THE MILITIA LAW.

AN ACT to repeal the Militia Law, and provide for the Training of Such only as shall be thus formed.

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 it shall be the duty of every free able bodied white citizen of Pennsylvania between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, who has resided in this Commonwealth for the ensuing six months immediately preceding, or may be considered a proper uniform for a volunteer company, which shall in all cases be a substantial quilted fig for service.

Section 2. That the persons thus enrolled shall form the militia into companies of not less than thirty rank and file, and elect their own officers, make their own bylaws, regulate, enlist and apply their own fines and forfeitures.

Section 3. That where there are three or more companies in any brigade, they shall be formed into battalions and regiments, uniting such companies as may be most suitable from circumstances of locality and grade, and be entitled to elect such field officers, as are allowed to the same rank of troops in the regular army of the *militia.* That two Company captains, where there are no two units that can be united with them, shall be a battalion *(And provided.* That should there not be three companies in any brigade, then in that case the company or companies in the said brigade shall elect a Brigadier General, Brigade Inspector, and Major General, as directed in the thirteenth section of this act.

Section 4. That the uniformed militia shall meet by companies for exercise and disciplined not less than twice in each year, at the discretion of each company, and each battalion and regiment shall meet for training and inspection, not less than once in each, as such time and place as such officers shall be directed by the Brigade Inspector, till all the battalions and regiments shall have paraded.

Section 5. That the Captain or commanding officer of each company shall furnish a copy of the roll of and company, with an affirmation, to the County Commissioners, at such time as the assessments of taxes are returned in each township or year, designating the township, ward or borough in which each member resides and forms at the same time a certificate to the commanding officer of the battalion or regiment; who shall transmit the same to the Adjutant General, certifying the number of members uniformed and belonging to his company.

Section 6. That it shall be the duty of the Assessor of each township ward or borough, on formals a list to the County Commissioners of all male persons residing in said township, ward or borough, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, for which he shall receive as a full compensation one cent per person: *Provided,* That the assessors shall not return in the said lists any persons who they shall know to hold such certificates as are recognized in the sixth section of this act, or persons who are not uniformed and enrolled as aforesaid, shall be considered as delinquent militiamen, and liable to a fine of FIFTY CENTS for each year that such delinquent remains uninformed and unenrolled as aforesaid.

Section 7. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the eleventh regiment of Infantry, the regiment of Volunteers, the third regiment of Dragoons, and all other regiments formed in this state in detached companies, who were mustered into the service of the United States, and who actually served in the late war with Mexico and were honorably discharged, shall be forever hereafter exempted from militia duty; and from performing any other military duty whatsoever, except in time of an invasion, insurrection, or actual war.

Section 8. That it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners, in making out the duplicate for the collection of taxes, to insert in each and every year, having received the notice of the Captains and lists of the assessors, and ascertained the delinquents as aforesaid, from their respective counties, to add said sum of twenty cents for each and every such aforesaid delinquent to be collected with the same, under the same authority, and in all respects as taxes are in the case of collection of county rates and levies; and said Commissioners shall keep a book in which shall be entered the number of fines of delinquents ascertained as aforesaid, which, after deducting exonerations, in accordance with the eighth section of this act, shall be a separate military fund, the collector being allowed out of said fund the same per cent. as for collecting other taxes, and any books and stationery, as shall at the time of the Commissioners necessarily expended in military business, to be paid out of said fund.

Section 9. That in case there be any person named in said warrant who cannot be found, or from whom it was impracticable to collect said fine or fines, it shall be lawful for the County Commissioners to substantiate an oath to the Collector that he made diligent search and no such person could be found in his bounds, or that any such fine ought not to be or could not be collected, together with all legal certificates, which certificates shall be of service as a Volunteer or Commissioned Officer for any seven years before or any five years after the passage of this act, or a certificate of a sworn surgeon of a regiment or two practising physicians, under oath, that such persons are not capable of performing military duty, the said Commissioners shall give the said Collector a certificate, which shall be an ample voucher for said Collector in the settlement of his military account with the County Treasurer.

