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VOLUME VII.

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1849.

By M. MACLEAN.

TERMS :- Published weekly at three dollars a year; with an addition, when not paid within three months, of twenty per cent per annum. Two new subscribers may take the paper at

five dollars in advance; and ten at twenty. Four subscribers, not receiving their papers in town, may pay a year's subscription with t e dollars, in advance.

A year's subscription always due in advance. Papers not discontinued to solvent subscribers in arrears.

Adertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty cents each s ibsequent time. For insertions at intervals of two weeks 75 cents after the first, and a dollar if the intervals are longer. Payment due in advance for advertisements. When the number of insertions is not marked on the copy, the advertisement will be inserted, and charged till ordered out.

The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

AGBROULTUBAL.

Agricultural Improvements.

THE PLOW .- In this implement the advance in thirty years has been truly astonishing. There is scarcely less difference between the neat cast iron low of the present time, and the clumsey wooden uticle used for the purpose at that period, than setween that and the iron pointed crotched stick of he ancients. In the ease of working and the cfiget produced on the soil, every man competent to judge will admit that the difference effected by improvement in the last thirty years is equal to fifty per cent.

THRASHING MACHINE .- Experience shows that the farmer who gets out and sells his grain in autumn, admitting the prices are the same, realizes from his crop at least ten per cent. more than he who does not dispose of his crop till the next spring. But it may be safely asserted that in grain grow. ing districts, the whole force of the farm, if devoted to that object alone, would not be able to bring his grain into market in the fall, if thrashed by hand. Hence the thrashing machine has come to his aid, and does the work so much better and quicker than it can be done by hand, that the getting out of a thousand bushels of wheat is counted a small affair.

HORSE RAKE .- With this instrument, on land fitted as meadows always should be, one man and horse will do the work of six men with hand rakes. The value of this labor-saving machine will not be disputed by those who have tested its power, when time presses or storms lower over the hayfield. It is not less valuable as a gleaner in the wheat and harley stubble, where no care can pre-

ment in breeding has been so great, that the best breeders have no longer any occasion to use the old proverb, " A good cow may have a bad calf ;" on the contrary they can say with confidence, their good cows never had bad calves. A skilful observance of the laws of nature has wrought this long continued unto us .- Boston Cultivator. change. Formerly there may have been as good animals as we have now, but then it was accidental, and there was no certainty the progeny would resemble the parent; now the breeder makes the good qualities constitutional, and is thus certain

of the character of his animals. IMPROVED PIGS-Here there is an improvement which no one, however slightly acquainted with the animal, can deny. The dullest eye can distinguish between the round, fat, beautiful Berkshire, and the thin, lean, long-nosed and long-legged hound-like creature, which seems more fitted for the chase than for the sty. The farmer feels the difference in the corn-crib, and more than all in his pocket. The difference in the cost of feed. ing and in the pork made, between the improved varieties and those generally fed twenty-five years since, is not less than forty per cent. This is the

result of skilful selection and crosses. The name of WASHINGTON is entitled to deathlike veneration, because he made our country free. Who can dispute his claim to an equal perpetuity of gratitude who has made that country beautiful and delightful ? When the creation was finished, "God planted a garden in Eden," from which our first parents were driven for disobedience, and instructed to till the ground for themselves. But Infinite Wisdom invested their descendants with reason, by which virtuous industry could restore the temporal primeval blessing, by the god-like act of planting another garden, replete with fruits, numerous and delicious, and flowers as beautiful and as fragrant as those of blissful Eden. The man who has not only done this for himself, but who by his talents has exerted a praiseworthy em ulation in others to do the same, not only in his own city and State, but throughout the country, is H. A. S. Dearborn.

FARM HOUSES, GARDENS, &c .- A more correct taste in the construction of farm houses and outhouses, and particularly in the department of gar. dens and yards, is now plainly to be seen; for though much cannot be expected from the farmer on these points, the smallest attention to them is proof that information and a spirit of improvement have reached him, and he begins to think. Albany Cultivator.

