

the Treasury shall require such additional security as may be considered proper and safe, and in the event of any loss, the said officers shall be held liable therefor, and shall be required to pay the same out of their private property, and in the event of their death, their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be held liable therefor, and shall be required to pay the same out of their private property, and in the event of their death, their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be held liable therefor, and shall be required to pay the same out of their private property.

Sec. 5. 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 officers charged by this act with the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such reasonable compensation as he may allow, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment; which said examination, in all cases where the sum on hand usually exceeds three-fourths of the amount of the officer's bond, shall not be made less frequently than once in each year, and as much more frequently in those and all other cases as the Secretary, in his discretion, shall direct. 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. 6. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the examinations provided for in the last preceding section, as a further guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the collector of the customs of their respective districts, of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of his land office, and of the director and superintendent of each mint and branch mint, as a check upon the treasurers, respectively, of the said mints, at the close of each quarter of the year and as much more frequently as they shall be directed to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money in hand, of the collectors, receivers, and treasurers, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with as much expedition as the convenience of the public funds will permit, withdraw the balances remaining with the late and present depositories of the public moneys, and confine the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of those moneys to the depositories established by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That for the payment of the expenses authorized by this act, a sum not to exceed \$100,000 shall be appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, and the same shall be appropriated.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all officers charged by this act with the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public

money, are hereby required to keep an accurate copy of each sum received, and of the kind of money in which it is received, and of each payment or transfer and of the kind of currency in which they are made, and that if any one of the said officers shall convert to his own use, in any way whatsoever, 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 high misdemeanor, and any officer or person convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than two, nor more than five years, and to fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, 1838, the resolution of 1816, authorizing the receiving of notes of specie paying banks in duties to the Government shall be so repealed that only three-fourths of the amount due to the Government, for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, may be received in the notes of specie paying banks, and that from and after the thirty-first day of December, 1839, one half may be so received, and from and after the thirty-first day of December, 1840, one fourth: *Provided*, That the notes of no bank shall be received, which shall refuse to receive, in payment and deposit at par with gold and silver, such Treasury notes, or bills, as Congress may authorize to be received by law in the public dues, *provided further*, That no bank note of a less denomination than ten dollars, or which note shall not be passable where issued, shall be receivable into the Treasury of the United States, and from and after the thirty first day of December 1841, all sums due for duties, sales of public lands or other debts due to the Government, and all payments to the General Post Office, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only or in such notes, bills, or paper issued under the authority of the United States as may be directed to be received by law and from and after the said thirty-first day of December, in the year 1841, 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, or in such notes, bills or paper, issued as aforesaid, when authorized by law, and any receiving or disbursing officer, or agent, who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provision of this section, shall be dismissed the service, and shall forfeit all compensation which may then be due him.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe 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 depositories, within which they shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to prescribe any other mode and place where he may deem proper.

The Pill Trade.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that a certain pill manufacturer of that city has received in the course of the past season two hundred tiers of pill boxes, and it appears that he has filled them; for on receiving recently a fresh load of tiers, he remarked to the carman who brought them that he had on hand sixteen bushels of pills, for which he had no boxes.

TENNESSEE.

We have received the Message of the Governor of the State of Tennessee to the Legislature of that State now in session, from which we copy the following paragraphs, comprising the only allusion which the Message contains to the condition of the country, as affected by the measures of the General Government:

"Although surrounded by a melancholy gloom, produced by the fiscal derangement which pervades the whole Union, and the consequent embarrassment of a portion of the People, I must congratulate you on the general good health, and the rich abundance of all the necessities of life which continue to be enjoyed by the citizens of our State. A fruitful soil, under the influence of the favorable seasons vouchsafed to us by a kind Providence, has yielded a liberal reward to the labor of the husbandman, which great blessings call for our constant gratitude to the Giver of all good.

"It has fallen to our lot to taste the bitter fruits of an experiment upon the currency, which, in the midst of the highest state of prosperity, has brought upon us a sudden revulsion and total derangement of the monetary concerns of the country. How long and to what extent we may be doomed to suffer under this state of things, must mainly depend upon the action of the General Government, by whose mistaken and unwise policy this calamity has been inflicted upon us."

