# THE MESSENGER

D. R. M'ANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, W. C.

Friday, October 7, 1842.

(F Subscribers and others indebted to this Office, in Cherokee county, will please call on Messrs. Summey & Ramsour, and make settlement. OT Those in Macon will find their notes and accounts in the hands of J. K. Gray, Esq., at Franklin; OF and those in Haywood, with Maj A. T. Davidson, at Waynesville. We hope our friends will ALL attend to this immediately, as we very much need money at this time.

#### Henry Clay.

The current in favor of this great states. man seems to be growing stronger and stronger every day. East, west, north and south, there seems to be a firm determination in the Whig ranks to support him for the next Presidency. Already has he been nominated for that distinguished office, by conventions of the People in the States of North Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts.

While such perfect unanimity of sentiment pervades the Whig ranks, dissention and discontent seem to fill the camp of our political enemies. "The party" is now divided-each faction seems determined to support its favorite for the Presidency .-While a portion of the Locofoco party strenuously advocate the claims of Col. Johnson, another portion as zealously advocate Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Van Buren, Gen. Cass, Commodore Stew. art, and the " Great Humbugger, also have their friends. It is at present difficult to say who will eventually be the Democratic candidates, or how many there will be; but be this as it may, the Whigs have nothing to fear, so long as they fearlessly advocate the great principles which now bind them together as a party, and which so gloriously triumphed in 1840. Let them inscribe on their banners in the approaching contest-" A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the people:

An adequate revenue, with fair protection will probably be speaker,) will give him a to American industry:

Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto:

A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among all the

An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections:

And an amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term."

Let these principles be fairly laid before the people, and fully understood by them, and victory will again perch upon our standard; and then let them be fuithfully carried out, and our country will again flourish and prosper in all the various departments of business.

Messrs. Candler and Burgen, our representatives elect, to the General Assembly, request us to announce to the people of Buncombe and Henderson, that they will attend at Asheville on Saturday the 12th of No. vember, for the purpose of receiving instructions from their constituents.

Iowa ... At the recent election in this Territory of the people have by their votes deelared that they decline, at present, making an application for admission into the Union. The vote just taken exhibits the following result :-

For a convention, Against it, Majority against a convention, 2,695

60 Dr. Joseph Priestly Peters, the celebrated manufacturer of Peters' anti-bilious pills, lately committed suicide by hanging himself with a handkerchief. It is supposed he was led to the commission of this rash act by the failure of some unfortunate speculations in which he had embarked.

ANOTHER DEATH BY BOXING .... A fight recently took place near Reading, Pa., in which one of the combatants, a fine young man, was killed. This, as is too often the case, resulted from an intemperate indulgence in the use of ardent spirits.

OF A writer in a late number of an agricultural paper says that ten or more successive crops of oats may be taken from the same ground, if the stubble is turned under in the fall, without manure, and that the crop will increase from following such form

07 The Hagerstown Torchlight, speaking of the nomination of Mr. CLAY by the people of Maryland, says: "The nomination meets with universal approbation. We do not know a single men ber of the Whig party in our country with whom he The next Legislature.

Speaking of the next Legislature, the Favetteville Observer, of the 28th ult., holds the following language:

The public may look for some queer scenes in the ensuing Legislature of North Carolina. The great squabble for the loaves and end, will afford some sport to a looker surrender their charters. on. We take it for granted, of course, that every place worth two and six-pence will be duly scrambled for, and that some thorough-going Loco will succeed every Whig whose office can be reached. We shall scription." According to their declarations before the election, and when they had no dea of securing a majority, it was proscription for a Whig Legislature even to Locofocos who had resigned. Such is not our doctrine. That is a place which ought to be filled with one whose politics correspond with those of the body which elects him. In regard to minor, and merely executive offices, our opinion is well known, that the proscription of such, on every change of Administration, is the very worst of the cyils entailed upon the country by Gen. Jackson's evil example. It is the mother of all other evils, -of fraud, peculation, interference of office holders in elections, and such like.

