236. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Globe Insurance company of Baltimore.

237. An act to incorporate the Carrol White Sulpher Springs company in Alleghany county.

233. An act to divorce William Start of Queen Ann's county, from his wife Catharine Start.

234. An act to authorise Francis Brengle, administrator of Peter Brengle, former sheriff of Frederick county, deceased, to make a good and valid deed of certain property herein described to Daniel Blukenstaff.

235. A further supplement to the act, entitled an act tor the despatch of business in Baltimore county court, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, chapter one hundred and sixty-one.

236. An act for building a bridge over Deer Creek at or near Lagrange's Iron Works in Harford county.

237. An act authorising and directing the commissioners of Harford county to levy a sum of money for the building of a bridge over Broad Creek, at or near Coxe Mill.

238. An act for the regulation of gates on the public roads in Prince George's and Charles counties.

239. An act in relation to the stock formerly held by the Bank of Maryland in certain turnpike companies.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

WORK FOR MAY.

ON THE FARM.

It may be truly said that the month of April, just passed, has been the coldest and most inauspicious one for Agricultural purposes that has occurred for many years. In it, instead of those delightful showers—those alternations of sunshine and rain—that used to refresh the earth—we have had frost, snow and ice enough for a month of mid-winter. Under such circumstances, it follows as a matter of course, that much of those labors usually performed in April has been transferred to the present month, and hence the necessity for the exercise of increased industry in pushing forward the operations of the farm.

Corn.—As this crop is, after all is said and done, the great stand-by of the farmer and planter, each and all of us should direct our attention, with honest and well directed zeal, to the best means of making it profitable, as there is no doubt that by generous manuring and proper culture, one acre may be made to yield as much as three indifferently manured and slovenly tended.

If your corn-ground is a clover-ley and was manured and ploughed up last fall, all you have got to do is to *thoroughly* harrow it, and when your soil *is reduced to a state of perfect pulverization*, strike out your furrows, and plant your corn. And as soon as it comes up, prepare a compost of 4 parts of ashes and 1 of plaster of paris, and carefully put half a pint on each hill of corn. This will give an early impetus to the growth of the young plants, a thing of the very first importance. When the plants are about four inches high, run your harrow lengthwise of the furrows, so as to give a thorough lightening to the soil, and place it in the best possible condition to urge forward the growth of the corn. While this operation is being performed, careful persons should follow the harrows to set up the young plants as they are knocked down. The after culture may be prescribed in a few words—*keep the weeds down, and the earth well stirred and open.* And we would advise, by all means, to substitute the *Cultivator* for the *plough* as much as possible, and after the corn shall have sent its *roots* into the intervals between the furrows, not to cut them up by deep ploughing, as it is consonant with common sense that every larceration of them, tends to their injury, and is, as we believe, the true cause of the *firing*, which is so generally ascribed to ploughing in dry weather, or to ploughing late in the season. We are clearly of opinion that no stirring of the ground at any period of the growth of the corn, which is unattended with wounding of the roots will have any other than a beneficial effect, as keeping the soil open and free to the action of the atmosphere is the best possible means of attracting therefrom nourishment for the growing plants, and we would have you bear in mind, that if you wish a good crop you must keep your field clean. In conclusion upon this point we would observe, that the sooner you get in your corn, the better chance it will have of escaping the frosts of autumn.

Potatoes.—Get in your potatoes as early as possible in this month, and while putting them in do not spare your manure. As soon as they begin to show themselves above ground run your harrow cross-wise the furrows, so as to lighten the ground, and give the tender plants a chance of coming up vigorously. When they are three or four inches high put your plough in, taking a furrow from the rows as you go one way, and return it as you come back the other; letting the hoers follow the plough, not for the purpose of making a high hill, but to better pulverize the earth, and to make a *hill* of equal proportions around the plants of moderate height and sufficiently flat to receive the benefits of the rains. After the first working with the plough and hoe, the Cultivator is the preferable implement, and two workings with it will be found enough to secure, in ordinary seasons, a good crop.

The potatoe sets should be cut a few days before they are planted, and will be benefitted by being rolled in plaster or ashes.

Peas and Beans.—Your field peas and beans should be got in speedily, and kept clean until laid by.

