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Military.

MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

May 17th, 1815.

The act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, declares, "That the military peace establishment of the United States, shall consist of such proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen, not exceeding, in the whole, ten thousand men, as the President of the United States shall judge proper; that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained; that the President of the United States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the several corps of troops in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete out of the same, the corps authorized by this act; and that he cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to be discharged from the service of the U. States, from and after the first day of May next, or as soon as circumstances may permit."

The President of the United States, having performed the duty which the law assigned to him, has directed that the organization of the military peace establishment be announced in general orders; and that the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, be discharged from the service of the United States, as soon as the circumstances, which are necessary for the payment and discharge of the troops, will permit.

But on this important and interesting occasion the President of the United States, is aware, that he owes to the feelings of the nation, as well as to his own feelings, an expression of the high sense entertained of the services of the American army. Leaving the scenes of private life, the citizens became the soldiers of the United States; the spirit of a genuine patriotism quickly pervaded the military establishment; and the events of the war have conspicuously developed the moral, as well as the physical character of an army, in which every man seems to have deemed himself the chosen champion of his country.

The pacific policy of the American government, the domestic habits of the people, and a long sequestration from the use of arms, will justly account for the want of warlike preparation, for an imperfect state of discipline, and for various other sources of embarrassment, or disaster, which existed at the commencement of hostilities: but to account for the achievements of the American army, in all their splendor, and for its efficient acquirements in every important branch of the military art, during a war of little more than two years continuance; it is necessary to resort to that principle of action, which, in a free country, identifies the citizen with his government; impels each individual to seek the knowledge that is requisite for the performance of his duty; and renders every soldier, in effect, a combatant in his own cause.

The President of the United States anticipated from the career of an army thus constituted, all the glory and the fruits of victory; and it has been his happiness to see a just war terminated by an honorable peace, after such demonstrations of valor, genius, and enterprise, as secure for the land and naval forces of the United States an imperishable renown; for the citizens, the best prospect of an undisturbed enjoyment of their rights; and for the government, the respect and confidence of the world.

To the American Army, which has so nobly contributed to these results, the President of the United States presents this public testimonial of approbation and applause, at the moment when many of its gallant officers and men, must, unavoidably, be separated from the standard of their country. Under all governments, and especially under all free governments, the restoration of peace has uniformly produced a reduction of the military establishment. The United States disbanded in 1800, the troops which had been raised on account of the differences with France; and the memorable peace of 1783, was followed by a discharge of the illustrious army of the Revolution. The frequency, or the necessity, of the occurrence does not, however, deprive it of its interest, and the dispersion of the military family, at this juncture, under circumstances peculiarly affecting, cannot fail to awaken all the sympathies of the generous and the just.

The difficulty of accomplishing a satisfactory organization of the military peace establishment, has been anxiously felt. The act of Congress contemplates a small but an effective force, and, consequently, the honorable men, whose years, or infirmities, or wounds, render them incapable of further service, in active warfare, are necessarily excluded from the establishment. The act contemplates a reduction of the army from many, to a few regiments; and consequently, a long list of meritorious officers must, inevitably, be laid aside. But the attempt has been assiduously made to collect authentic information from every source, as a foundation for an impartial judgment on the various claims to attention; and even while a decision is pronounced, the President of the United States desires it may be distinctly understood, that from the designa-

tion of the officers who are retained in service, nothing more is to be inferred, than his approbation of the designated individuals, without derogating, in any degree, from the fame and worth of those, whose lot it is to retire.

The American army of the war of 1812 has hitherto successfully emulated the patriotism and the valor of the army of the war of 1776. The closing scene of the example remains alone to be performed. Having established the independence of their country, the revolutionary warriors cheerfully returned to the walks of civil life; many of them became the benefactors and ornaments of society, in the prosecution of various arts and professions; and all of them, as well as the veteran few who survive the lapse of time, have been the objects of grateful recollection, and constant regard. It is for the American army, now dissolved, to pursue the same honorable course, in order to enjoy the same inestimable reward. The hope may be respectfully indulged, that the beneficence of the legislative authority will beam upon suffering merit; an admiring nation will unite the civic with the martial honors, which adorn its heroes; and posterity, in its theme of gratitude, will indiscriminately praise the protectors and the founders of American Independence.

By order of the President of the United States,

A. J. DALLAS,
Acting Secretary of War.

Adj. and Insp. General's Office, May 17, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," approved the 3d of March, 1815, the President of the United States has judged proper that the military peace establishment shall consist of the following proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen; the corps of engineers being retained as at present established.

1. Of the corps of artillery, there shall be thirty-two companies, or eight battalions, making 3,200 men.
2. Of the light artillery, there shall be ten companies, or one regiment, making 660 men.
3. Of the infantry, there shall be eighty companies, or eight regiments, making 5,440 men.
4. Of the riflemen, there shall be ten companies, or one regiment making 680 men.—Total, 9,980.

