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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE

y Department, 6th Dec. 1830. The following report of the transactions of the Navy of the United States during the present year, with a view of the several sublaid before the President of the United

The state of the Navy, since the commuertions in the important pursuits in which it has been engaged. No distressing casualty or marked calamity has assailed it since the of which lamented event was received prior to the adjournment of the last session of

The series force employed within the year has not been essentially varied from that kept in service for several years past. This conmuts of five frigates, ten sloops of war, and four schooners of these, the most efficient aquadron, composed of two frigates and four loops, has been required to cruize in the Mediterranean sea, where, from the large interest engaged in mercantile adventures to States on its coasts, its presence was deemed of most importance. This has continued under the command of Com. Bid dle. Two of the vessels composing it have been relieved, their terms of service having expired, and their places supplied by the ops of war Concord and Boston; the for mer being first ordered to convey the United States' Minister to Russia, and the latter to take the United States' Consul General to

the Barbary Powers. The state of these vessels has been repre sented to be, in point of order and preparation for service, every way worthy of approbation, and the discipline exact, without rigor-promising all required efficiency in its force. Under the command of this able and vigilant officer, all the necessary pro tection has been given to the trade in that quarter, no case having come to the knowl-edge of the Department of injuries from piratical attacks; and, with the several States and sovereignties bordering on its coasts, the best understanding has been preserved. This equadron continues to rendezvous at the port of Mahon, in the island of Minorca a privilege which has been conceded by the Government of Spain, affording great con-veniences to the United States' squadrons, especially at seasons when their safety would be endangered by remaining at sea Here they enjoy a respite from the labors and dangers of the ocean, in a climate mild and

at sea. Other changes in the vessels employed in dition of the contiguous States, could this be lone, without subjecting the commercial anterprises of the country to the casualties attending a state of warfare, should such he the unhappy result of the present hostile in dications in that quarter,

arourable to the restoration of the health of

their crews, after long and laborious service

The squadron appointed to cruize on the coasts of Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and the Pacific ocean, has been steadily engaged in guarding the United States mercantile interests on these coasts. This service has been performed with fidelity and success, and the flag of the Union now gives full security to the merchandise it is authorized to introduce and exchange with the respective countries to which it is carried.

The cessation of hostilities between the States of Chili and Peru and the mother country, and between Brazil and Buen s Ayres, has greatly favored the advances of trade, and diminished the hazards of mer cantile adventure with every part of the South American continent. But the unsta ble and inefficient governments of a part of these States forbid the idea that this can be long enjoyed, without embarrassments and versions interruptions, unless it shall be sustained by the presence of an active protecting force. It cannot, consequently, be believed to be consistent with good policy to lessen the efficiency of this force.

Several of the vessels composing these two squadrons will be relieved in the course of he next year, preparation for that purpose cing in active progress. It is also contemplated to make some changes in the descrip ion of force to be employed on the Atlanti coast of South America, adapting it better for the harbors it is forced to look to for seagainst the tempestuous weather so esperienced on these coasts. former communication made to you

noticed that the sloop of war Vincen mmanded by Captain Finch, whi necessary had been directed (after ton of the term limited for the crui on the coasts of Chili and Peru) to touch at the Starquesas, Society, and Sandwich islands, and, after spending the necessary time in looking to the United States' comconcerns in that quarter, to take &c., in the way, and thence, by the Good Hope, pursue the usual route

This order has been faithfully executed:

The particulars of this voyage are given in he Report of Captain Finch. These have a m to the attention of the public, from the mation afforded on many points relating the character and habits of a people just merging from a state of simplicity and igno ance, and, from their peculiar locality, no essarily controlling the comforts of the large umber of United States' citizens who annu-

The necessity, also, for repose after the one voyages required by this trade, and the sant of supplies for health and convenience, repairs of the vessels, render these and places of general rendezvous; and it massquently of great importance that the

with transmitted, marked A.

