

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEWIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

(THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.)

VOL. 37.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1846.

No. 2.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a large and excellent assortment of **NEW GOODS**, of various styles and qualities, consisting in part as follows:

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings of every shade and quality
Satinette plain, striped and plaid
Kentucky Jeans of various colors
Hats, Boots, and Shoes of all qualities and prices
Lamb-wool, merino, silk, and Buck-skin shirts and Drawers
Stocks, shirt collars, scarfs, bosoms and cravats
Lithwood, Angola, worsted and cotton half-bos
Gloves, hosiery, silk, woolen, and cotton
Together with every thing suitable for gentlemen's wear.

FOR LADIES.

Black rep silks, four fourth, very superior
Do do three-fourth, do.
Black figured and colored silks
Oil silks, do.
Wide Black silks, for aprons
Foulard silks, of various colors,
Rich brocade figured Velvet
Cashmeres, Merino de Lanes, Alpaccas, Tennesse
Cottons, of every variety, quality and price
Rich Brocade Wools, of changeable colors
Black Bombazine
Swiss, Book, Tation, Medium, and Jaconet Mus-
lins and Cambrics
Satin striped Epaulet Hobes
Great variety of figured and plain wide Laces
Great variety of Laces, Cambric, and Swiss Edging
Great variety of Linen and Cotton Bobinet
Hemstet and Lace Ribbons
Kid, Silk, and Worsted Gloves and Mitts
Gimps, flat and round, of various qualities,
Fringes of a variety of shades for trimming dresses
Girdles, assorted colors
Net and Lace Caps
Fancy Gravies, Dress Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs
Corded shirts, Grass do.
Great variety of Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
American, English, and French prints—great va-
riety, Ditto Oil Prints
Manchester and Union Drawings
Silks, Cashmeres, Lamb-wool, worsted and Cotton
Hose
General assortment of Ladies Shoes
DOMESTIC GOODS, FLANNELS &c
Red and White Flannels,
Domestic Flannels Ditto
Bed-ticking, and apron Checks—good qualities.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Kerseys, good assortment
Carpetings, Woolen and Cotton,
Brown Linens and colored Cambrics
Umbrellas and Parasols.

Indeed the subscribers have on hand a rich, useful and complete assortment of **GOODS**, which they offer for sale at low rates for cash, or on a short credit to punctual Dealers. In addition to this lot of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, they have Groceries, to wit: Leaf, Brown, and Crushed Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Powder, Shot, &c, which will be disposed of on accommodating terms. They can confidently recommend their stock to a liberal and discriminating Public, and hope those in want of Goods will call at their Store before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget **RUSSELL & COOKE, No. 29**, one door above Richard Smith.

RUSSELL & COOKE,
Raleigh, October 16, 1845. 43-1f

THOS. B. FENFRESS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
One door North of Mrs. Stewart's Boarding House, and immediately opposite
W. & A. Stith's Dry Goods Store,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

HAS just returned from the North with a large assortment of **GOODS** selected by himself in person, embracing Super Black French and English Cloths; Super fancy French and English cloths; Super olive, brown and black French Castor cloths, for frock and overcoats; super black French and English Casimeres, single and double-milled; super fancy French and English Casimeres, with a choice assortment of Vestings. Super plain black and fancy Satins; super plain black and fancy cut velvets; white satins; buff casimeres; challeys; fancy Woollen velvets.

Also, a large supply of **Fancy Articles**, such as black and white satin ribbons; black and fancy silk and satin cravats; fancy-colored shirtings. Also, a beautiful assortment of shirts, made after the latest French style; together with black hosiery and white kid gloves; merino gloves and half-hose; stocks of various kinds; gum-elastic suspenders; white cambric, Chios, and Spitalfield pocket handkerchiefs, &c.

These Goods were all purchased late in the season at a considerable reduction so that purchasers will not only have a cheap stock to select from, but an entire new one, as this is all of this fall's purchase. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine, whether they purchase or not, as I shall always be happy to show them my goods—knowing that I can offer such accommodations for cash or my usual credit, as will induce them to the interest of any in want of such articles, to purchase.

The subscriber tenders his unfeigned thanks to the numerous patrons and to the public, for the liberal encouragement he continues to receive, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be omitted to merit its continuance. Gentlemen wishing their own materials may rest assured of having them made in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. The subscriber has on hand a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING manufactured in his own establishment. The London and Paris styles of Fashion, together with the most recent reports, are regularly received.

