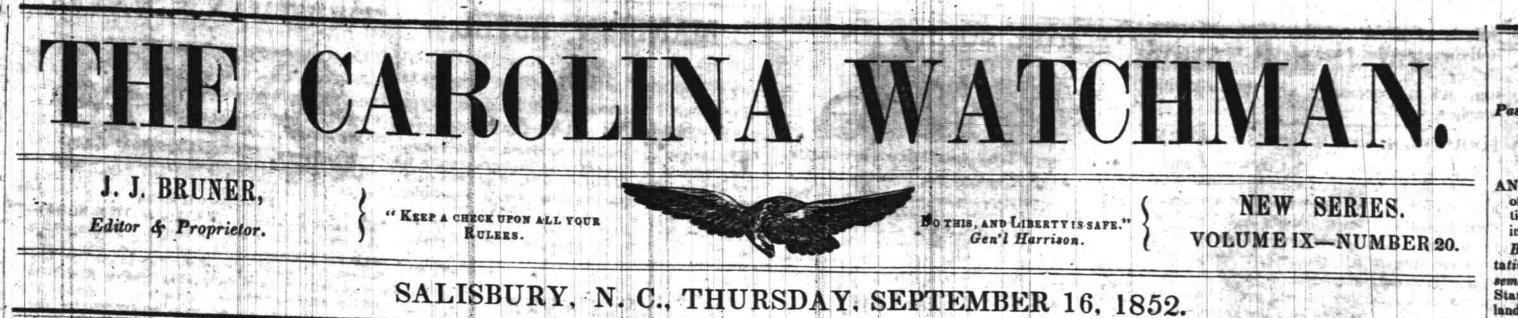
TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. per year, Two Dollars-payable in fnot paid in advance, Two Dollars is will be charged. its inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. a each subsequent insertion. Court orders per cent, higher than these rates. A libthose who advertise by the year. the Editor must be post paid.

From the Southern Cultivator. CESTIONS IN WHEAT CULTURE. BY DANIEL LEE, M. D.

our readers as cultivate wheat, are soon will be, preparing their land for Much depends on the thoroughness which the ground is plowed, grass and abdued and the timely committing of weed to the earth. As a general rule, deep nays much better than shallow, and on day soils a clod-crusher or heavy roller geed with decided advantage. Fine the first amportance in order to bring the respurces of the stired earth; and eve a dressing of well rotted manure, cotton seed, wood ashes or bone dust, entiner should be intimately incorpora. the soil. The mixing of soils and maa not sufficiently attended to, and many a loses ballithe benefit of the precious el. and crops, because he fails to apply his erts in the proper manner. Every cubic the ground should receive its equal whatever fertilizer is applied to enrich is so that all the plants in the field, and wroots of leach plant, may share alike .-and manure whatever is used, still great and should be taken to give every radical schance to imbibe aliment from the misources of its food. Unfortunately, no detable part of the arable lands in the ten States facks some of the most esseningredients of fertility. The poverty of the and the liability of injury to wheat from ets rust, drouth, frost and mildew, operate est the cultivation of this staple in all the mgrowing States. Although we cannot remelle for all these evils, yet a few mis on each may not be without their use ant of our readers. be poverty of the soil is in many districts of increasing magnitude, and the time monthing when this subject will command stention not only of farmers and planters, legislators and all that eat bread, as one mount interest. Millions of acres in United States that once bore good crops of at without manure, now yield but half a with manure. No where do we see any ement in the practice of impoverishing A. ican soil by westing its elements of fertili chies. Rhore is another view of this im. and question that should not be passed by in tes. The writer has just visited a block of stores with dwellings over them, in the Rochester, in which sixteen persons recently died of cholera. In particular thes, pestilence is very fatal, and in every the cause is perfectly obvious to all that estand the deadly nature of the gases genhe by the decomposition of vegetable and masubstances. Is it not deplorable that and, wealthy and virtuous citizens, should munbly poison themselves in cities and vil by beaping up recking masses of manure whan deodorize the same, dry it, and send the country in recuperate the land that leds and dotties them? There is not a almerica where the prevention of disease mided to as it should be ; nor is there one hich the people appreciate their dependmagriculture and the continued fertility soil, for their means of subsistence.mish them for robbing the earth of the tections atoms that form wheat. Providence these identical atoms to destroy thouand tens of thousands of their numbers par. There is no excuse whatever for Ris laws either in town or country; urrounded as we are by hearses, and peste and death, the reader will pardon a feeladness at the blindness of man, who the how much his Maker has done to isdisease.



