

Democratic Matchman

BELLEVILLE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENN., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

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Will continue the practice of his profession, in the office he has occupied by him, and will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to him.

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A CARD,
Messrs HALE & HAY will attend to my business during my absence in Congress, and will be assisted by me in the trial of all cases entrusted to them. JAMES T. HALE.
December 15, 1860.

THE GENERAL BANKING LAW,
AS FINALLY PASSED BY BOTH BRANCHES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.
The amendments of the State Senate to the General Banking Law, having been concurred in by the House, it has passed finally both branches of the State Legislature, and is now in the hands of the Governor. It is generally supposed that the bill will receive his sanction, and thus become a law of the State. We give below an abstract of its provisions.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and so hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any number of persons, not less than five, partnership or association, in pursuance of this act, may establish banks of discount, deposit and circulation, subject to the terms, conditions, contingencies, restrictions and liabilities hereinafter prescribed, but the capital of no bank established under the provisions of this act shall exceed one million of dollars, or be less than fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That whenever any such partnership or association of citizens desire to establish a bank, or increase its capital, they shall make a certificate, to be hereinafter prescribed, under his or their hands, and seals, and shall cause a notice of the same to be advertised for at least six months in at least three newspapers, one published at the seat of Government of the State, and the other in the city or county where such bank is to be located, one of which shall be in the German language, if such newspaper is published, which certificate, after the notice of the same shall be published as aforesaid, shall be submitted to and examined by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, and by him certified to be properly drawn and signed, and that the notice of the same has been duly and correctly advertised according to law, and that the certificate and the published notice is in conformity with the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth for which he is the Attorney-General.

1. The names of such persons, partnership or association, and the name and residence of each member of any partnership or association.
2. The place of business, designating the city, town or village, and the county where the contemplated bank is to be located, and which location shall not be changed without the consent of the Auditor General after six months' public notice.
3. The amount of capital stock of such an association, the number of shares into which the same shall be divided, together with any contemplated increase of capital stock.
4. The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them respectively.

Sec. 3. Provides for a proper method of recording the certificate now referred to.
Sec. 4. Provides for the continuance of the operations of the bank for twenty years, empowers it to transact the general business of banking, the collection of its debts, &c.
5. That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to report annually to the Legislature, within three days from the commencement of the session, a summary of the state and condition of every incorporated bank or banking institution, and every private bank from which reports have been received for the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, &c.
Sec. 6. That any increase of capital, alteration or addition shall be advertised, as provided for in the 2d section of this act, for six months, and then be submitted to the stockholders at a general meeting called for that purpose, and by them approved and further, any such increase of capital, alteration or addition shall be approved by the Auditor General, and if approved by the same, shall be attested and recorded, and published, as provided in the original formation of said bank.

Sec. 7. That the Auditor General of this Commonwealth shall cause to be engraved and printed, in the best manner, to guard against counterfeiting, such quantity of circulating notes in blank of different denominations, not less than five dollars, each of which is authorized to be issued by the banks of this Commonwealth incorporated under this act, as he may deem necessary, from time to time, to carry into effect the provisions of this act; said notes shall be countersigned by the Auditor General or a clerk appointed by him for that purpose, and directed and registered in his office, in manner as directed by him, in a book kept for the purpose, and all notes issued by him shall be uniform, and all notes stamped on them, secured by the deposit of public stock.

Sec. 8. The plates, dies, and materials to be procured by the Auditor General, for the printing and packing of such bills or notes for circulation, shall remain in his custody and under his direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the provisions of this act shall be audited by the Auditor General, and paid out of the treasury on his written order, and for the purpose of reimbursing the same the Auditor General is hereby authorized and required to charge against and receive from each bank or banking association applying for such notes for circulation such rate per centum thereon as will repay the expenses necessarily incurred, as before directed.

