sembly which would expire with the present session.

62. An act to divorce Ann Culverwell, and her husband William Culverwell, of the city of Baltimore.

63. An act for the relief of Lucretia M. Watkins, of Anne Arundel county.

64. A supplement to an act passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled an act to repeal an act passed at November session eighteen hundred and twelve.

65. An act for building a new prison in Calvert county and for other purposes.

66. An act to divorce William Scott, and Ann Maria Scott, of the city of Baltimore.

67. An act to regulate and restrain the sale of lottery tickets within this state.

68. An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

69. An act for the relief of Christopher Wilson of Harford county.

70. An act to authorise the Rev. Henry Lyon Davis to remove certain negroes from the state of Delaware to this state.

71. An act to provide for the preservation of the records belonging to the office of the clerk of Somerset county court.

72. An act relating to the removal of causes for trial to the third judicial district.

73. An act to revive and extend the provisions of an act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Snow-Hill, in Worcester county, and for other purposes.

74. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for making certain roads in Baltimore and Harford counties, passed at December session eighteen hundred and fifteen, chapter 48.

75. An act to establish the jurisdiction of justices of the peace and constables residing in the city of Annapolis, and justices of the peace and constables of Anne Arundel county, in certain cases therein mentioned.

76. An act to appoint commissioners to change the divisional line between the second and third election districts in Worcester county, in order that the said third election district may be thereby enlarged.

77. An act to change the christian name of Thomas Littleton Robins, the infant son of James B. Robins, late of Worcester county, deceased.

78. An act to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

79. An act to authorise the sale of a part of the real estate of James W. S. Weems, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

Nineteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

On Thursday, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the Committee on Finance were discharged from the further consideration of the resolution to abolish the Port of Entry at Key West. The bill to exempt Swedish and Norwegian vessels from discriminating duties, was reported without amendment, taken up and passed to a third reading. Mr. Dickerson, by direction of a majority of the Committee on Manufactures, reported the bill to increase the duties on certain articles of imported woollens, without amendment. A memorial was presented from the Legislature of North Carolina, praying Congress to take measures to extinguish the Indian title to lands in that state, and to refund certain monies heretofore expended by that State for that purpose. The Committee reported the Pension bill, without amendment, with a request that it be indefinitely postponed—alas! poor old soldiers. The bill for the gradual increase of the Navy was taken up.—A very animated discussion ensued, and the bill was finally ordered to lie on the table.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tomlinson reported a bill to authorise the improving of certain harbours, the building of piers and for other purposes. The bill from the Senate, to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal, was reported without amendment.

In the Senate on Friday, the bill to exempt Swedish and Norwegian vessels from discriminating duties, was read a third time, and passed.

THE NAVY BILL.

The unfinished business of yesterday having been taken up, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the gradual increase of the Navy.

After some proposed amendments, was rejected. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the general Appropriation Bill, from the other House, was read twice and referred.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In the House on Friday, Mr. Clarke presented a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, approbatory of the Association called "the American Colonization Society," and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress to use their best efforts to facilitate the removal of such free people of color as may desire to emigrate to the Colony in Africa, and to ensure to them the protection and patronage of the United States.

The question was taken on the reference of the resolution, and carried without a division.

Mr. McLane, of Del. presented resolutions entered into by the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, of similar import to those presented by Mr. Clarke; which were referred to the same Committee as the others were referred to.

PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS.

The resolution heretofore offered, by Mr. Saunders, calling for information respecting the publishers of the laws, was again taken up.

Mr. F. Johnson commenced a speech on the subject. Before he concluded, the hour allotted for the consideration of resolutions expired; and the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

Mr. Stewart moved to postpone all the orders of the day which precede the bill for the preservation and repairs of the Cumberland Road. The motion was negatived—ayes 30, noes 80. Whereupon, Mr. S. gave notice that he should repeat the same motion to-morrow, and call for the yeas and nays upon it.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1827, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bartlett in the Chair, on the bill making appropriations for the Military service of the United States for the year 1827.

The following item being under consideration, "For the continuation of the Cumberland Road, —— dollars:"

Mr. Cook moved to fill the blank with one hundred and seventy thousand.

