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VOL. I—NO. 113. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1857. TWO CENTS.

The Press.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

EFFECTS OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

As a straw upon the stream indicates how the current flows, and a feather in the air how the wind blows, so do mere trifles sometimes give us the key to important events. The *New York Express* of Wednesday, in its Money Market article, affords such an indication.

It states that, on last Tuesday, there had been sold by auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the assignee, the so-called "assets" of the late firm of PENDLETON, BROWN, & Co. Who these people may be, or may have been, we know not, and merely mention the name of the house to show that we allude to a real and not an imaginary transaction. Their book accounts, says the *Express*, sold for $10. Not much of a sum, in truth, for among them was a debt due by a Cincinnati firm for $9,651.02. Another lot of book accounts, amounting to $1,740, sold for $19, and among these were two judgments against a New Orleans house for $684. Among the "assets" were a sheaf of overdue notes from different parties, due in 1853 and 1854, making an aggregate of $8,557.00. A fine amount, on paper, which realized the magnificent sum of $18.

Here is a pretty specimen of a rather loose way of doing business. The one Cincinnati debt of $9,651.02 was only *part* of a batch, which went for $10, but the sum total gives over $20,000 of book debts and bills sold, by auction, for $47. A deplorable depreciation, it must be confessed.

Now, what extraordinary wild credit must the New York house have given, when its debts realize, on public competition, less than one four-hundredth part of the amount they represent. The transactions were pretty widely spread. From Binghamton, in New York State, down to San Francisco, in California, from New Orleans right away into Cincinnati. With New York as the business centre, the transactions range from North to South, from East to West. Here is a curious looseness in credit, which, whatever point of the compass it touch, invariably has led to the one undeviating result of—nothing to pay. All things considered, including the changes and chances of solvency, just now, we dare say that, after all, the people whose combined bids raised $47 to purchase $20,000 worth of debts, have made rather a risky bargain. If the debts were at all collectable, we suppose that PENDLETON, BROWN, & Co. would have got them in.

Allowing such debts to be incurred is a trade mistake, and is but a sample of the manner in which business is done and credits given in New York. That city, undoubtedly the commercial capital of the New World, has suffered severely from excess of energy. In a great metropolis, the spirit of speculation is much more rife than in a smaller city. It sometimes builds up colossal fortunes, and sometimes—it does not. It engenders a desire to become rich, not by steady and legitimate means, but by what may be called a hop-skip-and-jump. It is compelled, in the attempt to accomplish this, to cling to the system of fictitious capital and unlimited credit. What it gets it is compelled to give. Every body else is led into the same system, and, in the competition for business, credits are rashly and largely given. They may be safe, for a time, but, sooner or later, this falls to the ground, and then we have $20,000 worth of book-debts and bills auctioned off for $47, and no bargain at that.

The system, though it has flourished beyond all precedent in New York, is not limited to that vast and busy place of trade. We have had something of it here in Philadelphia, though we are rather a manufacturing than a merely commercial community, but it has gone ahead, pretty largely, in other great cities. No wonder. The ball once set rolling, it increases as it goes, like the augmentation of a snowball, and, sooth to say, has a similar aptitude for being finally resolved back into its original unsubstantial elements. We cannot say of it, "Vires acquiret eundo," for it is not strength but mischief that it acquires as it goes along. At last the end comes, and $20,000 of liabilities realize $47 at public auction.

It is the fashion in England to attribute the financial difficulties of Europe to "American over-trading and extravagance." They have assisted, no doubt; but not these alone have done the mischief. In America, and also in England, excess of prosperity (paradoxical as it may seem) has been the main cause of the present monetary troubles. Trade went on very prosperously in this country until, on a sudden, it was discovered that California was, in very truth, more auriferous than even the fabled El Dorado. Gold poured in upon us in millions, until it seemed as if we had become possessed of the exhaustless purse of Fortunatus. No wonder, amid this plethora of treasure, if enterprise, taking a lofty flight, soared into the dangerous regions of Speculation. No wonder if, when gold became as plenty as silver previously had been, the public disdained small profits, and dashingly went in to become millionaires, without the slow process of steady trade, small profits, and calm accumulation and investment.

