

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY WILLIAM OGDEN NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

## “REFORM OR REVOLUTION” IN MARYLAND.—

In the present sheet we publish governor Veazey's proclamation reprobating the conduct of the recalcitrant electors,—declaring that the constitution and government yet exist in all their integrity—that the senate elected in 1831 continue to be the senate of Maryland, and will so continue until superseded by the election of successors as constitutionally and lawfully provided for—that they with the house of delegates elected in October last constitute the general assembly of the state—and convening the said general assembly on Monday the 21st inst. &c.

The proclamation has caused considerable excitement, but will not, we think, lead to any serious difficulties. The result of the late election, and the attitude in which the state now stands, has produced a crisis which invokes the moderation of the reflecting portions of both parties; and from present indications we are sanguine that the question will be settled without collision between the “reformers and revolutionists” and the authorities under the constitution.

lents, and his uncommon acquirement. The usual honors due to an officer of his rank will be paid to his remains by the army. The funeral ceremony will take place at 12 M. this day, under the direction and order of major W. W. Morris of the same corps, who will arrange and command the escort.

By order of the commanding general-in-chief of the army in Florida. (Signed)

THOMAS RANDALL, *adj. & ins. gen.*

#### "REFORM OR REVOLUION" IN MARYLAND.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

THOMAS W. VEAZEY, *governor of Maryland.*  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the constitution of this state, and with the view, as well of perpetuating an essential branch of the legislative department of the government, as of providing for such changes in the members thereof periodically, as the people might desire to make, it was provided that the people of the several counties, and of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, duly qualified as electors, should, on the first Monday of September last, elect two persons for each of the said counties, and one person for each of the said cities, to be electors of the senate, who were required to meet in the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of said month: and they or any twenty-four of them, so met, were directed, after having qualified in the manner provided for, to proceed to elect fifteen senators, who, when so elected and duly qualified as such, were to constitute "the senate of Maryland," in the place of those who then constituted that branch of the general assembly.

AND WHEREAS, eighteen of the persons who were chosen as electors, in pursuance of the aforesaid provisions of the constitution, and in conformity to law, have failed to perform the duty enjoined upon them as aforesaid, by refusing, and continuing to refuse or neglect to meet the other electors who have attended, qualified and held themselves in readiness to perform their duty: in consequence whereof no new senate has yet been elected.

AND WHEREAS, the said unfaithful agents of the people, in addition to their violation of the duty as aforesaid, seem vainly to have imagined that the effect of their conduct would be the destruction and overthrow of the constitution and government of the state, which many, if not all of them, had heretofore sworn to support; and, accordingly presumptuously proceeded to recommend measures for substituting another constitution and government for that which they seem to have supposed they had destroyed, or, at least, mortally wounded.

AND WHEREAS, sundry evil disposed or misguided citizens have taken, and are continuing to pursue and prosecute measures in accordance with said recommendation, and designed to carry out and consummate the disorderly designs and purposes aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS, these unprecedented, unconstitutional, disorderly and revolutionary occurrences and proceedings, although wholly inefficient to accomplish any of the avowed objects of those engaged in them, are fraught with incalculable evils and mischiefs, and must, if persisted in, and sustained by any considerable portion of the people, greatly disturb the tranquillity and peace of the state—impair her credit and resources—arrest here great works of internal improvement—blight her lately brilliant prospects of increasing prosperity, and, finally, involve us in all the horrors and unspeakable calamities of anarchy, intestine commotion and CIVIL WAR, and therefore demand from the executive the adoption of such constitutional and legal measures as may seem to them best adapted to quiet the public mind, which has been thus wantonly disturbed; to defeat the unholy designs and purposes aforesaid, and maintain and support the constitution and authority of the government, by all the means and powers with which they are entrusted.

AND WHEREAS, we are well advised, and entirely satisfied, that the aforesaid unfaithful "trustees of the public," and their abettors, have as entirely mistaken their power of destroying the constitution and government of the state, as they have clearly violated a solemn duty—that the constitution and government yet exist in all their integrity and power—that the senate elected in September 1831, continue to be "the senate of Maryland," and will so continue until superseded by the election of successors, as constitutionally and lawfully provided for, and, with the house of delegates elected, in October last, now constitute "the general assembly" of this state.

