

United States.

From the Report of the Secretary at War of the United States.

To the formation of that system, the greatest military talent and experience of the country have been devoted, and it would ill become one whose pretensions to either are so limited, to attempt a comparison of it with any, or to sustain it by any views of his own. It may be remarked, however, that so far as the judgment of Congress can be gathered from its acts, and so far as an intelligent public opinion has been expressed, they both seem to be decidedly in favour of the system which has been so deliberately considered, and so long matured; and it may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country.

The elements of that system are, first, naval forces; second, fortifications; and third, interior communications.

As to the first, independent of all other considerations, it is supposed that floating batteries of any description that are to remain stationary at the exposed points cannot be expected, because the aggregate expense of providing and maintaining the large force that would be required for the numerous points on our coast, would be beyond our means.—An inconsiderable force at each point would be wholly inadequate to meet that which might be brought against it; and the defence of a few only of the most important, would neither answer the expectations of the country, nor fulfil the obligations of the Government. A navy which would carry the war into every sea where the enemy's commerce was to be found, would effectually keep him from our coast, by rendering his presence necessary elsewhere. For the defence of inlets and harbours, whose entrances are shallow, a class of steam-vessels of light draught, would doubtless, from a necessary part of our defence, and where the inlets are numerous, such vessels would be indispensable.—But where a large number of enemy's ships can find harbours of easy access, and sufficiently capacious to contain them, they cannot be successfully met by an inferior force; and as there is no probability of our competing with several European nations in the magnitude of their naval establishments, the only resource left for us, in fortifying our harbours and roadsteads.

The second element of defence consists, therefore, in permanent fortifications. While they are more effectual for defence, in certain positions, than floating forces, they are less expensive in construction, more durable, and requiring an outlay in repairs utterly insignificant, when compared with the expense of maintaining ships and renewing them.

They are deemed indispensable for the purposes of covering the military and naval depots, and all other public or private establishments which would invite the enterprise or the cupidity of a foe, and of excluding him from strong positions, where his naval superiority might enable him to maintain himself, and from which he might make incursions into the interior, or assail an extensive line of coast.

The positions deemed necessary to be occupied by fortifications along the whole Atlantic coast, from Passamaquoddy bay to Cape Florida, and along the gulf, from that cape to the mouth of the Sabine, were indicated in the report before mentioned, with the reasons for their selection, the extent and nature of the required works, and their expense. As the execution of all these works could not be simultaneous, the order of succession was regulated by reference to the value of the object to be covered, to the nation, or to an enemy; its exposure by isolation; its accessibility, depending on distance, time or climate, the means, source and time of obtaining succor, and finally, the condition of existing defences. The order thus established has been adhered to with few exceptions, occasioned by different views on the part of Congress. Great progress in the execution of the system has already been made, of which the details are given in the reports of the ordnance and engineer bureaus. Most of the works of primary importance, including the largest and most expensive, are nearly completed. About \$14,000,000 have been expended, and 9,000,000 more will finish all but those deemed of minor importance, and which may be postponed without risking serious consequences.

More extended remarks upon the system of national defence, but particularly on that part of it depending on fortifications, are rendered unnecessary by an able and comprehensive report on this subject prepared by my immediate predecessor, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the 3d of March, 1841, and which will be transmitted to that body. Concurring, generally, in the views expressed in that report, no addition to their strength could be made by any observations of the undersigned.—As the system cannot be abandoned, what has been commenced should be completed, and the works intended for the more remote Southern portion of our territory particularly require attention. Indications are already made of designs of the worst character against that region, in the event of hostilities from a certain quarter, to which we cannot be insensible. The estimates submitted, with the means on hand, for the completion of the works at Beaufort, and at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, at Charleston, Savannah and St. Augustine, will furnish adequate defences to those places. In consequence of the delay that will necessarily attend the completion of Fort Calhoun, in Hampton Roads, the effectual defence of that position would require that a strong field-work should be thrown up at Willoughby point, in the event of hostile appearances; and an appropriation of \$50,000 at this time for that purpose would be important, as its application would be suspended until required by circumstances.