Sec. 9. Provides that the Auditor General, with the approval of the Governor, shall devise a seal with a suitable inscription, for this branch of his business.
Sec. 10. That banks established under this act, upon legally assigning to and depositing with the Auditor General the bonds or evidences of debt of this Commonwealth, or of the United States, shall be entitled to receive an amount of such circulating notes in blank of the denominations such as they may require, numbered, registered, countersigned and stamped as is herein provided for, the bonds and stocks to be taken at five per centum less than their market value; Provided, That the same is not above par.
Sec. 11. Provides that the Auditor General may, at his discretion, exchange such bonds or evidences of debt, or any of them, on receiving other approved bonds or evidences of debt of this Commonwealth, or of the United States, of equal amount, &c.
Sec. 12. Provides that the bank or banking association transferring bonds or evidences of debt to the Auditor General, may receive the interest that accrues thereon, unless default shall be made in paying the bills or notes to be countersigned as aforesaid, or unless the bonds or evidences of debt so pledged shall become in default of security for the payment of such bills or notes. And it further provides for a semi-annual valuation of said public stocks, that if they decline so low in market value as to be unable to secure noteholders, the banks may be compelled to give further security.
Sec. 13. That the affairs of every bank shall be managed by not less than five nor more than ten directors, and they shall choose one of their number as president of the bank. Every director shall be a citizen of this Commonwealth, each director shall own, in his own name and right, at least one per cent of the capital stock of the bank, up to two hundred thousand dollars, and the limit of one per cent on its capital stock over two hundred thousand dollars, each director shall take an oath that he will so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the bank, and not knowingly violate, or willfully permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act, and that he is the bona fide owner, in his own right, of the stock standing in his name on the books of the bank, and that the same is not hypothecated, or in any way pledged as security for any loan obtained or debt owing which is not authorized to be taken, and certified by the officer before whom it was taken, and shall be filed and carefully preserved in the office of the Auditor General in the county in which the bank is located; but no president, cashier, or director, or either, of more than one bank at the same time.

Sec. 14. That the directors of any bank first elected shall hold their places until the first Monday in Nov. their next thereafter, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All said special elections shall be held annually, upon the first Monday in November, and the directors so elected shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified; but any director removing from the State, or ceasing to be owner of the requisite amount of stock, shall thereby vacate his place. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors. The director so appointed shall hold his place until the next annual election and if, from any cause, an election of directors should not be made at the time appointed, the bank shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof, having been given in a newspaper printed for that purpose, and by them approved and further, any such increase of capital, alteration or addition shall be approved by the Auditor General, and if approved by the same, shall be attested and recorded, and published, as provided in the original formation of said bank.

Sec. 15. That in all elections for directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of the stockholders, each share shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote. Stockholders may vote by proxy, duly authorized in writing, if dated within thirty days; but no officer, clerk, teller or book-keeper of the bank, shall act as proxy, and no stockholder, whose liability to the bank is past due and unpaid, shall be allowed to vote.
Sec. 16. That no bank shall be permitted to commence to carry on the business of banking under this act unless at least twenty per centum of the capital stock of such bank shall be paid in gold and silver coin or bullion, and shall be in the actual possession and bona fide property of the bank at the time of its commencement of its banking business, and at the place designated for carrying on such business.
Sec. 17. That the capital stock of each bank shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and shall be assignable on the books of the bank in such manner as the by-laws shall prescribe; but no shareholder shall have power to sell or transfer any shares held in his own right, so long as he shall be liable either as principal debtor, surety or otherwise, to the bank for any debt that is overdue and unpaid, be entitled to receive any dividend, interest or profit on such shares so long as such liabilities shall continue; but all such dividends, interests, or profits shall be retained by the bank and applied to the discharge of such liabilities.
Sec. 18. That if any shareholder or assignee, shall fail to pay any installment on his stock, when the same shall be required

to be paid, the bank may sell such stock at public auction, having given three weeks' previous notice thereof, in two newspapers, in the county where the bank is located, if two are published, and if not published, then one, to the highest bidder for the same, and the excess, if any, after paying the expenses of the sale shall be refunded to the delinquent stockholder.
Sec. 19. That if any bank authorized by the provisions of this act shall refuse to pay its notes of circulation of any of them, in gold or silver coin of the lawful currency of the United States, in which payment shall be lawfully demanded his banking house or customary place of doing banking business, during usual banking hours, the holder of such protested note may cause the same to be protested for non-payment by a notary public, under his official seal, in the usual manner, and the Auditor General, on receiving and filing in his office such protest, shall forthwith give notice in writing to the maker of such notes or notes, to pay the same, and if they refuse to pay the same with interest, costs and protest, for twenty days after such notice, the Auditor General shall thereupon declare such bank to have committed an act of insolvency.