NOW, THEREFORE, I THOMAS W. VEAZEY, governor of the state of Maryland, with the advice of the council, and in virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution, deeming it pro-

per and necessary, in the present crisis of our affairs, that the general assembly should be convened before the time fixed for the next annual session, to which its stands adjourned, do HEREBY APPOINT AND PROCLAIM MONDAY the 21st of November, instant, as the time of the next meeting of the general assembly, and call upon and require the several senators and delegates to attend at the seat of government, on that day, to take into consideration the present condition of our public affairs, and adopt such measures as to them may seem meet and expedient in relation thereto, and for the transaction of such other business as the welfare of the state may require.

And I do furthermore declare and proclaim, to all whom it doth or may concern, that, as chief magistrate of the state, I shall exert to the utmost, all the powers which have been, or may be vested in me by the constitution and laws, and which it may become necessary to employ, to curb the spirit of anarchy, disorder and revolution, manifested by the aforesaid conduct and proceedings, and to support the constitution and enforce the laws upon all offenders against their majesty, who shall proceed, by OVERT ACTS either of resistance to the constituted authorities of the state, or of carrying out and consummating the revolutionary designs and purposes of the aforesaid recusants and their abettors; and I do hereby require and enjoin all civil officers of the state, to be vigilant in the performance of their several and respective duties, at this important crisis and upon all military officers and citizens to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services may become necessary in aid of the civil authorities, to maintain the public peace, repress disorder, uphold the constitution, or enforce the laws; and, finally, with humble supplication for, and reliance upon Divine Providence for direction and aid, and also with the firmest reliance upon the people of the state, to support, and, if necessary, enforce the declaration, I do solemnly DECLARE and PROCLAIM that the constitution of the state MUST BE PRESERVED and the government maintained, as they now are, until "altered, changed or abolished," in the manner constitutionally provided for.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

THOS. W. VEAZEY.

By the governor,

THOS. CULBRETH, *clerk of the council.*

ORDERED, That one thousand copies of the foregoing proclamation be printed in handbill form, and that it be published, until the time fixed for the meeting of the general assembly, in all the newspapers printed in the state, whose proprietors and conductors are in favor of upholding the constitution and laws, and defeating the revolutionary designs and proceedings intended to accomplish their overthrow.

The "Baltimore Republican," the organ of the "reformers or revolutionists," thus notices governor Veazey's proclamation.

From the "Baltimore Republican" of Thursday last.  
RIDING ON STILTS.

We lay before our readers this morning a proclamation issued by king Veazey, by the advice of their high mightinesses, the executive council, in which it is declared that the old senate can continue to hold their seats until others are elected in their places, and calling upon the members who composed it, and the persons recently elected to the house of delegates to meet on the 21st instant. It would have been as well for him to have referred to the article in the constitution on which he founds his declaration, and which gives to him and his council the authority to call together a legislature composed of such very different materials; for we can assure him that his royal word will not pass current on such subjects, without some other authority than his bare declaration, and will not in the present case.

It must be perfectly manifest to the most superficial observer, that king Veazey does not believe the truth of his own declaration; for if he did, there would have been no necessity for a meeting of the legislature at a period earlier than that which is prescribed for the commencement of their annual session, which is the last Monday in December.—If it were true that the members of the senate when once elected and qualified, could continue to act as such until successors were elected, they would, as a matter of course, meet at the time fixed for the regular assembling of the general assembly. But there is no provision in the constitution which authorises their meeting after the time prescribed by

the constitution for the election of the senate, and they know it, and king Veazey knows it. He has therefore officially declared that to be a fact, which he knows to be false; and his having called what he chooses to denominate the legislature together on a day earlier than that which is prescribed for the commencement of the session, proves that he was well aware there was no authority to warrant the declaration he has made, or the act he has performed.