Pumpkins.—Whether you intend planting your pumpkins in the corn-field or in a patch by themselves, you should plant them early this month, and as the friend of your milch-cows and hogs let us advise you to plant freely.

Millet.—This best of all substitutes for hay or fodder, should be planted this month and the next.

Clover.—If you have not already sown your clover seed, you may still do so, but be careful to get it in as early as possible, as every week's delay at this season is disadvantageous, and will prove riskful. Sow plaster over your fields.

Fruit Trees.—Take in the proportion of 2 lb. of potash, and dissolve it in two gallons of water. When the potash is dissolved, take a painter's brush, and apply the solution to the trunks.

Pastures.—If you can do so conveniently, you will find it to your interests to keep your stock off your pastures until the grass shall have had a chance to start and get ahead.

Lucerne.—This excellent, though neglected grass, may now be sown on well pulverized ground.

Water-Melons, Canteleupes, & Muskmelons, may all be got in now.

Spring Wheat.—If you have not yet sown your Spring Wheat, it may still be put in with the certainty of being ready for harvesting early in August.

Sweet Potatoes should be put in early.

Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Parsnips, and Carrots, may all be put in this month, the earlier the better. But put in neither unless you manure well, and have come to the resolution of keeping them clean, in good growing condition. If you do them justice they will give you 1000 bushels to the acre, add 50 per cent. to the value of your dairy next winter, preserve your cattle and hogs well through the winter, and be a source of conscious pleasure to you whenever your stock may be exhibited to your neighbors, for who does not indulge in that feeling under such circumstances?

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Melons of all kinds, *cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, Irish* and *sweet potatoes; roasting-ear corn* should all be put in this month as early as possible.

CABBAGE. Sow your cabbage seed.

RADISHES, LETTUCE BEANS PEAS, CAULIFLOWERS and indeed most of the various species of vegetables should be put in early this month.

ONIONS. Clean and thin out your early sown onions.

BEETS, CARROTS, and PARSNIPS should be put in as early as possible.

PEPPERS and TOMATOES should be sown early and when fit transplanted.

DUTTON, OR EARLY CANADA CORN.

This variety of corn is probably known to but a few farmers in this vicinity it having been recently introduced in to this part of the country. It is due to the interests of agriculture that its superiority over the common kinds should be made public. It is superior to the common varieties in two respects—it ripens two or three weeks earlier, and is much more productive. H. G. Bowers Esq. of Northampton, raised the year before the last, more than a hundred and fifty bushels of this kind of corn to the acre. Mr. Clark of Chicopee Falls raised the last year about seventy five bushels on less than an acre of land, much of which is fit for seed. The best method of cultivating it is to pour boiling water upon the seed twelve hours before planting, roll it in plaster, plant in hills three feet distant one way; and two and a half feet the other, use no plough after it is planted, and hoe it three or four times without hilling it as has been the practice in times past.

Attention to this last particular is of special importance A slight earthing leaves the roots of the corn exposed to the action of the sun and the rain, and prevents the manure from being washed away from the roots into the cavities, which are necessarily made by the old practice of hilling corn. Much of the labour and expense of farmers in cultivating Indian corn, during the last two or three years, have been lost by early frosts.

The Canada Corn, in favorable seasons, ripens by the first of September and this is a circumstance of great importance considering the shortness of the time in which corn can come to maturity in this climate.

[Springfield Gazette.

Singular Fact.—A late English paper mentions that Edward Swindler, a farmer of Pohill, in Yorkshire, had a steer, which fell ill, appearing affected in a singular manner, differing materially from the symptoms of any disease observed among cattle. It continued to grow worse for several days, when it died. Mr. Swindler feeling astonished at so sudden a circumstance, it led him to have the body opened, when he found in the windpipe a large snake, three feet long. The reptile had its head close to the heart of the beast. It is conjectured that the snake had sprung into the mouth of the steer whilst grazing in the pasture.

YANKEE COMPETITION.—On Tuesday there was a great crowd to see the Great Western, but she lay outside a Yankee schooner, across which it was necessary to pass to the steam ship. If there is a chance to make money, the Yankees are always sure to understand it. The captain of the schooner determined that he would not have his vessel made a highway of, for nothing; so he established a turnpike gate, and demanded sixpence toll. He made money hand over hand, until one of his neighbors perceiving what was going on, hauled his sloop round so as to make a second passage, and put his toll at three pence. The business however was very good notwithstanding the reduction.

