

besides myself. Thinking the gaming was over, I turned to go out, but found the door locked and the key gone. There was evidently something in the wind. At all events I reflected that, in case of need, the windows were not very far from the ground. I returned and saw the winners dividing the spoil, and the poor shorn 'greenhorn' leaning over the backs of their chairs, staring intently at the money.

The notes were deliberately spread out, one after another. Those which the loser had staked were new, fresh from the press, he said, and they were sorted into a heap distinct from the rest. They were two dollar, three dollar and five dollar notes, from the Indiana Bank and the Bank of Columbia, in Ohio.

'I say, Ned, I don't think these notes are good,' said one of the winners, and examined them.

'I wish they weren't, and I'd crow,' cried out the loser, very chop fallen, at his elbow.

This simple speech, lullied the suspicions of the counter, and he resumed his counting. At last he took up the last note, and, eyeing it keenly, he exclaimed in a most emphatic manner, 'I'll be hanged if they are genuine! They are forged!'

'No, they ain't,' replied the loser, quite as emphatically.

A very opprobrious epithet was now hurled at the latter. He, without more ado, knocked down the speaker at a blow, emphasized the table, which put out the lights, and in the next instant darted out of the window, whilst a bullet, fired from a pistol, cracked the pane of glass over his head. He had leaped into the small court-yard, with a wooden paling round it. The winners dashed towards the door, but found the 'green one' had secured it.

When the three wretches were convinced that the door would not yield to their efforts, and when they heard their 'victim' galloping away, they gave a laugh at the trick played them and returned to the table.

'Strike a light, Bill, and let's pick up what notes have fallen. I have nearly the whole lot in my pocket.'

This light soon made its appearance.

'What! none on the floor? Capital! I think I must have them all in my pocket, then,' saying which he drew out the notes and laid them on the table.

'Fire and furies! These are the forged notes! The rascal has whipped up the other heap!'

While all this was going on, I stepped towards the window, but had not stood there long before I heard the clanking hoofs of a horse beyond the paling, and a shout wafted into the room, 'sloped for Texas!'

The worst part of the story remains to be told, it was my horse on which the rogue was now galloping off.

From Punch.

ANGLI SAXON SENTIMENT.—May the rupture of the Electric Cable be, so long as the same language binds the two nations together, the only rupture between England and America.

THE BEST MONUMENT TO JENNER.—A young lady was solicited to contribute to the Jenner Statue. "Nay," she said reverently, "I consider I have already erected a monument to his honor," and she pointed to her beautiful countenance; and true enough, thanks to Jenner's discovery, there could not be discerned upon it the smallest disfigurement of the small pox. Acting upon this idea, we have to make the following smooth faced proposition. (We beg to suggest that every handsome lady, single, or married, or widow, who, having been duly vaccinated, has succeeded in preserving her beauty from the ravages of the above fearful visitation, be requested to take her turn in standing for one hour only of her lifetime on a pedestal in Trafalgar Square. We maintain that the exhibition of her face, in its unblemished state of loveliness, would be the handsomest, at the same time the most appropriate, statue that could possibly be erected to Jenner; and a statue, too, that would serve in every age to command the ready homage of all men.

A WORD FROM AVON TO JENNA.—"Cry 'Hav'lock' and let slip the dogs of war."

THE MOCK PHILANTHROPIST.—He giveth crusts to babies.—Confucius.

CHINESE SAYING.—Trust not the flatterer. In thy days of sunshine, he will give thee pounds of butter—and in thy hour of need deny thee a crumb of bread!

A GOOD OMEN.—Lord Palmerston was observed last week reading—'It's Never too Late to Mend.' The Reform Bill was lying before him.

Ben Perley Moore, in a speech at the Agricultural Banquet held recently at Louisville, (Ky.) gave the following "opinion" of "Old Bourbon," which he had met with at sundry places in Kentucky:

"In old Kentucky, every where, sir, have I been greeted by gentlemen, with 'their hearts in their right hands, their right hands in mine,' and (must I say it) with bottles of unequalled 'Old Bourbon' in their left hands!"

