REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Nov. 29th, 1853.

Siz: In submitting to you, agreeably to your instructions, a report of the operations and administration of this Department for the past year, it affords me pleasure to bear my testimony to the zeal and ability of the re-spective officers, at the head of the various bureaus, and of those employed to aid them in the performance of the important functions committed to this branch of the Executive

A reference to the accompanying reports and documents will show the state of the Army, as well with relation to its numbers, and their position and condition, as to the progress of the various works entrusted to thom, and the collection and preservation of the neces-sary material for offensive and defensive operations which is indispensable to the safety of the country. The principle, which governed cal Corps. There is no portion of the Army from a war to a my, whose compensation is so utterly inade no right to expect perpetual exemption, any will be immediately felt in the new corps, and will identify them with those previously in service. The mintary experience of other that the system of extension, by which new large notices of troops to be kept up in time of prace, that the organization of separate corps, composed of inexperienced officers and men, with all their military knowledge to acquice, and all their authtrary brains to form.
At all this is more particularly true of the Staff
D partment of all Ar my, upon which its flowement, its substance, and the economy of its sistration, must principally denend. -calditable to the Army ar . satisfactoly to the Government, and may be applied to any necessary extent, at rotat any diminution of that economy and efficiency, which have heretofore marked its operation.

Much advantage is anticipated from the peration of the Act, possed at the last ses in of Congress, for improving the condition the Army. All early its effects have been fit, as the subjet of documents will show, in the pas as me saapa concuments will snow, in the passo in this, an has been continued by decrease of deserto,, and to fin necessary the business of recent neg. The addition to time. The reson of this course of legislatile pay of the rans and file, the reduction of time is undomosally to be found in the fact, the term of service, and the immoved could that the introduction of the system was at time of the non-commissioned officers, promise experiment, and it was decided prudent to Army. This prospect cannot can be interesting to the Giverament and the country. Although the numerical strongth of the Army is comparatively small, it is yet sufficient to public solicitude; and this must be in creased by the consideration, that the character of our military stablishment may here after ess ntially depend upon the measure now taken for its moral and intellectual ad vancement. Arthough it were idle in the proent state of the country, to apprehend an danger from the force which is employed, stil the lessons of experience taught by the progress of events in other nations ought not to be neglected, nor the possibility overlooked, that other circumstances may lead to the in crease of our military strength, and to the di minution of that wise jealousy, which is now one of our national characteristics. Mora hapits in the soldiery constitute one of the best safeguards against the abuse of military pover, and their incul ation has engaged the attention of this Department during successive periods of its administration. Amongst with this view, you have recently directed the discontinuance of all parades on Sunday, in order that that cay may be exclusively devot-ed to the purposes of instruction and im-The act for the better defence of the fron-

tiers, by raising a regiment of Dragions, is in the process of execution. About ax hundred men have been enlisted, and most of the officers appointed, and five of the companies have been ordered to proceed to Fort Gibson, upon the Arkansos, where they will be stationed during the winter. The re-mainder of the regiment will be consentrated at Jefferson Barracks this season, and fit is intended in the spring to order the whole to proceed through the extensive In dian regions, between the western boundaries of Missourt and Arkansas, and the Rocky Mountains. It is deemed indispensable to the peace and security of the frontier, that a espectable force should be displayed in that quarter, and that the wandering and restless tribes, who roam turning it, should be impressed with the power of the United States, by the exhibition of a corps. so well qualified to excite their respect. These Indians are be youd the reach of a mere infantry force. Without stationary residences, and possessing an abundant supply of horses, and with hapits admirably adapted to their use, they can be held in check only by a similar force, and by its occasional display among them. It desirous of placing before you. The Almost every year has withessel some outrage committed by the number our citizens, and as many Indian gibes, from the country duties required of that officer, nor with the nature and importance of the duties required of that officer, nor with the soner the Indians, regration, or for a change of political relations.

are removing to that region, we may antici-pate their exposures to these predatory incursions, unless vigorous measures are adopted to repel them. We owe protection to the emigrants, and it has been solemnly promised to them. And this duty can only be fulfilled by repressing and ounishing every attempt to disturb the general tranquility. Policy and humanity equally dictate this course and there is reason to hope, that the display of this force will, itself, render unnecessary its hostile employment. The more barbarious tribes will perceive, that their own safety is closely con nected with the permanent establishment of pacific relations, both with the United States and with the other Indians.