On the gulf coast, Pensacola, Mobile bay, and most of the avenues to New Orleans, are fortified. In relation to the fortifications on both these sections of coast, it is believed to be our duty, as it is certainly the strongest desire of this Department, to place the existing works in a state of perfect efficiency in the shortest possible time; and to this end, such means have been asked, as, without making exorbitant demands upon the treasury, will allow the labour to be carried on vigorously. The winter season is known to be the most favorable to such operations in the latitudes where these works are

situated, and it should be improved. Indeed, unless appropriations are made before the month of February, no use can be made of them in these latitudes within a year from the time they are asked.—To provide for the points still remaining unprotected, in the event of hostilities being threatened before the system of fortifications is complete, a resort to steam-vessels of light draught will be necessary; and, in reference to some of them, where fortifications would not avail, as already indicated, that species of defence will be indispensable.

Five of these in the Gulf of Mexico, and seven on the southern part of the Atlantic coast, are deemed necessary by the chief engineer. Their use, however, will be greatly aided by the existence of defended points near at hand, under which the vessels could rendezvous, and which would, at the same time, protect the harbours for the service of our military and commercial marine. An appropriation of \$50,000 for the commencement of a work at or near the mouth of Cumberland sound, and a similar sum for a work at or near the outlet of St. Simon's sound, these being the best harbours on that part of the coast, within the state of Georgia, would, in this point of view, be highly expedient. The security of Mobile bay would be greatly promoted by a work on Dauphin or Pelican Island, and one at Pas au Heron, and these works would add greatly to the protection of the coast passage along the gulf. An appropriation of \$50,000 for these, would be judicious. The appropriations now suggested, are in addition to the general estimates from this department.

Previous to the commencement of any of the works indicated, a preliminary survey of their positions will be directed; and the propriety of such a direction being now given, is under consideration.

A third element of great importance in the consideration of the defences of the sea coast and of the northern and northwestern frontiers, consists in the facility and rapidity of interior communications.—They are strictly means of defence, and incapable of being perverted to any purpose of conquest: a feature which commands them to every friend of our institutions. The facility afforded by the ocean, to movements for the purpose of attack, is met by a facility of movement on land, furnished by the triumphs of genius and art in the application of steam power to land carriage, and in the construction of lengthened lines of canals. The speed with which troops can be moved, obviates the necessity of embodying large masses of them at any point; and the amount of force required for the defence of any given post, would consequently be diminished in proportion to the reduction in the time necessary to concentrate it.

The whole force along the whole line may be rendered available for the defence of any point in that line, while, without such means of communication, a separate army would be required at each city, harbor, or military post, that was to be defended. This may be illustrated by facts within the knowledge of all. Troops may now be brought from New York to the city of Washington, in eighteen hours, in a condition requiring little or no repose to fit them for immediate action. And the whole physical force of the populous country between those two points may be concentrated at any intermediate place, in a few hours. Were Philadelphia assailed or threatened, a movement of military force from Pittsburg, which but a short time since would have occupied from twenty to twenty-five days, could now be accomplished in five. Similar illustrations are furnished by various railroads and canals in different parts of the country. And as the great secret of success in war is supposed to be the ability to oppose the many to the few, it is evident that, in any defensive operations, we shall be able to compete with, and to conquer any probable force that an invading enemy could bring against that portion of our territory, which is intersected by these interior communications.

Another consequence of no little moment flows from the same cause; the power to defend ourselves with armies of very diminished numerical force, compared with those which have heretofore been necessary in our national conflicts, or those which are usually employed on the European continent.

The facilities afforded by canals and railroads to collect, with any desirable expedition, the supplies of an army from a country abounding with them, and to transport them to the proper points, will render large depots unnecessary. An object of attack to an enemy is thus removed, and the consequences of the capture of large collections of munitions of war, or of subsistence, by a hostile force, thus enabled to maintain itself, are obviated.

The expense of military operations will be reduced beyond any present means of exact calculation, by the same facilities. During the last war with Great Britain, the cost of transportation from New York to Plattsburg, Sackett's Harbor, and Buffalo, was from five to twelve dollars per hundred. The present cost to Plattsburg is thirty cents, and to the other points named, sixty cents per hundred. A twelve pounder, which, at the cheapest rate, could not have been carried to Buffalo for less than two hundred dollars, may now be transported to the same point, in one-fifth or one-eighth of the time, for twenty-four dollars.

