

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSLINGER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

No. 2430.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1857.

New Series--Vol. 11, No. 50.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM;
IN ADVANCE.
For six months, 75 cents.
All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance. If the paper is continued, and not paid for in three months, \$1.25 will be charged for the first month, \$1.50 if not paid in three months, \$1.75; and if not paid in six months, \$2.00.
Papers addressed to persons out of the city will be discontinued at the expiration of the month, unless special request is made to the contrary or payment guaranteed by some reliable person here.

ADVERTISING.
Lines of minion, or their equivalent, count as square. Three insertions \$1, and 25¢ for each subsequent insertion.

West Branch Insurance Co.
OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.
RESIDENCE Buildings, Stores, Merchandise, Farm Property, and other Buildings and their contents, at moderate rates.

DIRECTORS:
John J. Pearce, Hon. G. C. Harvey,
T. T. Abrams, Wm. Vanderbelt,
H. Hall, Wm. Fearon,
A. Mayer, D. K. Jackman,
S. Crist, W. Waite,
Dickinson, Thos. Kitchen,
Hon. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.

REFERENCES:
H. Lloyd, Thos. Bowman, D. D. Winegardner, Wm. Vanderbelt, Mackey, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Wm. Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Agent for Mifflin county, G. W. STEWART, ap23

Continental Insurance Company.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with a Perpetual Charter.
Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.
No. 61 Walnut St. above Second, Phila.
Insurance on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., generally. Marine Insurance on Goods, &c., by Rivers, Canals, and Land Carriages, &c., by the Union, on the most favorable terms, consistent with security.

Wm. Colladay, William Bowers,
Ed. Coleman, Joseph Oat,
V. Machette, Howard Hinchman,
GEORGE W. COLLADAY, President.
Wm. Wilson, Secretary.
Agent for Mifflin county, Wm. P. ELDER, feb19-ly

INDemnity AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.
Office 153 Chestnut street, near Fifth.
Amount of Assets, \$1,827,185 80
January 1st, 1857.

Agreed to by an act of Assembly, bearing date, 1856, \$301,638 84
Mortgages, amply secured, \$1,519,932 73
State, (present value, \$109,000), 89,114 18
Real Estate, (present value, \$83,881 12), 71,232 97
Stocks, 64,121 56
Total, \$1,827,185 80
Capital or Limited Insurance made on every description of property, in Town and Country, as low as are consistent with security. In their incorporation, a period of twenty years, they have paid over Three Millions of dollars losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as ability and disposition to meet with success all liabilities.

Losses by Fire, \$301,638 84
DIRECTORS:
N. Bancker, Mordecai D. Lewis,
Wagner, David S. Brown,
Grant, Isaac Lea,
R. Smith, Edward C. Dale,
W. Richards, George Fales,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
G. Bancker, Sec'y.
Agent for Mifflin county, H. J. WALSH, Eq., Lewistown. mar19

Pennsylvania Railroad.
After Monday, June 22d, 1857, trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:
Eastward. Westward.
Line, 5 14 a. m. 5 40 a. m.
Line, 10 47 p. m. 7 29 p. m.
Freight, 4 04 " 3 04 "
Freight, 5 00 " 1 50 a. m.
Freight, 5 00 " 3 25 "
Freight, 5 00 " 10 15 "
Freight, 7 25 " 12 40 "
To Harrisburg, \$1 50; to Philadelphia, \$1 75; to Pittsburgh, 4 70
The Ticket Office will be open 20 min before the arrival of each Passenger.
D. E. ROBESON, Agent.

Foundry and Machine Shop.
The public are hereby notified that I have opened a Foundry and Machine Shop in the town of Lewistown, known as the "Junior Works," and the large and general assortment of Patterns, late the property of Mr. and Mrs. Willis, now of John Sterrett & Co. and Wm. Willis, and that I am prepared to do all kinds of
Castings, Turning, &c.
The shortest notice and in the best and most complete style. JOHN ZEGLER, Lewistown, April 17, 1856--tf.

E. B. BROWN,
Surgeon Dentist.
Professional business promptly attended to, and charges reasonable.
Office on North Main street, second door from the town Hall, and nearly opposite the office. je 21, 1855--tf.
100 Headed and Square Paling, 3000
on hand and for sale cheap by
FRANCISCUS.

THE MINSTREL.

