whose suggestion, aid and criticism, it has been produced. Everything about the book bears the mark of skill, taste, conscientiousness, and freedom from squeamishness, narrow-mindedness or prejudice. The impulse which has rejected selections from living poets, is commendable—though it is pleasant to learn from the editor that "TENNYSON, BRYANT, CARY, and LOW-"ELL," would have been in the first rank of such selections. It would, indeed, have been pleasant, to Americans, to find something, in this tasteful collection, from their own finest poets—LOWELL, BRYANT, WHITTIER, LONGFELLOW, HOLMES, and the long list which could easily be mentioned. But the true plan has been pursued. The division of the book into four chronological periods—represented by SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, GRAY, and WORDSWORTH, will meet decided approbation. Attempts to classify poems by subjects, or style of composition, or the metrical character

of the verse, are always unpleasant in works of this kind. Such scientific arrangements are better for school-botanies than holiday volumes of poetry, in which we desire to turn from one subject and metre to another, and another, and then, perhaps, back again to the first, with all the charm of variety.

"The Book of Golden Deeds," prepared by Miss YONGE, is an admirable little volume for youth. In the highest sense it is both interesting and entertaining. The spirit of the book is excellent—that of self-sacrifice, heroism, and loyalty.

"The Jest Book," by MARK LEMON, is a collection of 1,700 jests; from which we may say at once, everything coarse and irreverent has been excluded, and it is all, emphatically, "within the limit of becoming mirth." Jest-books, at best, are rather dreary affairs. Wit elaborated and carefully committed to paper is never so amusing as when it flies from mouth to mouth, and flashes as it flies. The spoken wit is true wit—words as BEAUMONT says,

> So nimble and so full of subtile flame,
> As if that every one from whence they came
> Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,
> And resolved to live a fool the rest
> Of his dull life.

But, that the convocations may not entirely die, it is, perhaps, needful, to commit them to paper. This book, is, perhaps, as good as any of the species. It is something like feeding on cream and honey, to read much of it at a sitting. It illustrates, also, the thought we have already expressed, that

> A jest's propriety lies in the ear
> Of him that hears it, never in the tongue
> Of him that makes it.

Many of these *jeux de mots* are flat and stale to reading, which, we can easily conceive, were once very pleasant, told to sympathetic auditors, and with the adjuncts of comic voice and gesture. But it is a good book of its kind, and, at all events, these little sparkles of wit-dust have never before got swept together into so fine a casket.

THE *Dictator* and the *Agamenticus* have been enjoying the novel excitement of an iron-clad race, the results of which seem to indicate that the two vessels are well-matched for speed. The *Dictator*, it is well known, is a single-turretted Monitor, built at New York, her engines built by Mr. ERICSSON. The *Agamenticus* is a two turretted vessel, and is of Portsmouth construction, her engines built under the direction of Mr. ISHERWOOD. The first race was from Boston to Portsmouth, the *Dictator* winning by fifteen minutes. Its story is best told by the official reports:

THE DICTATOR.

UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD DICTATOR, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 8, 1865.

Hon GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose the reports of Chief Engineer ROBIE, of this vessel, and Acting Chief Engineer HARTWELL, of the *Agamenticus*, in regard to the performance of the respective engines during the trip from Boston to this port.

The *Agamenticus* and *Dictator* started together from Boston Light. The *Dictator* arrived about fifteen minutes before the *Agamenticus*. The weather was fine and very pleasant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN RODGERS, Commodore.

UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD DICTATOR, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 4, 1865.

SIR:—I respectfully report, that the total time the main engines in this vessel were in operation, during the run from Boston Light, Mass., to this place, was six hours and five minutes.

The total number of revolutions of the screw during that time was 11,763.

Average revolutions per minute, 32 2-11.

Total amount of coal consumed during same time, was 13 tons, 2,080 lbs.

Average coal consumed per hour. 2 tuns, 650 lbs.

The lower tier of furnates in the boilers were the only ones used.

Thrne of the boilers, in which the destiny of the water was less tean 1.5-32, foamed badly until the density reached that point; after which theg furnished dry steam for the maximum number of revolutions which were made. The water which passed over into the cylinders from the boilers which were foaming, prevented the engines working at a higher speed.

The main and auxiliary engines worked well, without heating in any of the journals. The machinery and boilers are now ready for service.

Very respectfully,
E. D. ROBIE, Chief Engineer, United States Navy.
Commodore JOHN RODGERS, United States Navy, commanding United States iron-clad *Dictator*.

THE AGAMENTICUS.

UNITED STATES STEAMER AGAMENTICUS, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 7, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to report, in obedience to your order, that the engines of the vessel were in operation between a point off Boston Light and this anchorage, on the 3d inst., 6 hours and 15 minutes—5 hours and 35 minutes without stopping—ot the expiration of which time the engines were stopped and backed to take a Portsmouth pilot. Total number of revolutions for the 5 hours and 35 minutes, 23 600; average per minute, 70 6-10. The highest average for one hour was 75 per minute. Average steam, 25 pounds. Total number of pounds of coal 12,765 lbs.—5 1565-2240 tuns. Average per hour, 1 116 2240 tuns. Torottles wide open. Sixteen furnaces were used. No foaming of water in tee boilers or heating of journals ocsurred during the passage.

The total disjance run, as given me by yourself, fifty-two miles; and to the point where the engines were stopped for the pilot, between forty-seven and forty-eight miles. The maximum was eight knots and four fathoms, and the minimum eight knots and one fathom. There was no attempt at speed after taking the pilot, and some time was consumed in making fast to the mooring buoy; but the revolutions, &c., for the whole distance are added. Total number of revolutions for 6 hours and 15 minutes, 26,499. Average pressure of steam 25 pounds. Total coal 15,015 pounds. Average per hour 1 162 2240 tuns.

Very respectfully,
S. N. HARTWELL,
Acting Chief Engineer United States Navy.
Commander E. G. PARROTT, United States Navy, commanding.

The second trial of speed was between Portsmouth and Portland, a distance of fifty miles, and the *Agamenticus* won, making the run in five hours and ten minutes the *Dictator* being about a mile and a half behind her when they arrived off Portland. The latter claims an allowance of seventeen minutes for the stoppage of her machinery on account of the breaking of the crank pin. She also shows that her bottom is quite foul, while that of her competitor is clear. But, as we said before, there seems to be very near an equality between the two as to speed, and both merit the praises their respective officers bestow on them. Both are magnificent ships unequalled in any navy.

During the race from Boston to Portsmouth, Commodore RODGERS entertained a few guests on the *Dictator*, among them Chief Justice CHASE, and the Honorable SAMUEL HOOPER and Honorable A. H. RICE, members of Congress from Massachussetts. The gallant Commodore spoke in high terms of both vessels, and is reported to have said: "With the *Dictator* and the *Agamenticus*, I can thrash the "whole English iron-clad fleet!" During the race from Portsmouth to Portland, Captain Cox, Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT and others, were on the *Dictator*, and were received on their arrival at Portland by the Mayor and other members of the City Government. Subsequently Admiral FARRAGUT was serenaded at his hotel. He acknowledged the compliment and thanked the assemblage for their cordial reception. Short speeches were also made by Assistant-Secretary Fox and other distinguished men of the party. The Admiral returned on the 15th, on the *Agamenticus*, to Portsmouth.

IN South America there is always a "Military Situation" of some kind for the study of those who feel an interest in war for itself; but to one who looks at it from a higher position of observation, as a means of redressing wrongs, emancipating races, overthrowing false and injurious ideas, and the like, and only justifiable on such grounds, there is little that is attractive or worthy of investigation in these petty wars of the mongrel South American races, which continually keep open the doors of their Temples of Janus. Just now, however, there is a war waging between Paraguay, on the one side, and the allied States of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uraguay, on the other, which has assumed more than ordinary importance, and possesses a very considerable degree of interest.

The war arises out of the long-determined and selfish desire of Brazil, to extend her boundaries to the Rio de la Plata, on the South, and the Uraguay on the West. Such an acquisition of territory, would give Brazil control of la Plata, and the fertile lands which that large stream and her tributaries drain, a tract of land 70,000 square miles in extent. The Argentine Republic—though it is the natural enemy of Brazil, and has had no end of contests with its comparatively powerful neighbor, comes into the scheme, which would seem to offer the Republic few immediate advantages, while it would give the Empire an overshadowing influence—to re-possess Paraguay, which once belonged to the Confederation, and open to improvement and development the whole northern territory of the Confederation, now shut out by the narrow-minded and restrictive policy of Paraguay, with regard to the navigation of the Paraguay River. Paraguay fights for selfish agrandizement, to resist encroachments and to sustain her policy. This, in brief, is the meaning of the war.

Paraguay has a population of about 600,000, under a military despotism, with a strong army and a well fortified territory. She can put 60,000 men into the field. The Argentine Republic can scarcely furnish 25,000. Brazil, though the largest of the three States, cannot send more than 30,000. So, in the matter of numbers, Paraguay has the advantage. President MITRE leads the Argentine forces, President FLORES the Uraguayans, and President LOPEZ the Paraguayans.

On the land, the contest shows thus far about evenly balanced success and defeat for both parties. On the sea, the Paraguayans have been badly whipped. A naval fight took place, on the 11th of June, three leagues below the city of Corrientes, in which the Paraguayan squadron was almost completely annihilated by that of Brazil. The forces were of formidable size and the fight hotly contested. The Brazilans had nine gun-boats, mounting 62 guns, many of them rifled. Their enemy had eight steamers and six floating batteries, mounting in all 47 guns. They also had the aid of land batteries of 30 guns, light field pieces. The Paraguayans lost three steamers sunk and one surrendered. The remainder escaped, but only after having suffered what the Brazilians claim to be irreparable damage. All the accounts, which, by the way, are only Brazilian, give the Paraguayans credit for the greatest valor. To use a slang phrase—they fought for a funeral. The Brazilians lost, killed and wounded, over 300, while they claim to have put 1,300 of the fleet of their enemy *hors du combat*, besides 500 in the shore batteries, five of which surrendered. Though so badly worsted, the Paraguayans have no idea of giving up the contest, and still hope for success, which the last accounts show their land forces to be still achieving in various quarters of the field of war.

WE have a few more facts this week in relation to late general officers of the Rebel army. A Richmond paper says that one of the trustees of Washington College, Lexington, Va., has visited ROBERT E. LEE, to inform him of his election to the presidency of that institution, but that as yet the result of the interview is not known. It is thought, however, that he will decline the office, inasmuch as he has recently expressed the intention of leasing a grazing farm in Albemarle, and residing upon it with his family. MARCUS J. WRIGHT, VAUGHN, and RUCKER, of Tennessee, and J. A. SMITH, of Mississippi, were at Memphis at last accounts. EDWARD JOHNSON is now in Richmond, purchasing stock, farming utensils, etc., preparatory to engaging in planting on his farm in Chesterfield. HARRY T. HAYS and DANIEL ADAMS have returned to New Orleans. DABNEY H. MAURY advertises that he will open a classical and mathematical school in Fredericksburgh. KIRBY SMITH, with Lieutenant MAURY, are now positively said to be in Mexico. MOSBY left Alexandria for his home in Warrenton last week, there to remain subject to the orders of the War Department. Such was the excited feeling against him on the part of the citizens and soldiers that his life was in danger while he remained in Alexandria. There are rumors that JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is willing to accept the position of superintendent of some Southern railroad, and his name is mentioned in connection with that position on the Danville Road. An Augusta (Ga.) paper of the 2d instant notices the presence of HOWELL COBB in that city, and says "he expressed a great "desire to have all matters now in agitation settled at once, "and wished most heartily to see Georgia once more re-"suming her former position in the Union."

THE Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Colonel SAMUEL M. QUINCEY, will be mustered out next month, at the expiration of its term of service. This was the first colored regiment in the service of the United States, having been raised immediately after the occupation of New Orleans, among the free colored inhabitants of that city. It was originally called the First Louisiana Native Guards, afterwards the First Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, and finally received its present designation when the colored troops in the Department of the Gulf were numbered in the Regular service. It has always been distinguished for discipline and bravery, carries "*Port Hudson*" on its colors by special authority of the War Department, and the same colors are officially reported to have been the first upon the enemy's parapet at Blakely. If any of the colored troops are to be permanently retained in service, it would seem a not undeserved tribute to this, the pioneer regiment, should it be allowed to re enlist and preserve its organization, especially as the time of a large portion of the regiment is not out, and the men would have to be distributed elsewhere. The name, the record, achievements and traditions of a veteran regiment are cherished even among black soldiers, and should not be uselessly swept away.

ONLY two rebel officers remain on Johnson's Island, and they are detained because they refuse to take the oath of allegiance. One is Captain Gusman, of Louisville, and the other Major Robert A. Stiles, son of Rev. Dr. Stiles, well known in the North before the war as agent of the Southern Aid Society. Major Stiles graduated at Yale College in 1859. He was very popular. As he had a decided penchant for out-door life, combined with strong Southern sympathies, none of his friends were surprised to hear that he had entered the rebel army, and that his fathers influence had secured him a staff appointment. Once or twice during the war he was thrown in contact with some of his classmates, who were serving in the Union ranks, and on all these occasions he assumed a high and haughty bearing, which is perfectly in keeping with his conduct now.

