

Clearfield Republican.

D. W. MOORE,
G. B. GOODLANDER, Editors.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO 19.

Select Poetry.

MISSING.

By Mrs. B. A. MOORE.

Not among the suffering wounded;
Not among the peaceful dead;
Not among the prisoners "Mississ"
That was all the message said.

Yet his mother reads it over,
From through her painful tears
Fades the dear name she has called him
For these two and twenty years.

Round her all in peace and plenty;
Bright and clean the yellow floor;
While the burning glories cluster
All around the kitchen door.

Sobberly the sleek old house-went
Dresses in his patch of sun;
Neatly shines the unken dresser,
All the morning's work is done.

There the window came the fragrance
Of a sunny harvest morn;
Fragrant songs from distant reapers,
And the rustling of the corn.

And the rich breath of the garden—
Where the golden melon lies;
Where the blushing pines are turning
All their red cheeks to the sky.

Sitting there within the sunshine—
Leaning in her easy chair;
With soft lines on her forehead,
And the silver in her hair—

Blind to sunshine—dead to fragrance—
On that ray of harvest morn;
Thinking, while her heart is weeping,
Of her noble-browed first-born.

Now he left her in the Spring time,
With his young heart full of flame,
With his clear and ringing footsteps,
With his lithe and supple frame.

Now with tears his eyes were brimming
As he kissed a last "good-bye";
Yes he heard him whistle gaily
As he went across the bye.

Missing! Why should he be missing!
He would light and be bright;
And if wounded, killed or prisoner,
Some one there would be to tell.

Missing! Still a hope to cheer her;
Safe, triumphant, he may come,
With the victor army shouting,
With the clamor of the drum.

So through all the days of Autumn—
In the eve and in the morn—
She will hear his quickening footsteps
In the rustling of the corn.

Or she will hear the house-hold,
While her heart goes leaping high,
Thinking that she hears him whistling
In the pathway through the rye.

Far away, through all the Autumn,
In a lonely, lonely glade—
In the dreary desolation
That the battle storm hath made.

With the rust upon his musket;
In the eye and in the morn;
In the rank glow of the fern leaves
Lies her noble-browed first-born.

TOOK HIM AT HIS WORD.—A certain country squire had a friend to visit him on business, and was very much annoyed when his wife came to ask him what he wanted for dinner. "Go away! Let me alone!" impatiently said the squire. Business detained his friend till dinner time, and the squire urged him to remain. To the surprise of both, they saw nothing but a huge bowl of salad, which the good wife began quietly to serve up. "My dear," said the squire, "where are the meats?" "You didn't order any," coolly answered the housewife. "I asked what you would have, and you said, 'Let me alone!' Here it is." The friend burst into a laugh, and the squire, after looking lurid for a moment, joined him. "Wife! I give it up—Here is the money I denied you that you wanted for that carpet. Now let's have peace and some dinner." The good woman pocketed the money, rang the bell, and a sumptuous repast was brought in. The squire never joked with her again about dinner.

KOSUTH AND HUNGARY.—Kosuth has published another address to the Hungarians, in which he predicts that the Emperor of Austria will either voluntarily offer a compromise or be compelled to abdicate in order to open the way for an arrangement. But, he says, Hungary cannot live in peace with Austria, and without complete separation there is no safety.

When Oliver Cromwell first coined money, an old evangelist, looking at one of the new pieces, read this inscription on one side, "God be with us," and on the other side, "The Commonwealth of England." "I see," said he, "that God and the Commonwealth are all on different sides."

It is said that the average number of battles that a soldier goes through is five. We know an old maid who has withstood fourteen engagements and has powder enough left for as many more.

The Northern debts requested in Petersburg, Virginia, are upwards of \$600,000; and in Richmond more than \$2,000,000.

Why do our soldiers need no barbers? Because they are regularly shaved by the government contractors.

Though men boast of holding the reins, the women tell them which way they must drive.

Books are being collected in Boston to form a library for the use of the prisoners at Fort Warren.

KANSAS.—The recent election in this State has resulted in the choice of Topeka as the capital.

ARREST OF MESSRS. MASON AND SIDDELL.