Another acre dressed continuously with one | ground where the larvæ do their injury. Among | band's good is the end to which she should hundred and sixty eight pounds of the muriate of ammonia, and the same quantity of the sul phate of Ammonia, gave an average of thirtythree and a quarter bushels per annum. It is an exceedingly interesting inquiry why the per centage of ammonia in guano and stable manure, regulates their value in wheat culture .---Most of our readers know that ammonia is a strong alkali, although an invisible gaseous compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. The only rational explanation of the large consumption of ammonia in the growth of cereals, that we have seen, is given by Prof. Way, chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England .--He has been experimenting for some time on the absorptive powers of clay and soils, and discovered that ammonia combines coemically with silicic acid, in conjunction with the silicate of allumnia, forming a double salt. Placed in a large quantity of water, he found that the sil icate ammonia was dissolved, but not the sili cate of alumnia, which is simply pure pipe, or porcelain clay. When a clear solution of silicate of ammonia was evaporated in a bowl, there resulted on the inside of the vessel a thin layer of glass, showing that the ammonia had departed with the vapor of water, and left the silicic acid (flint) behind. The straw of wheat and the stems of all cereal grasses, are known to contain a large amount of flint, and that the stems of clover and peas do not; neither do tur-

preventives late seeding is the most popular, by which the fly is kept off in autumn but not in the spring. Rich strong land, and vigorous plants suffer least from the depredations of the Hessian fly.

As to the quantity of seed that should be sown or drilled to the acre, it depends entirely on the quality of the soil, and size of seed or berries of wheat. If the grains are large, a bushel will contain only half the germs that exist in the same quantity of small seeds. When thrashed with a machine, many seeds are broken and worthless and therefore more grain per acre should be used, Alter duly considering all the facts of the case, the wheat grower himself is the best judge of the amount of seed that his land requires. Rust, smut and mildew, are parasitic plants, and often quite destructive, particularly the first named. By keeping the ground free from weeds and grass by clean culture. and properly drained, the danger of rust is much diminished. Smut may be prevented by washing seed wheat in a strong solution of bluestone or in a strong brine, before sowing, and drying it in slacked lime, or caustic ashes. Be care. ful not to permit the wheat to remain more than four or five hours in brine, as the salt may kill the germs of the grain, if it soaks into the seed. Where one has good land, we can discover no satisfactory reason why it will not pay to horse. hoe wheat in this country, as it does in Eng-

aim; his approbation is her reward. Selfgratifiction in dress, or indulgence in apcan well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance; the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account; and the latter brings intemperance, the wosrt of evils, in its train.

MOST BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

miles west of Staunton, four stout Irishmen employed on the Railroad, in that vicinity, by force, took from the vehicle in which she was riding, a young woman, and vio lated her person in a most brutal manner. She was in company with a young man; to whom the young lady clung for protection but both were overpowered.

The young man left her to obtain assistance, and on the alarm being given, to the credit of the neighborhood, be it spoken, prompt and efficient aid was rendered, and hot pursuit made to apprehend these unprincipled villains, which was not effected until a late hour of the night.

