and regimental officers, steanriduced, the army must remain undisciplined, in which case the genius, and even the experience, of the commander, will be of little avail. The great and leading objects then of a military establishment in, peace, ought to be to create and perpetuzie military skill and experience; so that at all times the country may have at its command a boof officers, sufficiently numerous, and well instructed in every branch of duty, both of the line and staff; and the organization of the army ought to be such as to enable the government, at the commencement of hostilities, to obtain a regular force, adequate to the emergencies of the country, properly organized and prepared for actual service. It is thus only that we can be in the condition to meet the first shocks of hostilities with unyielding firmness, and to press on an enemy while our resources are yet unexhausted. But if, on the other hand disregarding the sound dictates of reason and experience, we should in peace neglect our military establishment, we must, with a powerful and skillful enemy, be exposed to the most distressing calamities. Not all the zeal, courage, and patriotism of our militia, unsupported by regularly trained and disciplined troops, can avert them. Without such troops, the two or three first campaigns would be worse than lost .-The honour of our arms would be tarnished, and the resources of the country uselessly lavished; for, in proportion to the want of efficiency, and a proper organization, must, in actual service, be our military expenditures. When taught by sad experience, we would be compelled to make redoubled efforts, with exliausted means, to regain those very advantages which were lost for the want of experience and skill. In addition to the immense expendia tures which would then be necessary, exceeding, manifold, what would have been sufficient to put our peace establishment on a respectable footing, a trisis would be thus brought on of the most dangerous character. If our liberty should ever be endangered by the military power gaining the ascendency, it will be from the necessity of making those mighty and irregular efforts to retrieve our affairs, after a series of disasters, caused by the want of adequate military knowledge; just as, in our physical system, a state of the most dangerous excitement and paroxysm follows that of the greatest debility and prostration. To avoid these dangerous consequences, and to prepare the country to meet a state of war, particularly at its commencement, with honour and safety, much must depend on the organization or our military peace establishment; and I have, accordingly, in the plan about to be proposed, for the reduction of the army, directed my attention mainly to that point, believing it to be of the greatest importance.

To give such an organization, the leading principles in its formation ought o be, that, at the commencement of hostilities, there should be nothing either to new-model or to create. The only difference, consequentetween the peace and the war formation of the army, ought to be in the increased magnitude of the latter; and the only-change, in passing from the former to the latter, should consist in giving to it he augmentation which will then be necessary.

augmentation which will then be necessary. It is thus, and thus only, the dangerous transition from peace to war may be made without confusion or disorder; and the weakness and danger, which otherwise would be inevitable, he avoided. Two consequences result from this principle. First, the granization of the staff in a peacet es the erganization of the staff in a peace's establishment ought to be such, that every branch of it should be completely formed with such extension as the number of troop and posts occupied may render necessary and, secondly, that the organization of the line ought as far as practicable, to be such line ought as far as practicable, to be such that, in passing from the peace to the war formation, the force may be sufficiently augmented, without adding new regiments or battalions; thus rai-ing the war on the basis of the peace establishment, instead of creating a new army to be auded to the old, as at the commencement of the late war. The next principle to be observed, is, the organization quent to be such as to induce. on ought to be such as to induce, organization ought to be such as to induce, in time of peace, citizens of adequate talents and respectability of character to enter and remain in the military service of the country, so that the government may have officers at its command, who, to the requiofficers at its command, who, to the requisions site experience, would add the public confidence. The correctness of this principle can scarcely be doubted, for, surely, if it is worth having an army at all, it is worth

having it well commanded These are the general principles upon which I propose to form the arganization of the army, as proposed to be reduced under the resolution. By reference to tables A and B, which contain the proposed and present organizations, it will be seen that the prin cipal different between them is in the re-duction of the rank and file. The present organization of the staff, with its branches, is retained, with slight alterations. The retained, with signt attenues. The principal changes in it are, in that of the commissary general of purchases, and the judge advocates, by which it is intended that they should conform more exactly to the principles on which the other branches era now formed. It is believed that the true principle of its organization is, that every distinct branches of the staff about terminate in a chief, to be fishered, at least