It is fair, therefore, that a Locofoco should succeed Mr. Graham. We only wish that a mna of equal talents and weight of character could be chosen, of which, however, we have no hope. The contest will probably be between Brown and Saunders, and we think the former will succeed. Both have claims upon the party. Both have suffered in the cause of the Democracy, and both have been liberally rewarded. Freen the day that Brown essayed a pitched baule with the lamented John Stan-, and was prestrated by a single breath of that extraordinary man, he has been a pet of his party, attaining to the highest post within their gift, -a pigmy among giants, it is true, but only the more endeare to them because the rest of the world thought him totally unfit for the place. In 1840, he consented, most unwillingly, to become a martyr to the cause, by resigning; and that fact, coupled with the strong hold which he has somehow obtained in the affections of his party, will, we think, secure his election. His position as a member of the State Senate, (of which, too, he decided advantage.

Gen. Saunders, we think, will be his competitor. He is of a higher order of talents, but has less personal popularity; a recollection of the many offices he has filled. Member of the Legislature, and Speaker of the House : Member of Congress from the Cuswell District; Attorney General ; Commissioner under Can Inch son; then Judge; and finally in Congress followed soon by a revival of religion; and again from the Raleigh District, are offices officers perfect freedom of thought and of chough to satisfy a reasonable man's ambition, to say nothing of the many for which he has been an unsuccessful applicant. But he has his eye on the U. S. Senate, and it is a mystery I shall not at present underis said is earnestly electioneering for it, take to solve. Time was when well-disspeaking rather freely of Brown, and of the paucity of his claims to the office. He is regarded as the Calhoun Nullification candidate; whilst Brown is a Van Burenite. The battle will rage fiercely, but we think Brown will be victorious.

For the minor offices, we have heard but one candidate named, though doubtless plenty of others are in the field. It is said that the Hoa. Charles Shepard would be very light before him which has been poured well pleased to take up his abode in Raleigh as Treasurer, and we know not a member of the party on whom we would be better satisfied to see the office conferred-not that we have the slightest regard for him as a politician, but because he is a responsible and expable man, and will doubtless make And yet you know there are not wanting

On the subject of " Bank Reform," we may expect some strange notions. The party is bound, by every consideration of ensistency, to do something on this subject; and we shall look for nothing less than then go to the Holy Sacrament, looking as a plan by which Bank rags will be extermi noted, and at the same time the Banks be compelled to "shell out liberally" and make money plenty-a plan requiring the Banks to lend to every body that asks them, and forbidding them to demand pay again .-And especially, since, if the Locos are to be believed, they have actually been receiving 40 per cent, a year of interest from the people, we shall look for a reduction of the rate of interest, to perhaps one, instead of six per cent., so as to protect the people against such exorbitant profits in future. Some notable scheme will be devised, of course, to prevent any future suspension of specie payments.

Seriously, we have no doubt that these reformers will set to work to give us " a better currency," and we shall not be at all surprised if their ignorant tinkering should result, like Gen. Jackson's, in leaving us without a currency at all. No State in the Union has had a sounder currency than North Carolina. Probably no other State can boast of never having had a Bank failure within its limits. And whilst the people from the curse of other States, the State itself derives about a tenth part of all its taxes from the Banks, exclusive of the large income it has from dividends. These considerations will scarcely be deemed sufficient, however, to stay the hands of a party in power, and pledged to the work of re-

Of one thing we feel convinced: There is a very strong disposition among the Stockholders of our Banks to quit the business. Not that they care a straw for the cpithets of "rogues and thieves" showered upon them by such as, if there has been any thievery, must have been particeps criminis. But that, under the influence of popular clamor raised by demagogues, conis not the first choice. His march is on- fidence has been so impaired as to restrain the business of banking within unprofitable river from this down.

limits. It is exceedingly doubtful whether, even under the existing state of things, our Banks can make 6 per-cent. for the Stockholders; and if they are to be incumbered with further restrictions, by which that profit is to be still further reduced, it will be well for the Legislature to devise some other mode of providing a currency, for in and fishes, the honors and emoluments, our opinion the interest of the Stockholders with which the session will begin, continue, of the present Banks will induce them to

### Newport, Tenn., Oct. 3.

Mn. ROBERTS,-If it be true, as often quoted, that "distance lends enchantment see how beautifully their conduct will con- to the view," this village should always be form to their denunciations of "Whig pro- seen from a distance. Of the inhabitants I say nothing-more than perhaps a kinder, worthier people, so far as I have had the opportunity to know them, would be hard lect Whig Senators in place of the two to find; but the location, and general appearance of the village is, I believe, a little the worst of any I have ever seen. Our own is bad enough in all conscience, but it is the perfection of beauty and a model for convenience, compared with this. I have often, almost tortured my brains to find comothing like a probable reason that could have induced persons to locate some county sites where they are found.

