



The Lehigh Register.

Circulation near 2000.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1861.

In the postical effusion on our first page. "The Days of my Boyhood," in the last line of the first verse, the word "mortal" should be left out, and in the last line of the fifth verse, it should read "flattering" instead of "flattering."

School Examination.

The public examination of the Common Schools of Allentown, took place in their respective School rooms, on Thursday and Friday of last week. We attended five of these, and we are only sorry that time prevented us from being present at all of them. There were in attendance during the term about closing, over 700 scholars, and the number of teachers only 11, making each school number between 60 and 70. The branches taught, are Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Writing, Reading and Spelling. Singing, a very useful branch, is also introduced.

The arrangement and discipline of the schools, is indeed admirable. We were particularly struck, however, with that of the infant female department. The range of seats so well adapted to a school of that kind, the particular position of the children, the silence and the order observed, together with the manner in which they performed their part, was truly interesting. The indefatigable directors under whose care and auspices the schools are at present managed, deserve the thanks of the citizens of Allentown. In another column will be found a statement of the schools in our Borough, and in our next we will give a statement of the schools in the whole county.

The First Concert.

We were politely requested to invite the attention of the public to the first Concert of the "Allentown Brass Band" which is to be given at the Odd Fellows Hall, on Saturday evening, the 5th of April next. They will be assisted by several vocal amateurs during the performance; also by the distinguished Trombonist, Professor Hemick, under whose direction the Band is now practicing. This will, no doubt, satisfy the public, that something good may be expected. Further particulars next week, when the Programme will be issued. Price of admission 25 cents.

Fulton County.

It is gratifying, says the Legion, a paper printed in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, to perceive that the project of creating a new county out of parts of Schuylkill, Lehigh, Luzerne and Carbon counties; Tamaqua to be the seat of Justice, is again eliciting the attention of the citizens of Tamaqua and the surrounding country. The project is decidedly popular in Luzerne and Lehigh counties, as also at one extreme corner of Carbon county. The citizens residing in the townships of Lehigh county, adjoining Schuylkill, join with one accord in proclaiming the location an excellent one for a county seat, being entirely central; and their only and best marketing place, always meeting with a good and ready sale of their produce.

Not so fast Mr. Legion, we have only one township which is Lynn, that adjoins Schuylkill, and the citizens, at least those with whom we conversed, and they are not a few in number, are willing to make the most out of your good market at Tamaqua, the intended county seat of Fulton, but are also quite willing to let "well enough alone." Come Mr. Legion, we are ready to join in with you in the Rail Road enterprise, but you must behave yourself, and not talk about making capital of our territory, mind that!

Plough, Loom and Anvil.

This valuable agricultural periodical for March is upon our table. It abounds with more than its usual variety of subjects, and contains matter worth twice the cost of the work. "The Prospect—Agricultural, Manufacturing, Commercial and Financial, at the opening of the year 1861," by H. C. Carey, is continued. This work should be more generally circulated among our farmers. Five dollars will pay for two copies, and the subscription can commence at any time in the year.—Address J. S. Skinner, No. 79 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

The Tariff.

The Pottsville "Miner's Journal," of last Saturday says: "Hon. C. W. Pittman, our Representative, who has just returned from Washington, gives us the following explanation. The construction that will be put upon the bill by the Secretary of the Treasury, will embrace all costs and charges, including freight, except insurance. If those costs amount to \$6 on iron, the additional protection at 30 per cent. will be \$1.80 per ton. On coal, the cost and charges being about equal to the value of coal abroad, the present duty will be nearly doubled. Mr. Pittman states that this is the version given to the bill by Secretary Corwin himself."

Completed.—The Cleveland and Pittsburg Rail road has been completed to Ravenna—forty miles from the former place, and cars were to have commenced running at the close of last week.—The road is to be pushed forward with all possible despatch to Pittsburg.

For the World's Fair.—On Saturday next, Joshua J. Benson, Esq., of Camden, starts on a voyage to the great fair with his large hog. Its weight exceeds 1300 pounds. He sails in the ship Saranack.

Township Elections.

