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FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1867.

WEEKLY ANALYSIS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The progress made in the arrangement of the new administration, enables us to judge with tolerable accuracy of the talents of which it will be composed. The rumours of the past week have also thrown a considerable degree of light on the causes of the expulsion of the late ministry. We lament that it has fallen to our lot to record these causes; for we had hopes that whatever venge and dishonourable practices had disgraced foreign princes—we had hopes that the royal blood of Britain had escaped the pollution, and that integrity and honour were not unknown amongst our princes—we have now reason to join in the general malediction.

It is stated that the actual cause of the removal of the ministers, was the rapid progress of the commission appointed by them to investigate the abuses in the military department of this country. In the regular course of its procedure, it was on the point of extending its investigation to a certain high and mighty department, when it was found absolutely necessary to check their progress, lest they should bring to light abuses and pecuniations which would raise the blush of shame even in the cheek of royalty itself. To prevent this discovery, it was resolved to remove the then administration, and the Catholic question afforded a specious pretext for this measure.

The blood of every Englishman must boil within him, when he reflects on this nefarious line of conduct. If the embezzlement of his maker's property by a servant, be punished with a marked severity, how much greater ignominy ought he to be loaded with, who, while in a public situation, and receiving the most munificent remuneration for his services, squanders the money entrusted to his honor, in private gratification and illicit pleasures? Such is the fact, and if the means are not adopted to check the progress of investigation, and prevent open detection and public punishment, it becomes the imperative duty of every public journalist, to hold up the delinquent, however exalted, to public indignation; to designate the crimes which are attempted to be iniquitously shielded from enquiring justice; and to deprecate that forlorn means, not to say vice, which would have held up an individual of meaner birth to public and private execration and contempt.

We cannot but lament that the honest career of an independent enquiry has thus been impeded—for with veneration to our constitution let it be spoken, the people would have learned that such delinquency would have emphatically called upon the insulted jurisdiction of our country, to avenge in the most signal manner to atrocious a violation of the unflinching confidence too willingly reposed in the as yet hitherto unprostituted name of a British prince.

BOSTON, July 9. At a meeting of a number of citizens of this town, last evening, it was agreed to recommend to the friends of the rights and liberties of our country, and the enemies of the late British outrage, in this and the neighbouring towns, to assemble to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the New State House, to take the sense of the Citizens on the great and important measures contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States, and to reiterate the spirited Resolutions of our fellow-citizens of the Southern States.

NEW-YORK, July 14. Extract of a letter from Capt. Barry, of the ship Haze of Newyork, from Antwerp, for Bordeaux, & dived Bay of Biscay, May 24th, received by the brig Olivia. "Left at Antwerp, May 18, ship Jenny, of Newyork, for Bordeaux; Eleanor of Philadelphia; North America, of Portland; and brig Diamond, of do. detained on account of having been into England;—The ship General Mercer, of Baltimore, is wrecked 6 leagues from Flushing, on the Oaruff Bank; part of her cargo saved."

A Letter from Norfolk received by yesterday's mail states that the Directors of the Virginia Bank have adopted the precaution of removing their specie to Petersburg.

TRENTON, July 13. Appointment by the Governor. Jonathan Rhea, Quartermaster General of the Militia of New-Jersey, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. We understand that Governor Bloomfield, procured of the Secretary of War, when he passed through this town on Friday last to the Eastward, an order for 40 twenty four pounders, that the Quartermaster-General has instructions to receive the same, with a view that they may be deposited in places most accessible by the enemy.

We hope that Berth-Amboy, Burlington and Erewsbury, will form Artillery Companies ready organized, to use those necessary engines of war. It is with pleasure we also learn that arrangements are making to supply the Artillery Companies with field Artillery.

NORFOLK, July 11.

