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FROM THE AURORA.

CARRYING ON THE WAR.

The year is encroaching upon the spring rapidly, and while Congress is enquiring into the causes of past disasters, it is to be feared that the promptitude and amplitude of provision, which are necessary to prevent the recurrence of evil, are not sufficiently perceived. We are not disposed to mingle in the hateful passions which are put afloat by factious and profligate men. A simple recurrence to opinion and warnings thrown out in this paper year after year for fourteen years past, would be enough to develope the true causes of the partial success of our military operations.

But when men who ought to be enlightened, and who being elected representatives of the people do not perceive how much of the evil rests upon their own improvidence—upon their narrow, partial and restricted measures—upon the insufficiency of the means in amount and manner of provision—When the most palpable causes of disaster and objects of reprobation are passed over without almost an allusion—when what every man who speaks and thinks will admit, what it is now too late to deny, the total insufficiency of troops without discipline—and troops disciplined without heads to lead them, and without authority to enforce subordination, when gentlemen rise in congress, with no doubt the best intentions, but under the most fatal delusions, and while they will allow, in debating on one question, the futility of armies without discipline, will yet propose measures of defence with militia called out on tours of *three months* only, in debating another question.—The greatest of the errors of the last year, was the establishment of corps *for only one year*—when all experienced men know that the first year of a soldier's life sickens, and the second only reconciles him for military service. In raising our military force, the experience of all ages and the counsels of common sense were useless; under a blind infatuation, persons of the ages which of all others are best adapted for decissive and effective enterprizes; persons betwen eighteen and twenty one years, were, with monstrous blindness, prohibited from being enlisted—while the law authorised the enlistment of fathers of families; and thus from the necessary operation of war placed a heavier presure upon society, by excluding from the army those who would leave no pressure—congress excluded the youth, the very class, which in all ages, and all armies where skill and wisdom presided, have been preferred to every other. Can we marvel at the inefficiency of our military undertakings, when all these fundamental errors are contemplated.

This error of raising one year regiments was not confined to the insufficiency of such corps in point of habit and discipline, but it had the infelicity of being fatal to the recruiting service for corps of more efficient duration. At the very moment that persons between 18 and 21 years of age were withheld from the service of their country: the recruiting for 5 years corps was cut up at the root; and in fact both descriptions of corps crippled—within the knowledge of the writer of this article, the officers of the 5 year corps uniformly complained that it was in vain to attempt recruiting for five years where men were enlisted for one year; every man who has had experience, knows that if there were no invitations for one year, seventeen of every twenty who enlist, would go for a longer period rather than not go at all. The system of 18 months' men, was equally improvident; in enlisting for 18 months, the whole expense of clothing for two years was thrown away for 18 months inefficient service.

All the nations of the old world which have had military establishments, have formed depots where the young recruits are taught the first exercises; but our military legislation appears to have been founded upon a presumption that soldiers could be raised, like the soldiers of Cadmus, as by a stroke of magic from earth.—It has taken the coalesced powers of Europe 20 years to learn how to meet men who understand the art of war—but our military legislation appears to be calculated to accomplish between April and October, what others could not effect in years.

But there is yet an error equally extraordinary with any of these; it is the blindness of the present generation to the experience of our own history. A slight perusal of the journals of congress, and of the historical details of the revolution, would call to our minds the disasters of the early period of the war; it would shew also where and how we were most successful in arms.

It has not been the fashion to read history—the elegant but debauched pages of Hume, and the retailed profligacy of British journals, are more in fashion than the annals of the national glory; in the contemporary history of modern Europe, if read with a view to example, which is the use (and unfortunately the abuse) of history—we might learn from the spirit of *imitation of our revolutionary method of war*, by the nations of Europe, during the wars of the eventful times in which we live——we might in European history discover, that those nations have adopted from our example the use of *light troops*, the powerful arm of *riflemen*—and we have cast it off, because the French have used it with effect—for we have been now near eighteen months at war without more than *one regiment of riflemen*, and that scattered over the continent in small detachments——when we should have had at least two brigades of that arm.