The following persons were on Friday, the 21st instant, elected to fill the several offices in the different Wards and Townships of Lehigh county:

ALLENTOWN—South Ward.

Judge—Col. Joseph Dietrich. Inspectors—Peter Heller, Amos Estinger. Assessor—George Wetherfield. Constable—Samuel Hartman.

North Ward.

Judge—Elias Merz. Inspectors—John Moll, John Hoffman. Assessor—John Dieffenferer. Constable—Samuel Borerer.

Northampton Twp.

Judge, David Gold; Inspectors, Eli Kern, Nathan Yohie; Assessor, Jacob Moyer; Supervisors, Daniel Baumer, Casper Kleckner; Justice, William Hickey; School Directors, Henry Van Dyke and Emanuel Trexler for 3 years, John P. Hallbach for 2 years, Solomon Buz and Peter Brown for 1 year; Clerk, Daniel Brown; Auditor, Wm. Hickey.

Upper Saucon.

Judge, Charles L. Mohr; Inspectors, George Knauss, Daniel Berger; Assessor, C. F. Hellener; Supervisors, John Blank, Jacob Reinbold; School Directors, J. Reinhard, W. Saehr; Constable, U. Lynn; Township Clerk, D. Cooper; Auditor, C. Koone.

Lower.

Judge, Sam. Brader; Inspectors, Wm. Wind, Daniel Fry; Assessor, Thomas Ritter; Constable, William Kiefer; School Directors, Samuel Brader, Andrew Frankenfield; Supervisors, G. Bickert, John Schweitzer, jr.; Auditor, Isaac McHose, jr.; Clerk, Nathan Lorch, Treasurer, Charles Ritter.

Watsburg.

Judge, Elineas Kramlich; Inspectors, William Bear, Peter Seip; Assessor, David Derr; Constable, George Danner; Supervisors, Peter Shoemaker, David Stein; School Directors, Elias Fenstermacher, Daniel Greenwald, for 1 year, Daniel Bittner and Abraham Werly for 2 years, Jacob Werly and Joshua Seibeling for 3 years; Auditor, Joshua Seibeling.

Upper Allport.

Judge, Sol. Bachman; Inspectors, Charles W. Stahler, W. H. Albright; Assessor, Jacob B. Hillegas; Supervisors, Charles E. Raeder, Lazarus Weidner; Constable, Sol. Dillinger; School Directors, Abraham Person, Sam. Stauffer; Auditor, Reuben Stahler; Treasurer, S. Kemmerer; Clerk, Philip Hittle.

Upper Maunoy.

Judge, George Schliemer; Inspectors, James Misemer, John Fabinger; Assessor, Thomas C. Bröning; Constable, John Weidknocht; Supervisors, Sam. Bernhard, Ruben Kolus, (farmer); School Directors, Benjamin Gackenbach, Solomon Fogel; Treasurer, David Schall; Auditor, J. Do Long; Clerk, James Troxell.

Heldberg.

Judge, John Smith; Inspectors, Elias Bittner, Levi Peter; Assessor, Jacob German; Constable, George Hoaz; Supervisors, Peter Miller, Daniel Kemmerer; School Directors, Frederick Krauss and Joseph Smith; Clerk, Sam. J. Kistler.

Washington.

Judge, John Wassum; Inspectors, Tilghman Kuntz, Henry Fenstermacher; Assessor, David Peter, son of Jacob; Constable, Gideon Lintz; School Directors, Benj. S. Levan, Bas Hausman; Inspectors, George Peter, Jacob Remely; Auditor, Charles E. Beck; Clerk, Thomas Kuntz; place of holding Elections, D. & C. Peter.

Lynn.

Judge, John Neff; Inspectors, Christian Kistler, Perry Kistler; Assessor, Samuel Oswald; Constable, Dan. Oswald; Supervisor, Charles Knauss, Daniel F. Leiby; School Directors, J. Oswald, Jeremiah Weiss; Treasurer, Levi Kistler; Clerk, Jacob Long; Auditor, Reuben Beck.

North Whitehall.