If the members of the old senate can constitutionally retain their seats until others be elected to supply their places, there could have been no possible necessity for an earlier meeting of the legislature than usual, and our proclaimer has not pretended to assign for it any other reason than that there are persons in the state who believe that in case no senate be elected, the government is so far dissolved, as to render it necessary to call a convention to amend the old constitution, or to form a new one. If the persons referred to are correct in their views, there is no authority by which the members of the old senate can be called upon to act, nor is there any authority for them to act as senators, after the time fixed for the election of others in their places, but on the contrary, if the declaration contained in the proclamation were true, there could be no necessity or propriety in the call of an earlier meeting. But the call has now been made, and for what purpose? On this subject we are not informed. Is it for the purpose of imitating the example set by the last legislature, when they passed the indemnity act, by passing a bundle of ex-post facto laws, under which all those who doubt the infallibility of the present rulers of the state, or the justice and propriety of the provisions contained in the present constitution, are to be strung up by the neck for political heresy? If so, we should like to be informed of the fact, in order that we may be prepared for the fate that awaits us. If it is not for some such purpose, we candidly confess we can conceive of no object that can be designed for the movement, except to let us know that a certain would-be great man can issue a proclamation as well as grant nolle proseques.

Well, it seems, then, that we are to have an extraordinary session of the legislature, composed of persons who constituted the senate, whose term of service expired in September last, and persons elected to the house of delegates in October last.—Or, perhaps it is intended that the old delegates shall also meet, for the proclamation does not inform us who are the persons, who, under the proclamation, are called upon to meet, whether they are the old members or the new ones. Altogether, it is what the lawyers would call a complete hodge podge. We suspect, however, that when assembled, there will be a number of vacant seats, unless they are filled by what are termed lobby members, of whom there is never any lack, where there is mischief to be done, and the people's rights can be trampled upon. In the present case, they would have just as much right to take their seats upon the floor, and proceed to pass laws to answer their own purposes, as the members of the old senate would have to do; and their acts would be as binding and as much respected or obeyed. This hodge podge legislature will not be recognized, and they might as well be now informed of the fact, as be left to learn it after they have attempted to exercise their unconstitutional and unwarrantable authority.

It is quite amusing to see how admirably the proclamation has imitated the language of the alarmists who have been prating about the matter for the last month. We are told that anarchy, civil war, strife, contention, the loss of state credit, and all the evils of Pandora's box are to be the result of an omission to elect a senate, if the people, in consequence of it are permitted to proceed to the work of electing delegates to a convention to form a new one, and the civil and military authorities and the people are called upon to resist any such attempt, and to sustain the present rotten constitution, and the rotten-hearted cormorants who are feeding at the public crib under its provision. KING VEAZEY can, no doubt, like Owen Glendower, call spirits from the vasty deep, but the question is as applicable to the one as the other, will they come when called. Those who live by their offices will, most probably, be very willing to obey the call, even if it should amount to cutting the throats of those who would aid in displacing them by the formation of a new constitution; but we strongly suspect there are but few others who will pay any more regard to the proclamation than the author of it has to the constitution and laws of the state.

The proclaimer would not have dared, before the late election, to insult the people by issuing such an incendiary production; but, as his party has succeeded in that election, he now displays the rancour of his heart, and has become a very giant.—

But he may yet find that there are bounds to his authority, and bounds to his power, and that when he attempts to o'erstep those bounds he will step on dangerous ground. We live under a government of laws, to which those in authority are as much bound to adhere as those who are ruled.—We own no despot's sway, and the man who attempts to exercise a power that is not given to him by the constitution and laws, and for which he cannot point to his authority in that constitution and those laws, will find that there is a power above him which will bring him to an account for his actions.

There is in no class of our community any disposition to create any disorder, confusion, strife or anarchy; but there are those who desire a reform in the constitution, and will have it; and if the author of the proclamation expects to defeat their purpose he has deceived himself. He may be blinded by the late triumph of his party; but we would advise him, while he thinks he is prosperous, to act with discretion, or adversity may come upon him when he little expects it.