And the President of the United States has further judged proper, that the United States be divided into two military divisions; and that each military division be subdivided into military departments as follows:

The division of the north to comprise five military departments, to wit:

- No. 1. New York, above the highlands, and Vermont.
- No. 2. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut.
- No. 3. New York, below the highlands, and that part of New Jersey which furnishes the first division of militia.
- No. 4. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and that part of New Jersey which furnishes the second division of militia.
- No. 5. Ohio, and the territories of Michigan and Indiana.

The division of the south, to comprise four military departments, to wit:

- No. 6. Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.
- No. 7. South Carolina and Georgia.
- No. 8. Louisiana and the Mississippi territory.
- No. 9. Tennessee, Kentucky, and the territories of Missouri and Illinois.

And the President of the United States has further judged proper, that the general distribution of the regiments and corps constituting the military peace establishment, shall be made in the following manner:

To the division of the north—
The second, third, fifth, and sixth regiments of infantry, forming two brigades.
Four battalions of the corps of artillery; and the regiment of light artillery.

To the division of the south—
The first, fourth, seventh and eighth regiments of infantry, forming two brigades.
Four battalions of the corps of artillery; and the regiment of riflemen.

And the President of the United States has further judged it proper, that a part of the several regiments and corps constituting the military peace establishment, shall be detailed and apportioned for the following named stations, and that the rest of the regiments and corps shall be disposed of as the Major Generals commanding divisions may hereafter direct.

In the division of the north—
For the posts and fortresses on the coast of New England.
The regiment of light artillery, ten companies.
Of the corps of artillery, four companies.—Total 14.
For the harbor of New York, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, four companies.
For Fort Mifflin, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, 2 companies.
For Fort M'Henry, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, two companies.
For Sackett's Harbor, of the corps of artillery, one company.
For Plattsburg, of the corps of artillery, one company.
For Niagara, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Fort Washington, on the Potomac, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Detroit and its dependencies, of infantry, ten companies, of riflemen four companies.—Total 14.

In the division of the south.
For Norfolk harbor, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, 3 companies.

For Forts Johnson and Hampton, N. C. of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Charleston harbor, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, four companies.

For Savannah, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Mobile, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Macquemin, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Forts St. Charles, St. John, and Petite Coquille, of the corps of artillery, 3 companies.

For Natchitoches, of the corps of artillery one company, of riflemen two companies.—Total 3 companies.

For St. Louis, and its dependencies, of infantry ten companies, of riflemen four companies.—Total 14 companies.

For Chefuneta, of Infantry, ten companies.

For the vicinity of Augusta, Geb. of Infantry, ten companies.

And the President of the United States has further judged proper, that the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the several regiments and corps now in service of the United States, whose term of service has not expired, shall be so arranged as to form and complete out of the same, the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, constituting the military peace establishment, in the manner following, viz:

To form the regiment of light artillery, Brigadier General Porter, there shall be mustered for selection, the light artillery proper, the 15th, 26th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 34th, and 45th regiments of infantry.

To form the corps of artillery, there shall be mustered for selection, the corps of artillery proper, the regiment of dragoons, the 41st, 42d, and 43d regiments of infantry.

To form the regiments of infantry in the division of the north, there shall be mustered—
For the 2d regiment of infantry, Colonel Brady, the 6th, 16th, 23d, 23d and 32d regiments of Infantry.

For the 3d regiment of infantry, Colonel John Miller, the 1st, 17th, 19th, 24th, 25th, and 39th regiments of infantry.

For the 5th regiment of infantry, Brigadier General Miller, the 4th, 9th, 13th, 21st, 40th, and 46th, regiments of infantry.

For the 6th regiment of infantry, Colonel Atkinson, the 11th, 20th; 27th, 29th, and 37th regiments of infantry.

To form the regiments of infantry and riflemen, in the division of the south—
For the 1st regiment of infantry, Brigadier General Bissel, the 2d, 3d, 7th, and 44th, regiments of Infantry.

For the 2th regiment of infantry, Colonel King, the 12th, 14th, and 20th regiments of infantry.

For the 7th regiment of infantry, Colonel M'Donald, the 8th, 10th, 36th, and 38th regiments of infantry.

For the 8th regiment of infantry, Colonel Nicholas, the 5th, 18th, and 35th, regiments of infantry.

For the rifle regiment, Brigadier General Smith, the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, rifle regiments.

And the President of the United States has further judged proper, that in addition to the provision for a general staff, which is specifically made by the act of Congress, certain officers shall be retained, under the special authority given by the act, until circumstances will permit their discharge, without material injury to the service; and that the following shall be the general Staff:

Two Major Generals, with two Aids-de-Camp, each.

Four Brigadier Generals, with one Aid de Camp, each.

An Adjutant and Inspector General, and two Adjutant Generals, to be provisionally retained.

Four Brigade Inspectors.

One Quartermaster General and two Deputy Quartermasters General, to be provisionally retained.

Four Brigade Quartermasters.

An Apothecary General and two Assistant Apothecaries, to be provisionally retained.

Five Hospital Surgeons.

Fifteen Hospital Surgeon's Mates.