Cultivation of the Grape. here is no department of agriculture which

BREEDING STOCK .- The progress of improve- | luxury is at the command of the rich and poorthen go ahead and adopt the mode of culture best adapted to your circumstances, and for this advice we shall ask no greater reward than a rich cluster of delicious grapes, when we call on you three years from next February, if our life shall be so

> Mr. A. H. Bankston, of our neighborhood, has raised a very fine little crop of wheat, enough to supply his family with bread for the coming year. He has on his place one of the Utica mills, with which he grinds the grain. For the want of a flour mill with bolting cloths, Mr. B. uses book muslin over a common sifter-and, with this contrivance, a supply of superfine fresh flour is bolted whenever the occasion requires. With this hint, we should not be surprised if every farm-house in the State should be speedily converted into a flour mill. Our march towards perfect independence is very rapid .- S. W. Farmer.

> > SUBSTITUTE FOR GLUE AND CAULKING.

The remarkable properties of a new cement have lately been tried by the master ship-wrights at Woolwich, England, by advice of the lords of the admiralty. The experiments were highly interesting, and the results very important. Two pieces of African wood, called teak, very difficult to join by glue, on account of its oily nature, had a coating of the composition in a boiling state, applied, and shortly afterwards bolts and screws were attached to the end of each piece, and the power of a Bramah's hydraulic engine applied, to the extent of ninetcen tons, when the chain broke, without the slightest perceptible strain where the joining had been made. A still larger chain, of one and a half inches, was then applied, which broke with a strain of twenty-one tons, also without effect upon the cement!

Four pieces of hard wood were then joined together, weighing collectively over four thousand four hundred pounds, and carried to the top of the shears in the dock yard, seventy-six feet high, and precipitated upon the hard granite wall below, without the joints yielding in the slightest manner! A number of oak plank, eight inches thick and ixteen inches square, were then united with the cement, together, eight feet in height and eight feet in length, of the size of a first-rate ship of war, without any thing else in the form of a bolt, or security of any kind, and it was set up as a target at the butt, in the masses, in the presence of the officers of artillery, &c. Several shots were then made into the cemented planks, the effects of which were wonderful. They tore the wood to pieces but had no effect upon the cement.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES Passed at the 2d Session of the 27th Congress.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC-No. 1.] AN ACT making appropriations, in part,

for the civil department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fortytwo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury,

For pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates, four hundred thousand dollars;

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For stationery, fuel, printing, and al other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hun. dred thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of the sums appropriated for the contingent expenses of either Hcuse of Congress, shall be applied to any other than the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, nor as ex. tra allowance to any clerk, messenger, or otherattendantof the the said two Houses, or either of them.

JOHN WHITE. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIE P. MANGUM, President of the Senate pro tempore. Approved, December 22, 1841.

JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC-No. 2.] AN ACT to authorize an issue of Treasury notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause Treasury notes to be issued for such sum or sums as the exiencies of the Government may require and in place of such of the same as may courts of the United States in the State of Pennbe redeemed to cause others to be issued, sylvania be, and they hereby are, authorized to but not exceeding the sum of five millions appoint, when they deem it necessary, one or more of dottars of this emission outstanding at commissioners in the different cities and counties, any one time, and to be issued under the or any of them, of the districts in which their limitations and other provisions contained courts are held, who shall have power, by virtue in the act entitled "An act to authorize of such appointment, to select from the taxable the issue of Treasury notes," approved citizens residing within the limits of the said counthe twelfth of October, one thousand eight ties and cities, a number (to be designated from hundred and thirty-seven, except that the time to time by the said judges) of sober, judi authority hereby given to issue Treasury cious, and intelligent persons, to serve as jurors in notes shall expire at the end of one year the said courts ; and the commissioners so appoinfrom the passage of this act. ted shall return the names by them selected to the Approved, January 31, 1842. marshal of the proper district ; whereupon the said

thirty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory acquired from the Cherokee Indians by the treaty of New Echota of twenty-ninth December, cighteen hundred and thirty-five, within the State of Alabama, which lies west of the line dividing ranges two and three east of the basis meridian of Huntsville, shall be added to and form a part of said district; and all the territory acquired by the said treaty within the said State not attached to the Huntsville district, as above described, shall be annexed to and form a part of the Coosa land district, in said State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the land office for the Coosa land district, at present located at Mardisville, shall be removed to Lebanon in the county of De Kalb.

