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American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.] "OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG." [AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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DR. WM. EVANS'

CAMOMILE PILLS.

☞ *A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street.*—Mr. Dan'l Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several emminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞ Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to Act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. HUNT'S

BOTANIC PILLS,

INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH

Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves;

Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness; Lowness of Spirits, and General Emaciation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections; Jaundice, both Biliary & Spasmodic; Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism; whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Scrofula, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Side, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Fever & Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Douloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough the Common or Humid, and the Dry or the Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The *Blood* has hitherto been considered by Empirics and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devoted of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and Vigor emanate, and, *vice versa* pain, sickness, disease and death. Not so with Dr. HUNT, his extensive research and practical experience so eminently qualify him for the profession of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regulators of health, and that the blood in very many instances is dependent on these organs, and that unless medicine reaches THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the *superficial anodynes* usually prescribed, serve but as foils to cover the ravages of deep-rooted maladies.—Under these convictions, at the expense of years of close application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing, it is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various diseases already enumerated, even if applied in the most critical cases, but he does not pretend to ascribe to

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds he is prepared to shew, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up,

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this *perfection* in the HEALING ART.

The extraordinary success which has attended the use of HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, is the best criterion of their superior virtues. They have been the means of raising a host of languishing patients from the bed of affliction, as it is clearly evinced in the following

CERTIFICATES.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

To Dr. Hunt:

Dear Sir—Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

After much suffering from Fever and Ague, during the spring and fall, for the last four years, and the pecuniary injuries attendant on the indisposition of one on whose exertions a large family was dependent for support, and having without success tested the skill of many medical advisers, at an expense I could not well afford. In the fall of 1838, finding the premonitory symptoms of the disease approaching, I was induced by a friend who had tried your medicine, to purchase a package of your Botanic Pills, and now have the happiness to inform you—and through you, those who may be similarly afflicted—that they counteracted the disease, nor have I been troubled with it since, and my confidence continues to uphold me in the belief that your Botanic Pills are the most safe, the cheapest, most efficacious, and radical cure for that distressing disease Fever and Ague. All I can for the present offer you for the blessing you have been instrumental in conferring on me, is my assurance of unceasing gratitude and esteem.

P. M. McCORMICK.

Newark, N. J., July 31, 1839.

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Effectually Cured.

Mr. Wm. Tucker, having lately been restored to a sound state of health, through the efficacy of Dr. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, thinks it an indispensible duty to state certain facts relative to the disease under which he had so long suffered. The symptoms were a painful obstruction, with a constant rejection of food, head-ache palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, a troublesome dry cough, dizziness, tightness at the chest and difficulty of breathing, almost constant pain in the side, loins, and shoulders, accompanied with much languor and debility. These afflictions, together with an unusual degree of flatulence, brought on such a state of extreme weakness, as to prevent him from attending to his business, and his health appeared lost beyond recovery. His friends and relatives became alarmed at the melancholy prospect, and strongly recommended Hunt's Botanic Pills—they were administered, and in a few days produced astonishing relief, and finally realized a perfect restoration to sound health.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞ Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. WM. EVANS'

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

To Mothers and Nurses.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of the saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watching, starting in its sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursary symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms would apply the celebrated American Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady convulsions.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it.—When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the syrup should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the syrup in the nursery where there are young children, for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease, by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞ Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to Act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. WM. EVANS'

Camomile & Aperient Pills.

Another very severe case of Inflammatory Rheumatism cured by Dr. Evans' Medicine.—Mr. John A. Carroll, of the county of Westchester, town of North Castle, New York, had been severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fourteen months with violent pains in his limbs, great heat, excessive thirst, dryness of skin, limbs much swollen, was not able without assistance to turn in bed for six weeks. Had tried various remedies to no effect. Was advised by a friend of his to procure some of Dr. W. Evans' medicines of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., which he immediately sent for; and after taking the first dose found great relief, and in continuing its use according to the directions for ten days, was perfectly cured. Allows me to refer any person to him for the truth of the above statement.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞ Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to Act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

Oct. 10, 1839.

ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

IN the midst of a general and, in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his

CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS

are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

More conclusive proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.

CERTIFICATE.—The following certificate was handed to us by Mr. Van Schaick, of Albany, a highly respectable member of the community, and whose veracity cannot be doubted:—Mr. Septemus Kendall of the town of Westerloo, county of Albany, was for 27 years troubled with a nervous and billious affection, which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to his business, and during the last 3 years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pains in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, want of appetite, &c.—After expending during his confinement nearly three hundred dollars without obtaining any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills, and was consequently induced to make a trial of them. After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out; in four months he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr. Kendall himself; there can, therefore, be no deception. STEPHEN VAN SCHAICK.

The above invaluable medicine together with DR. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP (for teething) are sold wholesale at 100 Chatham st. N. York.

Beware of Counterfeits.

☞ Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to Act of Congress.*—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents,

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

Of whom may be had,

Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile & Aperient Pills.
Do. Soothing Syrup.
Dr. Hunts Botanic Pills.
Dr. Goode's Female Pills.
Do. Fever and Ague Pills.

Dr. Evans' only Office, 3, South Seventh street, Philadelphia,

Hamilton & Grier, Carlisle,
J. R. Kirby, and W. V. Davis, Chambersburg,
Wm. Bell, Harrisburg,
W. L. Lafferty & Co. Brownsville,
B. Bannon & John T. Werner, Pottsville,
Lippincott & Brothers, Mt. Pleasant,
B. Campbell & Co. Waynesburgh,
Irwin & Arther, Pittsburgh,
Burnside & Morris, Lockhaven,
R. W. Cunning[illegible] Newcastle,
I. P. Olmstead, [illegible]any,

January 16, 1840.

AN ACT

To provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of the public revenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be prepared and provided, within the new Treasury building now erecting at the seat of Government, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistance and clerks; and sufficient and secure fireproof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of the said Treasurer; which said rooms, vaults, and safes, are hereby constituted and declared to be, the Treasury of the United States. And the said Treasurer of the United States shall keep all the public moneys which shall come to his hands in the Treasury of the United States, as hereby constituted, until the same are drawn therefrom according to law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Mint of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the Branch Mint, in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be places of deposite and safekeeping of the public moneys at those points respectively, for the time being, shall have the custody and care of the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be prepared and provided, within the custom houses now erecting in the city of New York, in the State of New York, and in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers-general of public moneys hereinafter directed to be appointed, at those places, respectively; and sufficient and secure fireproof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with them, respectively; and the receivers-general of public money, from time to time, appointed at those points, shall have the custody and care of the said rooms, vaults, and safes, respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be erected, prepared, and provided, at the expense of the United States, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, offices with suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers-general of public money hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; and sufficient and secure fireproof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at those points respectively; and the said receivers-general, from time to time appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults, and safe, so to be erected, prepared, and provided, and of all the public money deposited within the same; and perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement, of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

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

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

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, and the receivers-general of public money hereinbefore directed to be appointed, shall, respectively, give bonds to the United States, in such form, and for such amounts, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the President, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury, with the consent of the President, may direct; any law in reference to any official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frenquently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster General, so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States at the Treasury thereof, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the Treasurers of the Mints in their respective cities, at the said Mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; and that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the receivers-general of public moneys collected by them in their respective cities, at their offices respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries, until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster General to direct such payment; by the said collectors and receivers, at all the said places, at least as often as once in each week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they in their discretion may think proper.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all marshals, district attorneys, and others, having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees, wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay such moneys to the Treasurer of the United States, at the treasury, to the treasurer of either of the mints, in Philadelphia or New Orleans, to either of the receivers general of public money, or to each other depositary constituted by this act shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in other parts, of the United States, to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposite therefor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury, and at such other points as he may designate, payments in advance for public lands, the payments so made, in all cases, to be evidenced by the receipt of the said Treasurer of the United States, which receipts so given shall be receivable for public lands, at any public or private sale of lands, in the same manner as the currency authorized by law to be received in payment for the public lands: Provided, however, That the receipts given by the Treasurer of the