GENERAL Solomon Meredith was violently assailed on the 14th, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Washington, by James McBride, late an officer in the Eighth United States Colored Artillery, but now a Government clerk. McBride had been under the General's command in Kentucky, and entertained an old grudge against him. The General at first quietly resisted the man, until his violence required severer treatment, which he proceeded to use, when McBride was rescued by the crowd, carried off by a policeman, and compelled to give bail for a charge of assault and battery.

ADJUTANT-General Thomas has been making a close survey of the military establishment at Elmira, and ordered its immediate reduction to a peace footing. The extensive Government buildings at barracks No. 1, are to be sold; the General Hospital is to be given up, and the patients transferred to the hospitals in the late Rebel camp, and nothing will be retained but barracks No. 3. The troops there will probably be sent away except the few necessary to guard the public property.

THE Armory Square Hospital at Washington has been turned over by the medical department to General Rucker, and will be used hereafter as a clothing depot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE NEW ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As the war is now virtually closed, so far as the operations of large bodies of troops are concerned, it may not be inappropriate for me to offer a few suggestions on the subject of a future Standing Army.

It is to be feared that even after organized resistance has ceased on the part of the Rebels, the South, and some of our thinly-populated territories, will be infested with numerous lawless bands, who will keep society disorganized, and prevent the assembling of the United States Courts, and the due administration of justice. This will continue, unless prevented by military power, until the country becomes as it was before the war. And as it is easier to destroy than build up, years will yet elapse before the strong arm of the military can be dispensed with. Under these circumstances almost every fort and barrack in the South will have to be garrisoned by Union soldiers, and efficient forces will have to be maintained in our Territories to protect our hardy immigrants in their efforts at the development of our vast mineral resources, well known to exist in them. To do this effectually, a large addition must be made to our Regular Army. But there are still other reasons, taught by history and experience, why the Regular force should be increased so as to be commensurate with the wants of the Nation. Then we will be able to protect our people from Indian hostilities on our frontiers, and the great thoroughfares leading to them; a thing impossible to do before the war, and indeed scarcely attempted. Here in New Mexico, the people were confined to the immediate vicinity of their towns, and travel from one to the other was seldom undertaken except in strong parties. Robbery and murder was of common occurrence, and its most fertile valleys and mineral sections, even to about one-third of the Territory, were the exclusive domain of the savage; and Arizona, with all its mineral wealth, was sealed to the pioneer.

The war came, and with it the organization of native regiments. One of these (the First cavalry, Colonel KIT CARSON,) was sent against the Mescaleso, Apache and Navajo Indians, and nearly ten thousand of these Indians were placed on the Reservation where I am now writing—the result of an increase of force, and of the bravery and energy displayed by this regiment in its operations against their hereditary foes. There are still many bands of these Navajos at large, committing their depredations both here and in our neighboring Territory, and our only route of communication with the Missouri, from where we receive all our supplies, is almost blockaded by the powerful tribes of the plains. Reduce our force here and we would be worse off than before the war; and the precious treasure of Arizona remain still buried in its mountains. But let us take a more enlarged and national view of this matter. Consider the vast extent of frontier to be guarded. In the west is *British* Columbia; in the north *British* Canada, and in the south the Empire of MAXIMILIAN. Are these frontiers to be guarded, or are the teachings of history and experience worth nothing? That a Standing Army is a necessity I think all will admit, and this admission implies that it has certain duties or uses; and that its strength and organization should be equal to the performance of *these* duties. These vary or are controlled by a variety of causes, as geographical position, character of the inhabitants, relations subsisting between near neighbors, state of the country, &c. I would have added *form of government*, but that we see that the most liberal and perfect cannot alter human nature. Admitting these propositions to be correct, a hasty view at the condition of the United States as it is likely to be at the close of this war—one-third in smouldering rebellion, overrun with lawless bands; another large portion infested by warlike and savage Indians, and closed against attempts at development; and nearly the whole surrounded by governments, who, if not enemies, are *very doubtful friends*—and then form an estimate of the forces required for these uses. I think there can be no doubt that the present Regular force, if even at its authorized strength, would be very far from meeting the wants of the Nation.

Does any one suppose, that if at the opening of this Rebellion, the Government had controlled a well-disciplined force—I will not say commensurate to its position as the representative of a great nation, but simply equal to its requirements up to that time—the Rebellion would have assumed the magnitude it did? We had not even a nucleus at the East to build an army upon, and the first Bull Run was the consequence. The handful of Regular troops, which we dignified with the name of a Standing Army, were scattered over thousands of miles of frontier, suffering every possible privation, and making superhuman exertions to supply by courage and energy what they lacked in numbers, to perform faithfully the extended duties assigned them.

The increase of the Army recommends itself as a measure of economy! Heretofore, the strength of the Army being insufficient to meet all the demands made on it for frontier protection, it was continually on the move, and it was no unusual thing for a regiment to travel nearly the whole continent in the course of a year. It must be understood that we have no railroads or steamboats on the line of frontier operations, and consequently mules and wagons supply the means of transportation. This alone involves an immense expenditure, so great indeed, that in the year 1857 the Fifth regiment of U. S. infantry cost the Government, for transportation alone, an amount more than sufficient to maintain *three* full regiments, permanently stationed, for one year. It is no exaggeration to say that the Army transportation, including wear and tear of wagons, harness, &c., cost the Government in the years 1855 to 1860 an amount equal to the support of double its numbers, permanently stationed during the same periods, and was not by any means as effective for frontier protection. But it is not alone in transportation that a saving would be effected by an increase of the force. When troops moved to a point, they immediately set to work to erect temporary or permanent barracks. In either case, an expenditure of paid labor and material became necessary, and it not unfrequently happened that before the buildings undertaken were completed, the immediate necessity for their presence in that locality ceased to exist, and they were ordered to the protection of some other threatened point—perhaps hundreds of miles distant. Then would be abandoned to decay or Indians the result of labor, and materials, that cost the Government large sums—to be again expended, with like results, when the presence of troops again became necessary. During ten years of frontier service, I have frequently come across those ruins. Sometimes a few citizens would benefit by the withdrawal of the troops in getting buildings and materials for almost nothing, as witness Camp Floyd in Utah. In this case, buildings and materials that cost the Government about one million and a half of dollars were sold, on the withdrawal of the troops, for about eight hundred and fifty dollars! In 1862, when the Army had been increased by volunteers, two regiments were sent to Utah, where they found ample employment, showing that the necessity for the presence of troops existed even when they were ordered away. These regiments have established another permanent camp or barracks, to be again sacrificed and again renewed.

"In time of peace, prepare for war," is an advice that we, of all nations, should forever after remember.

There are, no doubt, people—nay, even societies—who consider that a Standing Army is a constant challenge to, and encourager of, war. I will quote for their benefit the old proverb, that "One sword drawn keeps the other in the "scabbard." This is true of nations as well as individuals. That nation which is best prepared for war, is in least danger of having the bloody alternative forced upon it; and I think we are in a position to understand that it costs far less to *prevent* a war, or to maintain such a position as will enable us to end it speedily, than to let it come with all its horrors, even if it lasted but *months* instead of *years*. Let us estimate the actual cost of our Army for the last four years, and add to that the losses occasioned by the interruption of our trade and commerce, and the delay in developing our territorial resources, and we will be willing to admit that it would have been economy to have had an army of one hundred and fifty thousand regular soldiers, instead of fifteen thousand, when by doing so we would have prevented or ended as soon as begun the late Rebellion. Recollect that it was officers only who proved recreant to the "flag," and not the "file" of the Army.

I think the necessity for an increase in our Standing Army will be admitted; but in view of our financial condition, the inquiry suggests itself of how we can do this with the least additional expense. This question will, I trust, be answered by some person more competent than myself; but I would present one proposition having this purpose in view.

From 1849 until 1861 the Department of New Mexico, including the new Territory of Arizona, was garrisoned exclusively by two or more regiments of the Regular Army. Recruits for those regiments were enlisted principally in the Eastern and Middle States, and from thence forwarded at great expense, owing to the distance of overland travel. Many desertions would occur *en route*, and many after their arrival at their stations, thus causing a loss of the cost of their transportation; and from this cause, and from discharges and deaths, it was found impracticable to keep these regiments at their maximum strength, and they were frequently below the minimum. In addition to the cost of transporting the soldier hither, when he was discharged he was paid his travelling expenses back to the place of his enlistment.

Thus a regiment, say of one thousand men, would cost the Government about two hundred thousand dollars every five years for the transportation of the men from and back to the place of their enlistment. Half this amount was paid into the hands of the soldiers whether they returned or not, or whether they re-enlisted or not. In this latter case there was an additional expense of what was known as "territorial bounty," which, in New Mexico was $50, and in Arizona $115. Here, then, you will perceive that two Regular regiments in this department would cost the Government every five years a little over four hundred thousand dollars over and above their regular pay and allowances. This expenditure is quite unnecessary, and can be entirely dispensed with.

In 1861 some native regiments were organized, one of which—the First regiment of cavalry—has remained continually in the service. It is commanded by that famous Indian fighter, Colonel KIT CARSON, and is officered almost exclusively by old and intelligent non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army. This regiment has rendered important service to the country in, *alone*, subduing the Mescalero, Apaches and the powerful Navajo Indians. This latter tribe since 1849 cost the Government $30,000,000 and many valuable lives in fruitless attempts at their subjugation. They are now quietly settled on their reservation, cultivating the soil, and bid fair to become a source of wealth to New Mexico, and of no further expense to the Government or of dread to our citizens. These are services which would have been noticed were they not overlooked in the important struggle from which we are emerging as victors. About a year since, another regiment was organized, known as the First New Mexico infantry, which is also well and ably officered, well disciplined, and capable of performing any duty it may be called upon to do.

Now, sir, I propose that both these regiments of native troops be retained as part of the permament organization—same as the East and West India regiments of Great Britain—her Malta regiments, Cape of Good Hope and Canadian Rifles, &c. We will thus save to the Government the amount heretofore paid to Regular troops for their transportation, have always full and efficient regiments, because recruited from the surplus native population; and as these troops would be employed in protecting their own immediate friends and relations, and in developing the resources of their own immediate country, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they would render more efficient service than strangers to their country and people. NEW MEXICO.

FORT SUMNER, New Mexico, June 1, 1865.

A ROLL OF HONOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The following letter was addressed to General CANBY, by an officer who has served over three years in the Department of the Gulf, having been suggested by the newspaper article alluded to therein. It is sent to you, hoping that its publication may, perhaps, operate to defeat a measure which cannot fail of doing great injustice to many officers who, through the lack of political friends or a want of the commodity commonly styled "brass," have failed to reach the ear of the "powers that be" at Washington. It is impossible for all to be rewarded by having their names embraced in the "roll of honor," and we know that it is not a rule that the most deserving have generally received the greatest rewards during this war. ***

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 4, 1865.

Major-General E. R. S. CANBY, commanding Department of Louisiana and Texas:

GENERAL:—I trust that I may not be harshly judged for calling the attention of the major-general commanding to the following paragraph which appears in this morning's *Picayune:*

A ROLL OF HONOR.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says a roll of honor, embracing the name of almost every meritorious officer who served during the war, and who are being brevetted for their services, is being prepared and will soon be published. These honorary distinctions are conferred mostly on officers of all ranks in the volunteer service. Over three thousand have been brevetted during the past month.

Although I cannot now consider myself as properly in the military service, having been relieved from duty and ordered to proceed to my place of residence, under the provisions of General Orders No. 106, current series, from the Adjutant-General's office, yet, as it appears to me that in the proposed action of the War Department a very great injustice will be done to a very large class of officers, of which I am one, who have, to the best of their abilities, rendered faithful service during the war, I beg your indulgence to a moment's consideration of this matter.

Although the brevet appointment has been of no substantial benefit to the recipient, I doubt if there is a single officer, who has the consciousness of having done his duty, who would not gladly have received it. But as the major-general commanding is aware these appointments have been but sparingly conferred throughout this command; indeed so far as the hope of reward is to be considered as an incentive to the performance of duty, we of the department commanded by Major-Generals BUTLER, BANKS, HURLBUT and yourself have had none of it, as the Army Register so abundantly proves. See, for instance, the period from which the great majority of the commissions of the prominent general and staff officers date. Now, the natural inference to be drawn from the action of the War Department is, that all whose names do not appear on this "roll "of honor" are not "meritorious." It would be a source of very great grief to the undersigned if he were to be compelled to look back through three years of service as an assistant adjutant-general, and more than a year as a private, sergeant-major, lieutenant and regimental adjutant, respectively, and find that the zeal and efficiency he has been given the credit of having displayed by such men as have several times done him the honor of recommending him for promotion, were not sufficient to entitle him to the barren compliment of being called "meritorious."

I do not ask that there shall be no "roll of honor," nor do I ask for a place on that roll, for I have a greater pleasure in knowing I share the confidence and esteem of all my superiors with whom I have served, and the respect and good-will of hundreds of my comrades; yet I do ask that those who have the advantage of serving in other commands nearer to the seat of Government, and consequently have received substantial rewards for their gallant services, though perhaps no more deserving than those who have braved an enemy equally destructive with the enemy's cannon, in a locality so remote that the first knowledge the soldier's friends had of his illness was the brief notice from the hospital surgeon of his death and burial, shall not be honored in such a manner as to REFLECT upon their less fortunate comrades. It is true that our victories have been but few; but have we shown any disposition to shrink from the foe, and have we not met him whenever and wherever we were called upon to do so? There are some bloody fields in Louisiana, the occupants of whose graves did not find their names amongst the thousands who were enrolled in the "army of the dead" at our numerous hospitals. Is it just that those who are not permitted to wear the "ribbon" should have it imputed against them that their services were not quite as deserving of reward—"meritorious," if that is a better term—as those of their more fortunate brothers in arms, who have had it bestowed upon them?