Yesterday being the Sabbath, I rested

here, and in the morning and afternoon at-

tended church, where I saw a large, attenall through this section of the country, and stitutions depend. indeed in almost every part of E. Tennessee, a very great excitement on the subject of religion. At this time there is a campmeeting in progress within one mile of Greeneville-held by ministers of the Presbyterian church-at which, up to yesterday morning, considerably over one hundred persons had been added to that branch of the church. Another camp-meeting, five miles from the same place, is in progress -held by ministers of the Methodist church -at which, up to yesterday morning, nearly three hundred persons had been added to that branch of the church. Similar success other parts of the country. It will be recollected that, in this same region, less than twelve months since, there was an unusual and all-pervading interest taken in the temperance cause. The pledge was taken, and has been sacredly kept, by eager though that could scarcely be inferred from thousands; and following close by has been this powerful revival of religion. This is, as it almost invariably has been, and will be; wherever there has been great prosperity in the temperance cause, it has been with this fact undeniably before him, how can hold out in his opposition to that c posed and good men engaged in the business of making and vending spirits, and an excuse is found for them in that they did it "in ignorance and unbelief." But I must confess, that for one, I can have but little confidence in the religion of him who will engage in it at this day with all the upon the subject. I believe if a man have one snark of the love of Christ in his heart and would see this subject in its proper light he would sconer beg his bread from door country may be produced. to door than obtain it by such means !-at least a few high-toned professors in western Carolina who make and vendardent spirits, and thus seatter "arrows, firebrands and death" through the land, and sanctimonious as if they never thought, much less did evil! This may seem severe, and perhaps it is so-but it is really hightime something were done to wipe away this reproach from the church of Christ; and as persuasion has failed, let public attention be called to the subject and public indignation rest upon those guilty heads and callous hearts, that cannot be touched by the force of argument, nor moved by the bitter tears and silent woes of the widow, nor the piteous cries of the helpless

Yesterday an occurrence of rather an ifflictive character took place in this village. A Mr. McManon, keeper of a public house, was bitten in the morning by a spider-the poison immediately diffused itself through the system, inflaming the flesh very much near where the wound was inflicted, and producing nausea accompanied with are thus blessed with at least an exemption, distressing pains in the stomach, chest and back. Hisfate is yet very uncertain, though he is thought to be much better this morning.

Great care should be taken to guard against the poison of these insects, which are so common in almost every country, and which, as Solomon says, " take hold in kings houses".

The day after to-morrow, the 5th inst. our conference meets at Knoxville, from whence you shall hear from me again. D. R. M.

P. S .- Perhaps I should mention that, as

From the census recently completed by the General Government, the Richmond Passed at the second Session of the 27th Congr Compiler makes out the following interesting table, exhibiting a comparative view of

of age in the different States, who cannot read or write a Connecticut, one to every Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, South Carolina, Illinois, Missouri,

the number of white persons over 20 years

North Carolina. It will be seen by the foregoing table that our State is the last on the list! This fact -homiliating as it is-should be kept be fore the people of North Carolina until some efficient measures are adopted to diffuse general intelligence among her citizens ;tive, and very orderly congregation. There for upon the virtue and intelligence of the has been for some time past, and still is, people must the perpetuity of our free in. United States, for their appearing and giving tes.

Kentucky,

Georgia,

Arkansus.

