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From the Saturday News and Gazette. A LEGEND OF THE SOUTH WEST.

It is a fact pretty generally known that the Indian appellations, by which many of the Lakes, Rivers, &c. of our country are distinguished, are significant of something peculiar to their character or aboriginal history. One instance only, the writer will mention, as that will suffice his present purpose. The small river known as the Oktibbeha, or (as it is more commonly styled) the Oktibe, and flowing into the Tombigbee; not far from Columbus, Miss., once formed the boundary line between the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes. From time immemorial these two nations were leagued together in waging a perpetual warfare with the neighboring Creeks; and the immediate vicinity of the Oktibbeha almost invariably became the meeting-ground for the warriors of the three contending parties. Between the above mentioned nations, it is stated, on the shores of this little stream often occurred some of the bloodiest conflicts ever handed down by sober history or traditional song. From this circumstance it received from the Choctaws the name of Oktibbeha—a word in their language signifying "the tide or waters of strife." Associated with the name of this stream, there is an Indian Legend, to which allusion is made in the subjoined stanzas. It was related to the writer in substance as follows. During a battle between the tribes just named, a Choctaw Chief was overpowered and made prisoner by the Creeks. On retiring from the conflict, a council was held for the purpose of determining what disposition should be made of the captive warrior. It was decided that he should die by fire. The Chief heard his sentence with perfect composure and stoic firmness, and having upbraided his enemies as dastards, and reminded them of his own prowess on the banks of the Oktibbeha and elsewhere, leaped into the fatal flame, now ready to receive him, and expired amidst the shouts of his exulting foes. The warrior's name was Ochlow.

THE CHOCTAW CHIEF.

Loud as the ocean's troubled roar, When high its waves the tempest swell, By forest deep and craggy shore, Rolls a wild shout—the chieftain's knell! And fiercely gleams the wrathful flame From that dread pile—the blazing pyre, Yet quails he not of warrior fame, Nor fears to brave its kindled ire.

With cheek unblanch'd and fearless eye, Proud Ochlow stands, of lordly mien, Nor sheds a tear, nor vents a sigh, But calmly views the deathful scene; And round him crowd a scoundrel throng, Eager their demon thirst to satiate While widely swells their savage song, In triumph of the captive's fate.

But hark! a voice—'tis Ochlow speaks, Breathing defiance proud and stern; "Aye, fan your flames, ye dastard Creeks, And let the faggots fiercely burn— But dream ye, that my soul will quail, Tho' furnace like your fires may glow? Say, dream ye, fools, that I will wail, Tho' keenest pang may pierce me through?"

"My soul disdains it—I shrink not From death by murderous fire or knife, My deadly arm, have ye forgot? Have ye forgot your tide of strife? 'Twas there we met—say, dastard foe, If quail'd I mid that horrid fight? Ask ye your chief my spear laid low, If palsied was my arm of might?"

"Dauntless, as then, I'll brave the flame, A chieftain still of lofty pride— Nor tarnish now my warrior name, Illustrious as Oktibbe's tide." He said—and mid the flames he leaps, While shouts tumultuous onward roll In echoes loud, long woods and sea p— Dread requiem of the warrior's soul! Meridian Springs, Miss.

POLITICAL.

"THE PEOPLE LOOK TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR TOO MUCH."—This sentence, in the Message of the President, is attempted by the whigs, to be wrested from its true meaning to one totally different from that intended by its author. The true democratic doctrine on this point is, that the government is not instituted for the benefit of any particular class more than another in community, and hence that it should interfere as little as possible, with the business or pursuits of individuals, except to prevent injury to the body politic.

On the contrary the opposition principle is, that the General Government should take an active part in the regulation of the people's business, that it should encourage here, check there; that it should watch and control the operations of commerce, with an eye to the interests of



particular individuals. And one effect of this principle—one branch of the system was the establishment of a national bank to regulate the monetary affairs of the country. The Bank, in this system would be virtually as much the Government, as the President and Congress, elected by the people, and exercising a far greater power.

This, then, is the difference: whilst the democrats maintain that every man should be left free as possible, to follow his own inclinations and direct his energies unfettered by government restriction; that he should enjoy the full measure of liberty compatible with the welfare of community; whilst the would invest the general government with no more powers than are absolutely necessary for the existence, good order and security of the nation, leaving to the people and to the States all powers not expressly given in the Constitution the opposition, on the contrary, are aiming at a consolidation of all the power in the national government. They would have the government take the management of the people's business into his own hands. They "look to the government for too much."