In every point of view in which these works can be considered, their cost is so much actually added to the defensive means of the nation, without any expense to the General Government other than the subscriptions it has authorized to a few of them; and it may be affirmed, without exaggeration, that the aggregate of saving, in any future war in which we may be engaged, in the comparative small amount of military force that will be necessary for defence, and in the cheapness of transportation afforded by railroads and canals now in existence, will be equal to the cost of their construction. If, then, the making of these works has been premature or imprudent, in reference to the means of the States that undertook them, and has involved them in pecuniary embarrassments, the National Government should not complain of an enterprise that has placed these incalculable advantages in its hands; and, if it cannot relieve, will at least sympathize in the misfortunes which have resulted from such efforts.

The report from the ordnance office exhibits the measures which have been taken for the armament of fortifications, and the forts which have been wholly or partially armed. This object will be steadily and vigorously pursued, to the extent of the means provided by Congress. The estimate for that purpose is the amount originally contemplated as being necessary to the completion of the armaments as rapidly as the nature of the service would permit. It is to be hoped that, in view of the great importance of the object, no reduction of the estimate will be made.

The attention of Congress has, for the last ten years, been repeatedly invoked to the necessity of a foundry for cannon, belonging to, and under the charge of the Government; but, from an apprehension of the great expense which it was supposed would be incurred by such an establishment, or from a doubt of its necessity, nothing has yet been done toward its accomplishment. Believing that a plan might be devised on a much more limited scale of expense, which would attain the principal objects in view, the Ordnance Bureau was directed to consider and mature such a plan, and estimate the cost of its execution. The accompanying report (No. 12) from that Bureau, presents such a plan, explains the important use which the public service would derive from its adoption, and furnishes estimates of the expense of its execution. Some additional views in its favor are presented in the accompanying letter of the Chief Engineer. I cannot hesitate earnestly to recommend its execution. It is known that there are some hundreds of different kinds of iron produced from our mines, of various qualities, and adapted to different uses. While one species may be valuable for many purposes, it is utterly unfit for others. It is supposed, also, that its value may depend much on the kind of fuel used in its fabrication. It is not to be expected that the experiments necessary to determine these and various other matters connected with the manufacture of cannon of the best quality can be made at private expense. Nor, if they were, could such entire reliance be placed on their results as if they had been conducted by disinterested public officers.—Besides, the Government is almost exclusively the purchaser of the article, and has the deepest interest in its quality. It is, therefore, peculiarly its interest as well as duty, to assist, by all proper means, the manufacture, in the cheapest manner, of the best material.

The experience already obtained of the great improvement in our small arms, effected by the operations of the national armories, affords the best guarantee that similar results will attend the employment of similar means in the construction of cannon. As it is not proposed to take the business into the hands of the Government exclusively, but to continue the purchase of cannon from private establishments, the expense of executing the plan will be comparatively unimportant. The foundry may be connected with one of our arsenals, so as to be under the charge of officers already in the public service, by which the cost of its construction and supervision may be essentially diminished. Admonished, as we are, by the efforts of other nations to improve the weapons of destruction, it would seem that no time should be lost in the necessary incipient measures to select and purchase a site for a foundry on the limited scale suggested, but capable of expansion according to future exigencies; and it is therefore hoped that the sum estimated for that purpose will be appropriated at the coming session of Congress.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, [two thirds of both Houses concurring,]—That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the term or fraction of a term for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, [two thirds of both Houses concurring,]—That when a bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States shall be returned by the President, with his objections to its approbation and signature, if upon its reconsideration, it shall again pass each House by a majority of all the members belonging to such House, notwithstanding the President's objections, it shall become a law; and the requisition by the existing Constitution of two thirds of each House again to pass the bill in such case is hereby annulled.

"If any bill shall be presented to the President within a period less than ten days (Sundays included) from the termination of the session of Congress during which it shall have passed, and shall not be returned by him at that session, it shall be his duty to return it within the three first days of the succeeding session. If he should not so return it, the bill shall become a law—and if he return it with his objections to its approbation and signature within the time herein required, the two Houses of Congress shall proceed to consider it in like manner as if it had been returned during the session at which it passed. And if, upon such reconsideration it shall again pass each House by a majority of all the members belonging to each House, notwithstanding the President's objection, it shall become a law.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, [two thirds of both Houses concurring,]—That the Secretary or other head, by whatever denomination he may be called, of the Treasury of the United States, and the Treasurer of the United States, shall be, respectively, annually appointed by a joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, by ballot or viva voce, as the two Houses may severally resolve. When appointed, either of them may be removed by a concurrent vote of the two Houses, separately given, but neither of them shall be removable by the President of the United States. Congress may provide by law

for the case of a vacancy occurring in either of these offices between the periods of the annual appointments."