OFFENSIVE POWER IN IRON-CLADS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It may not be out of place at the present time to take a glance at the question of offensive power in iron-clads. This power has for weapons—Artillery, the Ram, and the Torpedoe (as in the *Stromboli*). The Artillery is still a doubtful question, the Ram has many friends, but is looked upon principally as an auxilliary. The Torpedo has scarcely been noticed in the interest created by the previous question. Let us look at this matter of the Torpedo, in its application against iron-clads.

Iron-clads as at present constructed, offer as a weak point, their bottom; the means of reaching this point, with an instrument capable of penetrating vitally, is the problem to be solved.

A vessel constructed for this object will be almost useless unless it has a higher rate of speed than its antagonist; it should also be able to turn rapidly and in a small space. The armor should be so disposed as to give the greatest thickness forward, unless indeed it can carry heavy armor throughout, and still obtain the speed required. Possessing all of these, it will still be defective, unless the arrangements for placing the torpedoe, and discharging it, are effective. If this vessel can carry a single gun, of large size, and retain the speed desired, I think it would be desirable to do so. I will now look at what appear to be the advantages and defects of vessels of this class.

It is nearly certain that if a torpedo containing a suf-

ficient quantity of powder (about 200 or 300 lbs.) be exploded under the bottom of the largest iron-clad afloat, it will cause her to sink. Her armor, so affective against other means, in this case helps to sink her; the mode of employing this vessel will of course cause the value of the results to vary, but whether engage vessel against vessel—at sea or in an enemy's harbor, or as an auxiliary against vessels already brought to bay—it will have merits that give it great value.

Disadvantages: In a heavy sea the torpedo arm would perhaps be exposed to the enemy's fire, and the pitching prevent its use. In this case, unless we carry a large gun, we would be obliged to trust solely to our speed, or the support of a different class of vessels, for escape.

I am of opinion that we should possess a dozen vessels of this class, half of which at least, should be capable of passing through a gale, and be thoroughly sea worthy; with these, possessing a *high* rate of speed, and acting as *auxiliaries*, we might (in tolerable weather) sink any fleet that did not escape us by their fleetness. C. A. A.

MOBILE, ALA., July 31, 1865.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

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All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

——— ———, ———, AUG. 15, 1865.

To the Publishers of the Army and Navy Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—Your circular of August 10, reminding me of the expiration of my subscription, is received. There would, I think, be more readiness shown by the subscribers to the JOURNAL to renew their subscriptions if they could be assured that the interest of the paper, as well as the ability displayed in its management, would continue now that the attention and the energies of the country have been turned from the prosecution of war to the establishment of peace. It is evident that the majority of the topics which have been so ably discussed in your columns are withdrawn by the ending of the war. It is asked, "How is the character of your paper, as an Army and Navy journal, to be sustained—what merely military and naval matter can be found, either for record or comment, now that Army and Navy have been reduced to a peace footing? Are the accounts of the great campaigns of the late Rebellion, which it was at one time proposed to publish under the auspices of the JOURNAL, to appear in the paper during the coming year? Or is it the intention of the editors to change the character of their journal so that it shall correspond in tone to the altered state of public affairs, and the new interests which peace has brought? Are we not to be favored in the future numbers of the paper with the same liberality, judgment and ability in the considerations of the topics of the day, the same accuracy of statement, the same perspicuity and elegance of style which have distinguished the JOURNAL during the war, now that the subjects to be discussed must be the development of our resources, the application of science to the arts of peace, the education of the freedman, the civilization of the South?"

These questions suggest themselves to those Yankees who, like myself, are considering whether "it will pay" to take the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL another year. The feeling is universal that whatever you do will probably be well done; but there is a pardonable curiosity to know what it is that you are going to do. By answering these questions at your earliest convenience you will greatly oblige, Your obt. servant, C. P. W.

AS one of many very kind and complimentary letters received of late at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the preceding note will furnish a pertinent text for a commentary long proposed, but delayed hitherto through a possibly overstrained reluctance, on the score of good taste, to obtrude matters somewhat personal upon the attention of the readers of the JOURNAL. The close of its second volume, and the outset of a new one, will certainly remove any such scruples, and sanction that brief public explanation of the JOURNAL'S plans and prospects which the end of the war itself would perhaps have justified.

As the representative of the Army and Navy, and as a special chronicler, critic and commentator upon the Southern Rebellion, this journal has aimed to do its work with honesty, accuracy, vigor, clearness, skill, and fearlessness. How far the intent has hitherto succeeded it must be left for others to decide: the unswerving sympathy and favor of the entire Army and Navy, meanwhile, as well as of many thousands of the lovers of our common country, have given no doubtful clue to the verdict. To a hasty glance, however, the mission of this journal may have seemed to terminate with the war. We do not so regard it; and a very little reflection will prevent any of the old friends of the JOURNAL from so regarding it. So far, indeed, as its material prosperity is concerned, its continued and successful issue is an established fact. With its receipts from subscriptions, for example, larger during the present week than during any former of its existence; with its net income from all sources greater than that of the corresponding period of last year, it is difficult to see why the paper should not be published in a better manner than ever, not through the next year or ten years only, but through the century.

It is not at all, however, the pecuniary success of the JOURNAL to which we wish to allude, but rather to its future scope and character, and especially we desire to assure the gentlemen who have supported this journal hitherto with a personal interest, such, probably, as no similar American newspaper ever enjoyed, that the time has not yet come for us to shake hands in farewell. The JOURNAL does not propose to moor itself to some forgotten buoy of the past, but to keep on the foremost billow of American progressive thought, and to move with the current of the Nation and of the age. It has a large and admirable clientage, and, should it pretend to lack an interest in the public questions which will in future chiefly absorb their thoughts, it would be taking a very constrained, unnatural, and hypocritical position. The leading public topics of reflection and discussion, with those who have found their opinions most nearly mirrored in the JOURNAL, or whom its style or tone have pleased, must always of necessity be the soil for this journal to work in.

Impersonal as a public journal must be, in most respects, in order to obtain success and influence, in other regards it has personal and individual traits. In ordinary life it is not so much what a man talks about, that makes him the agreeable or instructive companion, as how he talks about it. It is not the subject matter that we care for so much as what quality of mind is brought to bear upon it. Given certain conditions of preparation and experience, the critic will be dull or keen, or grave, or flippant, or important, or of little worth, on one general topic, as on another; and so in some measure, it is with a public journal. We have hoped that a certain care, candor, fidelity, simplicity, and love of truth in discussing public questions, would create some interest in the JOURNAL, even among persons who dissented from this or the other view, or who knew very little and cared very little, now and again, what view it did take. The JOURNAL will be guided upon the same principles hereaftre as hitherto, until they prove to be erroneous.

The Army and the Navy will receive its first attention, in all those manifold relations needless to enumerate. A thorough survey and treatment of all their interests, will be in future, as in the past, the prime feature of this, their distinctive organ. It so happens, however, that a large part of the space once assigned to the record of actual campaigning, will soon be free. Into these pages will be introduced a general discussion and commentary upon affairs military, scientific, and political, in this and other countries. Such a course has become essential from the very composition of our Army and Navy, as distinguished from the soldiers and sailors of other lands. Our soldiers are citizens also, and men of condition and experience, which demand an intelligent discussion of other subjects than the single one of the strict military art. They will search for all that has a collateral bearing on their profession. Besides, a great part of our citizen soldiers and sailors have melted back into the general Nation. They still retain a hold in memory upon their brief military career, and all that interests the two services interests them. Nevertheless, they have a deeper stake in present duties than in past memories. The JOURNAL will aim to bind together, in a certain sense, the soldier and citizen, the soldier of the Rebellion and the professional soldier, and to connect the new Army and Navy with the age and the Nation. Whenever war becomes the all-absorbing and controlling thought in soldier and sailor, the JOURNAL will be found crowded with military discussions, and entirely devoted to them. When, in time of profound peace, other national topics take the place of campaigning, or the monotonous round of drill and garrison, and cruise and station; it will strive to represent and discuss these topics in their season and in their due proportion. It will be elastic enough to adapt its columns not only to the varying sentiments of the class of minds it specially represents, but to those of all intelligent Americans, and in a single practical word, it proposes to cover the entire range of the military field, in large and in detail; but it does not propose in an absurd restriction to one single phase of a grand idea, to dilute what should be condensed, to pack its columns with matter dull to sailor and soldier, as well as to citizen, for the mere purpose of appearing altogether warlike. Its notion of the duty of a public print is different from that.

It will be unnecessary, of course, to add, that a clear and distinct system or programme for the JOURNAL during the coming volume, has already been thoughtfully considered and adopted. As even this would be at once altered, upon any great change in the relations of war and peace, it need not now be stated at length. It will be enough to indicate in courteous response to those friendly inquiries of which one example prefaces this article, some of the topics in whose discussion the JOURNAL proposes to domonstrate its present vitality, and its objections to anything like speedy demise. So long as our Army and Navy continue in their present strength, and are established at so many different posts, and so long as the Mexican, Canadian, and Indian complications are so jealously watched on all sides, that narrative of weekly events once known as "The Military Situation," will not be out of place or void of interest to intelligent people. But it will be extended by degrees to embrace a general glance at the Military Situation of all the great nations with whom our own is connected. It will probably be supplemented by a general commentary upon news, American and Foreign, bearing some relation to our public and military affairs, and particularly of news scientific and governmental. A scientific record of inventions, discoveries, and investigations; a record of Congressional Legislation, with explanatory letters from Washington, and editorial commentary; thorough discussions of the problem of Reconstruction, so called, with illustrative accounts from officers who know whereof they write, concerning the progress of the effort to reëstablish law and remodel society in the Insurgent States, and to develope the capabilities of the Freedmen; reminiscences of the war, for which the JOURNAL has peculiar facilities—these are a few outlines of the prominent topics of which details would be out of place. It need not be added that all matters relating distinctively or remotely to the Army and Navy, in authentic or official reports, discussions and suggestions upon the new Army and Navy, upon Militia systems, upon Military Education, upon Ordnance and Engineering, upon the histories and fortunes of the surviving or fallen heroes of the war, and the families of the fallen; with many similar details are to find a place in the JOURNAL. Nor will it feel itself barred from participating in the higher politics and at intervals in literature, until it is convinced that soldiers and sailors cannot be statesmen and scholars. What it does undertake, it will try to do honestly, faithfully, and well.

ON THE RIO GRANDE.

THE lull in the Mexican excitement may properly be ascribed to Mr. STANTON'S late circular, ordering the immediate muster out of General SHERIDAN'S surplus troops. The timidest of patriots would find sleep in his pillow after so pacific an overture. The gloomiest croaker could not forebode war on the Texan border in the face of such a proclamation. Government would never draw its troops from the disputed field without a single flourish unless it had reached some perfect understanding of the Mexican problem. Now, to us there seems to be but one safe, lasting, judicious, and honorable way out of the difficulty for all parties, and that lies in the abandonment of Mexico by the French troops. The legitimate inference is that the EMPEROR has at length resolved to recall his forces.

This solution of the Mexican puzzle, propounded in the JOURNAL of last week, will account also, possibly, for the publicly expressed opinions of some of the most distinguished officers of the Army upon Mexican affairs. These opinions have been pretty squarely and fairly based on the famous Monroe Doctrine, and were uncompromising. Take, for example, the published words of the Lieutenant-General and of General SHERIDAN. A serenade and festivity at Delmonico's, in New York city, was lately given by the United Service Society, in honor of certain American and Mexican generals. Colonel HILLYER read an extract from a letter from General SHERIDAN, which consisted of the following words:

—"There is no use to beat about the bush in this "Mexican matter. We should give a permanent "government to that republic. Our work in crushing the Rebellion will not be done till this takes "place. The advent of MAXIMILIAN was a portion "of the Rebellion, and his fall should belong to its "history. Most of the Mexican soldiers of MAXIMILIAN'S army would throw down their arms the "moment we cross the Rio Grande. The French influence governed by sheer impudence." Now, whether this letter be private or public, it is an expression of opinion from the officer who, under General GRANT, commands the whole Military Division of the Gulf and all the troops now operating on the Rio Grande. We should not have reprinted it if it had not appeared in the daily papers, as the Government has been so very cautious about publishing its views or the views of its generals on this question, for fear, probably, of complicating its action in advance. However, the opinion itself is bold and decided.

Next, General GRANT'S pleasure tour through Canada has given us his opinion on the Mexican question. The Quebec correspondent of the respectable Toronto *Globe* says:—"While here, General "GRANT spoke without reserve to several persons on "the Mexican question. He said that he had placed "one hundred thousand men on the Rio Grande, as "an army of observation, and that the French would "have to leave Mexico, peaceably if they chose, but "forcibly if they refused. The situation of Mexico "he looked upon as one which had been created by "the Rebellion, and the Rebellion would really not "be overcome until MAXIMILIAN was compelled to "depart, and the Mexican people allowed to organize "a government without foreign interference. With "regard to the relations between the United States "and England, he did not think the present friendly "state would be disturbed, unless complications ensued by reason of England's mixing herself up with "France in the Mexican question."