WHAT MAKES WOMEN?
Not costly dress, nor queenly air;
Not jeweled hand, complexion fair;
Not graceful form, nor lofty tread,
Not paint, nor curls, nor splendid head;
Not pearly teeth, nor sparkling eyes,
Nor voice that nightingale outvies;
Not breath as sweet as eglantine,
Not gaily gems, nor fabrics fine;
Not all the stores of fashion's mart;
Nor yet the blemishments of art;
Not one, nor all of these combined,
Can make one woman true refined.

'Tis not the casket that we prize,
But that which in the casket lies;
These outward charms that please the sight,
Are naught unless the heart be right.
She, to fulfil her destined end,
Must with her beauty goodness blend;
Must make it her incessant care,
To deck herself with jewels rare;
Of priceless gems must be possessed,
In robes of richest beauty dressed;
And when the stormy crisis is o'er,
In purity the most refined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DETERMINED AND DISINTERESTED LADY.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives an account of a lady who while living in California three years ago, was the means of marrying a young lady friend of hers to a fellow named Munson, who robbed his wife and soon deserted her--sailing for New York. The lady who had brought about the match left California and boldly faced her responsibility in the premises, and on the sailing of the next homeward-bound steamer, she took passage for New York, determined to follow the betrayer of her confidence and the love of a wife to the bounds of civilization, and bring him to punishment. Arriving in New York, she got traces of his foot-steps, followed him over various routes, until she tracked him to a village in Pennsylvania, where she found him with another wife, to whom he had been married before going to California! A warrant was issued for his arrest for bigamy, but, having no proofs of his second marriage, after a short examination, he was discharged. Nothing daunted by this unlooked-for termination of affairs, the lady immediately returned to California, procured the necessary affidavits substantiating Munson's marriage there, together with evidence of the fact of his having absconded with some \$15,000 of his second wife's funds, and once more returned to the Atlantic side in search of the betrayer of her friend. And that search she has prosecuted now for two or three months, with the most determined and restless perseverance; but thus far without success. He had left the village where he had resided when arrested for bigamy, and although the lady had obtained some subsequent traces of his movements, when we met her she had not yet succeeded in ascertaining his present residence, although she is satisfied it is somewhere in the West. She had already expended a large amount of her own funds in the pursuit, and expressed her determination not to give up the chase until her "sweet revenge" had been gratified, and the villain brought to justice. The lady pursuer has gone to Cleveland, where she has friends residing. If she may not be classed amongst the "strong-minded women," she is certainly a most determined one.

MONKISH LEGENDS.

In one of his notes to "Lacon," Colton gives the following account of the marvelous things wrought in the bosom of the "mother church" in ancient times. Some of the saints, especially, Dunstan, Dominic and Lupus, must have been fond of a practical joke, and pretty cute hands at playing it off, too, to have so far forgotten the weather-gage of the devil--for he is said to be a full hand.
"These legends abound with stories of prodigious things, some of which are very ludicrous, such as St. Swithin's making a whole basket of eggs by the sign of the cross--Patrician's making the stolen sheep bleat in the thief's belly after he had eaten it; then, St. Bridget's bacon, which, in great charity, she gave to a hungry dog, and was, after the dog had eaten it, restored again in her kettle. Of the like nature is the story of St. Dunstan, who took the devil by the nose with the tongs, and held him till he roared with pain. Dominic made him hold the candle till he burned his fingers. Lupus imprisoned the devil in a pot all night. A consecrated host being put into a hive of bees, to cure them of murrain, was so devoutly entertained, that the bees built a chapel in the hive, with steeple and bell; erected an altar, and laid the host upon it, and then sung their canonical hours like monks in cloister."

SINGULAR VISITATION BY A BIRD.

Captain Johnson, of the barque Ellen, says: "Just before six o'clock on the afternoon of September 12th, I was standing on the quarter-deck with two others of the crew on deck at the same time, besides the

man at the helm. Suddenly a bird flew over around me, just grazing my right shoulder. Afterwards it flew around the vessel, then it again commenced to fly around my head. It soon flew at my face, when I caught hold of it and made it a prisoner. The bird is unlike any bird I ever saw before, and I don't know its name. The color of its feathers is a dark iron gray; its body was a foot and a half in length, with wings three and a half feet from tip to tip. It had a beak full eight inches long, and a sort of teeth like a small hand-saw. In capturing it, it gave me a good bite on my right thumb. Two of the crew who assisted in tying its legs were also bitten. As it showed a disposition to bite at everybody I had its head cut off, and the body thrown overboard. When the bird flew to the ship, the barque was going north of northeast. I regarded the appearance of the bird as an omen, and an indication to me that I must change my course. I accordingly headed to the eastward direct. I should not have deviated from my course had not the bird visited the ship; and had it not been for this change of course I should not have fallen in with such passengers of the Central America."