Tennessee

#### The Newspaper.

We commend to the particular attention of the people of Western Carolina, the foilowing article from the Greensboro' Patriot:

Some great man-we forget who-is reported to have said that if he were compelled to choose a Government without Newspapers or Newspapers without a Go., raising his voice in favor of that state of society where Newspapers alone controlled and interpreted public opinion. Now both get along without the other, as is satisfactorily shown by the remarks of Bulwer, herehas been had at popular meetings in many unto appened. Every sensible man who reads and assents to the truth of the remarks must take a newspaper-he cant help

"The Newspaper is the chronicle of civilization, the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters, and at which every man may come and ceeding one year, or by both, according to the na drink; it is the Newspaper which gives to liberty its practical life, its constant observation, its perpetual vigilance, its unrelax. ing activity. The newspaper is a daily you every danger which megaces the instime of your country, and as interests at home or abroad. The Newspaper informs eeping up that constant sympathy, that ance of order, and prevents the stern necessity for revolution."

Or They have commenced making paper of morus multicaulis leaves at Petersburg, Virginia. The Intelligencer remarks that the difficulty of procuring suitable rags, which has heretofore been a great drawback on the business, will now be obviated, as the prolific nature of the morus multicaulis is such, that in one year a sufficient "stock" for all the paper mills in the

OF Vermont is the only State in the Union that never has been either Jackson or Van Buren. The Whigs of this gallant little State have just achieved another most glorious victory.

03 Read the following article from a late number of the Raleigh Register. The circulation of such documents is too much neglected in this region.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS .- We trust that every friend of the glorious Whig cause in North Carolina, will assist in extending the circulation of Whig Newsph. pers among his neighbors. This, after all, vil. By the industrious circulation of Whig papers, the truth will be shown in many new places, those already favorable will be stimulated, and others will enlist under the banner of the country. It is folly to suppose that we can triumph without an effort. Our opponents never fail to invoke the aid of the Press for the advancement of their pernicious doctrines; the friends of the people owe it to themselves and their country, to make use of it for good purposes .- Ral. Reg.

Mr. CLAY has consented to visit the outh-west this fall. At Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, and all along the Mississippl and Gulf, they will give this distinguished patriot and statesman an enthusias.

Gen. EATON, of Tennessee, and Gov. IREDELL, of North Carolina, have been projected by the President and Senate commissioners to arrange and settle claims arising under the Cherokee treaty.

OF It is said that Dickens has disavow. ed the authorship of the letter published usual, there is much sickness (fever) in this over his signature in a late London paper, section of the country, and all along the an extract from which we published last been offered a public sale: Provided, That no

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

[Public-No. 58.] AN ACT further supplementary to an act enti-tled " An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," passed the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re. presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners who now are, or hereafter may be, appointed by the circuit courts of the United States to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and also to depositions of witnesses in civil causes, shall and may exercise all the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate of any of the United States may now exercise, in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same, un-der and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, Anno Domini seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States;" and who shall and may exercise all the powers that any judge or justice of the peace may exercise under and in virtue of the sixth section of the act passed the twentieth of July, Anno Domini seventeen bundred and ninentifled " An act for the government and culation of seamen in the merchant service." Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That in all

hearings before any justice or judge of the United States, or any commissioner appointed as aforesaid, under and in virtue of the said thirty-third section of the act entitled " An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," it shall be lawful for such justice, judge, or commissioner, where the coime or offence is charged to have been committed on the high seas or elsewhere within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, in his discretion to require a recognizance of any witness produced in behalf of the accused, with such surety or sureties as he may judge necessary as well as in behalf of the timony at the trial of the cause, whose testimony, in his opinion, is important for the purposes of justice at the trial of the cause, and is in darrger of being otherwise lost; and such witnesses shall be entitled to receive from the United States the usual compensation allowed to the Government witnesses for their detention and attendance, if they shall appear and be ready to give testimony at the trial.