Democracy suppose that each man is able to manage his own affairs; that if he does not succeed in his business, he should have no right to blame government for it.

Aristocracy would have the government shoulder every man's business, and become responsible for its success.—Clev Daily Adv.

From the Mountaineer SILENCE FOR THE PEOPLE'S SONG!

NOW THEN—ALL TOGETHER.

Air—All the Blue Bonnets are over the borders!

Rags!—Rags!—We can't endure them, See how they multiply all our disasters! Bankers are mad and the people must cure them.

Look at the lawless and cursed shin plaster!

Where are the farmer's joys, "Mint drops"—and "yellow boys?" Long live brave JACKSON immortal in story!

Long may our "little VAN" Act like an honest man, Firmly maintaining our national glory! Rags,—Rags! &c.

Bank!—Bank!—They have suspended, We can't get a dollar for friend or for neighbor:

Now let the system be mended or ended, We must be paid for our toil and our labour, Bankers so fond of gain, Our freemen shall never reign, Nor their great Paper Kite, Nicholas Bidle, The great 'financier,' Would act wisely to steer To his white marble palace, and hang up his fiddle!

Joe!—Joe!—Thick-headed Josey! A beautiful sample of shin plaster bullion!!!

Home!—Home!—Home must 'mosey,' Old Nick may reward his executive scullion,

THE SHIN PLASTERATION Of his ministrations, The people have felt it, and feel it severely.

They'll weather the storm In the word of Reform; For they are united—united sincerely!

Sweet!—Sweet!—Sweet are the mansions, Where liberty smites on our wives and descendants,

Tho' paper 'contractions' and paper 'expansions,' Would plunder us all of our dear independence.

The sordid may gabble, And call us 'the rabble,' Or Jacobin radicals, fond of disorder, Our votes will declare, That we literally are, The true friends of justice—of law and of order!

Toil!—Toil!—Toil is our pleasure, Hard cash for hard labor, we surely demand it: The whole paper system of nominal treasure

We can't and we don't, and we won't understand it.

The antics and whigs May go on with their jig's, The people are vigilant, quiet and sober: The fair land of Penn Issued Peopled by men,

As the Rag folks will learn the second of October!!!

\*We—the people.

How ridiculous it is to hear the 'whigs,' 'Conservatives,' or whatever else they may please to call themselves, say that 'the recommendations in the President's Message are not at all calculated for the relief of the people; but, on the contrary, the whole tenor of the document is merely for the benefit of the Government.'

What a singular conclusion to arrive at. We would recommend these very wise persons to study the difference between governed and governing. For, if they admit that the propositions in the Message are beneficial to the Government, it is all that can be desired. If Government is benefited, then every individual under Government is equally so—for Government is nothing more nor less than the people represented. We consider it the duty of the representatives of the people to advocate measures for the benefit of the whole people—and not for the propping up of a few individuals.—Wayne Sentinel.

From the Experiment. "Out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee."

"I cannot tell what you and other men Think of this life, but for my single self, I'd rather cling to 'th' dust, than live to be in awe of such a thing as 'A BANK!"