Judge, Elias M. Kuhns; Inspector, Edwin Keiper; Franklin Smith; Assessor, Reuben Saeger; Constable, Reuben Yantz; Supervisors, Henry Jacob, David De Long, David Rach and Tobias Deibter; School Directors, Stephen Saeger, Paul Daliet; Auditor, Abraham Kohler; Clerk, Daniel Saeger.

Lower Maunoy.

Judge, John Maddren; Inspectors, George Dush and Reuben Schreyer; Assessor, Daniel Miller; Supervisors, George Baer, Isaac Eisenhardt; Constable, Andrew Neumayer; School Director, David Danner; Auditor, Harrison Miller; Clerk, Thomas Eisenhart; Treasurer, John Kuahler.

Sabburg.

Judge, Sol. Kline; Inspectors, Daniel Kline, D. Eschenbach; Assessor, Jacob Ludenschlager; Justice, Martin Kemmerer; Constable, Gideon Ritter; Supervisors, George Kemmerer, Reuben Spinner; School Directors, John Doger, Jacob Eckspellen; Auditor, Chas. Keck; Clerk, Tobias Smith.

Lowhill.

Judge, Andrew Bachman; Inspectors, David Knerr, Jonathan Werly; Assessor, Jonas Knerr; Constable, Daniel Werly; Justice, Jacob Zimmerman; Supervisors, Nathan Fry, And. Bittner; School Directors, Joseph W. White, hold, Jonathan Smith; Treasurer, John Smith; Clerk, Simon Werly; Auditor, J. E. Zimmerman.

South Whitehall.

Judge, Sol. Rabenold; Inspectors, Harry Fatzinger, Samuel Buz; Assessor, Chas. Gull; Constable, Thomas Weber; School Directors, Jeremiah Stindel, Alexander W. Leder; Supervisors, Amos Rabenold, Joseph Faust; David Biery and Adam Hicker; Auditor, John Sharer.

Three Cent Pieces.

The coinage of the new three-cent pieces has been commenced at the Philadelphia Mint.—They are composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, and about the size of a '60, but much thicker. When once put in circulation, they will banish the Spanish sixteenth of a dollar, and very probably reduce to their standard the prices of drinks, cigars, oysters, and various other luxuries now bought for a sixpence.

Public Schools in Allentown.

The Public Schools of Allentown, as appears by the Superintendent's last Annual Report, were, at the close of the school year, June 1st, 1860, in the following condition:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Whole number of Schools (10), Average number of months taught (7), Number of male Teachers (1), Number of female Teachers (6), Salaries of male Teachers (\$25 00), Salaries of female Teachers (\$12 67), Number of male Scholars (876), Number of female Scholars (801), Number learning German (—), Average number of Scholars in each School (68), Cost of teaching each Scholar, per month, cents (65), Amount of tax levied (\$1,310 00), Received from State Appropriation (204 63), Cost of Instruction (1,105 00), Fuel and Contingencies (229 97), Cost of School Houses, building, repairing, &c. (141 23).

Public Schools of Lehigh County.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Whole number of Districts (13), Number paid during the year (15), Whole number of Schools (128), Number yet required (15), Average number of months taught (5m. & 5d.), Number of male Teachers (121), Number of female Teachers (18), Average salaries of male Teachers, per month (\$19 37), Average salaries of female Teachers, per month (\$16 23), Number of male Scholars (4528), Number of female Scholars (3213), Number learning German (137), Average number of Scholars in each School (56), Cost of teaching each Scholar, per month, cents (41), Amount of tax levied (\$1,039 30), Received from State Appropriation (2,004 03), Cost of Instruction (12,492 65), Fuel and Contingencies (1,217 12), Cost of School Houses, purchasing, building, renting, and repairing (1,886 11).

Stations of Preachers of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association.

