EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1839. VOL. VI-NO. 37

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is edited and published every
TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.
☞ All communications to insure attention should be *post paid*

POETRY.

THE TULIP AND THE ROSE.

Lucinda chanced, one Summer day,
Along the wild parterre to stray,
Where many a flower of brilliant hue,
In gray profusion, rose to view—
She paused to gaze; her roving eyes,
Had rested on a Tulip's dyes,
That proudly waved above the rest,
In youthful pride, its snowy breast:
And near a Rose-bud, gem'd with dew,
In crimson beauty, blooming grew!

Her gaudy form, the Tulip roll'd
In heavenly blue, bedrop'd with gold;
And o'er her bosom's milky snows,
The radient beams of morning throws:
Brightest of flowers, she stood confess'd
The empress of the dreary waste!
In gentle gales, the Rose-bud plays,
And lovelier blush'd at every gaze—
From its pure fragrant bosom threw
Perfume and pleasure where it grew!

Lost in suspense, the anxious mind
Their rival beauties long survey'd—
"Delightful flower!" she cried, and prest
The blushing Rose-bud to her breast
Ah dear Lucinda—why destroy
The flower of love, of grace and joy?
Thy breast which often heaves a sigh,
Has nurtured fragrance but to die!
Neglected now, the Tulip grows,
And death hath crush'd the opening Rose!

WELLERISMS.

'I'm only *Price*-ing it,' as the loafer said when he was detected in stealing a blanket

'After me is manners,' as the calf said to the milkmaid.

'I hab no need of your assistance,' as the colored gentlemen said to the curling tongs.

'You'll kill me with kindness,' as the rat said ven they fed him with gingerbread and arsenic.

'Should auld acquaintance be forgot,' as Jim Frazer said when requested by a teetotaller to quit the ardent.

'I'll stand to your back,' as the pickpocket said ven he stole the man's pocket book.

'I'm in the land of civilization,' as the Irishman said ven he saw the scaffold erected.

'You raise my dander,' [illegible] goose said ven the boy pulled him through [illegible] sand don[illegible] by the tail.

'Not to be sneezed at,' [illegible] Government by [illegible]id ven he took a pinch [illegible] disbursing officers [illegible]stead of snuff.

'My dear [illegible] $200,000 [illegible] fall over,' as the duck said ven [illegible] $20,000 [illegible]ing to take steps on the ice.

'Too much of a good thing,' as the pismire said ven he fell into a hogshead of molasses.

A Desperate Fellow.—A rogue at the west has stolen a lot of newspaper accounts.—Boston Post.

The rascal deserves no mercy—he should be sentenced to collect them.

Some of the Southern papers speak of a failure of the crop in the heavy cotton growing regions, on account of the ravages of the cut worm.

David Paul Brown, Esq. of Philadelphia, is engaged in behalf of Joseph Cinquez and the other Africans taken on board the Amistad, and committed upon the alleged offences of piracy and murder.

'Hallo boy, ain't you got a daddy living?'—'No but my brothers have!' 'What's their names' 'Why, the're both named Bill, except Sam, and his name's Bob! My name's Booze, but they calls me Boozy for short.—Any thing more to ask?'

What consummate folly! Half a dozen brothers, four uncles, and a grey headed father trying to stop a young girl's getting married to the man she loves, and who loves her. Just as if rope ladders were out of date and all the horses in the world spavined!

Those women who are most loved by their own sex, are precisely such as are least sought by the other.

The best remedy for sea sickness is to stay on shore—for the gout, board with a printer.

The editor of the N H. Argus says it's no joke to wake up in the morning and find a million or so of musquitoes roosting on his proboscis. What is the length of his nose?

'Now Sam, if you don't stop licking that molasses, I'll tell the man.' 'By chalks—you tell the man, and I'll lick you and the lasses too.'

The grandiloquence of some men is often amusing. "Gentlemen," said a student, "it is extremely insalubrious to inhale the obnoxious effluvia which arises from the cadaverous carcase of a defunct horse."

On another occasion, when asked where he was walking, he replied, "merely perambulating miscellaneously through space.—Ex. paper.

Why is whispering always forbidden? Because it is not allowed (aloud.)

