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## Daily Telegraph



OUR PLATFORM

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG PA.

Monday Afternoon, July 8, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The language of this message, while it assures the American people of the stability of the government under which they live, carries with it a firmness and inculcates a determination to test the powers of the government for selfpreservation, that cannot fail to have the happlest effect alike on the minds of our own people, and the sentiment abroad which has more or less influence on the crisis in which we are of worthy officers. It was therefore wisely deinvolved. The plain proposition whether this cided, under the advice of the general-in-chief, government is able to sustain itself, is stated to appoint one half from the regular army and with a practical terceness which at once con- one half from civil life. Of the civilians apvinces the reader that the administration unpointed, as regimental commanders, all except derstands the true condition of affairs. The one are either graduates of West Point or have like manner, the branch mints at New Orleans, discussion of this proposition proves that there can be no such a result as secession without convulsing the Union, embroiling it in strife. convulsing the Union, embroiling it in strife, preliminary steps in the augmentation of the and invoking all the force of any administra- regular forces, and states that when at the close tion then in power, to maintain its own author- of the war a reduction of the present force is ity, and thereby sustain the government and necessary, a sufficient one should be retained to the Union. Mr. Lincoln seems to have caught protect all the public property wherever it the popular ideas in reference to the result of may be found. The Secretary of War pays without the slightest provision being made for secession. He seems to appreciate every evil a handsome compliment to the volunteers that is bound to originate from such a breaking of the country for the ardor with which they up of the government, and thus imbued he have come forward, devoting themselves and could not have uttered any other sentiments, their resources to the service of the government even had he essayed, than those which have in the hour of its peril. The appropriation realready stamped his first message to Con- quired, in addition to that already made for the gress as one of the most able and patri- year ending Jane 30, 1861, for the force now in all the public property entrusted to his charge, otic appeals that has yet been made in the field, is \$185,296,397. He recommends an thus even depriving the loyal men under hi behalf of our country. In this connection, too, appropriation for the reconstruction and equip- command of all means of transportation out or we have added to the argument of the Presi ment of railroads and for the expense of maindent against secession, the evidence that he is taining and operating them, and also for the determined to bring against this rebellion other construction of additional telegraph lines and and other traitorous officers, has been presented forces more effective than logic. When he asks their appurtenances. He urges the importance for authority to call out four hundred thousand of enforcing the strictest discipline when active men, and borrow four hundred million of dol- army operations are carried on in the rebellious der his command at Fort Sumpter; and also by lars, the people will at once understand that states. He recommends the organization of a Lieutenant Adam J. Slemmer, his officers and the President is determined to treat this at military tribunal to take cognizance of criminal men, at Fort Pickens. In referring, with tempt to destroy the Union neither as a politi-offences and punish the guilty. The tribunal, cal assumption that will of itself subside, or as however, is not to have jurisdiction if the func- stances which surrounded them, I only echo the idle boast of ambitious men, but as a great tions of the federal courts are uninterrupted the unanimous voice of the American people.

In this connection, it is a pleasurable duty to the subsistance of the troops, he refer to the very gallent, action of Lieutenant can only be suppressed at the point of the bayo- urges the importance of more fresh meat and net. The Union must be preserved at all haz vegetables, and recommends, for the better proards—its authorities must be sustained and en- tection of the men, water proof capes and blanforced in all its limits—and the common law kets, and particularly urges on Congress some of the land, that has been so outrageously vio- provisions to be enacted into law, for the orgalated and annulled, must be re-asserted in the nization of a sanitary commission, the construcpunishment of those who have engaged for the tion of military hospitals, and the general propurpose of its total abrogation. In this the tection and care of the health of the soldier in country is with the President. The people of the loyal states are determined to recognize no adjustment as substantial or thorough, but- our readers, as a document filled with importhat which also secures the fullest and most tant information and statistics relating to the emphatic recognition and enforcement of the war. law. If this is not secured, the stability of our government is rendered still more uncertain in THE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT the fact that rebellion can organize and disband without incurring for its participants the punishpents which the law provides and inflicts of

other criminals. country.