It has always been an invariable maxim to judge men, and parties of men, by their works. "By their fruits shall ye know them." This is the rule the Creator hath seen fit to impose upon men, by which they shall judge the conduct of their fellow-men. If the people of the present day should follow this old but not less valuable maxim, what would they think of that party, who already possess the ascendancy, and also of the one striving to obtain it? The path of the former is marked with frankness in all their dealings—candor in avowing their principles, and strict integrity in supporting them; while that of the other is marked with stratagem in their political warfare—deception and falsehood in devising their plans, and moral dishonesty in executing them. While the one is willing that every step in the administration of the government should be examined by the people or their representatives, and the misdemeanors of their officers, if any, searched out and brought to light; the other is not only unwilling to be examined by the people, but refuse to comply with the just demands of their officers, & with closed doors and barred windows, continue their illegal operations. While prosperity hath attended every undertaking, and success crowned every effort of the one; defeat, accompanied by disclosure of their baseness, hath followed every stratagem and moral ambuscade of the other. While every effort is made with a view to promote the good of the people, and every power exercised to preserve the pristine strength of the government and the original purity of the constitution by one party; the other strains every sinew, exerts every force and strives by every manner of means to satisfy their selfish and avaricious desires at the expense of the people—to subvert the government—to overturn the constitution—to establish one peculiar to themselves, and after their own image. While the one hold themselves accountable to their constituents for every thought, word and action, and in readiness to obey their summons to the people's chancery; the other is not only unaccountable for their misdemeanors, but actually refuse to obey the laws—shrinking with fear from their tribunal, lest their plans be disclosed, their guilt found out, and their condemnation seated. While one is doing all in their power for their country's good; the other is struggling after power and in the height of their ambition, to grasp the reins of government, to guide the council and rule the state. Such has been the course of conduct of present parties in our government for years past—and judging these parties by the aforesaid standard, what can you think of them? What of the party who are "in spirit and in truth." Democrats—what of the party misnamed whigs? Review their past conduct yourselves, and in your mental tribunal, render them that verdict which they deserve. Just view for a moment the consistency of the whigs. What was the result they foretold? They said that the officers of government would leave with their thousands in pocket which they had extorted from the people, and before their first assertion was fairly out, they circulated a report that Andrew Jackson was bankrupt, unable to pay his travelling fees, and that his own doings were the cause. This looks like leaving the government with pockets filled with the extorted earnings of the people. Very near a flat contradiction. Again, they ascribe Jackson's re-election to the fact that he was of Irish descent, consequently all the low bred Irish voted for him; while they had claims upon "all the decency." Now "all the decency" are in a trouble and it is—"turn about fair play." Ask them now who owns the banks? Jacksonians. Who broke them? Jackson. Do low bred Irish own the banks? No. Who does? Jacksonians. Who are Jacksonians? The low bred Irish. What a "change has come over the spirit of their dreams." A few years ago "all the decency" lived in palaces, but now they have become honest workies, are not ashamed of homespun, a tanned complexion, a caliced skin, or a humble cottage—while the former occupants of cottages have become monopolizing aristocrats, moneyed men

and dwellers in palaces. "Tis strange, 'tis passing strange." One would believe that the olden theory of transmigration had been revived in reality if they did not know how this transmigration happened. It was a whig trick.

When Jackson was elected they prophesied ruin, solitude and deserts, and immediately set themselves about its accomplishment. Through their soulless corporations, they have in part effected it, and now they wish to shuffle the blame from their own shoulders upon those of Jackson. Knowing the banks are the main cause they publish on the wings of the wind, that a large number of the banks were chartered during Jackson's administration, from which they would have the people infer that he is responsible for the effects, consequently he and his associates are totally unfit to govern. But "Hawk eye" has drove them from this subterfuge, for to their utter consternation, he hath asserted and proved that the Whigs were the originators and are now the managers and directors of nearly every bank in this State, and if the truth was known, such would probably be the fact throughout the Union. "Oh! consistency thou art indeed a jewel!" I wonder what they will do next, since "Hawk-eye" has routed them from the stronghold. We must keep our eyes "tight open" or they will soon be after deceiving us with another. They are like the Fox in the fable. They have got a thousand tricks, and no sooner are they routed from one than they resort to another.

Again they talk about what a fine thing it would be to have a national bank to regulate the currency. To cloak their designs, and throw the people off from their guard, they in the first place, publicly disavow any wish or intention to press the charter of a National Bank, and in the mean time, have circulated amongst themselves a pamphlet or circular, which circular is, as I take it, "a stirring up of the animals with a long pole," or in other words rousing them to stronger efforts in obtaining their hearts desire—a National Bank. It is like the last effort of a drowning man. It is a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether." Here the question arises, why this care to keep it secret? Is not a national question worthy a nation's consideration, or do ye deem the people incapable of deciding what is for their own good? Is there any thing criminal going on that ye need be so secret? If not, why not come out boldly with the question—Bank or no Bank—and let the people decide it once and for all. The Democracy of the country will not shrink from the issue in any shape—and think not, ye "bank nobility," ye "all decency" party, that ye can deceive the people, and under the cloak of hypocrisy, rob them of that jewel which the spirit '76 began and the spirit of '36 continued—that jewel which is the brightest ornament of Columbia—that jewel which was purchased by the best blood of Columbia's heroes—which sheds its rays upon the sea and upon the land—which stands ascendant in the American horizon, and which is the standard of American freedom—that jewel which declares to the world that Columbia is free—that here exists liberty of thought, speech and action.