"Long, long be my heart with rich memories filled, like a vase in which roses have once been distilled. You may break you may run the vase if you will, but the seeds of that Bourbon will linger there still!"

In one of the courts lately there was a long and learned discussion as to whether a witness should be allowed to answer the question "What did Mary say?" Three judges gave long and elaborate opinions in the affirmative, and the question being repeated, the answer was "Not a word."

JETTERS.—Why am do beloved ob my heart, Miss Dinah, do sunflower ob de hill, like a kind ob cloth dye make in Lowell? I don't know, nigger, why? Co's she's an untaught she-ling.

Why is a hen who destroys her health by laying too many eggs, like a young lady who is anxious to make herself attractive because she lays herself out to please.

WITTY BUT WICKED.—A song fellow says that he always locks under the marriage head for the news of the week.

Can an upright man be called a truly downright honest fellow.

The Election.—The very mild agony is over, and after the most tranquil election on record the country is once more freed from the hands of the politicians. We lift our neutral but independent voice in humble thankfulness for the deliverance, and even were the successful candidates elected to life estates in their respective offices, we believe that a heartfelt Amen! would be our response.

A general return might be made as "Everything gone for Packer and the Democratic State Ticket," such is the one-sidedness of the result. We give below the returns of the County as fully as obtainable up to going to press.

Mr. Wilnot's majority will not vary much from 1200.

The contest between Messrs. Martin and Carpenter, for Prothonotary, will be very close, and the official vote only will decide which is elected. All the other candidates on the Union ticket are elected.

Wilmot, Packer, Hazlet.		
Carnarvon,	135	139
Clay,	171	49
Cocalico West,	142	357
Columbia,	95	219
Conestoga,	105	211
Conoy,	95	
Colerain,	70	56
Earl East,	80	
Earl West,	80	
Elizabeth-twp.,	80	
Elizabethtown,	230	106
Falton,	141	115
Hempfield West,	177	
Indiantown,	138	57
Lancaster, N. E. W.,	170	231
" " S. E. W.,	97	309
" " N. W. W.,	137	170
" " S. W. W.,	112	477
Lancaster twp.,	44	19
Lampeter West,	136	94
Lampeter West,	175	
Leacock,	154	98
Leacock Upper,	148	22
Marheim twp.,	45	22
Marietta,	182	132
Marion,	178	62
Millerstown,	126	74
Mount Joy,	119	
Paradise,	140	143
Pequea,	99	
Petersburg,	107	85
Providence,	129	73
Rhawn,	178	162
Rohrerstown,	15	
Sadsbury,	159	74
Strasburg bor.,	111	36
Strasburg twp.,	260	148
Warwick,	140	3
Washington,	14	
Drumore,	49	26
Salisbury,	160	
Adamstown,	15	
Brecknock,	6	
Little Britain,	116	83
Cocalico East,	15	23
Penn,	15	
Martie,	220	178
	5083	3907

Wilmot over Packer 1176, with two districts to hear from, which will probably increase the majority about 50.

WOODVILLE, October 6, 1857.

Of all months October is to me the loveliest, and to-day has been one of its brightest days; no chilly winds have come as yet to crisp the leaves, and scatter them along the road and over the fading grass; and yet I dearly love to hear the brown leaves rustle, and see them dance in the autumn winds, bounding lightly on end, then drawing together in great circles whirling round and round and mounting into the air in a wild world extatic rapture, then sinking down close to the trees and fences with a low, soft rustle as tho' panting for breath to begin again.

I have mounted my rostrum this evening—the window seat of my dormitory—and the large atlas resting on my knee forms the desk from which I send forth my valetudinary. Look out of the window with me, and see if you would like to bid adieu to that valley and those hills. Just below you catch glimpses of dahlias and other flowers, bright with the waning year's last sunset hues, before the night of winter comes; far beyond is a chain of hills that form a vast amphitheatre whereon the lords of the forest lift high their sylvan heads, and beautiful is the valley they look down upon, well watered and fertile as the land the Lord hath blessed. I cannot see the river, for Judge Bowles house stands right in my way; a large oblong building, painted (must I say it) red, tho' the contrast with the darkening hills is now quite pretty. The front faces the river; at the back is a porch extending the length of the house. There I can recognize, by his tall erect figure, my cousin Philip, and the slight fairy form that serene reaches his shoulder as they walk to and fro, the fair and winsome Nannie. No evening shadow rests upon their hearts; with them it is the morn, the bright spring time of love. Next month Philip goes to seek a home in one of the new cities of the great west, and in the Spring returns to claim his bride. Mrs. Bowles has come to the door; she seems to be urging them to come in.— They have gone—the door closes.