## JUDICIOUS LEGISLATION.

The proposition of Hon. Thaddens Stevens in the House of Representatives, to abolish all mence at once, so that we may expect a large the ports of entry in the seceded states, will strike a most effective blow at the rebellion. May we not hope that Gen. McCall will insist and men. Of the States called upon, the Gov-The proposition in the Senate, to disfranchise all the rebel leaders, is another wise and judiclous plan for the speedy suppression of the reconduct that has so disgraced the camp heretovolt, which the sword or the bayonet could fore, by the indulgence of a licentiousness and promptly furnished the number required of scarcely as speedily achieve. In dealing with intemperance alike disgraceful to the men, the treason it is useless to go into discussion or compromises. It must be met with the full force of the law it seeks to destroy. It must be held accountable to the authority it plots to overthrow, and if this cannot be done, compromise or concession will only impart strength and vigor to that which they seek to mollify and appease. By abolishing the ports of entry in the seceded states, we do more than blockade can effect-we entirely cut off all chance of trade, and completely destroy the revenue of those who have no other source of dependence in their rebellion. By disfranchising those who are prominent as leaders in the war against the government, we leave them no escape but flight from the country. We fix the mark of the treason where it belongs, and stamp the gentlemen as commissioners to revise the revtraitors with an infamy that will deter those in the future who might otherwise forget themselves in an anxiety to emulate the example of

traitors. -Those two propositions should be enacted into laws without the least delay. They are feasible and just in the purpose they have in view, and the influence they would have on the public mind in all parts of the country, cannot be too highly estimated.

A BILL was introduced into Congress on Saturday, to increase the pay of the soldiers in the ranks. It is time that this was done-or at

WAR. We lav before the readers of the TELEGRAPH

this afternoon, the report of the Secretary of War, which, after the message of the President, is the most important document that has been submitted to Congress at its present extra session. According to the report, the force now at the command of the government is 310,000 men, and after the discharge of the three months' volunteers, there will be a force of 230,000 officers and men. The increase in the secession ordinance of South Carolina was pass regular army consists of one regiment of cavalry, one of artillery, and nine of infantry. The period until the majesty of the Government artillery contains twelve batteries, of six pieces each. The term of enlistment in the new regiments is recommended by the Secretary to be ing undone to perpetuate the memory of their infamy. Revenue steamers have been deliberately betrayed by their commanders, or, where a bounty of one hundred dollars is further prohalf of the officers it became necessary to appoint in the army from civilians and the other half from the army, originated with the Secretary of War, and was sanctioned by the commander-in-chief. In making the selection of officers it was necessary to make the appointments from the regular service by seniority or by selection. The objection to the first method yas, that inefficient men might be promoted to was, that inefficient men might be promoted to places which ought to be filled by young and vigorous officers. The objection to the second was, that favoritism might prejudice the claims

We ask for the report the careful perusal of

## CAMP CURTIN.

rate a large force hereafter at ther criminals.

and also to take charge of such force and the tions,) one of its main difficulties is to keep

By this time the message has been read by

camp, so as to promote the efficiency of the or
down the proportions of the army, and to preevery loyal man in the country, with the ex- ganization by the enforcement of the most rigid vent it from swelling beyond the actual force ception, perhaps, of those who yet live in the discipline in every particular among the officers The commanding officers of the regiments in seceded states, where the restrictions on the and men. The idea of concentrating a large the volunteer service, both for the three months' press will prevent its publication. Among force in this vicinity is alike practical and judi- service and for the war, have, in many instances, those who read this document there can be but cious as it will bring them thus under the eye not yet furnished the department with the one opinion, and that must be in favor of the Executive who thus manfully and learnedly inthis locality, any of the points of operation now

and immediate control of Gen. McCall. From the want of these returns, it is impossible to present as accurate an enumeration of the volunteer force terposes for the safety and vindication of his occupied by the army can be reached in a very accepted and in the field as could be desired. short time, or our own borders on the west also covered by a movement from Camp Curtin in the shortest possible time.