Officer Trotter, to whom much praise is due in company with four or five others, succeeded, after untiring exertions, in overhauling the scoundrels, and they are now safely confined in prison. At an examination Court held on Thursday they

O, why did not this scene open before upon my eyes! Here are joys to me hitherto unknown; here eternal harmopetite, or more company than his purse ny swells around and above and even repose has a voice that lulls to unison .--There is no Constitution to be broken-no platform to be erected, to concentrate action-No strife or war of words is required to liberate the captive from his fetters;" but the soft zephyrs of eternal love breathe over us, cheering and invigorating the happy throng; while smiles of On Wednesday evening last, five or six eternal truth play on the face of the Redeemer of the World, to gladden the hearts of all. And the solemn peans of praise and thanksgiving now go up from my brother servants and my humble self.

> Death Scene of Robert Rantoul.-Horace Mann, in his eulogy on Mr. Rantoul, related the following touching instance of conjugal affection, in connection with the last illness of the deceased :--

"Yet Mr. Rantoul, even amid the agonies of his disease, had lucid intervals. There were convictions in his mind so deep seated, and affections in his heart so strong, as to stand unmoved by any tempest of delirium. On being telegraphed respecting the illness of her husband, his devoted and excellent lady, then in Massachusetts, hastened to his succor. She arrived here at six o'clock on the morning of the day he died. Instantly her voice wooed back consciousness and rea- by granted, and of all expenditures in the co were fully identified, and are now await- son. He seized her hand in his and held it until he breathed his last. Even when his mind wandered, this grasp of affection was unclenched. Death only relaxed it. The swelling of the disease had closed his eyes, and it was beyond the power of muscular contraction to open them. He desired to have them opened by mechanical means; that he might once more behold the features and the face whence, for more than twenty years, the light of love had shone down into his heart .---Thank God, sir, that, amid all the alien. ations and strifes and hostilities which seem sometimes to flow out of the human bosom as though it were their natural fountain, there are also affections, sympathies, tenderness and loves which are insepable from it; allied to it by a more congenial affinity; and which we always may find there, 'close as green to the verdant leaf, or color to the rose.' Terrific Tornado .- We understand that a most terrific and destructive tornado passed across the lower end of Richmond County on Tuesday night last. Its course was from South to North. We have but the changel of said river in such a direction as a very imperfect account of its devasta-We have heard however that Staftion. ford Gibson, Esq. on the stage road, suffered much damage in fences, and crops. On the upper road, we are informed that a Mr. M'Millan had his dwelling swept from its foundation, together with his out suitable age, who is not his relative, the houses and fences. At the time his house was blown down, himself and family were collected at the door and all of them es- the present ferry ; and also a quarter section on since where an engagement actually exists, caped unburt. Near his workshop stood a correspondence almost invariably follows. a new heavy cart just finished, which was totally demolished, even the wheels were torn to pieces, the spokes twisted off, and scattered in every direction. The tract of the tornado was fortunately, very narriage contract exists between them. And row, we consequently have reason to

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATE Passed during the First Session Congress.

[PUBLIC ACT-No. 46]

AN ACT granting to the State of Michig of way and a donation of public land, for t tion of a ship canal around the Falls of in said State

Be it enacted by the Senate and House tatives of the United States of America in sembled, That there be, and is herein State, the right of locating a canal th lands, known as the military reserva St. Mary's river, in said State, and that feet of land in width, extending along the canal, be and the same is hereby grant aid State, or under the authority struction and convenience of such tenances thereto, and the use thereof is he said state forever for the purpose aforer : Provided, That, in locating the line through said military reservation, the same cated on the line of the survey heretofore purpose, or such other route between and below said falls as, under the approval tary of War, may be selected : And provi That said canal shall be at least one! with a depth of water twelve feet, and the be at least two hundred and thirty feet lor feet wide.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That and hereby is granted to the said State the purpose of aiding said State in con pleting said canal, seven hundred acres of public lands, to be selected greeably to the United States surveyes, by an agents to be appointed by the Governor of subject to the approval of the Secretary of the rom any lands within said State subject SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. 1 lands hereby granted shall be subject to the the Legislature of said State, for the put and no other ; and the said canal shall be and public highway for the use of the Govern United States, free from toll or other char vessels of said Government engaged in the p or upon vessels employed by said Gor transportation of any property or troops States