Tom's health is still delicate, and papa thinks a winter south would quite restore him, so in a few weeks Tom and I start for Savannah. I want to go by sea, but mamma says "no, we can take our time by land, and see the places thro' which we pass," but I do not care to see them; I would like to be out of sight of land on that deep mysterious ocean, where my thoughts will soon so often go, in search of one of those

"Oak leviathans whose huge ribs make their clay creator's vain title take. Of Ocean's lords."

A three years cruise, three weary years this great stean, plow furrow the deep green waves, by the shores of Africa, among the far off Isles of the sea, by the land of gold, close to the Peruvian and Brazilian coasts, before we can hail the joyful harvest home, if that time ever comes, for I think of the Central America and shudder. A vessel so strong, what could shatter it? man had put forth his powers to protect and save, but the waves arose in their might and "it sank like a zane on the mighty waters." The two millions of gold it carried could not purchase one single life. Cities are suffering for the lack of gold. God has shown its value and its worthlessness. There will come a day when the sea shall give up its dead—not its gold. Oh, blessed day to those who rest in hope! they will meet to part no more.

Three years! they will soon have passed, so I will not grow old with repining, and only shed such tears as hope may paint with rainbows. If death should come he cannot sever the hearts that God hath joined together.

"Life bears Love's cross, death brings Love's crown." I must say good-bye, for I am straining my eyes in the gloaming and I see aloft the shining knobs on which I drop the eye curtain—it falls: good night.

MARY WOODVILLE.

Grand Jurors.

To serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing Monday, the 16th day of November, 1857.

John J. Andrews, Colerain.
George Bugle, Colerain.
Christian Buckwalter, Manheim.
Benjamin Buckwalter, East Lampeter.
E. C. Darlington, City.
Isaac Evans, Carnarvon.
Joseph Enhart, Drumore.
Levi Getz, East Hempfield.
Wendel Koll, Earl.
Amos S. Henderson, City.
William Hutton, Fulton.
John Kayler, West Donegal.
Amos S. Kinzer, East Earl.
Isaac Kinsey, Rapho.
Michael H. Locher, City.
Abraham Landis, Ephrata.
Martin Metzler, Rapho.
Peter McConomy, City.
Richard Marshall, Sadsbury.
John Martin, Manheim.
Daniel Riehwin, Earl.
Jonas Riter, Columbia.
Samuel Shoeh, Columbia.
Benjamin Urban, Conestoga.

PETIT JURORS.

To serve in the same Court.

Henry Breneman, Strasburg.
John Brady, Manor.
Michael Book, Strasburg Borough.
Abraham Bruner, Columbia.
Christian Brimmer, Earl.
David Bair, City.
Benjamin Buckwalter, Earl.
Levi K. Brown, Fulton.
William E. Dieck, Columbia.
John Doner, Manor.
Henry Epsenshade, Paradise.
John M. Eckman, Eden.
Samuel Ferree, Eden.
Mahlon Fox, Sadsbury.
Thomas Grosh, Manheim.
William Gibson, Columbia.
John W. Gross, West Donegal.
Christian Galt, City.
James Hopkins, Sadsbury.
Christian B. Herr, West Lampeter.
John Hastings, Drumore.
Harrison N. Hibshman, Ephrata.
Samuel Kauffner, West Earl.
F. J. Kramb, City.
George P. King, City.
Martin Kreider, West Lampeter.
Andrew Lantz, Penn.
John Lintner, Manor.
Michael Moor, Sadsbury.
John H. Miller, West Lampeter.
Henry M. Shuler, Borough.
John Musselman, City.
Christian Myers, West Earl.
John Musselman West Lampeter.
John H. Piersol, City.
J. C. Pfabler, Columbia.
C. J. Rhoads, Manor.
Henry H. Siles, Salisbury.
George B. Shuler, Warwick.
Joseph Swift, Fulton.
John Shirk, West Hempfield.
Samuel Slockum, Sadsbury.
Frederick Smith, Conoy.
Martin E. Stauffer, East Earl.
Adam Trout, City.
Joseph G. Taylor, Little Britain.
Nathaniel Urban, Washington Borough.
Joseph Welchans, City.

