

such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge.

18th. That, whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, and in the order provided for in the 15th head, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion; and to issue his orders to the proper officer.— And in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

19th. That, whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress; provided, that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force thus called forth, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time; and provided, also, that the militia which the President is thus authorized to call forth be of the active, or of the active and sedentary forces, when such force or forces of the State, or of the neighboring States, shall be, in his opinion, sufficient; and when not, then such portions of the mass as he shall deem necessary.

20th. That the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States. And that no officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia shall be compelled to serve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able bodied man of the same rank in the regiment to which he belongs.

21st. That every citizen duly enrolled in the militia shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, as already pointed out, from and after the period when when he shall have been duly notified of his enrollment; and any notice or warning to the citizens so enrolled to attend a company or regimental muster or training, which shall be according to the laws of the State in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrollment.

22d. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, of volunteers and militia, when called into the service of the United States, in the manner and under the circumstances referred to, shall be entitled to and receive the same monthly pay, rations, clothing, or money in lieu thereof, and forage, and be furnished with the same camp equipage, as are or may be provided by law for the officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of the infantry of the United States; provided, nevertheless, that such portions of the militia as may be called out, as provided under the 17th head, shall not be entitled to receive clothing, or money in lieu thereof; nor shall any officer of the same be entitled to forage, or money instead, for more than one horse, nor for more than one servant each.

23d. That the officers of all mounted companies, volunteers or militia, when in the service of the United States, shall each be entitled to receive forage, or money in lieu thereof, for two horses when they actually keep private servants, and for one horse when without private servants; and that forty cents per day be allowed for the use and risk of each horse, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle. That each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private of all mounted companies, shall be entitled to receive forage in kind for one horse, with forty cents a day for the use and risk thereof, except horses killed in

battle, or dying of wounds received in battle; and twenty five cents per day in lieu of forage and subsistence, when the same shall be furnished by himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for either, as the case may be.

24th. That any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of militia or volunteers, required to be mounted, who shall, when in the service of the United States, suffer, without any fault or negligence on his part, while in said service, by the loss of a horse killed in battle, or by a horse dying of wounds received in battle, shall, upon due and sufficient proof thereof, be paid for the same; provided, that not more than one hundred and twenty dollars be paid for each horse for which payment may be thus claimed.

25th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of the militia, when called into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to one day's pay, subsistence, & other allowances, for every day occupied when transported by water, and for every twenty miles when travelling by land, in going to the place of rendezvous, and returning from the place of discharge; provided that the militia so called into the service of the United States shall be deemed always to have travelled by the most usual or expeditious routes.

26th. That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia or of volunteers, who shall die in the service of the United States, or when returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received in service, and shall leave a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, or at the time of his being mustered out of service, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of five years, the half-pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said decedent; provided that the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence to substantiate the application for such half pay, as the President of the United States may prescribe.

27th. That courts-martial, for the trial of officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, or privates of the militia or volunteer corps, shall be composed of military officers only.

28th. That every officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the United States, in the case provided for calling forth the active force, or parts thereof, (in the 17th head,) shall be fined, and forfeit a sum not exceeding three months' pay, nor less than half a month's pay, according to the circumstances of the case, as a court-martial may determine; and that every officer, artificer, musician, or private, of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, in any of the cases cited in the 18th and 19th heads, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged according to the circumstances of the case by a court-martial; and such officer shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term of four years, at the discretion of the said court; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by the sentence of a court-martial, on failure of the payment of fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month, for every five dollars of such fine.

29th. That all fines assessed, as described in the preceding head, shall be certified by the officer ordering the court, or the revising authority of the proceedings of the court-martial having approved of the same, to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies, and take a receipt from the said marshal or deputy, as the case may be, for the same; which receipt and duplicate, of the certificate furnished, he shall transmit for record to the adjutant general of the United States; that the marshal, or his deputy, having received the said certificate, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fines, with cost, by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the delinquent; which costs, and the manner of proceeding with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the State in which the same shall be, as in other cases of distress; and when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods or chattles to be found whereon to levy the said fines,

the marshal of the district or his deputy shall commit such delinquent to jail during the term for which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States may be committed.