Approved, March 4, 1842.

[PUBLIC-No. 6.]

AN ACT to authorize the Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. to hold a special session of the said court.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania be, and he is hereby, authorized to hold a special session of the said court, at a time to be by him designated, in lieu of the regular session which was appointed by law to be begun and held on the third Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, but was prevented by a vacancy in the office of district judge; and the marshal, clerk, and all other officers of the said court are hereby enjoined and required to make all needful arrangements for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved, March 19, 1842.

[PUBLIC-No. 7.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled An act to amend the act approved May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred, entitled An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judges

courts shall, by due appointments, rules and reg-

ulations, conform the further designating and the

empannelling of juries in substance to the laws

[PUBLIC-No. 8.]

AN ACT to authorize the Governors of the

States of Illinois, Arkansas and Missouri to

cause to be selected the lands therein mention-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-

presentatives of the United States of America, in

Congress assembled. That so much of the eighth

section of the act entitled " An act to appropriate

the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and

to grant pre-emptions," approved September fourth,

eighteen hundred and forty-one, as provides that

the selections of the grants of land made to the

several States, therein mentioned, for the purposes

of internal improvement, shall be made, respec-

tively, in such manner as the Legislatures thereof,

shall direct, is so far modified as to authorize the

Governors of the States of Illinois, Arkansas and

those States without the necessity of convening

[PUBLIC-No. 9.]

AN ACT to amend the several acts establishing

a district court of the United States at Jackson,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re.

presentatives of the United States of America in

Congress assembled, That the district court of the

United States at Jackson, in the District of West

Tennessee, shall in future be attached to. and

form a part of, the eighth judicial circuit of the

United States, with all the powers and jurisdiction

of the circuit court held at Nashville, in the mid-

dle district of Tennessee. And it shall be the

duty of the associate justice of the Supreme Court

of the United States assigned to hold the court for

the eighth circuit to attend the fall term of said

court at Jackson, and hold the same : and when

he does so, then he may dispense with his attend-

ance at the fall term of the court at Knoxville, in

the district of East Tennessee ; or when said judge

holds the fall term at Knoxville, then he may dis-

pense with holding the corresponding fall term at

which court he will hold, at discretion, in the ex-

ercise of which he shall be governed by the nature

and importance of the business : Provided. Said

circuit judge may attend at Knoxville and Jack-

son at any of their fall term : And provided, also.

That in the absence of said circuit judge at any

term of either of said courts, the district judge shall

hold the same, and may exercise all the powers

and inrisdiction conferred on the circuit court

the Legislatures thereof for that purpose.

in the District of West Tennessee.

Approved, March 19th, 1842.

and usages which may be in force in such State.

Approved, March 19th, 1842.

Indians by the treaty of twenty-ninth | peaks shall he from the district court at Jackson, to of December, eighteen hundred and the circuit court, in the same manner that they lie from the district to the circuit court at Nash-

NUMBER 52.

ville. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the fall terms of the district and circuit courts at Jack. son, shall in future be held on the second Monday in October in each year ; that the fall terms of the district courts of Kentucky be in future held on the third Monday of November in each year ; and that the fall terms of the circuit and district courts at Knoxville, be held on the first Monday of No. vember, in each year.

Approved, April 14th, 1842,

[PUBLIC-No. 10.]

AN ACT to confirm certain entries of lands in the State of Louisiana, and to authorize the issuing of patents for the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re. presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the entrics of the following described tracts of land permitted to be made by the register and receiver at Ouachita, in the land district north of Red river, in the State of Louisiana, to wit : Lot number five, of section thirty-eight, and lots numbers one, two, five, and six, of section forty-five, and lots numbers three. and four, of section forty-five, and lots numbers three, four, and five, of section forty-six, and lots numbers two, three, six, seven, cleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of section forty-cight, all said lots being in township number thirteen, of range number twelve east, in the said land district north of Red river, in the State of Louisiana. be, and the same are hereby, confirmed and declared to be good and valid ; and patents shall in. sue thereon as in other cases of good and valid entries, and certificates of purchase, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, April 14th, 1842,

[PUBLIC-No. 11.] AN ACT authorizing the construction of a war-

steamer for harbor defence.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secre. tary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to enter into contract with Robert L. Stevens for the construction of a war steamer, shot and shell proof, to be built principally of iron, upon the plan of the said Stevens ; Provided, The whole cost, including the hull, armament, engines, boilers, and equipment in all respects complete for service, shall not exceed the average cost of the steamers Misssouri and Mississippi.

vent a quantity of grain being left, surprising to one who has never gleaned with the horse rake.