THOMAS B. FENFRESS,
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1845. 43-2f

Valuable small Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale, a valuable farm just settled, containing 100 acres of prime soil and tobacco land only 20 of which are cleared recently put under cultivation, which will yield about 100 barrels of corn this season. It is on a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, and barn, and a well of most excellent water, and is a fine order. It is located in one of the most healthy and agreeable sections of the State, in Granville county, and very convenient to the market, being only four and a half miles from the very low price of six hundred dollars—and time will be given, if required, for the same, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Apply to Mr. Henry Whitfield, at Winston, or to the subscriber.

ROBT. C. MAYNARD,
Oct. 2, 1845. 41-1f

Female Boarding School.

Mrs. FINCH would inform her patrons, and the public generally that her School has been removed from Fayetteville street, to the premises of Col. Robertson, near the Methodist Church, formerly occupied by Judge Battle, at which place she will be able to accommodate a large number of Boarding Scholars. The government of the School is parental, and the course of instruction liberal and thorough. The Principal will employ Assistant Teachers as the progress of the School may render necessary, as it is her intention to furnish all the advantages that may be desired for the acquisition of a substantial Education.

Mr. F. will assist in the government of the School, as well as in the department of instruction, as much as his professional duties will allow, and the demands of the Institution may require. The next Session will commence on the first of April, 1846, but Pupils can enter at any time, and pay from the time of entering. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Board, including Room, fuel, washing, &c. \$60
Primary English branches, 6
Higher " " 10
Highest " " 15
Music, French, 10

There will be a vacation of one month at the end of each Session, and no additional charge will be made if the Pupils remain.
Raleigh, Dec. 27, 1845. 39-4w

NEW CLOTHING.

SMITH & BIGGS
ARE opening a large lot of ready made Clothing—bought for cash by one of the firms, in New York; and will be offered to all who may favor them with a call, at such prices as will be for their interest to purchase.

Should any persons prefer sending their measure to the North, they are informed that arrangements have been made with one of the most fashionable houses on Broadway, New York, by whom orders will be promptly executed, in the best possible manner, at the low price of ten per cent. on the cost of importation.

Raleigh, Oct. 11th 1845. 43-4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Bertie County Court—
August Term, 1845.

Watson Lewis } Attachment in Bertie
vs. Solomon Hoggard. } County Court.

On motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of November, to show cause why a writ of *Exce.* should not issue to sell the land levied.

Witness, Jonathan S. Taylor, Clerk of said Court, this second Monday of August, A. D. 1845.
JON. S. TAYLOR, CLK.
Price adv. \$3 62 43-6w

Wadsworth, Turner & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,

75 Main Street, RICHMOND,
VIRGINIA.

HAVE in store their FALL SUPPLY, under auspices favorable to purchasers, their stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
SATINETTES AND KERSEYS,
CASHMERE AND PRINTS,
BLEA. & BRO. SHEETINGS,

are equal in variety and extent to any which will be offered in any market, and for cash or to punctual customers they offer great inducements.

Richmond, 1st Sept. '45. 37 11p.

Information Wanted.

If there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, of any relative of John Ross, formerly of North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the service or discharge of the said Ross in the discharge of the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. Thomas Postmaster, Eden, Hancock Co. Maine where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

Notice.

WILL be sold, before the Court House door in Plymouth, Washington County, on the 3d Monday in November next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for 1843 and costs, viz: 1230 acres, given in by John Goebel, tax due \$14.58; and 80 acres, given in by John Stubbs, tax due \$9 cents.

R. B. DAVIS, late Sheriff.
BY J. W. MIZELL, Dy. S.
Aug. 25, 1845. 39-6w

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

Dividend of Four per centum on the Capital Stock of the profits of the half-year, ending 4th Monday November last, having been declared by the Directors the same will be paid to the Stock holders or their representatives, at the Bank, on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches and Agency at Morganton fifteen days thereafter.

By order, C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1845. 50-4f

A gentleman in London who had missed bottles of wine from his cellar, finding that an aperture had been made in the wall sufficient large to admit an arm and hand, placed a rat trap close to the hole, and next morning he found some human skin and a portion of the nail of a finger. His wine has not been touched since.

The people of Alabama have decided in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature of that State, by a majority of 80,852 only 5,167 votes having been cast in favor of annual sessions. They also voted to remove the seat of government from Tuscaloosa. Before these changes can be made, however, they must be ratified by a two thirds vote of the present Legislature.