Now, two comments may be made upon this opinion. The first is its importance, arising from its very contrast with GRANT'S proverbial silence in public. In the whole of his numerous little trips hither and thither in our country since the fall of the South, that distinguished officer has said almost nothing of importance to the people. His reticence has been extraordinary. How he has avoided saying some memorable thing under the cross-questionings of the whole "eternal Yankee nation," is the most difficult thing to understand. But our Canada cousins are more fortunate. We should doubt the authenticity of the story, if appearing in any but a respectable paper. As it is, the opinion derives double importance from GRANT'S habitual quiet. And the second comment is upon the marked similarity of expression employed by Generals SHERIDAN and GRANT. The former said, "Our work in crushing the Rebellion "will not be done till this takes place. The advent "of MAXIMILIAN was a portion of the Rebellion, "and his fall should belong to its history." The latter said, "The situation of Mexico he looked upon "as one which had been created by the Rebellion, "and the Rebellion would really not be overcome un"til MAXIMILIAN were compelled to depart." How much this similarity adds to the authenticity of either opinion, or the accuracy of the report of either, our readers can judge. But, once admit them genuine, and it is clear that they are the expressions of a common, accordant, and compared opinion, and therefore an opinion coinciding, doubtless, with that of the Government at Washington.

How, then, to reconcile the very warlike and aggressive tone of these speeches—a tone which we know to be common in the old Army—with the pacificatory measures of the Administration? It is this apparent jarring which has troubled some of the journalists. But nothing is plainer. The diplomats have politely, cautiously, and in confidence hinted, what the generals, with soldier's bluntness, have blurted out. The effect, meanwhile, has been the same, to secure what we regard as a foregone conclusion from the reduction of SHERIDAN'S troops, a promise from NAPOLEON to withdraw from Mexico.

But we think the statesmen have managed this affair well—much better than their predecessors under BUCHANAN managed the politics preceding the Rebellion. The latter brought on war; the former have averted it. Nor was it an easy task, with public opinion as it has been. In the meeting already spoken of, all sorts of confusion was drunk to the French, healths to the Mexican Republic and its generals, while groans were given for MAXIMILIAN. Senor ZACO, President of the Mexican Club, responding for ORTEGA, "hoped that the Americans and "Mexicans shall fight the French together." Colonel HILLYER said the Monroe Doctrine was adopted by the United Service Society, without a dissenting voice. And he added that he would be sorry to hear that MAXIMILIAN had voluntarily surrendered the throne of Mexico, or that JUAREZ and his gallant army had driven him from the throne, because the stain would remain upon our escutcheon forever of allowing him to remain so long. "We owe it to our"selves to give MAXIMILIAN notice to quit, in order "that the honor of our flag may be maintained." And he hoped SHERIDAN'S magnificent Army would be used for that purpose. Of course these were only the opinions of one aggressive society, but still they were, to a great extent, representative opinions, and foretold not the voluntary retirement of MAXIMILIAN, but his forcible expulsion, at the risk of bloody war.

On the other hand, even on the Texan frontier there were symptoms of difficulty in restraining the troops. It is not well to attribute too much weight to reports from that region. But a letter dated a month ago to a prominent Washington journal, may be given for what it is worth as a sample of the warlike side of the Mexican question. Our troops were at the insignificant point called Clarksville, at the North of the Rio Grande; and 40 rods distant from our pickets, on the Mexican side, were the outposts of MAXIMILIAN. "There is," says the letter, "a good deal of un"friendly feeling between the two armies, and they "cannot long refrain from blows. On the Fourth of "July our officers went over, and many rows occurred. "I heard this morning that General BROWN, the "commander at Brownsville, yesterday had an inter"view with JUAREZ, and promised him the assist"ance of the United States troops, and had ordered "the Fourth Indiana to cross the river. General "STEELE, the department commander, went up by a "dispatch boat to counteract the order if possible." This General BROWN, of Brownsville, was also reported by others to have engaged in friendly confabulation with the Mexican chief. What "transpired" the reporters could not aver; but they did particularly mention that "the two officers then took a drink and "parted." All this, with whatsoever grains of allowance it be taken, only shows the aggressive spirit prevailing among many of our officers—the embers ready to burst into flame at a breath.

The Administration, however, had wisely determined to accomplish its point without more expenditure of blood, or of treasure. The plan may have savored rather of craft than of courage; but it was genuine State-craft, at least, and, to our thinking, a vast deal wiser and happier for the country than any madcap scheme of instantly propelling the columns of SHERIDAN across the Rio Grande. Granted that our gallant soldier-boys would have sprung cheerily to the call of the country and to the honor of the flag. Granted that our officers in Army and Navy would have poured shot into Matamoras and blockaded the Rio Grande, as heartily as they ever set about the subjugation of the Rebels. What of that? Another war coming on top of the exhausting war we are just emerging from, would have staggered the resources of the Nation. And should such a conflict have been the unnecessary substitute for negotiation, should it have been useless, in other words, it would have been a crime. The Government well knew that, while the French people reserved to themselves the privilege of caricaturing and lampooning their EMPEROR, nevertheless, they might not peacefully stand contempt and insult showered on their national flag. And we had no quarrel to settle with the French nation.

At present the country is authorized to consider the Mexican question in process of speedy and honorable adjustment. Time will develope the method in which that adjustment is to be brought about.

THE Wertz trial is for the present postponed. The charge against the accused will always remain the same—violation of the rules of war. But the specifications are likely to be somewhat different from those contained in the copy made public, and will correspond to the character of the prepared evidence.

As to the jurisdiction of the Military Commission, no reasonable question is likely to be made. If any doubts have arisen concerning it, some of the points contained in the opinion of the Attorney-General lately published upon the former military trial at Washington, will effectually dissipate them. We only wait therefore, for the production of the evidence. And it is to be hoped that no long-spun hearsay testimony, no stories of doubtful authenticity, will come before the Court. We trust there will be no irrelevant testimony taken upon other points involved in the Rebellion, or, at least, that the main portion of the evidence will not be so expended. Let the time and the labor and the combined talent of the Court be bent upon unravelling the horrid story of Andersonville, from first to last. Let the whole history of that "murder-pen" at last see the light of broad day. The simple narrations of the men who suffered there, and who live to tell their wrongs, will be condemnation enough upon the villains who actively or passively tortured them. Should a single rumor rise that evidence will be wanting to substantiate the oft-repeated tale of horror, ten thousand pallid faces and haggard, fever-wasted forms, would stagger into the court-room, to confront the Jailor of Andersonville. One can almost fancy, even, that if proof were wanting, the myriad dead would gather their anguished, uncoffined bones from the shallow pits where the inhuman jailors threw them—those tender, gallant, patriot souls, beaten and shot like slaves, torn to shreds by blood-hounds, starved by the jailors, or stricken to death by a pitying sun in their unsheltered pen—and rise to bear witness against this greatest crime of the century.

"On a sandy plain," says General BUTLER, "in "the midst of a pine forest, bounded by a murky "swamp, there is a pit, filled with dead men's bones, "unnumbered, unnoted, uncounted, unrecorded, un"noticed, without sepulture or the sacred rights of "burial. By thousands, not dead by the bullet, not "stricken by disease from the hand of God—starved "to death with the cruel torture of hunger, amid "such plenty that an army of six myriads with its "cattle and horses, could subsist on the surplus pro"vision of the country in a rapid march past Ander"sonville—or murdered with frost under the shadow "of the fat pines, which sang sad requiem to their "memories, as the winter winds moaned through the "branches, whose very sighing called up in frenzy "the happy homes and warm hearths of the North "to the wandering minds of the dying martyrs."

The country waits anxiously for the trial of HENRY WERTZ. It will be to sup full of horrors that it attends, but humanity demands the revelation.

THE daily newspapers have for some time announced that the Government was to establish a great "iron"clad rendezvous," in which all the iron-clads of the Nation were to be salted down in preservation for another war. Upon inquiry, we find that a place has been selected in the Delaware River for an ordinary, in which the light-draught iron-clads will be placed. This place is the "Back Channel," which separates League Island from the Pennsylvania shore. The channel is about two hundred yards wide, a mile long, with a bar at the upper end; and in it the vessels will lie at ease, without danger from the ice, and the water being entirely fresh, the nuisance of seagrasses and barnacles will be avoided. The vessels will be docked and carefully scraped, and we presume coated with zinc paint, which has been found useful, in some degree, in keeping iron bottoms clear. The depth of water in the channel is ten feet at low tide, and sixteen feet at high water. The Monitors now at Philadelphia are the *Lehigh*, *Passaic*, *Nantucket*, *Canonicus*, *Catskill*, *Suncook*, *Tonawanda*, *Nahant*, and *Monadnock*. According to our information, all the light-draught Monitors are to go in ordinary in the Back Channel.

THE French government has just authorized the preliminary surveys of a railway along the coast, from Cherbourg to Brest. This line, essentially maritime and strategical, will establish direct communication between the two great military ports on the Atlantic, as well as between the numerous trading and fishing ports scattered along the coast, which will be placed in direct connection with the lines of Normandy and Brittany running to Paris.

CAPTAIN PERCIVAL DRAYTON.

[Though we have already sketched the life and services of the late distinguished officer whose name heads this article, we take pleasure in giving place to the following appreciative notice from the pen of a gentleman who knew Captain DRAYTON thoroughly, and is every way competent to write of him.—EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON was born in South Carolina on the 25th of August, 1812, and consequently had nearly completed his 53d year at the time of his death. He was the son of the Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON, a distinguished citizen of that State, who was recommended by General JACKSON to Mr. MONROE, when the latter was President of the United States, as a member of his cabinet, and who served in Congress from South Carolina from 1825 to 1833, and was a prominent member of the Union party in that State in opposition to nullification in 1830, and on account of his sentiments removed from the State to Philadelphia, and succeeded NICHOLAS BIDDLE as President of the Bank of the United States.

Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON entered the Navy on the 1st of December, 1827, and though born in the South with near kindred still there, he shrunk from no duty during the Rebellion, although that duty arrayed him in battle against his own brother (General T. F. DRAYTON of the Confederate service, a graduate of West Point) and severed the dearest ties of blood and affection. And though his native State proscribed him for his persistent adherence to the Union cause, still believing that cause to be right, he adhered heartily and without hesitation to the Government, notwithstanding all the overtures of his relatives to take part with the South against his country.

He was no ordinary man, and whether we regard him as a man or as an officer, he had characteristics worthy to be emulated by his juniors in the Navy, and to be admired by all.

Whatever was pure, whatever was honest, whatever was of good report, was by hereditary and daily usage, moulded into his character, so that it would be difficult for any one to point out even one of those foibles which go to make a part of almost every human being; and it is rarely that we can find any one so nearly "*sans peur et sans reproache.*"

Physically, Captain DRAYTON was of a most healthy and hardy constitution; his tall, sinewy frame, with well-developed muscles, gave him uncommon capacity to resist fatigue, and to make long marches, from which his companions would return almost broken down, but would never hear from him the first complaint. Rejoicing in motion, he was ever ready to recommence excursions difficult to others, but to him perfectly easy.

This physical training was a part of a system of education which extended as well to the mind as to the body, and was the key to the extensive acquirements which he had made, and which tended so much to make him the most agreeable of companions, and added so greatly to his advantage in his profession.

With a very strong, healthy and active body, was given to Captain DRAYTON an active, untiring and rather acute intellect, and there were very few subjects upon which he did not talk well; but it was to his knowledge of languages that he was indebted for many of the great advantages which he enjoyed professionally. And here the writer would call the attention of young officers to the great and obvious advantage of acquiring habitually and systematically, from day to day, that knowledge, which, to them, as to all others, is power, and is also profitable in giving them what they are so much in the habit of calling "soft berths," but which are nevertheless places of importance and distinction. Captain DRAYTON had many "soft berths," but no one will say that the honors were not given for his merits, and often without his solicitation.

On shore, but especially on board ship, Captain DRAYTON was ever a student; watch or no watch, no day went by without its duties fulfilled, and he always made it a rule to have some subject of study on hand with which he filled up the long and dreary hours of a sixty days' cruise without a murmur, and always at the end of it had added to his stock of knowledge.

In the matter of good habits of every kind, Captain DRAYTON was a model man; in six years, during which we messed together, I cannot say that I ever either saw him do or heard of his doing an unkind, unjust, or improper thing; he is the only man I have ever known who was entirely above either passion or prejudice. I never knew him even to lose his temper, and I can say that I have seen him sorely tried. Always unsuspecting, never thinking evil himself nor suspecting it in others, he moved in a kindly course, the friend of the commodore, and not less the friend of the humblest sailor in the ship. I do not know whether he was or not a religious man, but a purer man I never knew.

Of sea service he had seen an average proportion of the officers of his grade. But we all know what sea service is—a few cruises and we come to the end of our lives, with probably many pleasant episodes and much monotony. As a mere deck officer, Captain DRAYTON had many superiors, but in knowledge of his profession, few equals. As an ordnance officer he was painstaking and intelligent, and, I have reason to believe, gave great satisfaction to our distinguished naval ordnance chief, Admiral DAHLGREN, who was also his bosom friend. In fine, in all the various duties of an officer, Captain DRAYTON was greatly esteemed, and he goes down to the grave admired and regretted by the Navy and in society.