WEIGHT OF CATTLE .- The records of the Smithfield market, in London, prove that within one hundred years, the average weight of the cattle killed for that market, has nearly doubled, rising from between four and five hundred; and the greater part of this increase has been in the last forty years. It is calculated that the cattle offer. ed at least fifty per cent. more at the present time than they did twenty years since. This improvement we owe to the knowledge brought to bear on

the breeding of cattle and agriculture generally. MANURES .- The preparation and application of the most active and efficient means, with which the farmer is acquainted, of increasing the productiveness of his grounds, are the effect of chemistry applied to agriculture. There are few who cantremember when bone-dust, lime, scamarls, urate, poudrette, &c., were things never heard of; when the accumulation of bones about our cities and soap factories was a nuisance, and the only question respecting other substances now so valuable, was, as to the easiest manner in which they could be disposed of, when the leisure of winter and the season of ice were embraced to transport them where the returning spring could convey them to the ocean or elsewhere. How astonishing is this state of things, compared with the fact now ascertained, that the value of animal manures an nually collected and applied to the crops in England, at current prices surpass the whole amount of its foreign commerce ; and that animal manure has been and can be profitably imported into Eng. the apple, or the pear-come after the former has land from so great a distance as the castern portion of the Pacific Ocean.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS .- The splendid agricultural improvements, now here and there ex- boyes, with a stratum of common cotton batting hibited, are the results of Agricultural Journals and Agricultural Associations, where enterprising individuals meet periodically, and by interchang. ing all their ideas, increase the general stock in at least the compound ratio of their numbers ; each one returns home with the knowledge possessed by the whole, and with a commensurate stock of new suggestions for future reflection and experiment. The spontaneous operations of the human mind, in an unassisted state, require ages to arrive at rc. sults which the united efforts of numerous individuals, excited by emulation, would produce in perhaps a few days. Most other employments lead to association, while the farmer remains in an iso. lated state, scarcely regarding the operations of his neighbor.

Agricultural Associations of this and other States, have already effected wonders, and these wonders are now becoming the joint stock of the Agricultural Society of this State, which has been got up by the unremitted and persevering exertions of a few gentlemen, who have thereby conferred lasting benefits upon their countrymen.

INDIAN CORN .- The benefits of skilful cultivation, are shown in the improvement of the corn crop, as much perhaps as in any other way. A crop of seventy-five bushels per acre is now as common as fifty was twenty years since; and there can be little doubt but that one hundred bushels per acre are now oftener reached than was seventy at that time.

FRUITS .- Compare the quantity and quality of the fruits and vegetables now offered in our markets with those exhibited thirty years since, and the improvement is astonishing. From the growth of the cucumber to the production of the most de. cious of our fruits, the influence of science is felt, and the encouragement for further effort, and the

has been so systematically neglected by farmers generally, as the cultivation of fine and delicious fruits. This is a matter of surprise, whether we regard profit, or the pleasure and satisfaction to be derived from an abundant supply for our own families. How delightful and wholesome at all seasons of the year (as we may if we will) in the bosom of our families, surrounded, perhaps, by our

the various gifts of Pomona. minister to our pleasure or profit, than the grape. French polish. Of this, there is almost an endless variety, both may be classed among the best native varietiesthough in all parts of the country, there are some and may justly be called one of the greatest deli-

has bestowed upon man. This fruit is easily cultivated, and may be increased to any extent with no expense but the latent. Will you give this subject your attention ? The best grapes are superior to either the peach. pretty much gone, and may be kept through the winter, as well as the apple or pear. For winter use they should be packed in layers in small between the layers. Thus they may be kept till March, better in flavor than when they were first