Pretty much the same thing occurred in England, when Australia was found to be as rich in golden treasure as our own California. The increase of gold, so lavishly obtained, at little more than the cost of labor, wrought as vast changes in England as it has wrought in California. Sobriety and discretion of trade became almost despised, and the main object was to "do a large business." This was the case for a time. At last America gave in, and then English creditors, who had trusted, "not wisely, but too well," were themselves at their wits' end for means to pay their own debts. They should have exercised more discretion in giving and taking credit.

The operation of Californian and Australian gold, yielded in such vast quantities, has led not only to great speculative trading, but to increased habits of expense. Who that looks back and remembers this country even twenty years ago, but must be struck with the contrast between *then* and *now*. In those days, comparative plainness of costume and ornament was the rule, and extravagance in either was the exception. Few, save the "potent, grave, and reverend" heads of families, indulged in the luxury of gold watches. Fewer still wore such gay ornaments as diamond brooches and diamond rings. How is it now? Every man sports his gold watch and chain, and, as for diamonds, it would seem as if Golconda had poured forth all her carbonaceous brilliancies to adorn our men and women. It is the same in dress, in food, in furniture, in dwellings, in equipages. We have gone on, *very* fast indeed, in all these points, and, across the water, much the same process has taken place. We owe our Want to our Wealth.

After the mines of Mexico and Peru came into the possession of Spain, the civilized world envied and wondered at her great good fortune. What use did Spain make of her treasure? Luxury sprung up to enervate body and mind. What is Spain now? The poorest country in Europe. Let England and the United States profit by the example. We have lived like an eager heir, who anticipates his wealth, and whose imagination fancies it even greater than it is. We shall get out of our difficulties, for the vital principle of energy is strong within us, and our country is large enough and productive enough to yield every thing which we need for home consumption, irrespective of imports from Europe. We have a steady supply of gold from California, which (though there is a threat that it may not be quite so much as it has been) will enable us to drive a great trade wherever it may please our white-winged commerce to make a venture. We shall pay our debts, in due course, and nothing *can* prevent our flourishing exceedingly after this present trouble has passed away; just as, after the waters of the Deluge had subsided, the earth looked beautiful in fresher verdure than before.

Are the Crisis and the Panic to teach us nothing? Are we to renew the old game of speculation, the old system of extravagance? In a word, is business to revert to the absurdity of giving such visionary credits that $20,000 of debts, in various great commercial depôts, will again be put up to auction, by the assignee of a broken house, (it would be foolish to speak of it as a *firm*,) and realize no more than $47 by the sale! *That* is the question, which New York, Philadelphia, and other great cities have to answer, tangibly, by their future mode of doing business. The prosperity of the Union is linked with it.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: Selected and edited by the REV. ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT. With English and American additions, arranged by EVART A. DUYCKINCK, editor of *The Cyclopædia of American Literature*. With 132 engravings, drawn by eminent artists. 1 volume, imperial 8vo., pp. 616. New York: *Harper & Brothers*.—Philadelphia: *W. B. Zieber*.

By far the most beautiful gift-book of the year. Its covers are "gleaming with purple and gold; its typography is delicate, on hot-pressed cream-colored paper, and, its many engravings, by the first artists in England and America, are exquisitely engraved and worked." It has a value beyond mere beauty, however, for the taste which has guided two accomplished minds in the selection of pieces has produced a collection of some of the finest poetry of the age. Mr. Willmott has labored with judgment and poetical feeling among the poets of the old country, and Mr. Duyckinck has been equally zealous and fortunate among those of America. The result, therefore, is a volume of sufficient permanent value, despite its delicate beauty, to take place in the library as well as on the drawing-room table.

The poetry included here ranges from 1771, when "The Minstrel" was published, to the present year, for it concludes with W. A. Butler's recent and popular "Nothing to Wear." In the Preface, by Mr. Willmott, admirably written, filled, as it is, with gentle and genial feeling for poetry and poets, Mr. Duyckinck has added a third to the volume, which makes it greatly superior (with additional illustrations, too,) to the original English edition, published simultaneously. We do not intend to catalogue the names of authors and artists in this book. No good man belonging to either line has been omitted. It would have added to the value of the book, for general readers, had brief biographical notices of each author been appended.

