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SELECTED MISCELLANY.

Detraction.

The world is filled with various characters. The good and the worthless alternately agitate the busy scene, and furnish us with specimens of every virtue which can bless, and of every vice which can degrade human nature. The hearts of the children of men, if strictly scrutinized, will be found to contain the seeds of all wickedness; and detraction is one shoot from the "bitter root." The highway robber is not a greater nuisance to society than the malicious backbiter and slanderer. That, is satisfied with your purse, but this, while his hand may perhaps be extended with a fair shew of friendship, stabs at your character, and lays your reputation in the dust. Is a man's property in danger by losses, or any misfortune, or is his credit any way impaired, the tattlers immediately blaze it to the world, and by groundless insinuations and ill natured suggestions, do all in their power to ruin him. Does a person step aside from a strict propriety of conduct, these wretches cease not to publish and aggravate such errors, and thus seem to fatten on the filth of scandal. In mixed companies characters of the above description are easily known.

While the excellency of wisdom, the beauty of virtue or the peculiar merits of others, are the subjects of discourse, they sit stupidly silent. Wisdom reproaches ignorance, virtue lashes their folly, and the merit of others casts a lustre, which only seems to shew the blackness of their own hearts. But let the conversation turn upon the failings of others, and they will burst forth in a torrent of the grossest calumnies, and the shrugs, nods, and winks, which escape them, on the mere mention of a fallen character, plainly evince their love of detraction.

Evils are of luxurious growth. They spring up in profuse abundance around us, and need the most watchful eye to prevent their choking the growth of every better plant. And is detraction an evil? Then let each one, having reformed himself, shun the society of the slanderer, whose lips droppeth venom, and under whose tongue is the poison of asps.

Necessity of economy.

There have been few years in which the necessity of economy in the farmer, and general prudence in the management of his affairs, has been more apparent, than the present. The low price of produce, and small decline in the price of labor; the difficulty with which remunerating sales are made of animals and farm crops, and the general firmness of price in the articles he is compelled to purchase; all indicate the propriety of paying particular attention to his income and his expenditures. This is particularly the case with him who is in debt; or who having little in advance, is dependent on the annual proceeds of his farm, and his labor, for support. There are a few classes that the pressure of the times, the price of produce, or the scarcity of cash, scarcely reaches. They are those who subsist on the fees of office, or the interests of their money. Such do not stand in need of lessons of economy.

But it is well for all to remember, that there is a wide difference between economy and parsimony; between prudence and covetousness. If reform in expenditure is proper, the farmer should see that it falls on those things which are least essential to his present or future prosperity. It would be the height of folly to commence a system of curtailment by the dispensing with any of the necessary implements of the farm; the want of these, would certainly produce the evil he designs to avoid.—Equally erroneous would he be were his retrenchment to fall on any of those things necessary to enlarge and inform the mind; and thus promote the intelligence, respectability, and consequent happiness of himself and family. Far better would it be to dispense with a new coat, than with the means of instruction; to forego the dainties and luxuries of the table, than to starve the mind. The importance of this point cannot be too strongly urged on the mind of the farmer; or the truth too forcibly or frequently impressed, that economy, or we should say parsimony, here, is a serious crime, and the means of inflicting irreparable injury. So too, if the farmer concludes to have little to do with his mechanics, when he requires the product of their skill, and is able to reward their labor, he is indirectly injuring himself, and positively injuring them. He is compelling them to forsake their work benches, or their anvils, and commence farmers, a result which would have a tendency directly, by increasing the quantity of produce thrown into market, to reduce the price of his own, and thus injure himself. Besides the mechanic cannot be dispensed with by the farmer, and the soundest dictates of economy would demand that he should receive the encouragement and support, his merits and his wants require; or his services, when most wanted, may not be within reach or available. It is not in these and similar things, that economy should be begun; but let the farmer, when he is tempted to purchase any thing, ask whether it is necessary to possess it; and if he will further make it a rule to invariably pay down for what he purchases, he will be astonished at the aid it will give him in becoming properly economical. Thousands of farmers have been ruined by having such excellent creditors. A man's credit is in some respects like his stomach, neither can be overloaded or overtasked with safety; and the surest sign they are in a healthy condition, is when their functions are performed without his cognizance or attention.