Section 10. That it shall be the duty of the County Treasurer immediately after the final settlement of the military account of each collector, annually, to pay over to the several Assessors the amount due for services in compliance with this section, and to the Commissioners in compliance with this section and section of this act, to the treasurer of each company uniformed and organized as aforesaid, (which treasurer every said company is hereby authorized to elect,) upon the order of the Captain or commanding officer of said company, the sum of fifty dollars to every company of not less than thirty men rank and file, and seventy-five dollars to each company not less than fifty rank and file, being to pay armorer and keep up armory, and to pay music. It shall also be the duty of the County Treasurer to pay over to the Brigade Inspector any reasonable expenses incurred or paid by him in collecting military property in his bounds, and in the necessary transportation of arms and accoutrements or military stores, of which he shall furnish vouchers certifying to their correctness, and no dollars for each company, given dollars for each battalion, and twenty dollars for each regiment, shall have a right of a Orderly Sergeant, and the aforesaid sums allowed for the items aforesaid, shall be considered a full compensation for the services of Brigade Inspectors for the Brigade Inspectors: *Provided,* That the Amount to be paid to any Brigadier Inspector for any year, shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars: *And provided,* That should there be no organization in any brigade in any year, then and in that case he shall receive ten dollars per company for inspecting the same, to be paid out of the fine of companies in his brigade, a statement of which several expenses the County Treasurer shall make out and transmit to Auditor General, and the balance of the military fund, which balance is hereby appropriated to the payment of the same state: *Provided,* That should the amount of military fund collected as aforesaid in any county, be insufficient to pay the amount allowed to each company as aforesaid, then and in that case the State Treasurer shall pay to the County Treasurer, his official statement, any such deficiency for the purpose aforesaid, out of the military fund, together with the expenses and salary of the Adjutant General, before the Brigade Inspectors shall be appropriated for the payment of the state debt.

Section 11. That it shall be the duty of the Brigade Inspector to give notice of parade to every aforesaid organization, and furnish the requisite number of clerks at his own expense, make returns of the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, receive and distribute commissions to officers elected, to make requisition for receive and distribute arms to each company, to take and preserve secured bonds for their safe keeping, and annually inspect the same.

Section 12. That it shall be the duty of the Colonel or commanding officer of each regiment, and Major or commanding officer of each battalion, not attached to any regiment, on or before the first day of August in each and every year to transmit to the Adjutant General a certificate certifying the number of companies in his command, and their title, and number of members in each company, which certificates, together with the name of Captains of companies, shall be entered to any battalion or regiment, shall form a data for the said Adjutant General's report to the legislature of the strength of the military force of the State.

Section 13. That all the uniformed companies that shall be organized on or before the first Monday of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, shall meet at place of meeting on the first Monday of June, and on the first Monday of June in every five years thereafter, and an election shall be held in each company for one Brigadier General, and one Brigade Inspector for each brigade; also for such field officers as the battalion or regiment, which each company may be attached shall be entitled to; the captain or commanding officer of each company shall superintend said election, and take to his assistance one or more members, who shall be a sworn or affirmed to conduct the said election fairly and impartially, and make a true return thereof, and when the said election shall have been closed and the votes counted, the said superintendent and his assistants shall make out duplicate returns of the same, to be signed by them, stating the number of votes given for each officer, and the name of the person voted for the battalion or regiment, as well as the Brigadier General and Brigade Inspector; one of the said returns the said superintendent in each company shall cause to be filed with the Captain of the company, and the other he shall within ten days after, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Brigade Inspector, who shall compare the said open and cast up the same and shall make out one general return of the election of officers of said brigade, upon tens days notice from the Brigade inspector, by any person or persons, and certified and signed the same, shall forthwith transmit the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the said Brigade Inspector shall immediately cause a written certificate and notice to be served on the persons elected, and the returns of the election shall be filed in the office of the Brigade Inspector, to attend to any original election as aforesaid. It shall be lawful to be compelled by any fit person whom he may appoint.

Section 14. That every person who shall have been uniformed and enrolled and faithfully served as a member of any Volunteer company or companies for five successive years after the passage of this act, his services of which shall be a certificate taken from the book of the company or companies to which he may have belonged during said five years, signed by the Captain or Captains in command at the time of giving said certificate, shall forever therefore be exempt from military duty, except in time of an invasion, insurrection or actual war.