Emigrants to Liberia.—A vessel is expected to sail to Liberia from Norfolk, about the middle of next month, with about ninety emigrants—sixty of them from the estate of the late John Smith, of Sussex county, Virginia, and thirty from the estate of the late Rev. John Stockell, of Madison county, in the same State. Both these benevolent individuals having, by their wills, not only liberated these persons from slavery, but left funds sufficient for their removal to Africa, and for their maintenance there until they become acclimated, and prepared to enter on the land to which the liberal provisions of the American Colonization Society entitle all emigrants to their colony.

Nat. Int.

Blooded Cattle.—The farmers of Kentucky are taking the lead in the West in the improvement of the breed of neat cattle. We learn from the Ohio Register that at Sutton's Farm, near Lexington, on the 25th ult. an extensive sale of full and mixed bloods took place. Some sixty head, in all, were disposed of, the aggregate sum received for which was thirteen thousand some hundred dollars. Full blooded cows sold at prices varying between \$495 and \$745 a head; full blooded bulls at from \$1000 to \$1300 a head.—The mixed bloods sold variously at \$50, \$100, \$150, \$200, \$250, and so on, up to \$405.

Emigration to Texas.—The last number of the Little Rock Advocate says: "Hardly an hour in the day passes but a party of from eight to ten well mounted horsemen are seen passing through our town, bound to Texas. Wagon after wagon throngs our streets—all passing to Texas. Not a night but our taverns are thronged with travellers and emigrants for the Red River countries and Texas. It is thought that the influx of emigrants into Texas this year will amount to something like six thousand. The majority of these are the better classes of Tennesseans and Missourians, &c., and appear to be men of intelligence and wealth."

Origin of Disease.—I tell you, honestly, what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame—it is their gormandizing and stuffing and stimulating

(those organs (the digestive) to excess, thereby producing nervous disorder and irritation. The state of the mind is another grand cause—fidgeting, discontenting yourself about that which cannot be helped; passions of all kinds, malignant passions, and worldly cares, pressing upon the mind, disturb the cerebral action, and do a great deal of harm.

Dr. Abernethy.

The U. S. ship Independence sailed from Cronstadt the 13th August. The Emperor directed a boat, with an officer and a boat's crew, to be sent from every Russian ship of war in the harbor, to assist in towing her out. It was remarked that no ship of war of any nation had ever received so many manifestations of good-will in a Russian harbor. The Emperor Nicholas is a very well behaved democratic despot. He knows all about us—speaks English well—and laughs heartily at the levee scenes in the White House. Our Government, he says, would not do for him, although it does for us.

Congressional Retort.—New York city, our readers will recollect, is represented by two members of each party, Mr. Cambreleng being the chief of the Administration side, and Mr. Hoffman of the Anti. The former ventured, on one of the last nights of the Session, to make a personal attack on the latter. When Mr. Hoffman got the floor to reply, the members crowded around him, and he is represented to have uttered one of the most terrible philippics ever heard in any legislative body. The galleries and floor of the House were crowded by more than a thousand persons, and the most breathless silence prevailed. The effect is said to have been prodigious—never to be forgotten by those who were present. In the midst of it, a Van Buren member from Virginia, with that feeling of compassion which animates his countrymen when looking upon an unequal fight, called out, "take him off!—take him off!" Mr. Adams, who had taken notes to reply to Mr. Cambreleng, tore them up whilst Mr. Hoffman was speaking, being too magnanimous to give another blow to a man already dead. When he closed, the galleries clapped, stamped and shouted.

Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and now known by the name of the Count de Surville, has taken Brettenham Park, in Suffolk, England for a permanent residence. The arrangements of the household are on a most princely scale.