The way to Winchester.

"Can you tell me the way to Winchester?" asked a traveller of a group of people who stood round the steps of a country store, at the foot of the Blue Ridge in old Virginia, one dusky evening.

"Yes," said one—"you will go down the road about half a mile, turn to your right, then take the left hand road, and it will bring you to Burns's Ford, cross the river, and they will direct you."

"It looks like a storm ahead," said another—"you had better take the path along the foot of the hill—it is nearer by a mile."

"Cross over the plantations," said a third—"it is hardly half the distance—when you get to the highlands you see yonder, the town will be in full view, and you will get in before night."

"And where," asked the traveller, evidently not a little perplexed, "and where does the great road right ahead of us lead to?"

"Oh! that's the road to Winchester—but we thought you wanted to go some nearer way," was the response.

The traveller jogged on, satisfied with the plain old road, and I dare say got to Winchester as soon, and safe and sound, as he would by any of the by-roads and short-cuts so kindly recommended to him—for I had the satisfaction, when I traveled it, a few days afterwards, to find it one of the most direct, smooth, and pleasant roads in all Virginia.

I wrote down in my Sketch Book at the time, "The way to Winchester"—and there it stands to-day, when the comments I meant to make, or the incidents proposed to be connected with the sentence, are forgotten. But they lead to a train of reflections which we will pursue for a few moments.

Here are crowds of busy people in the streets, all travelling, or in pursuit of some object. Do you ask what it is? They are seeking for *the way to Wealth.* Consulting with each other—interchanging opinions—and, perhaps, spending in anxious enquiries the time which ought to be occupied in reaching the object they desire. Let us pause among them.

Here is one who had, after a good deal of search, thought he had found out the shortest way to wealth by the road of *Speculation!* But that road has a great many branches, and not a single pointer by the way upon which you can depend. Our friend started first by the road of the Lotteries, and travelled on until he found himself a long journey further from his goal than when he set out. He came back to the starting place at last, an older man, with an older coat, and darker prospects. He has since been racking his brain to find some by-way across other people's property. He has bought stocks, but they just as often fell as raised in his hands; he made bets whenever he thought he had got ahead of any one, but he lost oftener than he won. He undertook to buy bargains; but often as not, the seller, instead of the buyer had the bargain. And now he is almost at his wits end. He would know the way to wealth. Well, there it is, the plain old way, as straight and even as the Winchester road. *Industry and economy, is the turnpike road to Wealth*

There is another who has taken it into his head to wait until somebody dies and leaves him a fortune A third is looking out for an eligible settlement in the way of matrimony, with the chivalric resolution to take, for better or worse, the first bag of gold he comes to. A fourth is inventing a perpetual motion, or some gimcrackery of the kind, with worlds of wealth in all his visions; and a fifth is absolutely going to ride to wealth on a goose-quill. And thus, from the broad beaten road before them, they turn to the right and to the left, by the ford, and by the hills, until, between their short-cuts and by-ways, three fourths of them slip through and are forgotten by the way.

But let us turn over a leaf. Here is a group of the more sober, sage, and thinking among men. They selected a better defined and more substantial object of pursuit. They seek the road to happiness—yet by as many different routes as the other class.

One conceives that the way to wealth and the way to happiness are the same, and finds his vast mistake in the pressure of cares, and the withering and scorching influence of avarice as it steals over the heart Another seeks it in honor, and toils on, the slave of popular caprice, until he sinks beneath his efforts, a victim, and, perhaps, a show.

Another grasps at pleasure, and finds in every successive indulgence, the wretchedness of disappointment, if not the horrors of remorse.

