

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1840.

VOL. 2.—NO. 22.—[Whole Number 75.]

TERMS.
\$20 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of six cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.
No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
No subscription received for less than twelve months.
Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.
All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor, and in all cases post-paid.
Subscribers wishing to make remittances by mail, will remember that they can do so free of postage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.

PIANO FORTES.
NOW opening, and for SALE, at the Female Seminary.
One Extra, Grand Action Piano Forte, elegant Czech Mahogany, Gothic Architecture, with every modern improvement, manufactured by Wake and Glenn. \$170
One ditto, Rose Wood, 6½ Octaves, by Wake and Glenn. \$385
One ditto, Mahogany, by Wake & Glenn, \$340
One ditto, by Geib and Walker, \$350
One ditto, Common Action, by Dubois, Bacon & Chambers. \$200
These Piano Fortes have been selected carefully, by the best masters in New York, and will be held at a liberal discount from the regular prices, and a credit on good paper, to suit the times.
—A. L. S.—
Several PIANO FORTES, which have been in use in the Seminary, are offered at great bargains.
R. W. BAILEY, 65-tf.
Fayetteville, June 13, 1840.

PROPOSALS
FOR carrying the Mails of the United States from the 15th day of August 1840, to the 30th June 1841, on the following post routes in North Carolina, will be received at this Department until the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. to be decided by the 15th day of said month.

NORTH CAROLINA.
2110a. From Wilmington, by Stump Sound, to Foy's Store, 46 miles and back once a week.
Leaves Wilmington on Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Foy's Store next day by 12 m.
Leaves Foy's Store Saturday at 1 p. m. arrive at Wilmington next day by 6 p. m.
2111a. From Swansboro, by Cross Roads, to Polkville, 22 miles and back once a week.
Leaves Swansboro every Wednesday at 4 a. m. arrive at Polkville same day by 12 m.
Leaves Polkville same day by 6 p. m. arrive at Swansboro same day by 8 p. m.
2112a. From Pleasant District (otherwise called Beatty's) by James Allen's, to J. R. Corbett's, 18 miles and back once a week.
Leaves Pleasant District Thursday at 1 p. m. arrive at Corbett's same day by 6 p. m.
Leaves Corbett's same day at 6 a. m. arrive at Pleasant District same day by 12.
No proposal will be considered, unless it be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following manner, viz: The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 15th day of August next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.
Date: 1840.
This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
The proposals should be sent to the Department, and enclosed in "Proposals for route No.," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.
For the prohibition of bids resulting from combinations, and the terms and conditions on which the contract is to be made, see the late general advertisement for the States above named, respectively.
JOHN M. NILES,
Postmaster General.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, embracing a general assortment of
DRY-GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Hard Ware and Cutlery, Groceries and Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors, Croceries of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c.
The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. South Carolina money will be taken at par if paid when the goods are bought.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot Hay-Mount
Oct. 26 1839. 351f.

30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES a Splendid article.
For sale by GEO. McNEILL, 58-tf.
March 29, 1840.

WM. MUNROE,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Begs leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the SPRING & SUMMER of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.
Fayetteville, July 4, 1840. 17-1 y.

JOBS & PAMPHLETS
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
With neatness and despatch.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Fayetteville, on the 1st of July 1840.