LIST OF JURORS.

To serve in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing on Monday, the 25th day of October.

Caleb Bradley, Drumore.
Henry Breneman, Conoy.
George W. Buckley, Salisbury.
Andrew Bowers, Conestoga.
Simeon Balance, Little Britain.
Reuben Bowman, East Hempfield.
James Crosswell, Eden.
John Dillow, City.
Solomon Dinsdorfer, Earl.
John Graybill, Upper Leacock.
John S. Gable, City.
Martin Herr, Strasburg.
Abraham Horst, Rapho.
John F. Herr, Strasburg.
George W. Hensel, Eden.
John Hoffmann, East Hempfield.
John Horvostein, Pennsburg.
Jacob Hildebrand, Strasburg.
Thomas Livingston, Salisbury.
George Lauber, West Earl.
James Montgomery, Jr., Eden.
Wm. McCaskey, City.
John McWenner, Brecknock.
Thomas B. Neal, Drumore.
Jacob H. Nissley, East Donegal.
William Steele, Sadsbury.
John H. Summy, East Donegal.
Benjamin Sherbahn, East Donegal.
George M. Steinman, City.
John Stauffer, East Earl.
George G. Worst, Leacock.
Mitchell Weaver, City.
James Wright, Columbia.
Christian Wisler, City.
John Zug, Penn.
Jacob Zook, East Lampeter.

Items of News.

All the banks in the cities of New York, Boston, Troy, Albany, Hartford, Portland, Detroit, and Brooklyn, suspended specie payments on Wednesday. The suspension is now general everywhere.

Last week twelve deaths from yellow fever occurred in New Orleans.

We have by telegraph from New Orleans two weeks later news from California and the Pacific, the steamer Grenada having arrived there with California papers to the 20th ult, and \$1,250,000 in gold. The California election has resulted in the choice of Weller, Dan, Governor by 11,000 majority over both his competitors, and a large democratic majority in the Legislature.

Near the boundary of Lower California disturbances have occurred between the Mexican authorities and a company of Americans, supposed to filibusters. Governor Castro, of Lower California, is, however, said to have joined the latter in anticipation of a revolution by his own people. Slight shocks of an earthquake had been felt near San Francisco. As the English and French fleets had left the China guana islands on the coast of Peru, they were at the mercy of Vivanco. In Oregon the discussion of the slavery question was agitating the Constitutional Convention.

THE NEW ENGLAND BANKS.—Boston, Oct. 14.—At a meeting of the Bank Presidents of this city, held this morning, a general suspension of specie payments was voted. The Concord, Manchester, Lawrence, Methuen and Bangor Banks have suspended.

Failures of great mercantile and banking firms are plentiful everywhere.

On Wednesday a municipal election took place in the city of Baltimore, and as usual a number of desperate and bloody riots marked the event. On Tuesday night an American party procession was fired into by a gang of Democrats, and the Americans retorted by sacking the houses from whence the shots were fired. A number of persons were wounded. On Wednesday, a riot took place between the Democrats of the Eighth and the Americans of the Fifth Ward, in which fire arms were freely used, and several persons were said to have been killed.

The Herald announces that the committee appointed some time since to investigate the New York City finances, have discovered that for five or six years, sums of money, amounting to the stupendous aggregate of eight or ten millions of dollars, have disappeared from the city treasury. The money has been expended, but there are no vouchers, or specifications, or indications as to the purposes for which it was paid away.

Mrs. Cunningham failed to appear in court in New York city, in the Burdell suit, and her counsel denied all knowledge of her locality.

On Monday night the custom house at Richmond, Va., was broken open by robbers, and plundered of \$20,700 in gold coin.