the adjutant and inspector general, and the to 1820, inclusive, it appears that the exthe amount, of warrants issued for current hundred and sixteen thousand five hunren hundred thousand dollars In the year 1818, the aggregate average number of the military establishments, including the cadets, expense of the army by the diminution of prices is substantially confined to the clo-Some pains have been taken to ascertain lief, that the average of those supplied by higher than in this, and in the subsistence about forty per cent. With these data, it is ascertained, that the expense of the army ducting for the difference of the average the extenditure of the Seminole war i 1818, to about two millions seven hundred and ninety-one thousand and thirty eight dollars and fifty five cents. This sum, de ducted from three millions seven hundred and forty-eight, (housand four hundred and forty-five dollars and one cent, the expense six dollars and forty-six cents, (see table D. which has been effected through the organization of the present staff, by enabling the department to superintend, in its minute details, as well the various disbursements of the a: mv, as the measures taken to prevent it is contidently believed, that it cannot be

officers, trained in time of peaceto an exact and punctual discharge of their duty, the saving in war (not to insist on an increased energy and success in our military move-ments) would be of incalculable advantage to the country. The number of deputies and assistants in each branch ought to be regulated by the exigency of the service and this must obviously depend much more on the number of posts than on the number of troops; and as no material change can, consistently with the public interest, be made as to the posts, under the proposed reduc-tion, little diminution can be made in the number of subordinate officers belonging

It is also proposed to retain the two major and four brigadier generals. Although it is not probable that there will be content trated, in time of peace, at any one point; a force equal to the command of a single major, or even a brigadier general, yet it is conceived that it is important to the service that they should be retained. As two regions that they should be retained. As two regiments, with a proper proportion of artiller ments, with a proper proportion of artiflery and light troops, constitute, in our service, one brigade, and two brigades a division, the command of a major general, the num-ber of regiments and battalions, under the proposed organization, thus gives a com mand equal to that of two majors and four brigadier generals. But a more weighty and, in my opinion, decisive reason, wh they should be retained, may be found in the principle already stated, that the orga nization of the peace establishment ought to be such as to induce persons of talen and respectability to enter and continue it the mil tary service. To give to the officers of the army the necessary skill and acquire ments, the military academy, he an invalua-ble part of our establishment: but that a fone will be inadequate. For this purpose, respectability of rank and compensation must be given to the officers of the army in due proportion to the other pursuits o life. Every prudent individual, in select ing his course of life, must be governed sition, essentially by the rewards which at tend the various pursuits open to him. Under our free institutions every one is left war establishment only to 9,115 by res institution

If we may judge from experience, it would seem that the army even with these important commands, which, from their rankand commencation rankand compensation, mustoperate strong. does not present inducements to remain in most of the other respectable pur-

The number of resignations has been ve ry great, of which many are among the most valuable officers Should the number of generals be reduced, the motive for enof generals be reduced, the motive for en-tering or continuing in service must also be greatly reduced; for, like the high prizes in a lottery, though they can be obtained by a few only, yet they operate on all those who adventure, so those important stations which they occupy are, with those the best qualified to serve their country, the princi-pal motive to enter or remain in the army. the compensation attached to the genera which the army now holds out for a milita exceed \$1 .4 2 annually, which, distributed dditional pay, and to a captain \$30 87 an-

will pr ceed next to make a few remarks proposes to reduce the tank and file, withlions and regiments. By a reference to posed to add the rifle legiment to those of the infantry, and unite the ordnance and light and heavy artillery into one corps of artillery, which, when thus blended, to which the corps of ordnance is to be taken. to consist of one colonel, one lieut colonel lientenants as the president may judge ne-cessary. This organization will require all the officers of the line of the present ar-

ny to be retained No position connected with the organization of the peace establishment is susceptible of being more rigidly proved, than that the proportion of its officers to the rank and file ought to be greater than in a war establishment. It results immediately from a position, the truth of which cannot be fairly doubted, and which I have attempted to illustrate in the preliminary Temarks, that the leading object of a regular army in time of peace ought to be, to enable the country to meet, with honour and safety, particularly at the commencement of war, the dangers incident to that state; to effect this object, as far as practicable, the peace organization ought, has been shown, to be such, that, in passing to a state of war, there should be nothing either to new-model or to create; and that the difference, between that and the war organization on ought to be simply in the greater magnitude of the latter. The application of this principle has governed in that portion of the formation of the proposed military establishment now under consideration. ry and infantry, are proposed to be reduced to their minimum peace

formation, the former to consist of sixty-tour privates and non commissioned officers, and the latter of thirty-seven, which will give to the aggregate of both corps, thus formed, six thousand three hundred and sixteen non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. Without adding a single officer, or a single company, they may be augmented; should a just precaution growing ore of our foreign relations, render it necessary, to eleven thousand five hundred and fifty eight; and, pending hostilities by adding two hundred eighty eight officers, the two corps, on the maximum of the war formation, may be raised to the respectable force of 4,545 of the artillery, and 14,490 of the infantry, making in the aggregate 19,035 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates. The war organization, thus raised on the basis of the peace establishment, will bring into effective operation the whole of the experience and skill of the latter. which, with attention, would, in a short period, be communicated to the new recruits, and the officers recently appointed, so as to constitute