It is due to the regiment of Dragoons to re

mark, that its composition is believed to be good, and, I anticipate, it will do honour to the Army and render effectual service to the

vou able interposition in behalf of the Medi quate to their services. The pay of the nightest grade but little exceeds that of a Captain. And the dispersed condition of our Ar-

branch of our military establishment, a system of examination has been recently instituted, by which the prefensions of medical gentlemen, seeking appointments in the Army, will be subjected to rigid scrutiny. board, composed of able and experienced sur-geons, has been organized, and the various geons, has been organized, and the various the great experience of the brevet officer members of the department have been exam- would entitle him to an enlarged command, med by them. The result has already highly useful, and cannot fail to be so for the future. But while the standard of professional acquirements is thus increased, justice do-mands that the rate of compensation should bility of the most useful class of officers. It is a rate be expected that the Medical Corps

vet in the able men, who now compose it.

test its operation, before a permanent character was given to it. This has been fully done, and the result is, in every point of view years after its termination, must be sensible quality of the provisions, in the certainty of operations is decidedly superior to the old ued all the subsistence required. The con tempts to issue unsound provisions, and the serious obstacles which these and the other public service, must be fresh in the recollec-tion of every military man, who participated ful officer at the head of the Subsistence De-partment has established a system of purchaslie interest against loss and impositions. order that that may may be exclusively devoted to the purposes of instruction and improvement. Certainly in time of peace no just reason can exist, for converting a day of military of test and devotion into a day of military been expended under its direction, and the whole loss which has been incurred by the defalcation of its officers, does not amount to sixteen thousand dollars.

I consider that the time has arrived when the present arrangement should be rendered permanent, and I therefore present the subject with that view, to your notice. And I also beg leave to suggest that the compensation of the clerks in the office should be inreased. It is now lower than the average mount allowed in the other public offices, and less than is due to their labour and re-

sponsibility.
The report of the Visiters, appointed to examine the Military Academy, shows that the institution is in a prosperous condition, and is fulfilling the duffes committed to it, in the education of the young men destined for the military service of the country.— The suggestions, made by the visiters, for the improvement of this national school, are the result of a careful examination, and coming as they do, from a body of able and impartia

promising, in the event of their adoption, silutary consequences to the institution. There is one subject, which I feel particu larly desirous of placing before you. The

citizens, are entitled to much consideration.

They appear to me just in themselves, and

professional merit of the distinguished artist, maining east of the Mississippi, migrate to who has relinquished the fair prospects held out to him in a foreign country, to accept it. The art itself is highly important to military their present position, and placed in a situamen, and its acquisition is essential to a respectable standing at the Academy. It is very desirable, that the instructor should unite in his person those high qualifications, natural and acquired, which have in all ages been the lot of those, who have attained em inence in the art, and which have placed it contented. That the region assigned to them among those pursuits, that are at once the cause and the effect of advanced improve- and their descendants for many generations, ment in society.

I respectfully recommend, that this officer be placed in the same institution, as the Proof respect to the liberal arts, and a proper notice of one, whose professional talents and

sequent experience to be salutary; and its estignade but little exceeds that of a Captain, no new legislation is contemplated, nor any sequent experience to be salutary; and its estignade but little exceeds that of a first Lieupon of the Senate, which shall change the officers equal in all the requisites of inditary tenant, and these two grades constitute the original of practice heretofore prevalent, no whole range of service, within the reach of the service which is known to us. The Array there exists the particular of the Army there exists the should an increase and most of the Staff Departments, there are the large of service, agreeably to the staff Departments, there are my is so organized, that should in increase and most of the Staff Departments, there are them by length of service, agreeably to the become necessive, in consequence of this execessive gradations of rank, each with interest and opinion, to which all creased emolument, to stimulate the exercises. The importance of professional skill and task the entire to it, does not seem called vation of its health an object of much soli- in common cases make no demand upon the citude. And in time of war, this solicitude Treasury, but serve to foster those professional feelings, watch give elevation to the military character, should not be granted as they have heretofore been. Under ordinary circonstances, they would produce no practibal operation, either with relation to em-lument or command. When they should do either, it would be precisely when their value would be enhanced by the very state of things, pro ducing this change in their operation. and to a corresponding rank over those, whether in the regular Army or the Militia, whose qualifications, so far as these depend upon ser-vice, are less than his.