This has been a fatal neglect—let members of congress enquire of those who were at York with Pike, gallant and glorious Pike, let them enquire what effects the rifle corps produced there; if they wish to learn how fatal the want of riflemen as well as of an accurate discipline generally was, let them enquire of those officers who were in the affair of the 11th November, on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence.

It is indeed truly astonishing, how men, entrusted with such high trusts, can have overlooked the most palpable errors in the means of carrying on war.

These remarks might be extended to other points, the general disorder of the military establishment at the opening of the campaign—when in fact every thing was to be created out of chaos—the unavoidable lateness of the season, and the rash submission to brawling prejudices, which could send men into the field to fight against disciplined troops, under officers without discipline or habits of subordination; and many of whom, from the very mode of their selection and appointment, were inferior to the men whom they were placed to command.

The failure of our military operations in the past year, is in fact to be attributed to all these causes; and there are others, still more fatal, founded in the spirit of human selfishness and the lust of power, which prefers to military command men without any qualification whatever; unless *political influence* or weight at an election.

This has been the severest of all errors of the system—and while such errors prevail, in defiance of the clearest dictates of wisdom and experience, it is in vain to go in search of sunshine with the feeble taper of a committee of enquiry. Truths like these are not calculated to please *the concerned*—but the writer of them is accustomed to speak of things as they are, if he speaks at all, even though it must offend many whom he respects—and excite the wrath of others about whom he cares nothing.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department, General Land Office, Dec. 30th, 1813.

SIR—Although the law establishing the General Land Office does not require the Commissioner to make an annual report of the state of that part of the public concerns confided to his care, yet as there has been a considerable accession of new members to the national legislature, I have thought it would be acceptable to have a comprehensive view of the extent and situation of the public lands, that such legislative provisions as are required may be the more readily perceived.

A report made to the Senate on the 19th of February, 1813, by the Chairman of a committee charged with an enquiry into the state of the public lands, together with the accompanying documents from the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, afforded the most ample information which the nature of such inquiry could at that time furnish, and has much abridged the labor that would otherwise have been necessary in preparing this memoir.

It appears from public documents in this department, that the United States, after deducting all that has been sold and leaving a sufficiency to satisfy every lawful claim, will possess a national domain of at least four hundred million of acres of land, embracing a variety of soil and climate capable of furnishing all that is necessary for supplying the wants, and affording most of the luxuries to man, and which, if properly managed, will secure auxiliary aids to the government for ages yet to come.

This four hundred million of acres are situated as follows:

In the state of Ohio.	
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished	6,785,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished	5,575,000
Total number of acres of land in Ohio	12,300,000
In the territory of Michigan.	
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished	5,100,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished	11,400,000
Total number of acres of land in Michigan	16,500,000
In the Indiana and Illinois south of parallel of latitude passing by the southern extremity of lake Michigan.	
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished	33,000,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished	23,200,000
Total number of acres in Indiana and Illinois	46,200,000
In the territory of lake Michigan and north of said parallel of latitude.	
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished	5,500,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished	54,500,000
Total nnmber of acres west of Michigan	80,000,000
In the Mississippi territory.	
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished	5,800,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished	49,100,000
Total number of acres in the Mississippi	55,00,0000
In the cession made by the French government the 30th of April, 1803, and including the territory of Missouri, the state of Louisiana, and the lands east of the river Mississippi and island of New-Orleans as far as the river Perdido, at least	200,000,000
Grand total number of acres	400,000,000

In the last described portion of territory, it has not yet been correctly ascertained what proportion of the Indian title has been extinguished, but prior to the period when the United States became possessed of the country, a considerable quantity had been ceded by the Indians, and since that period cessions have been obtained of the Sacs, Foxes and Osages, which, with the lands in the occupancy of the inhabitants, are supposed to amount to from twenty-five to thirty million of acres.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) Dec. 29.