This book owes a great deal to its American editor. It is not alone that it contains two hundred pages more than the English edition, with which it simultaneously appears, but the quality of Mr. Duyckinck's additions is very high. Mr. Willmott's idea was to present a richly illustrated volume of British poetry; Mr. Duyckinck's, to complete it by adding good specimens from the leading American writers. Among the poets whom he introduces are Washington Alston, R. H. Dana, Samuel Woodworth, R. H. Wilde, Charles Sprague, Mrs. Sigourney, J. G. C. Brainard, E. C. Pinkney, C. C. Moore, W. C. Bryant, J. R. Drake, Fitz Greene Halleck, R. W. Emerson, C. F. Hoffman, Ralph Hoyt, W. G. Simms, N. P. Willis, P. P. Cooke, J. G. Whittier, E. A. Poe, H. W. Longfellow, O. W. Holmes, A. B. Street, H. T. Tuckerman, J. R. Lowell, T. B. Read, and others. Nor has his labor rested here—English poets, omitted by Mr. Willmott, are here introduced by Mr. Duyckinck, to whom we are therefore indebted for specimens of Ebenezer Elliott, Caroline Bowles, John Clare, Horace Smith, George Darley, J. Blanco White, Samuel Ferguson, William Motherwell, D. M. Moir, W. M. Thackeray, W. E. Aytoun, Matthew Arnold, and W. C. Bennett. He also has given additional poems from W. Spencer, Wordsworth, Heber, Tennyson, and Kingsley. It is odd enough that neither English nor American editor has given anything from John Wilson, John Gibson Lockhart, William Maginn, or "Father Prout."

The additional poems here do not suffer, by comparison, with respect to their illustrations, many of which are by American artists, among whom we recognise Darley, Casilear, Hill, and Hoppin. The British artists whose drawings, most beautifully engraved, grace this book, are D. Maclise, J. Daziel, Birkett Foster, John Gilbert, William Harvey, H. Weir, J. Tenniel, Edward Duncan, J. D. Harding, J. E. Millais, Corbould, F. R. Pickersgill, C. Stanfield, W. Mulready, J. R. Clayton, D. Edwards, G. Dodgson, W. L. Leitch, F. M. Brown, J. Godwin, and A. Hughes. Most of these are already world-famous names—the rest give evidence here of ability which must speedily ripen into distinction.

Looking only twenty years back, when those literary ephemera, the Annuals, were in prosperous career, we find only mere collections of steel engravings, to illustrate which poetry and prose were written "to order." Mere picture-books, as they were, they had their day. But such volumes as this before us, which really are valuable, as making Art and Poetry mutually illustrate each other, possess a *permanent* value. They are of the highest class, and it is a good symptom of our intellectual improvement, when, in such "hard times," a publisher is willing to risk a large expenditure on their production. Not that Messrs. Harper need have any doubt as to the success of the undertaking. Its merit will command a sale for it, and "The Poets of the Nineteenth Century"—like a beautiful woman, in rich and graceful attire—deserves to be admired by all.

POETICAL WORKS OF REGINALD HEBER, late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. 1 vol., large 8vo., pp. 363. Philadelphia: *E. H. Butler & Co.*

Such a complete collection of the lyrical and other metrical effusions of one who eminently deserves the title of Christian Poet, has been required and is here worthily supplied. It is a fine edition, well got up, and enriched with numerous engravings, from original designs by Schmolze. The portrait of Bishop Heber, copied from an English print, scarcely conveys an idea of the elevated character of the original, by Thomas Phillips—the artist, by the way, who executed the finest portrait of Lord Byron. An Introductory Essay upon the poetry and character of Heber, and particularly upon his missionary labors in India, very appropriately is placed as Preface to the Poems. It is appreciate and opportune, and was written by the Rev. Dr. Howe, of this city.

We have received from Charles De Silver, publisher, in this city, a new edition of Mr. John Lord's School of "History of the United States of America." It brings the narrative down to the accession of President Buchanan, and is clearly and ably written. The woodcuts are very indifferent.