The accounts of the Kansas election are still contradictory. According to the one authority, the Free State men have elected their candidate to Congress by five to eight thousand majority, and carried both branches of the territorial Legislature, while the latter, according to other sources, has been carried by the pro-slavery men.—It seems to be generally agreed that Parrott, Republican, is elected to Congress.

The Washington Union has a despatch from Leavenworth city, October 10th, saying that Parrott, the Free State candidate for Congress, is elected by four to five hundred, but that the Democrats have a majority of one in the territorial Council and three in the lower house.

FOREIGN.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York yesterday, from Liverpool on the 30th inst., her advice being three days later.—The Atlantic brings later advices from India. The dates are from Calcutta to August 23d; Bombay to the 31st, and Delhi to the 12th of August. Numerous sharp encounters had occurred at Delhi, in which the rebels were defeated, but they still held possession of the city. The European reinforcements were arriving and an assault was expected to be made about the 20th.—Gen. Havelock had reached Lucknow, after two more victorious encounters, but owing to his force being weakened by the encounters and disease, he had, been compelled to return to Cawnpore. A doubtful despatch says that Havelock had reached Lucknow, the garrison of which still held out against the besiegers. The garrison at Agra were secure at the latest advices, but their condition was precarious. The Bombay Times, received by the overland mail, does not mention the arrival of Gen. Havelock at Lucknow. It designates the intelligence received as of a disastrous character. A letter from Aboo says that the King of Delhi has offered to accept terms, provided that his annual stipend was increased largely; but he was informed that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted. A number of the mutineers were leaving Delhi every week. An English officer reports that he saw a boat, containing Nona Sahib and his family, swamped in the Ganges, and that all were drowned. A telegraph despatch from Marseilles, received at Paris, says that the population of Bengal were beginning to rise, were killing the English, and that the revolution was becoming general. The accounts say that more mutinies have occurred among the Bombay troops, and that several suspected regiments have been disbanded. Lord Elgin has transferred the frigate Shannon and Pearl to the use of the Indian government. He was about returning to China. Martial law has been proclaimed at Begum. The Paris Pays says that a serious discussion has occurred between Lord Canning, the Governor General, and Sir Colin Campbell. Lord Elgin sided with the latter.—The latest accounts says that General Havelock's position is regarded as precarious.—The Punjab is tranquil. The organizations of the Sikh regiments for the relief of Delhi are rapidly progressing. The King's magazine at Indlipore was struck by lightning and exploded. Nine hundred persons were killed, and a million pounds sterling of property was destroyed. The whole province of Bengal was alarmed. The Civilians at Gogah had fled to Patna, leaving the Treasury in charge of the 64th Regiment, which is in a precarious condition. Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal. The imports at Calcutta were accumulating. There were no buyers, and money was disappearing. The paper of the East India Company was quoted at 25 per cent, discount. Sir R. W. Carden has been elected Lord Mayor of London.—The French decree prohibiting the export of corn has been extended to September. A modification of the Spanish Ministry is still agitated. Sardinia is making advances for a reconciliation with Austria. There are also later dates from China, which state that Admiral Seymour had proclaimed a blockade of Canton River. The imperial interview at Stuttgart lasted four days, during which the Emperor Napoleon and the Czar had several private interviews. The Czar and Emperor of Austria were en route for Weimar. The question is agitated for an early meeting of the English Parliament.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—We notice the following new Counterfeits on banks in our neighborhood:

One—Columbia Bank, Columbia, Pa.—Bank has no 1s.

Three—Columbia Bank, Pa.—Bank has no 3s.

Five—York County Bank, Penn. Vign and horse ploughing—Franklin's head on right—horse on left.

Five—York Co. Bank, Pa.; vign. two men, horses and plow; Franklin on right; boy, girl and dog on left.

Five—Columbia Bank, Pa., altered—Vign. three females reclining—portrait of Washington on the right—goddess of liberty on left.

TEN—Harrisburg Bank, Pa. Vign. Washington and Rittenhouse—canal boat on one end female on the other—unlike genuine.

The Bill for the Relief of the Banks.

