

**BREVET RANK.**

Adjutant General's Office,  
Washington, Aug. 13, 1863.

The subject of regulations, approved by the President of the United States, has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and government of all concerned.

Regulation concerning Rank and Command.  
1. Brevet Rank will give no command, except on detachments composed of different corps, and within the meaning of the 61st Article of War.

2. Detachment means a body of troops sent out from the main body to perform a particular service, and to be absent for a limited time; when such a detachment is composed of different corps, Brevet rank will take effect conformably with the 61st Article of War.

3. Under the same Article of War Brevet rank will take place on Courts Martial, when composed of officers of different corps.

4. In regularly constituted commands, such as garrison posts, departments, regiments, corps, companies, battalions, brigades, divisions, corps d'armee of the Army itself, Brevet rank is not to be exercised except on special assignment.

Officers having rank in the line of the Army, the staff, or by Brevet, eligible to command, will not assume the command unless specially put on duty with that intention.

6. An Officer entrusted with the command of a post, detachment, guard or separate command, will not surrender it to them unless relieved from the duty assigned him, except in case of sickness or inability to perform his duty, when the Officer next in rank is present and on duty with such command, will succeed as a matter of course.

7. An Officer not on duty without belonging to any of the companies, battalions, regiments or corps composing command, cannot assume the command. He must first have been put on duty by some competent authority to make him a part of the command before he can assume or exercise the command.

8. If different corps happen to join and do duty together, the Officer highest in rank by his commission in the line of the army, present on duty has the right to command the whole, and give orders accordingly. Brevet Officers, or Officers having Brevets or Commissions of a prior date, to those of the regiment in which they serve, cannot by virtue of such brevet or commissions of prior date assume the command.

By command of the President:

JOHN H. EATON, Sec'y of War.

By order of  
Commanding the Army,  
R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

**FATTENING HOGS.**

The fattening of winter hogs is a matter of importance, and by proper management, much may be saved. As soon as the Indian corn is fit to feed, the hogs should be put in a pen. Rye, Buckwheat, or corn, ground together; boiled potatoes, pumpkins, &c. make excellent slop for them; it should be made thick, and given to them three times a day; and as much of soft Indian corn as they will eat clean.

Hogs should be fed a little at a time, but often, and great care taken not to stall them. The last two weeks of feeding them, Indian corn and water are the best; their pen should be cleaned twice a week, and their bed made of clean straw. Swine are liable to a variety of diseases; to wit: mange, measles, stopping of the issues of their fore legs, &c. These diseases, it is believed, proceed from the filthy manner in which hogs are too frequently kept. The mange may be cured by sprinkling, on the backs of hogs, wood ashes, and letting them out of a rainy day, after putting oil on them: a more effectual way is to wash them in soap suds, and then oil them: after this trouble, keep them clean. For the measles, the flour of brimstone is said to be good. For the stopping of the issues in the fore legs, nothing more is necessary than to rub them with a corn-cob, then open the holes with the end of a knitting needle, or something of the kind.

Boiled apples, pears, pumpkins, potatoes, and squashes, all make excellent food for young shoats, and much the cheapest. Every farmer who wishes to raise pork for the market, ought to have a boiler fixed for that purpose. After harvest, hogs should be turned into the orchard, that they may get the early ripe apples, which fall before the season of cider-making commences.

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

Mrs. Editor: In May 1789, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, presented to Gen. Washington an address, congratulating him on his election to the Presidency. To that address he returned the following answer, which I have accurately copied from the Records of the Assembly, vol. 1, page 17. If you please, you will give it publicity, and oblige your friend.

EZRA STILES ELY,

Stated Clerk of the General Assembly.

**TOY.**

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the U. States of America. GENTLEMEN: I receive with great sensibility, the testimonials given by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, of the lively and unfeigned pleasure experienced by them on my appointment to the first office in the nation.

Although it will be my endeavor to avoid being elated by the too favorable opinion, which your kindness for me may have induced you to express, of the importance of my future services; yet, conscious of the disinterestedness of my motives, it is not necessary for me to conceal the satisfaction I have felt upon finding that my compliance with the call of my country, and my dependence on the assistance of Heaven to support me in my arduous undertakings, have, so far as I can learn, met the universal approbation of my countrymen.

While I reiterate the professions of my dependence upon Heaven as the source of all public and private blessings, I will observe, that the general prevalence of piety, philanthropy, honesty, industry and economy, seems in the ordinary course of human affairs, particularly necessary for advancing and confirming the happiness of our country.

While all men within our territories are protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of their consciences, it is rationally to be expected from them in return, that they will all be emulous of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by the innocence of their lives and the benevolence of their actions. For no man who is profligate in his morals, or a bad member of the civil community, can possibly be a true Christian, or a credit, to his own religious society.