Sec. 20. That the Auditor General upon receiving reliable information that any bank has committed an act of insolvency, shall forthwith appoint a committee of three judicious and discreet citizens of this Commonwealth, who shall receive five dollars per day each, and their travelling and necessary expenses, all of which to be paid by said bank, who shall make immediate inquiry into the truth of such information and report thereon to the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, and if the said committee or a majority of them shall report that such bank has suspended payment of its notes in gold and silver, he shall forthwith appoint a suitable receiver, who shall take immediate possession of the books, records, money, choses in action and property at such bank, of every description, including the securities deposited with Auditor General, and hold the same for the joint use of the creditors of the failing bank, the composition of such receiver shall be five dollars per day each, and travelling and necessary expenses, to be paid by said bank whose assets he is appointed to take possession of.
Sec. 21. That the receiver appointed in the 20th section shall be required to file with the Auditor General and Governor, a full and true statement, and under the direction of said Auditor General shall proceed to settle up the affairs of such bank, and shall convert into money all its assets, of every kind whatsoever, with the least possible delay. The money so made shall be applied -
1. To pay all the liabilities on account of the notes of circulation, to pay the same on demand, and set aside a sum sufficient to meet all the said notes outstanding.
2. Then to pay all the deposits of the bank.
3. To the payment and discharge of all the remaining liabilities of such bank.
4. And the residue shall be divided among the stockholders of the failing bank in proportion to the stock by them respectively held.

Sec. 22. That it shall be the duty of the cashier of every bank to publish monthly in one newspaper of said county, wherein the same may be situated, if there be two published in said county one of which shall be in the German language, if such a one is published in the county, the entire amount of the assets of the bank as herein provided for, and every class of items therein, under separate heads, setting forth the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, the entire amount of indebtedness and liabilities of said bank, the amount of circulation, the amount of deposits, the amount of gold and silver in the vaults of the bank, the bills of making the exhibit, the amount of bills, bonds, notes, and other evidences of debt, the value of the real and personal property of the bank.
Sec. 23. That the directors of each bank shall, semi-annually, on the first Monday of May and November, declare a dividend of so much of the net profits of the bank as they shall judge expedient, and pay the same to the stockholders, on demand, at any time after the expiration of ten days therefrom, but such dividend shall in no case exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired, so that the capital stock of the bank shall never be thereby impaired, and if the directors of the bank shall make any dividend which shall impair the capital stock of the bank, the directors consenting thereto shall be jointly and severally liable in any action of debt, or action, or bill in equity, in their individual capacities, to such corporation for the amount of the stock so divided, and each director present, or otherwise, when such dividend shall be made, shall be adjudged to be consenting thereto, unless he forthwith sends his protest on the minutes of the board, and give public notice to the stockholders of the declaring of such dividends.
Sec. 24. Provides for the amount of tax the new banks shall pay into the Treasury of the State.
Sec. 25. That on each dividend day the cashier shall make a bill, clear, and accurate

