

Fifth. The Secretary of State has not, merely, entered into a still life possession of the department of war. He is actively employed in arranging its details, and putting it into a state of preparation. This work of drudgery, it can hardly be expected, that any man would undertake, for the sake of an unknown successor, unless he had, himself, some prospect of interest in it.

Sixth. The Secretary of State is no sooner in procession of the department of war, than the plan of a great army, an efficient pecuniary bounty, and a brilliant campaign, against Canada, is promulgated. Of all which he is the known author; having communicated, to the committee on military affairs, the whole project, not only in general, but in its details. Above all, that no doubt, concerning the ultimate purpose, may exist,

Seventh. Immediately after the Secretary of State enters upon the duties of Secretary at War, he puts to Adjutant General Cushing this question: "How many major generals and brigadiers are necessary for an army of thirty five thousand men?" Now, as this question was put by authority, and was intended to be communicated to congress, and was in its nature very simple, one would have supposed, that it would have been enough, in all conscience, to have given to it a direct answer. Besides, it is not always thought proper for those who are in the under grades of departments, when one question is proposed, to enter into the discussion of another. However, notwithstanding these obvious suggestions, one half of the whole reply of General Cushing is taken up in investigating not the question, which was asked, but the question on which the honest Adjutant, in the simplicity of his soul, tells the Secretary, "*You have not required my opinion.*" The whole of this part of the letter runs thus:—

"In this country we have never had a grade between the commander in chief and that of major general; hence it was found necessary, in the "continental army," to give to the senior major-general the command of the right wing, and to the next in rank that of the left; which, from the limited number of general officers, often left a division to a brigadier, a brigade to a colonel, and a regiment to a subordinate field officer; but *in Europe this difficulty is obviated by the appointment of general officers of higher grades.*"

"From the best information I have been able to obtain on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that eight major-generals, and sixteen brigadiers, to command the divisions and brigades of an army of thirty five thousand men, is the lowest estimate which the uniform practice of France, Russia and England, will warrant, and that this is much below the proportion of officers of these grades actually employed in the army of the revolution."

"*As you have not required my opinion, whether it be necessary to have a higher grade than that of major-general, I have not*