cool, dry, and away from the frost. The best mode of cultivation in the garden is on a single trellis, running North and South-the dar bottoms, and then be spliced about ten feet high, and have strips of board about two inches wide nailed on to them about three feet apart .--The usual way of cultivating them, on an arbor, with an arch, is bad for the reason that those clusters which do not get the sun, will seldom ripen well, and if they do, they will be without flavor. They should immediately after the fall of the leaves, be thoroughly pruned and have every runner of new wood cut within five buds or eves of the old wood. They should be kept open and free .--New shoots should be encouraged near the ground

in order to have the bearing wood low, and to protect the frames from the winds. They may be cultivated at the foot of old and worthless fruit trees, or on shade trees, and after

three or four years of protection from the cattle. they will give you no farther trouble. Thus the wholly spared.

has been known to produce for the four years last past, from ten to fifteen bushels per year. Such a profit than two acres of Indian corn.

Now, farmers, do you want to have a few bushels of fine grapes for winter, to cheer the so. cial circle, and gladden the hearts of your friends and guests during our long and winter evenings ?

hole six inches in diameter was then bored in the center of the target, and a three and a half pound shell inserted and exploded by a slow match, which tore the wood into small splinters, without in the least separating the composition.

A valuable property of this composition, in addition to its wonderful tenacity, it is said to be its capability of expansion in warm climates, like Infriends and neighbors, to refresh ourselves with dia rubber, and yet it will not become brittle under the coldest temperature. It is not surprising that There is hardly any fruit which can be more it has become a great favorite with naval officers, easily cultivated, or may be made longer to ad- as it is so clean as to resemble very much the

The value of the composition on board of ves. foreign and native; none of the former, and but | sels at sea may be illustrated by another experifew of the latter, should be cultivated by farmers ment tried with it. Eight pieces of wood in the generally. The Isabella, Catawba and Clinton, form of a mast, were joined together and a strain applied to another mast of an entire piece of wood, when the latter first gave way ! Ship carpenters wild nameless varieties, rich and delicious, for the will, therefore, find no difficulty in effecting reneglect of the propagation of which, our farmers pairs at sea, with this extraordinary cement at are without excuse, for the grape is wholesome, hand. Nor is its value confined to the above or naval purposes, but it must become equally great cacles, which an all-wise and bountiful Creator for all purposes of the arts, where the joining of parts is necessary, as it is insoluble in water. Its

cost is only about half that of common glue. The great saving, too, by its universal adoption, and bor,-from cuttings which may be obtained in the important uses to which it may be applied, are thousands, from any person pruning his vines, or incalculable. A Mr. Jeffrey is the inventor, and some exquisite variety may be obtained from the the composition consists of shellac and India rubhedge or the swamp, and propagated to any ex- ber. dissolved in naptha, in certain proportions. N. Y. State Mechanic.

SILK WEAVING.

Two very curious pieces of silk fabric, showing the great perfection to which the art of silk weaving has attained, may now be seen in this city .--One of these deserves notice from the fact that ev. ery process in its manufacture has been performed by the same individual. He raised the silk worms, gathered from the vines. They should be kept invented and made the spinning machine and loom, spun and dyed the thread, and wove the fabric.

This piece is a copy of the Declaration of Independence. On a red satin ground the whole docuposts of which should either be cedar or have ce- ment is copied in perfectly distinct and handsome letters, interwoven with black. At the end are fac similies of the signatures of the members of the Continental Congress. They are skilfully executed so as to bear a very marked resemblance to the original. The whole is surmounted by a colored head, intended for a portrait of General Washington. This curious piece of stuff is now on exhibi tion at the Boston Museum. Mr. Hardy, the manufacturer, as we have said, has the credit of the whole process. The loom on which it was woven, which is a curious machine, highly creditable to his skill, is also exhibited, and its manner of working shown. Another fabric of a somewhat different nature

the work of one of the large French establishments may be seen in the picture gallery of the Athenæ. um, which, as our readers will remember, is now open. It is a woven portrait of Mr. Jacquard, the care and expense of trellising and pruning, will be inventor of the Jacquard silk loom. It is framed and glazed, and unless very closely examined, has One single Isabella vine cultivated in this way exactly the appearance of a fine engraving printed on paper. The likeness is, apparently, perfectly preserved ; it is at least quite evident that the ar vine as this, in the vicinity of any of our cities, or tist had power to preserve it as readily as if he large manufacturing villages, would yield more were engraving it on copper. We had no idea bcfore of the perfection to which the figures woven on silk fabrics could be brought .- Boston Advertiser.