ANECDOTE.—When Gen. Jackson was in office, there lived at the White House a favorite niece or nephew of his—the young child of Mr. Donelson. This child was one evening present at a levee, when the foreign Ambassadors waited upon the president in their court dresses, franked in all their old world finery. The morning after the levee, the child was standing with the venerable old General at one of the windows amusing itself with the passing objects. While indulging in its gay, innocent prattle, Mr. Livingston, who was then Secretary of State, drove up in his carriage, attended as usual, by his footman in flashy livery.—'Oh? grandpapa,' exclaimed the little creature' 'Oh,' dear grandpapa, there is Mr. Livingston come in his carriage, with one of the foreign ambassadors behind.'—N. Y. Tatler.

From the North American.

VALLEY OF WYOMING—THE LOST SISTER.

After the battle and massacre, most of the settlers fled But here and there a straggler returned from the mountain of wilderness, and in the course of three or four months, cabins were going up over the ashes of their former homes, and quite a little neighborhood was collected. But the Indians kept prowling around on the mountains, now descending here and now there killing this family, scalping that, or making it captive. At a little distance from the present Court House at Wilkesbarre, lived a family by the name of Sclocum, upon whom the visitations of the Indian's cruelties were awfully severe. The men were one day away in the fields, and in an instant, the house was surrounded by Indians. There was in it, the mother, a daughter about nine years of age, a son aged thirteen, another daughter aged five, and a little boy aged two and a half. A young man and a boy by the name of Kingsley were present grinding a knife. The first thing the Indians did was to shoot down the young man & scalp him with the knife which he had in his hand. The nine year old sister took the little boy two years and a half old, and ran out of the back door to get to the fort. The Indians chased her just enough to see her tright, and having a hearty laugh as she ran and clung to and lifted up her little brother. They then took the Kingsley boy and young Sclocum, aged thirteen, and little Frances aged five, and prepared to depart. But finding young Sclocum lame, at the earnest entreaties of the mother, they set him down and left him. Their captives were then young Kingsley and the little girl. The mother's heart swelled unutterably, and for years she could not describe the scene without tears. She saw an Indian throw her child over his shoulder, and as her hair fell over her face, with one hand she brushed it aside while the tears fell from her distented eye, and stretching out her other hand towards her mother she called for her aid. The Indian turned into the bushes, and this was the last seen of little Frances. This image, probably, was carried by the mother to her grave. About a month after this they came again, and with the most awful cruelties, murdered the aged grandfather; and shot a ball in the leg of the lame boy. This he carried with him in his leg nearly sixty years ago, to the grave. The last child was born a few months after these tragedies! What were the conversation, what were the conjectures, what were the hopes and the fears respecting the fate of little Frances, I will not attempt to describe. Probably the children saw that in all after life, the heart of the stricken mother was yearning for the little one whose fate was so uncertain, and whose face she could never see again

As the boys grew up and became men, they were very anxious to know the fate of their little fair haired sister. They wrote letters, they sent inquiries, they made journeys thro' all the west and into the Canadas, if peradventure they might learn any thing respecting her fate. Four of these long journeys were made in vain. A silence deep as the deepest forest through which they wandered, hung over her fate, and that sixty years.

My reader will now pass over 58 years from the time of this captivity, and suppose himself far in the wilderness in the furthest part of Indiana. A very respectable agent of the United States is travelling there, and weary and belated, with a tired horse, he stops at an Indian wigwam for the night. He can speak the Indian language. The family are rich for Indians, have horses and skins in abundance.—In the course of the evening, he notices that the hair of the woman is light, and her skin, under her dress is also white. This led to a conversation. She told him she was a white child, but had been carried away when a very small girl.

She could only remember that her name was Sclocum, that she lived in a little house on the banks of the Suequehanna, and how many there were in her father's family, and the order of their ages! But the name of the town she could not remember. On reaching his home, the agent mentioned the story to his mother. She urged and pressed him to write and print the account Accordingly he wrote it and sent it to Lancaster of this state, requesting that it might be published. By some, to me, unaccountable blunder, it lay in the office *two years* before it was printed. But last summer it was published. In a few days it fell into the hands of Mr. Sclocum, of Wilkesbarre, who was the little two and a half year old boy, when Frances was taken. In a few days he was off to seek his sister, taking with him his oldest sister, (the one who aided him to escape) and writing to a brother who now lives in Ohio, and who I believe was born after the captivity, to meet him and go with him.