Mr. C. said he hardly thought it necessary to refer them to any Committee; he would simply move to make them the special order for Wednesday, the 12th of January, which was agreed to.

ARRIVAL OF SIR CHARLES BAGOT—His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, the new Governor General of the Province of Canada, arrived at this port yesterday, in H. B. M. ship *Illustrious*, of seventy four guns, under the command of Captain Erskine. She left Falmouth, England, on the 26th ult.

Immediately after she was announced below, a steamer was despatched to her, to bring up Sir Charles and suite, for whom rooms have been taken at Blacard's Globe Hotel, in Broadway. But the steamer returned without His Excellency, who does not intend to land till to day. The *Illustrious* is at anchor at Quarantine, and will there remain for a few days. She fired a salute.

Sir Charles will leave in a day or two for the seat of Government in Canada.—*New York Herald*, Dec. 31.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 12, 1842.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBITT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....G. J. DIERLE.

Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Director this week.....JAMES TAYLOR.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

Bills or Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....B. WOLHAUPTER.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUPTER, President.

Committee for the present month.

C. McPHERSON and C. FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

JOHN SIMPSON.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Agent at Fredericton.—ASA COY.



By Authority.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

JANUARY 7, 1842.

William Garnett, Esquire, and Mr. Thomas Berry, appointed additional Firewards for St. Andrews.

By Order.

WM. F. ODELL.

IN COUNCIL, January 6, 1842.

The answers to the Petitions of the undermentioned persons are as follow:—

Daniel Irvine, recommended, on his giving additional security on the Bond of James Dunlap and Hugh Mackay.

Messrs. Scoullar & Partelow, referred to the Surveyor General for further information.

James Thomas and John King, not complied with.

George Morrow, complied with.

Nelson A. Price, not complied with.

A. S. Carman, ditto.

George Horswood, complied with.

Joseph Cunard, referred to the Attorney General for his opinion.

Patrick Abraham, allowed to transfer for 100 acres, as prayed for, in the rear of Lot No. 20.

David Little and Brothers, fifty acres of Land, to include the Mill Site, will be offered at Public Auction. Upset price, 3s. per acre, on their entering into good and sufficient security to erect the Grist Mill by the 1st day of September next.

Hugh Coyle, allowed the deduction of £8 10s., on his purchase, in consideration of the School Reserve.

Loughlin Coreoran, complied with.

A. C. O. Trentowsky, ditto.

Asa Kenney, ditto.

A. Barbare and others, the Lots to be reserved until the new road be laid out.

The Lands applied for by the undermentioned Persons, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Monday the 7th day of March next, (see advertisement.)

Sebastian Young.	A. Kaday.
James Doak.	T. Sullivan.
Geo. Forbes.	T. Kenedy.
F. McKewen.	T. Cooper.
H. Oldfield.	T. Barney.
John Ryan.	W. Barney.
P. Sullivan.	John Murray.
M. Daigle.	Geo. Wilson.
F. Richard.	Malon Knox.
John Graves.	T. Sullivan.
Wm. Kay.	D. Davidson.
W. McDonald.	W. Gordon.
R. M. Todd.	M. McNaughton.
Gann Nixon.	J. Holmes.
A. Noble.	John Kerr.
W. D. Coates.	W. McClary.

Rd. Roach.	M. Stephenson.
F. McMenamen.	P. McQuade.
John McMakin.	J. Gidney.
Rodger M-Mackin.	M. Scott.

The Petitions of the undermentioned Persons are deferred for want of Survey.