And be it further enacted. That canal shall not be commenced within three a ted within ten years, the said State of Mir be bound to pay to the United States the am may be received upon the sale of any part of s by said State not less than one dollar and two cents per acre, the title to the purchasers i State remaining valid.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted. That the lature of said State shall cause to be kept an a account of the sales and net proceeds of the land pairs, and operating of said canal, and of thereof, and shall return a statement of the same ally to the Secretary of the Interior I and w said State shall be fully re-imbursed for all made for the construction, repairs, and open canal, with legal interest on all advances, up imbursement of the same, or upon payment by ted States of any balance of such adv.Phtages of receipts from said lands and canal, with such he said State shall be allowed to tax for the ucanal only such tolls as shall be sufficient to p cessary enpenses for the care, charge, and rethe same SEC. 6. And be it further enacted. That hall be competent for said State to dispose the lands to be selected as aforesaid, the row canal shall be established as aforesaid, and plats thereof shall be filed in the office of the partment, and a duplicate thereof in the o Commissioner of the General Land Office. Approved August 26, 1852.

amers greatly need all the elements of which are wasted in citles, and we do not wit is possible to place wheat culture on Moent basis in this country, unless the unis of cities and villages, co-operate sculivators of the soil in giving back

nips, beets or carrots, abound in silica. Prof. Way suggests that the sulphate and muriate of ammonia applied seven years in succession by Mr. Lawes with such marked and uniform re sults and the well known extraordinary value of ammonia in the dung and urine of animals, may be accounted for by assuming that this al. kali serves to convey soluble fint from the soil into the stems of plants that need it, and is then dissipated into the atmosphere. That a great deal of water enters into the roots of growing plants passes through their cells and vessels, abundantly from their entire surface, but most abundantly from their exceedingly porous leaves is generally understood ; but what this water takes from the earth, and the precise condition of the food of plants so imbibed, are subjects now undergoing, as they well deserve, the most rigid investigation. Peas, clover and root crops furnish valuable food for domestic animals that no flint in their systems, and also valuable need food for wheat plants, that do require much flint These are curious facts, which no good larmer will question. Ammonia, then, in the wise and beautiful economy of nature, contributes largely at one time in an organized form, to make the flesh and bones of animals, and at another, to build up the flinty culms of the most useful bread bearing cereals. The importance of a bright, hard, glass-covered straw, in preventing rust on maturing wheat, we have noticed and

commented upon for thirty years. But not knowing anything of the recently discovered silicate of ammonia, our reliance has been on potash and soda to dissolve flint, and fit it for entering the roots of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley. We do not now think any the less of potash, soda, lime or magnesia, because the several functions of another alkali are better understood. Not to dwell too long on ammo pia, we may say that 1000 pounds of pea vines will yield as much of it to a wheat soil, as 7000 pounds of wheat or rye straw. Hence pea vines and clover are among the best renovators known to modern agriculture.