Table with 2 columns: Station and Preacher. Includes Philadelphia District—F. Hoffman, Presiding Elder. Philadelphia Station—Sol. Neitz. Lehigh Mission—J. G. Markquast. Germantown Station—J. Ecker. Germantown Circuit—M. Sidlinger and C. Ginnerich. Milford Circuit—Abraham Schult and J. Hess. Lehigh Circuit—C. Hummel and N. Gabel. Northampton Circuit—H. Backs and A. Ziegenfuss. New York Station—J. Koehl. New Jersey Mission—F. Kruecker. Lebanon District—C. Myers and S. G. Rhoads. Lancaster Circuit—N. McLehn and G. Knerr. Womelsdorf Circuit—D. Weid and J. Adams. Chester Circuit—L. Snyder. Cecil Mission—D. Haimbricht. Reading Station—J. M. Saylor. Lancaster Mission—W. L. Keber. Harrisburg Mission—J. Gross. Orwigburg District—J. P. Leib, Presiding Elder. Orwigburg Circuit—E. Bast and R. Reister. Schuylkill Haven Circuit—H. Bussey. Pottsville Station—Joseph Gross. Pinegrove Circuit—J. Sholl. Lykens Circuit—J. Farnsworth and J. Young. Mahanong Circuit—W. Heim and S. Gaumer. Carbon Circuit—G. Haina.

Delegates to the General Conference.

John P. Leib, Francis Hoffman, Frederick Donner, Joseph M. Saylor, Solomon Neitz, Frederick Crecker, Christian Hummel, Michael F. Maize, Henry Backs and Christian J. Myers.

New Hampshire.

It is rather a difficult matter to determine who is to be the next Governor of New Hampshire. According to the New Hampshire Patriot, the state of parties in the Legislature is as follows:—House, Democrats 131; Whigs 131; Atwood Democrats 14; and nine towns to be heard from, which sent eight Democrats and one Whig to the House last year. Senate, 7 Democrats, 2 Whigs, 3 vacancies. The Boston Atlas makes the parties in the House stand—Whigs 123, Atwood Democrats 25, Democrats 118, to be heard from six. If either of these calculations is correct, the balance of power is in the hands of the Atwood party, and it will be for them to decide whether Mr. Sawyer, Whig, or Mr. Dismore, Dem. shall be the Governor.

A Murderer Convicted.—The jury in the case of Martin Peiler, tried at Orwigburg, Pa., for the murder of his wife, in Schuylkill Haven, some months ago, rendered a verdict, on Thursday, of Guilty of Murder in the First Degree. Sentence of death was immediately passed upon him. The prisoner made quite a long speech to the Court and Jury, in his defence—acknowledging the murder, but alleging that he committed it in a temporary fit of insanity. The day of his executive will be fixed by Governor Johnston.

Moving a Capital.—A bill is now under consideration in the Legislature of Illinois, which proposes to remove the capital of the State from Springfield to Peoria. It is reported that a majority of both Houses are in favor of the measure, but that owing to the want of time to act on it, it will be probably postponed for the present session.

Education Meeting.

A special meeting of the Teachers' and Director's Association was held in the basement of the German Reformed Church in Allentown, on Saturday afternoon, March 22nd, 1861.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The following question was then discussed: Which would be preferable; a Superintendent for each Congressional District, or one for each County? After considerable discussion it was decided that the latter would be preferable.

Mr. G. Gates then being called upon, read an essay on recess, or recreation in School.—Which after an interchange of views thereon, was ordered to be published, as expressive of the views entertained by the Association.

The committee on Phonography and Photography presented their report, which was ordered to be published.

On motion, Mr. R. C. Chandler was requested to write an essay on the best method of teaching Grammar, and Rev. S. K. Brobst one on the duty of teachers to prepare themselves for their work; both to be read at our next stated meeting.

On motion, our next meeting will be held in this place, on the second Saturday in September next.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

The meeting in the evening was opened with prayer, by Rev. S. K. Brobst, after which an address was delivered in the German language, by Rev. J. Dubbs, closed with prayer and benediction.

JONATHAN REICHARD, President. E. Moss, Secretary. Rev. C. R. Kessler, Cor. Secretary.

The American Locust.

The following interesting communication is from the New York Scientific American: "In the whole range of natural history there is nothing more strange than the fact,—which has been established with as much certainty as any fact in astronomy ever was,—that a little insect not as large as the smallest ant shall pass into the ground and remain there seventeen years, and then emerge in the form of a comparatively large insect; or, that a certain tribe of insects shall appear here in immense numbers—numbers almost equal to those of the sands on the sea shore—exactly once in seventeen years, always in the same month, almost on the same day and same hour. It is indeed wonderful, but it is nevertheless true.