Mr. Woods, of Ohio, stated the present condition of this work, from which it appeared that forty-nine miles of the road, between Wheeling and Zanesville, were completed, and would be ready for use the ensuing Spring. Twenty-one miles of it were graded, but not covered with stone. The bridges, however, on this portion, were completed. The remainder of about twenty miles was not yet put under contract. The appropriation now asked would be sufficient to complete the road as far as Zanesville. Which was amended; and

After some further deliberations, a motion prevailed, that the committee rise.

Whereupon, the committee rose accordingly, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again.

And then the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Smith, of Md. from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the other House, to refund certain duties levied on the ships' cargoes of citizens of Hamburg, without amendment. The bill to authorise the payment, to the State of Pennsylvania, of interest on the sum disbursed by that State during the late war, was read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill to authorise the United States to subscribe for stock in the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company, was taken up; a very extended debate ensued, the bill being finally amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for the gradual improvement of the Navy was taken up and passed by a vote of 28 to 18. One of the provisions of this bill authorises the establishment of a Naval School. An unsuccessful motion was made by Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, to take up the bill to increase the duties on woollen goods.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Saunders' resolution was again taken up for consideration: Mr. F. Johnson, of Kentucky, resumed the course of his remarks, and having occupied the hour allotted to resolutions, the further discussion thereof was arrested by the Speaker.

The Speaker laid before the House certain communications relative to a road from Washington to Buffalo.

Mr. Little submitted certain documents, relative to the apportionment of Representatives proposed to be made, so as to take effect after the next Congress. The House, on motion of Mr. Cook, went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Bartlett in the Chair, on the military appropriation bill, and the question being on the amendment of Mr. Vance, for the settlement of the Georgia Militia Claims, a debate ensued, after considerable discussion, the amendment was adopted. Certain other amendments were adopted, when the Committee rose & reported the bill as amended.

Monday 19.—We have been obliged to postpone until to-morrow, our usual report of the Senate's proceedings. Nothing of importance was definitively acted on yesterday, though the proceedings were not without interest. The prominent subject of the day was the Woollen Bill, so called. Various motions were made to commit the bill to the Finance committee, to recommit it for modification, &c. but the friends of the bill resisted them all with a majority of one vote. Much debate took place on the several motions, which will be given to-morrow. The motion to refer the bill to the Finance Committee (it having been previously referred to, and reported by the Committee on Manufactures) was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Bouligny, Branch, Chambers, Cobb, Eaton, Hayne, Johnson, of Ky. Johnston, of Louisiana, Kane, King, M'Kinley, Macon, Brandolph, Reed, Rowan, Smith, of Md. Smith, of S. C. Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams.—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bell, Chandler, Chase, Dickerson, Edwards, Findlay, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Knight, Marks, Mills Noble, Ridgley, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Thomas, Willey, Woodbury—24.

A motion was then made by Mr. Benton to recommit the bill, with instructions to raise the duty on imported wool to an amount equal to the highest proposed duty on woollen cloths. This motion was also negatived by the same vote as the above. The same gentleman then moved to re-commit, with instructions to insert a prohibitory provision against foreign wool. This motion failed likewise. After the decision of sundry other questions, on postponement, &c. the bill was finally made the special order for this day. The only remark that can be made at this stage of the business, is that if the votes of yesterday may be taken as indicative of the strength of parties on the subject, the passage of the bill is extremely doubtful.

In the house of Representatives, the Georgia Claims for Militia Services in 1790-4, was recognized, and appropriated for, by a majority of about thirty votes. This item of appropriation, with the whole of the bill in which it is included has of course, yet to pass the ordeal of the Senate. [Nat. Intel.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.—The unfinished business of yesterday was then resumed, and the bill for the trial of land claims in sundry states and territories was taken up, the motion of Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, to strike out the 6th line of the 6th section, and insert "French and Spanish Claims," the effect of which would be to exclude other claims than French and Spanish from the adjudication contemplated by the bill, still pending.

Messrs. Smith, of S. Carolina, and Johnston, of Louisiana, and Berrien, addressed the Senate, when the motion was agreed to, by the following vote:

Yeas, 31—Nays, 9.—After some amendment.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

The Senate adjourned.

February 20.—Constitution of the U. States.—Mr. Wright presented to the House a Document, in the words following.

"The Select Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Governor of the State of Georgia, of the 20th December, 1826, recommending an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and also the resolution of the Senate, on that subject, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report:

This paper was read and laid on the table.