And yet, as before, the broad, direct and certain road to happiness, is open and easy of access to all. Reason points to it, experience adds her testimony, and religion her appeals—yet, searching for it in every path, travelling every other road to attain it, the masses of mankind turn from the way of simple virtue, and never reach the end to which that pathway leads, and that alone.

Nursery Maxims.

BY A MISSIONARY IN EAST ASIA.

Judicious mothers will always keep in mind, that they are the first book read, and the last one laid aside in every child's library. Every look, word, tone and gesture—nay, even dress makes an impression.

Remember that children are men in miniature and though they are childish and should be allowed to act as children; still all our dealings with them should be manly, though not morose.

Be always kind and cheerful, in their presence—playful, but never light—communicative, but never extravagant in statements nor vulgar in language or gestures.

Never trifle with a child, or speak beseechingly to it when it is doing an improper thing, or when watching an opportunity to do so.

Always follow commands with a close and careful watch until you see that the child does the thing commanded—allowing no evasion nor modification, unless the child asks for it, and it is expressly granted.

Never break a promise made to a child, or if you do, give your reasons, and if in fault own it, and ask pardon if necessary.

Never trifle with a child's feelings when under discipline.

Correcting a child on suspicion, or without understanding the whole matter, is the way to make him hide his faults by equivocation or a lie—to justify—or to disregard you altogether, because he sees you do not understand the case, and are in the wrong.

Never reprove children severely in company, nor make light of their feelings, nor hold them up to ridicule.

Never try to conceal any thing the child knows you have, but by your own conduct teach him to be frank and manly and open—never hiding things in his hand, nor concealing himself nor his designs.

Kindness and tenderness of feeling toward insects, birds, and the young even of such animals as should be killed if old; (excepting poisonous ones,) are to be carefully cherished.

Much is said about winning souls to Christ, but I see nothing in the Bible about driving them. This should be ever kept in mind in the management of children. Every thing like severity or constraint defeats the very object in view.

Always speak of the Sabbath, religion, and of death, in such a manner as to show that you consider them desirable, on subjects of happy meditation, and show by all you do that the Sabbath and religion are your greatest delight, and that death is the gate to heaven, and that dying is only going home.

Never speak in an impatient or fretful manner, by way of accusation or of finding fault, but having these faults in mind, tell them kindly how the thing in which they have failed, should have been said or done.

When a child breaks a glass or cup, or does any other damage by accident, it is well not to say any thing at the time. Make the best of what cannot be mended, and wait until you see how the child's own mind is affected in view of it, and then give reproof or advice as may seem desirable—always avoid putting the child in slavish fear.

Never say to a child, "I don't believe what you say," nor express doubts If you have such feelings, keep your own thoughts and wait with watchfulness. Truth will eventually be plain.

Repeating the bad language, or telling the bad conduct of others in the hearing of children, or allowing them to repeat or tell what they have heard of by the way of idle talk, is impressing on their minds knowledge which the wicked heart turns into a sad temptation which may follow them through life.

All witch stories, and the relation of things frightful or shocking to common feelings, and all extravagance in expression, should be carefully avoided on the parent's part, and disapproved in the child.

Never speak evil or suspiciously of your neighbors before your children; and more especially never speak to the disparagement of their companions or playmates, nor allow them to speak or write so to you. If there are evident defects which the child must see, mention them by way of caution, as things not to be imitated, and not in such a way as to lead the child to think itself superior.

All compulsions in making a child attend to such duties, reading or work, as are peculiarly unpleasant to it, is a sort of teasing which not only sets the child against the the thing itself, but against you too. Such forcing leads to dissipation of mind, and to discouragements, if not sulky disobedience. In such cases, parents or guardians may 'thank themselves' for dull children, and for all the dislike to the Bible and to various other books which are frequently seen not only in youth but in manhood.

Giving paper to small children to tear for amusement, teaches them to tear books.

Better send children away at prayer time than to allow them to play with books, &c. and make a noise. The former is an evil of absence—the latter of thoughtlessness to themselves and disturbance to others—both of which should ever be avoided at such a time.