But it was as a flag officer that Captain DRAYTON was particularly distinguished. Having the most refined and gentlemanly manners, and speaking with great fluency and correctness French, Spanish and Italian, his services in that position were desired and sought for by every commanding officer with whom he sailed, and perhaps other reasons were his peculiar reticence on all subjects requiring secrecy, and his good judgment and capacity for giving sound advice in any emergency, such as are constantly arising in the conduct of the affairs of every foreign squadron.

The last sea duty of Captain DRAYTON was as flag officer of the distinguished Admiral FARRAGUT, and although I do not know how he was esteemed by that truly great and heroic man; still, I know that he greatly admired the Admiral, and it is fair to presume that the esteem was mutual.

In the beginning of the recent painful war, Captain DRAYTON firmly planted himself on the platform of his country's honor, and had the fortune to serve under the able and excellent DU PONT at the taking of Hilton Head, where the opposing forces were commanded by his brother, a general in the Confederate service. He subsequently served in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and after other service in Monitors, was finally in the battle at the taking of the forts which guard the approach to Mobile. His conduct in these affairs is commendably reported by his commanding officers.

He was afterwards selected by the Department to succeed Rear-Admiral DAVIS as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and we all hoped we should have him among us for many years; and certain it is, he bid as fair for a long life as any one I have known—but "man proposes and God disposes"—the healthy of to-day are the dead of to-morrow, and the weak and feeble often outlive the strong and robust. Thus Captain DRAYTON died in the prime of his life, with the prospect before him of many years of usefulness to his country and of honor to himself. Two days of sickness was enough to bow his manly form in death. And thus is another warning given us that we should "keep our lamps "trimmed" for our departure, "for in such an hour as we "know not," we may be summoned from our earthly career.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General John R. Kenly has been brevetted Major-General, to date from March 1st, 1865.

BRIGADIER-General Dent relieves General Giles, in command of the garrison of Washington.

BRIGADIER-General Dent has been appointed Provost-Marshal-General of Texas.

MAJOR-General C. C. Washburne declines to be a candidate for Governor of Wisconsin.

COLONEL B. F. Winger has been relieved from duty as commandant of the city of Petersburgh, Va.

MAJOR-General George G. Meade, has taken up his summer residence near Jenkintown, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

MAJOR General Burnside, since the acceptance of his resignation, has gone into business in Rhode Island, where he will continue to reside.

BREVET Brigadier General L. P. Di Cesnola, formerly commanding the 4th New York Cavalry, has been appointed by the President Consul at Cyprus.

CAPTAIN J. McC. Bell, assistant adjutant-general on Major-General Pope's Staff, has been brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the Regular Army.

MAJOR-General Cuvier Grover was married at Northampton, Massachusetts, last week to Miss Susie Willard, daughter of Dr. Austin Flint, of New York.

COLONEL Frederick S. Stambaugh, formerly of the Seventy-Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, has been nominated for Assembly by the Union party of Franklin county.

MAJOR-General Hooker has recently been made major-general in the Regular Army. His commission as brigadier-general in the Regular Army dated from Antietam.

MAJOR-General Charles Devens, late in command of a military district under Major-General Terry, has been relieved and ordered to report to Major-General Gillmore, at Charleston.

THE President has appointed Phineas J. Horwitz, M. D., Chief of Medicine and Surgery of the United States Navy, to be Visitor of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

COLONEL A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, has been presented with a valuable gold watch and chain, by friends in Norfolk, where he was formerly Quartermaster.

MAJOR Howard, formerly on duty in the War Department, and afterward Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Hartsuff, has been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy.

CAPTAIN W. T. Hartz, assistant adjutant-general to Brigadier General Hoffman, commissary-general of prisoners, has been brevetted major of Volunteers for meritorious service during the war, the promotion to date March 13, 1865.

MAJOR George B. Corkhill, paymaster U. S. A., and formerly commissary of subsistence, Army of the Potomac, has recently been brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services rendered the Government.

BRIGADIER-General Strong, Chief-of-Staff, with Major General O. O. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau, is on an inspection tour through the South, investigating the affairs connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.

MAJOR-Generals Gordon Granger and A. J. Smith arrived in Mobile on the 5th, and were expected in New Orleans early in the following week. It is understood that General Granger will shortly have a command in New Mexico.

MAJOR-General Banks intends to reside permanently in New Orleans, where he will practice law. A correspondent says he is still in the service, but without a command, and is supposed to be employing his leisure in refreshing his memory of the law.

MAJOR-General Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reid and Oran Guernsey, have been appointed commissioners to negotiate, under the instruction of the Secretary of Interior, a treaty or treaties with the several tribes of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Williams, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, and late aide on Major-General Rousseau's staff, has been appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the department under Major-General Stoneman. Headquarters at Knoxville, Tennessee.

COLONEL N. W. Daniels, who, as colonel of the Third regiment Louisiana National Guards, (colored,) was dismissed the military service of the United States, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Baton Rouge district of that State.

THE First Regiment of New York Dragoons, Colonel Thomas I. Thorn, recently mustered out of service at Rochester, New York, have presented their battle-flag, inscribed with the names of over forty battles in which they have been engaged, to Mrs. Laura Wolcott Gibbs, wife of Brevet Major-General Gibbs, now serving with Sheridan in Texas.

BREVET Brigadier-General Thomas T. Heath has been assigned to the command of the District of West North Carolina, headquarters at or near Morganton, North Carolina.

CAPTAIN J. A. Stockton, C. S. Volunteers, and First Lieutenant H. W. Davis, A. C., Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, have been cashiered the service.

MAJOR Thomas G. S. Herod, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, has been sentenced to be confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Albany, New York, for ten years.

FIRST Lieutenant Benj. F. Carver, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed with loss of all pay, and emoluments due or to become due.

FIRST Lieutenant Ewell P. Drake, Eleventh Ohio, Cavalry, tried at Fort Laramie, for disobedience of orders and unmilitary conduct, was sentenced to be dismissed the service, but the members of the Court having unanimously recommended the accused to clemency, the sentence was mitigated to suspension from rank and pay for one month, by Major General Pope.

BREVET Brigadier-General Wilson, chief commissary of the Army of the Potomac during the last eighteen months of its campaign, has been assigned to duty at Baltimore, in charge of the purchasing depot of the subsistence department. Major Wiley, depot commissary of the Army of the Potomac, has been assigned to duty at Richmond, as a member of the board of examination of officers of the subsistence department.

CAPTAIN Wm. P. Emery, Fifty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Department of the Gulf, has been tried by Court Martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, embezzlement and misapplication of money, and sentenced "to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United "States with the loss of all pay and allowances." The proceedings and findings of the Court are approved by Major General Canby, and the sentence ordered to be executed.

BRIGADIER-General Hartwell while journeying from Hilton Head to Charleston, recently, was robbed of his valise, containing, in addition to his personal effects, a large number of official documents, orders and other valuable official papers from the War Department for this post and district. General Hartwell discovered his loss before the steamer reached the wharf, and had the vessel thoroughly overhauled and searched, but no trace of the missing property could be found.

BY direction of the President, the following named officers of the First Provisional New York Cavalry, have been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, to date July 21st, 1865, for violation of orders and neglect of duty, in absenting themselves from their commands, thus embarrassing the public service and neglecting the enlisted men under their control: First Lieutenant Miles Sullivan; Second Lieutenant John A. Bordamer; Second Lieutenant Thomas Dunlara; First Lieutenant A W. Warren; First Lieutenant Joseph W. Cooley.

THE following named officers are announced as the Staff of Major General POPE, Commanding Department of the Missouri: Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Sprague, U. S. A., Chief of Staff; Colonel J. V. Du Bois, A. A. D. C. U. S. A., Inspector General; Colonel Gideon Scull, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Myers, Chief Quartermaster; Surgeon E. C. Abadie, U. S A., Medical Director; Colonel C. A. Morgan, A. A. D. C. U. S. A.; Major and Brevet Colonel J. F. Meline, A. A. D. C. U. S. A., Judge-Advocate; Major Lucien Eaton, Judge-Advocate; Major D. G. Swaim, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major B. M. Piatt, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Jos. McC. Bell, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. Haight, A. D. C.; Captain James Sawyer, C. S. and A. D. C.

COLONEL Louis Schirmer, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, has been sentenced "to be cashiered and dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowance now due or that may hereafter become due, and that he be fined the sum of $10,000, and be confined at hard labor at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, for the period of three years, and also that he be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Government of the United States." The President has approved the sentence and ordered its execution. The charges against Schirmer were, "Embezzlement and misapplication of money held in trust and belonging to enlisted men," "Drunkenness on duty," "Wilfully causing arms to be destroyed belonging to the United States," and "Knowingly making false musters of men and wilfully signing muster rolls wherein such false musters were contained."

IN the case of William Borrowe, late First Lieutenant Second United States Artillery, and Captain Battery "H," Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "to forfeit all of his monthly pay and allowances for the period of two months, and to be reprimanded by the Commanding General in General Orders," which sentence was disapproved by the reviewing officer, Brigadier General J. P. Slough, and the dismissal of Captain Borrowe recommended, and in accordance with which recommendation Captain Borrowe was dismissed the service of the United States, by order of the President, promulgated in General Court-Martial Orders, No. 123, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, March, 8, 1865, upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, the President directs that so much of the order of dismissal as effects his position in the Regular Army be and it is hereby revoked.

"WANT to see Grant mighty bad, do you?" said a blue-coated veteran to the people crowding aboard the cars the other morning, on their way to get a squint at our famous General. "W-a-a-ll, why didn't you come down to the front, when he wanted to see you, hey?"

ARMY GAZETTE

COMMISSARIES OF MUSTERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 1, 1865.

Circular No. 38.

The following changes of Mustering Officers, Commissaries, and Assistant Commissaries of Musters, during the month of July, 1865, are announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

COMMISSARIES AND ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF MUSTERS.