statement or exhibit of the condition of the bank, as it shall be on that day, after declaring the dividend, which shall be verified by the oath of the president and cashier, setting forth -
1. The amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and then remaining as the actual capital of the bank.
2. The amount of the bills and notes of the bank then in circulation, specifying the amount of each denomination.
3. The greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time since the making of the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same occurred.
4. The name and date of every kind due to banks of this State, and the amount due to banks not of this State.
5. The amount due to depositors.
6. The total amount of debts and liabilities of every description, and the greatest amount since the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same occurred.
7. The total amount of dividends declared on the day of making the statement.
8. The amount of bills and notes in circulation belonging to such bank and in possession at the time of making the statement, designating the amount of each.
9. The amount of bills and notes in circulation in other evidences of debts discounted or purchased by the bank, specifying particularly the amount of suspended debt, the amount considered doubtful, and the amount in suit or judgment.
10. The value of the real and personal property held for the convenience of the bank, specifying the amount of each.
11. The amount of real estate taken for debt due to the bank.
12. The amount of the undivided profits of the bank.
13. The total amount of the liabilities to the bank by the directors thereof collectively, specifying the gross amount of such liabilities as principal debtors, and the gross amount as endorsers or sureties, which shall be the duty of the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, and a copy thereof immediately published in three times of two newspapers of the county in which such bank is located, provided the same are published, one of which papers shall be in the German language within the county, or in two English papers.
Sec. 26. That if any bank, against which the Auditor General shall have instituted proceedings on account of any suspension of business, such bank may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for a writ of mandamus to said Auditor General, to send him to further proceedings against such bank, and such court, after hearing said Auditor General, to appear and show cause why such writ should not be granted, and after the finding of a jury that such bank has at all times continued, and still continued, to redeem in gold and silver coin, its notes of circulation, shall have an order enjoining the Auditor General from all further proceedings against such bank on account of the supposed act of insolvency on which some proceedings were instituted, and thereupon all the property and assets of such bank shall be restored to its directors.
Sec. 27. That if the Auditor General in any case fail to proceed in the manner prescribed in the foregoing sections of this act, in providing for the payment of the outstanding notes of circulation and other liabilities of the failing bank, and in closing the affairs of any bank that shall have committed an act of insolvency, the holders of any of its notes of circulation, or other creditors of such bank, may, in case payment of such notes of circulation or other claim has been refused when lawfully demanded and remains unpaid, apply to any court of competent jurisdiction, for its writ commanding the Auditor General so to proceed, &c.
Sec. 28. That if any bank shall neglect or refuse to comply with any order of the Auditor General, made in accordance with the provisions of this act requiring such bank to reduce its circulation, or to provide a larger amount of specie or other means, or to pay in its stock, or to do or cease to do any other matter or thing which said Auditor General may deem necessary for the security of the noteholders and other creditors, then the Auditor General may apply to any judge of competent jurisdiction, by petition in which the Auditor General shall be made the petitioner, and the bank implicated defendant, setting forth the substance of such order or orders, and such neglect or refusal on the part of the bank, its officers or agents, and the Auditor General having made affidavit of such neglect or refusal, then it shall be the duty of such judge to allow an injunction, &c.
Sec. 29. That upon the allowance of any such injunction, the property, creditors, securities, liens, and assets of every description of such banks, shall forthwith vest in the Auditor General, who shall appoint a receiver or receivers to take possession of the same, if so provided heretofore by this act, &c.
Sec. 30. That no bank shall take as security for any loan or discount a lien on any part of its capital stock; but the same se-

curity, both in kind and amount shall be required of shareholders, and no bank shall be the holder or purchaser of any portion of its capital, or of the capital stock of any other incorporated bank, unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss on a debt previously contracted in good faith, on a security which at the time was deemed adequate to insure the payment of such debt, and payment of any lien upon such stock, or in case of forfeiture of such debt, as provided in this act; and stock so purchased shall in no case be held by the banks so purchasing for a longer period of time than six months, if the same can be sold for what the stock cost the said bank, or at a price not shall my bank either directly or indirectly, pledge, hypothecate, or exchange any of its notes of circulation for the purpose of securing money to be paid on its capital stock, nor pledge or hypothecate, directly or indirectly any such notes to be used in its ordinary business operation.
Sec. 31. That each bank shall at all times have on hand in gold or silver coin, or its equivalent, in its vaults, an amount equal to twenty per centum of all its circulating notes of every description whatsoever, and whenever the amount of its outstanding circulating notes exceed the above-named provision, a majority of its notes shall be paid out for otherwise paid, or returned by such bank, nor shall such bank increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts, nor make any dividends of its profits, until the required proportion between its outstanding circulating notes, and gold and silver coin, or its equivalent, shall be restored.
Sec. 32. That no bank shall, during the time it shall continue its operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in form of dividends, loans to stockholders, or in any other way, any portion of its capital stock, and if losses shall at any time have been sustained by bank, equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividends shall be made, and no dividends shall ever be made by a bank while it shall continue its banking operations, to an amount greater than its net profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad and suspended debts, and all debts due to the bank on which interest is paid, due, and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, or shall be in process of collection, shall be considered bad and suspended debts without the meaning of this section.
Sec. 33. That no bank shall at any time issue, or have in circulation, any note, draft, bill of exchange, acceptance, certificate of deposit, or other evidence of debt, which from its character of appearance, shall be circulated, or intended to circulate as money, or other such notes of circulation as are by this act described, and which such bank is by this act authorized to issue for the purpose of being circulated as money.
Sec. 34. That each bank shall receive at par at the office or banking house of such bank, in payment of bills payable at such bank for notes of hand, bills of exchange, or other evidences of debt, discounted or purchased, or belonging to such bank, the notes of circulation issued by other solvent bank, incorporated under the provisions of this act.
Sec. 35. That every bank may take, receive, receive, and charge, on any loan or discount made, or upon any note or bill of exchange, or other evidences of debt, at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amount of any such note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt so discounted, and no more. Provided, however, that interest may be received, or taken in advance, at the usual rates of banking, &c. &c.
Sec. 36. That all transfers of notes, bonds, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, owing to any bank, or of deposits to its credit, all assignments of mortgages or other securities on real estate, or of judgments or decrees in its favor, all deposits of money, bullion, or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its stockholders or creditors, all payments of money to either, may be after the commission of an act of insolvency or in contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this act, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be held utterly null and void.
Sec. 37. That, if the directors of any bank shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of such bank to violate, any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges and franchises of such bank shall thereby be forfeited. Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction, &c.
Sec. 38. Provides for the punishment of every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any other bank, who shall make, or issue, or willfully misapply any of the moneys, funds or credits of such bank, or shall without authority from the directors issue or put in circulation any of the notes of such bank, or shall without such authority issue or put forth any certificate of deposit, draft, any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, sign any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, &c., by confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor not less than one nor more than ten years.
Sec. 39. That the several banks and banking associations of the Commonwealth incorporated for the purposes of banking