ROAD—BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Md. it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Postmaster General, transmitting the report of the Engineer appointed in pursuance of the joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, passed at the last session, to examine the routes between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, for the purpose of ascertaining the most eligible route for the transport of the mail between those cities, be refered to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS.

The resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, some days since, being taken up for consideration—

Mr. F. Johnson once more resumed his course of remarks, and continued then until the expiration of the hour for resolutions.

PRINTER TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House then, pursuant to a resolution of yesterday, proceeded to the election of a Printer to the House for the next Congress.

Mr. Letcher stated that Mr. Peter Force declined being considered as a candidate for this trust.

A petition was then presented from Messrs. Rowland & Greer offering to do the Public Printing for 15 per cent less than the prices now allowed by law to the Printers for the two Houses.

Nominations for this appointment being required by rule, Messrs. Gales & Seaton were nominated by Mr. Van Rensselaer, and Rowland & Greer by Mr. Forward.

The House then proceeded to ballot, and Messrs. Bartlett and Houston having been appointed tellers, reported to the House

That the whole number of votes given was	182
Necessary to a choice	93
That there were	
For Gales & Seaton	134
Rowland & Greer	25
Blank votes	14
For Duff Green, (not nominated)	8
M. M. Noah	1
For (name not legible)	1

Whereupon, Messrs. Gales & Seaton were declared by the SPEAKER to have been duly elected.

The engrossed bill amendatory of the act regulating the Post Office Department, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The residue of the day was occupied in a debate on the motion of Mr. Rives, heretofore made, to strike out the following item from the Military Appropriation Bill.

"For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys authorised by the act of 30th April, 1824, 30,000 dollars."

The question was taken on the appropriation for surveys, with a view to Internal Improvement, and decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas 101—Nays 67.

So the House decided in favor of the appropriation of 30,000 dollars for the further prosecution of surveys for the purposes of Internal Improvement.

The other amendments made to the bill in Committee of the Whole having been agreed to—

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, and then, after a session of ten hours,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.—The President communicated a letter from the Secretary of State, enclosing an abstract from the Collectors of the several ports in the country, of the number of American Seamen.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, moved to take up the bill to regulate the trade between the United States and the Colonies of Great Britain.

Mr. Sandford observed, that he had been instructed by the Committee on Foreign Relations to move that the Senate go into consideration of Executive business.

Mr. Smith, of S. C. inquired whether the unfinished business was not first in order.

The Chair observed, that, according to the 15th rule of the Senate, the unfinished business stood first in order, except when the Senate consented to take up some other subject in preference.

The question was then put on postponing the unfinished business of yesterday, (the land claim bill,) and carried, 25 to 16.

After much debate

The question was then taken on the motion to take up the Colonial Trade Bill, and carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Berrien, Bouligny, Branch, Chambers, Clayton, Cobb, Eaton, Hendricks, Hayne, Johnson, of Ky. Johnston, of Lou. Kane, King, M'Kinley, Macon, Randolph, Reed, Rowan, Smith, of Md. Smith, of S. C. Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams—26.

Nays—Messrs. Bateman, Bell, Chase, Chandler, Dickerson, Edwards, Findlay, Harrison, Holmes, Knight, Marks, Ridgely, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Thomas, Woodbury—19.

And the Senate adjourned.

PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS.

February 21.—The House resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Saunders, and the amendment offered thereto.

Mr. F. Johnson, of Ky. resumed and concluded his remarks on the resolution; when

Mr. Houston, of Tenn. rose to reply, but, as the hour was nearly spent, he deferred what he intended to say until to-morrow.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The engrossed bill making appropriation for the Military Service of the United States, for the year 1827, was read a third time.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, without a division.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the Naval Service of the year 1827.

The bill having been read through—

Mr. Forsyth rejoined at some length,

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill as amended: and

The amendments made in Committee of the Whole, were agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading: and

The House adjourned at a little before 8 o'clock, P. M.

Thursday, Feb. 22.—The bill from the other House making appropriations for the military service of the U. States was read twice and referred to the Military Committee.

The bill from the other House, to establish certain post offices and post roads, was read twice and referred.

On motion of Mr. Sanford, the Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, and after remaining nearly two hours, the doors were again opened.

The Senate adjourned.

February, 22.—In the House of Representatives, The Committee on Naval Affairs to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the U. States, reported the same without amendment, which was committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, for the relief of Haley and Harris, reported the same without amendment; which was referred to a committee of the Whole House for to-morrow.