1st Army Corps. No change since July 1, 1865
2d Army Corps. Discontinued from June 28, 1865.
3d Army Corps. Discontinued.
4th Army Corps. Discontinued from August 1, 1865
5th Army Corps. Discontinued from June 28, 1865.
6th Army Corps. Discontinued from June 28, 1865
7th Army Corps. Discontinued from August 1, 1865.
8th Army Corps Discontinued from August 1. 1865.
9th Army Corps. Discontinued from July 27, 1865
10th Army Corps. Ass't Com'y Captain Charles J. Buckbee, 6th Connecticut Volunteers Appointed June 6, 1865. Corps discontinued as an organization from August 1, 1865.
11th Army Corps. Discontinued.
12th Army Corps Discontinued.
13th Army Corps. Discontinued.
14th Army Corps. Discontinued from August 1, 1865.
15th Army Corps. Discontinued from August 1, 1865.
16th Army Corps. Discontinued.
17th Army Corps. Discontinued from August 1, 1865.
18th Army Corps. Discontinued.
19th Army Corps. Discontinued.
20th Army Corps. Discontinued from June 1, 1865.
21st Army Corps. Discontinued.
22d Army Corps. (See Department of Washington.)
23d Army Corps. Ass't Com'y, Captain J. A. Craven, 123d Indiana Volunteers, 1st Division. Appointed June 6, 1865. Order appointing him revoked June 20, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant Timothy M. Wood, 25th Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, 1st Division. Appointed June 29, 1865. Relieved July 13, 1865. Corps discontinued as an organization from August 1, 1865.
24th Army Corps. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant W. J. Ladd, 13th New Hampshire Volunteers, 3d Division. Appointed December 6, 1864. Relieved June 21, 1865. Corps discontinued as an organization from August 1, 1865.
25th Army Corps. No changes since July 1, 1865.
Army of the Potomac. Discontinued.
Department of the East. Ass't Com'y, Captain Robert P. McKibben, 4th U. S Infantry. Appointed June 6, 1865. Relieved July 12, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Captain Joseph S. Yorke, 15th U. S. Infantry, State of Rhode Island. Appointed July 12, 1865 Ass't Com'y, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Freedley, 3d U. S. Infantry, State of Rhode Island. Appointed June 9, 1865. Relieved July 12, 1865 Ass't Com'y, Major C J. Von Hermann, Additional Aide-de-Camp. Appointed June 12, 1865.
Middle Department. Ass't Com'y, Captain S. Townsend, 1st Delaware Cavalry. Appointed May 9, 1865 Relieved June 20, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Captain John T. Macauley, 11th Indiana Veteran Volunteers. Appointed May 9, 1865. Relieved July 20, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Brevet Captain B F. Ritzenhouse, 5th U. S. Artillery, District of Annapolis. Appointed May 12, 1865. Relieved July 7, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant J. V. S. Aiken, 8th U. S. Infantry. Appointed May 29, 1865. Relieved July 5, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant J. S. Wharton, 14th U. S. Infantry. Appointed June 20, 1864. Relieved December 30, 1864.
Department of Washington. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant H. A. Huntington, 4th U. S. Artillery, Camp Barry. Appointed May 15, 1865. Relieved July 5, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Brevet Captain David K. Porter, 1st U. S. Artillery. Appointed May 17, 1865. Relieved July 5, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Captain Edward Earp, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, District of Alexandria. Appointed June 30, 1865.
Department of the Ohio. Commissary, Major Walter B Scates, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers. Appointed June 27, 1865. Ass't Com'y Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Anderson, Captain, 12th U. S Infantry, headquarters. Appointed June 27, 1865. Relieved July 18, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Captain J. G. Robinson, 4th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. Appointed July 15, 1865.
Department of the Tennessee. Act'g Com'y, Lieutenant Henry C. Jones, 12th Ohio Cavalry. Appointed July 3, 1865: Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant W. Irving Midler, 9th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery. Appointed July 2, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Cyrus N. Gray, 15th U. S. Colored Troops. Appointed July 11, 1865. Ass't Com'y Captain John A. B. Williams, 40th U. S. Colored Troops. Appointed July 11, 1865.
Department of Kentucky. Ass't Com'y, Captain Judson R. Shaw, 4th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, District of Western Kentucky. Appointed June 21, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant S. D. Graham, 119th U. S. Colored Troops. Appointed June 9, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant E. M. Russell, 119th U. S. Colored Troops. Appointed June 9, 1865.
Department of the Missouri. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant John E. Downing. 13th Missouri Cavalry, District of Fort Riley. Appointed July 15, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant T. F. Oake, 18th U. S. Colored Troops, District of Missouri. Appointed July 15, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant Thaddeus S. Smith, 13th Missouri Cavalry, Benton Barracks. Appointed July 15, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Captain B. D. Williams, Aide-de-Camp, headquarters. Appointed June 16, 1865.
Department of Virginia. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant A. J. Bellows, 14th U. S. Infantry, district of the Nottoway Appointed May 19, 1865. Relieved July 22, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant W. H. Mills, 14th U. S. Infantry, District of Fort Monroe. Appointed May 19, 1865. Relieved July 22, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant G. R. Vernon, 14th U. S. Infantry, District of East Virginia. Appointed June 5, 1865. Relieved July 22, 1865.
Department of North Carolina. Chief Com'y, Brevet Colonel S. M. Letcher, 12th Kentucky Volunteers. Appointed April 21, 1865 Relieved July 25, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Lieutenant W. G Wedemeyer, 16th U. S. Infantry, cavalry division. Appointed September 21, 1864. Relieved July 25, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Brevet Colonel Edwin A. Folsom, Major, 8th Minnesota Volunteers, headquarters. Appointed June 6, 1865. Transferred from 23d Army corps. Relieved July 25, 1865.
Department of South Carolina Commissary, Captain Leslie Smith, 1st U. S. Infantry. Appointed June 27, 1865.
Department of Georgia. Commissary, Captain John B. Hays, 19th U. S. Infantry. Appointed July 10, 1865.
Department of Florida. Created by General Orders No. 118, June 27. 1865.
Department of Mississippi. Commissary, Captain George A. Williams, 1st U. S. Infantry. Appointed June 27, 1865. Ass't Com'y, Captain J. H. Landers, 8th New Hampshire Volunteers, headquarters. Appointed June 27, 1865.
Department of Alabama. Commissary. Captain L. H. Hosea, 16th U. S. Infantry. Appointed July 2, 1865.
Department of Louisiana. Commissary, Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, 1st New Orleans Volunteers. Appointed June 27, 1865.
Department of Texas. Created by General Orders No. 118, June 27, 1865
Department of Arkansas. No changes since July 1, 1865.
Department of the Columbia. Created by General Orders No. 118, June 27, 1865.
Department of California. Commissary. Colonel Washington Seawell, U S. Army. Appointed June 27, 1865.
Departments of the South, of the Gulf, of Pennsylvania, of West Virginia, Northern Department, of the Northwest, of the Cumberland, of New Mexico, and of the Pacific. Abolished by General Orders No. 118, June 27, 1865.
Army of the Tennessee. Discontinued.
Middle Military Division, Military Division of the Missouri, Military Division of the James, and Military Division of the Southwest. Abolished by General Orders No. 118, June 27, 1865.
Military Divisions of the Atlantic, of the Mississippi, and of the Gulf. Created by General Orders No. 118, June 27, 1865
Military Division of the Tennessee. Chief Commissary, Brevet Major A. L. Hough, Captain, 19th U. S. Infantry. Appointed June 27, 1865.
Military Division of the Pacific. Created by General Orders No. 118, June 27. 1865.
Fort Delaware, Delaware. No changes since July 1, 1865.

MUSTERING OFFICERS.

Arkansas, California, Nevada, Connecticut and Rhode Island.—No changes since July 1, 1865.

Illinois.—Major Will Rumsey, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Detroit. Appointed July 5, 1865. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Anderson, 12th U. S. Infantry, Springfield. Appointed July 5, 1865. Relieved July 18, 1865.
Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Dakota, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Delaware and Massachusetts.—No changes since July 1, 1865.
Michigan.—Captain J. H. Knight, 18th U S. Infantry, Detroit. Appointed December 22, 1863 Relieved May 9, 1865 Order relieving him suspended May 13, 1865 Captain E. W. Clift, 13th U S. Infantry, Detroit. Appointed June 10, 1864. Relieved July 17th, 1865. Lieutenant W. T. Pennock, U. S. Army, Detroit. Appointed July 5, 1865. Captain T. H. Harris, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Detroit. Appointed July 13, 1865.
Minnesota.—No changes since July 1, 1865.
Missouri.—Captain C. M. Freeman, 2d U. S. Infantry, St. Louis. Appointed June 29, 1865.
New Hampshire.—No changes since July 1, 1865.
New York.—Southern Division—Lieutenant Michael Dolan, 2d U S. Infantry, New York city. Appointed August 7, 1863. Relieved July 12, 1865. Captain C T. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, New York city. Appointed July 20, 1865 Northern Division—Lieutenant Clifford Stickney, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Albany. Appointed July 8, 1865. Captain C H. Corning, 17th U. S. Infantry, Albany. Appointed January 21. 1865 Captain James Johnson, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Albany. Appointed July 5, 1865. Western Division—Brevet Captain C. McKibbin, 14th U. S. Infantry, Elmira. Appointed March 19 1865. Relieved July 22, 1865 Lieutenant James R. Read, 10th U. S. Infantry, Elmira. Appointed May 5 1865 Lieutenant James Joyce, 19th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Elmira. Appointed May 5, 1865.
New Jersey.—Captain William H Powell, 4th U. S. Infantry, Trenton. Appointed June 7, 1865 Relieved July 20, 1865. Captain George B. Halsted, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Trenton. Appointed July 20 1865.
New Mexico.—Chief Mustering Officer—Captain Asa B. Carey, 13th U. S. Infantry, Santa Fe. Appointed July 31, 1865.
Ohio.—Captain W. B. Lowe, 11th U. S. Infantry, Cincinnati. Appointed August 1, 1864. Relieved May 3, 1865. Brevet Major James Thompson, 2d U. S. Artillery, Cincinnati. Appointed May 6, 1864 Relieved July 22, 1865. Brevet Captain S. T Crowley, 4th U. S. Infantry, Columbus. Appointed January 22 1865. Relieved May 2, 1865. Lieutenant H. L Beck, 13th U. S. Infantry, Columbus. Appointed May 19 1865. Relieved July 5, 1865 Lieutenant Joseph Kerin, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Columbus. Appointed June 8, 1865 Relieved July 18, 1865 Lieutenant R. P. Wilson, 5th U. S. Cavalry, Columbus Appointed June 6, 1865. Relieved June 24, 1865. Captain T L Motely, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Columbus Appointed July 5, 1865. Captain Charles Spraul, Additional Aide-de Camp, Columbus. Appointed July 18 1865
Oregon and Washington Territory.—Lieutenant William Kapus, 1st Washington Territory Volunteers. Portland, Oregon. Appointed October 4, 1864 Relieved June 5, 1865.
Pennsylvania.—Eastern Division—Charles Snyder, 8th U. S. Infantry, Philadelphia. Appointed February 27. 1865 Relieved May 13, 1865. Western Division—Lieutenant C. T. Bissell, 2d U. S. Artillery, Harrisburg. Appointed May 26, 1865. Relieved July 22, 1865.
Tennessee.—Lieutenant John B. Hays, 19th U. S. Infantry, Nashville. Appointed February 25, 1865. Relieved July 10, 1865. Captain Cyrus N. Gray, 15th U. S. Colored Troops, Nashville. Appointed July 10 1865.
Vermont.—Captain G. B. Overton, 14th U. S. Infantry, Brattleboro'. Appointed June 12, 1865 Relieved July 22, 1865. Brevet Major G. L. Choisy, 14th U. S. Infantry, Brattleboro'. Appointed June 12, 1865. Relieved July 22, 1865.
West Virginia.—No changes since July 1. 1865.
Wisconsin.—Chief Mustering Officer—Colonel S. Lovell, 14th U. S. Infantry, Madison. Appointed June 21, 1864 Relieved July 22, 1865 Lieutenant-Colonel G R Giddings, 16th U. S. Infantry, Madison. Appointed July 29, 1865. Assistant Mustering Officer—Colonel Louis H. Marshall, Additional Aide-de-Camp, Madison. Appointed February 27, 1864. Relieved July 22d, 1865.

E D. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Adjutant General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon Ely McClellan, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia, and ordered to Fort Delaware, Dela.

Assistant Surgeon C. E. Goddard, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Delaware, Dela., and ordered to duty in the District of New Mexico.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 7.—Gunner James M. Hogg, to the ordnance ship *Dale*
Chief Engineer Theodore Zeller, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
AUGUST 8.—First Assistant Engineer T. M. Dukehart, to duty on the board of which Chief Engineer Danby is President, at New York city.
Passed Assistant Surgeon William T. Plant, to duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
AUGUST 9.—Lieutenant-Commander William W. Low, to ordnance duty at Boston, Mass.
AUGUST 10.—Lieutenant Albert Kautz, to physical examination at New York
Lieutenant-Commander E Y. McCauley, to duty as an assistant to Commodore Turner at Philadelphia.
Lieutenant-Commander George Brown, to duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
Lieutenant-Commanders Thomas O. Selfridge, R. L. Phythian and H. R. Breese, to duty at the Naval Academy.
Lieutenant-Commodore Edward Terry, to the *Powhatan*.
AUGUST 11.—Lieutenant-Commander John Irwin, to duty as an assistant to Commodore Turner at Philadelphia.
Surgeon J. S. Dungan, to the *Savannah*.
Lieutenant-Commander George W. Young, to duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.
Lieutenant-Commander E. O. Matthews, to the *Savannah*
AUGUST 12.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Grove S. Beardsley, to the Naval Hospital, New York.
Assistant Surgeon Louis Zenzen, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 7.—Commander Thomas H. Stevens, from the command of the *Oneida*, and waiting orders.
Lieutenants Charles S. Colton and Edward N. Kellogg, Acting Ensign Charles V. Gridley, Surgeon John J. Gibson, Boatswain Hallowell Dickinson, Chief Engineer William H. Hunt, and Third Assistant Engineer W. C. T. Rerchenbach, from the *Oneida*, and waiting orders.
Assistant Paymaster George R. Martin, from the *Oneida*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Chief Engineer Herman Newell, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Chief Engineer John H. Long, from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to superintend the Government work at the Etna Works, New York.
AUGUST 8.—Paymaster A. W. Russell, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Lieutenant Commander James P. Foster, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted three months leave.
Third Assistant Engineer Albert C. Engard, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander James H. Gillis, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and granted leave.
AUGUST 9.—Commander A. G. Clay, from the command of the *Seminole*, and waiting orders.
Paymaster L. S. Stockwell, from the *Seminole*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Lieutenant-Commander John G. Mitchell, from the Mississippi Squadron, and waiting orders.
AUGUST 10.—Professor J. H. C. Coffin, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty connected with the nautical almanac.
Professor M. H. Beecher, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory.
Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Chandler, from the command of the *Sangamon*, and waiting orders.
Commander Peirce Crosby, from the command of the *Metacomet*, and waiting orders.
Commander William W. Macomb, from the command of the *Shamrock*, and waiting orders.
Commander Egbert Thompson, from the command of the *Cimarron*, and waiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon Frederick Krecker, and Second Assistant Engineer D. M. Fulmer, from the *Metacomet*, and waiting orders.
Second Assistant Engineers J. Van Havenberg, Webster Lane and William H Kelly, from the *Cimarron*, and waiting orders.
Commander E. T. Nichols, from special duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.
Commander B. J. Moeller, from special duty under the Bureau of Navigation, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Knight, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.
AUGUST 11.—Assistant Paymaster F. H. Hinman, from the *Penobscot*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Cushman, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the *Mahaska*.
AUGUST 12.—Surgeon A. C Rhodes, from the Naval Hospital, New York, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

AUGUST 9.—Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Hendrick, of Wilmington, Delaware.
AUGUST 11.—Second Assistant Engineer James Maughlin, of Baltimore, Md., (for some time past connected with the Bureau of Steam Engineering).