A writer in the "Republican" of Thursday last, proposes the following mode of allaying the excitement.

#### COMMUNICATED.

**Messrs. Editors:** To allay, if possible, the excitement which the highly inflammatory proclamation of the governor has produced, I would offer the following suggestions.

Let those gentlemen who were the most prominent friends of reform in every county, meet in this city immediately, or, as soon as practicable. Let them write a manifesto or protest against the words of the proclamation, pointing out that the governor, instead of being dispenser of conciliation and peace, is the very first that would bring CIVIL WAR. Let them point out one by one the falsity of his accusations; let them appeal to the people of the United States and to the general government for the sacred truth and proof of a peaceable reform by the fact, that their first act, was to confirm the present governor and other officers in their present authority, until the new constitution should be approved by the people. Let them point out as a further confirmation of their peaceable intentions, and avoid every idea of intentional collision; that the convention shall meet in Baltimore instead of Annapolis, and then and there, whether every county is represented or not, let them proceed to write a REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION which shall go abroad to the people. At the next election let them vote for the old or the new, as they best like, and take my word for the result.

As soon as the manifesto is written, let reform meetings be called in Monument square, where it shall be read and other resolves entered into. D.

#### THE ARMY—OFFICIAL.

##### GENERAL ORDER, No. 74.

Head quarters of the army,

Adj't gen's office, Washington, Nov. 1, 1836.

1. Promotions and appointments in the army since the publication of "GENERAL ORDER" No. 59, dated 29th August, 1836.

##### I. PROMOTIONS.

###### Corps of engineers.

First lieut. Henry Brewerton, to be captain 21st September, 1836; vice Talcott, resigned.

Second lieut. Robert E. Lee, to be 1st lieut. 21st September, 1836; vice Brewerton, promoted.

Second lieut. Alexander J. Swift, to be 1st lieut. 31st October, 1836; vice Brown, resigned.

Brevet 2d lieut. William Smith, to be 2d lieut. 21st September, 1836; vice Lee, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1834.)

Brevet 2d lieut. John Sanders, to be 2d lieut. 30th September, 1836; vice Park, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1834.)

Brevet 2d lieut. George W. Morell, to be 2d lieut. 31st October, 1836; vice Swift, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

###### First regiment of dragoons.

Second lieut. James M. Bowman, to be 1st lieut. 15th October, 1836; vice Kingsbury, resigned.

###### Second regiment of dragoons.

First lieut. Lloyd J. Beall, to be captain, 19th October, 1836; vice Lane, deceased.

Second lieut. William Gilpin, to be 1st lieut. 19th October, 1836; vice Beall, promoted.

###### First regiment of artillery.

First lieut. Lucius B. Webster, to be captain 30th September, 1836; vice Dimmock, resigned.

Second lieut. George Watson, to be 1st lieut. 30th September, 1836; vice Webster, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieut. John S. Hatheway, to be 2d lieut. 31st August, 1836; vice Leadbetter, appointed brevet 2d lieut. in the corps of engineers. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

###### Second regiment of artillery.

Second lieut. George W. Ward, to be 1st lieut. 11th September, 1836; vice Dancy, resigned.

Second lieut. Robert P. Smith, to be 1st lieut. 30th September, 1836; vice Humphreys, resigned.

Second lieut. Edmund Schriver, to be 1st lieut. 1st November, 1836; vice d'Lagnel, appointed captain of ordnance.

Brevet 2d lieut. Charles B. Daniels, to be 2d lieut. 11th September, 1836; vice Ward, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

###### Third regiment of artillery.

Second lieut. George H. Talcott, to be 1st lieut. 15th September, 1836; vice McKee, resigned.

Second lieut. Eras D. Keyes, to be 1st lieut. 16th September, 1836; vice Barbarin, resigned.

Brevet 2d lieut. William Mock, to be 2d lieut. 31st August, 1836; vice Anderson, appointed brevet 2d lieut. in the corps of engineers. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

###### Fourth regiment of artillery.

First lieut. William W. Morris, to be captain 15th October, 1836; vice Thompson, resigned.