PRINTERS OF THE LAWS.

Mr. Houston, of Tenn. took the floor this morning, and occupied it until arrested by the expiration of the time allowed.

An engrossed bill for the support of the Navy of the United States for 1827, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Forsyth in the Chair took into consideration the bill making appropriation for certain Fortifications for the year 1827.

The bill having been read through, and the several blanks filled up, the Committee reported it as amended, when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The House again in Committee of the whole, Mr. Buchannan in the Chair, took up the bill making appropriation for the Indian Department for the year 1827.

The item appropriating $95,000 for contingent expenses met with considerable opposition and a debate ensued which continued until near 5 o'clock,

Several amendments were offered, by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cocke, but were rejected:

The bill was finally reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. And the House adjourned.

LARGE CROPS.

P. Williams, Esq. of Fitchburg, raised the last season 33 bushels and 21 quarts of spring wheat on an acre. Fifteen bushels of ashes, sown when the wheat was four inches high, was very beneficial to the crop.—T. and H. Little raised 673 bushels of turnips on an acre. L. Hill of E. Bridgewater, obtained 572 bushels of potatoes from an acre. Expense 22 dollars and 68 loads of manure.

Captain Fanning, of the brig Pomona, at New York, from Maderia, states that on the 1st 2d and 3d days of January, the marriage of Don Miguel with the infanta, (daughter of the Emperor of Brazil,) was celebrated by the firing of salutes three times each day, from all the batteries, and from the shipping in the harbor, by singing the Te Deum in the churches, and with high mass.

Capt. Fanning also states that 10,000 English troops arrived at Lisbon about the 1st of Jan.

Official Correspondence.

CULTURE OF SILK.

House of Representatives, Feb. 13, 1827.

The Hon. Richard Rush,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: Numerous applications are made to me to know whether a report on the Mulberry and Silk Worm, with a view to the production of Silk, called for by a resolution of the last session of Congress, has been made, and if not, whether it may be expected at the present session: May I ask the favor of a note in reply, with leave to communicate it for the satisfaction of these who take an interest in the subject?

With the most perfect respect, I am your obedient servant, CHARLES MINER.

Treasury Department,
February 19, 1827.

SIR: I received, on Saturday, your letter of the 13th instant, and beg to say, in reply to it, that the Report on the Resolution of last May, relative to the culture of Silk, will not be made at the present session of Congress. The subject commanded my particular, and early attention, after the close of the last session, and measures were adopted for obtaining, not only from all parts of the Union, but also from different parts of Europe, such information, in the form of publications, or otherwise, as might constitute the proper materials of a Report. From the shortness of the recess, the returns of this information had not even come in, except, in part, at the commencement of the present session; and further information may still be expected. The task of having the whole mass digested, and arranged in a proper manner, will be entered upon after the close of the present session, and a hope is entertained, that it will be in a state to be presented to Congress at an early period of the next session. I deemed this course more likely to meet the true objects and spirit of the Resolution, than if a Report had been made hastily, which, from the scope that the subject was found to have, could not only have been done at the expense of the requisite fulness; and I feel happy in believing, from the tenor of our conversations, that you will be disposed to view, with approbation, the course adopted.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant, RICHARD RUSH.

The Hon. Chs. Miner,
Of the House of Representatives
of the United States.

AGRICULTURAL.

GO THE RIGHT WAY TO WORK BROTHER FARMERS!

I am sorry there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give. Depend on it, you do not "*work it right*," or you would make your farms and stock twice as valuable as they now are. Many of you *farm too much*. You would find it much more profitable, to farm twenty acres well, than forty only half. The last season I made my ground produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is this not better than a common crop of thirty and forty bushels? you will certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I manage to make it produce so plentifully? My land being much infested with ground mice or moles, and all over run with grubs, and other vermin; I put on, early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kind of vermin being an excellent strong manure, and ploughed and worked the ground over and over, until it became completely mellow, I then had every corn hole filled with hog manure, and after dropping my corn, (which had been previously soaked in warm water) I scattered a pint of lime over every hill then covered it with mellow earth. In about a week, the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I nursed it with the plough and hoe, every other week, for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spire of it was destroyed, either by the frost, grub, or birds. My other things, I manured and nursed equally well, and I have been amply paid for all my extra care and trouble, as I raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbors, and did it in much less time. I mean I got all my harvesting done, two or three weeks before many others. This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between three and four o'clock in the morning; then if the day be very sultry and hot, I lie by from twelve to three and rest, I then feel refreshed and able to work until quite dark. This I call "*working it right;*" whereas, should I lie, in bed until the sun be up and shame me, haunt the tavern at night, drink too much whiskey; but half manure, half plough, half plant, half nurse, half harvest, and do every thing by the halves, I surely should not "*work it right*" nor get half a crop.