The music, song, or sound, produced by the myriads of insects in a warm dry day from about the 25th of May to the middle of June, is wonderful. It is not deafening as many describe it,—even in its height it does not interrupt ordinary conversation. It seems like an atmosphere of wild monotonous sound, in which all other sounds float with perfect distinctness. I never could distinguish anything like the word "Pharaoh" in these sounds.—After you have become satisfied with the novelty of this music, which will be in a day or two, it becomes exceedingly tiresome and doleful, and to many very disagreeable. To me it was otherwise, and when I heard the last note on the 25th of June, the melancholy reflection occurred—shall I live to hear it again?

Probably the first indication many persons will have of the approach of the locusts, will be the industry with which they will find the hogs rooting up the ground in the woods and fields. It is a great festival for them. And as soon as the insects appear above ground, chickens, turkeys and all poultry will also have their feast. So fond are the fowls, birds, pigs &c., of these insects, that they will scarcely touch other food during the locust season.—This has a remarkable effect upon all hen's eggs laid after the locusts appear—their yolks are nearly white. The chickens become very fat, and of fine flavor. Even the little wren will be seen flying off with a locust in its mouth, and all the insectivorous birds then have a great festival.

From the 1st to the 20th June, all shrubbery of value should be protected, either by covering it with cheap gauze, or, in case of pot plants, by keeping them in the house.—About the 15th of June they commence depositing their eggs. About the 25th of June the old locusts will have disappeared nearly altogether.

In conclusion, people ought not to be alarmed. The W on its wings does not indicate war, nor the E on England. The "sting" of the locust never killed any body, for the best of all reasons—because it has none. The insect has neither means of offence or defence; and all the stories that are told of children being killed by their sting or bite are fabulous. If death ever was produced, or any less injury when locusts were present, some other cause effected it.

I have given the public such a picture of this most interesting insect, as will enable any one to observe them understandingly at the approaching season."

GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D.

The Pacific Rail Road.—Notwithstanding the failure of Congress to give to the State of Missouri the grant of lands for her projected railroads, we are assured by the St. Louis Republican that the Pacific Railroad will be commenced at an early day—as soon as the drawing and plans are arranged—and that it will be prosecuted with all the energy possible. It says: "The bill provides that two millions of State indebtedness shall be issued for the improvement of the Pacific Railroad, and a million and a half for the Hannibal and St. Joseph road.—The individual, city and county subscriptions will be more than a million of dollars, so that there is an actual capital of more than three millions provided for the commencement of the road. Three routes for the road have been surveyed."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1861. HOUSE.

On the 15th, agreeably to order, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole (Mr. Rhoads in the chair) on the bill to regulate the militia of this Commonwealth.

And after some time the bill was reported to the House with amendments.

And on the question, shall the bill be read a second time? It was decided in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 37.

The question being upon the first section, it was not agreed to—yeas 33, nays 44.

The second section was read; when Mr. They moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, which was agreed to—yeas 50, nays 24. So the bill was defeated.

Mr. Fegely moved to suspend the orders of the day, for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the supplement to the act incorporating the Hamburg and Allentown railroad company. Which was not agreed to—yeas 36, nays 38.

On the 17th, on motion of Mr. Fegely, the bill to extend the time for commencing and completing the Hamburg and Allentown railroad, was taken up on second reading.

After some conversation between Messrs. Hart, Penniman and Dobbins, the bill passed—yeas 59, nays 20, and was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Fegely, the title was suspended, and the bill read a third time, and passed finally.

Mr. Scofield moved to suspend the orders of the day, for the purpose of considering the resolution relative to the final adjournment; which was agreed to.

A discussion as regards time was had, when the resolution passed finally, fixing upon the 15th day of April.

On motion of Mr. Laury, the second reading of the bill to annul the marriage contract between Daniel Gross and Barbara, his wife, of Lehigh county, was resumed; and it passed finally—yeas 38, nays 36.