LETTER FROM PORTUGAL.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

In a private letter from Lisbon, dated November 7, there is the following interesting account of a recent epidemic there, and the heroic conduct of the King, Pedro II., in the distressing circumstances:

"On the young King's birth-day, September 16, first broke out a pestilence which has since stricken thousands of the inhabitants. Some call it yellow fever, some typhus: it is probably a mixture of the two, and has been very fatal. There is something very insidious in its nature—it advances to the various quarters of the town so slowly and surely, and carries off its victims so swiftly. The Portuguese are a timid nation, and over a hundred thousand persons have left the city. Cintra and the adjacent villages are full to overflowing, and there is scarcely a person of society in town. It is sad to go into the city, it is so silent and deserted; the shops are closed, business is suspended, and one meets only funerals and litters carrying the sick to the hospitals.

The young King has behaved most nobly. He had gone to one of his country places for a month, but upon hearing of the appearance of the fever, he immediately returned, and since then has done all that he could. The physicians pronounce the disease contagious, but he has never hesitated in the path of duty, though implored by his old counsellors, with tears in their eyes, not to risk his life. He visits the hospitals at all hours, and cheers the sick and dying with kind words, and his own sweet smile. It is very touching to see him going about, so young in years, with all the care and anxiety of a father for his people. One of his aunts said to a Portuguese lady of our acquaintance, 'Poor boy! he is heart-broken; he goes to his room, and I believe it is to weep.'

"For Portugal, such a cypher among the nations, to have yielded such a flower of majesty, is indeed a wonder and a portent."

George Butler, United States Indian agent in the Creek nation, writing from Tallegah to the Southwest (Mo.) *Democrat*, says that a portion of Kansas, between the 38th and 39th parallels, near Pike's Peak, on the South Platte, is auriferous. Mr. Beck, from the mining regions of North Georgia, has visited that part of the Territory, and says that for three hundred miles around gold may be obtained. The Indian agent says there is some excitement among the Creeks about these gold discoveries. He says further, that it is unsafe for small companies to visit the gold section, in consequence of the presence of hostile tribes of Indians. This auriferous country is in the extreme western end of Kansas, in the mountainous region, claimed the right to detach themselves from the bidding obligations of the laws which governed the communities where they chanced to live. They have substituted for the laws of the land a theocracy, having for its head an individual whom they profess to believe a prophet of God. This prophet demands obedience, and receives it implicitly from his people, in virtue of what he assures them to be authority derived from revelations received by him from Heaven. Whenever he finds it convenient to exercise any special command, these opportune revelations of a higher law come to his aid. From his decrees there is no appeal; against his will there is no resistance. The general plan by which this system is perpetuated consists in calling into active play the very worse traits of the human character. Religious fanaticism, supported by imposture and fraud, is relied on to enslave the dull and ignorant; whilst the more crafty and less honest are held together by stimulating their selfishness and licensing their appetites and lusts. Running counter, as their tenets and practices do, to the cherished truths of Christian morality, it is not to be wondered at that, wherever these people have resided, discord and conflict with the legal authorities have steadily characterized their history.

From the first hour they fixed themselves in that remote and almost inaccessible region of our Territory, from which they are now sending defiance to the sovereign power their whole plan has been to prepare for a successful secession from the authority of the United States and a permanent establishment of their own. They have practised an exclusiveness unlike anything ever before known in a Christian country, and have inculcated a jealous distrust of all whose religious faith differed from their own; whom they characterize under the general denomination of Gentiles. They have filled their ranks and harems chiefly from the lowest classes of foreigners, although some parts of the United States have likewise contributed to their numbers. They are now formidable from their strength, and much more so from the remoteness of their position and the difficulty of traversing the country between our frontiers and Great Salt Lake. This Mormon brotherhood has scarcely preserved the semblance of obedience to the authority of the United States for some years past; not at all, indeed, except as it might confer some direct benefit upon themselves, or contribute to circulate public money in their community. Whenever it suited their interfering caprice, they have set the United States authority at defiance. Of late years, a well-grounded belief has prevailed that the Mormons were instigating the Indians to hostilities against our citizens, and were exciting amongst the Indian tribes a feeling of insubordination and discontent. I need not refer here to the many instances in their conduct and history on which they ought to be founded, as facts which we pretend, in some sort, to keep open and shroud.

This simple statement of facts demonstrates, stronger than any arguments could do, the absolute necessity for an increase of the army.