The concentration of this force will combody of men in Camp Curtin in a very few days. on the most rigid discipline in the camp, and ernors of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee prevent, if possible, the recurrence of any of the service and the country.

MOVEMENTOF PENNSYL VANIA TROOPS.

In compliance with an order received from Gen. Scott, the two Pennsylvania regiments commanded respectively by Cols. Simmons and Biddle, at Camp Mason and Dixon, marched into Maryland yesterday, and are now in possession of Cumberland. The march was in all respects important as well as tedious, and was effected in a manner highly creditable to the rank and file of both regiments.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

The Governor has appointed the following enue laws of the state :

Gideon J. Ball, Erie county. Francis Jordan, Bedford county.

Charles Gilpin, I hiladelphia. These gentlemen will at once enter on the performance of the labor assigned them by the

duty imposed upon them by their appointment

MESSRS. CHARLES HALLOWELL and H. R. Cog- has, in some instances, not expired. It is not geshall, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Russell, of possible to state how many of these may be of fortune left luxurious homes for the tent and Curtin, to visit the Pennsylvania regiments staing at an early day.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 1, 1861. SIR: I have the honor to submit the follow ing report of the operations of this Department. The accompanying statements of the Adjutant General will show the number, descrip-

tion, and distribution of the troops which are now in service. It forms no part of the duty of this Department to enter upon a discussion of the preliminary circumstances which have contributed to the present condition of public affairs. The ed on the 20th of December last, and from that assumed the Chief Magistracy, the conspirators against its Constitution and laws have left noth treason could not be brought to consummate posed to be given to every volunteer who is the defection, have been overpowered by the nonorably discharged. The idea of taking one rebel troops at the command of disloyal Governors. The Government arsenals at Little Rock, Baton Rouge, Mount Vernon. Apalachicola Augusta, Charleston, and Fayetteville, the ordnance depot at San Antonio, and all the other Government works in Texas, which served as the depots of immense stores of arms and ammunition, have been surrendered by the com-Smith, and three at Charleston; Oglethorpe Barracks, Barrancas Barracks, New Orleans Barracks, Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi, the battery at Bienvenue, Dupree, and the works at

Ship Island, have been successively stolen from the Government or betrayed by their commanding officers. The custom houses at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and other important points, containing vast amounts of Government funds, have been treacherously appropriated to sustain the cause of rebellion. In seizure of the United States Marine Hospital at New Orleans was only wanting to complete the catalogue of crime. The inmates who had been disabled by devotion to their country's service, and who there had been secured a grate ful asylum, were cruelly ordered to be removed their support or comfort. In Texas, the large forces detailed upon the frontier for the protection of the inhabitants against the attacks of marauding Indians were ignominously described by their commander, Brigadier General Twiggs. To the infamy of treason to his flag was added the crowning crime of deliberately handing ver to the armed enemies of his Government

A striking and honorable contrast with the ecreant conduct of Brigadier General Twiggs, in the heroic and truly self sacrificing course pursued by Major Robert Anderson, and the small and gallant band of officers and men unstrongest commendation, to the conduct of there brave soldiers, under the trying circumrefer to the very gallant action of Lieutenant Roger Jones, at Harper's Ferry, and the handsome and successful manner in which he exe-

cuted the orders of the Government at that im-

The determination of the Government to use its utmost power to subdue the rebellion has been sustained by the unqualified approvals of the whole conspiracy have professed to regard the people of this country as incapable of making a orcible resistance to rebellion. The error of this conclusion is now being made manifest. History will record that men who, in ordinary imes; were devoted solely to the arts of peace were yet ready, on the instant, to rush to arms in defence of their rights, when assailed. At he present moment, the Government presents the striking anomaly of being embarrassed by the generous outpouring of volunteers to sustain its action. Instead of laboring under the It is the intention of Gen. McCall to concen- difficulty of monarchical governments, the want of men to fill its armies, (which, in other countries, has compelled a resort to forced conscrip-