A Case of Probable Suspended Animation.
--On the 2d of October, says the N. Y. Evening Post, we published the death of a married lady of this city, which occurred suddenly on Thursday, the 1st instant.

The friends of the family assembled on Saturday, the 3d, to attend the funeral; but it having been discovered early on that day that the body still preserved its natural appearance, it was decided to perform the services in the house, deferring the burial for the present. The body was accordingly removed from the coffin to the bed and now continues in a state of perfect preservation and natural condition on this the seventh day since its supposed decease. The utmost solicitude exists, of course, in the family, and every effort is being made to assist nature in the restoration of her functions, although as yet no symptoms of active life have appeared. It would seem to be a case for the most extreme measures to be adopted, lest the prolonged suspension of life may of itself prove fatal; and yet instances of a pause of weeks in the natural powers are said to have been recorded in Europe.

WHEN THAT NOTE WAS DUE.

A man in Boston (of course) was sorely persecuted by an avaricious business acquaintance, to pacify whom he was obliged to 'settle,' and not wishing to pay over a few hundred in cash he drew up a note obligating himself to discharge the account after a specified date of time. The creditor, who was noted for his sticking principle, was not, in justice, really entitled to the money, but when thirty days after date expired, he anxiously presented the note for payment. The debtor, instead of meeting it, replied:
'The note is not yet due, sir.'
'But it is, though. It reads, 'thirty days after date I promise to pay' so and so, and thirty-one days have elapsed since the date thereof; and so--'
'I don't care if thirty-one years have elapsed since the date of the note, I shall contend for its immaturity,' answered the debtor, interrupting the not very good humored note-holder, who soon made his exit, slamming the street door after him and muttering incoherently about law, judgment, executions, &c.

In a few days both parties were before a magistrate, who, on concluding the investigation, proclaimed that he must certainly award 'judgment' against the debtor for the full amount of the note, and the cost of the prosecution besides.
'And what then?' inquired the defendant of the judge.
'I shall issue an 'execution' if the plaintiff desires,' returned his honor.
'To be sure--I want one immediately,' bawled the plaintiff, whose countenance revealed his determination to allow no mercy, as he urged his way as near the judge as possible.
'You are resolved upon judgment and execution?' demanded the defendant.
'I am,' replied the judge, taking up his pen to record the same.
'To be sure we are,' coincided the plaintiff, with a chuckle.
'I presume your honor can spell correctly,' said the defendant, as he picked up his hat and sent it further upon the table before him.
'Insolent!' exclaimed the judge, choking with rage.
'Will you oblige me by carefully spelling and reading the first line in that valuable document,' urged the defendant, disregarding the anger of the magistrate, and directing his attention to the note that lay before him.
The judge looked at the note and then at the defendant, but probably thinking it was best to take it coolly, proceeded to do as requested, and read aloud, in a very lucid style--
'Thirty days after date I prom--'
'Stop!' shouted the defendant, 'you don't read it right.'
'I do,' was the judge's response.
'You don't!' returned the defendant; 'I thought you couldn't spell.'
The judge was now boiling over with

rage, and smote the desk before him so violently with his clenched hand as to cause those who stood about him, including the expectant plaintiff, to retreat a few paces in double quick time.

'Keep your temper, judge, or we shall be obliged to have the case transferred to another court, where the magistrate understands the art and mystery of spelling words of one syllable, and don't make a fool of himself by kicking up a row and smashing office furniture. There, you may keep your seat and tell those present what the first line of that note says,' said the defendant, with a coolness that surprised the audience and puzzled the judge.

Having again glanced at the document, and appearing to detect something that had until that moment escaped his perception, the judge proceeded to read:
'Thirty days after death I promise to pay--'
'Right!' exclaimed the defendant; 'you can spell, I see.'