The policy of our Government, and the spirit of our people, are alike opposed to a large standing army, and very properly so; but if an army is needful at all, it should be organized in such a manner as to answer the purposes for which it is required. Its discipline and correspondent with the service it is intended to perform. If from any disproportion in this respect it stops short of efficiency it becomes insignificant, and entails upon the country expenditures wholly incommensurate with any service it can render.

It will be admitted that an army, properly organized and of sufficient strength, constitutes at once the cheapest and most efficient means by which the indispensable services it is designed to perform can be secured by the Government.

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In former times, when the hardy pioneer was allured away from the line of white settlements by fertile lands, he cheerfully ventured so far as to be beyond succor and protection from those he left behind. But far different is the state of things at present. Our Pacific settlements, with their great inducements of rich lands, salubrious climate, and fabulous mineral treasures, present to the inhabitants of the Atlantic States temptations to emigration which the privations of an intervening wilderness and desert, and continual danger from roving bands of savages hanging upon their march for many hundred miles together, cannot deter from undertaking. The present military strength in the natural ties between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and adds immensely to the defensive strength of that remote region. Justice and humanity alike demand protection for these emigrants at the hands of our Government.

To render government protection to our vast frontier and emigration perfect, a very large augmentation of the army would not be required. Five additional regiments would amply suffice. Yet, as will be seen, however, from the documents accompanying this report, that flagrant acts of rebellion have been committed by them, in the face of repeated assurances given them that the intention of the Government in sending troops into the military department of Utah was entirely pacific.

Great care had been taken, in preparing for the march to Utah, that nothing should seem to excite apprehension of any action on the part of the army in the least conflicting with the constitutional rights of citizens, by which the military is strictly subordinate to the civil authority. The instructions to the commanding officer were delibarately considered and carefully drawn; and he was charged not to allow any conflict to take place between the troops and the people of the Territory, except only in case he should be called on by the Governor for such aid as the civil authority might require in enforcing obedience to the laws.

In conformity with this sentiment, and to assure the people of the real intention of the movement, an active, discreet officer was sent in advance of the army to Utah for the purpose of purchasing provisions forgit, and of making known the object and the character and the intentions of the Government. This duty was faithfully performed; the chief men of the fraternity were assured that no violence was intended towards them or any one, and that nothing more was required than obedience to the laws. The present is a favorable period for the choice of permanent locations, for the reason that upon a large portion of our northwest frontier, partizanship, settlements have sprung up, to a limited extent, beyond the lines, beyond which, while there are spots of rich soil and tolerable pasturage, they are not sufficient for extended settlement. Hence there is no likelihood of military stations being left, as heretofore, in the heart of a thickly populated country, after the lapse of a few years. The posts selected in the manner now indicated would become useless only when the Indian tribes ceased to be formidable, or disappear altogether, for they would be upon the line of permanent frontier, which has now been reached.

The concentration of these large bodies of horse at eligible points upon our borders would have the best influence both upon the discipline and efficiveness of the corps. Throughout the winter, when field operations were impossible, the men could be perfected in their duties, and the horse would be put in complete order for the most active and arduous service in the earliest spring. This double line of defence would constitute a perfect protection to the settlements, in the first place, and would soon prove to be the most economical system of frontier protection, because it would greatly diminish, and cheapen the transportation of military stores and munitions of war, which is now the chief source of our most unsatisfactory frontier expenditure. The infantry stations would not necessarily be large, and would be supplied with provisions from convenient points at very moderate rates.

For these reasons, and many others which readily suggest themselves, I venture to submit to you the propriety of asking from Congress an increase of the army. I am strengthened in my convictions of its propriety by the recommendations of my predecessor, whose thorough knowledge of the army and its requirements give his opinions great weight, and from the recommendations, also, of the General-in-Chief.

The army has been very actively and constantly engaged in the performance of arduous and important duties. The Indian war in Florida claimed the attention of a strong force, composed mainly of the fifth infantry and fourth artillery during the spring and early part of the summer. This war has been prosecuted with all the vigor which the character of the country and the fact of the enemy would admit of. The country is a perpetual succession of swamps and morasses, almost impenetrable, and the Indians partake rather of the nature of the cheetah than of men capable of resisting in fight a military power. Their only strength lies in a capacity to elude pursuit.