The attention of the Army has been fre quently drawn to a project for the establish ment of a fund for the support of invailed officers, and of the widows and children of such as may die in the service. The object is a commendable one, and as the only expected of the Government is such legisla tive provisions as may be necessary to give effect to the measure, in conformity with th general views of the officers of the Army, it is certianly outlifed to the favourable regood of the Government. A moderate and se trid relief to many, who otherwise would be exposed to want and penury; and might in the maintenance of their families the whole out such an arrangement, would look forward as the funds will be provided by the officers are so obviously just, and in accordance with the dictates of prudence and humanity, that I trust they will be favourably considered, you a kindered subject, connected with the object a provision for the support of superan uated soldiers. In our service, as at present organized, a soldier can only be retained, as long as physical powers are sufficient to enof his duty,' his discharged without any pro

vison for his support, and generally, from the habits of his life, without the disposition, and This result may be easily obviated, without expense to the Government, and an ample

provision made for those discharged soldiers, applied to the Army. An inconsiderable deduction from the pay of each soldier would north of Grand river, and of Saganaw go far towards the creation of a fund for this probably not exceeding altogether five thou-purpose. And if this deduction were to sand individuals, the whole country north of commence with those, who might enlist, after the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, includ passage or the law, there could be no objections on account of the previous engagements, formed with the soldiers. And there as the Fox and Ouisconsing size of the Mississippi, including the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illiments, formed with the soldiers. And there as the Fox and Ouisconsing size of the Mississippi, including the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illiments, formed with the soldiers. And there as the Fox and Ouisconsing size of the Mississippi, including the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illiments, formed with the soldiers. may be applied towards the former object .-These are

Fines assesed by Courts Martial: The pay due to soldiers who may die with

the pay due to soluters who may die without leaving any heirs to claim it:
A proportion of the post fund, which is
principally derived from a tax upon sutlers.
It is believed, that the means which may be realized agreeably to this suggestion would be found sufficient to provide for the maintenance of this class of persons; whose condition is now so hopeless, and so unsuited on the character of the Government and the

their present position, and placed in a situation, where they may physically and morally improve, and look forward to a prosperous, cendency of particular individuit, at and permanent destiny. All the reports, their desire to retain political inflaming their desired to the Government. which reach the Department upon this subject, concur in the representation, that the emigrants already there, are comfortable and can require. They are making improvements and erecting dwellings, and evidently laying the foundations of a social system, which, it is to be hoped will afford them security and provement, and of the quantity of provisions raised among them, it may be stated that one of the contracts for furnishing provisions has been taken by a Choctaw, who is said to have a supply of his own, amply sufficient to enanate for the Indians themselves and for the great cause of humanity, that the efforts of the Government to persuade them peaceably crowned with more and more success. - Since sion has been made for the removal of the whole Indian population from Florida.

The treaty with the Chickasaws has termi-

understood that the exploring party, provided their journey, with a view to select a residence West of the Mississippi. If they succeed, they will remove within the period limited. If they do not, and choose to remain, they will become, with their own consent, citizens of Mississippi, and will occupy, as absolute owners, the several tracks of land assigned

The obligations assumed by the United the removal of those Indians, have been fulfilled. From the reports which have been made to the Department, it appears that a bout fifteen thousand individuals of this tribe have been removed. A party, estimated to contain from fifteen hundred to three thouther term of service being prolonged me the close of the next year. sand persons, have changed their usual place accompanying the other indians in their emi-gration. It is believed that this party is com-posed principally of the worst portion of the tribe, and that they intend to hang upon the white settlements, in order to indulge the vi cous habits they have acquired. As the Government has scrupulously fulfilled its engagements with these people, which terminate with this year, and as every exertion has been made by the proper agents to induce them to remove, nothing remains but to leave them to not be long, before they will see the necessity of rejoining the great body of the tribe.

with anxiety for the future. Whatever plan may be ultimately adopted, legal organization is essential to its operation and success. And the Mississippi, where so many of their tribe themselves and for their own advantage, the brace every opportunity which offered of acadministration will no doubt be committed to complishing this object. Instructions have them, to be exercised by such persons, and been three times given to ascertain their in such manner, as they may direct. The views, and to endeavour to persuade them to considerations, connected with this measure, acquiesce in this course. The two first attempts proved unsuccessful. The results of the last is unknown. Independent of the general reasons, arising out of our Indian relations, which operated to induce these elforts, the peculiar state of things among these Indians, and a strong desire to remove the diffi-culties connected with them, had much influ

ence in directing the negotiations.

The Sacs and Foxes have quietly removed to the region assigned to them, and the Win-nebagoes have left the country upon Rock him When his constitution fails, unless it River, agreeably to the stipulations of the is the result of disability, incured in the line treaty with them, and retired across the Mississippi, to their lands north of the Ouiscon-

sin.

Treaties have been formed with the Pottahabits of his life, without the disposition, and too often the power to labour, and without the means of support. He is then thrown upon the charity of the community, after devoting the best of his life to the service of his country.