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 7.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer George E. Hobbs, to the Atlantic Squadron.
Mate Lewis Johnson, to the *Ino*.
AUGUST 8.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Eugene Mack, to the Gulf Squadron.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward Macomb, to duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
AUGUST 9.—Acting Ensign Henry W. O'Hara, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation and office of Detail of this Department.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Isaac McAllister, to the *Nansett*
Acting Chief Engineer George F. Hebard, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Jones, to the *De Soto*.
AUGUST 10.—Acting Master Isaac Hallock, to the *Wasp*.
Acting Ensign Charles Watson, to the *Don*.
Mate F C Duncan, to the *Wasp*.
Mates H. G. Robinson, Charles A. Peacock, Benjamin Leeds, F. E. Taylor, S. H. Gardner and R. Williams, to the receiving ship *Constellation*
Mate John B Somers, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
AUGUST 11.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alexander C. Stuart, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers John E. Edwards and A G. Steele, to the *Nina*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer William P. Ayres, to the *De Soto*.
Acting Gunner W. B. Jarvis, to the Ordnance Yard, Washington.
AUGUST 12.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant G. B. Livingston, to the *Wateree*.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 7.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Benjamin C. Dean, Acting Ensigns Frederick Newell, R L. E. Coombs and J. W. Goodrich, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Frank C. Morey, Joseph H. Neesen and William H. Brown, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles O. Fancoit, Henry C. Barrows and Charles Robinson, from the *Gertrude*, and granted leave.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George Munday, Acting Ensigns Jabez F. Chace, Henry F. Martin and William H. Howard, Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles H. Stack, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Arthur M. Sawtelle, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William C. Woods, James F. Winters and Walter A. Webster, from the *Albatross*, and granted leave.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. N. Stodder, Acting Ensigns H. J. Dunn, H. D. Whittemore and George F. Howes, Acting First Assistant Engineer B. F. Hawes, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Eusebius Minus, Acting Third Assistant Engineers George M Smith, H. F. Brown and M. N. Gilbert, from the *Calypso*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensigns James B. Henderson, Henry Waring, F. M. Mintzer, A. K. Brown and James W. A. Bennet, from the *Nansemond*, and granted leave.
Acting Master John L. Hall, Acting Ensigns Elisha W. Snare, Acting First Assistant Engineers Benjamin S. Cooke and John S. Harper, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Michael Kennedy, from the *Oneida*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign W. F. Gragg, from the *Delta*, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Surgeon T. F. Leach, from the *Aberna*, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Paymasters Joseph L. Farrell, of the *Albatross*, Richard B. Brawley, of the *Gertrude*, Dominick B. Batione, of the *Calypso*, and George Hudson, Jr., of the *Nansemond*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts.
Acting Assistant Surgeon David T. Whybone, from the *Albatross*, and waiting orders
Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward J. O'Callaghan, from the *Gertrude*, and waiting orders.
Mates Theodore W. Jones, William K. Babbitt and Edward Bird, from the *Oneida*, and waiting orders.
Mate Charles A. Osborne, from the *Gertrude*, and waiting orders.
AUGUST 8.—Acting Master F. G. Sanford, Acting Ensign Thomas West, Mate Thomas Roach, and Chief Engineer Thomas Hebron, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.
Mate William Phyffe, from the *Wilderness*, and granted leave.
Acting First Assistant Engineer James A. Brown, from the *Nansemond*, and granted leave.
AUGUST 9.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William McGloin, Acting Masters John S. Clark and Henry R. Billings, Acting Ensign John Dennett, and Acting Gunner William Kneeland, from the *Vincennes*, and granted leave.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John F. Harden, Acting Ensigns F. W. Hearn and John Sears, from the *Antona*, and granted leave.
Acting Master William Harcourt, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign T. E Lawton, from the *Pontiac* and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Surgeon William W. Howard, from the *Calypso*, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Paymaster H. K. Opp, from special duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and granted leave.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer F. S. Wyman, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John M. Schenck, from the *Delta*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensigns Francis Kempton, Walter S. Church, David K. Perkins and John A. Bennett, from the *Seminole*, and granted leave.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant G W. D Patterson, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward Aspald, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John L. McIntosh, John W. Wilson and C. M. Goodwin, from the *Nansemond*, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel Jordan, from the *Vincennes*, and ordered to settle his accounts
Acting Assistant Paymaster H. M. Whittemore, from the *Antona*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Philip Littig, from the *Hartford*, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Stephen B. Doty, from the *Antona*, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Richards, from the *Vincennes*, and waiting orders.
Acting Ensigns Carrol W. Johnston and J. W. Richards, and Acting First Assistant Engineer W. J. Hamilton, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave
Mate George T. Cary, from the *Antona*, and waiting orders.
AUGUST 10.—Acting Masters R. B. Brown and George T. Ford, Acting Master and Pilot Charles Looker, Acting Ensigns W. W. Meeter and George W. Conner, Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas Dobbs, Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Cuthbertson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers O. C. Chamberlain, N. F. Blakemore and John Reilly, from the *Shamrock*, and granted leave.
Acting Masters H. G. McKennee and Thomas Moore, Acting

Master and Pilot J. H. Bolles, Acting Ensigns Charles Penfield and Almyron Tuttle, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Montgomery West and J. H. Fulcher, from the *Cimarron*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Lieutenant Charles J. Gibbs, Acting Master Henry C. Nields, Acting Ensign George L. Jordan, Mate T. Crocker, and Acting Gunner James Laman, from the *Metacomet*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Edward L. Haines, and Acting Ensigns John A. Partridge and A. W. Emerson, from the *George Mangham*, and granted leave.

Acting Master L. G. Emerson, and Acting Ensign James H. Handy, from the *G. W. Rodgers*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Joseph Reed, Charles Case and Louis N. Rollins, from the *Wyandank*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Wilson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer James F. Powers, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas Avery, Victor M. Osborn and John W. Burchmore, from the *Antona*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Thomas W. Sheer, Acting Ensigns George A. Johnson, Charles A. Pike, and N. W. Black, from the *Sangamon*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Alvin R. Calden, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles Hoskins, William Drinkwater and George Ellis, from the *Seminole*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Ansel B. Besse, from the *Pink*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Robert O. Lanfare, from the *Rhode Island*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Louis Sands, of the *Shamrock*, Horace M. Harriman, of the *Metacomet*, D. Corning, of the *Sangamon*, John T. Lee, of the *Cimarron*, and J. Grant Holland, of the *George Mangham*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeons P. H. Benton, of the *Shamrock*, Gilbert Balfour, of the *Cimarron*, and J. L. Davis, of the *Wyandank*, from their respective vessels, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Finn, from the Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer Zeller at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mate A. W. Constable, from the *Sangamon*, and granted leave.

Mate John H. Wilson, from the *G. W. Rodgers*, and waiting orders.

Mate N. A. Goldsmith, from the *Cimarron*, and waiting orders.

Mates T. D. Wendell, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and placed on sick leave.

AUGUST 11.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Thomas A. Harris, and Acting Gunner Thomas A. Green, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign William J. Lewis, from the *Carrabasset*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign A. H. L. Bowie, from the *Commodore McDonough*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. W. Moore, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers W. C. Coster, Victor B. Stubbins and C. H. Hunt, from the *Sangamon*, and granted leave

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Patrick Maloney, George B. Rogers and James H. Nash, from the *Metacomet*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Smith, from the *Wabaska*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensigns Richmond Daggett, E. A. Sawyer and W. A. Stannard, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to duty under the direction of Commodore Turner at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. R. Langthorn, to duty under the direction of Commodore Turner at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Acting Assistant Paymaster James M. Flood, from temporary duty on board the *Suncook*, and ordered to obey previous orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Asa B. Cullens, from the *Sangamon*, and waiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William M. Rodes, from the *Metacomet*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John R. Nesld, Acting Master M. S. Muncy, Acting Ensigns E. C. Emly, L. W. Hastings, Thomas Cadwell, Ignatius Daune, John B. Hojerman, S. G. Van Dyke, C. H. Slocum, James W. Richards, William C. Frost, George W. Tainter, William A. Birchard, Oliver Donaldson and J. B. Petty, Mates Edward W. Robinson, B. H. Barnard, E. Y. Casaway, Jay Nyman, E. N. Wild, J. W. Kepler and Frank B. Chase, Acting Chief Engineer P. R. Hartwig, Acting First Assistant Engineers William C. Sanford, John Thompson, James B. Goodwin and John H. Everhart, Acting Second Assistant Engineers E. M. Kidd, A. H. Tyler, George M. Dansterry, H. G. Mooreland and Robert H. Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles H. Wilson, Andrew Lusk and J. K. Henderson, Acting Gunner L. Frederick, Acting Carpenters John W. Lister and John A. Stuart, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave of absence.

AUGUST 12.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William B. Eaton, Acting Master George H. Pendleton, Acting Ensigns John Brain, G. M. Smith, J. W. Willard, William Wing and Robinson Gifford, Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel B. Overton, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Charles H. Buckalew, Enoch George, and George S. Tyler, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles Luther and Humphrey Gingles, from the *Fort Morgan*, and granted leave.

Acting Master John R. Hamilton, and Acting Ensign Stephen A. Ryder, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William W. Goodwin, from the *Fort Morgan*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon J. N. Garner, from the *Fort Morgan*, and waiting orders.

Mates T. W. Jones, Charles Sidney, Thomas S. Gilmore and Elias B. Rich, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Mate A. L. Stevens, from the *Ohio*, and granted leave.

Mate Henry A. Case, from the *Fort Morgan*, and waiting orders.

Mates R. W. Rogers and David Balthis, Acting First Assistant Engineer Howard C. Shibley, Acting Second Assistant Engineers James Baldwin and G. W. Schallenburger, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George C. Shull, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

ORDERS REVOKED.

AUGUST 7.—Mate Edward Unger, of the 2d instant, and he is hereby detached from the *Ella*, and granted leave.

AUGUST 9.—Acting Ensign T. A. Cook, to the *Pampero*.

Acting Chief Engineer John F. Reiley, to the *De Soto*, and a leave of absence granted him.

The revocation of the appointment of Acting Gunner Robert Campbell is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him.

Mate W. F. Warnick, to the *De Soto*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

AUGUST 8.—Acting Master George Dewhurst, of the *Ohio*.

AUGUST 10.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel Johnson, of Staten Island, N. Y.

PROMOTED.

AUGUST 7.—Mate J. A. McCreary, to Acting Ensign, and he will remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

AUGUST 10.—Mate Ezra McDunn, of the Mississippi Squadron, to Acting Ensign.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

AUGUST 9.—Mate David Wilson, of Brooklyn.

AUGUST 10.—Acting Master and Pilot Levi Jump, of the *Dictator*.

DISMISSED.

AUGUST 12.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. P. Moran, of the *Michigan*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Kelven, of the *Fort Morgan*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUGUST 7.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensign J. H. Leever, Acting Second Assistant Engineer L. J. Everson; and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles M. Milligan, is hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign William B. Pease is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and granted leave.

The honorable discharge of Acting Master C. M. Marchant is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

AUGUST 8.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign Joseph D. Ellis is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the *Kennebec*, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Master Abraham Allen is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Chief Engineer Simon Schultice, Acting Ensign E. Court Williams, Mates J. J. Drew, Jas. T. Hensley and John Winram, Acting Second Assistant Engineers William J. O'Neil and Benjamin A. Farmer, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Amesden, is hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

AUGUST 9.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G. Park is revoked, and he is hereby detached from the *Genesee*, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Master A. M. Keith is revoked, and he is hereby detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Second Assistant Engineer John McEwan, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas Walker and Artemus L. Grow is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

The acceptance of the resignation of Mate W. J. Franks is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The honorable discharges granted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Simmons, and Acting Master T. E. Chapin, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

The honorable discharge granted Mate Robert B. Hamilton is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him.

AUGUST 10.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Master Milford Rogers, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph L. Wright, of the Mississippi Squadron, is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted them.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign J. H. Neeley, of the Mississippi Squadron, is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him.

The Department's order accepting the resignations of Mates Henry J. Wynde and Henry A. Mayo is hereby revoked.

AUGUST 11.—The acceptance of the resignation of Mate A. M. Beck is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel A. Shean is revoked, and a leave of absence is hereby granted him.

The acceptance of the resignations of Chief Engineer Robert Tate, Acting First Assistant Engineers W. A. Willey, C. E. Arbuthnot and James L. Wilkins, Acting Second Assistant Engineer William W. Johnson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Horne, J. L. Tudor, Real Devinney and A. A. Johnson is hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave of absence.

AUGUST 12.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Owen Kaney is hereby revoked, and a leave granted him.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting First Assistant Engineer C. E. Arbuthnot is hereby revoked, and a leave granted him.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending August 12, 1865:—

John Pheabott, landsman, June 26, United States steamer *Fort Hinaman*.

James H. Pollock, landsman, June 1, United States steamer *Oriole*.

Richard Power, ordinary seaman, July 6, receiving ship *Princeton*.

Miles Muldoon, ordinary seaman, July 6, Philadelphia.

John Syrret, seaman, July 31, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

John Campson (colored), landsman, August 4, Naval Asylum.

George Jones, landsman, August 4, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Kelly, quarter-gunner, July 11, United States steamer *New Hampshire*.

Henry Cartright, captain's steward, July 7, United States steamer *Sybil*.

Thomas C. Barnum, seaman, August 3, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.

John Grace, ordinary seaman, July 29, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.

Moses Greenwood, landsman, July 29, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.

John B. Drake, ordinary seaman, July 25, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.

David Harrington, seaman, August 6, Navy Yard, Washington.

Washington Wilson, first-class boy, July 27, Naval Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.

James Kearman, landsman, July 20, Naval Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.

George A. Scott, first-class boy, July 26, Naval Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.

Michael Doyle, seaman, June 9, United States steamer *Antona*.

Thomas Fleming, first-class fireman, July 24, Marine Hospital, Key West.

John Cooper, seaman, July 21, Insane Hospital, Washington.

John Friday, landsman, July 27, Insane Hospital, Washington.

William Williams, landsman, July 28, United States store ship *William Badger*.

Michael McGue, first class boy, July 27, receiving ship *Great Western*.