A.
H. Arnold,
Wm. T. Armstrong,
Mills Averitt,
B.
J. D. Byars,
Noah Burfoot,
Patsy Brodly,
J. Isaac F. Bullard,
King Baldwin,
Wm. Bryant, Jr.,
Thos. Baker,
Rev. J. M. Bradley,
C.
John Cameron,
David Carver,
Alex. Campbell,
Neil Campbell,
Malcolm C. Conoley,
John M. Carver,
Walter Cade,
Charles Campbell,
James Conoley,
Mary Caswell,
D.
Joshua Daniels,
Wm. Davis,
E.
Mosca Edwards,
F.
Ann Jane Fort,
Fanny M. Foster,
G.
John Godwin,
Samuel D. Graham,
Joseph Gray,
Rebecca Grives,
H.
Wata Hall,
Abram P. Hagins,
John Hopkins,
Rebecca Harris,
Eliza Hargroves,
J.
N. G. Jones,
Hardy Jones,
A. G. Jackson,
Henry Jones,
Henry Jones,
W. C. J. Jones,
K.
Henry R. King,
Barbara A. King,
Ezekiel King,
L.
D. & W. Layton,
John Lastic,
M.
Able Long,
Josiah Lewis,
N.
Malcom Monroe,
Junima Manes,
Duncan Munroe,
Mc.
Alex. McPherson,
John McKown,
Nancy McMillan,
Neil McArthur,
Jean McPhail,
W. G. McDonald,
Alex. McAulter,
Babara McNary,
Angus McMillan, Sen.,
John McCall,
J. McLean,
Col. McCormack,
Miss M. M. McLeod,
Wm. J. McLean,
Neil McKay,
O.
Thos. Nunnalee,
P.
Wm. H. Plummer,
Alex. P. Plummer,
Saml. E. Plipse,
R.
Needham Russell,
R. E. Rives,
Duncan Ray,
S.
Lott Stephens,
James Snipes,
Malcom W. Smith,
Isaac Sullivan,
Daniel Smith,
H. Schenckwehner,
Bryant Sellers,
Mazee Stewart,
Cherry Smith,
Lraban Scotts,
T.
Street A. Taylor,
Albert Torrence,
John F. Tippe,
Danl. M. R. Turner,
W.
Ann Wilkerson,
John Wilkerson,
Wesley Whitaker,
Neil Wilkinson,
Gurden Webster,
Anson Wade,
Hannah Williams,
Z.
JOHN McRAE, P. M.
July 1, 1840. 73-3t.

Political

From the Globe.
Comparison of Harrison's with Mr. Poinsett's Militia Organization.

GENERAL HARRISON'S PLAN PROPOSED.
1. The educating of every boy in the United States at the public expense. These are his words, in his report of the 18th January, 1817, on this head:
"As the important advantages of the military part of the education will accrue to the community, and not to the individuals who acquire it, it is proper that the whole expense of the establishment should be borne by the public treasury."
"That, to comport with the equality which is the basis of our Constitution, the organization of the establishment should be such as to extend, without exception, to every individual of the proper age."
"That, to secure this, the contemplated military instruction should be given in distant schools, established for that purpose, but that it should form a branch of education in every school in the United States."
"That a corps of military institutions should be formed to attend to the gymnastic and elementary part of education in every school in the United States, whilst the more scientific part of the art of war shall be communicated by professors of the tactics, to be established in all the higher seminaries."
"Mr. Poinsett's plan proposes nothing of this sort."

GENERAL HARRISON'S PLAN PROPOSED.
2. To classify the militia—and he made the whole mass of the militia, as it at present exists in the States, continue burdened with the charge of furnishing their own arms, as under the first militia law, which remains in force; and also burdened with the repeated musters under the old law. He says, expressly that his system "will not affect the constitution of the corps as it now exists, for the ordinary duties of muster discipline."
"Harrison's Report of January 19, 1817."
His second class was composed of one hundred thousand men. This he called his junior or middle class, and is thus described in his own words:
"The junior or middle class will be composed of men who have small families, or those who have none, who are in full enjoyment of bodily strength and activity, and whose minds will be more easily excited to military ardor and the love of glory, than those of a more advanced period of life."—Report Jan. 19, 1817.

Here we have a body of one hundred thousand young men exclusively, "excited to military ardor and love of glory," to make up the leaven for the great batch of the ordinary militia, all of which, as will be seen presently, Harrison designed should be under the command of the President of the United States; the right of the Executive of the States to interfere with, or to be even the medium of communicating the President's orders, being expressly interdicted.
"Mr. Poinsett's plan also proposed classification."
The classification of Mr. Poinsett, contemplated three classes, all subject to be called out in emergency through the Executive of the State—one hundred thousand men only to undergo training probably ten days in a year, for four years—then to remain as a reserve for four years longer—and then to be exempt. The effect of this system would be to relieve seven-eighths of the militia of the

United States, thus exonerating at least a million and a half of men, from the present onerous and useless musters; and to make ten days effective training substitute it with the rest. Mr. Poinsett makes the maximum of the number to be in active training, one hundred thousand, and these to be called out in small bodies, near the depots of arms, at convenient seasons for their business; and to be paid for the five days, ten days, or greater length of time, if circumstances required it, (not exceeding thirty days during the whole year, and in ordinary times, probably not exceeding the first five days,) out of the public treasury.

Compare the burdens of the two Systems.
Harrison's plan would have burdened the nation with the charge of teaching "every individual of proper age, the gymnastic and elementary part of education" in one class of schools, and "the more scientific part of war," in "a corps of military institutions," "the whole expense of the establishment to be borne by the public Treasury." What the cost of this universal military education would amount to, it is impossible for us to say. We think the pay of a private would hardly defray the tuition bill of each military scholar. Upon the supposition that it would take this sum, the effect would be to saddle the Government with the expense of maintaining all the male minors in the country as a standing army.—"The outlay would scarcely be less. Mr. Poinsett's scheme is at least free from this prodigal waste."