I desire you to accept of my acknowledgements for your laudable endeavors to render men sober, honest, and good citizens, and the obedient subjects of a lawful government; as well as for your prayers to Almighty God for his blessing on our common country, and the humble instrument which he has been pleased to make use of in the administration of its government.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

**PREACHING WITHOUT NOTES.**

In a little work entitled "Natio Discipline, or the Constitution of the Congregational Churches," by the Rev. T. C. Upham, Professor in Bowdoin College, recently published by Shirley and Hyde of Portland, we find the following statement respecting the mode of preaching practised by the Puritan fathers of New England.

N. Y. Observer. "Gentlemen did not use notes, their sermons were unwritten, although they could not always be called extemporaneous. The first person in North America of the Congregational sect, who it is known used notes, was Rev. John Warham, a worthy minister of Windsor in Connecticut. Cotton Mather, to whom we are indebted for this fact, gives us to understand, that Warham, by this practice, gave considerable offence to some judicious persons, who had never heard him. But he adds, 'when they once came to hear him, they could not but admire the notable energy of his ministry.' The preachers of the present day pursue, in some respects, a middle course. Generally speaking, the more formal sermons, preached on the Sabbath, are written; but on other occasions, as private lectures and conferences, they frequently preach without notes. And this course seems to give general satisfaction.

A remark of the celebrated Baxter, in reply to certain gainsayers on this subject, is perhaps worthy of being added here. "It is not, (says he,) the want of abilities, that makes us use our notes; but a regard to our work and the good of our hearers. I use notes as much as any man when I take pains, and as little as any man when I am lazy, or busy, or have not leisure to prepare. It is easier to us to preach three sermons without notes than one with them. He is a simple preacher, that is not able to preach all day without preparation, if his strength would serve."

A precious specimen!—The Editor of the Fredericksburg Arena states, that he "saw, on Friday last, a lump of this precious metal (gold) valued at 300 dollars, which was dug up one morning last week before breakfast, on Johnson's farm.—The whole day's work amounted to four hundred dollars."—A valuable prize indeed in the Lottery of Mining; a most attractive metal "it is!"—We presume it is the largest mass of native gold, which has ever been found in the United States.

[The above is from the Richmond Compiler. It is a mistake, however. A lump of pure gold was found, some 25 years since in Cabarrus county, in this state, which weighed 28 pounds! and which was worth \$6,000.] Ed. Car.

Judge Daggett's Charge.—A part of the Charge of Judge Daggett, to the Grand Jury, at the August term of the Superior Court, in Litchfield County, Con. has been published at their request.—The following is its close:

"It belongs not to the place, nor the

occasion, to suggest the means of prevention of this mighty evil, or remedies against its extended ravages. I must, however, be permitted to say, that if parents, masters, and guardians, magistrates, and ministers of religion, and all lovers of their country, would unite in placing dram-shops and tippling-houses on a level with the haunts of counterfeiters, the depositories of stolen goods, and the retreats of thieves—If over the doors of every house furnished for the purpose of practicing this vice, public opinion would fix its seal of reprobation, by inscribing 'the way to hell leading down to the chambers of death,' we might expect that these prolific sources of ruin would soon be annihilated, and this great evil, in part at least, cease to disgrace our fair land."

If we can judge from the general tone of the republican newspapers throughout this state, there never has been an administration so popular as General Jackson's. In making preparations for the fall election, the State press speaks out in no equivocal term. Wherever meetings have been held—wherever resolutions have been passed by republicans, the course of the new administration since it came into power, has been decidedly approved. There is no mistake about this point, and we are satisfied that the ballot boxes in November will establish the fact.

A. Y. Courier.

Texas.—This Province is awakening attention; and matters of great interest may yet grow out of circumstances connected with it. Some of our citizens are already turning a longing eye towards its fertile plains, and sighing for its annexation to our country. The editor of the Nashville Republican, remarking on a communication with regard to this province, from a gentleman who had resided there, says:

"His descriptions of the soil, climate, water courses, general aspect, &c. of the country may be relied on, while the arguments he offers in favor of the practicability and policy of annexing it, by purchase, to the territory of the United States, cannot fail to make deep and lasting impressions on the mind of every unbiassed reader. The Rio Grande del Norte should constitute our Western boundary; and we hope and trust that the present Administration will speedily take the subject under their consideration. A more auspicious moment for the acquisition of Texas, on terms every way satisfactory and advantageous to both Governments, may never occur. Let the Administration, then, promptly avail themselves of the existence of circumstances of a rich, and, to us, all-important province. It is a matter of the highest importance to the interests of the West, and, indeed, to those of the whole Union."