Views and Speculations of the Press.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The arrest of the two Confederate Commissioners to Europe—Messrs. Mason and Sidell—by Captain Wilkes, of the United States frigate San Jacinto, elicits a variety of opinions and dissertations upon international law. As it is a subject of considerable national importance, and not generally understood by the great mass of the people, we subjoin some further extracts of the views expressed by several of our exchanges. The National Intelligencer comments at some length. After narrating the circumstances under which the arrest was made, it proceeds as follows:

"Such being the facts in the case, whether Capt. Wilkes acted with or without the orders of the national government, it remains to inquire into the grounds by which this proceeding is justified in the light of international law; for, however expedient may seem the success gained by the arrest and detention of these Confederate representatives, whether regarded in point of political or military strategy, it would be dearly purchased at the cost of a single principle of that public morality whose rules govern, or should govern, the conduct of civilized and Christian States in their mutual intercourse in peace and in war.

"Those, therefore, who are not already familiar with the principles involved in the proceedings of Capt. Wilkes, will learn with interest that it is fully justified by the rules of international law, as those rules have been expounded by the most illustrious British jurists and compiled by the most approved writers on the Laws of Nations. So far from having transcended the powers with which he was clothed by that code, Capt. Wilkes did not exhaust the full measure of his authority, for he not only had an undoubted right to arrest these 'ambassadors' of the Confederate government on their passage to Europe, but might have justly captured the vessel on which they were found, and brought her into port to be condemned as a lawful prize.

"The points of public law involved in the case, and on which it turns, are as follows:—
1. The right of visiting and searching merchant ships on the high seas, whatever be the ships, their cargoes, or their destinations, is an incontestible right of the lawfully commissioned cruisers of a belligerent nation. Being a purely belligerent right, essential to the carrying of enemy's property and the discovery of contraband of war on board of neutral vessels, it is, from its very nature and definition, incompetent to a state of peace, and accords to each belligerent on the outbreak of war.

2. To engage in the transportation of military persons, bearers of dispatches, and dispatches themselves, is of the same nature with the carrying of contraband goods, and a vessel so engaged in the service of one belligerent is subject to capture and confiscation by the other.
3. A belligerent may lawfully arrest an ambassador of the adverse belligerent, if found at sea in a neutral vessel on his passage to or from a neutral port, or if he has assumed the functions of his office near the government to which he is accredited. But, when he has arrived and been admitted in his official relation, he is protected by his representative and international character.

4. The fact that the voyage is made to a neutral port does not change the legal character of the transaction, where contraband of war—including of course military persons, dispatches, and their bearers—is found on a neutral vessel.

"These principles are believed to cover completely the case presented by the capture of Messrs. Mason and Sidell."
The Intelligencer then proceeds to quote at some length from Wheaton's "Elements of International Law"—edition of 1853—to show that the four points above set forth are correct. It also appends the exposition of Dr. Robert Phillimore, in his late great work entitled Commentaries on International Law. He is "Advocate of Majesty in her office of Admiralty as Judge of the Cinque Ports," and universally approved. He says:
Page 308.—(Contraband.) "It is, indeed, competent to a belligerent to stop the ambassador of his enemy on his passage."
Page 309.—"As to carrying of military persons in the employ of a belligerent, or being in any way engaged in his transport service, it has been most solemnly decided by the tribunals of international law, both in England and the United States of North America, that these are acts of hostility on the part of the neutral, which subjects the vessels in which the persons are conveyed to confiscation at the hands of the belligerent."

Page 370.—"Official communication from an official on the affairs of a belligerent government are such dispatches as present a hostile character on the carriers of them. The mischievous consequences of such a service cannot be estimated, and extend far beyond the effect of any contraband that can be conveyed; for it is manifest that by the carriage of such dispatches the most important operations of a belligerent army may be forwarded or obstructed. In general cases of contraband the quantity of the article carried may be a material circumstance, but the smallest dispatch may serve to turn the fortunes of war in favor of a particular belligerent."