John M-Iver.	J. Robertson, Sr.
Donald M-Iver.	John Rouse.
Thos. Gould.	S. Bourk.
N. Arnold.	W. McLaughlin, Jr.
John M-Afee.	L. Maillet.
D. Whelan.	A. Lennox.
J. Cassidy.	T. Murphy.
M. Mollins.	J. Fowler.
J. M-Makin.	John Kelley.
P. M-Makin.	T. O'Callaghan.
D. M-Makin.	G. Dorrage.
J. Wanemake.	Luke Quesi.
John Moran.	J. Boucheir.
P. Conway.	J. M-Graw.
Martin Glin.	T. Griffin.
B. Savoy.	M. Boudreau.
M. M-Makin.	R. K. White.
T. Douthwright.	J. M-Quaid.
John Bourk.	J. Graham.
S. Mollins.	J. Kerr, Sen.
P. Bourgeois, Jr.	S. Smith.
H. Connick.	

The undermentioned tracts of vacant Crown Land will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday the 7th day of March next.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within 14 days after. Upset price, 3s. per acre, and in all cases where the applicants may have defrayed the expense of survey, or made improvements upon the Land, the purchaser will be required to pay therefor, in addition to the purchase money, and at the same time.

GLOUCESTER.

64 acres, Lot X, 20 rods front, near Green Point, Beresford.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

70 acres, Lot 48, Big Hole Brook, Ludlow.

100 acres, Lot 10, Block 2, Northesk, near Saw Mill Creek.

87 acres, Lot Z, Block 2, Newcastle, rear of Blacklock.

54 acres, near the mouth of Big Sewogle, and East of the same.

100 acres, Lot 45, Semiwanan Ridge.

100 acres, Lot 13, ditto.

KENT.

100 acres, Lot W, between Aldonane and Knochibonguasis.

40 acres, South of Knochibonguasis, near Trout Brook.

WESTMORLAND.

300 acres, Lot 12, Block 1, Salisbury.

100 acres, Lot 8, Block 10, Salisbury, next Parkin.

192 acres, East side M-Lauchlan road, Moncton.

CHARLOTTE.

394 acres, Lots 118 and 60, St. Stephens.

98 acres, Lot Z, next Branniff, St. James.

KING'S.

100 acres, Lot 12, 3d tier, South of Clements Brook.

100 acres, head of Smith's Creek, West of H. R. Coates.

100 acres, North East half of Lot 1, on Jordan Mountain.

100 acres, Lot 63, Block 4, Upham.

100 acres, Lot 2, Block 4, do.

100 acres, Lot 4, Block 4, do.

QUEEN'S.

100 acres, East side of Hardwood Ridge, rear of W. Kadey.

200 acres, Lot 38, Block 1, North East of Gagetown Road.

96 acres, Henry Lyon Road, Petersville, next to Cooper.

130 acres, on Long Creek, East of the Saw Mill.

130 acres, on Long Creek, East of the Saw Mill.

200 acres, Lot 12, North East of English Settlement.

SUNBURY.

100 acres, Lot 22, applied for by Thomas Gullivan, East of Little River.

100 acres, Lot 23, applied for by George Wilson, East of Little River.

100 acres, Lot 25, applied for by M. Knox, East of Little River.

100 acres, Lot 24, applied for by Timothy Sullivan, East of Little River.

100 acres, Lot 21, applied for by D. Davidson, East of Little River.

50 acres, rear of W. Gordon, Greenfield.

YORK.

100 acres, East side Magadavick, near Brockway's Bridge.

CARLETON.

100 acres, Lot 27, South of W. Mc-Gee, Wicklow.

162 acres, Lot 24, 8th tier, Jacksontown.

100 acres, 6th tier, Williamston, applied for by McClary.

50 acres, 4th tier, Williamston, applied for by M. Stephenson.

200 acres, Lot 26, 7th tier, Jacksontown.

200 acres, Lot 23, 6th tier, South Richmond.

Three Town Lots in Howarville, viz—Lots 16, 18, 20, Northumberland. Upset price, Three Pounds per Lot.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS,

Surveyor General.

Crown Land Office, January 8, 1842.

[From the Saint John Courier Jan. 8.]

We have been kindly favoured, by a gentleman of this City, with the following extract of a letter from our much esteemed late Lieutenant Governor, Sir JOHN HARVEY, written immediately on hearing of the late destructive conflagration in the Market Square, &c. This letter, accompanied with a donation of Twenty Five Pounds, shows that the lively interest which Sir John constantly took in all that concerned the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants of this Province during his administration of its Government, is still warmly cherished in his breast.