The squadron which has been maintained

The squadron which has been maintained in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico con- pur in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico con- pur in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico consists, at present, of four sloops of war and lot three schooners, under the command of no Commodure Elliott. Several changes been made in the vessels employed on this station, in consequence of the expiration of the terms of service of the crews, or the want of repairs of the vessels. No causes are supposed to exist making it necessary to add to this force; nor can it be asfely diminadd to this force; use can it be savely called monthly deductions of the pay to use the ished, though the energy and activity with monthly deductions of the pay to use the ished, though the energy and activity with monthly deductions of the pay to use the ished, though the energy and activity with monthly deductions of the pay to use the ished, though the energy and activity with monthly deductions of the pay to use the ished, though the energy and activity with monthly deductions of the pay to use the ished, though the energy and activity with monthly deductions of the pay to use the ished, though the energy and activity with monthly deductions of the pay to use the ished, though the energy and activity with and the several appropriations made by which it has guarded the United States' trade, and the several appropriations made by Congress, have been expended in the erec

nication made to you in December last, has guif for the resort and concealment of the been, generally, favourable to its active excies; the class of population with which these islands abound, composed of refugees and outlaws, escaped from the punishment due loss of the sloup of war Hornet, information for crimes committed in other countries, give advantages for piratical enterprises scarcely known in any other quarter of the globe, Nothing short of the exertion of positive and continued force can be expected to keep these maraulers in check, and give the desired security to trade.

The invasion, which took place during the last year, of the territories of the Mexi can States, by an armament from the island of Cuba, having given ground for apprehension that the United States' trade to these States might suffer from the pretext afforded by this state of conflict between the two ountries, an act was passed at the last ses sion of Congress authorizing the employment of some additional force upon that station In conformity to the provisions of that act, the frigate Brandywine, under the command of Captain Ballard, was equipped and despatched for that coast, and continued for several months to cruize in its vicinity Whatever danger might have threatened the trade in that quarter, has been effectually parried by the means taken for its protection and this ship; after returning to the United States for necessary refitments, has since sailed to join the Mediterranean squadron und relieve the frigate Java.

It is believed that great advantages might be derived from changing, to a certain ex-tent, the description of naval force employed in the West Indies, especially for the sup-

The proposed change would consist of the ubstitution of three schooners in lieu of one of the sloops of war now employed in that

Vessels of this force would be fully able to cope with and capture any piratical cruizer which might be expected to be encountered on this station; and they would possess the reater advantage of multiplying, by the nercased number of the squadron, the chances of discovering the enemy, while their structure and inferior size would diminish the risk of being known in their approaches. Their lighter draft of water would favor the pursuit into the obscure recesses and baunts of these cruizers, and give the important this sea are contemplated during the next facility of entering many of the harbors on year, but the force is not proposed to be di-

> It is respectfully recommended that an appropriation be made for building the proposed number and description of vessels.

The health of the officers and crews of the United States' vestels of war has been generally good, and uninterrupted by the attacks of the epidemic and malignant fevers which are so readily engendered in tropical cli-mates, and which exert such fatal influence on the constitutions of persons not familiarisd to a residence in them. This may be scribed, in some degree, to the improved ystem of ventilation, and the great neatness observed in the economy of vessels of war, and the adaptation of the diet and dress of the crews to the temperature of the coasts and countries where their duties are to be performed. The modern discoveries in chemical science have also been resorted to to preserve the mariner from the attacks of these futal maladies. Several communications have been received from the Surgical Department of the Navy, by whom experi ments on the chloride of lime were ordered to be made, giving the results of their observations on its powers in preventing the generation of such diseases.

From these a few extracts have been taken, and are herewith transmitted, mark-

ed B. These furnish subjects for congratulation to the friends of the improvement of the condition of the seamen's life, and indicate that the period is not remote when a service in the climates of the torrid zone will no lon ger be the terror of nautical men, but will be performed with as fair a prospect of ex emption from disease as is now experienced

in the temperate latitudes.