Treaties nave been formed with the locations with the district on the west side of Lake Michigan, south of Green Bay and north of Chicago, for its cession to the United States, and with the Pottawatamies of the peninsula of the poinsula of the Michigan for the relinquishment of their re-servation south of Grand river. With the exception therefore of the Mia-

who are unable to procure the means of sup-port. The principle which has been long and wisely applied to the Navy, may be safely applied to the Army. An inconsiderable de-Chippewas in the peninsula of Michigan, lations, and the Indians themselves have ei ther already emigrated or have stipulated to do so, within limited periods, and upon such terms, as will ensure them adequate subsistence, and the means of establishing themselves comfortably in their new residence, un-less indeed the aid and efforts of the Government are rendered useless by their national indolence and improvidence. The Cherokee occupying portions of land in Georgia, Ala-bama, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and probably not exceeding eleven thousand perproviding not exceeding eleven thousand per-sons, are the only Indians, south of the Ohio

which have heretofore presented in the ment of the difficulties of that the their removal west, yet continue to defen their desire to retain political influences power. It is expected that about for dred of these Indians will remove well season, and the residue of the Countries of the Countrie then remaining east of the Missinip be, agreeably to previous compute bout ten thousand five hundred.

bout ten thousand five hundred.

The Commissioners west of the ware engaged in the execution of the acconnected with our Indian relations in quarter. They have succeeded in unal satisfactorily the disputed question of the control o daries, between the Creeks and Cherk barrassment. They have also formed ties with the Creeks, the Cheroken Senecas and, Shawanees, the Quanti connected with these tribes have been a factorily adjusted. Their labours their intructions, and which are imports which will be created in that region. these, one of the most interesting is a the various tribes, indigenous and care with one another, and with the United and for the establishment of some principles, by which their own internal vernment can be safely administered authority exerised by the United Sun far as may be necessary to restrain hostic among them and incursions into on hote Until such a system is adopted, it is ea that the condition of those Indians cand that the condition of those indians came secure, nor will the obligation import a the Government be fulfilled. The tail quires an intimate knowledge of the circumstances of the tribes of that regime of the country they inhabit, and a present of the country they inhabit, and a present of the country they inhabit, and a present of the country they commissioned De able to report a plan which will fill expectations of those who have observed solicitude the course of this matter, which will eventually secure the proper of the Indian.—As it is probable, here that this cannot be effected within the limited for the duties of the Commission I would respectfully suggest the prope

There have been presented for allown under the pension act of June 6th, 1852, th ty thousand six hundred claims. The who of these have been examined, and either a mitted, rejected, or returned to the pra for supplementary action. Twenty-threets sand four hundred and thirty eight certifien have been issued; eleven hundred and out claims have been rejected; three hundre turned cases are in the office, awaitire dergoing re examination; thirteen and and fifty-one, which are incomplete by proofs; are suspended until these and proofs; are suspended until these area et; and four thousand four hundred sum ty-five are in the hands of the particks ditional evidence or authentication, or are

It is creditable to the industry and cy of the Pension Office, that such a ment business should have been performed ra the period which has elapsed since the of the above law.

I have the honour to be Very respectfully, Sir, Your ob't serv't, LEW: CASS

To the President of the U. States.

WANTED, THREE OR FOUR LIKELY NEGRO For further information apply at the ice of the Maryland Gazette.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT at Prespasers on the Loads
the occupation of Thos Buries and R LOUCKERMAN

IN CHANCERY,

William Glenn

Edward Kain and William Kain, and the HE object of the bill filed in this is to obtain a decree for a convention the defendants to the complainant of the complainant

Land hereinafter mentioned.
The bill states, that Edward Kain and Kain, sold to Thomas Ayres, a partel situated in Harford county, called "Motors" ta" containing forty seven acres and a que for five hundred and six dollars and six for five hundred and aix dollars and sirls and two thirds cents; That said Ayres has the purchase money, but never received as veyance; That said Ayres has sold said had the complainant, and received the purchase both dead, leaving Edward and May Lare both dead, leaving Edward Kain, White Kain, Thomas Kain, and Catharias said their heirs at law. The bill also states to their heirs at law. The bill also states the said Edward Kain and William Kain ide out of the State of Maryland.

It is therenpon adjudged and ordered, the complainant, by causing a copy of this der to be inserted once in each of three ceasite weeks before the other washes before the other day of January easite weeks before the 9th day of Ja next, in some news-paper, give netice a ject of the bill, that they may be warned no pear in this court in person, or by a solin on or before the 9th day of May action on or before the cause if any they have, and the passed as prayed.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Car. Car. cause if any they have, why a decree st

Publishing by S Harford cour HUMOROUS

Persons holding mr. 1834. As there is no mence of almost early calculates

r Editoral bre ment when

TO Truste Plussession can

e-Arundel Cou is is to cer t day of December of said county, brustices of the peak said a HU had been estray and

tes, the natural mai lollowar his colo in his forehead o oot white, and at high. Given un

CHAR