The two brothers and sisters are now (1838) on their way to seek little Frances, just *sixty years* after her captivity. After travelling more than 300 miles through the wilderness, they reached the Indian country, the home of the Miami Indian. Nine miles from the nearest white, they find the little wigwam. "I shall know my sister," said the civilized sister, "because she lost the nail of her first finger. You brother, hammered it off in the blacksmith shop when she was four years old." They go into the cabin and find an Indian woman having the appearance of seventy-five. She is painted and jewelled off, and dressed like an Indian in all respects. Nothing but her hair and covered skin would indicate her origin.—They get an interpreter and begin to converse. She tells them where she was born, her name, &c. with the order of her father's family.—"How came your nail gone?" said the oldest sister. "My older brother pounded it off when I was a little child in the shop!" In a word, they were satisfied that this was *Frances*, their long lost sister. They asked her what her christian name was? She could not remember Was it *Frances*? She smiled and said "yes." It was the first time she had heard it pronounced for 60 years! Here, then, they were met, two brothers and two sisters! They were all satisfied they were brothers and sisters. But what a contrast! The brothers were walking the cabin unable to speak; the eldest sister was weeping, but the poor Indian sister sat motionless and passionless, as indifferent as a spectator. There was no throbbing, no fine cords in her bosom to be touched.

When Mr. Sclocum was giving me this history, I said to him—"but could she not speak English?" "Not a word." "Did she know her age?" "No—had no idea of it." But was she entirely ignorant?" "*Sir, she did'nt know when Sunday comes!*" This was indeed the consumation of ignorance in a descendant of the Puritans!

But what a picture for a painter would the inside of that cabin have afforded? Here were the children of civilization, respectable, temperate, intelligent and healthy, able to overcome mountains to recover their sister. There was the child of the forest, not able to tell the day of the week, whose views and feelings were all confined to that cabin. Her whole history might be told in a word. She lived with the Delawares who carried her off, till grown up, and then married a Delaware. He either died or ran away, and she then married a Miama Indian, a chief as I believe. She has two daughters, both of whom are married and who live in all the glory of an Indian cabin, deer-skin clothes, and cow-skin head-dresses. No one of the family can speak a word of English They have horses in abundance, and when the Indian sister wanted to accompany her new relatives, she whipped out bridled her horse, and then, *a la Turk*, mounted aside and was off. At night she could throw a blanket around her, down upon the floor; and at once be asleep.

The brothers and sisters tried to persuade their lost sister to return with them, and if she desired it, bring her children. They would transplant her again to the banks of the Susquehanna, and of their wealth make her happy. But no—she had always lived with the Indians—they had always been kind to her, and she had promised her late husband on his death-bed, that she would never leave the Indians. And there they left her and hers, wild and darkened heathens, though sprung from a pious race. You can hardly imagine how much this brother is interested for her. He says he intends this autumn to go again that long journey to see his tawny sister—to carry her some presents, will go and petition Congress that if ever these Miamis are driven off, there may be a tract of land reserved for his sister and her descendants! His heart yearns with an indescribable tenderness for the poor helpless one, who 61 years ago was torn from the arms of her mother. Mysterious Providence! How wonderful the tie which can thus bind a family together with a chain so strong that nothing can break its links!

I will only add, that nothing has ever been heard of the boy Kingsley. The probability certainly is, that he is not living. This acount hastily and imperfectly given, I had from the lips of Mr. Sclocum, the brother, and the same who was two & a half years old when little Frances was carried away. I believe that I have altered nothing though I have omitted enough to make the good part of an interesting volume. CIVIS.

POLITICAL.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

A BILL to impose additional duties as depositories, upon certain public officers, to appoint receivers general of the public money, and to regulate the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys of the U. States.