"There are three things, ye four," as the Wise Man says, which we like to see. 1. We like to see a person enter a printing office, and lay his hands upon matter put in type for insertion in the paper, and knock it into print, much to the dissatisfaction of the Devil. 2. We like to see a man seize a piece of manuscript copy from the compositor, and examine the hand-writing. 3. We like to see a person thrust his piz into the "editor's closet," and peep over his shoulder. 4. We like to see every "man, woman, and child," give an editor advice, (gratuitous, of course) and kindly tell him if he does not pursue a particular course, he will violate their feelings, and possibly lose a subscriber—don't you, reader?"

Nashville Republican.

The "reform" is extending among the Shakers. A man and woman of that shaking sect shook off the trammels of celibacy last week at Whitesborough. Their names are Hugh Macdole and Hannah Tremble. They belonged to the Shaker society at Niskeyuna for 20 years. They were married on board the canal boat Oliver Phelps—better late than never.

Philadelphia paper.

The Edinburgh Scotsman has overthrown Captain Hall's prejudices in favor of an established Church, by a single triumphant fact. Why erect a religious institution with enormous privileges? why enrich it with a splendid endowment? Here is Dr. Channing of Boston, from whose mind, if it were divisible, you might cut out a whole bench of Bishops, yet what is his income? "Probably ministering to some congregation for four or five hundred pounds per annum." An Eastern paper remarks that Mr. Channing's salary is precisely 2000 dollars.—Now look on the other side of the picture; the income of the Bishop of London is said to be 70,000 pounds per annum, equal to \$1,111,111; that is to say, 150 times as much as Dr. Channing's income, with probably one third of his talents. Of what use then are magnificent establishments? They generate pride, more than they do talent—the vanity of men more than the purity of a christian. The Scotsman selects Dr. Channing as an example—we might mention others, who are lights in the Church, and ornaments to society.

Rich. Compiler.

Another destructive Fire in Augusta.—This devoted city was, on the morning of the 23d ult. again visited, by a most destructive conflagration. The fire originated in a building on Broad-street, immediately above the City Hotel, which was speedily enveloped in flames and burned to the ground. Every house from Mr. Micou's on Washington-st. to Mr. Philnitz's, on Broad street, was destroyed. The following are the names of the sufferers on Broad street: Dr. Robertson, J. Guimarin, Silversmith; Edward Couch, Grocer; Musgrove and Warren, City Hotel; Wm. Robertson, Merchant; J. Savich, Druggist; C. Prouty, Gunsmith; W. A. Mitchell, Grocer; M. Ross, Shoe Merchant; Hood, Tailor; Hall and Hardin, Dry Goods; J. Bones, Crockery Store; A. Spencer, Dry Goods, and Wm. Bones, Hardware and Cutlery Store. On Washington-street, several dwellings occupied by John Smith and others, and the large dwelling house of Mr. Micou, besides back stores, kitchens, &c. &c.

The very valuable country house of Thomas Cumming, Esq. near Augusta was afterwards, together with its appurtenances, burned to the ground. Undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Mr. C.'s family escaped from the flames at the most imminent peril of their lives.

The Secretary of the Navy.—General Jackson had scarcely taken his seat in the Presidential Chair, before the coalition papers commenced a system of gross and indiscriminate abuse of him, his acts, and the members of his cabinet.

No member of the cabinet has come in for a greater portion of the calumny of the false patriots who conduct these papers, than the Secretary of the Navy—a gentleman, who we would think, was as little obnoxious to the assaults of the coalition, as any other. Firm of purpose, plain and republican in his habits and opinions, and of unbending integrity, he discharges the duties of his office with an eye single to the public good. He may give offence to his political enemies, because he does not suffer subordinate officers to mould him to their will, as did his predecessor—he may inflict an injury upon their pride, because being a plain man, despising the gaudy trappings of office, he does not neglect his official duties to engage in the rounds of dissipation and extravagance which characterized some members of the late administration—he may be ridiculed for the caution he exercises in determining questions of importance, and for not assenting at once to every proposition made to him,—but those who know him, esteem him as a man of high honor, great application, unwearied toiling him for the honorable office he holds. The Secretary of the Navy is a plain republican, of sound practical business habits; he possesses the confidence of his state and of his country, and will discharge the duties of his high station with credit to himself, and benefit to the nation. The assaults of his enemies are harmless.

N. C. Journal.

Attempt to expel Mr. POINSETT, from Mexico!—An extra, dated "Office of the Bee, New Orleans, Sept. 2," contains the following:

Mexico, Aug 8.—This day has been rejected in the House of Representatives, by a majority of twenty three votes against nineteen, the proposition relative to expelling the Government to Expel MR. POINSETT from the Republic. Will it be of more interest, the presence of this man, than the harmony between the Mexicans, who is an object for which an extraordinary session has been convoked? Washington! rise from the tomb! rise and present to the twenty-three of the opposition, thy maxims written near these: how ominous is foreign influence to every free system, particularly "the republican."