Miss Bremer the celebrated Swedish authoress will not visit America till next summer, when she may be confidently expected.

Lieut. Rankin, of the Third Artillery U. S. Army, was thrown from his horse in Savannah on Wednesday last, by coming in contact with the limb of a tree, which struck him on the head injuring him very seriously. Lieut. R. had just arrived from St. Augustine for the purpose of removing his family to that place.

The Washington Union speaking of the Bill presented to congress by Mr. Douglas of Illinois, providing for the encouragement of emigration to Oregon, says—

The giving notice to Great Britain must be carried out with the most scrupulous regard for the faith of this country. The joint occupancy must first cease, by giving the notice before the emigration to Oregon can be accelerated in sufficient numbers to settle the country. Nothing is so well calculated to have that effect as to appropriae the lands among the actual settlers. The notice should, however, precede the appropriation of the territory.

In addition to the measures connected with Judge Douglas's reported bill, it becomes, as we humbly think the policy of Congress to press the preparations for the defence of the country. We understand with great pleasure, that other efficient measures are about to be brought forward for this purpose. Why should we hesitate for one moment? The news by the Acadia is not decisive of peace or of war. But be this result as it may, we cannot conceal the fact that the English government are busy in preparing and that, among other arrangements, they have inspected the mail steamers with the view of seeing whether they can carry the heaviest artillery.

No man can now positively say, what will be the result—whether peace or war. But as the English are preparing to us prepare too, immediately, vigorously, with all the energy in our power. We do not despair of peace—honorable peace; but let us be ready for either issue—prepared, like a wise nation, for either alternative. The most received opinion among most of the foreign diplomatists here is, as we understand from private and respectable sources that there will not be war; that England cannot wage it in the eyes of the civilized world, standing as she does in relation to the United States—indeed, to the whole question. But yet Providence sometimes maddens those whom it means to destroy.

A Whizzer.—We see an account, in the last Montgomery Journal, of a tremendous eagle recently killed in that neighborhood. Geese, pigs, kids, and even sheep, were his common prey, but it was not until he attempted to carry off a negro child that the effort was made to kill him which resulted successfully. So terrified, indeed, were the neighbors, that a reward of fifty dollars was offered to any one who would take him. The weight of the eagle is put down at sixty-seven pounds, and he is said to have measured eight feet three inches from one point of the wing to the other. The story is told with all seriousness.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury communicated this interesting document to both houses Congress on Wednesday. We make the following abstract of its contents:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1845, were as follows:

Receipts and Means.
From customs, \$27,528,123 70
Sales of public lands, 2,077,023 30
Miscellaneous sources, 163,998 56

Total receipts, \$29,769,133 56
Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1844, \$7,357,379 65

Total means, \$37,026,513 20
The expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to 29,968,206 98

Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1845, \$7,058,306 22

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1845, are as follows:

Receipts, viz:
From customs, 1st quarter, actual returns, \$8,861,932 14
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, estimated, 15,658,067 86

Total amount of customs, 24,520,000 00
From sale of Public Lands, 2,200,000 00
Miscellaneous and incidental, 120,000 00

Total receipts, 26,840,000 00
Add balance in Treasury 1st July, 7,058,306 22

Total receipts, \$34,478,306 22

Expenditures, viz:
Actual expenditures for 1st quarter ending Sept 30, \$8,463,092 41
Estimated for three ensuing quarters—Civil list, foreign intercourse, &c., 6,739,211 07

Army proper, 2,564,735 07
Fortifications, Ordnance, arming militia, &c., 2,846,778 82
Indian Department, 1,649,761 94
Pensions, 1,356,556 82

Interest on public debt and Treasury Notes, 856,076 48
Redemption of the residue of the loan of 1841, 29,300 00
Treasury Notes outstanding, 687,764 18
Naval establishment, 4,962,846 93

29,627,051 90

Which deduct from the means before stated leaves in the Treasury July 1, 1846, \$4,851,254 32

This balance of course subjected to any additional appropriations made by Congress.

The sum of \$1,548,997 supplying deficiency of revenue for postage and \$300,000 for postages of Congress and of the Executive offices are included in the above sum of \$29,627,051 90.

This statement is followed by a very elaborate examination of the principles upon which the imposition of taxes for support of the Government should be based.

The Secretary lays down the following propositions:

1. That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the Government economically administered.

2. That no duty be imposed on any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue.

3. That below such rates discriminations may be made descending in the scale of duties or for imperative reasons, the article may be placed in the list of those free from all duty.