under special charters, are hereby authorized by a vote of the stockholders of said institutions, to call in and cancel their circulating notes and to correct the business of banking under the provisions of this act.
Sec. 40. That the not a bank shall my bank incorporated under this act shall at all times be referable in payment of all state taxes and other State dues.
Sec. 41. That the General Assembly may alter or repeal this act at pleasure, but no act altering or repealing his act shall impose any injustice or wrong upon the stockholders of any bank, and that any association of citizens who have declared their intention to make application to the present Legislature for an act of incorporation to organize a bank of issue, may have caused such application to be made of the same as is required by law, may, with their associate established a bank under the provisions of this act at any time after its passage. Provided, the Attorney General is satisfied and does certify that such advertisement has been made in conformity with the Constitution and present laws of this Commonwealth.

The General Banking Law. This most important measure before Congress in the House of Representatives - one in the Senate, the other in the House of Representatives - opens the public domain equally to citizens and aliens; and any foreigner, or association of foreigners, may come over and upon a claim without even declaring an intention to become citizens. The Senate bill requires the squatter to be either a native or adopted citizen. The probability is, that the difference between the two Houses will prevent the passage of either bill. What sound reason is there for discrimination in favor of one branch of industry? Has not the artisan, the mechanic and the manufacturer an equal claim upon the protection of Government? The mechanic who is deprived of his rightful share in the public domain, because of his occupation and want of skill in agriculture will have cause of complaint when the tax-gatherer calls upon him for his share of the deficiency in the revenue, in consequence of the partiality. If the act is not so intended why not give the cultivator the same equal share of the public domain as the manufacturer or miner.

Somebody wrote to the editor of the *Register*, a letter of inquiry as to bills ready to whom the editor replies, as follows: "Yes, sir, we can tell you about billiards. It is a game consisting of two men in their shirt sleeves, punching balls about on a table, and preventing the leeper of the room with fifteen cents, or, as is most commonly the case in this country, telling him to just mark it down. This last mentioned custom has given them the title of billiard-markers. If you have a decided genius for the game, you will make a superior player at the expense of about \$1000. Blacksmiths, carpenters, etc. play it for exercise. It was invented by a shrewd saloon-keeper, who was not satisfied with the profit on whiskey, and was too much opposed to temperance to water it. Not a bad d. d. but it must be taken with exceptions, however, for Jack Wadsworth waters his liquor no marks it down."

W. F. BRANTNER - Mrs. John Reid advertises in the *Phila. North American*, an "Infant's Retreat," established for the accommodation of those babies whose affectionate parents die to travel without attendances. As a friend to the rising generation, we advise mothers to stay at home and take care of their own babies. Mrs. Reid may be a nice woman, and all that; but she proposes no good to the world in affording mothers an opportunity to shrink a responsibility for which they are best fitted, and certainly intended to assume.

THIS FREE LABOR PARTY - The Republican Free Labor Party has a great deal to say about being the advocates of "free labor," while some of their large manufacturers are threatening workmen with the loss of employment if they vote the Democratic ticket. This Hartford Times announces that Allen Hammond, of Rockville, has made proclamation that no man who votes the Democratic ticket shall have work in his mill! This is "free labor" with a vengeance.

Two men, named McClintock, were arrested at Milton, Florida, a few days ago, on a charge of having murdered the wife of one of them. She was much older than her husband and possessed considerable property. They enticed her under a boat, and having tied her under the seats, drowned her, and left her to float out at sea; but unfortunately for their plans, the tide carried her ashore, and revealed everything.