> Under the proclamation issued by you on the 15th of April last, the Governors of different States were called upon to detach from the militia under their command a certain quota, to serve as infantry or riflemen, for the period of three months unless sooner discharged. The call so made amounted in the aggregate to Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri peremptorily tnem, except Maryland, whose Governor, tho' manifesting entire readiness to comply, was prevented from so doing by the outbreak at Baltimore.

In the States of Virginia, Delaware, and Missouri, notwithstanding the positive refusal of their executive officers to co-operate with the Government, patriotic citizens voluntarily united together, and o ganized regiments for the Government service. Delaware and ginia furnished each a regiment, both of which are on duty in the field. In a similar patriotic spirit, the loyal people of Missouri raised a force of 11,445 officers and men, making, in round numbers, twelve organized regiments, to sustain the Government and to put down rebellion in that State. And so, also, the citizens of the District of Columbia, emulating these honorable examples, farnished no less than 2,828 officers and men, making in all four full regiments, all of which are yet in the field, doing active and efficient service. Thus, notwithstanding the refusal of disloyal Governors to respond, the Government, instead of having been fur nished with only the number of troops called

legal knowledge, faithfully to discharge the date 208 regiments. A number of other regi-

officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall, at this time, be increased by the addition of a still larger volunteer force. The extraordinary exigencies which have call ed this great army into being have rendered necessary, also, a very considerable augmentaion of the regular arm of the service. demoralization of the regular army, caused by

years, there are now 153 in active service; and the remaining 55 are mostly ready, and all of them will be in the field within the next twen-

The total force now in the field may be com-

Deduct the three months' volunteers... 80,000

still be an available force of volunteers amount

ing to 188,000, which, added to the regular

army, will constitute a total force of 230,000

75,000

Add to this 55 regiments of volunteers

Total force now at command of govern-

Force for service after the withdrawal of

the treasonable conduct of many of its com-manding officers, the distant posts at which the greater part of the troops were stationed, and the unexampled rapidity of the spread of the rebellion, convinced those high in command in the service, as well as this department, that an increase of the regular army was indispensable The subject was accordingly brought to your attention, and after a careful examination, au increase was authorized by your proclamation

issued on the 4th May last. This increase consists of one regiment of cavalry of twelve companies, numbering, in the maximum aggregate, 1189 officers and men; one regiment of articlery of twelve batteries, of six pieces each, numbering, in the maximum aggregate, 1909 officers and men; nine regiments of infantry, each regiment containing three battalions of eight companies each, numbering, in the maximum aggregate, 2452 offi-

cers and men, making a maximum increase of infantry of 22,068 officers and men. In the enlistment of men to fill the additional regiments of the regular army, I would ecommend that the term of enlistment be made three years, to correspond with the call of May 4th for volunteers; and that to all who hall receive an honorable discharge at the close of their term of service, a bounty of one hun

ired dollars shall be given. The mounted troops of the old army consist five regiments, with a maximum aggregate of 4460 men. Not more than one fourth of hese troops are available for service at the seat

At least two regiments of artillery are unavailable, being stationed on the western coast

and in the Florida forts. The increase of infantry is comparatively large, but this arm of the service is that which the General-in-Chief recommended as being

nost efficient. The organization of the increased force, will be noticed, is different from that of the old army. This question was fully considered by officers of the army connected with this department, and after much deliberation it was oncluded to adopt the French regimental system of three battalions to a regiment. Each battalion is commended by a major, with a colonel and lieutenant colonel for the general command of the regiment. This, it is believed, is the best organization now existing. The number of field officers is less than under the old plan, and, therefore, much less expensive. Whether this organization may not advantage-ously be extended to the old army, after the passage of a law providing for a retired list, is a question which managed engage the attractor of Congress.

