

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Sevier of Ark took the Chair this morning in the absence of the Vice President. Mr Sevier remarked that he had been deputed by a note to preside.

Mr Crittenden doubted the power of the Vice President to depute any one to take his place, and thought that a President PRO. TEX. should be chosen.

Mr Mangum and Mr Calhoun thought the President of the Senate had power to appoint one to his chair for one day.

THE CUBA RESOLUTION.

Mr Levy asked leave, out of respect to the opinion of his friends, to withdraw his Resolution proposing that the President of the United States open negotiation with Spain for the purchase of Cuba.

Mr Atchison's Oregon Resolutions inquiring into the expediency of establishing a territorial Government over the Oregon, for a civil and military jurisdiction over the same, organizing militia, erecting military posts, &c. were read.

Mr Calhoun rose promptly. He said he hoped that the Senator from Missouri would consent that his Resolutions should lie over to some future day, when the Senate should be full.

Mr Atchison was willing to acquiesce. Mr Allen thought that the debate would come better upon the reports of the Committees than upon preliminary resolutions of inquiry.

Mr Haywood of N. C. moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, and after some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr Thomson of Mass. asked if the Texas Bill (to extend the laws of the United States over Texas) had been returned from the Senate.

The question returned upon proceeding to the election of Superintendent and Assistant in the folding room.

A debate now sprung up between Messrs Pettit of Ia., Boyd of Ky., Jones of Tenn. and others.—The subject was got rid of, and the Secretary of the Senate came in with the Bill from the Senate for the extension of the laws of the United States over the State of Texas.

Mr Rathbun of N. Y., Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, moved the reference of the Bill to this Committee.

Mr. Thomson of Miss. opposed the reference and moved the previous question, which the House refused to second.

Mr Rathbun said that the bill contained provisions which he could not sanction and if the House insisted upon the passage of the bill before them without amendment he should move a supplementary bill.

Mr R. was persuaded to withdraw his motion of reference.

Something was said of the necessity of extending Revenue Laws over Texas by Mr. McKay of N. C. and Mr Collamor of Vt.

The motion to refer was then renewed and rejected. The Bill was then passed with all its acknowledged imperfections upon its head.

The subject previously before the House was now brought back, and the debate was renewed vehemently upon a Superintendent and Assistant to the folding room.

The House, at a quarter past two o'clock, was without a quorum and at that hour the house adjourned without deciding the momentous question of who shall fold the public documents and who shall assist the Superintendent in this important work.

Monday, Dec. 29. SENATE.

The Oregon Resolutions introduced in the senate to day by Mr Hannegan of Ia., read as follows:

Resolved, That the country included within the parallels of 42 and 54° 40' north latitude and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the territory of Oregon, is the property of and part and parcel of the United States.

Resolved, That there exists no power in the Government to transfer its soil and the allegiance of its citizens to the dominion, authority control and subjection of any Foreign Power, Prince, State or Sovereignty.

Resolved, That the abandonment or surrender of any portion of the territory of Oregon would be an abandonment of the honor, character and the best interests of the American people.

Mr. HAYWOOD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish a collection district in the State of Texas, and for other purposes, which was taken up in Committee of the Whole, reported to the Senate and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee on enrolled Bills reported the Bill for extending the laws of the United States over the State of Texas. During the day the Senate Bill was received making the whole State of Texas one Collection District, establishing Galveston as a port of entry, and making Velasco Mat-

gudas, Corpus, Christi, Sabine and one other port subordinate place to the principal port—providing also for Surveyors at one thousand dollars, &c. The Bill was passed in the House as in the Senate without objection.

The unfinished business of Friday of the week before last being the Resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature upon the subject of Naturalization laws was then called up. The motion were to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary, and to a Select Committee with instructions to report as to the fact whether there may not be better protection of American Institutions and a more judicious administration of the Naturalization laws.

Mr. HUNT of N. Y. addressed the House at length upon the merits of the question and in a favor of the proposed reform.

Mr. DOUGLASS of Ill. rose to continue the discussion, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried, 69 to 63, at an early hour.

Tuesday, Dec. 30. SENATE. The Senate was thronged this morning in consequence of the rumor that Mr Calhoun had determined to offer counter resolutions to Mr Hannegan's war propositions.

The substance of Mr Calhoun's first remarks is as follows: Mr Calhoun said he had not come with a view to oppose the resolutions, but to offer a substitute for them with some preliminary remarks.

He was glad that the resolutions had come from such a quarter as the gentleman from Indiana, for they at least had the merit of being open, direct and manly. They came to the point, and denied the authority of this government to yield up any part of the territory of Oregon. They deny by implication, the power of the President to offer the 49th parallel, and assumed that the question can be settled only by force.

Our own dictation at the cannon's mouth. A vote on this proposition will draw a broad line between those who are in favor of a pacific course, and those who are for an appeal to arms. I am in favor of peace, if peace can be honorably preserved, I wish to settle this question by negotiation.