To prevent the heaving out of wheat by frost in from his folly and self-destruction, by ditching or draining is the proper remedy .--Many now pass a roller over their wheat fields early in the spring, just as the frost leaves the ground. This compresses the earth about the loosened roots, and in effect resets the plants. To avoid damage by insects after wheat is harvested, most men understand the value of sunning the grain, and the advantage of storing atoms removed in grain, provisions and it in the chag. We have never seen the wheat A wealthy gentlemon in England weevil, (so common in Virginia and the States ame of Liawes, has expended not far south of it,) at the North, although it may prea bousand pounds a year, for the last eight vail there. The insects most troublesome in his lrying experiments in wheat growing New York, are flies; the one called Hessian of crops and the feeding of sheep and fly, (cecidomyia destructor,) and the other the "mestic animals. Some of the results "Wheat fly, or Wheat midge," (cecidomia tritiin the production of wheat, are both ci.) The latter deposits its eggs or nits on the the and interesting. Mr. Lawes found heads of wheat when in blossom, and just as wherease the yield of wheat by the aid the seeds are forming. The nits batch in a lew desor other manure, for every pound of days, and the minute yellow grubs either find whose hitrogen is fixed in growing themselves in the pulp of the nascent seed, or the pounds of ammonia had to be appli- eat their way into it, and there grow to full ma-This is an extraordinary dis- turity, at the expense of its starch and gluten. The larvæ of this fly is often mis called a wee. continued through several years, and on vil. It has been uncommonly severe on the wheat crops in Onondago, Cayuga, Seneca and us of special manures, i. c. manures Wayne counties, in New York. this year, and any adapted to the particular wants of also in some parts of Ohio. No other remedy has proved successful but to discontinue the cul experiments of Mr. Lawes fully sustain ture of wheat for a few years in the districts ness of this theory. Mineral manures where the fly abounds. In this way it becomes

Our cotton, corn and tobacco are thus land. cultivated. Our shovel plows and cultivators are modified horse-hoes, and run between rows of growing plants.

If any reader contemplates sowing guano to add to his crop of wheat, it may not be amiss to inform him that the lumps in the manure should be moistened with water and crushed as in making mortar, with the back of the hoe before sowing. Some sift the manure to separate lumps, but it is not necessary if the hoe is properly used. The guano is put upon a barn floor, or that of a corn crib, or upon planks laid down for the purpose. About 200 pounds of Peruvian should be applied to an acre, or 300 of Patagonian, to be harrowed or plowed in with the seed.

ONE OF THE WOMEN.

The Rhode Island Temperance Advocate gives us the following incident, which may well be imitated by many in our State, and it is to be hoped that the wives. and mothers, and sisters of Massachusetts will be as active in our June election, as the rummies will be in deceiving the ignorant. If the ladies cannot vote, they can exert a most important and powerful influence on those with whom they associate in securing votes for the non-suspension of the Maine Law.

Let the following noble act be emulated by every daughter of temperance, and by every wife and mother, viz:

"In Foster, there was an intemperate man who had promised his wife that he would vote for the Maine law candidates for the Senate and House. On the morning of the election day he was enticed into the tavern, and treated by his anti-law associates till he was drunk. His wife heard of it, searched him out, and got him home. Here she gave him an emetic, and got him sober, and then borrowed a horse and wagon and drove him to the polls. He voted for the Maine law candidates, and his single vote prevented the election of a rum representative. The result of it is, that we got one, and possibly two Maine law men from that town."

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for the family, if there is a continual leakage in his kitchen or in the parlor. It runs away he knows not how, and that demon, Waste, cries for "more !" like the horse leech's daughter, until he that provideth has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house. and it is the duty of the wife to see that none goes wrongfully out of it-not the least article however unimportant in itself, ing a little more noise in Connecticut just for it establishes a precedent-nor under now than any where else. But the halluany pretence, for it opens the door for ru- cination exists in several places to a greatin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an er or less degree of success. A "profesopportunity unimproved. A man gets a sor" in New Haven advertises nightly wife to look after his affairs, and to assist communications from Andrew Jackson him in his journey through life-to edu- and John Quincy Adams. It is said that cate and prepare his children for a pro- when the ghost of Old Hickory is disturper station in life, and not to dissipate his bed there is an unusual racket among the property. The husband's interest should moveables of the professor's apartments, be his wife's care, and her greatest ambi- and that when the spirit of John Randolph tion carry her no forther than his welfare is called the uproar is not less terrible !-and happiness, together with that of his It is announced that there is a "spirituchildren. This should be her sole aim, and al' communion carried on at Auburn, N. the theatre of her exploits in the bosom Y., through a "medium" (the designation of her family, where she may do as much assumed by the knave who practices upon towards making a fortune as he can in the credulity of the believers) with the the counting room or the workshop. It is departed spirit of Henry Clay. The folnot the money earned that makes a man lowing announcement of the latest comwealthy: it is what he saves from his munication of this kind is taken from one earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor rappers." with his best friend, and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope ?---If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to tic figure moves gracefully. Feasting his place it ? A wife acts not for herself only, soul in admiration, he raises his eyes to but she is the agent of many she loves, the high canopy, and tracing the lofty the name of McFarland. The weapon

ing a regular trial.