30th. That the marshals and their deputies shall make a return of the levy of fines, as provided for in the foregoing head, to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, within sixty days, counting from the time that the certificate of the assessment of the said fines is placed in their hands; and they shall also pay into the hands of the said adjutant general, within the above named limit of time, all fines by them thus levied and collected, deducting therefrom five per centum as a compensation for their trouble; and in case any of the said marshals or their deputies shall fail to make the required return, or pay over to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States the fines collected, within the time above specified, it shall be the duty of the said adjutant general to inform the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States of the same, who should be required to instruct the district attorney of the United States to proceed against the said marshal or deputy in the district court by attachment, for the recovery of the same.

31st. That the marshals and their deputies of the several districts shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of the respective States.

32d. That the money or moneys collected by the assessment of fines referred to shall be applied to the payment of all necessary expenses, as far as the same may be sufficient, for the repair of arms, the preservation and preparation of military munitions, and for every other necessary thing that may be incident to the calling forth, and to the service of the militia as provided for in the 17th head.

33d. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, an adjutant general of the militia of the United States, whose duty it shall be to receive and keep in the files of his office all the reports and returns of the militia, with their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, made by the adjutants general of the respective States, distinguishing the same by the different classes into which they are divided; also, annually, on or before the last Monday in February, to make an abstract or a consolidated return of the same, and lay it before the President of the United States, to be, by the President, submitted yearly to Congress. That it shall be his duty likewise, to keep a record or copies, in a book kept therefor, of all certificates of the assessment of fines by the judgment of militia courts-martial for delinquencies cited in the 17th, 18th and 19th of the foregoing heads; to keep a record or copy of the returns of the marshals or their deputies, of the execution of process, or the collection of the said fines, noting the time when the returns aforesaid are received; to keep a regular account of the amount expended thereof; and to make to the Secretary of War, on or before the 30th of June and the 31st of December in each year, a statement of the said receipts and expenditures. The money or moneys thus assessed, collected, and paid over to the adjutant general, forthwith to be deposited by him for safe-keeping in the vaults of the Treasury of the United States; and the amounts thus deposited to be passed to the credit of the adjutant general, and not to be drawn from the Treasury, except upon warrants of the adjutant general, countersigned by the Secretary of War, and for the purposes which have been specified.

34th. That the adjutant general of the militia of the United States shall be paid the annual salary of three thousand dollars, in full for his services, and without any other allowances whatsoever, excepting such fuel and stationery as may be deemed necessary for an officer under the regulations of the War Department; and that the said office shall be attached to, and considered as one of the bureaus of, the War Department, and be subject to such rules and regulations in relation to all duties and purposes of its creation, as the Secretary of War may, from time to time, prescribe.

35th. That for the duties of the office of the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, there shall be allowed two clerks, if so many be necessary; and that the same be transferred from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army of the United States, with annual salaries, not to exceed what is now allowed by law, according

to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

36th. That the President of the United States be authorized to select such number of places for the establishment of depots, in each militia district of the United States as he may deem necessary, for the safekeeping of munitions and arms, and as the rendezvous of the militia, or portions thereof, that may be called forth.

37th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of volunteers or militia, in the service of the United States, except when called, as provided for in the 17th head, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability, by wounds or otherwise, incurred in the service as is, or may be, allowed to officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of the Army of the United States.

38th. That the several corps of volunteers which now exist in the several States, and in what manner soever organized, be not disturbed or deprived of their accustomed privileges; but nevertheless be subject to such restrictions as their respective Legislatures may direct, and to all other duties required by this system, in like manner with the other militia.

39th. That the Legislatures of the several States, at the earliest period of time after the adoption of this system, enact such laws as may be necessary to enrol and organize the militia of the respective States, according to the provisions contained herein: provided that, until such enrolment and organization be made, the existing laws governing the militia of each State be considered as still in force.

40th. That the term militia of the United States shall be so construed as to embrace within its meaning all troops of whatever description, not of the regular army of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,
J. R. POINSETT,
Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the Ho. of Representatives.

From the Lincoln Republican.
THE SIXTH CENSUS.