Would ye rob them of this and have Americans become slaves—slaves in body and slaves in mind? Would ye barter this for a gilded toy? Can ye expect that they would bow in submission to the corrupting influence of mammon, while all their bosoms hold dear is attempted to be arrested from them? Do you suppose Americans so regardless of consequences as to assist you to create a moneyed monopoly, with powers co-extensive with the Union, and capable at any time of exerting those powers to despoil them of their dearest rights? Ye well know that this has been the case and must still be, or why do you wish to keep it secret?

It is not common for men, when they wish to perfect any great good, to cloak their designs or conceal them from the public. Ye well know that a National Bank created as ye would have it, would usurp their natural, civil and political rights, and render them slaves to a more tyrannizing power than the will of a despot. This is the reason ye dare not openly advocate what ye are secretly striving for. With fear and trembling would ye approach the people's tribunal, and with silenced audacity would ye receive their verdict. A few words to the people and I have done.

As I before remarked, whatever you may think of the present contending political parties, judging them by the aforesaid standard, an appeal to facts is all that is necessary. Will not every honest man, who has viewed the conduct of these parties for years past, be convinced and say, that one is marked with every species of moral turpitude and political dishonesty, the other designated by moral candor and political integrity. And which will ye support? I do not wish to deceive.—Think for yourselves—judge for yourselves and act accordingly. I only desire to urge the importance of considering both parties in question with candor, and having found out your real friends,

and support their standard. Have not the whigs deceived you? Do they not know that a National Bank, unlimited in its charter, is your utter abhorrence? And have they not declared that they would not strive for it? Yet no longer ago than yesterday week, were their plans exposed, and behold every nerve was strained to procure a new charter of the "monster." Have they not made false assertions, and will you not condemn them accordingly? Will you support them when you know what the consequences will be—the creation of a central moneyed power over and above you? What then will become of your republican government? Foreign powers are watching every movement.—With eager eyes and gaping mouths do they wait the result, for they would glory in the downfall of the eagle and our boasted republic. Full well they know the result if they succeed in procuring this "engine of prodigious political influence." Be not deceived. Swallow not the gilded pill the whigs deem fit to administer. "Shut not your eyes to the painful truth," but when you rally to the polls, show yourselves the enemy of irresponsible moneyed monopolies, and incorporations with "vested rights," for these are the bane of freedom, and the only antidote is a free man's vote. If ye would support a national Bank, such a one as they would give you, then farewell freedom, and your boasted institutions of liberty! Farewell the stars and stripes which have floated in every breeze, upon every sea, and on every land! Farewell to that only remaining symbol of Freedom which declared to all nations and proclaimed to the world, that there was a land that dared be free, that there was a "home for the brave." Farewell Columbia where the throne honored is the people's choice, where the laws they reverence are their brave father's legacy—and the faith they followed, taught them to live in bonds of Union with all mankind! Farewell, a long farewell to all your dreams of future greatness!" CATO.

THE BANKS—THE CURRENCY.

We hope to be excused for dwelling at length on these exciting and deeply interesting subjects. They involve more or less every other question—they affect every man's purse—every man's commerce—every man's honor and freedom. Many of the Banks in this state are in a sound condition, and could commence specie payment at a very early day—some at a moment's notice. There are others, however, as bankrupt and worthless as profligacy can make them; they exist merely at the sufferance of others better conditioned. In such a state of the case what is to be done? Shall the whole continue to be jumbled up in one mass, as they now are, until bankruptcy and ruin overwhelms the whole state? Or shall the good be separated from the bad, and the threatened calamity thwarted?

We are opposed to any rash act; we are opposed to any unnecessary infliction of Legislative power on those institutions that can present even a plausible account of their stewardship. But those which on examination prove to be rotten—worthless—bankrupt, some effective means should be taken to prevent their flooding the state with their paper, and their closing doors altogether and leaving the people to pocket their promises, and whistle for their gains! as in 1816. Some of the very men who legalized the frauds of that day, and left the people with an irredeemable and irredeemed paper currency, are at this very moment candidates on the Whig ticket for a seat again with in the Legislature, to practice once more their tricks upon community. Let the people every where look to it—speedily—promptly—and effectually.—Ohio Statesman.