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 U. 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 U. States And the said treasurer of the U. States shall keep all the public moneys which shall come to his hands in the Treasury of the U. 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 these points respectively, and the treasurer of the said mint and branch mint respectively, for the time being, shall have the custom and care of all public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform 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 house now erecting in the city of New York, and the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers general of the 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 these points shall have the custody and care of said rooms, vaults and safes, respectively; and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform 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, in the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, offices with suitable 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 these 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, so to be directed, prepared and provided, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe keeping, transfer & 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 nominated "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 will 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, & 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 U. States, with securities, 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 U. States, the Treasurer of the mint of the U. States, the Treasurer, and those acting as such, of the various branch mints already erected and now existing, all collectors of the customs, all surveyors of the customs acting also as collectors, all receivers general of public moneys at the several land offices, and all postmasters, except as is hereafter particularly provided, be, and they are hereby required to keep safely, without loaning or using, all the public moneys 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 payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other acts and 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 these departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositories hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the mint of the U. States, the Treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, and the receivers general of the public money heretofore directed to be appointed, shall respectively give bonds to the U. 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 order; 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, 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 hereinbefore 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 in such sums as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and be renewed and increased in amount and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of any accumulations of money in the hands of the depository, 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 so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the U. States at the Treasury thereof, all public moneys within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the treasurer of the 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 receiver 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 depositories, until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to direct such payments by the said collectors and receivers, at all the said places at least as often as once in each month, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as he, in his 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 depository hereby constituted, to the Treasury of the U. States; to the mint of Philadelphia, to the branch mint of New Orleans, or the officers 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 depository constituted by the same, at his direction, and as the safety of the public moneys and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the U. States to draw upon any of the said depositories, as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the money in the hands, care and custody of any of the depositories constituted by this act, shall be considered and held as deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. 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 U. States; and each depository shall make returns to the Treasury 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 of the U. States.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That whenever public moneys shall accumulate in the hands of any depository constituted by this act, other than the Treasury of the United States, the Treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, and the receivers general of public money, to an amount beyond that secured by the bond of the officer, or which the Secretary of the Treasury shall, for any cause, consider unsafe, and it shall not be desirable to transfer the moneys so accumulated, to any other depository, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary to direct the said money, or any portion thereof, to be specially deposited in any such bank of State or Territory, wherein the depository, who is to make the deposite is located, as he, the said Secretary, shall select and name; Provided, The Bank so selected will agree to receive and keep the money deposited with it upon the terms and conditions in the next section of this act prescribed.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the special deposites of the public moneys authorised by the last preceding section of this act to be made in banks, shall be made upon no others, namely:

First. All such deposites shall be strictly special deposites, and the bank holding them shall be prohibited, in the most effectual manner, from making any use of the moneys deposited by way of loans, discounts or in any other manner, or for any other purpose whatsoever; and to secure the fulfilment of this condition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to furnish the banks selected as deposite banks, with safes for the keeping of the public moneys exclusively, and under the joint control of the bank and some designated officer of the government, or to adopt such other guards as he shall prefer.

Second. Nothing but gold or silver, or such notes, bills or paper issued under the authority of the United States as may be directed by law to be received in payment of the public dues, shall be offered for deposite, or received by the banks as a deposite, under the provisions of this act.

Third. All deposites shall be passed upon the books of the bank, to the credit of the depository making the same; but no moneys deposited in pursuance of this act shall be withdrawn without the express order of the Secretary of the Treasury, for ordinary transfer or disbursement, shall be made upon any bank selected as a deposite bank under this act.

Fourth. A commission, such as shall be agreed upon between the Secretary of the Treasury and the bank, not in any case to exceed one eigth per centum upon the money deposited with it, shall be allowed and paid by the U. States in full satisfaction of all claims on the part of the bank for the trouble and risk growing out of the receipt, safe keeping, and re payment of the special deposites herein authorized to be made; all accounts for commission to be audited and paid at the Treasury of the U. States.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That in case no bank within the State or Territory wherein the depository, directed to make deposites, is located, will consent to receive the moneys of the Government upon special deposite, according to the foregoing conditions and regulations, then it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to select some bank in an adjoining state or territory, such as may be most convenient for the officer to make deposites and the public service; and in case no convient bank of either character can be found willing to receive such deposites upon the terms proposed, the Secretary may transfer the same to the Treasury of the United States, to the Mint, or Branch Mints, or to the offices of either of the receivers general of public money, as shall be most convenient to the depository from whom the money is to be transferred, or to the wants of the public service in reference to the disbursements.

