MIDDLEBURY PEOPLE'S PRESS,

AND ADDISON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

EPHRAIM MAXHAM EDITOR. "NOT THE GLORY OF CÆSAR, BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME." VOL. 4.....NO 31.

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TERMS.

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☞ Advertisements conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms; and continued till forbid unless accompanied by directions.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

C. HILL respectfully informs his old customers in Middlebury and vicinity, that he continues the above business at the old stand of HILL & SHERMAN, near the Court House and will keep constantly on hand or make to order at short notice, the following articles, viz:—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS,

and VALICES of various kinds; Brass and Silver mounted Coach and Gig HARNESSES; Brass, Silver, Jappanned and Potted HARNESSES, of all kinds and prices; French folio TRUNKS, with brass and copper rivets; common Trunks of all kinds; curled hair MATTRESSES made to order, and old ones renovated and made almost as good as new. A good assortment of WHIPS and *Lashes*: Curry Combs and horse Cards, first quality. The above will be sold cheap for cash or most kinds of produce.

He would also inform his brother craft, that he intends to keep on hand, for sale, a good and well selected assortment of

Saddlery Ware,

which he will sell at a small advance for cash.

All kinds of Carriage Trimming done on short notice. Carriage Trimming for sale.

Middlebury, March 4, 1839. 43.tf

IN presenting this inestimable and ever sure relief to the public, the proprietors feel themselves bound by every tie of feeling, civil, moral and religious, not to impose upon the goodness of the community by offering a medicine that will not answer its recommendations. In giving this medicine publicity, we are well aware of the many medicines now before the public recommended to cure *all* diseases. We expect that ours will have to bear its part of public censure, but, prejudice gives way to facts and they become convinced of the utility and virtues of the Mothers Relief.

This medicine is the only one that has come before the public for a general use for the relief of mothers. This is designed for them and them only. It is not a cure-all for all complaints: it is only for one purpose, for the use of mothers who have to pass through a sea of affliction in giving birth to mankind not to be described. It is to you we make an appeal. It is for your especial, immediate, and general good that you should make use of one bottle of the Mother's Relief in confinement. You may rest assured that this medicine is so calculated and designed that it will still all febrile and nervous affections, cause sweet and natural rest, equalize the circulation of the blood, give tone to the stomach and bowels, and greatly facilitate the birth.—In a word, it is what the profession have in all ages the world been searching after, but it has ever been hid in mystery until the present time, when we, after close investigation, found out a medicine that will prove one of the greatest blessings ever conferred on the female sex by the medical profession—the *Mother's Relief*. This medicine is strictly botanic. It is in harmony with nature, aiding and assisting her in her work. It is particularly recommended to those of a delicate constitution. It smooths and shields from irritation, and dilates without causing pain; and destroys the cause of hemorrage or inflamation that so often attend and follow the hour of parturition, relieving the mother of most of difficulties which often follow the common practice where this medicine has not been taken. The Mother's Relief may be depended upon in all cases threatening abortion, where it is possible to be prevented. In cases of spasms, falls, pains, &c., causing frequently unnecessary alarm, from two to three doses will in general give immediate relief.

All physicians who have become acquainted with the Mother's Relief, recommend it to those under their care. We invite all friends to humanity, especially physicians, to make a trial and become acquainted with the virtues of this medicine, before they enter into judgment concerning it: then, we trust, they will do as others have done. Price, $2 50 per bottle.

E. W. BREWSTER, *Agent.*

☞ Wholesale and Retail.