It is to be regretted that an exception to this general healthfulness of the Navy has been experienced in one of the vessels of the West India squadron.

Prom the communications of Commodore Elliott, it appears that the yellow fever made its appearance on board the sloop of war Peacock some time in the month of June last, and that it continued to harass the crew of that vessel after it return to Pensacola September, nor were its attacks intermitted until it had deprived the service of four val nable officers, and of several seamen.

It is worthy of remark, that, on board this vessel, the powerful preventive agent above mentioned was not used, the sorgeon relying, ship has returned in good condition, with mentioned was not used, the surgeon relying crew well disciplined, and in excellent for the preservation of the health of the crew on the superior cleanless and well ventilated

state of the vewel.

The Commissioners of the Navy Board interpreting the act making an appropriation for the repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the wear and lear of vessels in commission, as admitting a greater latitude in its application to naval purposes, than, it is believed, was contemplated by the farmers of the law, or was admissible by a fair construction of its terms, have caused to be built, out of that find a new along of war, in the place of the fund, a new sloop of war, in the place of the "John Adams," which had been found de fective in the model, and otherwise unfit for

This subject was referred to your eration; and, in conformity to your decision, an order has been issued, requiring that, in future, the application of this fond shall be cofined to the repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the wear and tear of vessels in commis-

nt of the Kavy yards in the United State entirely deficient in the means of givi-commodation to the invalids of the Na who may he so unfortunate as to require At most of these places, the only provisi made for their comfort during illness is so temporary shelter or old building, possessi no one of the requisites necessary for this purpose. The mariner who returns after long end faithful service in distant and un genial climates, finds no asylum prepared his reception and recevery from diseases incident to such service, but is compelled to sportments, even less favorable to his resto ration than the hold of the vessel from which he has been discharged.

The great facilities afforded by the inlets which has been finished, and but one of and barbors of the islands, in the Mexican them (a. Norfolk, Virginia,) is applicable to, or designed for, the accommodation of the sick. For several years to come, there cannot be such an accumulation of Navy bospital capital as will enable 'the Commis sioners of that fund to engage in the con struction of other useful and permanent buildings for these objects

At Pensacola, to the mild and salubrious limate of which the invalids of the Navy look with so mu h anxiety as a place of refuge and restoration from tropical pesti lence, there is no building which will even protect the sufferers from the inclemencies of the weather, much less secure to here the conveniences and comforts which their situ tion demands.

At New York, and at Charlestown, Mas chusettes, the necessary lands have been purchased with the Navy hospital funds for he erection of buildings for the use of the sick, and are in every respect favorably sit nated for affording the advantages which such establishment should possess.

These sites, in the vicinity of stations which re of so much importance to the Navy, from the number of efficient recruits enlisted at hem for its service, remain unimproxed, and inprovided with the buildings that are indis pensible for the welfare of the invalid

The laws passed at the last and preceding essions of Congress for the gradual improve neat of the Navy, the protection of the ships in ordinary, and for the preservation of the materials for naval purposes collected at the different Navy yards, have received a due hare of the attention of the Department.

The construction of the two dry-docks au thorized under the first of these acts, at Bos on and Norfolk, is progressing. The on at Boston is now in such a state of advance ment as to induce the expectation that it may be brought into operation during the ensuing year, or early in 1833. The com pletion of these two laborious and expensive works will mark an important ad vance in the progress of our naval improve ments Repairing the ships of war of the larger classes, hitherto a work of so much labor, expense, and hazard, will, by the conveniences afforded by these docks be rendered comparatively easy, and may be executed, not only without risk and at far less cost than formerly, but in a manner bet ter securing both the strength and dura hility of the ship Paper marked C, an nexed, contains information in detail on this subject.

the reception of materials provided under this act, and other buildings are 'n progress, which will give complete protection to the large stores now deposited at different yards, and those which are to be delivered under existing contracts.