The DRESS of the Committee to their Fellow-Citizens of the Towns of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and their Vicinities, on the cessation of their Hostilities.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, The Select Committee, previous to their dissolution, beg leave to recur to the causes, which gave existence to your resolutions; and to attract your notice to the principles, which presided over their conduct, in the execution of them. The late outrage, committed in light of your shores, on the National Flag, by a British ship of war, which was previously prepared for that act of atrocity, by instructions and signals given by order of the Commandant of the Squadron, at that time anchored within the Capes of Virginia, and the deliberate slaughter of your countrymen, who fell unsuspecting victims, at the very moment the human voice was prohibited and prophaned, in articulating professions of peace and amity—roused and excited your indignation and resentment to a degree never before felt.

This last deed of savage ferocity, unparalleled in the naval annals of Britain, awakened the sentiment of abhorrence in every breast. Every voice was loud in its call for retributions commensurate to the insult: British Intolerance and

Barbarity had reached the ne plus ultra. They had the unblushing effrontery to claim the rights of hospitality, while their hands were crimsoned and smothered with the blood of your countrymen. Even at the instant they had declared war, in sight of those shores from which not many years past, their discomfited and recreant myriads were driven with disgrace.—In sight of those monuments—which fill your breast with a holy and inspiring admiration for the valor and triumphs of your forefathers. The nation was unexpectedly plunged into war, and yourselves the first exposed to its ruthless blast. The choice of tame submission or resistance was forced on your consideration; with one voice you declared that your ancestors had wrested their rights, their liberties and independence from the suffocating grasp of British tyranny, by the sword and that you—their posterity, had resolved with it to defend and to perpetuate the hallowed patrimony.

Remote, in this crisis of imminent danger and alarm, from the government of the United States, whose decision could not be immediately had, and knowing this portion of the Union to be within striking distance of a savage and insidious enemy, the deliberate violators of all those just principles and usages which religion, law and time have sanctified; you assembled for the purpose of concerting the best possible means for the immediate protection of all that was dear to you—your wives, your children, and the sacred honor of your country. The resolutions unanimously adopted by this august assembly, in which the sublime majesty of the people presided, are spread before the world; in all places, they receive the pure and sincere homage of elevated patriotism. To enforce obedience to your resolutions, you appointed a Committee of Citizens from your body, whom you made depositaries of your power; but whose existence, as your organ, should cease and determine the instant the voice of government pronounced its decision. This, Fellow-Citizens, is a concise history of the outrage, and of your proceedings.

Your Committee, though deriving no powers from the Constitutions and Laws of the land, yet feel an honorable and just pride in the recollection, that the appointment conferred on them, flowed from the only pure and legitimate source of all power—the People—the fountain from which branches, as to many streams, the Constitutions and the Laws.

They were deeply impressed with a sense of the delicate situation in which they were placed, and filled with anxious solicitude for the right performance of the solemn duties confided to them. All eyes were directed to them—they were regarded as the rallying point. The public sentiment placed in their hands the lever which was to raise—to raise—to raise—to communicate momentum to the public mind. The course the Committee was to hold, could not be accurately delineated; the eye had in prospect, whenever it directed its vision, dangers threatening and awful. They were imperiously called on to take no step without deliberation; to sanction no measure that might compromise the honor and reputation of their countrymen. They endeavored, in all their proceedings, to respect the demarcations of civil and political powers; and by their acts, to direct the current of opinion, as to communicate to the complex machinery of government—accession of force. The Committee kept in view, the alarming state of affairs and their consultations were incessantly employed to promote the public good, by endeavoring to separate from it—the evils that are often blended—with it.

They were taught by the pages of American History, how much the magic enthusiasm of public sentiment ought to be appreciated.—A sentiment to which the magisterial arm is indebted for the far greater portion of its strength.—They were sensible that if this divine, and all powerful impetus could be confined to its appropriate orbit, that it would diffuse around, like the Sun, the centre of our system, health, vigor, and splendor. A constant effort was therefore exerted by a judicious direction of this impetus, to prevent their ichisms and collisions whose invariable tendency, is to destroy the harmony of the political sphere.—Your Committee have endeavored by vigilance and attention to every subject embraced by your resolutions, to realize your expectations. Their zeal and ardor were never remitted.—No duty, however hazardous or difficult to perform, arrested the steady movement of the hand that was entrusted with the Executive power.—That they have erred they are not so presumptuous as to deny. It is not the fortunate lot of humanity to boast of exemption from error.