Minute Calculation.—The following is said to be a display, at one view, of the number of Books, Chapters, Verses, Letters & Words, contained in the English translation of the Old and New Testaments:

Old Testament.	
Number of Books,	39
Chapters,	929
Verses,	32,214
Words,	692,439
Letters,	2,728,100
New Testament.	
Number of Books,	27
Chapters,	260
Verses,	7,959
Words,	181,258
Letters,	838,380

Temperance and Abolition.— "When I came into the pulpit, and for years after," says, an eccentric minister of the old school. "Religion used to be the principal topic preached upon—now, it is all rum and niggers!"

"Bill, dad says go out there and rattle up some chips out of the snow."

"Tell dad to rattle up some chips himself; I might rattle up a darn'd big snake."

From the National Intelligencer.

INDIAN COUNCIL.

Signing of Treaties.—The meetings of the Sioux and Sacs of the Missouri on Saturday last, at 11 o'clock, and of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, at 2 o'clock, in Dr. Laurie's church, were not remarkably well attended. Between two and three o'clock, however, as the time approached for holding the General Council the church began to fill, and at 3 o'clock the company was very numerous. Many distinguished citizens were present and the ladies, as usual, occupied all the front pews and most eligible seats in the body of the church. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Major Bush, Major Pilcher, Major Boyd, Gen. Street, Indian agents, and Mr. Ward and several other gentlemen, were first on the platform. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and the Sioux and Sacs of the Missouri, arrived soon afterwards. They were followed by the Winnebagos. Altogether they formed a larger body of Indians than we have ever before seen upon the platform. There were present not less than 74 Indians, viz. 34 Sacs and Foxes, 18 Ioways and Sacs, and 22 Winnebagos. The latter attended, we presume, only as spectators. The treaties having been signed by the former, in the manner which we have described on previous occasions, Keokuck, the distinguished chief, came forward, and, after shaking the Secretary of War and others near him by the hand, said he wished to say a few words. He said that he had forgotten to mention that at the time they went out with Major Kearney, they had seen one of their young men with the Sioux. He was the son of Nar-ma-chi-ke, a Sac; they wished to have him restored. They had also seen among the whites one of their young women, whom they also wished to have restored.

The Secretary of War desired the interpreter to inform Keokuck that a minute search should be made, with a view to have the young man and woman found out and restored to their nation. With this assurance Keokuck and his party appeared to be well satisfied.

After this talk, the Secretary of War placed around the necks of all the Indians who had signed the treaty very handsome silver medals. This ceremony occupied a considerable time. We had the curiosity to examine one of the medals. On one side of it was the portrait of the President of the United States, (a very correct likeness,) and under it engraved the words "Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, A. D. 1837."

On the other side were engraved the words, "peace and friendship," with a tomahawk reversed & crossed with a pipe.

When all the medals had been given to the Indians, two of them presented the Secretary with the pipe of peace, observing to him, at the same time, that it was their wish to remain at peace with their white brethren forever.

The Secretary of War then addressed the Indians to the following effect: "My Red Brethren: You have, all of you, received a medal of your Great Father.

"When you look upon it you must remember your obligations to the whites, and never make them ashamed of your conduct.

In the treaties which you have signed this day I am pleased to find that you have made suitable provision for schools, and education generally.

Teachers will be sent among you, and I hope that you will treat them with respect and kindness.

You have also stipulated to be instructed in the art of agriculture; that shall be done, and every other stipulation executed on my part, in the spirit of kindness and good faith.

"I understand that a difficulty has arisen between the Sacs and Foxes and the Winnebagos.

"I am pleased to find that they have this day smoked the calumet together, which is always the pipe of peace.

"If blood has been shed, I am glad to find that it is not the act of the nation, but of imprudent men; and I am glad to find that the Sacs and Foxes will accept what the Winnebagos have offered this day in token of friendship."

Here the Secretary said emphatically to the interpreter,

"Tell them whatever arrangement they have made to bury the hatchet shall be faithfully executed by me."

"I now bid all my red brethren, who are going to leave us to-morrow, (Sunday) farewell! I hope they will have a safe journey to their friends and I will and I exhort them when they return to their lodges, not only to keep peace with the Winnebagos, but with all surrounding nations.

"Again I bid them all farewell!"

After the usual shaking of hands, the Council broke up.