"The penalty is confiscation of the ship which conveys the dispatches and of the cargo."
The Intelligencer then remarks:
"As the foregoing principles are derived wholly from the adjudications of the British Admiralty Courts, and as Capt. Wilkes has exercised something less than the scope of power vouchsafed for a belligerent by these rulings, it would seem idle to

suppose that his action can afford any ground for reclamation by the British government, which will be more likely to express its grateful appreciation of the forbearance displayed by that officer in not capturing the vessel found engaged in "favoring the offensive projects of the enemy." If the British legisla recognize the right of one belligerent nation to capture on the high seas the ambassador of another belligerent nation, a *fortiori* must they acknowledge the right of a sovereign belligerent government to seize, under similar circumstances, the envoys of a factor to which, in the present case, they have conceded the rights, and therefore the responsibilities, of a belligerent.

"It may be proper to add that it makes no difference in the law of the case whether the master of a vessel be ignorant or not of the character of the service in which he is engaged. In the present case, however, the master of the Trent must have been well aware of the character borne by Messrs. Mason and Sidell, and therefore knew that in doing a service to the Confederate belligerents by forwarding their envoys to Europe, he was doing an injury to the government of the United States."

The Boston Traveler (rep.) takes a different view. It says:
"It is not probable that our government would allow a British war vessel to take an Irish rebel out of an American vessel in which he had taken passage from New York to San Francisco. Without time to look up any precedents, we are inclined to believe that, according to the laws of nations, the prisoners must be given up, and the act of the commander of the San Jacinto disavowed. But may not the case of the Caroline be applicable to this case? The English then actually invaded our territory, and cut out an American steamboat, causing her destruction and the deaths of some persons, because she had engaged in aiding the rebels in Canada; and the British steamship that was taking Sidell and Mason to Europe, was engaged in helping the Southern rebels. Where is the difference? The act was a bold one on the part of the commander of the San Jacinto, and we cannot help admiring his pluck, while regretting that he had not more prudence."

Speaking of the incidents that transpired, when the arrests were made, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes:
"When about forty miles off Matanzas, the old Bahama channel, the Trent was in sight, and the two vessels were soon within hailing distance. Commodore Wilkes sent a shot across the bows of the Trent. To this no attention was paid, when another was directed near the bow. This brought the steamer to. Lieutenant Fairfax, to whom both of the Confederate passengers were personally known, was sent on board in a boat, supplied with two more boats, filled with marines. Lieut. Fairfax went on deck and called for Messrs. Mason and Sidell, who soon appeared. Lieut. Fairfax politely informed them of the objects of his mission, and asked them to go on board his boat. To this they objected, Mason remarking that they had paid their passage to Europe, to the British Consul at Havana, (who acts as agent for the mail steamship line), and he would not leave without force. Lieut. Fairfax, pointing to his marines drawn up on the decks of the British steamer, said: 'You see, sir, I have the force, if that is what you require.'" "Then you must use it," replied Mason. With this Lieutenant Fairfax placed his hand upon the Senator's shoulder and pressed him to the gangway. At this juncture the passengers rushed forward, somewhat excited, and attempted to interfere. The marines immediately showed their bayonets, and Mason consented to the decision of Lieut. Fairfax, asking that he might be permitted to make his protest in writing. Just then a fine specimen of an Englishman rushed on deck in military or naval uniform (the officer in command of the mails, probably), and demanded why passengers on board that ship were molested. Lieut. Fairfax informed him that he had arrested two of his passengers, and further than that he had no explanation to make. Protests were then drawn up, and Mason and Sidell, with their Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, went into the boats of the San Jacinto."

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.—The military regulations of the United States laws prescribe the following punishment for military offences, all of which are applicable to volunteers who have been sworn into the United States service:
Mutiny.—"Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause or join in any mutiny or sedition in any troops or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment or guard shall suffer death, or such punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted."
Desertion.—"All officers and soldiers who have received pay or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States and shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by the sentence of a court-martial shall be inflicted."
Absence without leave on the part of non-commissioned officer or soldier, upon being convicted thereof, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence at the discretion of a court-martial.
Avoiding to desert is punished with death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by a court-martial.
Drunkenness on the part of a soldier is punishable by such corporal punishment as shall be inflicted by sentence of a court-martial.
Reproachful speeches by soldiers are punishable by confinement.
Quarrels and affrays by soldiers are punishable by arrest and confinement, and at the discretion of a court-martial.