Middlebury, May 15, 1839. 1

A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.—Wythe's Cream of Lilies, universally acknowledged incomparably superior to every other article for the embellishment of the hair, its growth, eradicating dandruff and scales, and imparting an elegant jet black glossy hue. Whiskers quickly raised, and red, light or brown hair or whiskers gradually changed to black without injury to the skin.—The following is from the London Times of July 16th, 1816:—"Palmam qui meruit ferat. The incomparable John Wythe, of Tower Hill, Perfumer to His Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, has recently received letters royal from His Majesty. It would be superfluous to say that Wythe's Cream of Lilies is the best article for the hair." The following is from M. Watt, Proprietor of the New-York Age, dated and witnessed: "Mr. John Wythe—Sir: After six weeks use of your Cream of Lilies, my hair is completely renewed, after a heartless trial of some dozen of articles. I told you while travelling in Missouri last year, I had the bilious fever, and had been nearly a year almost bald. I also applied it to my whiskers, and strange to say, they assumed a jet black color, having been red from youth.—With respect and gratitude I am, sir, yours, &c.

WILLIAM M. WATT.

New-York, May 19th, 1838."

Sold only by E. W. BREWSTER.

Middlebury, May 20, 1839.

Temperance Store.

THE subscribers having resolved to abandon the sale of *Spirituous Liquors* of all kinds, beg leave to inform the public that they have just returned from New York with a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND GROCERIES,

which they offer for sale at Middlebury and Vergennes prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All kinds of *Country Produce* taken at the highest prices.

B. W. WALKLEY. & CO.

New Haven East Mills, Oct 25, 1839. 25tf

SHEET LEAD.

CONSTANTLY on hand at the shop of A. WILCOX.

Oct 15. 1839. 23;3w

INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber continues the Agent of the *Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, and also of the *Rutland and Addison County Insurance Company*, and will attend to applications for insurance in either Company, at his Office, over the Drug-Store of Moody & Adams. He will occasionally go out of town to make surveys, if required.

It is wisdom for all to be insured, when it can be done at so cheap a rate.

CHARLES BOWEN.

Middlebury, Aug. 27. 1839.

Nature's Grand Restorative.

THIS valuable vegetable medicine stands unrivalled for the following complaints, viz: Dispepsia, or Indigestion, Diseased Liver, Bilious Disorders, Dropsy, Asthma, Costiveness, Worms and loss of Appetite, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, cures pains in the side, stomach and Breast, Colds and Coughs of long standing, Hoarseness, shortness of breath, Nervous complaints, &c., which are frequently the effect of disease. For Fever and Ague, it is a most valuable preventative as well as a sovereign remedy. Its virtues surpass any thing heretofore known in removing St. Vitus' Dance,—two bottles have been known to cure this afflicting disease, after having baffled every exertion for four years. It has a most powerful influence in removing nervous complaints. It is pleasant to take, and so easy in its operation, that it may be administered to the infant with safety.

BRITAIN & FARNAM, Sole Proprietors.

Sold by SIDNEY MOODY, Middlebury.

July 23, 1839. 11:1y

PERFUMERY

Indian dye
Freckle Wash
Cold cream
Balm of Columbia
French pomatum.
Soponaceus compound
Almond soap
Macasser oil
Buffalo "
Ciscassian "
Bears' "
Cream of Lillies
Bay water
Cologne "
Otto of Rose

For sale by E. W. BREWSTER.

Middlebury, June 3, 1839. 5:tf

BROADCLOTHS.

SUPERFINE Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown and Mixed Cloths, just received and for sale by Z. BECKWITH.

Sept. 17. 1839. 19

PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS.

☞ CAUTION! ☜

THESE Pills are not adapted for *food*; "because," why? they are *medicinal*, possessing the properties of the Tomato Plant, "*stalk and leaf*," and recommended for their *remedial effects*, in *diseases*—hence, the caution, be particular to ask for Phelps'.

When the economy of Nature *is reversed*, "*then, and not till then*," will the *fruits* given for our food, possess the medicinal qualities of their respective *plants*, and "then, and *not till then*," will the *fruit* of the bitter sweet, nightshade, and Tomato, all of the same class, possess more medicinal properties than the "stalk and leaf; and when the fruit can be substituted for the plant as medicine, then can the "poisonous stalk and leaves of the potatoe" be substituted as food for the root.

Sold by GEO. H. FISH, agent, Middlebury.