I have often been in doubt about the management of a child when sick or in feeble health. But having seen in some few cases the effects of indulgence, I am led to believe that even for the health of the child as well as for the good of his temper and morals, a gentle but even steady government is better than indulgence.

When a child is angry or in a passion, never speak to him about his soul, or try to impress upon him the fear of God. Wait and take another opportunity.

Never disappoint the confidence a child places in you, whether it relates to a thing placed in your care or a promise. Faithfully and promptly fulfill all such promises, and show that you may confidently be relied upon.

Always give prompt attention to a child when he speaks, so as to prevent repeated calls, and that he may give prompt attention when you call him. Either gratify or deny him, or show him that his remarks or requests are improper or untimely. The child who calls "mama! mama! mama!" without attention, will give no attention when called.

At table, a child should be taught to sit up and behave in a mannerly manner, not allowed to leave his chair or take food without asking, or to taste when denied. The bare expression of a parent's wish at such a time should be law, from which no appeal should be made.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural rule and natural claim, as the reluctant, the backward sympathy—the forced smile—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance—the well-off are too apt to manifest to those a little down: with whom in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink in insignificance.

A DUTCH SCENE.—The following scene recently occurred in one of our courts of justice, between the Judge and a dutch witness all the way from Rotterdam:

Judge.—"What's your native language

Witness.—"I pe no native; I'se a Dochman."

Judge.—"What is your mother tongue?"

Witness.—Fader say she be all tomhgue.

Judge.—(In an irritable tone) what language did you first learn?—what language did you speak in the cradle?

Witness.—I did not speak no language in the cradle at all, I only cried in Dutch

Then there was a general laughter in which the judge, jury, and audience joined The witness was interogated no farther about his native language.

A WOMAN'S REASON.—A woman's reasons are said to be three: they are past, present, and to come, and are as follows: "Because I did"—"Because I will"—and "Because I should like." The first it is impossible to get over; the second is almost a hopeless case; and a man must be a brute indeed if he can for a moment object to the third. Then the way in which they bring these reasons to bear is every thing. A man would knit his brow surrlily and say, in a deep repulsive voice, if he did not like the first interrogation, "because I did!" Not so with a woman; she would put on one of her sweetest smiles and say, "Why, my dear, because I did; and you know my love, that's a woman's reason for every thing." To the second, a man would reply, "Because I will; and if I don't why," and he would be within a shade of swearing. But a woman would shake her pretty head, and say, "Because I will; and you know my, my darling, when I say a thing I always do it; and I never do otherwise than please you; do I my love?" As to the third, it does every thing; for who can refuse them "what they like." True enough, it has brought many a man to the gallows; yet who ever could grumble at so trifling a trial; a thing that can but happen once in a man's life, when it shows his attachment to the sex?

The following is an extract from a late unpublished English work on America:—

"*Levees* are bluffs on American rivers, where the slaves congregate to dance their aboriginal dances; at which great quantities of water-melons are drank. Pawpaws, a species of a large cherry, is used on the Mississippi to feed an animal called Hoosier, and the same river abounds with an odd fish called sucker. It is great sport in a town there called Kentucky, to shoot at the corn-crackers, a species of birds that infest the houses. The country, on the whole, is well worth a visit; but we advise a traveller to carry a life-preserver; for when the steamboats on the rivers are heavily loaded, and after the passengers have paid their fare, they open their boiler and blow some of the passengers overboard, to make room for those they expect to get at the next landing."