The necessary examinations required by his act, to determine the practicability and expediency of erecting a marine rail way at he Navy vard, Pensacola, have been made by one of the United States' Engineers. The views of this efficer on this subject

were laid before the Board of Navy Com missioners, and they have expressed the opinion that it is not expedient or proper, nder the restrictions and conditions impos ed by the act, to cause the construction o this desirable improvement to be attempted. It is indispensible, however, that some acitity should be afforded at this most con venient position for the repairs of the ves sels of war engaged in the West India ser vice It is proposed that a wharf suitable for these purposes should be built, in place of the contemplated rail-way; and the neces sary estimates for its erection are in readiness

to be transmitted. Further effects have oven made for the xecution of this act as far as it relates to the preservation of the live oak growing on the coasts of the Atlantic and Gutf of Mexico

By the fourth section of this act, the Pre ident is authorized to provide for the pre servation of this timber; but it a contain a have seen intended that the pow a mould be imited to that object. An interpretation of the law has, here ofore, been entertained, extending this power not only to the plant ing of the acorns, and the cultivation of plantations of young trees, but to the pur chase from individuals of lands producing them. The paper accompanying this, mark ed D, shows the amount which has been expended on these plantations, and the sums which have been paid to individuals for the when it is considered that this timber is

he astural product of the coast of the United States from the St. Mary's to the Sabiner that the greater part of this belongs to the United States, and is proposed to be retained with a view to preserving a supply of this important material for the Navy, it can accurately be present for the present to en scarcely be nesessary for the present to en gage in its artificial propagation or culture.

Under an impression that this system is neither expedient, nor in conformity to the intentions of the act, an order has been give on to discontinue the works after the expi

ration of the present year.

But the preservation of this timber is an object of great importance, and should be prosecuted with an active and undeviating

urpose. In aid of those measures which have been heretofore resorted to, a vessel of such draft of water as was adapted to the navigation of the riversand creeks of the coasts of Florids, and the Gulf of Mexico, has been selected and the Gulf of Mexico, has been selected and fitted out, and the command given to a vigilant and enterprising officer of the Navy who has been required to visit, from time to time, as the seasons or circumstances would permit, every section of these coasts, and to use the utmost efforts to suppress further deprodations upon the public ir crest. Surveyors and agents have also been directed to explore such parts of the coast as abound with the live oak, to designate the boundaries between private and nublic claims to

Anditor of the Treasury, marked E, stores the several sums which have been paid to carrying into effect the act of 3d March, 1819, and other acts, making appropriation of Africa. It appears from this statement, that, under authority of these acts, 252 per sons of this decription have been removed to the settlement provided by the Colonization Society on the coast of Africa; and that there has been expended therefor the sum of two

hundred and sixty-four thousand seven hun-dred and ten dollars. dred and exty-four thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

These several sets appear to have been passed in a spirit of justice and honevolence, to repair, as far as possible, the injuries inflicted by the citizens of the United States upon the defenceless peasons who are the subjects of the African slave trade; and the appropriations have been made with a liberality corresponding with the humane intentions of the framers of the laws.

The terms of these acts are afficiently defined to be readily intelligible. It would seem that the authority given to the President was limited to the support of the negroes or persons of color during their stay in the United States, to their removal to the coast of Africa, and to the delivering of them to the care of an agent, atc. There is no

of them to the care of an agent, ice. There is no power expressly rested in the Executive to pro-vide, after such delivery, either for their support power expressly rested in the Executive to provide, after such delivery, either for their support or protection. A liberal interpretation of the law might permit some allowance to be made for their maintenance after being landed, until they could find employment by which it might be carned. But this even would be authority from inference only, and should be authority from inference only, and should be cautiously exercised.