Jacob Wilson, landsman, August 7, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Benjamin Rowe, landsman, July 7, Hospital barge *Mound City*

Harrison Rochelle, landsman, August 5, United States steamer *Metacomet*.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL *all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.*

AMARANTHUS, screw, 3, Acting Ensign William R. Cox, Jr., commanding, arrived at New York on the 14th from Charleston.

ANTONA, screw, 6 arrived at the Philadelphia Yard on the 7th from Galveston.

CALYPSO, screw, 7, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. N. Stodder, went out of commission at the Washington Navy Yard on the 15th. Her officers receiving leave of absence, and the men been transferred to the Yard. The *Calypso* is a captured blockade runner, and is a fine boat in every respect, and will likely be offered for sale at the next great sale.

CIMARRON, Paddle-wheeel, 9, Commander Egbert Thompson commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard last week. She belonged to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and has participated prominently and rendered effective service during the late Rebellion. She was conspicuous in the attack and subsequent capture of the Rebel ram *Atlanta*, in Warsaw Sound, Georgia, and successfully captured several blockade runners along the Southern coast. The *Cimarron* was built at Bordentown, New Jersey, in 1862.

CLYDE, paddle-wheel, 2, Acting Master C. H. Cadien, commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard on the 10th from Key West.

FRANKLIN, screw frigate, 64, arrived at Boston from Portsmouth on the 13th, in tow of the *Vanderbilt*. She will receive her machinery from the Atlantic Works, East Boston. The *Vanderbilt* sailed again from Boston on the 14th

HIBISCUS, screw, 6, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William L. Martin commanding, from Key West, arrived at New York on the 11th.

HOME, screw, 3, Acting Master S. S. Miner commanding, arrived at New York on the 12th from Port Royal.

METACOMET, paddle-wheel, 10, Commander Pierce Crosby commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard on the 8th from Pensacola.

MONADNOCK, iron-clad, 4, it is reported, is to be sent to San Francisco She will be accompanied by another vessel, carrying coal and other necessary supplies.

NANSETT, iron clad, 2, convoyed by the *Huntsville*, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 15th on her way to Philadelphia.

NIAGARA, screw, 15, passed Deal July 31st.

ONWARD, at Brooklyn Navy Yard, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Pierre Giraud, ordered to command her. She will probably sail within two weeks for Brazil.

OTTAWA, screw, 7, Lieutenant-Commander James Stillwell commanding, arrived at this port on the 4th instant, being ordered North from the Atlantic Squadron on account of its reduction. During her past cruise of twenty-seven months she rendered good service in the campaign against Forts Wagner and Gregg, and in the expedition to Bull's Bay, at the time of the evacuation of Charleston. Her last station was in the St. John's, Fla., where she discharged important picket duty, and in which river she had previously participated in the expedition that repossessed Jacksonville. Passed off Cape Lookout, on the afternoon of Monday last, U. S. S. *James Adger*, with a Monitor in tow, bound South.

SAVANNAH, sloop, 7, the second of the Naval Apprentice School ships. Commander Foxhall A. Parker has been ordered to the command.

SWATARA, screw, 10, which has been on the Railway at the Washington Navy Yard for some time past, having her bottom coppered and her main shaft and fastenings for machinery set, was launched on the 15th, and will shortly receive her boilers and engines.

SACO, screw, 12, at the Washington Navy Yard, and will be hauled up shortly to receive her boilers and engines.

SHAMROCK, paddle-wheel, 11, Commander W. H. Macomb commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard on the 6th, having towed the iron-clad *Sangamon* from Hampton Roads

SACRAMENTO, screw, 14, Captain Henry Walker commanding, from Queenstown via Fayal August 1, arrived at Boston on the 12th.

THE following officers are announced as composing the Staff of Brigadier-General Croxton, commanding District of Columbus, Georgia:—Captain W. A. Sutherland, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Major Daniel Russell, One Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Provost-Marshal; Captain Joseph K. Guthrie, One-Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Ohio Volunteers, Acting-Assistant-Inspector-General; Captain W. A. Rankin, Acting Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, Chief-Quartermaster; Major Ben. F. McClure, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director; Lieutenant Dangler, Second Iowa Cavalry, Ordnance Officer; First Lieutenant Elliott Kelly, Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant Chas. F. Anderson, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

THE Paymaster General has issued an order calling the attention of Paymasters to the forgeries or double payments of the accounts of officers of the Regular Army and of Volunteer general staff now in service, who are entitled to draw their pay monthly on individual accounts, and directs that hereafter officers of the above class will draw their pay from some Paymaster of the pay district in which they are serving. Chiefs of pay districts will immediately assign a Paymaster to the special duty of paying such accounts.

THE District of Columbus, Ga., has been divided by Brigadier-General Croxton, commanding, into four subdistricts, to be commanded—1, by Colonel Dawson, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio, headquarters at Macon; 2, by Colonel Sickles, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, headquarters at Americus; 3, by Colonel Woodall, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, headquarters at Columbus; 4, by Colonel Adams, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana, headquarters at Cuthbert.

A LETTER from the Headquarters of the Fourth United States Cavalry at Macon, Ga., dated August 4th, states that James Johnson, of Co. D, of that regiment, formerly of Co. F, Nineteenth Infantry, who has relatives in Newark, was accidentally killed while on his way to Andersonville. "He was buried on the 4th with all the honors of a soldier "which he well deserved."

AT Summerville, South Carolina, on the 21st ult., the members of Company H, Thirty-Fifth U. S. C. T., presented First Lieutenant (now Captain) H. N. Batcheller, commanding company, with a beautiful sword as a token of their appreciation. When this Company was organized two years ago, of men just out of slavery, only three could read or write, while now nearly the whole number can read intelligibly, and many can write quite well. This improvement has been made amid almost continuous marching, fatigues and fightings. The Company have also saved from their pay and deposited in a Boston Savings Bank about two thousand dollars. Lieutenant Batcheller has just been promoted to be Captain of his Company.

STATISTICS of the War Department show that during the Rebellion our armies captured over 800,000 prisoners of war, beside paroling about one hundred and sixty thousand more of the final surrender of the different Rebel armies. These records are now undergoing a complete compilation, and the facts developed thereby are of much interest.

MISS Clara Barton, under date of August 2d, writes from Andersonville, Georgia, that up to that time there had been buried six thousand eight hundred and twenty-two of our noble defenders. Denhan avenue, through the centre of the grounds, is forty feet wide, and lined on both sides with plants brought from Arlington Cemetery. The grounds are nearly all enclosed, and it was thought it might be necessary to send to Washington for an additional supply of headboards, as those taken out were nearly exhausted—some eight thousand.

FROM the third to the eighth of August, 1865, fifty-six regiments, batteries, and companies were mustered out of the United States service by the Secretary of War. The mustering out of so many organizations requires a vast amount of labor, of which the paymasters bear a major part.

A PICTORIAL history of the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass., is soon to be published. It will contain several fine photograpic views of the armory grounds, some of the principal buildings on the hill, and the water-shops, with elegant letter-press descriptions, and a brief history of the armory from its foundation.

THE Second Volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1864–5 will be bound and ready for delivery about the 1st of September. The weekly military record of this volume includes the most interesting and important period of the war—that covering the grand co-operative operations of Generals Grant and Sherman, which resulted in the final overthrow of the Rebellion. The details of the great military movements of this year are given, not only the carefully prepared descriptions of the JOURNAL, but also in the Official Reports of the generals so actively associated with the closing scenes of the Rebellion. It is not presumptuous to say that no where can there be found so full, accurate and intelligent an account of the war as in the two volumes of the JOURNAL now completed. The Second Volume will be uniform in style and price with the First.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THERE are now eleven Monitors at the Philadelphia Yard.

THE old frigate *Congress* has at last been raised, and towed to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

THE Monitors *Saugus*, *Montauk*, and *Mahopac*, iron-clad torpedo-boats *Chimo* and *Casco*, *Saco*, *Ascutney*, and *Swatara* are out of commission.

WORK has been resumed on the large ocean steamer *Piscataqua*, at the Portsmouth Yard, and she will be ready for launching at an early day.

A LARGE number of launches have been procured at Boston for the use of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Boat evolutions will be one of the features of the training under the new administration of Admiral D. D. Porter, who has assumed command of the Academy.

THE Lighthouse Board give notice that the light at Stingray Point, at the mouth of the Rappahannock River, Virginia, which was extinguished by the Rebels in 1861, has been re-established, and will hereafter be lighted every night.

THE Navy Department has received intelligence that the Rebel pirate *Shenandoah*, before leaving Australia for her new career of plundering and burning in the North Pacific, took on board at Melbourne twelve hundred tons of coal, and that her present First Lieutenant, who joined her there, gave up the command of an English steamer to enlist in her piratical service.

IN compliance with a recent order of the Department all the sailors who recently were attached to the vessels at the Washington Yard, and whose terms of enlistment were not nearly out, have been granted a furlough for two weeks, to report at the end of that time to any navy yard or station they may select. About two hundred have, under this order, been paid and sent off recently.

ORDERS were received by the following ships blockading off Galveston, on July 20, to proceed to Pensacola, and thence sail for Philadelphia:—The *Cornubia*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Johnstone; *Preston*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander J. B. Wheeler; *Gertrude*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Dean; *Penguin*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Beers; *Antona* and *Albatross*. These are all purchased craft, and will, therefore, probably be sold soon after their arrival. The vessels left on the station are the steam sloop-of-war *Oneida*, Commander Stevens, and the gunboat *Port Royal*, Lieutenant-Commander Gherardi.

AN auction sale of vessels took place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 15th. Eleven vessels of all kinds and sizes were sold in the following order:—Schooner *Savannah*, sold to Mr. Griswold for $760; centre-board schooner *Orvetta*, sold to Mr. Housman for $8,400; centre-board schooner *Sarah Bruen*, sold to Mr. Rheinhart for $12,500; centre-board schooner *Samuel Rotan*, sold to Mr. Stimers for $8,300; Brig *Bokie*, sold to David Trundy for $7,200; propeller *Dandelion*, sold to C. R. Pollion for $7,800; propeller *Camelia*, sold to John Potter for $13,900; screw-steamer *Honeysuckle*, sold to Mr. Barmore for $21,300; screw-steamer *Valley City*, sold to Mr. Clyde for $8,000; side-wheel steamer *Fort Henry*, sold to J. B. Brown for $18,500; screw-steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, sold to Russell Sturgess for $81,000. At the conclusion of the sale the auctioneer offered a small steamer, the property of private parties, and offered to sell it to the highest bidder. It was purchased by Mr. McCready for $6,400.

THERE was a large sale of Government vessels on Thursday, August 40th, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. A number of steamers, tugs, and sailing-vessels, for which Government has no further use, were sold at auction by order of Government. The attendance was large and bidding quite spirited; a number of Boston and Baltimore ship-owners were present and purchased a number of vessels. The bark *A. A. Houghton* brought $6,850; Barker & Folsom, purchasers. Bark *Restless* $12,000; bid withdrawn. Screw-tug *Larkspur*, $3,100, Frederick Stover, purchaser. Screw-steamer *Norwich*, $12,300; N. H. Griswold, purchaser. Screw-tug *Hooqua*, $15,900; S. & J. Flanagan, purchasers. Side-wheel steamer *Alabama*, $28,000; Henry Steers, New York, purchaser. Screw-tug *Sunflower*, $11,000; J. C. Wright, New York, purchaser. Screw-steamer *Mary Sandford*, $44,000; James S. Whitney, Boston. Screw-tug *Whitehead*, $4,500; Patrick and Heraty, Philadelphia. Screw-steamer *Stars and Stripes*, $30,000; Watson & Son, Philadelphia. Screw-steamer *Montgomery*, $39,000; Russell Sturges, New York. Wooden screw-tug *Azalia*, $11,100; S. & J. Flanagan. Iron-wheel steamer *Britannia* (withdrawn, $12,000 being the highest bid received). J. W. Wright, of New York, purchased tug *Potomska* for $7,100. The wooden screw steamer *Fah Kee* brought $69,000; John Stirling, of New York, purchaser. Screw-tug *Carnation*, sold to J. P. Jenks, Philadelphia, for $6,000. *Miami*, a Government built side-wheel steamer was purchased by J. S Whitney, of Boston, for $19,900. Brig *Perry* was purchased by Purvis & Son, Philadelphia, for $5,600. The schooner *Daniel Smith* sold for $7,000, to Thomas Gorwood, of Great Egg Harbor. The schooner *P. C. Williams* was purchased by Purvis & Son, Philadelphia, for $7,100. Schooner *Matthew Vassar* brought $7,300, A. M. Chapman, New Bedford, purchaser. Schooner *Norfolk Packet*, brought $9,100; John Russell, Philadelphia, purchaser. Schooner *O. H. Lee* sold for $7,100; J. W. Tatem, Philadelphia, purchaser. Wooden screw-tug *Martin* brought $2,600; W. P. Street, Philadelphia, purchaser. Wooden screw-tug *Hoyt* was sold to S. N. Staples, Taunton, Mass., for $2,100.

A BOARD, of which Judge-Advocate Holt will be president, will shortly convene to decide upon the claims of the captors of the conspirators and the proportion of reward due each.

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DIED.

SMITH—At Andrews Bay, Fla., on board the U. S. S. *Hibiscus*, July 10, 1865, Acting Third Assistant Engineer SOLON C. SMITH, aged 26 years.

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