The following is the bill as passed by both Houses:

An Act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and for the relief of debtors.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the provisions of every Act of Assembly, or of incorporation or reincorporation, heretofore passed declaring or authorizing the forfeiture of any bank, saving, trust, or insurance company or corporation having banking privileges, or inflicting any penalties, or authorizing any compulsory assignment, for or by reason of the non-payment of any of its liabilities, or the issuing or paying out the notes of other banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying; or its loaning or discounting without the requisite amount of specie or specie funds, since the first day of September, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, be and the same are hereby suspended until the second Monday in April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and all forfeitures and penalties, or liabilities thereto, heretofore incurred, or that may be hereafter incurred, before the said second Monday of April, under such acts of Assembly or of incorporation or reincorporation, for or by reason of the causes aforesaid, or any of them, are hereby remitted, and so much thereof as prohibits any bank from making loans and discounts, issuing its own notes, or the notes of other banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying or declaring dividends during the suspension of specie payments, or from loaning or discounting without the requisite amount of specie or specie funds as aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby suspended until the day and year aforesaid, and any such bank, during such suspension of specie payments, may declare dividends to an amount not exceeding six per cent. per annum on its capital; and this act shall extend also to all banks, saving, trust and insurance companies, and corporations with banking privileges, chartered or re-chartered under any law, for periods hereafter to commence, and to the payment of stock to all banks incorporated by the legislature at its last session.

Section 2.—That, in addition to all statements and returns now required by law, each and every bank in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny shall, on the first discount day in January next, and weekly thereafter, and every other Bank in this Commonwealth on the same day, and monthly thereafter, make up a statement, to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the President or Cashier thereof, showing—first, the amount of its loans and discounts; second, the amount of specie in the possession of and owned by such Bank, and the balance due from other banks, in distinct items, third, the amount of its notes outstanding, fourth, the amount of deposits, including individual deposits and balances due to other Banks; which statement shall be published in the next succeeding issue of a newspaper of the county in which the Bank is located, or, if there be no newspaper in such county, then in a newspaper of some neighboring county; and any violation of this law, or failure to comply with its provisions by any President or any Cashier of any Bank, shall be a misdemeanor, and each of the said officers shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court; one half to be given to the prosecutor, and one-half to the county in which such bank is located.

Section 3.—That the said banks are hereby required, until the second Monday of April, aforesaid, to receive at par in payment of all debts due or to become due to them respectively, the notes of all the solvent banks of the Commonwealth which paid specie for all their liabilities on and immediately prior to the first day of September last, and which shall continue solvent, and the said banks are also hereby authorized to pay out, in all their business transactions and discounts, the said notes so long as the banks issuing the same shall remain solvent; but in case any president, and a majority of the Board of Directors of any of the said banks shall certify to the Governor, under oath or affirmation of the president, his apprehensions and belief that any bank in said certificate named is in an unsafe condition, the Governor shall thereupon appoint three judicious persons, not interested in said bank, as commissioners to investigate the condition of such bank. And the said Commissioners shall after taking an oath or affirmation to perform the duties of their appointment with fidelity, forthwith proceed to make the said investigation and report the result thereof within ten days to the Governor; and if the officers of the said bank shall refuse to permit the said commissioners to make such investigation, or to produce any books or documents necessary for that purpose, or if the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall report that the said bank is in an unsafe condition, the Governor shall thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the charter of the said bank to be forfeited, and the said bank shall be deprived of all the benefits of this act, and the Directors thereof shall forthwith make and execute an assignment in the manner provided by the act entitled "An Act regulating banks," approved the 16th day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and the expense of such commission, including the compensation of the Commissioners at eight dollars per day, each, shall be paid by the bank against which it is issued, unless the report shall be favorable to its condition, in which case they shall be paid by the applicant;

but any bank or banks, which shall, before the period hereinbefore limited, resume and continue the payment of specie on all their liabilities, shall not after such resumption, and during such continuance be subject to any of the provisions of this section: *Provided*: That no bank shall be required to receive the notes of any bank against which a certificate may be made as aforesaid, at any time after the delivery of the same to the Governor, until the Commissioners shall report in favor of such bank, after which the notes of such bank shall again be received as required by the provisions of this section.