The Picayune tells a story of an old horse so far gone that he was not able to die.—He used to lean on the sunny side of the barn, without strength enough to wink the flies off from his eyelids, and his owner was finally compelled to get a northern horse to help the poor animal draw his last breath.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

Passed at the second Session of the 27th Congress.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

[PUBLIC—No. 70]

AN ACT to provide for the settlement of certain accounts for the support of Government in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be directed to audit and settle the accounts for the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin, including the printing of the laws and other incidental expenses which have not heretofore been closed and settled at the Treasury Department; but no allowance shall be made for extra compensation to any member of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory for extra services, except to the presiding officers of the two Houses of said Assembly nor for extra compensation to the Secretary of said Territory, nor to the Clerk of either House of said Legislative assembly for the performance of duties required by law, nor for any other purpose not authorized by the eleventh section of the act of Congress, approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin;" and the incidental expenses therein authorized shall be construed to be ordinary and necessary expenses of the sessions of said Legislative Assembly, and no other.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all accounts for disbursements in the Territories of the United States, of money appropriated by Congress for the support of the Government therein, shall be settled and adjusted at the Treasury Department; and no act, resolution, or order of the Legislature of any Territory, directing the expenditure of the sum, shall be deemed a sufficient authority for such disbursement, but sufficient authority vouches and proof for the same shall be required by said accounting officers. And no payment shall be made or allowed, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall have estimated therefor, and the object been approved by Congress. No session of Legislature of a Territory shall be held until the appropropriation for its expenses shall have been made. In the adjustment of said accounts no charge for the services of a greater number of officers and attendants shall than for one secretary and assistant secretary or clerk, one sergeant-at-arms or doorkeeper, one messenger, and one foreman for each House of the Legislature to neither of whom shall a greater compensation than three dollars per day be paid. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each Territory to prepare the acts passed by the Legislature for publication, and to furnish a copy thereof to the public printer of the Territory within ten days after the passage of each act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whatever sum of money shall be found due, upon such auditing and settlement, beyond the amount of former appropriations, whether the same have been expended or not, be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said auditing officers of the Treasury be directed to audit and settle the accounts for expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Florida, not heretofore audited and settled, in the same manner and upon the same principles herein prescribed for the settlement of the accounts of the Territory of Wisconsin; and whatever sum of money shall be found due, upon such auditing, be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 71.]

AN ACT supplementary to "An act to provide for the adjustment of title to land in the town of Detroit, and Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes," passed April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, of the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, be, and they, or a quorum of them in council assembled, are hereby authorized to hear, examine and finally adjust, all claims under the act to which this is supplementary, against the governor and judges of the late Territory of Michigan, and receive all the moneys, or other rights to property to which the said governor and judges were entitled under said act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city of Detroit, be, and they are hereby entitled to receive from any person or persons having the possession of the same, the journals, records, papers, and books of the Governor and judges of the late Territory of Michigan, acting as a land board, under the act of April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and six, to which this is a supplement; and that all powers and rights vested by the said act in the said Governor and judges, for the purposes therein mentioned, are hereby transferred and vested in the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan. And the said mayor, recorder, and alderman, are hereby authorized to institute proceedings at law or in equity, in any court of competent jurisdiction, in all cases where it may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any land or other property, real or personal, remaining, except the court-house and jail erected under the act to which this is a supplement, after satisfying all just claims provided for in the first section of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby vested in the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city of Detroit, to be disposed of by them at their discretion to the best advantage; and they are hereby authorized to make deeds to purchasers thereof, or other sufficient conveyances; and the proceeds of the land or other property effects or claims so disposed of, and of other rights and claims of the said Governor and judges, shall, after the payment of all necessary expenses incurred in giving effect to said act and to this act, and in the adoption of such measures as they may deem necessary for preserving in proper forms the the records and other evidences of the proceeds of said Governor and judges, be applied by the said mayor, recorder, and alderman to such object or objects of public improvement in said city as the said mayor, recorder, and alderman may in council direct. And the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen are hereby required to take an oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge of their duties under this act, and make a report to Congress, in writing, of their proceedings, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Approved, august 29, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 72.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment to the State of Louisiana of the balance due said State for expenditures incurred in raising, equipping and paying off a regiment of volunteer militia, mustered into the service of the United States, and employed in the Florida war in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sum of sixty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifteen cents, be, and the said sum is hereby, appropriated, to pay the balance due the State of Louisiana for expenditures incurred in raising, equipping, and paying off a regiment of volunteer militia, employed in the service of the United States in the Seminole war.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 69.]