CONGRESS.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The following message was transmitted to Congress on Thufsday from the President of the United States, by Mr. Abraham Van Buren, his Private Secretary:

To the Senate and
House of Representatives:

I submit to the consideration of Congress a statement, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, by which it appears that the United States, with over twenty-eight millions in deposite with the States, and over fifteen millions due from individuals and banks, are, from the situation in which those funds are placed, in immediate danger of being rendered unable to discharge with good faith and promptitude, the various pecuniary obligations of the Government.

The occurrence of this result has for some time been apprehended, and efforts made to avert it. As the principal difficulty arises from a prohibition in the present law to re-issue such Treasury notes as might be paid in before they fall due, and may be effectually obviated by giving the Treasury, during the whole year, the benefit of the full amount originally authorized, the remedy would seem to be obvious and easy.

The serious embarrassment likely to arise from a longer continuance of the present state of things induces me respectfully to invite the earliest action of Congress to the subject which may be consistent with a due regard to other public interests.

M. VAN BUREN.

MAY 10, 1838.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MAY 10, 1838.

The undersigned would respectfully submit to the President the following statement concerning some fiscal embarrassments which are likely soon to happen, unless averted by early legislation.

It has been usual for the Secretary of the Treasury, except in the annual report on the finances, and in replies to special calls or directions by either House of Congress, to give information respecting all matters which appertain to his office, through letters addressed to the appropriate committees. For some months past, and on several occasions, that mode has been pursued in respect to these threatened embarrassments, by giving to the Committee of Ways and Means such information concerning them as the public exigencies and a seasonable foresight seemed to require. Some suggestions and facts connected with them have likewise been introduced into reports made to Congress.—But the relief desired having not yet been granted, and a longer omission to provide for the emergency having a tendency to impair public credit, to the great prejudice of contractors and workmen, as well as of pensioners, the Army, Navy, and many other classes, the undersigned deems it his duty to apprize the Executive also of the impending difficulties, in order that he may take such further steps as appear proper to promote a faithful discharge of the pecuniary obligations of the Government.

The peculiarity in the present condition of the finances can be very briefly explained. It has arisen, not from any actual deficiency which has yet occurred in the amount of receipts anticipated for the year; not from any excess of appropriation which has yet been made for either ordinary or extraordinary objects; but from a prohibition to use, for the payment of the public dues, what is required by law to be received for them.

In the act of October 1st authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, they were made receivable at any time for those dues, but were expressly forbidden, after such receipt, from being re-issued in discharge of claims on the Treasury. From this circumstance, coupled with the protracted failure of most of the banks to resume specie payments, little has of late been received for revenue except Treasury notes. Over five and a half millions of them have already been paid in though none fall due till about the 1st of November next. As these cannot be paid out again, or others in their place, till the restriction before mentioned is modified, it has followed that a great portion of the receipts of the year have thus far been entirely useless for aiding to defray the large expenditures charged upon it, and resort has of necessity been had to the emission of more Treasury notes under the original act, until the whole amount authorized, except $216,802, has been exhausted.

The only other means available to meet the public engagements, with the exceptions as to trusts and the Mint, detailed in a special report on the condition of the Treasury to the House of Representatives the 26th of March last, are reduced to about $317,432.

These constitute an aggregate of five hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars thus available, instead of a balance of from two to six millions, which it has generally been considered wise to retain on hand, in order, with the aid of the concurrent revenue, to insure punctuality, and guard against the embarrassments incident to fluctuations and other contingencies. During the present year, however, the revenue has been paid in Treasury notes to such an extent that only about one-fourth of a million, monthly, has been received from it in money, so as to assist in discharging the current expenditures. These last, on an average, have been over two millions monthly, and in April nearly three millions.

As more than four millions of the Treasury notes are still outstanding, and the banks generally have not yet resumed specie payments, it is probable that a great part of the revenue will, for some time to come, be paid in a similar manner. Under such circumstances, and when it is considered that large sums due from the postponed custom house bonds, the banks, and the States, are not yet payable, and that no power now exists except in Congress, to recall the deposites from the latter; there is no reserved fund to resort to, or any other authorized means by which the wants of the Treasury can be supplied, it is manifest that the Department is exposed weekly and almost daily to be deprived of the whole of its available means, and the credit of the Government to be injuriously affected, both at home and abroad.