Exigent affairs in the West demanded the removal of those two regiments from Florida to the Territory of Kansas; but they have been replaced by volunteers, and the pursuit of the Indians has been continued by the latter troops up to the present time. The services rendered by these volunteer troops have been spoken of in terms of merited commendation in the reports of officers in command.

Two very important and momentous subjects forced themselves upon the attention of this department at an early period of my incumbency. These were the complications growing out of the troubles in the Territory of Kansas, and the still more involved and difficult relations borne by the Territory of Utah towards this Government. The latter has recently assumed a very threatening attitude, of which I will presently speak.

The very anxious and earnest representations of danger to the public peace which were made by the Governor of Kansas, growing out of exasperations between the different political parties there, and his earnest call for a large body of troops, required the transfer of the tenth regiment of infantry and the fourth regiment of artillery to Fort Leavenworth, and also the recall of Colonel Sumner's command, then in the field, and that engaged in marking the southern boundary of Kansas, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, of the first cavalry. From other quarters, likewise, troops were moved to Kansas, until a force was concentrated there sufficient, in the opinion of the Governor, to repress all insubordination and to insure the peace of the Territory. The result has fully answered the expectations of that distinguished functionary. The peace of Kansas has been undisturbed.

The requisite provision, however, for this desirable object, agreeably to the wishes of the Governor, necessitated a very important modification of the plans then already determined upon with regard to the movement of troops to Utah. A large portion of both horse and foot, intended for this distant service, was detached and remained behind, leaving the expedition to proceed with the fifth and tenth infantry, the batteries of Captains Phelps and Reno, with a part of the second dragoons, which followed long after the head of the column had set out on the march.

UTAH AND THE EXPEDITION THITHER.

This subject has very recently assumed so extraordinary and important an attitude, that I deem it proper to dwell upon it somewhat more at length than, under other circumstances, would have been required.

The Territory of Utah is peopled almost exclusively by the religious sect known as Mormons. From the time their numbers reached a point sufficient to constitute a community capable of anything like independent action, this people have claimed the right to detach themselves from the bidding obligations of the laws which governed the communities where they chanced to live. They have substituted for the laws of the land a theocracy, having for its head an individual whom they profess to believe a prophet of God. This prophet demands obedience, and receives it implicitly from his people, in virtue of what he assures them to be authority derived from revelations received by him from Heaven. Whenever he finds it convenient to exercise any special command, these opportune revelations of a higher law come to his aid. From his decrees there is no appeal; against his will there is no resistance. The general plan by which this system is perpetuated consists in calling into active play the very worse traits of the human character. Religious fanaticism, supported by imposture and fraud, is relied on to enslave the dull and ignorant; whilst the more crafty and less honest are held together by stimulating their selfishness and licensing their appetites and lusts. Running counter, as their tenets and practices do, to the cherished truths of Christian morality, it is not to be wondered at that, wherever these people have resided, discord and conflict with the legal authorities have steadily characterized their history.

From the first hour they fixed themselves in that remote and almost inaccessible region of our Territory, from which they are now sending defiance to the sovereign power their whole plan has been to prepare for a successful secession from the authority of the United States and a permanent establishment of their own. They have practised an exclusiveness unlike anything ever before known in a Christian country, and have inculcated a jealous distrust of all whose religious faith differed from their own; whom they characterize under the general denomination of Gentiles. They have filled their ranks and harems chiefly from the lowest classes of foreigners, although some parts of the United States have likewise contributed to their numbers. They are now formidable from their strength, and much more so from the remoteness of their position and the difficulty of traversing the country between our frontiers and Great Salt Lake. This Mormon brotherhood has scarcely preserved the semblance of obedience to the authority of the United States for some years past; not at all, indeed, except as it might confer some direct benefit upon themselves, or contribute to circulate public money in their community. Whenever it suited their interfering caprice, they have set the United States authority at defiance. For some years, a well-grounded belief has prevailed that the Mormons were instigating the Indians to hostilities against our citizens, and were exciting amongst the Indian tribes a feeling of insubordination and discontent. I need not refer here to the many instances in their conduct and history on which they ought to be founded, as facts which we pretend, in some sort, to keep open and shroud.

This simple statement of facts demonstrates, stronger than any arguments could do, the absolute necessity for an increase of the army.

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