LATER NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Retaliatory Measures—Names of the Officers Sentenced to be Hung—Interesting Correspondence.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 15.]
O. S. A. War Department, 4
Richmond, Nov. 9, 1861.

Sir: You are hereby instructed to choose by lot from among the prisoners of war of highest rank one who is to be confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons, and who is to be treated in all respects as if such convict, and to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner of war Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. You will also select thirteen other prisoners of war, the highest in rank of those captured by our forces, to be confined in the cells reserved for prisoners accused of infamous crimes, and will treat them as such so long as the enemy shall continue so to treat the like number of prisoners of war captured by them at sea, and now held for trial in New York as pirates. As these measures are intended to represent the infamous attempt now made by the enemy to commit judicial murder on prisoners of war, you will execute them strictly, as the mode best calculated to prevent the commission of so heinous a crime. Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Acting Secretary of War.

To Brigadier Gen. John H. Winder,
Richmond, Va.

Headquarters Department of Henrico,
Richmond, Va., Nov. 11, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War. Sir: In obedience to your instructions contained in your letter of the 9th instant one prisoner of war of the highest rank in our possession was chosen by lot, to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. The names of the six Colonels were placed in a can. The first name drawn was that of Col. Corcoran, Sixty-ninth regiment N. Y. S. M., who is the hostage chosen to answer for Smith. In choosing thirteen from the highest rank to be held to answer for a like number of prisoners of war captured by the enemy at sea, there being only ten field officers, it was necessary to draw by lot three captains. The first names drawn were Captains J. B. Ricketts, H. McQuade and J. W. Rockwood. The list of thirteen will therefore stand: Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieutenant Colonels Bowman and Nell; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Captains Ricketts, McQuade and Rockwood. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WINDER,
Brigadier General.

Headquarters Department of Henrico,
Richmond, Va., Nov. 11, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War. Richmond, Va.—Sir: In obedience to your instructions, all the wounded officers have been exempted as hostages to await the result of the trial of prisoners captured by the enemy at sea. I have therefore made selections by lot of Captains H. Bowman and T. Koller, to replace Captains Ricketts and McQuade, wounded.

The list of thirteen will now stand—Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieut. Colonels Bowman and Nell; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Captains Rockwood, Bowman and Koller. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier General.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.]
Confederate Episcopal Church.

We publish, as general information, "The Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America," as proposed by the general convention of that church, lately held at Columbia, South Carolina. The convention, we learn, was well attended, all the bishops of that church in the Confederate States being present, except Bishop Folk of Louisiana, together with a full attendance of clerical and lay deputies. The venerable Bishop Meade, of Virginia as senior bishop, presided over the body. The general tone of its deliberations, though entirely free from asperity towards the church of the North, gave evidence of a deep and settled conviction on every hand that the separation in Church organization, like that in civil government, was and ought to be complete and perpetual. In taking the necessary steps to form an independent church organization for the Confederate States, everything was done with harmony and good feeling, and but one important change from the old constitution was made—namely, that which permits a State to divide herself into two or more dioceses (jurisdiction of a bishop) without the consent of the general council.—The several State councils are required each for itself to ratify this constitution.

The missionary fund and work of this church in the South, it was found, had suffered no decline since the separation from the North, but both were on the increase, even under a provisional arrangement.

The Confederate form of Prayer.
The following is the form of prayer read in the various churches of all denominations throughout the Confederate States on the Fast Day, November 15th. In the Jewish Synagogues the name of Christ was omitted:

Almighty God, the Sovereign disposer of events, it hath pleased Thee to protect and defend the Confederate States hitherto in their conflict with their enemies, and be unto them a shield.

With grateful thanks we recognize Thy Hand and acknowledge that not unto us but unto Thee belongeth the victory; and in humble dependence upon Thy Al-

mighty strength, and trusting in the justice of our cause, we appeal to Thee that it may please Thee to set at naught the efforts of all our enemies and put them to confusion and shame.

O, Almighty God, we pray Thee that it may please Thee to grant us Thy blessing upon our arms, and give us victory over all our enemies, wherever they may be.