To attain perfection is not permitted by the laws of our nature. We are allowed to progress towards, but never to reach it. If they are chargeable with deficiency in judgment, suffer them in extenuation to say, that their intentions were pure and honest. Permit them to declare, that next to the smiles and approbation of their consciences, they prize and value the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens. The exercise of their functions is no longer required. The government of the United States has decided on the course that is to be pursued.

The outrage committed has roused into action your energies. You, fellow citizens, have anticipated the wife and salutary measures which it has taken; you have the glory of performing spontaneous acts of patriotism; you need not the promptings of authority; the felicitous government to remind you of the relation, in which you stand to the Republic; your acts are approved by the Executive Magistrate of the U. States; they have his sanction. Your committee express a lively satisfaction in the great respect rendered to your authority. Few are the instances in which it has been questioned, because its foundation was not systematically laid in the constitutions and laws of the land. You have the merit by your precaution, and the temper and firmness discernible in all your proceedings, of securing to this portion of your country—unanimity.

We now, fellow citizens, re-deliver to you the powers you entrusted to us, to promote the public good.—We flatter ourselves that they flow back—unpolluted to the source, from which they emanated. We exhort you to feed—to keep alive the veiled fire—we exhort you, never to forget, that in unity there is strength, and that the best safeguard is preparation and sleepless vigilance. We salute you with friendship, and pray God to bestow on you countless blessings.

- Thomas Matthews, Thomas Blanchard, Daniel Bedinger, Theo. Armilard, William Newlum, Seth Foller, Richard Blow, Moses Myers, J. W. Murlough, Luke Wheeler, William Pennock, Francis S. Taylor, Thomas Newton, junr.

REPORT. It was very currently reported last evening, that there are two more British ships of war off our Capes.

ANOTHER!! That boats from the British men of war have been up James-River, to get water, and that others were landing men on Cape Henry.

300 DOLLARS REWARD. Whereas, Jeremiah Osburn, an Attorney at Law, late of the Village of Troy, has been charged with the commission of a rape, upon the body of Hannah Huntington, his Indented servant girl, aged about 11 years, and whereas on process being issued, the said Jeremiah escaped to parts unknown.—And Whereas, at a general meeting of the inhabitants of this Village, the offence with which the said Jeremiah stands charged is considered a crime of the deepest dye—and in the opinion of said meeting of the utmost importance that the said Jeremiah should be brought to trial. It was therefore Resolved, that effective measures for arresting the said Jeremiah should be taken, and that a committee be appointed for that purpose.—In pursuance of said Resolution the committee promise to pay to any person or persons, who shall apprehend the said Jeremiah and lodge him in Jail in this Village, the said sum of three hundred dollars.

GERSHAM RICHARDS, Chairman of Committee. EBENEZER FOOT, Secretary. N. B. The above named Jeremiah is about 30 years of age, nearly six feet high, dark complexion, and a thin habit. Top, July 15.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE Baltimore Library Company.

I PERCEIVE by a publication in the different papers that you are required to meet at the Library Room, This Day, for the purpose of considering two propositions which are to be submitted to you; the one for the purpose of levying upon yourselves an additional sum of two dollars per annum, for the ensuing eight years, for the purpose of purchasing a piece of ground, on which to erect a Library, and the other to give to the Directors power to make such purchase; the first of these propositions is only necessary to be considered, as in case of its failure the other falls of course.