Sec. 3. And be it fruther exacted, That the district courts of the United States shall have con current jurisdiction with the circuit courts of all crimes and offences againt the United States the punishment of which is not capital. And in such vernment, he should have no hesitation in of the districts where the business of the court may require it to be done for the purposes of justice and to prevent undue expenses and delays in the trial of criminal causes, the said district courts shall hold monthly adjournments of the regular are best; and the truth is, one cannot well terms thereof for the trial and hearing of such

> Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That in lies of the punishment now prescribed by the sixteenth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," passed on the thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety for the offences in the said section mentioned, the punishment of the offender, upon conviction thereof, shall be by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exture and aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted That the dis trict courts as courts of admiralty, and the circuit courts as courts of equity, shall be deemed always open for the purpose of filing libels, bills, and a sleepless watchman, that reports to petitions, answers, pleas, and other pleadings, for issuing and returning mesne and final process and commissions, and for making and directing all interioculor, motions, orders, runes, and other proceedings whatever, preparatory to the hearing legislation of public opinion, and it informs of all causes pending the on upon their merits any man, making pretensions to seligion, the people of the acts of legislation; thus And it shall be competent in any judge of the court, upon reasonable notice to the parties, in the good understanding between people and well as in term, to make and direct, and award gislators, which conduces to the mainten. all such process, commissions, and interlocutory orders, rules, and other proceedings, whenever the same are not grantable of course according to the rules and practice of the court.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That the Su.

preme Court shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to prescribe, and regulate, and ther forms of writs and other process to be used ssued in the district and circuit courts of the United States, and the forms and modes of fra ming and filing libels, bills answers, and other proceedings and pleadings, in suits at common law or in admiralty and in equity, pending in the said courts, and also the forms and modes of taking and obtaining evidence, and of obtaining discove ry, and generally the forms and modes of proceed ng to obtain relief, and theforms and modes of drawing up, entering, and enrolling decrees, and the forms and modes of proceeding before trustees appointed by the court, and generally to regu late the whole practice of the said courts, so as to prevent delays, and to promote brevity and succinctness in all pleadings and proceedings therein, and to abolish all unnecessary costs and ex enses in any suit therein.

purpose of further diminishing the costs and expenses in suits and proceedings in the said courts, the Supreme Court shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to make and prescribe regulations to the said district and circuit courts. as to the taxation and payment of costs in all suits and proceeding therein; and to make and prescribe a table of the various items of costs which shall be taxable and allowed in all suits, to the parties, their attornys, solicitors, and proc tors, to the clerk of the court, to the marshal of the district and his deputies and other officers serving process, to witnesses, and to all other persorvices are usually taxable in bills of costs. And the items so stated in the said table and none others, shall be taxable or allowed in s the great lever in effecting political re. bills of costs; and they shall be fixed as low as sults. It is a mighty engine for good or for they reasonably can be, with a due regard to the nature of the duties and services which shall be performed by the various officers and persons aforesaid, and shall in no case exceed the costs and expenses now authorized, where the same ar provided for by existing laws.

Sec. 7. And be it further engeted, That, for the

Sec. 2. And be it further engeted, That on al judgments in civil cases, hereafter recoved in the circuit or district courts of the United States, interest shall be allowed, and may be levied by the marshal, under process of execution issued thereon, in all cases where, by the law of the State in which such circuit or district court shall be held. interest may be levied under process of execution, on judgements recovered in the courts of such State, to be calculated from the date of the judg. ment, and at such rate per annum as is allowed by law on judgments recovered in the courts of

Approved, August 23, 1842.

[Public-No. 60 ] N ACT for the relief of certain settlers in the Territory of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That every settler in the district of lands subject to sale at Mineral Point, in the Territory of Wisconsin, who shall show by proof which shall be satisfactory to the register and receiver of the land office at Muscoday, that he by cultivation and possession, as required by the pre-emption act of the nineteenth of June, eghteen hundred and thirty-four, was entitled to a right of pre-emption; and that he, the said settler, was refused the privileges granted by said act in con-sequence of the mineral character of the tract of land applied for by him, shall be permitted to enter, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, one complete quarter section of land, of any lands in said land district which have not yet

der this act which contains mines or discoverie of lead ore, or on which there may be an improve. at, or on which any person may have a residence, or which may have been reserved from sale: And provided, further, That the claimant under this act, and his witnesses, shall make oath, before a person duly qualified to administer oaths,

to all the facts stated by them. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the prorisions of this act be carried into effect, in conformity with the instructions which may be given by the Secretary of the Treasury to the register and receiver of the land office at Muscoday. Approved, August 23, 1842.

[Public-No 40.]