The practice has been to furnish these persons with provisions for a period of time after

sons with provisions for a period of time, after being leaded in Africa, ranying from air months to one year; to provide them with houses, arms, to me year; to provide them with nouses, arms, and animunition; to pay for the creetion of for-tifications; for the building of vessels for their use; and, in short, to reader all the nids required for the founding and support of a colonial es-

resulted in the heavy expenditures detailed in the annexed report. Understanding the law in the limited acceptation represented above, it will in future be executed accordingly, and every effort tion of this fund within the pale of its provisions.

The term for which the crew of the fright Java had been enlisted having nearly expired, that vessel has been ordered to return to the United States; in doing which, the commander has been required, in furtherance of the humane po-

liey pursued by the Government, to touch at the aptilement at Liberia, and to aid in enforcing the laws which have been enacted for the suppression of the slave trade.

In a communication beretofore made to you, the opinion was expressed, that the number of Navy yards now established and in operation was

greater than was required for the present wants of the naval service, and that a part of them were liable to the further objection of inconvenient location, both from their great distance from the ocean, and the deficiency in the depth of water for the larger classes of vessels. This opinion has not been changed by any inrmation since obtained, or by subsequent con

sideration of the subject.
Should it, however, become the necessary po y of the Government to make a great add to its naval force, it is possible they may all be found useful, especially for the repairs of the smaller classes of vessels, and as depots for ma-terials for the Navy, collected from the contigu-

Whatever course may be pursued in relation to these establishments, it is believed to be of the utmost importance to the security and general in terests of the N vy that other positions be sough for, possessing greater advantages, and not lis-ble to the objections which have been mentioned. Few positions on our maritime frontier offer all the requisites for such purposes. But where these are found, it cannot be good policy to neglect the measures necessary to secure the possession and improvement of them.

The advantages believed to be possessed by the Dry Fortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico, for such un establishment, have heretofore been represen ted to Congress, and it is much to be desired that the opinions of the intelligent naval officers who have recommended this position should be tested by the more minute examinations of Engineer ossessing the scientific knowledge necessary fo

rs securate determination.

Pensaeola, as a place of depot and resort for vessels of war requiring supplies or repairs, has much to recommend it, being contiguous to that part of the United States' coast which, it may be presumed, it will long be necessary should be guarded, particularly by that class of vessels which can safely enter its harbor, possessing a healthful climate, and the country in its neighbor-hood abounding with the best materials for the construction of vessels of war. But, as a place of general randezvous for fleets or squadrons composed of ships of the largest classes, it can not, in the present state of the entrance into it harbor, be regarded as offering the required

From a report made by the Department From a report made by the Department of War to the House of Representativer on the 5th February, 1830, it appears that a survey was made of this harbor during the preceding year, with a view of determining the practicability of despening the channel of the entronce into this harbor, and thus adapting it to the great purposes of a naval depot for the United States' Navy. The result of this survey was entirely lavorable to the expectation of success from such an anoderaking, and at an expense not estimated to ex-

dertaking, and at an expense not estimated to ex-ceed \$107,000. Whether the work, if it could he accomplished, would secure a permanent faci lity of entrance, uninfluenced by the operation of the tides and storms, can only be determine by the experiment. The object, however, is one of deep interest to those sections of the United States embraced within the valley of the Mississ ppi, as well as to those engaged in conveying

their productions to market.

The communication made by the Commissioners of the Navy, dated 19th October, 1829, and addressed to you, with the report on naval affair at the commencement of the last session of Cor gress, afforded some views in relation to the fit-ness of the harinr of Newport, Rhode Island, or some place in the Narraganset bay, for a saval depot and rendezvous for the United States'

furnish statements communicated of Navy Commissioners.

furnish statements communicated by the Board of Navy Communications of Years is not instead of Navy Communications. The consideration is a most instance of the state of their interest, to adopt their interest, to adopt their protecting them from the effects of the weather, and the expense which must be insurred for their through repair.

No. 3 shows that there are now on the stocks, well protected from the weather, and in a very selected from the weather, and in the weather, and their means of their means of their means of their means of their decrease. The consideration and with their case of their decrease.

of the naval force.