July, 1839. 12:1y

Dr. JEWETT'S IMPROVED VEGETABLE PILLS, OR GERMAN SPECIFIC.

THESE improved *PILLS* are an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Headache Heartburn, Sickness at the stomach, Acidity, Faintness, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Costiveness, Piles, Weakness of the Limbs, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Slow Bilious Fever, Stupor, and all those very effective complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions the liver.

For sale by E. W. BREWSTER.

May 13, 1839. 1.tf

3 TONS pure dry White Lead,
½ " " " Red "
1 " " " French Yellow,
1 " " " Eng. Red,
2 " " " Spanish White,
½ " " " Paris "
½ " " " Spanish Brown,
½ " Putty, in cans of 12½, 25 & 50 lbs
100 lbs Lampblack,
25 " Gr. Verdigris in cans,
Linseed and Lamp Oils, Spts. Turpentine, &c.

For sale by E. W. BREWSTER.

Job Printing,

PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE SAILOR.

Ho! dwellers on the stable land,
Of danger what know ye,
Like us who brave the boisterous surge,
Or trust the trecherous sea?

The fair trees shade you from the sun,
You see the harvests grow,
And catch the fragrance of the breeze
When the first roses blow.

While high amid the slippery shroud,
We make our midnight path,
And e'en the strongest mast is bowed
'Neath the wild tempest's wrath.

You slumber on your couch of down,
In chambers safe and warm,
Lulled only to a deeper dream
By the decending storm.

But yet what know ye of the joy
That lights our ocean strife.
When on its way our gallant bark
Rides like a thing of life—

And gaily toward the wished-for port
With favoring gale we stand—
Or first your misty line descry,
Hills of our native land!

But yet there's peril in your path,
Beyond the wrecking blast:
A peril that may wheel n the soul
When life's short voyage is past.

Send us your Bibles, when we go
To dare the threatening wave:
Your men of prayer—to teach us how
To meet a watery grave.

And Saviour—thou whose feet sublime
The foaming surge did tread,
Whose hand the rash disciple drew
From darkness and the dead.

Oh! be our Ark, when floods descend,
When thunders shake this sphere—
Our Ararat, when tempests end,
And the green earth appears!

L. H. S.

DISEASES OF HORSES, &C.

MR. TUCKER—I see a great many cures for disorders in cattle and horses, in your Genesee Farmer. *The Ringbone* is a great plague to horses, which is easily cured. Take one oz. of oil of spike, one oz. of hartshorn, and one oz. of spirits of turpentine—put these in phial and shake it well; when it is fit for use, put it on the foot above the ring, and rub it with the finger till it comes to the skin. It will take a week to use it on one foot, which it will cure, be he ever so lame or long standing, but the ring will remain.

To cure Scours in cattle or horses: take the seed of the narrow leaf dock—(it has a yellow root)—and give them a handful of the seed in their feed. It will stop it immediately, be it ever so severe. Or take a teaspoonful of pulverised red chalk, and give it to the beast, and it will cure. I had a spring colt, sick with the scours, and I made inquiries of several old people about it; I took my own remedy I took a handful of the dock seed and steeped it in the mother's milk, and poured about a gill down the throat, and it cured it at once.

"He who made all that is beautiful is far more beautiful than all that he has made," exclaimed St. Augustin. Learn then to love in the Creator the things created. Be afraid to attach yourself to perishable beauties and to lose this eternal beauty. Render them in a measure immortal, frail and evanescent as they are, by loving them in view of the source whence they proceed, and the author by whom they are preserved: and let those faint resemblances of the beauty of God, which are painted upon his works, not draw you away from that original beauty, of which they feebly participate.' Thus speaks a christian passionately enamoured with the supreme and unfading beauty of God. He wished to see that wonderful change, which grace had effected in his own heart, take place in all hearts, to spread over all the earth the flame of that love with which he burned, and to make that sacred fire, which Jesus Christ came to bring unto the world, penetrate every recess.—*Du Jarry.*