The farmer who lets the sun get the start of him If so you have but to will it and it is done. You in the morning, need not expect himself ever to

[PUBLIC--No. 3.]

AN ACT making appropriation for the relief and protection of American scamen in foreign countries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries: to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, in pursuance of the "act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen, passed twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and three.

Approved, February 12, 1842.

[PUBLIC-No. 4.]

AN ACT making appropriations for pensions in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are here. by, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to

For revolutionary pensions, under the act of the eighteenth of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, in addition to a probable balance at the end of the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, of one hundred eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars, eighty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For invalid pensions, under various acts, two hundred thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, per act of the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six in addition to a probable balance at the end of the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, of thirty thousand dollars, two hundred forty-two thousand two hundred and forty dollars. For five years' pensions to widows, per act of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two hundred thousand dol-

Approved, February 12, 1842.

[PUBLIC-No. 5.] AN ACT to provide for the early disposition of the lands lying in the State of

when held by the circuit judge.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be. and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any noney in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated towards carrying this law into effect. Approved, April 14th, 1849.

[PUBLIC.-No. 12.] AN ACT to establish certain post roads,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re. presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be cs. tablished as post roads : From Rome, in Georgia, to Commerce, in the State of Mississippi, and also to Memphis in the State of Tennesee, namely, from Rome, through Warrenton, Decatur and Tuscumbia, in Alabama, and Jacinto, in Mississippi, to Ripley, in said State, as a common point, and from said point through Holly Springs and Hernando, to Commerce, and from Ripley through La Grange, in Tennessee, to Memphis in said State.

Approved, April 14th, 1842.

[PUBLIC-No. 13.]

AN ACT to provide for the allowance of invalid pensions to certain Cherokee warriors, under the provisions of the fourteenth article of the treaty of cighteen hundred and thirty.five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re. presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Sceretary of War be, and he hereby is, required to place on the pension roll such warriors of the Cherokee Nation, as were engaged on the side of the United States in the late war with Great Britain and the Southern Indians, and who were wounded in such service, at the same rates of pension as are allowed by law Missouri to cause the selections to be made for | to the officers and soldiers of regular army of the United States, under such rules and regulations as to the proof of disability as the Secretary of War shall prescribe : which pension shall commence from the period of disability. Approved, April 14th; 1842,

PUBLIC No .--- 14.1

AN ACT relative to the act entitled, " An act granting lands to certain exiles from Poland," approved, thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

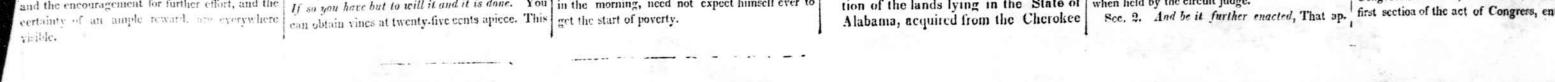
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the acts now in force for the sale of the public lands, and granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to, and include, the lands selected in townships forty-four, forty-five, and forty-six, north of the base line, range one east, of the third principal meridian line in the State of Illinois by Lewis Clopicki, under color of the act entitled, "An act granting lands to certain exiles from Poland." The said selections not having been made in pursuance of the provisions of said act, which act is hereby declared to be in full force, for the benefit of said Jackson. And said circuit judge may elect Polish exiles.

Approved, April 14th, 1842.

(PUBLIC-No. 15.)

AN ACT for the extension of the loan of eighteen hundred and forty-one, and for an addition of five millions of dollars thereto; and for allowing interest on Treasury notes due.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re. presentatives of the United States of America, in Congress asoembled, That the time limited by the first section of the act of Congress, entitled " An



lars.