Section 15. That each county in this Commonwealth shall be a separate brigade and shall be numbered in the division in the order they are called by the Brigade Inspectors and Brigadier Generals, who shall be elected on the first Monday of June next, and every five years thereafter. Each county will meet at the usual place of parade, and the Captain, or commanding officer, will conduct the election. On the first Monday of July next, and every five years thereafter, the commissioners of each Division will meet at the county seat of their respective Brigades and elect a Major General, who shall on the first Monday of August next, and every five years thereafter, each company shall meet for the election of company officers.

A notice from Maj. Sterrett, countermanding the Brigade Orders for this Spring, will be found in another column.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

Among the important Acts passed by the late Legislature was one revising and consolidating the laws of the Commonwealth in regard to Common Schools. We have a copy of the new law before us from which we gather the following principal alterations in the workings of the system:

The annual meetings of the citizens to determine the amount of additional tax to be assessed for School purposes are abolished, and power is given to the Directors to levy a tax sufficient to keep the Schools open not more than six months in each year. The Schools are required to be kept open at least four months in each year.

The Treasurer of the school fund is made the Collector of School taxes. The Collector is to fix a time and place, when and where he will receive the School taxes, and is to receive two per cent. for all collected. If it is not paid at the time stipulated, the Constable is to collect it.

Sub-Directors are not interfered with—where the Committee of a sub-district and the Directors disagree in the employment of a teacher, the people of the sub-district have the right to elect a teacher who must, however, have been first examined by the Directors.

All monies subject to taxation for State and County purposes, are made subject to School tax.

The Directors shall establish a sufficient number of schools for the education of every individual between the ages of 5 and 21 in the district.

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Schools are to be visited by one or more of the Directors at least once in each month, the results of which visits are to be reported to meetings, and entered on the minutes of the Board.

Teachers applying for employment, are to be examined and, if qualified, to receive a certificate setting forth the branches of learning he or she is capable of teaching, which certificate shall be signed by a majority of the acting Board of Directors, and no person shall be employed as a teacher without having procured such certificate, which shall be renewed annually.

The sparse land mode of assessment are fully prescribed, the tax in no individual case to be less than 50 cents. The annual State appropriation of $200,000 is continued. School Directors are exempted from militia duty.

A full copy of the new law is to be prepared by the State Superintendent and forwarded to the different Boards of Directors and County Commissioners in the State.

THE COURT.—We have no register of "Count Dalogs" this week, for the simple reason that but little occurred to be registered. Some informalities in the issuing and return of the Venire, upon which the Traverse Jury had been drawn, were taken advantage of by the counsel for Stevens, for a quashal of the venire and the return of a fresh Venire, to more that the Venire and the panel of the Traverse Jury be quashed—which motion was sustained by the Court on Tuesday morning. It may be proper to say that the informalities which, in the present case, were very properly taken advantage of by the prisoner, resulted from an oversight of the officer charged with the duty of issuing the Venire and returns of the Venire, which may lead to a quarrel we between Austria and Russia on one side, and the Sultan and Christian Europe on the other.

It is said that an alliance between these parties has been formed between Russia and Austria. The young emperor, Joseph Ferdinand, is to marry the daughter of Nicholas, and the heir-apparent of the Empeyr Nicholas. Turkey is also making preparations to resist the threatened encroachments of Russia.

England, France, Spain, and the rest of the continent are comparatively quiet, awaiting the decisive political movements in Eastern Europe.

The Philadelphia "*Daily Sun*" has been again enlarged and otherwise improved, to "keep pace," as its publishers remark, "with its rapidly increasing patronage." The News is not only one of the best printed Dailies in the country, but is edited with marked ability. We are pleased to observe the evidences of its growing prosperity.

GRAHAM'MAGAZINE, is also on our table, handsomely embellished, as usual, and rich in contents. Park Benjamin, J. Bayard Taylor, H. T. Tuckerman, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Osgood, &c., are among the contributors. George R. Graham and J. Bayard Taylor, Editors.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for May, is upon our table. The publisher again gives 24 pages of extra matter, making 72 in all, and 12 engravings in addition, which is an unusually long array of contributors. The illustrations are numerous, and well gotten up. Godey seems disposed to make good his promises, and thus far has succeeded.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE, for May, contains a beautiful mezzotint by Sartain, after Rothermel's picture of "Ruth and Boaz"—a fine line engraving by Sinz and Butter, from a sketch by Count D'Orsay, "The Doves,"—with other embellishments. The table of contents exhibits a strong array of contributors, including Frederika Bremer, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Eliot, Miss Sedgwick, Rev. Dr. Durbin, Prof. Hart, Longfellow, Herbert, &c.