General Adams has returned from his late enterprise against the Indians. The most prominent events of the campaign are mentioned in the following account, received last evening by the executive. Although the objects of the expedition have not been fully accomplished, we are confident all that could be effected under similar circumstances has been done. If unable to command success, our troops have at least deserved it; and we trust they will receive what they undoubtedly merit, the gratitude of their country, for the promptness with which they obeyed its call and hastened to the scene of danger

Copy to a letter from general Adams to the governor.

Head Quarters, Monticello, 24th Dec. 1813.

SIR—The detachment of militia under my command, authorised by a resolution of the legislature of this state to proceed against the upper and most adjacent warring Creek towns, having returned from that service, I take the liberty of laying before your excellency the following statement.

On the 9th inst. the detachment consisting of about 530 men, took up their line of march from Camp Patriotism near Monticello, but in consequence of frequent rains, and having almost innumerable narrow passes to go through where our pack horses as well as others often met with considerable difficulty, and were very generally compelled to march in a single file, we were unable to cross Chatahoochie before Wednesday the 15th, which we did about 12 o'clock on that day; it was then rainy, and some of the men as well as most of the baggage were very wet.—Believing that we should be more successful by being able to surprise the enemy, I determined on marching all that night, and attacking the most adjacent town New Yaucau, which was then 30 miles distant, at day light on Thursday the 16th. The night however being extremely dark and wet, we found it impossible after repeated exctions by torch-light to proceed; we were consequently compelled to encamp 18 or 20 miles from the town we wished to surprise.—The repeated and almost continued rains which had fallen during our march, and particularly that night, unavoidably placed our arms in such a situation as to render it indispensably necessary that some time should be occupied next morning in putting them in order; hence we were unable to march in a suitable condition to meet an enemy before 10 or 11 o'clock, and therefore could not that day reach the town which was our immediate object.

As soon as we were in a situation to meet the enemy, the line of march was formed and and we proceeded near a small settlement containing eleven houses, known by the name of the Mad Warrior's Village, where the army was halted and a small detachment sent forward to cut off such of the enemy as might be found there; not a single Indian was to be seen, though there were strong evidences of its having been recently evacuated. Finding some corn here, such persons as were most deficient supplied themselves; we then set fire to the buildings which contained several articles of property, proceeded to within three miles of New Yaucau, and encamped without fire. On the morning of Friday the 17th inst. the army was formed into three detachments; the right commanded by Capt. Hagerty, the left by capt. Dawson, and the centre by capt. Brown; in this order the three divisions marched through different pass ways and over very hilly ground to an eminence within half a mile of the town, where the whole were dismounted except captain Martin's company of cavalry and about 85 riflemen under the command of captain Cocke.

The march was then resumed by the three divisions, so arranged, that the centre should fall immediately upon the town, and the right and left wings form such an allignment as would prevent the escape of the enemy either up or down the river, near the margin of which the town was situated. The mounted riflemen under the command of captain Cooke, and capt. Martin's corps of cavalry, were directed to form near the bank of the river so as to prevent any from escaping in that direction. A guard consisting of about 40 men were left upon the eminence to protect the horses. When we arrived at a little hill which overlooked the town we found to our mortification, as we found at the village the preceeding day not a single Indian, ithough there were abundant signs of a very recent evacuation, and repeated yells within our hearing on the opposite side of the river.

The several divisions, after ascertaining that we should be unable to accomplish that part of the resolution of the legislature which related to the destruction of the enemy, were ordered to repair to the place where the horses were left, to return to the town, secure what corn was wanting and consume the balance with the houses. Upon our return up the hill where our horses were left, the yell of Indians was heard near them, and two small detachments consisting of the cavalry and some mounted riflemen were immediately despatched in the direction from whence the sounds seemed to issue; but the ground being extremely hilly, so as to obstruct the view at very short distances, no Indians could be found. The whole were then marched down to the town, when we discovered on the opposite side of the river a number of Indians in a wood on the brow of a small hill which commanded the ford, and at a distance of perhaps 4 or 500 yards, that space being occupied by a large old field and the river Talapoosie.