SENATE.

On the 19th, on motion of Mr. Ives, the bill entitled "Resolution relative to the pay and mileage of the Revenue Commissioners," was taken up, discussed by Messrs. Crabb, Brooke, Muhlenberg, Frailey, Myers and Paeker, and at length passed a second and final reading by a vote of—yeas 15; nays 12.

(The bill makes the per diem and mileage of the board the same as that of the Legislature.)

On motion of Mr. Savery, the bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, was taken up, read a second and third time and passed.

On the 18th, the bill to establish a system of free banking, based on State loans, came up in order, on third or final reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Carothers, Carson, Cunningham, Frailey, Frick, Guernsey, Haslett, Hoge, Ives, Lawrence, Malone, Myers, Robertson, Savery, Walker and Matthias, Speaker—16.

Nays—Messrs. Bailey, Brooke, Crabb, Fernon, Forsyth, Fulton, Jones, Königsmacher, McCashin, Muhlenberg, Paeker, Sanderson and Shimer—13.

The Free Banking Bill.

We have received from our Harrisburg correspondents, copies of the new "Free Banking Bill," as it has passed the Senate. It is too long for insertion in our columns, and we therefore make an abstract of it.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Section 1, authorizes the Auditor General to issue blank circulating notes of various denominations, dated, countersigned, numbered and registered; the Auditor General first entering into bonds in the sum of \$100,000 for the faithful performance of these duties.

Section 2, provides that whenever any person or association of persons shall transfer to the Auditor General a portion of the State loans, they shall receive for them an amount of these notes equal to 90 per cent.—the loans not to be taken above their par value. The persons receiving the notes must also have silver and gold, for banking purposes, equal to 20 per cent. of the amount of the notes. Any failure to comply with the provisions of this section will make it the duty of the Auditor General to dispose of the loans deposited with him, with as little delay as possible.

Section 3, authorizes the receivers of these notes from the Auditor General, to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand; and (Section 4.) in case of refusal at their place of business to redeem said notes in specie, they may be protected, and the Auditor General, on receiving such protest, shall notify the makers of said notes to pay the same, and in case of failure to pay them for eight days, he shall give notice in at least one paper in the city or county where the bank is situated, and one in Harrisburg, that all notes of such association will be redeemed out of the trust funds in his hands—the said funds to be paid pro rata on all notes issued. The Auditor General shall also use all other means in his power to prevent loss to the holders of the notes.

The notes (Section 5.) are to be stamped on their face, "Secured by the pledge of Public Loans." The certificates of loans deposited to secure them (Sec. 5) are to be assigned to the Commonwealth, and held by the Auditor General as security, first for the redemption of the bills, secondly for the payment of depositors, and thirdly for the payment of all other creditors; and after these payments, the loans remaining shall be reassigned to the association or persons entitled to them.

The Auditor General (Sec. 7) may give to any person or association so transferring loans, powers of attorney to receive the interest thereon; but such powers may be revoked upon any failure to redeem the notes; or in case the value of the notes shall become insufficient security, he shall notify them to place in his hands sufficient to secure them; and in case of failure to do so for eight days he shall take measures to redeem the notes and pay the debts of the makers there of, from the securities in his hands. On the application of the loans, the Auditor General may transfer them or part of them, and receive and cancel a proportionate amount of the notes—such transfer and cancellation not to bring

the amount of circulating notes below 60,000 dollars.

In case of failure (Sec. 8) to redeem the notes, or to place when required, additional loans in the hands of the Auditor General, as provided above, he shall, after the eight days' notice, sell at public auction the loans in his hands, or such portion of them as shall pay or cancel the notes, or pay the debts of the makers—the State not to be responsible for them, beyond the proper application of the securities.

The plates, dies, &c., for the notes (Sec. 9) to remain in the custody of the Auditor General; the expense of the same to be paid out of the Treasury, and the Auditor General shall charge each association with the full amount paid by him at the time the notes are delivered, and any necessary expenses thereafter to be paid by the association; or on failure thereof, the amount is to be retained by the State Treasurer out of the interest of the loans transferred.