Fire at Heidlersburg.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house occupied by Col. BALTZER SPYKER, in Heidlersburg, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last—little or no part of the furniture being saved. We did not learn the origin of the fire.

A splendid sword, worth $1600, voted by the Legislature of Virginia, was presented to Paul Hayne, Esq., on Tuesday last, with interesting ceremonies.

TEMPERANCE IN WISCONSIN.—A stringent bill, relating to intoxicating drinks has been passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin, requiring all persons who would sell or retail "spirituous liquors" to give bond to the town authorities, with three sureties, in one thousand dollars, "conditioned to pay all damages the community, or individuals may sustain by reason of such traffic; to support all paupers, widows, and orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions made, growing out of, or justly chargeable to such traffic." And it made the duty of the officer holding this bond to deliver it to "any person who may claim to be injured by said traffic."

It is provided that any married woman may legally sell, in her own name, a retail on any such bond, for all damages sustained by herself or children on account of such traffic and the money, when collected, shall be paid over to her, for the use of herself and children.

Whenever a person shall become a county, city, or village charge, through intemperance, a suit may be instituted by the proper authorities on the bond of any person who may have been in the habit of giving liquor to the party, whose intemperance has become a public charge. And in all these suits, it shall only be necessary, in order to recover, to prove that the principal in the bond sold or gave liquor to the person whose habit was the occasion of, on the day previous to the commencement of the action.

Wisconsin is taking hold of the matter at the right end. There is not a more reasonable principle in the whole code of moral or political ethics, than that which makes the man who sells the poison, any liquor or occupation to be, possible detriment of the community. And if the remedy against the traffic, is to lie in part upon those who pursue it should be held responsible for the wrong. If it do not work any injury, there will be no occasion for its provisions to be summoned. The Wisconsin Bill passed the Legislature by a very decided vote—in the Senate 10 to 3, and in the House 32 to 21.

HON. A. H. BENNETT, Esq., of Schuylkill county, has been appointed by Gov. Johnston, Inspector of Leather at Philadelphia.

☞ Charity, however broad her mantle, will never mete out to those who willfully falsify their profession, the charity which was so lavishly poured in then by an honest and confiding people.—*Erie Gazette.*

The late elections in Pennsylvania have proved the truth of the above. In 1844, the Locofocos professed to be the friends of protection to our own labor, and of the Tariff of 1842. They openly declared Polk to be the friend of both, and denounced the Whigs for suspecting his friendship for this Pennsylvania doctrine. But no sooner was the election over, and Polk seated in the Presidential chair, than they repealed the seven first—repealed the Tariff of 1842—openly denounced protection, and advocated Free Trade. Lo, the result!

BLACK AGAIN !—We see in the streets of this city, a small specimen of the "Ethiopians" who mounted the California hobby in a party, but are now glad to get off again.—They are as far as ever from California, the terrible half-way house Panama, and there they are, "the pinpins of the "elephant;" but rather than accompany the "elephant" to the El Dorado, they sensibly concluded to come back to Gotham again, some of them in the same vessel which carried them out. The "pinpins" may imagine us that they are enjoying a "mighty good time" here, but the new half disposed to throw away their "washboards" and go to work for an honest living for a change, they leave to be among Christian men.—*N. Y. Express.*

COL. T. H. BENTON.—It is understood formidable organization is on foot in Missouri to prevent the election of Col. Benton to the U. S. Senate, chiefly on the ground of his position on the slavery question. The opposition will run a Whig candidate, and advocate Free Trade. Lo, the result!

☞ Charles Ingersoll, Esq., of Schuylkill county, has been appointed by Gov. Johnston, Inspector of Leather at Philadelphia.

☞ Hon. J. Bennett, Esq., of Schuylkill county, has been appointed by Gov. Johnston, Inspector of Leather at Philadelphia.

☞ Hon. Thomas Ross, of Northampton, and Prof. M. L. Stoever, of Pennsylvania College, have been appointed by Gov. Johnston, Commissioners to the Sandwich Islands