A repetition of an offence like this will be the signal for an uprising of our people and that class of our population guilty of such enormities, will be hung without judge or jury or driven out of the community at the point of the bayonet. The ndignation of the people is great, and it is with pride, we record the fact, that the services of the entire community in which the outrage was committed, were tendered on this occasion.

The two young persons, we understand, had started with the intention of getting married, when they were met by these ruffians who defiled the person of the betrothed. The parties have since left to unite their hands and their fortunes.

The called Court is to be held on next Friday, but the final trial will not take place until the sitting of the Superior Court, the 1st of November.

Staunton Vindicator.

A Caution to Letter-Writers.-The Springfield Republican quotes the subjoined from a case recently decided by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, being the latest judicial exposition of the law on the subject of love-letters:

"Where a written correspondence is kept up between an unmarried gentleman and an unmarried young lady, of most common and natural inference is, that it is upon matrimonial subjects ;--But young marriage ladies, at least prudent ones, do not allow themselves to be engaged in a correspondence with unmarried men, unless they suppose a marunmarried men do not desire that such a hope its devastation was limited. correspondence should be carried on where an engagement does not exist, unless it be from some improper motives, or with the hope and expectation of an ulti- Congress from Tennessee, has made a mate engagement. * * * That an engagement exists or an offer has been abusing General Scott. Mr. Polk is exmade & accepted where a correspondence tremely anxious for the election of Frank takes place between such parties as are Pierce to the Presidency. We presume thorities are hereby authorized, at any time described in this case, is, we think, in ac- his anxiety arises from an affectionate cordance with general experience, which desire to remove from his brother's memis one of the usual and most satisfactory ory the unfortunate distinction of being tests of human evidence; and although, the smallest specimen of a President ever proved May twenty-third, eighteen hundred a when taken alone and disconnected from elected by the people of the United States. other facts, it may not be so strong as some evidence that might be suggested, yet we hold it competent to be submitted

Cheraw Gazette.

It appears that Mr. Polk, member of speech in the House of Representatives Louisville Journal.

ROCK BLASTING.

[PUBLIC ACT-No. 47.

AN ACT to reduce and define the military reserve at the Saint Peter's river. ritory of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of R tatives of the United States of America in assembled, That the Secretary of War be, a hereby, required to cause the lines of the prestary reserve at Fort Snelling, in the Territory nesota, to be so contracted as to embrace the boundaries, to wit :

Beginning at the middle of the channel of the ppi river, below Pike's island ; thence ascer all the islands of the river to the mouth of Creek ; thence up said creek to Rice lake ; the middle of Rice lake to the outlet of Lake to the outlet of Mother lake ; thence through let and the middle of Mother lake, to the out lake; thence through said outlet and the middle lake, to the southern extremity of Duck lake in a line due south to the middle of the channel Saint Peter's river; thence down said river so an all the islands to the middle of the Mis er; reserving further, for military purposes, a section on the right bank of the Saint Peter's bank of the Mississippi river, at the present force that stream

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That missioner of the General Land Office be and he by required to cause to be surveyed, as soon as cable, so much of the lands heretofore in military reserve aforesaid, but without the limits said military reserve aforesaid, as defined by this have not already been surveyed; and to cause th together with such of said lands as have been po ed, with the exceptions hereinafter set forth, to at public sale, under the direction of the Pre United States