In making the selections of officers for the new regiments, two courses only seemed to be open-viz: to make the appointments from the regular service, by seniority or by selection. The first appeared liable to the grave objection that old and, in some instances, mefficient men would be promoted to places which ought to be filled by younger and more vigorous officers. The second was liable to the objection that favoritism might prejudice the claims of worthy

After the fullest consideration, it was determined, under the advice of the General-in-Chief, to appoint one half of them from the regular civilians appointed as regimental commanders, all except one, are either graduates of West Point or have before served with distinction in the field; and of the lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, and first lieutenants, a large pro-portion have been taken from the regular army and the volunteers now in service, while the second lieutenants have been mainly created by the promotion of meritorious sergeants

from the regular service. In view of the urgent necessity of the case. these preliminary steps to the augmentation of the regular service have been taken, and it now remains for Congress should it sanction what has been commenced, to complete the work by such legislation as the subject may require. A similar increase of the army under like circumstances, was made in 1812. At the close of the war, the force in service being found too large and too costly for a peace establishment, a re duction was ordered to be made, under the supervision of a board of officers, specially organzed for the purpose. At the close of the present struggle the reduction of the present forces may be accomplished in like manner, if found then to be larger than the public necessities require. In making any such reduction, however, a just regard to the public interests would imperatively require that a force amply sufficient to proty require that a force amply summent to protect all the public property, wherever it may be found, should be retained.

I cannot forbear to speak favorably of the volunteer system, as a substitute for a cumbrous and dangerous standing army. It has, heretofore, by many been deemed unreliable and inefficient in a sudden emergency; but actual facts have proved the contrary. If it be urged that the enemies of order have gained some slight advantages at remote points, by reason of the absence of a sufficient regular force, the unexampled rapidity of concentration of volunteers already witnessed is an ample refutation of the argument. A government whose every citizen stands ready to march to its defence can never be overthrown; for none is so strong as that whose foundations rest immovably in the hearts of the people.

The spectacle of more than a quarter of a million of citizens rushing to the field in deamong the most extraordinary facts of history. for under your proclamation of the 15 h of Its interest is vastly heightened by the lavish April last, has received, and has now in service, under that call, in round numbers, at least untary coutributions of mon-y, reaching an aggregate thus far of more than ten millions of dollars. But a few weeks since the men comdovernor. They are all men of great ability, May last, calling for volunteers to serve during posing this great army were pursuing the avoas well as peculiarly fitted by experience and the war, there have been accepted up to this cations of peace. They gathered from the farm, legal knowledge, faithfully to discharge the date 208 regiments. A number of other regi- from the workshop, from the factory, from the

patriot army is fully equal to the finest regular troops of the Old World. A more intelligent subjects of their investigation the ripest teachbody of men, or one actuated by purer motives, iogs of sanitary science in its application to the was never before marshaled in the field.

The calling forth of this large and admirable military hospitals, and the method of obtaining The calling forth of this large and admirable force in vindication of the Constitution and the laws is in strict accordance with a wise prudence and economy, and at the same time in dence and economy, and at the same time in lations and routine through which the services perfect harmony with the uniform practice of of patriotic women are rendered available as the Government. But three years ago, when the authority of the nation was contemptuously defied by the Mormons in Utah, the only safe policy consistent with the dignity of the without remuneration, devoting her whole time Government was the prompt employment of to this important subject. such an overwhelming force for the suppression

The arms and ordnance sets the suppression of the suppression ordnance sets the suppression ordnance sets the suppression or t of the rebellion as removed all possibility of tional armories, under the able superintendence failure. It will hardly be credited, however, of the Ordnance Bureau, compare most favorathat the following language in relation to that period was penned by John B. Floyd, then Sec retary of War, and now actively engaged in leading the rebel forces, who have even less to justify their action than the Mormons:

"When a small force was first sent to Utah. the Mormons attacked and destroyed their trains, and made ready for a general attack upon the column. When a sufficient power was put on foot to put success beyond all doubt their bluster and bravado sank into whispers of proper depositories, and distributed through terror and submission.