I shall now conclude by giving you, for further consideration, a few excellent observations, from a wiser head, perhaps than my own, which I shall endeavour to improve for myself, and hope every brother farmer will do so likewise.

"I often say to myself what a pity it is our farmers *do not work it right*. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road, to run at large, and waste their manure during a winter's day, I say this man *does not work it right*. Ten loads of good manure at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice—and all for what? For nothing indeed, but to ruin his farm.

So when I see cattle late in the fall or early in the spring, rambling in a meadow or mowing field, pounding the soil and breaking the grass roots, I say to myself, this man *does not work it right*.

So, when I see a barn yard with a drain to it, I say the owner does not work it right, for how easy it is to make a yard hollow, or lower in the middle, to receive the moisture, and all the wash of the sides, which will be thus kept dry for the cattle. The wash and moisture of the yard, mixed with any kind of earth or putrid straw, is excellent manure, yet how much do our farmers loose by neglecting these things: in fact they *do not work it right*.

When I see a farmer, often going to the retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, or lounge about a tavern, or wrangling about politics, or quarrelling with, and defaming his neighbors good name, I am certain such a man *does not work it right*. AN OLD FARMER.

ROAD TO BUFFALO.

From a view of a table which accompanies the report of the Engineer Department, of the surveys of the Roads from this city to Buffalo, in New York, it appears that, on the Eastern route, the shortest distance is 347 miles; that the average cost per mile of making the road on that route, is, $4,753 22, which makes for the cost of the whole road, $1,651,752 94

That on the Western route, the shortest distance is 341 miles, and that the average cost per mile of making the road on that route, is, $4,657 52, which makes for the cost of the whole road, 1,586,167 64

That on the Painted Post route, the shortest distance is 370 miles; and that the average cost per mile, of making the road on that route, is, 4,989 07, which makes for the cost of the whole road, 1,843,451 12

That on the Pine Creek route, the shortest distance is 362 miles; and that the average cost pr. mile, of making the road on that route, is, $4,803 40; which makes for the cost of the whole road, 1,741 232 62

From which it appears, that the Western route is the shortest by six miles; and that the cost of the road on that route will be $65,585 30 less than if made on the Eastern route, which is next in shortness and cheapness to the Western.

The Eastern route, as here referred to, proceeds by Fredericktown, Waynesburg, Chambersburg, Concord, Lewistown, Karthouse, Driftwood Creek, Port Allegany, Olean, and Aurora.

The Western route proceeds by Hagerstown, Loudon, Huntingdon, Philipsburgh, Wontrun, Ellicottsville, Boston.

The Painted Post route proceeds by Westminster, Carlisle, Clark's Ferry, Valley of the Susquehanna, Angelica, Caneada, and Clear Creek, Aurora.

The Pine Creek route proceeds by Westminster, Fairview, Union, Lewisburg, Buffalo Creek, M'Elhatten's Run, Olean, Aurora. [Nat. In.

THE MILITIA.

FROM THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

THIRTY ANSWERS TO AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The Circular Letter of the Secretory of War dated "July 11th, 1826," appears to have been sent to the Governors of the several States, and to many distinguished individuals to obtain their opinions relating to the militia. The Letter contained nineteen Questions, to which answers were requested. The Question numbered *fifteen*, was stated in the following forms:—

"15. From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia?"

I was curious to know what answers had been given to the question, which I regarded as of greater importance than any other in the catalogue. I therefore examined the "Documents from the War Department," in which I found that thirty gentlemen had expressed an opinion in answer to this inquiry.—*Ten* answered in the affirmative and *twenty* in the negative. I shall first exhibit the answers of those who believed "fequent musters to be advantageous."

1. "I think frequent trainings and musters, that is to say, of four or six times in a year, *under skillful officers*, would be advantageous to the great body of the militia."