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. That the which the establishment of the Fur Company d, known as Mendota, with the settl ately around the same, not exceeding three hu twenty acres, be and the same is hereby reserve sale during the term of one year after the lan ing the same shall be offered for sale ; and the year, to enter the same for a town site, agree n accordance with the terms and conditions for the relief of the citizens of towns upon the the United States, under certain circus

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That comprised within the limits of said peserve be same are hereby annexed to and made a part Chippewa Land District, in said Territory of N comprised within the limits of said

Nome acres. Much has been written

ammonia, operated with great power nearly or quite exterminated. the growth of clover, peas and tur-^{17 16} buildels of wheat at the seven har-

The Hessian fly deposits its eggs on the low and of wheat. On one acre he appli. er leaves of young wheat, from which the tone of stable manure a year, for worms or larvæ as they are hatched, crawl down Pars, and harvested from the same an between the sheath at the base of the leaf and to 28 bushels of wheat per annum. — the main stem, to the first joint. It there sucks dividing agre of similar land, he appli. the juice from the plant, grows to maturity, and takes of 14 tons of similar manure for changes into a pupa which much resembles in successive years, and reaped an average color and form a flax seed. Two generations of this insect are produced in a year. It caus- and she is bound to act for their good, and and noble columns, he meditates and es wheat to fall down, by enfeebling it near the not for her own gratification. Her hus- says:

to a jury, and from which they may find a promise to marry, if the evidence satisfies them of the fact.'

That community of madmen and knaves known as the spiritual rappers, are makof the newspaper organs of the "spiritual

The Medium [looking into the Spirit World] raised his head and exclaimed : Yonder is Mr. Clay! His tall, majes-

The apprexed communication to the Journal of Commerce makes a suggestion, which we incline to the belief will be found beneficial to all who shall test

Several accidents are recorded arising from imprudence in charging for blas-

Some years since when preparing for the foundation of the Lyceum building in Brooklyn in blasting a rock, a portion of the same weighing about 100 pounds was thrown up and fell through the skylight of a house in Washington street occupied by Major Douglass, who immediately proceeded to the place of operatious and found the operator was using too large a quantity of powder. He advised their using a smallar quantity and their object would be attained in simply cracking the rock. The advice was attended to and no difficulty afterwards occurred.

Major Douglass was well known as a man of science, was engineer in the army of the United States in the last war with England and subsequently appointed a Professor in the Military Establishment SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That at West Point.

The stage-driver on the route between Cheraw and Fayetteville was shot on his. box near Laurel Hill, by a young man by W. Argus.

Approved August 26, 1852.

[PUBLIC ACT-No. 48.]

AN ACT authorizing imported goods, wares, a chandise, entered and bonded for wareh suance of law, to be exported by certain ports or places in Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House sentatives of the United States of America in assembled, That any imported goods in the packages which shall have been duly entered t ed, in pursuance of the warehouseing act of a gust, eighteen hundred and forty-six, may be within the warehouse at any time within two years to original importation for immediate exportat out payment of duties, under the provisions of aforesaid to Chihuahua, in Mexico, by the rou nated in the first section of the act of third eighteen hundred and forty-five, or by such of as may be designated by the Secretary of the Tr and likewise, that any imported merchandise d tered and bonded at Point Isabel, in the coll triet of Brazos de Santiago, or imported and b any other port of the United States, and tra thence in bond, and duly rewarehoused at Po in pursuance of the provisions or the ware of August sixth, eighteen hundred and fort by withdrawn from warehouse at any time years from the date of original importation, States for immediate exportation, without 1 duties under the provisions of the war said, to ports and places in Mexico, by land ported merchandise duly entered and bonded at a of the United States may be withdrawn from we at any time within two years from the date of tion without payment of duties, in pursuance provisions of the warehousing law of sixth of eighteen hundred and forty-six, for immediate tion for San Fernando, Paso del Norte, and C in Mexico, through the port of La Vaca, in the tion district of Saluria, in the State of Texas, transhipped inland, thence to San Antonio, in