Harrison's plan in keeping up the militia, "as it now exists, for the ordinary duties of muster discipline," would burden all subject to that duty, throughout the Union, to the expense of arms and accoutrements, militia fines, loss of time, &c. All this is done away with in Mr. Poinsett's proposition. By mustering the portions of militia near arsenals placed in convenient situations, Mr. Poinsett would have the active class of the militia perfectly armed on parade, without expense to them.

Harrison's militia establishment (in addition to the old system, which he would still keep up) consists of the junior or middle class, of one hundred thousand young men, to be trained for one month. For the pay of these, he makes no provision. But he submitted, with his report, (we use his own words,) "estimates of the expenses of training the officers and sergeants of the militia of the United States. These estimates are made on a supposed number of one hundred thousand men, divided equally, as nearly as may be, into twenty-five brigades."
He gives then the details—for which we have not room—upon the supposition that Congress would allow "full pay;" and he thus sums up the aggregate:
"Estimating the whole United States militia at a million, then the total expense of training the officers of the militia would be some hundred thousand dollars less than two millions."

The militia is now nearly double the number for which Harrison estimated. The estimate to pay for training the officers would, therefore, now be nearly four millions.
He, however, submitted another estimate upon the supposition that Congress would not allow so much, on a basis which he thus gives:
"The following estimate is made on the supposition of the officers receiving only half pay. The estimate proceeds, however, upon a supposition that no officer is to receive less than thirty dollars per month, and the sergeants full pay and rations."
After giving the details, he sums up the cost of training the officers at "one million five hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars!"
Mr. Poinsett's estimate, which provided to pay the men, as well as the officers, for their loss of time when training, amounted to a half million only!

So much for the burdens which the Harrison system and that of the Secretary would impose upon the Treasury and upon the class in our country subject to militia duty.
But there is another point of comparison which distinguishes the political origin of the two plans.
Harrison's plan laid it down as fundamental
"That the President should, in all cases, address his orders immediately to some officer of the militia, and not to the Executive of any State. The Governor of a State is not a militia officer, bound to execute the orders of the President; he cannot be tried for disobedience of orders, and punished by the sentence of a court martial."
This certainly smacks of the school which first pinned the black cockade on Harrison's hat, the whole of it, indeed, from the tuition in the schools—the paying the officers under training to the exclusion of the men—to that feature which enables the President to command, through an officer whom he may punish for disobedience "by court martial," bears the impress of the standing army in which Harrison held his commission in the days of the Alien and Sedition laws.

Mr. Poinsett's plan enables the Chief Magistrate of the nation to command, through the Chief Magistrate of a State; and in this he discriminates the Administration which would maintain State Rights from that which would renew the Federal Era. It must not be forgotten that Harrison, on the 3d of February last, in a letter to the Louisville Legion, which we published yesterday, referred to his scheme, which we have analyzed, as one he would now urge on the nation.

Blank Checks for sale at this office

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

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 assistants and clerks; and sufficient and secure fire-proof 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 deposit and safe-keeping of the public moneys at those points respectively; and the Treasurer of the said Mint and Branch Mint respectively, for the time being, shall have the custody and care of all 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 disbursements 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 fire-proof 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, safe-keeping, 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 fire-proof 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 safes, to be erected, prepared, and provided, 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, safe-keeping, 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 of the Senate, appoint four officers, to be denominated "receivers-general of public money," which said officers shall hold their offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located in the city of New York, in the State of New York; one other of which shall be located at 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 in 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 surveyors 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 postmasters, 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 placed 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 act 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 hereinafter directed to be appointed, shall, 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 of the 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, as early a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not herebefore 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 frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster General, so to do, pay over to the Treasury 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 money 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 payments, by the said collectors and receivers, at all the said places, and 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 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 depositary 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 lawful 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 to the convenience of 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 form, 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 each 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 his land office; and of the director and superintendent of each Mint and Branch Mint, when separate officers, as a check upon the Treasurers, respectively, of the 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 said 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 expense 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 compensation 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 depositaries 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 all 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 such other depositary constituted by this act as 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 deposit 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 is 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 entrusted 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 in the United 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 Treasurers 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 money in the charge and custody of those officers respectively, the expense to be paid by the United 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, debts, and sums