Section 4.—That the several collectors of taxes, tolls, and other revenues of the Commonwealth, and also county treasurers, are hereby authorized to receive for state purposes the notes of the solvent banks of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying banks, in payment of the said taxes, tolls and revenues, and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for the same in the same manner as though said banks were specie paying.

Section 5.—That the deposits by the State Treasurer, or to the credit of the Commonwealth, in the several banks and other corporations, and all bank notes which are now or may hereafter be in the Treasury during the period of suspension aforesaid, shall, from time to time, on demand of the said Treasurer, be paid by the said banks or other corporations respectively in specie, in such amounts as may be required by said Treasurer, to enable him to pay the interest accruing on the public loans of the Commonwealth.

Section 6.—That upon all judgments heretofore entered in suits commenced by writs or otherwise, or which may be entered during the period hereinbefore mentioned, in actions instituted by writ or otherwise, in any Court in this Commonwealth, or before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace, on judgment obtained before said officers, if the defendant shall be possessed of any estate in fee simple, within the respective county, worth, in the opinion of the Court, Alderman, or Justice, the amount of the said judgment over and above all incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, he shall be entitled to a stay of execution thereon, on judgment now obtained or to be obtained on suits now brought for the term of one year from the date of the passage of this act, and on all others for one year, to be computed from the first day of the term to which the action was commenced; and every defendant in such judgment may have the same stay of execution thereon, if within thirty days from the passage of this act, or within thirty days from the rendition of any future judgment, he shall give security to be approved of by the Court or by a Judge thereof, or by such Alderman or Justice of the Peace before whom such judgment was obtained, for the sum recovered, together with the interests and costs; *Provided*: That this section shall not apply to wages of labor nor to debts upon which stay of execution is expressly waived by the debtors, nor to judgments upon which a stay of execution has already been taken under existing laws: *And provided*: That the provisions of this section shall extend to judgments entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantees or owners of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgagor; *Provided further*: That said stay of execution shall not apply to judgments or mortgages, or on bonds secured by mortgage, unless the interest thereon shall be paid within sixty days after the accruing of the same, in such funds as the Banks are authorized by this act to use.

Section 7.—This act shall take effect immediately, except the 3d section, which shall not go into operation until the provisions of this act are accepted as herein provided, but no bank or other corporation shall be embraced within its provisions more than thirty days after the passage hereof, or after any bank shall have suspended specie payments upon its notes or obligations, unless the stockholders of such bank or other corporations shall before the expiration of the said thirty days or within thirty days after any bank shall have suspended specie payments upon its notes or obligations, at a meeting to be called by the Directors thereof for that purpose, on ten days' public notice, in one or more newspapers, accept the provisions of this act by a majority of votes of said stockholders, to be voted and counted according to the provisions in the charter of such accepting bank, or other corporation regulating the election of Directors, but to make such acceptance valid, there shall be filed in the office of the Auditor General of this Commonwealth a certificate that this act has been duly accepted, under the common seal of such bank or other corporation, attested by the signature of its President or Cashier. And each of the said banks accepting the provisions of this act shall also pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, on or before the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, or within thirty days after any bank shall accept the provisions of this act, a sum equal to one-fourth of one per centum upon the capital stock of said bank, in addition to any amounts they are now by law required to pay.

Section 8.—That the 4th section of the act approved April 16th, 1856, entitled "An Act regulating banks," be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*: That all suits brought or now pending for forfeitures or penalties under the section hereby repealed shall not be affected thereby.

Section 9.—That the Legislature hereby reserves the right and power to alter, revoke, or annul the charter of any bank or banks, corporation or corporations, accepting the provisions of this act, whenever in their opinion the same may prove injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, as to do no injustice to the corporations.

Section 10.—That no bank, savings fund, insurance or trust company shall, directly or indirectly, purchase, or be concerned in the purchase, of the notes of any of the incorporated banks of this State at less than their

par value.

Section 11.—That no bank, savings fund, insurance or trust company shall, directly or indirectly, purchase, or be concerned in the purchase, of the notes of any of the incorporated banks of this State at less than their