In case the Auditor General (Sec. 10) shall violate the provisions of the act in any way, he shall be adjudged guilty of misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than \$500, or by imprisonment not less than five years, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

Any number of persons (Sec. 11) may associate for not more than 15 years, for banking business under this act; the aggregate capital of each association to be not more than \$500,000 or less than \$50,000.

Every person or association doing business under the act shall make a certificate specifying the name assumed, the place of business, the amount of capital and number of shares, the name and residence of each shareholder, and the number of shares of each, and the period for which such association shall continue—such certificate to be acknowledged before any officer qualified to take acknowledgements of deeds, and filed in the Prothonotary's office of the proper county; while a certified copy shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. And this certificate, or authenticated copies of it, shall be evidence in any court.

Such association (Sec. 14) shall have the usual banking powers; but no person shall transact such banking business anywhere—but in the place where he resides, under a penalty of 1000 dollars.

The shares of such association shall be transferable, (Sec. 15) but no transfer shall be made to impair the rights of creditors. The association may from time to time (Sec. 16) increase its number, and also its capital, within the limit of \$500,000. All contracts of such association (Sec. 17) to be signed by the president and cashier. Every person and every member of such association to be liable in his individual capacity, for the notes, contracts and debts entered into.

On the first Monday in January, April, July and October, (Sec. 18) such person or association shall transmit a statement to the Auditor General, of the amount of notes in circulation, loans and discounts, specie on hand and the length of time since the last statement they are noted have been at par in the city where they are to be kept at par. Also, the amount of public loans deposited with the Auditor General, their market value, the date to which interest has been paid on them, and whether said interest has been paid to them or passed to their credit by the Auditor General. The amount of profits and loss since the last statement, and the dividends declared; the increase of capital, if any, and the names of such persons as have been added to or withdrawn from the association, &c.

Any failure to make such statement for thirty days, (Sec. 20) shall require the Auditor General to close up and redeem the notes as provided in Section 9. Damages at the rate of 12 per cent. (Sec. 21) to be charged for any failure to redeem the notes by the makers. The bills issued to be payable (Sec. 22) only at the place of business and on demand, without interest, under a penalty of a fine not less than \$500, and imprisonment not less than one year, or both. The State Treasurer (Sec. 23) in paying the semi-annual interest on the loans deposited, shall deduct two per cent. per annum, for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, and in lieu of the tax on dividends and stocks, excepting the State tax on State loans.—All notes issued under this law to be kept at par (Sec. 24)—those east of the Allegheny mountains at Philadelphia, and those west, at Pittsburgh—under a penalty of two miles per annum on every dollar of the average of the circulation of the notes for the preceding year.

The amount of notes issued by the Auditor General under this act, shall not exceed (Sec. 25) \$10,000,000 during the first year after its passage, and for the next five years shall not exceed \$2,000,000 per annum. The State Treasurer, Auditor General and Secretary of the Commonwealth (Sec. 26) shall constitute a board of examiners to examine the returns of the various banking associations, and direct compliance with the various provisions of the act. They shall also, when they have reason to believe the returns of any association to be fraudulent, have power to appoint three competent persons to investigate and report on the affairs to the Board of Examiners, who shall adopt the remedies provided by the law to meet the case. The legislature (Sec. 28) reserves the right to amend, alter or repeal this act.

Something Curious.—The lead pipe which conveyed the Cochituate water to East Boston has been taken up, there being no further use for it. A section of this pipe lay in the channel, 36 feet below the surface, when taken out was found filled and frozen solid. How is this accounted for? The pipe was tight, and had not burst.—It appears to us a little singular; but science may explain it satisfactorily.—Boston Transcript.

Michigan.—There are in Michigan, 218 flour mills which produced last year 660,169 barrels of flour. There are also 683 saw mills, which sawed one hundred and sixty-four millions feet of lumber during the year.

Prize Fighting.—Tom Meyer is out with a challenge to fight any man in the world, for \$10,000 a side; and offers to give any man from England \$3000 to meet him here. We have no doubt that he can be accommodated; but we hope that our country will not be again disgraced by such a brutal as a prize fight.