HOG MANURE. For aiding the growth of many plants, and particularly corn we have never found any manure the application of which produced such effects as that from the hog pen. Last year we had a field of corn dunged in the hill, part of it with alternate loads of hog pen manure. Each load planted about five or six rows. From the commencement of their growth, till the ripening of the corn, the rows manured from the pig pen had the advantage, and at harvesting they yielded a larger quantity of corn than the others though all was excellent. A neighbor the last spring, in planting his corn, used good stable manure, except for some few rows, for which the stable manure falling short, he substituted a load or two from his hog pen. The difference in the size of the corn from the first, was such as to arrest the attention of every passer by, and though the year has been unfavorable for corn, it has given a handsome product compared with the other. Other instances have this year fallen under our notice, precisely similar, and have established in our opinion at least, the superiority of this manure over every other. Its greatest effect, however, so far as our experience or observation has extended, is produced on soils of a loamy or sandy texture, and on vegetables that require active manures to bring them forward.

It appears to us, then an object of considerable consequence to the farmer, that he should avail himself of this resource for fertilizing his soil, as far as possible, and that methods should be adopted by him to preserve, and increase the amount at his command, as far as may be, and not allow the avails of his pig pen to be lost to the farm, as is frequently done. Where pigs are allowed a small yard to run in from the pen they may be made to produce a large quantity of good manure, by frequent addition to the material in the yard, of straw, weeds, turfs, muck or even good common earth, to absorb the fluid part of the manure, and preserve its salts from escaping. In this frequently renewed mass, the pigs will love to work; and if any disinclination is manifested in them to stir this compost heap, a few handfuls of corn scattered over the surface, will speedily overcome it, and set them busily at work. If the pigs cannot leave the pens, the stye should be frequently cleansed, and care should be taken, that the dung so thrown out, is not lost to the premises. A load of muck, or vegetable mould, occasionally mixed with, or thrown upon the heap, will, when the time for using it in the spring of the year arrives, be found from this absorption of salts, and combination with the manure, an application of much greater value, than common stable manures, for most of the crops cultivated by the farmer. Fresh manure of any kind, should not be applied directly to crops of grain; as they are apt to produce too much straw and endanger the formation of a good berry; manure should be first applied to roots, or to corn, the grain follow by which the danger of a too rapid growth is avoided.—*Genesee Farmer.*

It appears to us that if more of our farmers would turn their attention to cultivation and raising of good "graft apples," they would see their account in it. There are few agricultural products that can be made a source of greater profit. Choice first rate winter apples bring a dollar a bushel in the valley of the Connecticut. Now if any one will take the trouble to estimate the number of bushels which in ordinary years and by proper cultivation, can be raised from an orchard of two or three acres, we are mistaken if he does not find that the land yields an enormous per centage on the cost and labor expended upon it. Apples are too high and out of all proportion to other articles raised by farmers. They might be afforded at thirty or forty per cent less and yet yield a great profit.—*Claremont Eagle.*

FOURTEEN HUNDRED BUSHELS TO THE ACRE. Mr Joseph D. Cox, of this city, has raised this season, from an ounce and a quarter of seed, 40 Rohan potatoes, weighing 18 lbs. which he tells us after an accurate measurement of the ground occupied, is at the rate of 1440 bushels to the acre. He cut his seed into five tubers, and the produce is equal to 225 bushels of potatoes to one bushel of seed. The largest potatoe produced weighs about two pounds—The vine grew 11 feet three inches.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.—The good land of England is much more productive than that of America—and this superiority is probably derived, not so much from greater original strength of soil, as from more skilful agriculture—depending mainly on two greats facts, faithful tillage and faith of manuring.

The English farmer does not believe that there is any thing necessarily inherent in the nature of good soil, which makes it productive, independently of nutricious matter and foreign aliment returned to it by the cultivator, as a compensation for the crops it has yielded. Hence his first his principal care, is to collect and form, manure from every possible source.