Adjt. Gen. W. H. Sumner, Mass.

2. "Several musters during the year are indispensable."

James Appleton, Mass.

3. "Musters are to the militia what examinations and exhibitions are to schools."

Asa Howland, Mass.

4. "The militia ought to be mustered as often as to preserve a military spirit—to become habituated to arms, and acquainted with discipline."

Maj. Gen. A. Dibbe, Ct.

5. "So far as my observation extends frequent musters, namely, armed reviews and inspections by regiment or brigade, are of very great utility."

Maj. Gen. Woodruff, Ct.

6. "I am of opinion that frequent musters of larger bodies of men than companies, are sufficiently beneficial to compensate for loss of time in assembling larger corps."

J. G. Swift, N. Y.

7. "Two company trainings and a regimental review are in my opinion, essential to Nothern militia."

Maj. Gen. T. Sill, N. Y.

8. "I believe they are, when the officers drill or march them by some fixed principle or author. *I give this opinion in reference to military benefits*"

Col. J. R. Wallace, Va.

9. "Frequent musters are considered beneficial."

Brig. Gen. J. M. M'Calla, Kty.

10. "They have their advantages, and would have more if the militia were classed and uniformed, and armed."

Gov. G. M. Troup, Georgia.

I shall now exhibit the answers in the negative.

1. "The occasion frequently calls together more spectators than troops, and the time in many instances is unfortunately spent in indulgences that are prejudicial to the morals of the community. I am therefore of the opinion, that frequent musters, as they are at present regulated, are not advantageous to the great body of the militia"

Judge Advocate, J. Sewall, Me.

2. The Hon. T. Pickering of Mass. after stating his own experience and early exertions, says, "I have ever since considered the whole as I do the present militia musters, as a waste of time for those who actually assemble, while thousands, who will in no event become soldiers, are heavily taxed by fines for non-appearance, and vexed in their collection."

3. "Regimental musters, or musters by battalions as conducted at present, are of no benefit to the soldiers or any body else—merely affording a *red-letter day*, or a day of dissipation to the vicinity of the parade ground. The same remark will apply to the musters of companies in a small, but in a less degree."

Maj. Gen. E. Huntington, Ct.

4. "In the negative,"

Brig. Gen. A. Wells, Ct.

5. "I do not consider frequent musters as advantageous to the great body of the militia. No correct instruction is received at such musters, and the effects on the morals of the people are positively injurious."

Maj. Gen. T. Caldwell, Pa.

6. "Under the existing state of things, the frequent musters of the militia certainly produce no good effect; and in a moral as well as military point of view, may be deemed most deleterious in their consequences upon the habits of the citizens at large."

J. G. Wallmouth, Pa.

7. "No, not as organized and disciplined in this State."

Brig. Gen. Riley, Pa.

8. "I am decidedly of opinion that they are disadvantageous to the militia. They tend to corrupt the morals of the people, and no information can be derived from them."

Maj. Gen. R. Harwoon, Maryland.

9. "I see little benefit in frequent musters as conducted in this State."

Adjt. Gen. B. Peyton, Va.

10. "——worse than useless musters; they are in truth, instead of schools of practice, schools of insubordination and vice."

Gen. Cocke, Va.

11. "According to the present system, they are, in my opinion, decidedly injurious."

Brig. Gen. Harvie, Va.

12. "Frequent musters of the militia are of no advantage. They produce a serious loss of time."

Gen. A. Smith, Va.

13. "The discipline of the great body of the militia can sustain no injury by any change in this respect, as they acquire none under the present mode of training."

Adjt. Gen. B. Daniel, N. C.

14. "I am induced from experience, to think that our company musters are of no value."

Maj. Gen. O'Nead, S. C.

15. "From my experience, frequent musters, as generally practiced, are detrimental rather than advantageous to the militia."

H. Johnson, Louisiana.

16. "Frequent musters, which last but for a day, are of but little advantage beyond keeping corps' together."

G. Brandon, Lieut. Gov. of Mississippi.

17. "I do not believe that frequent musters are beneficial in the general."

J. B. Ray, Indiana.

18. "I say that frequent musters are of little or no advantage. If you discipline the officers, the privates can be prepared in a few days."

N. Cannon, Tennessee.

19. "I believe that militia musters of privates, in time of profound peace, are useless."

Wm. Murphy, Ohio.

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