Preserve our homes and altars from pollution and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity; all of which we ask in the name of Jesus Christ our Blessed Lord and Saviour, to whom, with Thee, the Father and the Holy Spirit, we will give all the praise and glory in time and throughout all eternity, Amen and Amen.

GENERAL JIM LANE.

One of the most disgraceful and impolitic acts of the President was the appointment of the notorious Jim Lane, of Kansas, a Brigadier General, and sending him to renew his career of murder, rapine and robbery in Missouri. If it was the purpose of the President to drive the whole people of Missouri into rebellion, then the employment of Lane and Montgomery was admirably calculated to promote the object in view, but it can be justified on no other ground. The St. Louis Republican says of him.—*Lansaster Intel.*

"His marches have been mere raids—tracked by fires needlessly kindled and blood needlessly shed. His career accords with much that we have believed of his antecedents; and also with his representations of Kansas, public men, who stand high in the estimation of a large part of the Republican party there. They have pointed him in much worse colors than we have ever presumed to show him up in. If their account of him is true, he is not fit to be trusted, with responsible military command; and what is in common decency and feeling due, not only to the interests and welfare of Missouri, but to the rights of humanity and the good name of our countrymen, demands that, if he is suffered still to hold that command, he should be compelled to exercise it outside of Missouri. Anybody, who, reading what he writes, and seeing reports of what he says, cannot help perceive that he has before him the evidences of a rudely character and savage spirit, must be obtuse indeed. We cannot admire the taste or discernment of the press which admires him; nor believe in the judgment or hardly honesty of those who would wish to have continued to him the power of honing on his followers to new deeds of devastation, waste and ruin. Such men and presses have but little regard for the interests of this State or of humanity; but seem animated only by an insatiable thirst for destruction. Their spirit is that of a Comanche; and if propagated widely among our people, would make them unfit to enjoy any institutions of their republicanism or civilized society. They are the foes of both."

The Milwaukee News says:
"Gen. Jim Lane, of Kansas is an avowed abolitionist. He was one of the old freedom-shriekers in the border ruffian war, and did as much as any man living to incite hostilities between the North and South. He is now as great a terror to loyal men in the West as he is to the rebels. Indeed, Governor Robinson of Kansas (a member of the late Republican party) says in a public letter: 'I know of no better way than to call a man what he is, and make him answer for it. The man here referred to is Jim Lane, and the Governor plainly says his crimes will be endured no longer; that he protects the thieves, and that, if the President persists in sustaining him, 'evil may well inevitably come in Kansas, not between Unionists and secessionists, but between thieves and their victims.'"

Thus we see what a similarity there is between a secessionist and an ultra abolitionist. The first instinct of both is to abuse power, and to oppress all, whom they can, with a high hand.

A friend of ours, who has just returned from Lawrence, the home of Lane, informs us that the Government advertised for one hundred horses, to be delivered upon a certain day. When the day arrived, Jim Lane furnished the horses, at \$110 each, from those he had taken while traveling through the country.

The President should at once remove this man, who, under the Constitution, as he is a United States Senator has no right to hold the office of Brigadier General.—The country does not wish a civil war in Kansas between honest men and thieves, yet, if Governor Robinson and others may be believed, Lane and his army are only a legalized collection of bandits."

The Springfield (Mo.) correspondent of the New York Times, in giving an account of Gen. Fremont's leaving the army, says:

"It is also said that he carried off with him all his orders and special order books, report books, Adjutant's returns and papers of every kind, carrying all his staff away with him, and not leaving a solitary scrap of paper to state what stores could or should be found in the Subsistence or Quartermaster's Department, the strength of the command, the position of the forces, or the date upon which the recent careless panic was started."

How to Puzzle a Republican Politician.—Inquire of him monthly the principles of his party for twelve consecutive months, and make verbatim notes of his answers every time, to each of which make him affix his signature. At the close of the year, confront him with the various reports.

Truth itself becomes falsehood if presented in any other than its right relations. There is no truth but the "whole truth."

Who will send us a fat gopher, for our Thanksgiving dinner?

THE UNION.