Nothing is more common when one is travelling in England, than to see in the roads adjacent to the fields heaps of compost, consisting of turf, tops of vegetables, as turnips and carrots, the stubble from the wheat fields and which is cut by a second reaping after the crops have been removed; dead animals, the offals of barn yards and sties, and in short, every thing which is capable of being converted by putrefaction into vegetable mould.

It is therefore because this business of manuring is so perfectly understood, and so diligently practised in England, more than from any other cause, that their lands are so much richer than ours. Indeed, is it any thing more than an imitation of the economy of nature?—*Professor Silliman's Travels.*

SHEEP.—Should be protected from storms and fed, though they have access to the ground. Sometimes they are suffered to run without food or protection until the ground is covered with snow, except a scanty amount of food which they glean from the almost naked fields and pastures, the consequence is, they become poor, and they will not regain their good condition without unusually good keeping; and if they continue poor, their lambs will be feeble and more likely than not to die of starvation.

They will also suffer much from storms, especially those of rain: this will produce colds, which often carries off many valuable animals or render them almost useless as to their increase or fleeces. She pusually do best when they can have access to the ground late in the fall or first in the winter, and then again early in the spring, but while they can get only a little food abroad they should be supplied with food from the barn; and if their going to the ground prevents their having good an appetite, they should have better food, or something mixed with it so as to induce them to eat.

If they will not eat hay in its usual state when they have access to the ground, sprinkle on a little salt water, or chop it up fine and to the salt water add bran or meal; and if hay cannot be prepared so that they will eat it, give them grain, or rather meal, roots, or something that they will eat.—*Yankee Farmer.*

AMERICAN SILK.

At the close of the fair of the American Institute, New-York, the president exhibited to the audience several specimens of silk goods and other articles which were among the collections at the fair. In the course of this exhibition he held up a pair of white silk hose, and when he announced that the silk was raised and the hose were knit by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the distinguished poetess, the cheering was loud and long.

The specimens of silk at this fair had attracted much attention. There were fifty contributors and competitors in the silk department. Mr. and Mrs Adam Brooks, of the Society of Friends, from Massachusetts, had been reeling from cocoons, and manufacturing and coloring sewing silk, during the whole fair, and were highly complimented by the president and cheered by the audience. American silk goods were exhibited from different and distinct sections of the country. Among which were ribbons of every description, and black silk velvets, and also splendid rich silk plush for hat manufacturers and other purposes, were among the specimens.—and Mr G. himself, wore a handsome silk velvet vest made from material that last spring was in the bud,—his goods having actually been manufactured or produced from the Morus Multicaulis, set out last spring. Mr. G. W. Ash, of this city, also exhibited at the meeting on Tuesday evening, silk of a beautiful soft, rich, and glossy appearance, of very superior quality.

The Kentucky Agricultural Society has projected a School of Agriculture for that state, and arrangements have been made to petition the legislature to incorporate a joint stock company, with a capital of $100,000, for the purchase of a farm, buildings, stock, &c. which is to be under the direction of a superintendent and worked by the students. The term of instruction is four years, and the pupils are to work on the farm or in the shop four hours daily, and pay an annual tuition fee; all the profits to be laid out on a library, apparatus, &c. The course of instruction to be practical agriculture and the sciences most intimately connected with it; together with mathematics, mechanics, modern languages, belles lettres, &c. It is proposed that the state subscribe for one fourth the stock, and thus have an interest in the appointment of professors, &c.

PUBLIC LAWS,

Passed at the last Session of the Legislature.

1.—An Act, relating to the revised statutes.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

1. The committee who revised the statutes, or any three of them, are hereby directed to prepare the same, with the Constitution of the United States, and of this state, for publication, as soon as may be, and make a copious index to the whole, and a concise reference to each section at the head of each chapter, and contract with some responsible person to publish the same.

2. Before making any contract, such committee shall give notice, by publication in at least four newspapers printed in this state, that they will receive proposals for printing the revised statutes, and shall make the contract with the person who shall propose to publish the same on such terms as, in the opinion of such committee, will be most advantageous to the state.