N ACT for the payment of Florida militia called into service in the years eighteen bundred and thirty-nine and eighteen hundred and forty. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-resentatives of the United States of America in

Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the War Department by, and they are hereby, directed to examine and adjust the claims for pay of Lieutenant Colonel Bailey and staff. Major Bailey and staff, the officers of the quarter. master's department, and the companies of Cap-tains Grigsby, Hagan, McIvers, Langford, Hall Burney, and Baily, all of the Florida militia, call ed into service in the years eighteen hundred and therty-nine and eighteen bundred and forty, as if they had been regularly called out and unintered: Provided, That none of the troops herein specified shall be paid but such as the Secretary of War may consider to have been called into service under authority from said Department; and that no payment shall be made to any of the officers but such as were in proper proportion to the number of men in service, according to the existing laws, and for none of the supplies beyond the proportion, or not of the description authorized ov existing laws and regulations; and that the said accounting officers be further directed to set. tle and adjust all claims growing out of said service in the quartermaster's department, the subsistence department, for ordnance su plies, and supplies of the medical department, and private

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Sc. cretary of War be authorized to direct the payment of the accounts so settled and adjusted by the said accounting officers, provided the whole ameont of pay shall not exceed the sum of seventy thousand six hundred and eight dollars and six cents; for the quarters aster's department, shall not exceed the sum of fifty six thousand dollars; for subsistence, shall not exceed the rty-two thou sand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety six cents; for ordnance supplies, shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred and one dollars and eighteen cents; and for private physicians and medicine, shall not exceed five thou sand dollars; and that, for the payments aforesaid, a sum not exceeding one hundred and sixty-two huosand two hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not other.

wise appropriated.
Approved, August 23, 1842.

[Public-No. 64.]

AN ACT to provide for publishing an account of the di-coveries made by the Exploring Expedition, under the command of Lieutenant Wilker of the U. S. Navv. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress Assembled, That there shall be published, under the supervision and direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, " an account of the discoveries made by the exploring expedition, under the command of Lieutenant Wilkes, of the United States navy;" which account shall be prepared with illustrations, and published in form similar to the voyage of the Astroahe, lately published by the Government of

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when such account shall have been written, and the illustrations for the same shall have been prepared, an advertisement shall be ascreed in the papers publishing the laws of the United States, inviting preposals for printing one hundred copies of the same for the United S ates, to be delivered to the Librarian of Congress in a time and at a price to be stipulated in such contract; and the contract shall be made with and gives to the person offering and giving sufficient assurance to perform the work at the lowest price; and on such contract being made the "account" shall be delivered to such

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That until other provisions are made by law for the safe-keeping and arrangement of such objects of natural history as may be in ses session of the Government, the same shall be deposited and arranged in the upper room of the Patent Office, under the care of such person as moy be appointed by the Joint-Committee on the Library.

Approved, August 26, 1842.

[PublicNo 65]

AN ACT to establish a district court of the Un ted States in the city of Wheeling, in the State Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the U. States of Ameri ca in Congress Assembled, That one annual term of the district cour; of the United Stores, for the Western district of Vargin ia, be holden in the city of Wheeling on the 25th day of August.

Approved, August 26, 1842.

[Public No. 66.] AN ACT to confirm the sale of public lands in Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress Assembled, That in all cases when any entry has been made, under the preemption laws, of land which was public and, subject to sale at the date of such cotry, and when patents for the same have not been issued from the General Land Office, because of the original tract claimed or the float arising therefrom exceeding the quantity specified in the law, or when the adjudication has been made by the receiver and the clerk of the register, acting in the stead of the register, or when the proof upon which the claim is founded is not in the form, nor full as to all the facts required by law, but substantially so, such entries and sales are hereby confirmed, and patents shell be issued thereon, as in other cases: Provided. That the Secretary of the Trea. snry shall be satisfied that such entries have been in other respects fair and regular, and that the evidence sustains the claim; that they are not contested by other persons claiming the same, and that no fraud shall appear in them: And provided, also, That the act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of public lands and to grant preemption rights' shall be so contrued as not to confer on any tract shall be entered by any settler claiming un. one a right of pre-emption by reason of a