Latest news from Washington in reference to the Republican Presidential nominations state that Bates has been leading the past four weeks; that Seward has been gaining, and that Chase is *sic ut que*. Judge McLean is being talked of for President, with A. P. Stout of Virginia, for Vice-President.

A very plain gentleman of our acquaintance, against whom a suit of law has been brought, declares that he means to appear personally in his own defense. We must assure him in all confidence, that his personal appearance is in his favor.

under special charters, are hereby authorized by a vote of the stockholders of said institutions, to call in and cancel their circulating notes and to correct the business of banking under the provisions of this act.
Sec. 40. That the not a bank shall my bank incorporated under this act shall at all times be referable in payment of all state taxes and other State dues.
Sec. 41. That the General Assembly may alter or repeal this act at pleasure, but no act altering or repealing his act shall impose any injustice or wrong upon the stockholders of any bank, and that any association of citizens who have declared their intention to make application to the present Legislature for an act of incorporation to organize a bank of issue, may have caused such application to be made of the same as is required by law, may, with their associate established a bank under the provisions of this act at any time after its passage. Provided, the Attorney General is satisfied and does certify that such advertisement has been made in conformity with the Constitution and present laws of this Commonwealth.

The General Banking Law. This most important measure before Congress in the House of Representatives - one in the Senate, the other in the House of Representatives - opens the public domain equally to citizens and aliens; and any foreigner, or association of foreigners, may come over and upon a claim without even declaring an intention to become citizens. The Senate bill requires the squatter to be either a native or adopted citizen. The probability is, that the difference between the two Houses will prevent the passage of either bill. What sound reason is there for discrimination in favor of one branch of industry? Has not the artisan, the mechanic and the manufacturer an equal claim upon the protection of Government? The mechanic who is deprived of his rightful share in the public domain, because of his occupation and want of skill in agriculture will have cause of complaint when the tax-gatherer calls upon him for his share of the deficiency in the revenue, in consequence of the partiality. If the act is not so intended why not give the cultivator the same equal share of the public domain as the manufacturer or miner.

Somebody wrote to the editor of the *Register*, a letter of inquiry as to bills ready to whom the editor replies, as follows: "Yes, sir, we can tell you about billiards. It is a game consisting of two men in their shirt sleeves, punching balls about on a table, and preventing the leeper of the room with fifteen cents, or, as is most commonly the case in this country, telling him to just mark it down. This last mentioned custom has given them the title of billiard-markers. If you have a decided genius for the game, you will make a superior player at the expense of about \$1000. Blacksmiths, carpenters, etc. play it for exercise. It was invented by a shrewd saloon-keeper, who was not satisfied with the profit on whiskey, and was too much opposed to temperance to water it. Not a bad d. d. but it must be taken with exceptions, however, for Jack Wadsworth waters his liquor no marks it down."

W. F. BRANTNER - Mrs. John Reid advertises in the *Phila. North American*, an "Infant's Retreat," established for the accommodation of those babies whose affectionate parents die to travel without attendances. As a friend to the rising generation, we advise mothers to stay at home and take care of their own babies. Mrs. Reid may be a nice woman, and all that; but she proposes no good to the world in affording mothers an opportunity to shrink a responsibility for which they are best fitted, and certainly intended to assume.

THIS FREE LABOR PARTY - The Republican Free Labor Party has a great deal to say about being the advocates of "free labor," while some of their large manufacturers are threatening workmen with the loss of employment if they vote the Democratic ticket. This Hartford Times announces that Allen Hammond, of Rockville, has made proclamation that no man who votes the Democratic ticket shall have work in his mill! This is "free labor" with a vengeance.

Two men, named McClintock, were arrested at Milton, Florida, a few days ago, on a charge of having murdered the wife of one of them. She was much older than her husband and possessed considerable property. They enticed her under a boat, and having tied her under the seats, drowned her, and left her to float out at sea; but unfortunately for their plans, the tide carried her ashore, and revealed everything.

Latest news from Washington in reference to the Republican Presidential nominations state that Bates has been leading the past four weeks; that Seward has been gaining, and that Chase is *sic ut que*. Judge McLean is being talked of for President, with A. P. Stout of Virginia, for Vice-President.

A very plain gentleman of our acquaintance, against whom a suit of law has been brought, declares that he means to appear personally in his own defense. We must assure him in all confidence, that his personal appearance is in his favor.

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