a well disciplined force. Should the

organization of full companies, on

the contrary, be adopted for the

peace establishment, this process could be earried to a very limited

The poace establishment which preceded it was very imperfectly organized and did not admit of the ne cessary augmentation; for did the ment avail itself of even cite Ale limitedicapacity in that tempect. The forces raised were organized into new corps, in which consequently, levery branch of military duty was to be learned by the officers as well as men. But, with all these disadvantages, the experience and discipline of the old establishment was offimmense use, and has not beet duly appreciated. The officers belonging to it gradually diffused their military knowledge through the army and contributed much to the brilliant results of the compaign of 1814. For the truth of this assertion, I might with con-

urged, why, in the peace establishment, the number of officers ought to be great compared with the actual force. At the commencement of war an adequate number of experienced officers is of greater importance than that of disciplined troops, even were it possible to have the latter without the former; for it is not difficult to form in a short time well disciplined troops by experienced officers, but the reverse is impossible. The qualifications of the officers are essentially superior to those of the soldiers, and are more difficult to be acquired .-The progress of military science has not added much to the difficulty of performing the duty of the soldier, or of training him, but it has greatly to that of the officer. No government can, in the present improved state of military science, neglect with impunity to instruct a sufficient number of its citizens in a science indispensable to its independence and safety, and to perfect which instruction, it is necessary, that some portion of them (the number to be regulated by the resources of the country and its relation with other governments) should make arms their profession.

I have thus presented an organization which I deem the most effective, and which, in the future exigencies of the country, may be ofthe utmost importance. A different one, requiring for the present an expenditure something less than that proposed, might, in some respects, be more agreeable at this moment; but, believing that nothing in our situation or in our relation with other powers, however pacific at this time, can give a certain assurance of uninterrupted peace, a state which may exist in the imagination of the poet, but which no nation has yet had the good fortune to enjoy, I have deemed it my duty to pre sent that organization which will most effectually protect the country against the calamities and dangers of any future contest in which it may be our missortune to be involva

Econon via certainly a very high political via intimately connected with the power and the public virtue of the community. In milibest management, are so extensive, it is of the utmost importance; but, by no propriety of language can that by no propriety of language can that which, in order that our multary est. He is my only son, and he tablished. tary operations, which, under the which, in order that our muitary establishment in peace should be rather less expansive; would, regard less of the purposes for which it ought to be maintained, render it unfit to meet the dangers incident to a state of war.

With a single observation, which was omitted in its proper place. I will conclude my remarks? The plan proposed for the reduction of the army gives sit thousand three hundred and sixteen non-commissioned officers musiciaus, and pri-wates, instead of six thousand, the number nized in the resolution. It was found difficult to form an organization on proper principles, which would give that precise number, and as the difference was not deemed very material it have ventured to deviate To that extent from the terms of the resolution. I have the honour to be,

Your obedient mervant, The Hon. John W. Taylor.

presentatives

Speaker of the House of Ra-

fidence appeal to those officers who then acquired so much glory for themselves and their country. Another reason remains to be

abandoned? Now they sat silent, and

eroes appeared live so mess and somewhat pile

Taking the year 1818 (ample, and comparing it

the expenditures of the ar consequence of the impore ization,"-is cstimatel ac The present organization army, the proposed organi

its minimum force, the prof ranization at its maximum proposed organization (does buttaling and augmenting cers of infantry) embrace tively, the following number Present organization, 572 Minimum of propo-

sed organization. With double battalions, &c. 832

The annual saving by the sed organization of the the basis of the expenditure and supposing the ranks full, in either case, by one estimated at 905.204 dollars

MARYLAND GAZE

Annapolis, Thursday, I

Translated from the Germ SINTRAM & HIS COMPA

In Drontheim's high e many Northland Knights if assembly; they had held con their country's weal, and w oyfully carousing 'till mid the lofty vaulted hall, re immense stone-table.

The awakening storm v ing the snow impetuously the ringing windows; all oaken duors shook on their hinges; the heavy iron lock wildly; when the clock, aft monotonous drawl of its mai struck one! and there ente ocks wildly flying, and dosed as in sleep, a deadly anxiously ctying for help. his stand, behind the highly ed seat of the mighty knig embraced the resplendent h both his arms, & cried with ing, heart-rending voice, " knight, knight and sire, D anorher are again in dread Buit of me!"