Congress could readily avert these results, if approving the course suggested in the last annual report on the finances. It could remove the prohibition to reissue the notes which may be or have been prematurely paid in and redeemed, and where they have been cancelled, permit others to be issued in their stead; or it could effect the same object by allowing other notes to be emitted, instead of such as have been and shall hereafter be paid in, before the year for their redemption expires.—By the seasonable adoption of either of these measures, all anticipated embarrassments during 1838 can probably be obviated For in that event, no provision of additional means to meet the expenditures of the year will be necessary hereafter, unless before the close of the session it shall appear that new appropriations have been made, or are likely to be made, exceeding the estimates submitted by the Department in December last, by several millions, or that the revenues received will be materially less.

On the contrary, if neither of the measures above proposed should meet the approbation of Congress it is obvious that among the various substitutes which may be thought of, or which this Department has taken occasion to suggest in communications to the Committee of Ways and Means, some one must be selected that can be made efficient in its operation, at a very early day; or it will be impracticable to preserve the national faith unbroken and to avert the injuries with which the public service is threatened.

With great respect,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1838.

THE ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

After my letter went off on Saturday afternoon, giving an account of that day's Congressional proceedings, we had queer doings in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Treasury Note Bill. I refer the reader to the Chronicle of Saturday last, for a copy of that Bill. It proposes to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a Government paper currency, without limitation. Mr. Cambreleng's opening remarks, with those of Mr. Rhett upon the same side, and those of Messrs. Cushing, Thompson and Menifee on the other, I have already given you some idea of. Mr. Menifee, who was very severe upon Mr. Rhett's loco-foco tirade, and was followed by Mr. Southgate, who went more deeply into the feelings of this "new-born ally of the Administration," as well as into those of Cam. & Co., generally. He showed that the reason of the great deficiency in the available means of the government; at this moment, arose from its own mismanagement of its own concerns. He adverted to the frauds and defalcations of receivers and government officers, in and out of office, as furnishing a clue to a large portion of these embarrassments of the Treasury, and completely "used up" Woodbury's Janus-faced reports upon the subject of the public finances. As to Mr. Rhett's fanfaronade about the duty of the representative, at this crisis, to the people, Mr. Southgate threw out a proposition, which made the Howards, the Cambrelengs, the *Treweys, et id omne genus*, upon that floor, sit uneasily upon their seats. He challenged them to resign their seats, and present themselves upon this question, and the policy of the administration generally, to the people for re-election. If they would do so, he promised that he, who represented the most doubtful district in his state, would meet them, and do the same, and pledged himself that they should be met, in such a step, man for man, Whig for Loco foco.

Messrs. Robertson, Mason of Va., Cost Johnson, Bell, Hopkins and Harper of Ohio, made able speeches upon the same side. All professed themselves, alike, to be perfectly ready to go for a loan or even so much re-issue of the Treasury Notes, as the Government would show they actually need for present exigencies. But they were unwilling, without a clearer case than had been made out to them by the administration, to raise so large a sum as $10,000,000, in so objectionable a manner as that now proposed—especially at the dictation and peremptory bidding of the Executive. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, was very strong on this point, in his comments upon Woodbury's messages, and Van Buren's little man Cam's measures. It was a capital effort, and shows what ground Virginia occupies upon these interesting questions.

A disposition was manifest all day to bring this matter to a close before leaving the Capitol. The New York Conservatives had shown an early disposition to go for this bill, although of the same class and order with the Sub-Treasury bill. Of course, the Loco-Focos reckoned upon a majority to get the bill out of committee and to pass it, by the aid of the previous question, before adjourning that night Cambreleng had said, a day or two before that his object in bringing forward the bill as a pressing measure, was to give members a chance to discuss it freely. But the House and the country well knew the value of Cambreleng's promises.