Sec. 15. 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 depositories 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, 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 frequent 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 account—as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the examinations provided for in the last preceeding section, and as a further guard over the public naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the receiver general of public moneys, or collector of 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 when separate offices, 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 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, & persons as such, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

Sec. 17. 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 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, 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. 18. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with as much promptitude as the conveniance of the public business, and the safety of the public fund will permit, withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositaries of the public moneys, and safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of those moneys to the depositories established by this act.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That all marshalls, district attorneys, and others having public money to pay to the U. States, and all pattentees, 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 such other depository, constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in other parts of the U. States, to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposite therefor.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That all officers charged by this act with the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys, 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 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, trasufer, or for any other purpose, every act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, used, or loaned, which is thereby declared to be a high misdemeanor, and any officer or person convicted thereof before any Court in 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 a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

INDEPENDENT [illegible]

[illegible]ight, [illegible]use. It is required [illegible]cluding those, who, in keeps his money [illegible]Bent might otherwise be a bank; permanent State or another county to keep [illegible] of an election, and take up a prone or residence, merely to obtain the privi- of Mr. voting.—But it is obviously the intenuse of the constitution to secure as far as same for the right of voting to every citi- the stock of land, and to place the rich and the tor reply? Exercise of this right on terms of ed with his fect equality.

keep it whemg the design of the people of

Put the Unit[illegible] this article of the complace of Mr. Astor. [illegible] interpreted in the same are the same. Let any [illegible] to the use of national [illegible] of Maryland in benefit of some twenty or more [illegible] own its stock, and we will [illegible]ght of suffrage the right. Perhaps some [illegible]es meaning of the may put in an e[illegible] the case of Baptiste, vs Desurance compa[illegible]cided in the Court of Appeals tled to a share [illegible] the 5 Har. & John 80, al- nevolent societ[illegible]s to a very different subject, yet even the Sa[illegible] legal meaning of the word resi- Church [illegible]nd although Mrs. De Volbunbrun have as[illegible]nued sixteen years in Maryland, yet

What[illegible]peared that she had not intended to men per[illegible] the place of permanent abode, and in- twelve [illegible] St. Domingo whenever pital. The [illegible] in all the permit her to do so with bond and mortgage, [illegible] that she was merely a cent interest. Why n[illegible] orbood, [illegible] a resi[illegible] portion of the government [illegible]out houses [illegible] Has he not as much right to it [illegible] next door neighbor, the bank stockholder? Or does the act of a state legislature, incorporating a bank, confer upon it the privilege of trading on the money of the nation.

"The war of the government against the banks!" What war? How carried on? By having no dealings with them, and by not interfering with their legitimate business? The business of a bank is to lend money in a certain proportion to its capital. Has the government interfered with this business? Has it forbidden any bank to lend money? No. It has simply proposed that the money of the people should be kept as individuals keep theirs, subject to the control of the said people, through their appointed agents—to be at hand when needed, and to be safe from the grasp of speculation! It may be kept in a strong box, if you please, or it may be specially deposited in the banks for safe keeping. But it may not and ought not to be placed in the hands of a few individuals called bank stockholders, that they may lend it out at a high rate of interest for their own individual benefit. This is all that is contemplated by the Independent Treasury scheme.

The time is not far distant when a majority of the banks themselves will be the warmest friends of this scheme. It places them all on an equal footing. No favorite few amongst them will be enabled to lord over the others by the aid of the government funds; they will be able to pursue the even tenor of their way, each doing business in proportion to its legitimate capital, so far as the government is concerned. If the people consider that these institutions have too many privileges and advantages, that is altogether another affair. The administration is not responsible for that.

N. Y. New Era.

Which have been the most faithful depositories, the collectors or the banks? Let a few facts answer. Since 1789, the immense sum of ($10,053,000,000,) ten thousand and fifty-three millions of dollars have gone through the hands and control of the public collectors and land receivers. During the forty-nine years embraced in this calculation, the whole loss by these individual collectors and receivers, is computed at about $1,000,000, or one-tenth of one per cent. For 1817 to 1834 the amount of the public revenue deposited in the banks was about $350,000,000, or a little more than one one-third of the whole amount which had gone through the hands of the collectors and receivers. Upon this the loss in seventeen years has been $1,254,424, or three-eights of one per cent. showing that the money has been safer in the hands of responsible collectors than irresponsible banks, even under the old Treasury organization, which was not guarded so carefully as the Independent Treasury would have been.—Bristol (Mass.) Democrat