"This movement upon that Territory was demanded by the moral sentiment of the country, of the serious loss thus sustained, the was due to a vindication of its laws and Constitution, and was essent al to demonstrate the power of the Federal Government to chastise insubordination and quell rebellion, however formidable from numbers or position it might seem to be. Adequate preparation and a prompt advance of the army was an act of mercy and humanity to those deluded people, for it prerented the effusion of blood.

submitted, present the estimates of the probable amount of appropriations required, in addition to those already made for the year ending June 30, 1860, for the force now in the field, or which has been accepted and will be in service within the next twenty days, as follows: Quartermaster's Department....\$70,289,200 21

The reports of the chiefs of the different bu-

reaus of this department, which are herewith

vate factories of our own country, instead of Subsistance Department 27,278,781 50 Ordnance Department 7,468,172 00 7,468,172 00 408,000 00

Engineer Department...... Topographical Engineer Department.... Surgeon General's Department. Incidental and continfient expenses of War Department.

Due States which have made ad-10,000,000 00 vance for troops.....

Total.... The resistance to the passage of troops through the city of Baltimore, hastening to the reliet of the Federal capital, and the destruction of bridges of the Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Northern Central railroads, together with the refusal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to transport the Government forces and supplies, involved the necessity, at an early stage of the present troubles, on the part of this Departmedt, to take possession of so much of the railway lines as was required to form a connection with the States from which troops and supplies were executed. A military route was accordingly opened from Perryville on the Chespeake, by steamers, to Annapolis, and thence by railroad to Washington. In view of the necessities of the crisis, Congress, it is not doubted, will justify the steps taken.

As the movements of the United States forces are continued, the supervision of railroad and telegraph lines will remain a necessity to be met by the department. I would, therefore, recommend the propriety of an appropriation to be made by Congress, to be applied, when the public exigencies demand, to the reconstruc tion and equipment of railroads, and for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which is now a military necessity. The importance of enforcing the strictest discipline, where active army operations are car-ried on in the rebellious states, cannot be too strongly urged. Public confidence is for the time being destroyed, and the nice moral distinctions which obtain among men in well-or dered communities are apt to be lost sight of The Federal courts being suspended, grave of ences may be committed over which our mili tary courts as now organized, have no author ized jurisdiction. It would seem only consist ant with a just regard to the interests of the Government and the people that some properly organized military tribunal should be empowered to take cognizance of criminal offences, and

to punish the offenders when found guilty.

Such a tribunal should not have any jurisdic-

tion when the functions of the Federal courts

are uninterrupted. I therefore recommend that

the subject be referred to the consideration of

Congress. The subsistance of the troops now in the service is a matter of the highest importance Rations, proper in quantity and quality, are quite as essential to the efficiency of an army as valor or discipline. It is desirable, therefore, that the quantity of rations distributed to the troops should, as far as possible, be adopted to their previous dictary habits. While it cannot be expected that the luxuries to which many have been accustomed should be provided by the commissariat, a just regard to comfort and health imposes upon the Government the duty of furnishing sound, healthful and palatable food. A larger proportion of vegetables and of fresh meats, when they can be procured, than can now be furnished under the army re gulations, would undoubtedly diminish the danger of epidemics among the toops. I therefore, submit the question whether it would not be expedient for Congress to enlarge the powers of the commissariat, so as to enable it the better to carry into practice the views here suggested.

As all requisitions for camp equipage, for the means of its transportation, and for supplies, are made upon the Quartermaster General's Department, it is highly essential that every facility should be afforded its chief for meeting all such requisitions with promptness. At present the power of that bureau is limited. For instance, it seems very desirable that the troops in the field should be supplied with water-proof capes and blankers to serve as a protection gainst the effects of the climate. As the army regulations do not recognize such an item of clothing, and as no discretion has been lodged with the department tract in the matter, many of the troops, for the lack of this essential out-nit, have suffered much inconvenience. Some of the States of New england have sent their quotas forward equipped most admirably in this espect. I would recommend that this subject be commended to Congress for its favorable conideration.