The guides who had been procured for this expedition informed me, that the river at this place was more shoal than at any other within our reach, and that it would be impossible to cross here in consequence of a swell occasioned by the late rains. Judging also from the signs on our route, and from the information given by one of our guides who was well acquainted with the habits and general plan of the war party in this neighborhood, that we should not find any of them on this side of the river, and our stock of provisions being by frequent rains very much injured, we were under the painful necessity of executing so much only of the object of the expedition as came within our immediate reach, which we did by burning the town containing 85 houses, and the property found in them, consisting principally of a considerable quantity of corn. I judged it expedient to return for encampment the ensuing night beyond the surrounding hills, and we accordingly marched about two and a half miles from the town, within half a mile of the river bank, where we lay without fire, through a very cold night, withing hearing of frequent yells, which were generally supposed to be on the opposite side of the river, and prepared for any attack that the enemy might think proper to make upon us.

During our stay in the town, while procuring corn for our horses, three or four of the men went to the margin of the river, where one under the cover of an Indian hut, and others under cover of such brush and shrubbery as the old field afforded, exchanged a few shot with the enemy, and three of them say they saw an Indian fall at the fire of their guns.

The adjutant, Thomas M. Berrien, who was at the moment considerably advanced towards the margin of the river, and had a spy glass in his hand endeavoring to ascertain the strength of the enemy, states positively that saw an Indian fall at the fire of Zachariah Simms' musket and John M. Patrick's rifle; hat they were dragged up the hill and fires raised near them. Those few men were in a situation very much exposed in proportion to that of the enemy, and one of them, John M. Patrick of Jasper county, while stooping to take aim at a crowd of Indians, received a ball in his left shoulder, which it was found impossible to extract—he is however on the mend, and will probably recover.

It is proper to add, that they went to the margin of the river not only without, but in direct violation of positive orders.

The other towns which we contemplated burning, Tookaubatchie, Tallahasse and Immookfau, were on the opposite side of the river, and it was imppossible to get at them, owing to the high water—hence, nothing was left for us but to pursue our march home, which was done with proper precautionary measures to prevent a surprise until we crossed Chatahoochie, when the whole were permitted to proceed in the order they chose, which very much facilitated our march, and all have arrived safe.

Since my return, I learnt from capt. Hamon of gen. Floyd's army, who is now in this neighborhood, that his company of cavalry, and some friendly Indians with M'Intosh a their head, were ordered to join us at Chatahoochie; this they failed to accomplish, and the friendly Indians were deterred from pursuing us by information which they received, that a force of 2000 hostile Indians were assembled at Oakfuskee, and if we should fall in with them, would inevitably cut us off. Capt. Hamilton would have followed us, but was apprehensive that we were so far advanced, that he would be unable to overtake us.

Before I conclude this communication, it is proper to state, that the officers and privates [with such exceptions only as are noted within the marks of the muster roll] evinced, during the whole expedition, and particularly at every alarm, a degree of firm and deliberate courage which would have done honor to Spartan valor,

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

DAVID ADAMS.

His Exc. PETER EARLY, Gov. of Georgia.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY, 11.

The bill in addition to the acts concerning patents, &c. was read the 2nd time, and on motion of Mr. *Horsey*, postponed to the first Monday in February next.

The bill authorising the President of the United States to cause certain regiments to be enlisted for the term of five years or during the war, was considered as in committee of the whole, amended, reported to the Senate, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—This bill was, on the following day, read the third time and passed as amended.

The bill in favor of Paul Cuffee was read a second time, and postponed to Monday next.

The bill from the House of Representatives, to amend the act laying a direct tax, was twice read.

The memorial of the Mississippi Land Company was called up by Mr. Hunter, and referred to a select committee of Messrs. Hunter, Taylor, Gore, Brent, and Mason.

Mr. *Brown*, from the committee to whom was referred the bill granting to Moses Hook the right of pre-emption, reported the same without amendment; which was read.