It is not denied that the Library Company are at the present time very well accommodated, and expect to be so for many years to come, and this too on better terms than even the interest on a lot which may be purchased; why then at the present time make the purchase? Lots are not yet so scarce, nor is there a probability of this being so much the case for twenty years to come, that one sufficiently large and well situated cannot be procured; I say why then now make a purchase which before it is improved will in all probability, in cash, and interest, amount to more than a suitable house may be purchased for?

There are other reasons which will operate on me to vote against the proposed purchase; many of the Stockholders in the Library are persons who have subscribed for the benefit of the reading their children may derive from it, and who do not feel disposed, neither can they afford to add to their annual expenditures at the present time; appearances are certainly squally, and where there is not an absolute necessity, I think this the most prudent course; and altho' two dollars annually, may not be felt by the Directors, yet many of the Stockholders may not be very well able to pay it.

Another objection is to the situation where it is intended to make the purchase, which I understand is down in the Meadow, about the bed of Jones's-Falls, as it formerly ran, in the most northern part of the city, and by no means central; If the Stockholders think with me they will say there are many situations more eligible than this, which is very low, being often overflowed with water.

But as great an objection as I can offer is that this proposition in substance has already been submitted to the Stockholders and was by them rejected; It is now new vamped, and brought forth again; the Directors mean to weary you until it is carried; I contend against the principle of such efforts being reiterated for the purpose of carrying a particular favorite point; It is certainly sound doctrine, that when you have once decided a question, you should not be again called on for the same purpose; There must be some reason for this procedure not generally understood.

But I will for a moment suppose the lot purchased, what will be the next step? The Directors will inform you, you have a lot lying idle, which ought to be improved, that they wish to be on independent ground and so forth; they may then by calling a couple of meetings, and by inattention on the part of the Stockholders, compel you to pay six or eight dollars per annum in addition for a few years.—It is therefore safest to put a stop to this business at the present time, and content ourselves with keeping our Books where they are at present, until the Company shall be stronger and of course more able to build an elegant edifice, for which this appears to be the entering wedge.

You have now only to give this subject due consideration and act accordingly. A STOCKHOLDER.

At the present moment the publication of the following act may have a salutary effect: The patriotism of our newly formed volunteers can hardly fail to embrace the opportunity which the present unsettled state of public affairs offers for showing a real love of country; by pledging themselves at once, under the sanction of law, to defend it.

AN ACT Authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies, not exceeding thirty thousand men.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to accept of any company or companies of volunteers, either of Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, not exceeding thirty thousand men, who shall be clothed & furnished with horses at their own expense, and armed and equipped at the expense of the U. States, after they shall be called into service, except such of them as may choose to furnish their own arms, and whose commissioned officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and territories to which such companies shall respectively belong: Provided, That where any company, battalion, regiment or brigade, or division of militia, already organized, shall tender their voluntary service to the United States, such company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division, shall continue to be commanded by the officers holding commissions in the same, at the time of such tender, and any vacancy thereafter occurring shall be filled in the mode pointed out by law in the State or territory, wherein the said company, battalion, regiment, brigade or division shall have been originally raised.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division, thus offering itself for the service, shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty at any time the President of the United States shall judge proper, within two years after he shall accept the same, and shall be bound to continue in service for the term of twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged, and when called into actual service, and while remaining therein, shall be under the same rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and emoluments of every kind, bounty, and clothing excepted, with the regular troops of the United States.—Provided, That in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer, private, in any company, who may thus offer themselves shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive in money, a sum equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer, or private (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to organize the companies, by tendering their service as aforesaid, into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades, & divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization, in his judgment, expedient; but until called into actual service, such companies shall be bound to do regular militia duty as is required by law in like manner as before the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case any volunteer above mentioned, while in actual service, shall sustain any damage, by injury done to his horse, or such other equipment as shall have been furnished at his own expense, or by loss of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained in such manner as the President of the United States may direct, shall be allowed and paid to such volunteer for each and every such damage or loss.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying any expense incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. February 24, 1867—Approved. TH: JEFFERSON.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. Si vis pacem, para bellum.—If you desire peace prepare for war.