Two Garrison Surgeons, to be provisionally retained.

Ten Garrison Surgeon's Mates, to be provisionally retained.

A Paymaster of the army.

Two Deputy Paymasters General, and two Assistant Deputy Paymasters, to be provisionally retained.

The acts of Congress establishing the Ordnance Department, the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, and the Military Academy, remain in force, as well as certain acts authorizing the appointment of Judge Advocates and Chaplains to the army.

The organization and arrangement of the military peace establishment, thus made by the President of the United States, are published in general orders for the information and government of the army.

By order of the Secretary of War,
D. PARKER,
Adj. and Insp. General.

[Our limits not permitting us to publish the names of all the officers, retained on the peace establishment. We can only give those of the general and field.]

Major-Generals—Jacob Brown, division of the north; Andrew Jackson, do. of the south.

Brigadier-Generals—Alexander B. Macomb; Ed. M'Jaines, Winfield Scott, Eleazer W. Ripley.

Officers of the Corps of Engineers—Joseph G. Brown.

Lieutenant colonel—Walker K. Armistead, J. M. Geo. Bonford.

REGIMENT OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.
Colonel—Moses Porter.
Lieutenant Colonel—J. R. Fenwick.
Major—Abraham Eastis.
Captains—Andrew M'Donald, Nathan Townson.

CORPS OF ARTILLERY.
Lieutenant colonels—G. E. Mitchell, James House, William Lindsey, William Macren.

Majors—G. Armistead, James B. Many, J. Hindman, W. H. Overton.

FIRST INFANTRY.
Colonel—Daniel Bissel
Lieutenant colonel—George Croghan
Major—Thomas S. Jesop.

2D INFANTRY.
Colonel—Hugh Brady
Lieutenant colonel—Ninian Pinkney
Major—Henry Leavenworth.

3D INFANTRY.
Colonel—John Miller
Lieutenant colonel—Matthew Arbuckle
Major—Charles K. Gardner.

4TH INFANTRY.
Colonel—William King
Lieutenant colonel—Duncan L. Clinch
Major—Geo. M. Brook.

5TH INFANTRY.
Colonel—James Miller
Lieutenant colonel—Joseph L. Smith
Major—J. M'Neal.

6TH INFANTRY.
Colonel—H. Atkinson
Lieutenant colonel—J. Snelling
Major—John E. Wool.

7TH INFANTRY.
Colonel—James M'Donald
Lieutenant colonel—Wm. R. Boote
Major—Daniel Appling.

8TH INFANTRY.
Colonel—R. Nicholas
Lieutenant colonel—W. A. Trimble
Major—W. Lawrence.

RIFLE REGIMENT.
Colonel—Th. A. Smith
Lieutenant colonel—W. S. Hamilton
Major—Talbot Chambers.

Foreign.

From a London Paper, printed before Bonaparte got to Paris.

The French Marshals.—We shall soon have accounts of the manner in which the French Marshals, the old instruments of Bonaparte, behaved on his entrance into Paris. In the mean time it may be worth while to recollect a little of what they have said; for few of them, it appears; have done any thing since the landing of Bonaparte in France. Nothing can exceed the loyalty they have professed to the King; though the professions and the conduct of most of them cannot be easily reconciled. It remains to be seen what new professions they have in reserve for Bonaparte.

MASSENA.—Bonaparte landed between Frejus and Antibes on the 3d. On the 6th, a dispatch was received by the Government at Paris from Massena, stating that he had sent a corps under Gen. Mollis, on Aix, to intercept Bonaparte. In a Proclamation, which Massena addressed on the 9th to the people of Marseilles, he says, "the enemy passed with too great rapidity over the frontiers of my government for me to be able to oppose him; but I, in due time, gave notice to all the authorities who might stop him on his march." He concludes with strongly asserting his zeal, adding, "I have sworn fidelity to my legitimate King; I will never deviate from the path of honour; I am ready to shed all my blood for the support of his Throne."

SOULT.—Soul published, on the 8th an order of the day, addressed to the Army, in which he announced, that Bonaparte, who had abdicated his usurped authority in the face of all Europe, had landed upon the French soil which he ought never to have revisited." He also called upon the soldiers "to rally round the banner of the Lilly at the voice of the Father of the People," &c.

MORTIER.—In a sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 16th, a letter was read from Marshal Mortier, in which, in return for the vote, that he deserved well of his country, he says—"I have only done my duty in maintaining the troops under my command in the path of honour and duty. The same spirit animates all good Frenchmen in the service of their King and Country."

VICTOR.—In a circular letter addressed to the colonels of the Second Military Division, dated on the 18th, the Duke of Belluno tells them that the voice of their august Monarch has been heard, and the greater part of the people are arming to defend the honour of the country, the throne, and the laws.—He warns them against hired emissaries of Bonaparte, traversing the country for purposes of seduction. He desires the colonels to inform their regiments of the frightful position of Bonaparte, and says—"If, forgetting what they owe to their Country and their King, they should be base enough to