On motion of Mr. *Bledsoe*,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, a digest of the information respecting the produce and manufactures of the United States, obtained by the Treasury Department at the time of taking the last census: *Provided*, such information shall be in a situation to be conveniently communicated at this time.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.

The bill to amend the act laying a direct tax was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Worthington, Fromentin, and Chace.

Mr. *Campbell*, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the bounty to recruits, which was twice read.

Mr. *Robinson*, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for the purpose of procuring subsistence for the inhabitants of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Block Island and the adjacent islands; which was twice read.

The bill for the relief of Isaac Clason passed through a committee of the whole and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill was on the next day read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. *Daggett*, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Daggett, Brown and Mason, to enquire into the expediency of making further provision by law, relative to jurors summoned to attend on the courts of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

On motion of Mr. *Post* of N. Y. the petition of J. R. Livingston and others, presented on the 21st Feb. 1813, was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

On motion of Mr. *Ingersoll* of Pa. the petition of D. Pettibone relating to implements of war, presented on the 25th June, was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. *Nelson* of Va. the petition of J. Anderson, presented on the 7th June, 1813, was referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. *Calhoun* of S. C. the petition of J. Motlow, presented on the 18th Feb. 1807, was referred to the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. *Rhea* of T. presented a petition of the messengers attached to the several departments of State, Treasury, War & Navy, praying an increase of compensations—Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *M'Kee* of Ky. from the committee on Public Lands, made a report against the petition of sundry inhabitants of Clark and Jefferson counties in the Indiana territory, which was adopted.

Mr. *M'Kee* also made a report unfavorable to the petition of sundry inhabitants residing on the frontiers of the state of Ohio (praying a grant of land for alledged privations by war)—which was read and concurred in.

Mr. *M'Kee*, from the same committee made a report unfavorable to the petition of sundry inhabitants of Driftwood settlement in the Indiana territory, praying a grant of land for a mill seat; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Encouragement of Enlistments.

On motion of Mr. *Troup*, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the following bill:

A BILL making further provision for filling of the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorising the re-enlistments for longer periods, of men whose terms of service are about to expire.

Be it enacted, &c. That in order to complete the present military establishment to the full number authorised by law, with the greatest possible despatch, there shall be paid to each effective able bodied man, in lieu of the bounty at present established by law, who shall be duly enlisted into the service of the U. S. after the day of next, to serve for the term of five years, or during the war, at his election, a bounty of one hundred dollars; twenty five dollars to be paid on the enlistment of the recruit; twenty five dollars when he shall have mustered and have joined some military corps, and fifty dollars on the expiration of his term of service, or when he shall be entitled to his discharge, and shall be moreover entitled to the bounty of three hundred and twenty acres of land, as heretofore established by law.

Sec. 2 That every non-commissioned officer, soldier, or other person, who shall recruit an able bodied man for the service, shall be entitled to receive for every effective, able bodied man, recruited by him after the day of next, for the term of five years, or during the war, and mustered, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, the sum of eight dollars: *Provided nevertheless*, That this regulation, so far as respects the age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians, or to those soldiers who may re-enlist into the service.

Sec. 3. That from and after the day of one thousand eight huudred and fourteen, the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, drivers, bombardiers, matrosses, sappers, miners, artificers, saddlers, farriers and blacksmiths, who have enlisted, or shall hereafter enlist in the service of the U. S. shall, during the continuance of the war between the U. S. America and their territories, and the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, be as follows, viz: to each serjeant major and quarter master's serjeant, fourteen dollars; to each serjeant and principal musician, thirteen dollars; to each corporal, twelve dollars; to each musician, eleven dollars; to each private, driver, bombardier, matross, sapper and miner, ten dollars; to each artificer, saddler, farrier and blacksmith, not attached to the quarter master general's and ordnance departments, fifteen dollars.

Sec. 4. That every non commissioned officer musician and private, who has been recruited, in the regular army of the U. States, under the authority of the act of the eighth April, 1812, entitled, &c. may be re-enlisted for the term of five years or during the war; and that every non commissioned officer, musician and private, recruited under authority of the act of twenty-ninth Jannary, 1813, entitled &c. may be re-enlisted for five years or during the war.