Second lieut. John N. Maccomb, to be 1st lieut. 16th September, 1836; vice Cram, resigned.

Second lieut. Edward Deas, to be 1st lieut. 15th October, 1836; vice Morris, promoted.

Second lieut. John H. Miller, to be 1st lieut. 24th October, 1836; vice Beckley, resigned.

Brevet 2d lieut. Robert A. Wainwright, to be 2d lieut. 22d October, 1836. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d lieut. Thomas L. Brent, to be 2d lieut. 1st November, 1836. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

###### Fifth regiment of infantry.

First lieut. J. J. Abercrombie, to be captain, 4th September, 1836; vice Shannon, deceased.

Second lieut. John R. B. Gardeneir, to be 1st lieut. 4th Sept. 1836; vice Abercrombie, promoted.

Second lieut. Sidney Burbank, to be 1st lieut. 29th October, 1836; vice Harris, dismissed.

Brevet 2d lieut. James McClure, to be 2d lieut. 4th September, 1836; vice Gardenier, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1833.)

Brevet 2d lieut. Peter C. Galliard, to be 2d lieut. 29th October, 1836; vice Burbank, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

###### Second regiment of infantry.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Marsena R. Patrick, to be 2d lieut. 31st October, 1836; vice Leavenworth, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

###### Third regiment of infantry.

Brevet 2d lieut. Joseph H. Eaton, to be 2d lieut. 31st October, 1836; vice Fry, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

###### Fourth regiment of infantry.

Lieut. colonel Enos Cutler, of the 5th regiment of infantry, to be colonel 21st September, 1836; vice Clinch, resigned.

First lieut. Pitcairn Morrison, to be captain, 13th September, 1836; vice Sands, deceased.

First lieut. George A. McCall, to be captain, 21st September, 1836; vice McIntosh, promoted.

First lieut. Lorenzo Thomas, to be captain, 23d September, 1836; vice Martin, resigned.

Second lieut. Bradford R. Alden, to be 1st lieut. 13th September, 1836; vice Morris, promoted.

Second lieut. W. V. S. Bliss, to be 1st lieut. 21st September, 1836; vice McCall, promoted.

Second lieut. Benjamin Alvord, to be 1st lieut. 23d September, 1836; vice Thomas, promoted.

Second lieut. John W. McCrabb, to be 1st lieut. 30th September, 1836; vice Newcomb, resigned.

Brevet 2d lieut. Charles Hoskins, to be 2d lieut. 13th September, 1836; vice Alden, promoted.—(Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

Brevet 2d lieut. Collinson R. Gates, to be 2d lieut. 21st September, 1836; vice Bliss, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

Brevet 2d lieut. Marcus C. M. Hammond, to be 2d lieut. 23d September, 1836; vice Alvord, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

Brevet 2d lieut. Charles H. E. Spoor, to be 2d lieut. 30th September, 1836; vice McCrabb, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

###### Fifth regiment of infantry.

Brevet lieut. col. Sullivan Burbank, major of the 7th regiment of infantry, to be lieut. colonel, 21st September, 1836; vice Cutler, promoted.

1st lieut. Alexander Johnson, to be captain, 31st October, 1836; vice Cruger, resigned.

2d lieut. James L. Thompson, to be 1st lieut. 31st October, 1836; vice Johnson, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieut. Wm. M. D. McKissack, to be 2d lieut. 11th September, 1836; vice Vanclave, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d lieut. Joseph H. Whipple, to be 2d lieut. 31st October, 1836; vice Thompson, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d lieut. Samuel Whitehorne, to be 2d lieut. 31st October, 1836; vice Stockton, resigned. (Brevet 1st July, 1836.)

###### Seventh regiment of infantry.

Brevet major James S. McIntosh, captain of the 4th regiment of infantry, to be major, 21st September, 1836; vice Burbank, promoted.

Second lieut. Gabriel R. Paul, to be 1st lieut. 26th October, 1836; vice Cass, resigned.