The gentleman who debated the bill at different times gave way to motion that the committee rise, (without coming that night to a conclusion,) and on all these occasions, Mr. Speaker Polk took an active part, voting every time till one o'clock, Sunday morning; often there was a tie, when Mr. Chairman Ingham (one *of the instructed* from Connecticut,) would always vote with his party. Oftener yet; there was one majority to rise,—in which case Ingham would vote in the negative, and so throw out the motion.—Once an appeal was taken from his decision on a certain point of order, and he voted in the affimative, affirming his own decision—or gave a vote, the effect of which was to affirm that decision,—and yet again, he announced that the committee had decided to rise, by one majority, when some one said, "How does the chair vote?"—when he actually retracted the announcement, and voted in the negative! For all which Mr. Ingham, who can never be again elected from his state, will doubtless be well provided.

Thus went on the game till the Sabbath was an hour old. Everett, of Vermont, entered his protest against these proceedings, and said that he was leaving the hall, not to return till Monday, unless brot' in, in the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms. The more considerate and gentlemanly of the administration party, as Legare, proposed to rise, but the Cushman's, Petrikin's and Duncan's had it all their own way. Among other things, they actually dragged Boon in from a sick bed, looking like a risen corpse to aid Polk in keeping the one ahead of the Whigs. Thomas went round the hall, trying to coax the opponents of the bill to agree to a compromise—and to say that, if the committee should then rise, they would come together on Monday, and sit the Bill out. In this he failed, over reached by his own cunning, as many such Sir Gileses have been before. Attempts were made to rise, and report the bill—but an amendment was pending, and members still wished to speak upon that and upon the bill, and so this undertaking found no better than the other. The upshot of the whole was, the Locos found the Whigs were now too strong to be bullied—and that the scenes of '35—'36, and '37, were not to be again played off, without a strenuous opposition. At quarter past 1, Sunday morning, the committee rose leaving Mr. Harper, of Ohio, in the possession of the floor for to-day.

Such is a rapid, but faithful sketch of the dying struggles of this miserable administration party in the house. Messrs. Polk, Ingham, Cambreleng, Thomas, Duncan, Boon and Dromgoole were the chief leaders in the scene, which covered neither of them with a single shred of glory, as all will allow, upon cool reflection.

Whether the bill will pass or not, without amendment, is yet questionable. If there were a full house I think it could not possibly do so. A great many of our friends are absent—a source of hope to the supporters of the bill. But we shall see, ere long.

TO-DAY—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TAKEN THE BACK-TRACK.—As soon as the journal was read, Mr. Boon asked to offer the resolution of the legislature of Indiana, authorising the Secretary of Treasury to make no discrimination in the kind of money received in payment of public dues hereafter.

Objection having been made by some one, Mr. Bronson moved to suspend the rules—and Mr. Cambreleng remonstrated earnestly with Mr. Boon, and urged him not to press his resolution. Mr. Boon insisted however, and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend. They were ordered, and the vote was yeas 95, nays 53. Had there been *four* more of *our* 30 or 40 absentees, the rules would have been suspended, *and the Treasury Note bill would have been defeated.* As it was, there were not two-thirds present.

Mr. Cambreleng then succeeded in getting the rules suspended (132 to 56) to take up the

TREASURY NOTE BILL.—Mr. Ingham resumed the chair, in committee of the whole. Mr. Harper of Ohio, resumed and finished his speech, and Mr. Hawes of Kentucky, followed against the bill. He had spoken some time, when he sank exhausted and faint into the arms of a colleague, and could not finish his remarks. So much for night sessions.

Dunn of Indiana next spoke, ably, against the bill,—then Goode of Ohio, then John Sergeant, who is now addressing the House, in opposition to the ill.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The first ten hours of this day was spent in this discussion, by Mr. Williams of Me., who asked leave to bring in his bill for running the line anew and who made a long speech upon the subject.

Mr. Webster is hereafter to address the Senate upon this interesting question. The bill was laid on the table at his request.

THE DISTRICT BANK BILL.—This subject came up again, in order, and was further debated by several senators.—This subject is now up.

STENOGRAPHICUS.

SATURDAY NIGHT SESSION.—We do not consider it at all necessary to trouble our readers with the details of Saturday night & Sunday morning's proceedings in the House of Representatives. They consisted, almost entirely, of motions to rise and adjourn, and of speeches having little reference to the question at issue. Amongst other things, Mr. Robertson of Va. at half past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning appealed to gentlemen who professed to have regard for the Sabbath, not to violate their creed by compelling the House to sit on that day. By doing so, they would bring the credit of the country into contempt. If, however, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means would say that the Government could not get on for one day, he would consent to this course. Not otherwise. He moved that the committee rise.—Ayes 80, noes 83.