The sudden large increase of the army, in May last, induced the acting Surgeon General fence of the Constitution, must ever take rank to call the attention of this department to the necessity of some modification of the system of organization connected with the supervision of April last, has received, and has now in service, outpouring, from States and individuals, of vol- the hygeine and comfort of the troops. A commission of inquiry and advice was accordingly instituted, with the object of acting in co-oper ation with the Medical Bureau. The following gentlemen have consented to serve, without compensation, upon this commission: Henry date 208 regiments. A number of other regiments have been accepted, but on condition of being ready to be mustered into the service within a specified time, the limitation of which has, in some instances, not expired. It is not possible to state how many of these may be possible to state how many of these may be camp. Native and foreign-born alike came.

The minister came from the ractory, from the mine actory, from the pulpit, the mine. The minister came from the pu geshall, of Philadelphia; and Mr. Russell, of Pittsburg, a commission appointed by Governor Curtin. to visit the Pennsylvania regiments sta
pessible to state how many of these may be ready before the meeting of Congress. Of the forward with a kindred enthusiasm. That a forward with a kindred enthusiasm. That a quiries in regard to the careful inspection of well-disciplined, homogeneous, and efficient of recruits and enlisted men, the best period of the careful inspection of two battalions of well-disciplined, homogeneous, and efficient of recruits and enlisted men, the best period of the careful inspection of the careful inspection

details of military life. The organization of

The arms and ordnance supplied from our naarmory. Previous to the early part of last year, the

Government had a supply of arms and muni-tions of war sufficient for any emergency; but, through the bad faith of those entrusted with their guardianship, they were taken from their portions of the country expected to take part in the contemplated rebellion. In consequence available, at the commencement of the outbreak, a much less supply than usual of all kinds. But through the zeal and activity of the Ordinance Bureau, the embarrassments thu; created has been in a great measure overcome. As the capacity of the Government armories was not equal to the supply needed, even after having doubled the force at the Springfield Armory, the department found it absolutely ie cessary to procure arms to some extent from private manufacturers. It is believed that from these sources they can be obtained equal in quality and not much higher in cost than thuse made in the national workshops. It would therefore, appear a wise policy on the part of the Government to encourage domestic industry, by supplying our troops in part from pri-

making purchases from abroad.

As rifled cannon are, in point of effectiveness 68,402,590 08 far superior to smooth-bored, arrangements have been made to r fle a large portion of the 685,000 00 guns on hand, and the work is still in progress.

Some pa riotic American citizens resident in 50,000 00 Europe, fearing that the country might not 1,271,841 00 have a sufficient supply, purchased on their own responsibility, through co operation with the United States ministers to England and France a number of improved cannon and muskets and, at your instance, this department accepted this department accepted the drafts drawn to lefray the outlay thus assumed. A perfect bat tery of six Whitworth 12-pounder rifled canoon, with three thousand rounds of ammu tion the munificent donation of sympathizing friends in Europe, has also been received from

It will be necessary for Congress, either at its approaching special or at its next annual res-sion to adopt measures for the reorganization, upon a uniform basis, of the militia of the country. I know of no better source of information on this subject than the able report of General Henry Knox, the first Secretary of War, who, by his wise forecast and eminent appreciation of the future wants of the country showed the entire safety of an implicit reliance upon the popular will for the support of the Government in the most trying emergency, abundant confirmation of which fact is found in the present great rally of the people to the defence of the Constitution and laws. I have already adverted to the superior manner in which some of the New England regiments now in service, are equipped. This is to be at ributed to the efficient home organization of the militia in some of those States. Their example is an excellent one, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon such States as have not already adopted a like desirable organiza

I think it important, also, to recommend a further distribution of improved arms among the militia of the States and Territories. As the returns of the militia are frequently inaccurate, this distribution should be made proportionate to the latest census returns of free white male inhabitants capable of bearing arms.