If that can be done, and if not, I am in favor of such a course as will throw the onus of war on Great Britain. I approve of the offer of the 47th parallel, and it is my wish to co-operate with the Executive in an adjustment on that basis.

If peace cannot be honorably preserved—if war should ensue—I shall stand by my country in any emergency. But this will not be an ordinary war, and I will hold those responsible for it who shall by their rash course drive the country into it. I hope this question will at a proper time be discussed calmly and that the Senate will signify its own views by an adoption of the counter resolutions which I offer.

Mr Calhoun then offered resolutions already antagonistic to those of Mr Hannegan, and declaring that the President, in offering the 49th parallel had done nothing derogatory to the honor and best interests of the country.

Mr. Calhoun's resolutions are as follows: Resolved, That the President of the United States has the power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties provided two thirds of the Senate concur.

Resolved, That the power of making treaties embraces that of fixing and settling boundaries between the territories and possessions of the United States and those of other powers in cases of conflicting claims between them in reference to the same.

Resolved, That however clear their claims in their opinion to the country included between the parallels of 46° and 54° 40' north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the territory of Oregon there now exist and have always existed conflicting claims to the possession of the same between us and between us and Great Britain,—the adjustment of which has been the subject of negotiation between the respective Governments.

Resolved, That President of the U. S. has rightfully the power under the Constitution by and with the advice and consent of the Senate provided two thirds of the same concur to adjust by treaty the claims of two Governments to the said territory by fixing a boundary for their present possessions.

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. in renewing the offer in the spirit of peace and compromise to establish the 49th degree of north latitude as a line between the two countries to the said territory did not abandon the honor, character of the best interest of the American people or exceed the powers vested in him by the Constitution to make treaties.

Mr. Calhoun declared, too, in the course of the debate, that he was opposed to giving the notice till negotiation was further tried.

It appeared in this debate that Mr. Calhoun had determined to use his influence and had used it to prevent a war—to prevent any imprudent action of Congress which alone can produce war—to promote a compromise on the 49th parallel and that he will succeed!

Mr Archer declared to day that he hailed Mr Calhoun's course as an *amen* of peace! He announced to the country that there was no longer any danger of war.

In the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, Mr Haywood, of N. Caroline, concurred except that he was more direct in his rebuke of Mr Hannegan in censuring the President thus early for what had been done. He was opposed to the whole subject embraced in the abstract Resolutions, and to any discussion of these questions.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers, with suitable and convenient rooms, which were directed to be erected, prepared, and provided for the use of receivers general of public money, at the expense of the United States, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, under the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the receivers general of public money hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; as shall be also the fire-proof vaults and safes, erected within the said offices and rooms, for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at those points respectively; and the said receivers general, from time to time appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults, and safes, erected, prepared, and provided as aforesaid, and of all the public money deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint four officers, to be denominated "receivers general of public money," which said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed herefrom; one of which shall be located at the city of New York, in the State of New York; one other of which shall be located at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; one other of which shall be located at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; and one other at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri. And all of which said officers shall give bonds to the United States, with sureties, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the mint of the United States, the treasurers, and those acting as such, of the various branch mints, all collectors of the customs, all surveyors of the Customs acting also as Collectors, all receivers general of public moneys, all receivers of public moneys at the several land offices, and all postmasters, except as is hereinafter particularly provided, be, and they are hereby, required to keep safely, without loaning or using, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise, at any time, placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered by the proper department or officer of the government, to be transferred or paid out; and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties as fiscal agents of the government which may be imposed by this or any other acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department made in conformity to law; and, also, to do and perform all acts and duties required by law, or by direction of any of the executive departments of the government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the heads of those departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositaries hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the mint of the United States, the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, and the receivers general of public money, herebefore directed to be appointed, shall respectively give bonds to the United States faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices according to law, and for such amounts as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, any law in reference to any of the official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as early as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not herebefore provided for, to execute bonds, new and suitable in their terms, to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them, respectively, by this act, and with sureties and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Secretary of the Treasury; and, from time to time, to require such bonds to be renewed and increased in amount, and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster General, so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, at the treasury thereof, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the treasurers of the mints in their respective cities, at the said mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; and that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the receivers general of public money in their