Now, it strikes us, that, if there were any good reason for pressing for the passage of this bill with so much pertinacity, Mr. Cambreleng might have had the candour to state as much to the House and as he failed to state it, the house did right to refuse to indulge him with the passage of the Bill. The Treasuary, no doubt, is *in extremis*—at its last lees, and must be sustained, but when its organs are interrogated upon this subject, if they choose to remain in moody silence they cannot expect to have their wants gratified.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday morning, in commenting upon this subject, holds the following very sensible language:

The reader will perceive, on reference to the account of Saturday's Proceedings in the House of Representatives, that the House was engaged on that day in what may with truth be called 'a struggle,' of fourteen mortal hours, upon a bill to provide means for meeting unsatisfied and current demands, upon the Treasury, in the form of a new issue of Treasury Notes.

That the faith of the Government ought to be held with all those whom it employs or deals with, no one denies.—Nor will any person object to a proper measure of immediate relief to the Treasury from the state of collapse (if we may use the expression) under which it now labors. But such a measure, to be proper and advisible, should be not only intelligible, but also definite, practicable, and business-like.

The measure now before the House is, in the opinion of those who so perseveringly resisted the attempt to force the bill through the House in its present shape, neither intelligible, definite, nor business-like.

The bill is entitled, in the first place, a bill to carry into effect the act of October last; from this title no one could possibly arrive at a right conjecture as to the object of the bill. The act of October proposed an issue of ten millions of dollars of Treasury notes; which having been issued, that act has been fully executed as to the issue of Treasury notes, and is for that purpose FUNCTUS OFFICIO, retaining only so much vitality as will suffice to punish the counterfeiting & provide for the redemption of such of the notes as are yet afloat.

In the next place, the bill proposes to accomplish by indirection what ought to be done openly and without any attempt at concealment. The Treasury wants money, and must have it. We all know that. Let our Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of a bill to carry into effect a law that has expired by its own limitation, and is with all one of the most defective and vexatious laws that ever deformed a statue-book, come forward and and propose a loan to the amount of the exigencies of the Government. Our word for it he had better have done so at first with a good grace, than be obliged to do it at last with an ill one.

Further, this bill is part and parcel of the system of expedients and experiments which have brought the Treasury to its present deranged and impoverished condition, from which it never can be effectually relieved but by a recurrence, on the part of the Administration, to business habits, to the dictates of common sense and to the practice of the Government before its disastrous 'experiments' were undertaken. To liken the machinery of our Government to that of a rail road locomotive, the conductor has run the engine off the track; and all that he has to do now is, with the help of the passengers, to get it back to where it was, and take a fresh start. Every other scheme for regulating his lost ground must fall through.

The Treasury is short ten millions of dollars. Let it, like a practical merchant, borrow the money for twelve months—which it can do on advantageous terms—instead of putting Bank bonds into the market for six millions of the money, and issuing again four millions of its own notes, which it has taken up and cancelled, and which, if issued, must be again taken up and cancelled before any substantial relief to the Treasury can have been afforded by them.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Webster rose and said he had particular pleasure in presenting the memorial of certain officers of the army, praying Congress to repeal a part of the law which allows whiskey to soldiers on fatigue duty. These persons, most competent certainly to judge, are of opinion that this allowance should be discontinued. They think the substitute provided for other cases would be most usefully applied to this also. So decisive a testimonial in favor of the great cause of temperance ought to have much weight. If ardent spirits may be beneficially and usefully dispensed with by soldiers on fatigue duty it would be difficult to maintain the necessity of their use by persons in any occupation or employment. Mr. W. said the petiuon was short, and, in order to give it its proper effect and consideration he would move that it be printed, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The petition was as follows:

TO THE HONORABLE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

The undersigned, officers of the United States Army, beg leave respectfully to represent that, in their opinion, the substitution of sugar and Coffee for the whiskey part of the ratio allowed to soldiers has been productive of great good to the service, and also the means of preserving the health, efficiency, and happiness; & frequently effecting the moral reformation of that part of our army. And sincerely believing that the gill of whiskey still allowed to men on fatigue duty, by the act of Congress passed March

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