3. The contract shall stipulate for the delivery of one hundred and seventy-five copies of such statutes, when published, for the benefit of the state.

4. When the printing of the revised statutes shall be completed, the committee, or any three of them, shall certify the same to have been examined and compared by them with the original acts, and shall deposit a copy, so certified, in the office of the Secretary of State, which shall be conclusive evidence of such statutes.

6. Such certificate shall be printed in each copy of the revised statutes, published under the direction of the committee, and every copy so printed, in which such certificate shall be inserted, may be used in evidence in all courts of justice, and in all proceedings before any officers, board or body in this state.

6. This act shall be published with and as a part of the revised statutes.

Approved, November 19, 1839.

2.—An Act, in alteration of the act providing for the reporting of the decisions of the Supreme Court, approved November 1, 1839.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

1. Hereafter it shall not be the duty of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, personally to attend the sessions of said court, but in all things his duties shall be the same as before the passing of this act.

2. Such reporter shall annually receive, out of the treasury of this state, four hundred and fifty dollars, instead of seven hundred dollars, as provided by the act to which this is an addition and alteration.

Approved, November 19, 1839.

3.—An Act, relating to the State Prison.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

1. Charles Hopkins of Windsor, John Moulton of Woodstock and Otis Chamberlin of Pomfret, are hereby appointed a committee, and they are authorized to let out, for a term not exceeding five years, from and after the twentieth day of March next, to any person or persons who will hire the same, the labor of all the convicts in said prison, on such terms as shall be agreed to and determined on by the committee herein before designated.

Provided however, that no contract of letting, under the authority of this act, shall, be valid unless the contractor or contractors shall, at the time of entering into such contract or contracts, give security, satisfactory to the committee, by bond with sureties executed to the treasurer of this state, conditioned that said contractor or contractors will wholly indemnify and save harmless the state from any expense whatever on account of said prison, that shall accrue during the term of such contract or contracts, and faithfully fulfil and perform the contract or contracts so made.

Provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to give such contractor or contractors any right to interfere in the government of the prison, and said prison shall be conducted and governed by the superintendent and other officers thereof, in the same manner as has heretofore been done.

2. Said committee may receive and accept proposals in writing for the hire of the labor of said convicts, and thereon cause a contract or contracts to be made, subject to the conditions made in the first proviso to the first section of this act, and the said committee shall give notice of the time and place at which they will receive and determine upon such proposals, by publication at least thirty days previous thereto in one newspaper printed at Montpelier, and one newspaper printed at Windsor in this state, which publication shall be made within thirty days after the day of passing of this act.

3. It shall be the duty of said committee to close a contract with the person or persons making the best propositions for the interests of the state, also to report to the next General Assembly the names of all the persons making proposals of contract, together with the propositions by them made; also to report the contract by them made, and also to stipulate in said contract that the superintendent of said prison shall at all times have liberty to inspect the books such contractor or contractors, so far as they relate to the business and expenses at said prison, and to take therefrom such memorandum as he may see fit.

4. This act shall take effect immediately upon the passing of the same.

Approved, November 11, 1839.

4.—An Act, in addition to an act entitled "an act, for regulating and governing the Militia of this state," approved Nov. 1. 1837

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

CHAPTER I.

OFFICERS.

1. So much of the first section of the third chapter of the act to which this is an addition as provides that the division inspector shall take precedence of any colonel of the line—and so much as provides for the appointment of one quartermaster sergeant to each town, are hereby repealed.

2. In addition to the regimental staff now required by law, it shall be the duty of the regimental field officers to appoint one quartermaster sergeant.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1. So much of the second section of the fourth chapter of the act to which this is an addition as makes it the duty of the adjutant and inspector general to attend and take command at all regimental drills and so much of the tenth section as requires the brigade inspector to attend the regimental drills, and regimental courts martial, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

2. It shall be the duty of the major generals to attend biennially the inspection and review of the several regiments of at least one brigade within their respective divisions. It shall further be their duty to attend and take command at each officers' drill within their respective divisions, provided by this act, to superintend the exercises and manœuvres and to introduce the system of discipline established by law, and they shall take the command at drill officers so far as it shall be necessary to the execution of those duties.

