ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U. S. SECRETARY OF WAR.

We make an abstract of this document, not having room for the whole.—[Albany Adv.

The regular army consists of 716 commissioned officers, 17 military storekeepers, and 7590 enlisted men, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians and privates, of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, 40 sergeants, and 290 enlisted men, of ordnance, making an aggregate of 8613, organized as follows:

General and Staff Officers.—One Major General, two Brigadier Generals; one Adjutant General; six Assistant Adjutant Generals; two Inspector Generals; one Quartermaster General; two Deputy Quarter Master Generals; four Quartermasters and twenty-eight Assistant Quartermasters; one Commissary General, and one Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.

Medical Department.—One Surgeon General, nineteen Surgeons and fifty Assistant Surgeons.

Pay Department.—One Paymaster General and fifteen Paymasters.

Corps of Engineers.—One Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, four Majors, twelve Captains, twelve First Lieutenants, and 15 Second Lieutenants.

Corps of Topographical Engineers.—One Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, four Majors, ten Captains, six First Lieutenants and ten Second Lieutenants.

Ordnance Corps.—One Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, four Majors, ten Captains, six First Lieutenants and ten Second Lieutenants.

One Regiment of Dragoons, containing ten companies, of fifty privates each; Four Regiments of Artillery, each containing ten companies of forty-two privates each; Eight Regiments of Infantry, each containing ten companies of forty-two privates; One Regiment of Riflemen, of ten companies of fifty privates each.

The whole country is divided into nine military departments, each in charge of a General or Colonel.

The command of the 1st is commanded by Brevet Brig. Gen. Arbuckle; with Head Quarters at New Orleans, and includes 7 garrisoned posts, and 18 officers and privates.

The 2nd M. Dept. under Brevet Brig. Gen. Taylor, is west of the Mississippi, with Head Quarters at Fort Smith, 4 posts, and mustering 500 troops.

3d M. Dept. under Brevet Major Gen. Gaines, (temporarily under Col. Kearney,) includes both sides the Mississippi north of 37 h degree north latitude and posts with 2182 troops.

4th M. Dept. Brevet Brig. Gen. Brady, H. Q. at Detroit, a force of 1231 men, at 5 posts.

5th M. Dept. Brevet Brig. Gen. Wool, H. Q. at Buffalo, N. Y., a force of 1293 men, at 12 posts.

6th M. Dept. Col. Crane; H. Q. at Portsmouth, Va., a force of 615 men, and 4 posts.

7th M. Dept. Col. Wadsworth; H. Q., at Fort Monroe, Va., 3 posts and 612 men.

8th M. Dept. Brevet Brig. Gen. Armistead; H. Q. at Baltimore, Md., 3 posts and 318 men.

9th M. Dept. Brevet Brig. Gen. Worth; H. Q. at Sackett's Harbor; 3 posts and 623 men.

Major Gen. Scott has the immediate command of the whole.

The War Department includes 10 Bureaus, at which the various branches of the business are conducted, at the heads of which are the following officers: Adjutant General, Q. M. General, Commissary General of Subsistence, Pay Master General, Surgeon General, Colonel of Engineers, Colonel of Topographical Engineers, Colonel of Ordnance, Commissioner of Pensions, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The 1st section of act of Aug. 23, 1842, made a reduction of the army, and abolished the offices of Inspector General, 2d Pay Master General, Commissary General of Purchases, and Military Storekeepers, except the Inspector General, whom the Secretary asks to have retained.

The Secretary recommends that the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons, which has been dismounted and made a Rifle Regiment, should be remounted, as being necessary to the exigencies of the service on the Indian frontier. He also asks for more explicit legislation against dueling, the present being considered ambiguous. The practice, however, is nearly extinct in the army.

Since the settlement of the N. E. Boundary, the troops have withdrawn from the remote posts of Fort Fairfield and Fort Kent, to save expense; and since the close of hostilities in Florida several companies have been removed from that territory, less than 100 Indian warriors being left there and they being quiet.

The estimates for the Army proper for the ensuing year, fall $90,618 10-100 short of those of the last year, although it embraces $27,361 70-100 for the expenses of recruiting, which was not required last year in consequence of the reduction of the army, and $9,000 for the three months pay allowed to those whose term of service will expire during the current year, and may reenlist.

The business of the Subsistence Department has been performed with great accuracy and method.—The troops have been well and regularly supplied at reduced cost, and the accounts of the Commissary General truly stated, have been promptly reduced.

The work on the fortifications in course of construction has made unusual progress during the year. Military works on the Dry Tortugas, on Key West, and on Biscayne Key, are deemed requisite to complete the line of coast defences.

The Military Academy at West Point is highly recommended as an eminently valuable institution, and is earnestly recommended to the favor of Congress.

From the N. Y. Herald.

RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND, SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

In former times the relations between separate and independent nations, emanating from their respective sovereigns, were either belligerent or courtly—maintained either by musketry and cannon, or the etiquette and usages of diplomatic intercourse. During the last quarter of a century, and particularly since the termination of the revolutionary struggles in France, all Europe, and we may say all America, have become subject to entirely new influences in the maintenance of their relations to [illegible] Diplomatic intercourse still exists as [illegible] another species of relations, much [illegible] more interesting than that, and of a peculiar character, has sprung up within the last few [illegible] years. We mean the social and literary relations now subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, originating altogether in the vastly increased intercourse of the natives of both countries, and the constant interchange of sentiment and opinion through the mediums of the newspapers and the press generally. The omnipotence of steam on the land and on the ocean, has brought together the two continents, and rendered every nook and corner of both perfectly accessible to every traveller; and illimitable time and space to such a degree that one [illegible] traverses a hemisphere in a shorter period and with greater ease, than formerly he could travel over a small kingdom. In this way, a mighty revolution, social and literary, has been produced, which will be still more important changes, and produce greater results, with respect to the relations and interests of both countries, than any event which has before taken place in the world.

Confining our attention, just now, to the view of the relations of England with the United States, just suggested, we shall find that they have assumed a variety of very curious aspects during the last few years, and are at this moment highly interesting and [illegible] of a [illegible]. About the time that the Atlantic steam navigation commenced, when an American visited Europe he was received with the most flattering marks of respect and esteem. In France and England he was regarded as a species of curiosity—a unit of that immense and overshadowing body which had laid on the other side of the Atlantic the foundation of the most extended empire which the world had ever seen, and which was every day increasing rapidly in power and refinement, and in every other nationalities of regard, which were most gratifying, and could not fail to elicit from him if a corresponding feeling in favor of those who extended him such a flattering degree of social [illegible]. Unfortunately, this agreeable state of things did not continue. A few years passed away, and the extravagance of extravagant expenditure and [illegible] of other causes, a terrible revolution took place in the commercial relations, and vast debts [illegible] by individuals, which it was found [illegible] impossible to pay. Still, however, the social intercourse, to which we have just alluded, [illegible] But when the great State [illegible] Mr. Forgot, and other important [illegible] Down by the [illegible] consequences of their own [illegible] [illegible] American travellers in Europe [illegible] to be regarded rather with [illegible]

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H. M. BOWKER.

[illegible]

guised suspicion, and is sure to encounter, on all hands, the most mortifying evidences of the altered tone of public feeling. In fact, the very waiters at the inns, as they show the "American gentleman" to his room, (after some sum, by repeated examination, that the sheets are really bottomed, lest they might lose the advantage of sleeping comfortably there. We might allude to many instances of this kind, showing that American travellers are looked on in Europe as a species of sharpers and pickpockets, or, at best, a dangerous species too. The reception which the letters of the R v. Sydney Smith has met in England, alone, discovers very clearly the state of feeling at present prevailing there.

The following paragraphs are with reference to the attacks on the Rev. Sydney Smith, we find that General Duff Green, at present in London, has felt himself called upon to write a series of letters, and two of them have appeared in the *London Times*—the principal organ of public opinion in Great Britain. The General wrote a third letter, but it was refused insertion, and the *Times* accompanied its intimation to this effect, by the following very characteristic article:—

From the London Times.

Frenchmen are sometimes impertinent, Irishmen impudent, Welshmen voluble, Englishmen blustering, Scotchmen cool, but the conjoint coolness, blustering, volubility, impudence, and impertinence of a true Yankee has a height and depth and breadth about it which "flogs" each of these nations in their most characteristic accomplishment. We do not say these words are precisely applicable to our correspondent, General Duff Green, but we do say that the three letters elicited from that gentleman by Mr. Sylvester Smith's castigation of his countrymen, imply an amount of brass which, though possibly not unparalleled on this side of the Atlantic, we certainly do never remember to have seen concentrated in any one individual. With the last and longest of these communications, received yesterday, we really cannot trouble our readers. It is, however, a remarkable composition. The gentleman's impudence amounts to a talent. We stare, and are astounded as we stare, at the mode in which this advocate and representative of a confederation of public bankrupts coolly turns the tables, and without having, or pretending to have, a word of valid defence, begins lecturing us, his creditors, on the hypocrisy of our pretensions to philanthropy, and the selfishness of our exertions to abolish slavery and the slave trade.

Here is a country, rich, as the Americans themselves are always telling us, to the utmost extent of richness, with no poor and no taxes—a people industrious, prompt, and money-making—favored in the physical capabilities of their country—favored in the undeniable energy and foresight which nature has given them—with no one excuse of necessity, hardly of convenience, for their conduct, who yet coolly and simply refuse to pay their debts because they don't like paying money. They are enjoying the fruits of their borrowed capital. There it is—rail-roads, canals, bridges, drains, clearances—plain, undeniable gain to Pennsylvania. The creditor may stand by and see the natives make their profit or take their pleasure out of his capital—may watch the rapid motion, increased traffic, or improved crops that he has given them. Why should not all this be paid for? Simply because it cannot be carried off. The Pennsylvanian farmer or merchant knows that his creditors, grumble as they may, cannot pocket the canals or ship off the rail-roads; they have been fools enough to build for him, and so he puts his hands in his pockets and his foot on his chimney-piece, hugs himself in comfort over his growing income, and takes care to vote for a repudiating repeater above in the State legislature.