Sec. 5. That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates re-enlisted under the authority of the preceding section, shall be entitled to the bounty allowed by this act to recruits for five years or for the war.

Mr. *Troup* of Geo. explained at length the views of the military committee in reporting the bill. The necessity of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the consequent necessity of filling the ranks, were among the points which he enforced most strongly. Among the various plans offering themselves to accomplish this latter object, the committee had selected a system which to them appeared the best, but which was of course subject to the decission of the House. He took occasion to observe, that though the military committee had received information of the actual state of the army, it did not appear proper to state it in the house, as publicity, by informing the enemy of our military strength, would prejudice the public service.

Mr. *Pearson* of N. C. recognized the propriety of not making public the actual amount of our military force—but, deemed it essential to be informed of it, moved that the committee of the whole rise, in order to have the galleries cleared, that the gentleman might communicate the information he possessed for the information of the house.

Mr. *Pitkin* of Ct. supported the motion of Mr. Pearson, from a desire of having that information before the house, which he deemed necessary to intelligent legislation on the subject before them.

Mr. *Wright* opposed the motion on the ground of the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility of keeping secret any matters transacted in closed doors. Whatever the reduction of numbers in our army, he had no doubt it had been equally great in that of the enemy, and quoted a paper in his hand to show that a single regiment of the enemy had been reduc- in the last campaign from 1100 to 300 men.

Mr. *Rhea* of Tenn. opposed the motion for the raising of the committee. For his part, he had no objection that the whole nation should know the actual state of the army.

Mr. *Pearson's* motion was negatived, 57 only rising in the affirmative.

Mr. *Farrow* of S. C. opposed the manner in which the bounty to be given was to be divided betwen the different periods of payment, and suggested an amendment having for its object to pay a greater portion of the bounty in advance; which he subsequently withdraw to make room for an amendment proposed by Mr. Lowndes.

Mr. *Comstock* of N. Y. expressed conviction of the vital necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war. True economy, he believed, dictated the offer of liberal pecuniary inducements to secure the necessary enlistments. He was therefore in favor of this bill, but he was not able to discover that the fifty dollars, to be paid at the expiration of the term of service, would not offer quite as great an inducement to the recruit, as if the whole amount of bounty were given him on his entering the service.

Mr. *Lowndes* of S. C. in rising to propose a change in the species of inducement held forth to enlistment, entered into an argument to shew that a present bounty would in all cases be found to possess advantages over a prospective one. The conversation he had held with every military man to whom he had mentioned the subject confirmed him in the opinion that an increase of pay would have much less effect in procuring enlistments than a comparatively small amount advanced by way of bounty. He proposed to retain the pay at its present rate, and encreasing the bounty to 124 dollars. The expenditure of the government, if the war lasted only one year longer, would not be greater than as proposed by the bill; whilst, if it continued five years, it would be much less, at the same time that it would hold out greater inducements to enlistments. This position Mr. L. supported by a variety of statements; and concluded by moving an amendment to the bill, going to attain his object which was afterwards modified on the suggestion of Mr. Ingersoll of Penn. so as to make the whole bounty one hundred and twenty four dollars; fifty on enlistment, fifty on joining the regiment, and twenty four on the expiration of the term of service.

Mr. *Calhoun* of S. C. enforced the propriety of the amendment proposed by his colleague, which, whilst it afforded strong inducements to every class of the community, would be less oppressive on the community generally, because it would require less expense to meet it. An increase of pay, he added, generally produced disorders in camp, and introduced habits of licentiousness and intemperance. He was therefore averse to increasing the pay as proposed by the bill.

Mr. *Comstock* was opposed to the amendment. As to the objection that increased pay would produce increased licentiousness in camp, he was of opinion that increased bounty, as proposed, would be much more likely to produce that effect.

Mr. *Troup* conceived it not very material whether the proposed amendment took place or not; but it ought to be taken into con-