respective cities, at their offices, respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster General respectively to direct such payments by the said collectors and receivers at all the said places, at least as often as once in each week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they in their discretion may think proper.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted, to the treasury of the United States, to the mint at Philadelphia, to the branch mint at New Orleans, or to the offices of either of the receivers general of public moneys by this act directed to be appointed, to be there safely kept, according to the provisions of this act; and also, to transfer moneys in the hand of any one depositary constituted by this act, to any other depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the Post Office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster General, so far as its exercise by him may be consistent with the provision of existing laws; and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to, or deposited with him, belonging to the Post Office Department, separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public moneys so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries, as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the moneys in the hands, care, and custody of any of the depositaries constituted by this act, shall be considered and held as deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be at all times subject to his draft, whether made for transfer or disbursement, in the same manner as though the said moneys were actually in the treasury of the United States; and each depositary shall make returns to the Treasury and Post Office Departments of all moneys received and paid by him, at such times, and in such form, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster General.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositaries constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts, and returns of the officer, as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the examinations provided for in the last preceding section, and as a further guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the receiver general of public moneys, or collector of the Customs, of their respective districts; of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of his land office; and of the director and superintendent of each mint and branch mint, when separate offices, as a check upon the treasurers, respectively, of the said mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the receivers general of public money, collectors, receivers of land offices, treasurers, and persons acting as such, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said officers, respectively, whose duty it is made, by this act, to receive, keep, and disburse the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the Government, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fire-proof chests, or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safekeeping, transferring, and disbursing said moneys, all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise, so far as authorized by law, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers: Provided, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act shall not exceed ten; and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand dollars, nor shall the compensation of any one clerk so appointed exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public business and the safety of the public funds will permit, withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositaries of the public moneys, and confine the safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of those moneys to the depositaries established by this act.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all Marshals, district attorneys, and others having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such moneys to the treasurer of the United States at the treasury, to

the treasurer of either of the mints in Philadelphia or New Orleans, to either of the receivers general of public money, or to such other depositary constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in other parts of the United States to receive such payment, and give receipts or certificates of deposit therefor.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all officers charged by this act with the safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys, other than those connected with the Post Office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of the kind of money in which it is received, and of each payment or transfer, and the kind of currency in which it is made; and that if any one of the said officers, or of those connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use, by way of investment in any kind of property or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safekeeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That, until the rooms, offices, vaults, and safes, directed by the first four sections of this act to be constructed and prepared for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurers of the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the receivers general of public money at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, can be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for officers, at their respective locations, and to contract for such use of vaults and safes as may be required for the safekeeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers, respectively; the expense to be paid by the United States.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June which will be in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, the resolution of Congress of the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as it authorizes the receipt, in payment of duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the notes of specie-paying banks, shall be so modified as that one-third part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States; and from and after the thirtieth day of June which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, one-third part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirtieth day of June which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the remaining third part of the said duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall also be collected in the legal currency of the United States; and from and after the last-mentioned day, all sums accruing or becoming payable to the United States, for other duties, taxes and sales of public lands, or other debts, and also all sums due for postage, or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver only.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer or agent who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation; and also to Congress, if in session; and if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officers or agents of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in currency legally receivable under the provisions of this act, shall make his payments in the currency so furnished, or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and properly paid according to the law; and shall make his payments in the currency so received for the drafts furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver, at par, and so as to facilitate his payments, or otherwise accommodate the public service, and promote the circulation of a metallic currency. And it shall be, and is hereby, made the duty of the head of the proper department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer or agent to the President, with the facts of the violation, and all the circumstances accompanying the same and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the

end that such officer or agent may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or continue in force any general order, which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue as to the funds, or medium of payment, in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositaries from the seat of government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; but, in all those regulations and directions, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency, or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the receivers general of public moneys directed by this act to be appointed shall receive, respectively, the following salaries per annum, to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States, to wit: the receiver general of public money at New York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the receiver general of public money at Boston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the receiver general of public money at Charleston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the receiver general of public money at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the transferrer of the mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars annually, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans shall also receive one thousand dollars annually, for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge or receive any commission, pay, or perquisite, for any official service, of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine, or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive at the treasury, and at such other points as he may designate, payments in advance for public lands; the payments so made, in all cases, to be evidenced by the receipt of the said Treasurer of the United States; which receipts so given shall be receivable for public lands at any public or private sale of lands, in the same manner as the currency authorized by law to be received in payment for the public lands: Provided, however, That the receipts given by the Treasurer of the United States, pursuant to the authority conferred in this section, shall not be negotiable or transferable, by delivery or assignment, or in any other manner whatsoever, but shall, in all cases, be presented in payment for lands by or for the person to whom the receipt was given, as shown upon its face.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the treasury, in such repairs or additions as may be necessary to put in good condition for use, with as little delay as may be consistent with the public interests, the offices, rooms, vaults, and safes herein mentioned, and in the purchase of any necessary additional furniture and fixtures, and the purchase of necessary books and stationary, and in defraying any other incidental expenses necessary to carry this act into effect.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

ABOLITION OF MILITIA TRAININGS.

Main, Massachusetts and Vermont have abolished the compulsory drills. In Massachusetts the sum of fifty thousand dollars per annum has been appropriated to any number of the old militia, not exceeding ten thousand, at the rate of five dollars each for voluntary duty a certain number of days in every year.

In Main the system of militia drills was entirely abolished some ten or eleven years ago, when all her laws requiring that use less service were repealed; but retaining the militia system, simply by continued enrolment of all that would be bound at her call to come forth for the support of her laws or for the defence of her soil.

Vermont at the recent session of her Legislature, has followed the example of Maine. She passed an act repealing all laws that heretofore required militia drills and substituted merely an enrolment as for jury purposes of all that would, under the old system, have been liable to militia service.