A chilling silence apread whole assembly, interrupted the continued screams of the But an old menial, from Biorn's numerous train, wh called the prous Rolf, slowly towards the lamenti took him in his arms, and, ing, prayed?

"Help, father mips," This child of thine, is I believe, and can't

Immediately the boy, as in relinquished his field; and Rolf carried him, light as tho' under continued ferve and complaintful whimpet the hall.

The lords and knights each other with amazement it on this eyer since his a now he lis Twelve, and come accustomed to it, all first it capsed me sone it happens but once a fell tways about this time. But once a fell tways about this time. But of the first me worthy of young more worthy of young

They continued silent af ger, then a few of them to take up the conversation it had been interrupted by pearance of the boy, but the was ineffectival. Some of gent and most light-heart menead a roundelay, but to the whist light whist led and whist light whist light heart whist light whist light lig singularly into it, that this

motionless in the hall; the loi the lamp played dimig armout.

se chaplain, you have a aire in the story than perand you or I wish! spare us and, hedismat tale." But the advanced towards the With neck but firm gesture, belait, the relation dependgray on your own will, but etapm in the cause of your milatines, I feel myself du demand, in the most det timer, that you should redel My honour does require and that I am confident, you are

here gerous, but with sabmisafthe proof knight inclined his ad intipole thus: "Seven years aymand myself were celeregith christmas feast. There aufittione ancient venerable ms which have descended to us siergreat ancestors, as for inme toplices bright golden remation of a wild boar, upon the indumike over it all kinds id and honourable vows to sher. The chaplain here, andurtime used to visit me enty, was never a great friend ne tening of the mighty age rocs. His like, to be sure. there perhaps not much re-

ly serete predecessors, intersithe chaplain, paid more atsing to the favour of god than of mude him they were well reenhen; and if I could only help to is the same manner, your non should not much affect me. th dirtered aspect, but with race, the tright continued "It es so! you direct the fulfillment or promises to the invisible. ling us threats from the same gue; and thus you ravish from the best we now see, now enjoy! was a time, when I too poswonderfull sometimes it to me as if that were a hunestatiace, and I an over-aged beente now, now every u quite so different. But I tt; the greater part of this company need to visit me dur-

realy, teantiful wife!"

Trow sorking of webs, said

Metriged Biofra laugh.

Teappiness, and knew Verena raudhisbands o'er his eyes; and slaves. uille wept. The storm insed; the soft rays of the

apped through the windows, Arundel. epoeduif caressing and soothher his wild shape. But sud-

after with a violence that of real and personal

port a supplement to lating the inspection

Thursd PETITIO

arthin in the displayment of the chapgraph of the for a divorce. From the manage ger g-Town female s instruction of poor portion of the tohool

and ite covered courttions.

addit trembling. The True continued.

> 1 a lors tradit for h

HOUSE OF DELEG

a new election district. ger. Hooper of Dorcheste ther time to bay a debt him to the state. Fro Bruce sheriff of Allegany ditors may be compelled prison fees of insolven From David Grove, a re ry soldier. From the Port Tobacco parish, Ch be exempted from the fix tax. From George A. I he may be authorised to a slave into this state. president, managers an of the Westminster, and Emmittsburg turns that the state will eith for their stock or grant fund of Allegany that t co more than one scho election district. From Jacob Bassford, executo Bassford, that the levy be authorised to enquire take made by their fath tor, relative to a hogs amount of a hogshead s Ridgaway, of Talbot,

Mr. Dennis reports : relief of John King and rities of Wm. S. Hand lector of Somerset. Mr. T. N. William leave to report a bill

act of insolvency.

public roads and public Mr. Millard obtain report a further additi ment to the act relatin

Mr. T. W. Hall rep the benefit of John Igi Mr. J. B. Eccleston o to report a bill for the

in proming, and cried out, in the state of t

Thurs so wait a long.

Jet ing the inspection of Mr. J. B. Eccleston of Mr. J. B. Eccleston of the personal property of Mr. Hayward reports on the personal property of Mr. Hayward reports on the personal property of Mr. Hayward reports on the petition Ridgaway, which was a wait your marration. Thurs of the personal property of Mr. Hayward reports on the petition Ridgaway, which was a wait a long.

From Theophilus I

From Thomas sheriff and collector. further time to comp From sundry inha

for a law making From the levy co for a revision of the to their duties, and i

nal fee bill.

From Peter Uricl
act of its yency.

Mr. Forrest r
the relies of Richar P. Gcorge's.

On motion by message was sent to posing to adjourn f