Brevet 2d lieut. Thomas B. Arden, to be 2d lieut. 26th October, 1836; vice Paul, promoted. (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

2. Promotions by brevet, conferred for gallant actions and meritorious conduct.

[Vide 5th paragraph of "general order" No. 69.]

###### Lieutenant colonel by brevet.

Major Benjamin K. Pierce, of the 1st regiment of artillery, to rank from 21st August, 1836.

###### Majors by brevet.

Capt. William M. Graham, of the 4th regiment of infantry, to rank from 31st December, 1835.

Capt. Richard B. Lee, of the 3d regiment of artillery, to rank from 9th June, 1836.

Capt. Thomas Childs, of the 3d regiment of artillery, to rank from 21st August, 1836.

###### Captains by brevet.

First lieut. William Graham, of the 3d regiment of artillery, to rank from the 31st December, 1835.

First lieut. William S. Maitland, of the 3d regiment of artillery, to rank from 31st December, 1835.

###### First lieutenant by brevet.

Second lieut. Alfred Herbert, of the 1st regiment of artillery, to rank from 27th July, 1836.

##### II. APPOINTMENTS.

###### Pay department.

Wharton Rector, of Missouri, to be paymaster, 15th August, 1836.

Christopher Andrews, of the District of Columbia, to be paymaster, 24th October, 1836.

Major Donald Fraser, of New York, to be paymaster, 29th October, 1836.

###### Medical department.

Robert Southgate, of Virginia, to be assistant surgeon, 30th August, 1836.

Isaac H. Baldwin, of Virginia, to be assistant surgeon, 30th August, 1836.

Samuel Forry, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant surgeon, 30th August, 1836.

Charles McCormick to be assistant surgeon, 30th August, 1836.

###### Corps of engineers.

Second lieut. Danville Leadbetter, of the 1st regiment of artillery, to be brevet 2d lieut. to rank from 1st July, 1836.

Second lieut. Joseph R. Anderson, of the 3d regiment of artillery, to be brevet 2d lieut. to rank from 1st July, 1836.

Second lieut. Montgomery C. Meigs, of the 1st regiment of artillery, to be brevet 2d lieut. to rank from 1st July, 1836.

Second lieut. Daniel P. Woodbury, of the 3d regiment of artillery, to be brevet 2d lieut. to rank from 1st July, 1836.

First lieut. Julius A. d'Lagnel, of the 2d regiment of artillery, to be captain, 1st November, 1836.

###### Second regiment of dragoons.

William S. Harney to be lieut. colonel, 15th August, 1836; vice Rector, declined.

William M. Fulton, of Virginia, to be captain, 6th October, 1836; vice Dougherty, declined.

Croghan Ker, 2d lieut. to be 1st lieut. 6th October, 1836; vice Crimsley, declined.

Alexander S. Maccomb, 2d lieut. 1st dragoons, to be 1st lieut. 6th October, 1836; vice Grooms, declined.

Nathaniel W. Hunter, late brevet 2d lieut. 7th infantry, to be 2d lieut. 6th October, 1836; vice Ker, appointed 1st lieut.

Robert Lawton, of Rhode Island, to be 2d lieut. 12th October, 1836; vice Ward, declined.

##### III. CASUALTIES.—(47.)

###### Resignations.—(40.)

###### Colonel.—(1.)

Brevet brig. gen. D. L. Clinch, 4th infantry, 21st September, 1836.

###### Captains.—(6.)

Andrew Talcott, corps of engineers, 21st September, 1836.

Robert P. Parrott, ordnance, 31st October, 1836.

Charles Dimmock, 1st artillery, 30th September, 1836.

Henry A. Thompson, 4th artillery, 15th October, 1836.

William Martin, 4th infantry, 23d September, 1836.

William E. Cruger, 5th infantry, 31st October, 1836.

###### First lieutenants.—(10.)

Thomas S. Brown, corps of engineers, 31st October, 1836.

Gaines P. Kingsbury, 1st dragoons, 15th October, 1836.