This year the Sixth Census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States is to be taken. Assistant Marshalls have been appointed for this purpose in every county. They are required to commence the enumeration in their respective divisions on the first day of June next, and complete it in five calendar months thereafter. This enumeration is to be made by "an actual inquiry at every dwelling house, or by personal inquiry of the head of every family;" and, according to the 6th section of the Act, every free person more than sixteen years of age belonging to any family, whether the head of a family or not, is obliged, under a penalty of twenty dollars, to render to the assistant of the division, if required, a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family.

The act for taking the Sixth Census, besides the ordinary duties of the enumeration, requires the Marshalls and their Assistants "to collect and return in Statistical Tables, all such information in relation to Mines, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactories, and Schools, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." Accordingly, questions in relation to all these subjects will be propounded to those engaged in them respectively. Believing that it will facilitate the labors of the Assistant Marshalls, and enable the people to arrive at a greater degree of accuracy in their answers, we thus early call public attention to the subject, and subjoin a list of such questions as will probably be asked in relation to the pursuits of this section of the country.

MINES.
What is the number of your furnaces for casting iron?
How many tons of iron were cast by you in year 1839?
What is the number of your bloomeries, forges and rolling mills?
How many tons of bar iron were produced by you in 1839?
How many tons of fuel did you consume?
How many persons were employed by you, including those engaged in mining?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

AGRICULTURE.
What is the number of your horses and mules?
How many neat cattle have you?
How many sheep?
How many ewes?
What is the estimated value of your poultry of all kinds?

How many bushels of wheat did you grow in 1839?
How many bushels of barley?
How many bushels of oats?
How many bushels of rye?
How many bushels of buckwheat?
How many bushels of Indian corn?
How many pounds of wool?
How many pounds of wax?
How many bushels of potatoes?
How many tons of hay?
How many pounds of cotton have you gathered?
How many pounds of silk cocoons?
What is the value of the products of your orchard?
How many gallons of wine have you made?
What is the value of your home-made or family goods?

COMMERCE.
What was the number of your retail dry goods, grocery, other stores in 1839?
What is the amount of your capital invested?
What number of persons do you employ in internal transportation?

MANUFACTURES.
What was the value of the hardware, cutlery, nails, you manufactured in 1839?
How many hands do you employ?
How many small arms did you manufacture?
How many persons do you employ?
What was the value of the bricks or lime made by you in 1839?
How many men do you employ?
What is the amount of capital invested in preceding manufactures by you?
What is the number of your fulling mills?
What was the value of your goods manufactured in 1839?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

What is the number of your cotton manufactories?
What is the number of spindles?
What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839?
How many persons do you employ?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

How many pounds of reeled, thrown, or other silk have you made in 1839?
What was the value of the same?
How many male persons do you employ?
How many females and children do you employ?
What is the amount of your capital invested?
What is the value of the flax you manufactured in 1839?
How many persons do you employ?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

MIXED MANUFACTURES.
What was the value of the mixed goods you manufactured in 1839?
How many persons do you employ?
What is the amount of capital invested?
What is the number of your tanneries?
How many sides of sole-leather did you tan in 1839?
How many sides of upper leather?
How many hands do you employ?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

How many other manufactories of leather, such as saddleries, manufactories of shoes, boots, &c., have you?
What is the value of articles manufactured in 1839?
What is the amount of your capital invested?
How many distilleries have you?
How many gallons did you make in 1839?
How many breweries have you?
How many gallons did you make in 1839?
How many persons do employ?
What is the amount of your capital invested?
How many potteries have you?
What is the value of articles manufactured in 1839?

How many persons do you employ?
What is the amount of your capital invested?
How many manufactories of paper have you?
What was the value of paper produced in 1839?
What was the value of all your other manufactories of paper, including playing cards, paper hangings, &c. in 1839.
How many persons do you employ?
What is the amount of your capital invested?
How many printing offices have you?
How many weekly newspapers do you publish?

How many persons do you employ?
What is the amount of your capital invested?
What was the value of the carriages or wagons, &c., you manufactured in 1839?
How many hands do you employ?
What is the amount of your capital invested?