The sub-treasury project is now among the several important bills reported to the two houses by Messrs. Wright and Cambreleng. It constitutes the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the mint and its branches, and collectors of the customs and surveyors acting in that capacity, receivers of the public moneys, and postmasters, and depositaries, for the safe keeping, without loaning or using, of all public money collected by them, or otherwise placed in their possession, till it shall be ordered by the proper department to be transferred or paid out; and it prohibits (after the necessary provisions for enforcing fidelity on the part of the agents, and among other things declaring it to be embezzlement and a high misdemeanor to convert to his own use, loan without interest, or to invest in any kind of property or merchandise, any portion of such public moneys,) any of the officers named from receiving any thing but gold and silver, treasury notes, in payment of public dues. The last prohibition, the concluding section of Mr. Cambreleng's bill, is not mentioned in the bill reported by Mr. Wright.

The bill withholding the fourth instalment of the surplus deposit, was finally passed by the senate, on Friday, by a vote of 28 to 17.—Albany Argus.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The whole amount of available money in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1837, applicable to public purposes, was \$42,468,859 97. From that sum, there were on that day received \$5,000,000; and the balance, being \$37,468,859 97, was, under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1836, to be placed in deposit with the States. It is ascertained that \$27,063,430 80 of it have since been actually received by them.

The amount of that portion of the first three instalments, the payment of which has not yet been acknowledged, though transfers were seasonably issued for it, is \$1,165,575 18. The remainder is \$9,303,284 98, and is the sum which was designated for the fourth instalment of deposits with the states on the 1st of October next. The amount reserved in the Treasury on the 1st of January has since been increased, by returns subsequently received from banks, to the sum of \$6,670,187 52; and which, of course, could not then be ascertained or taken into computation.—Cleveland Daily Adv.

From the Elyria Republican. WHIG PRINCIPLES—WHAT ARE THEY?

We have repeatedly inquired, to know what are the principles of the federal whigs—what they propose to do if they had the power—what reforms they would bring about? As yet we get no answer. We had hoped some of the clamorous cian would before this time answer the oft repeated request. Are they bent on an exclusive paper currency? Are they for a resumption of specie payments?—if so, when and how is it to be brought about? Do they propose to abolish slavery and encourage an indiscriminate intercourse between the blacks and the white people? Do they propose to abolish, and make penal, extra-judicial oaths? Do they propose to contract another national debt?—Do they propose a high tariff? Do they propose to sell the public domain for shill-pasters? Do they propose to have postage stamps and customs paid in irredeemable bank paper? Do they propose broken banks as receiving and disbursing agents for the general government? Do they propose any reform in the present banking system? and if so, what is it? We should be happy to have some of these state definitely what they propose to do—it would be a great favor. So far we get nothing from them but clamor and complaint against the administration, without a single specific proposition (a national bank excepted) of what they would do if they had the power. There is nothing so much talked about and yet so little known, as the federal whig principles of the present day. They appear to be 'every thing by turns, and nothing long.' We, however, have been able to get some light on this subject, from a resolution adopted to a late federal whig convention in Perry county. It is as follows: "Resolved, That it is a principle of the whigs to watch and guard against the first approach of arbitrary power, and to SNUFF THE APPROACH OF TYRANNY IN EVERY TAINTED BREZE. That the federal whigs in convention assembled should openly avow their preference for tyranny over republicanism, was hardly expected, though many of them have long been suspected of entertaining such feelings.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. SPECIAL SESSION. SENATE, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

Several memorials were presented remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the U. S., by Mr. Swift, Mr. Niles and Mr. Wall, all of which were laid on the table.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on finance, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by the fire in New York, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Clay, of Ala. calling for information on the subject of public lands, was taken up and agreed to.

Sub-treasury system.—The bill imposing additional duties as depositaries of the public money on certain officers, was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. Calhoun then moved to amend the bill by introducing a new section.

Mr. Wright suggested a modification, which was accepted by Mr. Calhoun, and the amendment was offered in the following form:— "Sec.—And be it further enacted, that from and after the 1st day of Jan. 1838 three-fourths of the amount due to government, for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts may be received in the notes of specie paying banks; and that from and after the first day of January 1840, 1 fourth; and from and after the 1st day of Jan. 1841, all sums due for duties, sales of public lands, or other debts of the government, and all payments to the General Post Office, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in such notes, bills or paper, issued under the authority of the United States, as may be directed to be received by law. And from and after the first of January, 1841, all officers or disbursing agents engaged in making disbursements, on account of the United States or General Post Office, shall make all the payments in gold and silver only, or in such notes, bills or paper as shall be

directed by law. And from and after the first of January, 1841, all officers or disbursing agents engaged in making disbursements, on account of the United States or General Post Office, shall make all the payments in gold and silver only, or in such notes, bills or paper as shall be

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