[El. Sol.]

John Randolph, says the Boston Palladium, in his famous opposition to the passage of the Woolens Bill in Congress, entered so deeply into the anti-manufacturing spirit, that he declared he would go at any time twenty rods out of his way to kick a sheep.

[This is, without doubt, a calumny on the Roanoke Orator. And we venture to say the Orator would go two miles out of his way to kick the fellow who uttered the slander.]

West. Care.

"The oyster war," at Perth Amboy, New Jersey has been the cause of more ink than blood shed. The New-Yorkers claim the jurisdiction over the river, and of course over the oyster beds, the oysters, and all the appurtenances. But as the Jersey men planted the oyster beds, they insist upon enjoying the fruits of their labor; and they accordingly resisted the invading oystermen of New-York, vi et armis. Fire arms were employed by both the parties and many guns discharged, without bloodshed. The law has stepped in to decide their quarrel—a species of tribunal, which arms will seldom permit to be used:—and about forty of the rioters have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Middlesex. This oyster war is more ridiculous than even the hot water war of which our ancient annals boast.

Richmond Compiler.

The Brockport Recorder mentions that a worthless fellow of that town married an industrious woman—that he went off soon after—and returned lately, but no better able to provide for his wife than formerly. She refused to live with him—he then offered to sell her, and a man who was present, having obtained her consent to the transfer, purchased her with 50 cents, from her husband! Such transactions, evince such a disgusting destitution of correct feeling in all concerned, that they should be noticed only to be reprobated.

Albany Gazette.

Currency of the United States.—A writer in the National Intelligencer informs us that since 1816 the currency of the United States has sunk from 110 millions to about 35 millions—and the specie from 25 to 15 or 13. In 1816 there were about 213 in circulation for each person, in 1819 only 23, and in 1839 not 25.

The Upper Canada papers speak of a most abundant and excellent harvest at the present season. The wheat is of the very best quality, and potatoes were selling at Kingston at 101 per bushel.

A Provincial Journal insists upon it that taking a newspaper is an antidote to intemperate habits. Another says, "so it is, if the subscription is paid for."

It is customary at dinner parties in Paris, at present, where ladies assist, to hand round just before sitting down to table, a pincushion, that the fair guests may pin up their sleeves, which would otherwise entirely preclude the operation on the table.

Snails are so much admired as an article of food at Venice, that they are attended to and fattened with the same care that poultry is in England.

The Right Rev. Dr. James O'Shaughnessy, Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, (Ireland) died lately at his residence, Noggallham, at the advanced age of 84.

It is said that steam paper wrappers have been found durable in the mails, and that the manufacture of the article is to be extensively carried on in Baltimore.

The Hon. John Boyle has been appointed Professor of Law in Transylvania University, and has accepted the appointment. His Lectures will commence on the 1st Monday in December next, and continue until April ensuing.

A letter from Athens, (Ga.) dated 14th ult. says: "On Saturday morning a slight frost was discovered in this place, which I believe is the earliest ever known in this part of the State."

The New Orleans Courier of the 28th inst. says:—"Commodore Laborde, commander of the Spanish naval force in the West Indies, arrived here yesterday. He left off the Balize his ship, the Soberana; and two transports, and comes, it is said, to take away the Spanish troops now at the English Turn."

Remarkable Apple Tree.—The last New England Farmer contains an account of an apple tree growing in Goelnitz, which is sixty years old, and bears three hundred and thirty varieties of apples.

Blackberries.—An English Journal states that it has been ascertained by recent experiments, that very pure alcohol having the flavor of French brandy, can be extracted from Blackberries.

A gentleman advertised in the N. York Gazette, a few days since, for a young man who understood figures, and was a good copying clerk. In a few hours, 67 applications were made by note, addressed to the advertiser. What a comment upon the times! Parents had better learn their sons to cultivate the soil.

The coalition are going to make a desperate push for the next legislature of New Jersey. The Jackson-republican party is wide awake.

N. Y. Com.

Remedial.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer recommends Toasted or Burnt Bread as an effectual remedy for the intermittent or ague.

Fayetteville.—Our town has been greatly enlivened for a few days past, by the busy preparations for the winter trade—the reception, opening, and sale, of large quantities of goods. Every thing wears an air of cheerfulness, that we hope will be supported by a season of active and profitable business.

Observer.

The Tarborough Free Press says, that it is supposed the cotton fields in that vicinity will not average more than about two thirds of a crop this season.

Ral. Star.

French Market.—A Havre price current, of the 10th Aug. says, that "in consequence of the heavy arrivals of COTTON, we have to notice a decline of one centime on the middling and inferior sorts of U. S. short staple, and 2 to 3 Brazils. About 100 bbls. good Amer. Flour have been retailed at 40f. but the demand is very limited, and there are now no purchasers at that price."