An important circumstance attending this condition of the vessels allasted to, is, that they may be retained for any length of time in their present situation, without material injury from any exase of decay, and that this is effected at an expense

careely worth estimating.
No. 3 exhibits the measures taken for the preof the vessels in ordinary from further

tection of the vessels in ordinary from further decay.

The list marked 4, giving a view of the quantity of materials for the Navy collected at the several places of depot, shows that, making all due allowance for that portion which has been rendered unfit for use by their long exposure to the weather, there is still remaining a large supply of the most valuable qualities.

The great loss which has been suffered from the causes mentioned above, has made it accessary to urge the adoption of measures to prevent its future occurrence; and instructions have been issued, to provide in time the necessary houses and timber-sheds, so as to guard against the injurious exposure of the materials to the weather, after they shall have been deposited at the respective Navy yards.

The accompanying extracts of letters, marked G, addressed to the Department by the officers of the Navy, who have had opportunities of witnessing the employment of canvass made from obttom on board their respective vessels, are berewith presented for your consideration.

The vesselts of their observations go far to confirm the favorable anticipations which have been entertained of the value of this kind of canvass. And the opinion may now, with some confidence, be offered, that this article of domestic production will ultimately supersede the necessity for the importation of foreign hemp, for the manni-

be offered, that this article of domestic produc-tion will utilizately supersede the necessity for the importation of foreign hemp, for the manu-lacture of a large portion of the canvass required for the United States' Navy.

The laws for the government of the Navy are believed to require revision. Under the vague and indeterminate provisions of these laws, it can scarcely happen, that similar degrees of punish-ment will be awarded for similar degrees of offence.

The tribunals invested with the power of trying persons charged with violations of these laws, may, in many cases, (if the party has been found guilty,) sentence the offender to auffer the neverest penalties of the law, or dismiss him with the mere nominal punishment of reprimand—the words of the law, in several of its most impostant articles, being that the offender shall, on conviction, &c., "suffer death, or such other punishment as the court shall adjudge."

Amongs the evils and odious features of the law, as an institution, this very uncertainty has

law, as an institution, this very uncertainty has been sited as one justly meriting the opprobabiling which has been attached to it; and, pervading as it does, almost every part of this system, it fur-nishes, independently of other defects, an urgent motive for a reconsideration of the subject by the National Legislature.

Believing that the usefulness and reputa-tion of the Navy are connected essentially with its obedience to the laws and regulations enacted or its government, the Department has been as-iduously engaged in endeacoring to promote heir proper observance, and to cause the duties

While the United States' marine was confined to a few frigates and smaller vessels, no minantages could have been gained, in any point of view, from higher grades in the naval service than that of Captain. But since the great increase in the number and size of the United States' vessels of war, and as occasions arise in the service for their combination into flocts or squadrons, other duties, arducus and responsible, and requiring the possession of sup-rior nautical science and general intelligence, devolve upon their communiters.

These higher degrees of qualification for the asset combination into fleets or squarrons, other pos-eduous and responsible, and requiring the pos-ession of sup-vior nautical science and general ntelligence, devolve upon their communders. These higher degrees of qualification for the ser-vice, the fruit of long and unremitting devotion

The documents marked ff, I, K, shown another of deaths, dismissals, and rusigns which have occurred within the present year. The estimates for the year 1831 are here transmitted, marked L.

The appropriations for the present year been found more than aufficient for its enexpenditures; and there will remain of an unexpended balance, probably exceeding millions of dollars.

It has been doubted by many able and obsert officers of the Navy whether the me corps, as constituting a part of the naval I might not be dispensed with, without mates disminishing its efficiency. On this point, the nions of many of the superior officers of the lower called for, and presented to the honor Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affair the Secure, during the last session of Conge These, it appeared, were by no means in an dance with each other; and this diversition than the discount of the present of the lower than the question has induced the Dopment to withhold sow recommendation on the spect.

ment to withhold now recommendation on the surject.