The large disaffection, at the present crisis, of United States army officers, has excited the most profound astonishment, and naturally provokes inquiry as to its cause. But for this startling defection the rebellion never could have assumed formidable proportions. mere accident of birth in a particular section, or the influence of a belief in particular political theories, furnish no satisfactory explanation of this remarkable fact. The majority of these officers solicited and obtained a military education at the hands of the Government—a mark of special favor, conferred by the laws of Congress to only one in seventy thousands inhabitants. At the National Military Academy they were received and treated as the adopted children of the Kepublic. By the peculiar relations thus established, they virtually became bound, by more than ordinary obligations of honor, to remain faithful to their flag. The question may be asked, in view of the extraord nary treachery displayed, whether its promoting cause may not be traced to a radical defect in the system of education itself?

As a step preliminary to the consideration of this question, I would direct attention to the report, herewish submitted, of the Board of isitors to the West Point Military Academy. The supplementary report makes a speci l re-ference to the system of discipline, which, it appears from facts obtained upon investigation, gnores, practically, the essential distinction between acts wrong in themselves, and acts wrong because prohibited by special regulations. The report states that no difference is made in the penalties affixed as punishmen's for either class of effences. It is argued with reason that such a system is directly calculated to confound in the mind of the pupil the distinctions be-tween right and wrong, and to substitute, in the decision of grave moral questions, habit for conscience. I earnestly trust that Congress will early address itself to a thorough examination of the system of education and discipline adopted in this important school, and, if defects are found to exist that it will provide a

remedy with the least poss ble delay.
The present exigencies of the public service have necessarily imposed upon this department a vast increase of responsibility and labor. To facilitate its proper administration, I would recommend the passage of a law by Congress authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, and the requisite additional appropriation for the employment of an increased

lerical force. In concluding this report, I deem it proper to express my deep indeb edness to the veteran General-in-Chief of the army, for the constant and self sacrificing devotion to the public service exhibited by him in this grave crisis; and also to the chiefs of the different bureaus of this department, for the able and efficient manner in which they have at all times aided me in the discharge of my official duties.

lischarge of my official duties.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant, Simon Cameron. Secretary of War. your obedient servant,

To the President of the United States.

THE following striking anecdote appears in an exchange paper, and places General Scott in a light still more to commend him to the honor and good will of all his countrymen.

"The Rev. Dr. Bellows lately ventured to exthe ranks. It is time that this was done—or at least it is time that the honors and emoluments of the service were graded, so as to give a fair share of both to those who are forced to face the file, do the work, and win the victories on the file, do the work, and win the victories on the file of the service were graded, so as to give a fair their condition, have been in that city for several share of both to those who are forced to face the file, do the work, and win the victories on the file of the service were graded, so as to give a fair their condition, have been in that city for several static their condition, have been in that city for several static their condition, have been in that city for several static their condition, have been in that city for several static the actual fact? Experienced men, the exception of two nattalions of guarding and restoring their chat under his direction the war would be consuments to find the work attiched to them one or more artillery companies, and there are also some themselves with the condition of European are the find the condition of European are the first manner as he have forced to the mone or more and emoluments their condition, have been in that city for sevent their condition, have been in that city for sevent their condition, have been in that city for sevent their condition, have been in that city for sevent the exception of two nations of guarding and restoring their their condition, have been in that city for sevent their condition, have been in that city for sevent their condition, have been in that city for sevent the exception of regiments and enlisted men, the best force should be formed out of such a seemingly means of guarding and restoring their their condition, have had ample opportunity of the manner of guarding and restoring their their condition, have had ample opportunity of the second the vector and the vector alry. Of the 208 regiments accepted for three mies, concede that, in point of personnel, this these distinguished gentlemen afford every as phatic manner, as he bent forward in his chair.