And now that we pay dues begin to complain, what is said to us? "Pay us the money you have swindled out of our pockets," say the English capitalists. "Oh!" says General Green, "what shocking language this is! [illegible] talk about the slave trade." "But we want our money," say we. "You didn't really think to make us believe you in earnest about them slaves," says the General; "I guess Jonathan's too 'cute for that, anyhow." "Pay, you scoundrels," reiterates John Bull. "Well, to be sure," says the American advocate, "the selfishness of England about those slaves is unfathomable." And this is not said in an off-hand, random *obiter* style of attack. The General gives it us in extenso. It is a good folio volume which he has at our service. The preacher who ought to hang down his head and blush at the very think of a dollar or mention of a bill of exchange, fills our ears and stuns our senses with the exposure of our own impudence—charges, dilates, confutes and mystifies, till we scarce know whether we stand on our heads or our heels. Yet our friend may depend upon it, that let him blarney as he chooses, he will never talk down that our little word—Pay!

The execution of his design displays almost as much effrontery as its conception. He—member of a country which certainly knows the value of "money in its purse," admits that we have paid £20,000,000—that we have raised a flourishing colony—that we are at present losers to a most enormous extent in pursuit of this philanthropic crochet of ours. He ought to known that this measure of abolition, crude and headlong as it un questionably was, was forced upon the legislature by the clamors of those who know no more of commercial monopolies, of Brazilian sugar, or Virginia weed, than a Pennsylvanian does of honesty. Yet he [illegible] it was all a ruse, a deep trick to destroy the planters of Carolina. And on what grounds has he the impudence to insinuate this falsehood? Because, among the myriads who advocated the abolition of slavery, some few told us that even in a commercial point of view we should gain by it—because, having placed our own countrymen at a grievous disadvantage with respect to all other manufactures of sugar, we attempt to restore the proportion by an artificial arrangement of duties with respect to sugar consumed in this country—because we do not make the insane attempt to extend the same correction to sugar consumed in other countries, by taxing its mere transport through this—because, finally, we permit British subjects having dealings with the inhabitants of slave-holding countries to sell such slaves as come into their possession, without any intention of their own, by devise, descent, marriage, or the bankruptcy of a slave-holding debtor. These are the grounds on which this American, as a set-off against the swindling insolvency of his rich countrymen, founds an accusation against England of selfish and designing hypocrisy.

This, however, is but the opening of Gen. Green's campaign. Not satisfied with carrying the war into our country, he wants to get something more out of us. He thinks we have not yet been swindled enough, and coolly proposes that we should again turn our pockets inside out for him. Last time it was by direct disbursement that we were plundered. Now it is by relaxation of duties in favor of American produce. If we would be thought to possess a particle of honesty or philanthropy—says this diplomatic agent of the most bitterly protective country in the world—we must adopt a liberal commercial policy. To be sure, we did make one move in that direction, and America met it by putting on the duties which we took off. But next time we shall have better luck. General Duff Green tells us so. Free trade will be carried in Congress, and, whether carried or not, we shall at any rate have the consolation of believing that General Duff Green has advocated it. "I am for free trade." "I will urge it with what influence I may have, as a means of preserving peace and promoting the prosperity of both countries." A full and complete satisfaction, doubtless, for all the concessions which Great Britain is to make! We are to be plundered and deserted—our unpaid loans are to build the American railroads—our manufactures are to say the American taxes; but General Duff Green will have used his influence for us! General Duff Green will have prepared in Congress to lighten some of our burdens!

Even this is not all. The man has not yet done putting his hand into our pockets. He tells us, America fails to grant us a return of her tariff, it will be because we claim our rights on the Oregon, let not England admit American produce more freelyly to English markets, and concede more strictly to American claims on the Pacific, and then, indeed, General Green will talk about it, and the Congress will think about it.

This is, was, and will be, the American cry—"Give! Give! Give!" But the English country will be—"Pay! Pay! Pay!" Before you ask us to believe a single word you say—"pay your debts." Till then, you have no right to a place among honest nations—you have no claim to ordinary civil or common courtesy. Come to us come with your money in your hand and pay down upon delivery, long and all, better not at all—we need not say borrow not at all—and if you must needs be [illegible] [illegible] Bailey.

This is a very extraordinary, smartly, cavalierly, severe, and perhaps undeservedly more impudent article. [illegible] [illegible] Yet we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]