Most of our readers have doubtless read that affecting passage in the book of Ruth in which the beautiful Moabitess, speaking to her bereaved mother-in-law, exclaims:—"Whither thou goest, I will go, and whither thou lodgest, I will lodge," and the malediction she called upon her head, if aught but death should part them. And it is thus every true patriot now feels towards the Union. And why should not every American citizen, whether he be a native born or naturalized, love it? It has been our bulwark in war, and in peace it has made us the freest and most prosperous nation on the face of God's earth. It has been a benevolent and kind parent to all, and has spread the panoply of protection over the lowest as well as the highest citizen. It is the legacy of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and the other revolutionary patriots and statesmen who have gone to their reward, and we should cherish it as a jewel beyond all price. Let us therefore, with one heart and one soul, guard, protect and defend it. With it we are citizens of a great and free Republic—without it we would be outcasts upon the earth, and a by-word and reproach to all nations. It is true, by men who have labored diligently to create that sectional warfare, which has destroyed it, and by men who are not equal to the task confided to them; but this is no reason why we should abandon it. It is freighted with all that is dear to us as men, and as American citizens we should prize it above all earthly good. The Democracy have always been true to the Union, and in this trying hour, when the earth literally rocks beneath our feet, we are confident they will still be found carrying the glorious flag of our common country, and keeping step to the music of the Union. The Union as our fathers made it, must be preserved.—*Register.*

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, who has been assigned to the command in chief of the army in Missouri, is a New Yorker by birth. He entered the West Point Academy in 1835, was graduated in 1839, ranking third in his class, and entered the army as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers, his commission bearing date July 1, 1839. He remained in the Military Academy until June of the next year as Acting Assistant Professor of Engineering; in 1841 he published a work on "Batteries and its Uses," was made First Lieutenant in January, 1845, and published an able work on the "Elements of Military Art and Science" in 1846. Shortly after the Mexican War broke out Lieutenant Halleck was sent to California, and in September, 1848, he was breveted Captain "for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 19th and 20th days of November, and meritorious service in California, May 1, 1847."

In California he was engaged in the military government, as secretary of State, under Gen. Kearney, Col. Mason and Gen. Riley, from 1847 to December, 1849. Afterward he became Chief of the staff of Commodore Shubrick in the further united naval and military operations on the Pacific coast. He was also a member of the convention which met in 1849 to frame the constitution of the State, and was on the committee which drafted the constitution. He was made Captain of Engineers in July, 1853, and resigned his commission August 4, 1854. Since the breaking out of the present war the government has recalled him to the army, and he returns now with the commission of a Major-General, dating from August 13th of the present year. Orders were sent to Gen. Halleck some time ago to report for duty in Washington, where he arrived two weeks ago, and has since left to take command in Missouri.

Bro. GEN. STONE.—Charles P. Stone is a native of the State of Massachusetts, and his first military career bears date 1841, when he entered West Point as a Cadet. In 1845 he was seventh in a class numbering forty-five. In July of that year he was brevetted Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, and from August, 1845, to January, 1846, he was acting assistant teacher of Ethics, &c., at the Military Academy. On the 8th of September, 1847, he was brevetted Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey, and on the 13th of the same month was brevetted Captain for the same conduct at Chapultepec. He was made First Lieut. in the army in February, 1853, and resigned on the 17th day of February, 1856. On the breaking out of the present troubles he took command of the District of Columbia militia, and moved them up in the neighborhood of his recent station. On the formation of the new regiments of the regular army, he was appointed from the District of Columbia to the Colony of the Fourteenth United States Infantry. His commission bears date May 11, 1861. On the 17th of the same month he was appointed by Congress a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and held the command of the Third Brigade under Gen. Banks. His command was then temporarily separated from that of the Major General commanding the Department of the Shenandoah, and he held the position in the neighborhood of Edwards's Ferry, with a moderate force, with his headquarters at Poolsville. He has always been spoken of as a good soldier, but this is the first opportunity that he has had to exhibit his generalship, although his bravery was fairly tested in Mexico.

Poetry is said to be the flower of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes and meat; satire is the aqua fortis; love and wit is the spice and pepper; love letters are the honey and sugar; letters containing remittances the apple-dumplings.

A contemporary says: "A female recruit was detected by trying to put on her pants over her head."