AN ACT to authorize the States of Indiana and Illinois to select certain quantities of land, in lieu of like quantities heretofore granted to the said States for the construction of the Wabash and Erie and the Illinois and Michigan canals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be vested in the State of Indiana twenty-four thousand two hundred and nineteen acres and fourteen hundredths of an acre of land, to be selected under the authority of the Governor of the said State, from any of the unsold public lands therein, not subject to the right of preemption, as an equivalent for certain lands covered by Indian reservations in the lands acquired by treaties with the Miami Indians, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-seven and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, respectively, and which had said reservations not been permitted or allowed, would have belonged to said State in virtue of the act of the second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An an act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State of Illinois is hereby authorized to cause to be selected, from any of the unsold public land in that State not subject to the right of preemption, the quantity of five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, in lieu of sections numbered three and nine, in township thirty-two, north of range three east; sections thirteen and twenty-one, in township thirty four, north of range six east; sections twenty-five and thirty-three, north of range eleven east; and sections thirteen, nineteen, and twenty-one, in township thirty-three, north of range eight, east of the third principal meridian, heretofore selected by the said States under "An act to grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan," but which had been sold and patented to individuals by the United States before the location by the said State had been approved.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the selections of lands made under this act shall be reported by the Governors of the said said States respectively, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 74]

AN ACT to define and establish the fiscal year of the Treasury of the United State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three, the fiscal year of the Treasury of the United States, in all matters of accounts, receipts, expenditures estimates and appropriations, shall commence on the first day of July in each year: and the report and estimates required to be prepared and laid before Congress at the commencement of each session by the Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to the acts of Congress of the second of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine and of May tenth, eighteen hundred, shall be a report and estimates for each fiscal year commencing as aforesaid and terminating on the thirtieth day of June in the succeeding calendar year.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to Congress at the commencement of the next session his annual report upon the state of the finances and estimates of appropriations required for the support of the Government for the half calender year ending on the thirtieth day of June then next; and separate and distinct estimates for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four; and estimates of receipts for said periods respectively; and the style and title of all acts making appropriations for the support of Government shall be as follows to wit: "An act making appropriations (here insert the object) for the year ending June thirtieth, (here insert the calendar year.)

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the accounts of receipts and expenditures, required by law to be published annually, shall, on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three, be prepared and published for the fiscal year as hereby established; and the said accounts for the half calendar year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be prepared and published as required by law, separate and distinct: and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the annual statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States, required by law to be submitted to Congress, on the first Monday of December annually, shall be prepared and published for each fiscal year as hereby established; and the said statements for the last quarter of the present calendar year, and the two first quarters of the year eighteen hundred and forty-three, ending on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be prepared and published, agreeably to the provisions of law, seperate and distinct.

Approved, August 26, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No 75]

AN ACT to establish a District Court of the United States in the city of Wheeling, in the State of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That one annual term of the district court of the United States, for the western district of Virginia, be holden in the city of Wheeling on the 25 h day of August.

Approved, August 26, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 76]

AN ACT to regulate the pay of Pursers and other Officers of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all purchases of clothing, groceries, stores, and supplies of every description, for the use of the navy, as well for vessels in commission, as for yards and stations, shall be made with and out of any moneys appropriated for the support of the navy, under such directions and regulations as may be made by the Executive for that purpose; and it shall not be lawful for pursers, or other officers, or persons holding commission or employment in the naval service, to procure stores or any other articles or supplies for, and dispose thereof, to the officers or to the crew, during the period of their enlistment, on or for their own account or benefit; nor shall any profit or per centage upon stores or supplies be charged to or received from persons in the naval service, other than those which are hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Executive to provide such rules and regulations for the purchase, preservation, and disposition of all articles, stores, and supplies for persons in the navy, as may be necessary for