Since "grim visaged war" is about to present "his wrinkled front," it is time to look about us and prepare for the contest. "In peace there's nothing so becomes a man As modest thinness and humility, But when the blast of war blows in our ears, Then imitate the action of the tiger." My purpose in the hints I shall offer at present, is not to suggest any plan of defence or attack in the war, which it appears now mult certainly take place, but merely to touch upon two points in the preparations to be made for the contest: these are the discipline of the troops to be raised, and the officers who are to command them. Since the work which has been published in this country under the inspection of Baron Steuben, there have been made great improvements in the art of war; I would therefore propose that Moreau be invited, by the nation, to draw up a plan similar to that of Steuben, but containing the new discipline and mode of war fare, which originated in the wars of the French Revolution, and have triumphed over the most experienced generals of the old military school, and over troops supposed to be the best in the world.—The dexterous use of the broad sword is all important to the cavalry; the troops destined for this service, should therefore, be made perfect in the skillful exercise of this weapon. A numerous and well appointed cavalry is of vast importance to any army, but from the nature of the approaching contest, would be particularly so to us, in as much as it would give us such a decided superiority to the British in the celerity of our movements, and the efficiency and rapidity with which we could strike a blow; I assume that an arrangement of this sort would give us a most decided superiority over the enemy in consequence of the difficulties they would experience in bringing hooves here—for I presume it will be granted that they would not easily procure them on the spot. I conceive the routine of the manual exercise as usually practised by our militia to be of small importance: In actual engagement, the only exercise is to load and fire, or thrust with the bayonet; one part of the manual exercise is really disgraceful: our soldiers are not automatons, they are thinking beings, and to make them ground their arms is to make them suppose that there is a possibility of being reduced to that humiliating necessity, and that when brought into that situation they must yield up their arms to their conquerors as gracefully as possible. But the use of the bayonet is of infinite importance; our troops when raised should therefore be accustomed to stand a charge by mock fights, in which they should be taught to contend with labour, firmness and dexterity, this will make them skillful in the use of this terrible weapon, while the labour of exercise

will strengthen their limbs, and gradually inure them to the hardships and dangers of a vigorous campaign. Lastly, as to our preparations, the artillery is perhaps of the highest importance—this and the bayonet decide all the great battles in Europe. But to become a good engineer requires considerable study and practice; study, because it depends entirely upon the science of geometry; and practice, because an artillery badly managed by the soldiers, whatever may be the science and military genius that commands, is of more injury than service; for one false step may throw all into confusion and render this important, this all important division of an army, an easy prey to the enemy. To avoid these evils the officers of the artillery as soon as appointed should go into a fort of military school, instituted in the camp, where they should proceed in practice and theory together; they should mark off situations for camps, view all the varieties of grounds, be calculated for the operation of batteries, and whose position would be favorable for attack or defence: By this means, with the zeal which I trust glows in the bosom of every American, we could in course of a few months form our young men of science and genius, into able engineers, and possess a numerous and well appointed body of artillery.

I come to speak now of the officers to command—and these, it is my opinion, should be selected from our young men of talents. The highest order of talents are as requisite to form a great general, as a great poet, a great philosopher, a great statesman, &c. &c. I do not know whether the remark of the critic was correct; that the same genius which made Gessmannus, the greatest general of his age, under a different direction would have made him the greatest poet; but I do believe that a man is in some sort born to be a great general: it requires a particular combination of qualities, of which personal courage is the least; it requires a mind which upon one necessary occasion, may possess the sedateness of thought, and meditating, deliberating turn of mind of a philosopher, and in the very next moment, upon an occasion of a different sort; the capacity of thinking, resolving and acting with the rapidity of lightning; such a man is seldom an old man. "With age," says Helvetius, "we gain knowledge and experience, but we lose activity and firmness."—Men are always raised too late," says Machiavel, "to important places." "Altogether all the great actions of the present and past ages," continues Helvetius, "have been performed by younger years." Of which Hannibal, Alexander, &c. are proofs. "The man who renders himself illustrious," says Philippe Commines "is always so early." "It is not," concludes Helvetius, "at the period, when interceded by age insensible to the charms of praise, and indolent to consideration, which is the companion of glory, that men make the efforts necessary, to attain it."