3. It shall be the duty of the brigadier generals, together with their staff, to attend biennially the inspection and review of the several regiments in their respective brigades.

4. It shall be the duty of the commandant of each regiment to appoint the place of all officers' drills ordered by the brigadier general in pursuance of this act, and to notify the major general of the division, in which they are located thereof. It is further be his duty at all officers drills within his regiment, in the absence of the major general, to drill his regiment either by himself, or by some person appointed by him.

5. At all officers' drills and regimental musters directed by this act, the adjutant of the regiment shall take precedence of any captain of the line.

6. The returns required by the thirteenth section of the fourth chapter of the act to which this is an addition, shall include the amount of all executions issued by the regimental courts martial previous to the first day of July. And it shall be the duty of the commandant of each company to annex to his annual return a list of all those within the limits of his company who are exempted from military duty in time of peace only.

CHAPTER III.

UNIFORM.

1. So much of the militia act of 1837, as requires the chaplain, surgeon, and surgeon's mate of each regiment, to be uniformed, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

2. The uniform of the surgeon, and surgeon's mate of each regiment, shall be as follows:—citizen's black hat, coat and pantaloons, boots and spurs, red sash, black rose cockade with white rose inch eagle plate, the surgeon with white two inch star on the right breast, and surgeon's mate the same upon the left breast, with horse equipage as now provided for field and staff officers.

CHAPTER IV.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES AND CAVALRY.

1. The first section of the seventh chapter of the act to which this is an addition, and so much of the third section as makes the enlistment of minors into independent companies void, be, and the same hereby is repealed.

2. The commanding officer of any company of light infantry, riflemen, artillery, or cavalry, may from time to time fill up his company by enlistments from any of the standing companies in their respective regiments. Provided, That he shall not enlist any person under the age of twenty-one years, without the consent of their parents, guardians, or masters being first obtained in writing,—and that no enlistment shall take place out of any standing company so as to reduce said company to a less number than fifty effective privates.

3. Independent companies, received upon their own organization by the board of officers appointed by the governor, under the Militia Act of 1837, shall be attached to the regiments within which they are located, and may from time to time, with the approbation in writing of the field officers of their respective regiments, enlist from standing companies within their regiment, subject to the proviso to the first section of this chapter.

4. Each brigadier general may organize one company of cavalry in each regiment in his brigade, upon the recommendation of the colonel of said regiment. The officers of the cavalry shall furnish themselves with good horses at least fourteen hands and a half high, and shall be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, the holsters of which shall be covered with bear skin caps. Each horseman shall furnish himself with a serviceable horse, of at least fourteen hands and a half high, a good saddle, bridle, mallpillion and valise, holsters, horse plate and cruper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols and saber, and cartridge box, to contain twelve cartridges for pistols. No man shall be enlisted into any troop of cavalry, unless he shall own and constantly keep a suitable horse and furniture for that service. And if any person, who shall belong to any troop of cavalry, shall be destitute of a suitable horse and furniture for more than three months at any one time, he shall be discharged from such corps, by the captain thereof, and be enrolled in the standing companies in which he resides. And when any draft or detachment shall be made from a troop of cavalry for actual service, the men thus drafted or detached shall march with their own horses: and before their march, their horses shall be appraised by three indifferent men, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the brigade from which such detachment shall be made. The commissioned, non-commissioned officers and musicians of cavalry companies, shall not be required to attend the regimental drills provided for in this act. And the members of such companies shall be exempt from taxes as they were previous to the passage of the act to which this is an addition.

CHAPTER V.

COMPENSATIONS.

1. So much of the first section of the eighth chapter of the act to which this is in addition as provides for the payment to the adjutant and inspector general of three dollars per day for drilling, and also so much of the proviso as