4. That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries.

5. That all specific duties should be abolished, and ad valorem duties substituted in their place care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices—on under valuation and to assess the duty upon the actual value.

6. That the duties should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for or against any class or section.

No horizontal scale of duties is recommended, because such a scale would be a refusal to discriminate for revenue and might sink that revenue below the wants of the Government.

The Secretary recommends the establishment of the Constitutional Treasury; the adoption of the Warehousing system; and the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands, which have been subject to private entry for a specified period.

To the report is appended a number of tables, embracing a great variety of facts and results in connection with the working of our present system of raising revenue.

A PREVENTIVE OF CHILBLAINS.

The most effectual mode of guarding against chilblains is to accustom the skin to a moderate friction; to avoid clothing the parts too warmly; to avoid still more carefully sudden and great alterations of heat and cold; to take particular care not to go into a warm room, or near a fire, out of the cold air; and to wash the parts frequently in cold water.

CARROTS FOR HORSES.

The proprietor of an extensive lively stable feeds his horses on carrots with oats, and considers a peck of carrots and a peck of oats as better for a horse than half a bushel of oats alone.

The Hon. George W. Woodward, of Pa., was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday as a Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court.

MR. CLAY.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer says Mr. Clay left Ashland on the 18th inst, for New Orleans, on private and professional business. He expects to be gone several months, and may visit Cuba during the winter.

ALEXANDER'S PICTORIAL MESSENGER.

We have received the first of the new year's (1846) edition of this paper, which is ornamented with a great number and variety of Pictorial representations gotten up in beautiful style. The selections are varied and excellent. The Messenger is a family paper and published in Philadelphia at \$10 for twelve subscriptions, or \$2 per annum for one subscription.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

The Police Gazette publishes another and still stronger statement against Mr. Gough. It charges him with frequent indulgences in liquor and low company, and gives the names of respectable citizens of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts as its authority. Mr. Gough, on the other hand, has authorized the editor of the Boston Star to state that he will publish a complete refutation of the charge in a few days.

EXCELLENT LAW.

The Legislature of Vermont at its recent session, passed a law providing that in case an attorney should fail to pay over moneys collected by him, it should be deemed a willful and malicious neglect and upon a verdict being rendered against him for the same, execution should issue for his body, and he be closely confined in jail until the moneys should be forthcoming.

MORMON TROUBLES.

The Mormons are about to carry the war into Africa, metaphorically speaking, but literally, into "Oregon." Their outgoing, to this effect have added to the troubles of the Washington Union, which conceives in their movement something for the government to look into, and, of course, for the Union to keep its vigilant eyes upon. These Mormons are now indeed, becoming quite consequential. The Union publishes an extract from a letter from J. Arlington Bennett, a crack-brained fellow, who has been ever upon some hobby or other, in which he describes the plans of the Mormons. He says they are now organized with a President and twelve apostles, in a manner that must stand. He says there will be a mighty gathering from all the nations of the earth to the "Mormon Empire, now about to be established on the Pacific." He says they will not annex themselves to any government—as they are determined to be governed by their own laws. "The whole Mormon people are called in from Europe," he says, "so that they expect about 200,000 persons to congregate within one year at the bay of San Francisco."

The Union also quotes from the New York Sun comments on the Mormon plan of independence and supremacy in Oregon, concluding with the remark, "government should look to this matter in season." To this the Union responds as follows:

"We entirely concur with the Sun in the belief that our Government should look to this matter in season." With angry and fanatical feelings such as the Mormons would carry with them, our own citizens would find them troublesome customers, let the tide of emigration be diverted to Oregon or to California. We understand that the number of Mormons is already estimated at 57,000."

We respectfully submit whether this new phase of Oregon affairs should not change the temper of the discussion of the relative rights of America and England to that far off land? Should the Union not rather urge the continuance of joint occupation, so that England may share with the Union and Col. Polk the vigilance and trouble not to speak of expense, necessary to hold in check these angry and fanatical Mormons—these "troublesome customers?"

THE PROSPECT OF WAR.

The Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, now in Richmond attending the Legislature as a member of that body, writes a very sensible letter on this subject, from which we make the following extract:

"The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of the 13th inst mentions a rumor that the President is desirous of securing the aid of Mr. Calhoun in the Cabinet; and cites it as a sign of pacific counsels. But, I see no corroboration of this rumor in other quarters; and I think it is any thing but confirmed by the debate now in progress in the Senate, on the resolutions of Gen. Cass, looking to the augmentation of our military and naval forces. You will observe that that distinguished gentleman, who, from his high standing as well as his political position, may be supposed to understand something of the true state of affairs, as well as of the views and purposes of the President, expresses the unqualified opinion that an important crisis is approaching, and that the danger of war is imminent—arguing, it seems to me correctly, that if the last proposition of England in regard to the Oregon question be her ultimatum, it is equivalent to a declaration of war. The support given to these resolutions, too, by Mr. Allen of Ohio, the chairman of the committee of foreign affairs, and who necessarily holds an intimate and confidential relation to the Executive, is calculated to strengthen this impression."

It is possible, however, that when the British government shall perceive, as it will not fail to do by the declarations of two leading Whig Senators, (Messrs. Mangum and Archer,) that public opinion on this side of the Atlantic is not less unanimous in support of the American government than it is in Great Britain, as exhibited by the concurrence of Lord John Russell and the Opposition with Sir Robert Peel and the Ministry in April last, it may abate somewhat of its pretensions, and offer terms of compromise which may be accepted by our own. But the extensive military preparations making in that country, and which, from the haste and energy with which they are pushed forward, seem to me to have reference to some immediate emergency, such as the Oregon controversy, and not, as some suppose, to the remote contingency of Louis Philippe's death and the possibility of a war with France as a consequence of that event, would seem to imply a purpose to maintain unflinchingly the attitude it has assumed. And, should that be the fact, war is unquestionably the only alternative to an abandonment of the position assumed by our own government, a supposition which no one can for a moment entertain. Doubt must, however, still hang over the issue, until, we shall hear of the manner in which the President's Message shall have been received in England. Whatever may be the temper in which it shall be given, no one can question the wisdom of preparing for the worst.

PORK.

The first lot of Hogs were cut up and packed in Cincinnati on the 23d Nov. 500 were slaughtered. A correspondent of the

Philadelphia American, writing from that city, says, the corn crop being large in the West, the hogs will be well fattened; and from different sources we learn that they will average from 15 to 20 per cent. heavier than last year. The principal increase will be from the State of Kentucky. Prices have opened high; sales having been made of large droves at \$4 per hundred.

The Dallas County (Ala.) Gazette mentions that there is at this time, and has been for some years past, extensive iron works in successful operation in Talladega county, in that State, and these works are now producing iron of all sizes and castings of every variety in great abundance. By persons who have used the iron produced at this forge, the Gazette is informed that it is quite equal to the best Sweden brought to this country, and that it can be purchased about as cheap as the article of the same quality can be purchased in New York. In the vicinity of this forge there are inexhaustible beds of coal, said to be equal to the Pennsylvania article, which furnishes every facility for working the ore that is possessed by those of the North and West.

THE PLUM.

Mr. Downing, in his valuable work on fruit and fruit trees, says that the plum tree "only bears its fruit and most abundant crops in heavy loams, or in soils in which there is a considerable mixture of clay. In sandy soils, the tree blossoms and sets plentiful crops, but they are rarely perfected, falling a prey to the curculio—an insect that harbors in the soil, and seems to find it difficult to penetrate or live in a heavy one—which is exceedingly favorable to its propagation. It is also undoubtedly true that a heavy soil is naturally the most favorable one."

GIVING FLAVOR TO MEAT.

Beef fattened upon pumpkins has a sweet and juicy character—the milk of cows fed upon turnips, onions, &c., tastes of those vegetables. In fact, almost any peculiar flavor may be given to meat by feeding the animals with different substances. Tame ducks fed upon garden celerery are said to be equal to "canvas-backs." The latter are supposed to derive their peculiar flavor from feeding upon a species of celi-ly which abounds in the Chesapeake bay and vicinity.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 10, 1845.

Mr. DRUGGINS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following Bill, which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

A BILL.

To provide for the better organization of the treasury, and 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 the rooms prepared and provided in the new Treasury building at the seat of government for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants, and clerks, and occupied by them, and also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected in said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys in the possessions and under the immediate control of said Treasurer, 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 shall be 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 safekeeping 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, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter continued.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the rooms which were directed to be prepared and provided within the Custom-houses in the city of New York, in the State of New York; and in the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, for the use of receivers general of public moneys, under the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the receivers general of public moneys hereinafter directed to be appointed at those places, respectively; and shall be safe fire-proof vaults and safes prepared and provided within said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited at them, respectively; and the receivers general of public moneys, 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, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.