Not the slightest disrespect is meant by what has been said, to such of our revolutionary heroes as are yet alive; but they will certainly not be so covetous of glory; we of the rising generation claim our share, and feel that we ought not to have our portion withheld from us, of the dangers and the glories of defending America.

Fired with the thirst which virtuous envy breeds, And smit with love of honorable deeds. Ma peace au grand jour toujours; offre expose. Billeau.

Caesar and some others are exceptions. † Hohenlinden and Marengo were battles won by young generals.

To the Editor of the Washington Federalist. I was sorry to observe in your paper of the 1st instant, a palpable misstatement of the late outrage committed on the frigate Chesapeake, under the command of commodore James Barron—and from your generous declaration that you have no wish to injure the reputation of that officer, I am sure you will take pleasure in publishing the following remarks:

That commodore James Barron and no other person on board the Chesapeake had any reasonable ground to apprehend a tack from the Leopard, appears from the manner the captain of the Leopard hailed the Chesapeake; and from the circumstance of the Ladies, and children of Dr. Bullus's family, who were passengers, remaining on deck, until the first gun was fired from the Leopard, and they had only gone into the ward room, when a broadside was given.

Secondly, at the time the Leopard came along side of the Chesapeake, the crew was employed in getting the anchor secured on the bows and coiling the cables below, one cable still remaining on deck. You also err in stating that the guns were loaded with double headed shot—they were only loaded in the customary way with round shot, as the guns of all ships are when going to sea. I can also assure you that captain James Barron has not been to Norfolk since the Chesapeake has been in commission—his place of residence being near Hampton.—This fact sufficiently contradicts the report of the captain of the Melampus having told him he would have his men by fair or foul means.

That captain Barron was as anxious to defend the flag as any other officer on board, appears from his having desired his officers to repair to quarters, as soon as danger was apprehended, & to do it without an unnecessary display of hostilities, as soon as he had read the orders of the British captain, which was sent on board his ship under the appearance of a private dispatch supposed for Europe.—That after giving the answer, he went on deck and endeavored to hail the Leopard, when a gun was fired at him, and a broadside followed, which was near terminating his existence—nonwithstanding this he made several efforts to hail the Leopard, standing in the open gangway, exposed to as heavy a fire as ever was witnessed. In this situation he continued to receive their fire for the space of fifteen minutes.—Finding not a gun had been or could be made ready to fire from his own ship—his masts, rigging and hull cut to pieces, a shot between wind and water, and upwards of 4 feet water in the hold—he reluctantly ordered the flag to be struck—but it is totally false that he hauled it down with his own hands. I am told from good authority it was done as usual by one of the quarter masts of the after guard. Such a report could only be made by one of captain Barron's bitter enemies, which God knows he has enough of.

There has however been a deficiency in some department of the ship.—If capt Barron did order all hands to quarters before the enemy began to fire—even if it was without the usual forms—and if it was after the firing commenced, had the ship been prepared for an engagement, would she not have been able to return a gun previous to the colours being struck? There is no doubt of it—and I suspect on the trial it will appear the ship was not prepared.—Why was the fire not returned? Because the priming horns and matches could not be got from the magazine—owing, it is stated, to the confusion the gun was thrown into at the first broadside.—This also indicates, that the magazine was not well arranged.—Will any man say, that was the commodore's fault? Captain Barron did not go on board the Chesapeake, as the flag captain; he was in the capacity of the