The laws authorizing the establishment of the corps provide that it shall be governed by it same roles and articles of war as are prescribe for the military establishment of the Units States, according to the nature of the service which it shall be employed," &c. Under the provision, it has been determined that marine while serving at Navy yards, shall be governed by military regulation. By this decision, or systems of discipline are brought into operation pressum employed on duty at the same can lishment. The inconveniences of such an transported, must be apparent. The perfect or servation of good order at the Navy yards of mands that the commender should have the eschalive government of all persons employed service within the limits of lite command.

A as measure tending to give reputation a

A as measure tending to give reputation an efficiency to the Navy, the cultivation of the minds of those who are to compose its settlemembers is a subject of great mational interest.

members is a subject of great mitional interit is a fact which will not be questioned the early education of the officers of the has entirely enequal to the character diev subacquently to sustain.

Pew appointments under the Government volve a necessity for more general and attainments. As officers of the Navy, the required to act as indiges of the law and attainments as indiges of the law and controls of their brother officers for the secure feeting the lives and characters of the secure commanders of ships, they should possess only a principal acquaintance with seamon but an accurate knowledge of those branches mathematics connected with the accuracy of fleets or squadroma, they may commanders of fleets or squadroma, they may well informed on all points of international having reference to the rights of neutrale and ligerests, the often recurring question or rights of blockness, and other interdictions at the course of blockness and other interdictions in the case of the security and the course of blockness and other interdictions are discourse of the security of the security and the case into the modern languages, to emplify the same into discourse on respect of the security of the case into discourse of succession of the case into discourse of succession of the case into discourse of course of succession of the case into discourse of course of succession of the case into discourse of course of succession of the case into discourse of course of the security of the case into the course of the case of th tion to each order, han tance with the modern han to enter into discussions of which may arise with the circ States, speaking such sideously engaged in endeacoring to promote their proper observance, and to cause the duties of its officers, especially of its junior members, to be discharged in alternate routine, their imposing on each a share of the burdens, and giving to all the advantages to be derived from a practical attention to them.

In a communication made to the honorable Chairmen of the Committees of Naval Affairs in the Senate and House of Representatives, on the 16th February last, proposing a peace establishing the opinion that it was just and expedient that an increase in the rank of its officers should constitute a part of the naval system.

While the United States' marine was confined to a few frigates and smaller vessels, no military talent of the country, and has been endowed with every stribute for the advantages of the duties on the naval service than that of Captain. But since the great increase in the number and size of the United States' vessels of one of Captain. But since the great increase in the number and size of the United States' vessels of one of Captain. But since the great increase in the number and size of the United States' vessels of one of Captain. But since the great increase in the number and size of the United States' vessels of one of Captain and sociations arise in the service for their combination into flects or squadrons, other duties, and the condition of the midshipmen in the Navy to be found in the allowance of \$25 per nontherese of war, and as occasions arise in the pos-

The reports on the concerns of the Navy hospital and Navy pension funds will be transmitted as soon as vice, the fruit of long and unremitting devotion to their acquirement, merit a correspondent elevation in professional rank and distinction.

It has been supposed, also, that superior rank has a tendency to secure the enforcement of discipline, insamuch as the orders of a superior are more readily and faithfully observed than those of once of equal grade.

The increase may certainly obviate some causes of artistion in the intercourse of the officers of the Navy with those of foreign actions, the least powerful of which have higher grades than are known in this service, and universally claim noncessall parasilence according to their rank.

These must eliber be yielded, or intercourse augented this could again the result injuriously, should it be necessary for the United States we seek to co-operate with those of commentations in terest should be pursued in reference.

terest should be pursued in reference to the naval establishment, it may observed that the rapid increase the population and general reon little to be drea iched as it is external for, the great w

It will be on the or transmit of its mercan to distant markets, t may be regarded as most v (See 4th pages)