'This note is not due, gentlemen, until thirty days after death,' proclaimed the magistrate; 'the case is accordingly dismissed, and the court adjourned until tomorrow morning.'
'What?' exclaimed the plaintiff, 'am I thus fooled? Villain!'
The unexpected and ludicrous conclusion of the suit threw the whole assembly, save the unlucky plaintiff, into an uproarious fit of merriment, which having subsided, they separated and dispersed. The note is not due yet.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

What are the regular parts of speech?
The tongue, palate, and lips.
What is a love-letter?
An indefinite article.
A creditor's letter?
A definite article.
A boy informing against his companion.
Accusative case.
The companion whipped?
Vocative case.
The master whipping?
An active verb, governing both the accusative and vocative.

'Billy do you remember the golden rule?'
'Yes, marm.'
'Then what makes you quarrel so with your brother? If you do not want me to whip you, you should not fight your brother.'

'Reekin' ye'd better mind the golden rule yourself; if you don't want me to lick you, you shouldn't lick me.'
'Billy, how did you lose your finger?'
'Easy enough,' said Billy.
'I suppose you did, but how?'
'I guess you'd a lost yourn, if it had been where mine was.'
'That don't answer my question.'
'Well, if you must know,' said Billy; 'I had to cut it off or else steal the trap.'

DR. MARKS.

HAVING resumed the practice of medicine, I may always be found at his office in the Public Square, opposite the Lewistown Hotel May 7, 1857--tf

GEO. W. ELDER,

Attorney at Law,
OFFICE in West Marketstreet, opposite Eisenbise's Hotel, will attend to any business in the courts of Mifflin, Centre, or Huntingdon counties. Lewistown, July 1, 1853.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would take this method of informing the 10,000 customers of the BAZ HIVE DRUG STORE that they have purchased the entire stock and fixtures of that establishment, and will continue to wait upon customers in their usual style--selling Drugs, Medicines, &c. cheaper than any other establishment in town--for cash only.
oc1.3m JAMES H. McKEE & CO.

SUNBURY COAL.

JUST ARRIVED, Canal Boat Logan, from Sunbury, with fifty tons of Coal. For sale by August 27, 1857--76
JOHN LEVY.

Good Goods and Low Prices!

McCoy & Ellis's
CHEAP STORE!

THE undersigned, trading under the name and firm of MCCOY & ELLIS, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia, and opened in the house formerly occupied by J. & J. Milliken, on Market street, directly opposite Geo. Blymyer's store, a neat assortment of
Seasonable Goods and Superior Groceries,
to which they have added a good supply of gentlemen's, ladies' and children's
Boots and Shoes,
suitable for the season. The market price in cash will always be given for COUNTRY PRODUCE, and liberal advances made on Flour and Grain on store.
PLASTER, SALT, FISH AND STONE COAL always on hand. A quantity of Salt, suitable for Cattle, now on hand. F. MCCOY, JELI R. F. ELLIS.
20,000 Gross Kent's best Matches, for sale to the trade at lowest rates. FRANCISCUS.

THE RELIEF BILL.

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 re-incorporation, heretofore passed, declaring or authorizing the forfeiture of any bank, saving, trust, and 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 of 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 of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and all forfeitures and penalties, or liability thereto, heretofore incurred, or that may be heretofore incurred, or that may be hereafter incurred, before the said second Monday of April, under such acts of Assembly or of incorporation or re-incorporation, for or by reason of the causes aforesaid, or any of them, are hereby remitted, and so much remitted, and so much thereof as prohibits any bank from making loans or 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 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 the 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 misdemeanor, and each of the said officers, shall upon the 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 the 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 on, 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, this apprehension 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, or conducting its affairs in violation of law, 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 sixteenth day of April, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty, and the expenses 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 applicants: 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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 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.

Sec. 6. That upon all judgments heretofore entered, in suits commenced by writ or otherwise, or which may be entered during the period herebefore mentioned, in actions instituted by writ or otherwise in any court in this Commonwealth, or before any alderman or justice of the peace, on judgments 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 of the peace, 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 judgments 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 interest and costs: Provided, That this section shall not apply to the 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 out to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee 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.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect immediately, except the third 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 corporation 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, except 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.

Sec. 8. That the forty seventh section of the act approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, 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.

Sec. 9. That the Legislature hereby reserves the right and power to alter, revoke or annul the charters 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 citi-