



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday February 27, 1851.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

We would state to our readers that Mr. T. J. Scott, agent for the "Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company," of Philadelphia, will be at the American Hotel in this Borough, for a few days, where he will give all requisite information, and take applications for those wishing to effect Insurance in said Company.

Here is an excellent and convenient opportunity for persons to obtain an insurance upon their lives in a Company, of which much can be said in its favor, as it is undoubtedly the best in the country, being established upon principles alike just and satisfactory to all parties. We have several instances at hand fully attesting the promptness of this Company in paying the amount insured.

Post-Office Operations.

The Post Master General, on the 15th inst., established forty-nine new offices and discontinued seven. The following are the new offices in this County:

Stemberville, Daniel Stember, post master
Long Valley, Jacob W. Kresge, "

Farmers Bank of Schuylkill county.

This Institution, now located at Schuylkill Haven, will shortly be removed to Pottsville. Arrangements have been made to that effect, under a law passed last year authorizing such a change.

Susquehanna County.

An effort is being made in Susquehanna county to effect the removal of the seat of justice, from Monroe to New-Milford.

The 22d of February.

The return of that day, held sacred by the Nation as leading back the memories of her Children to the period when America received her highest gift and richest treasure, the Parent and Guardian of her Liberties, in the person of an immortal Washington, was duly celebrated by the "HUMANITY FIRE COMPANY" of this Borough, on Saturday last.

The day preceding was uncommonly disagreeable—the chilling rain, the lowering sky, gloomy and uncheering prospect, served strongly to remind us of the hideous clanking chains of tyranny, the dark-doubling veil which almost hid Freedom from view, and all the unfavorable and discouraging circumstances under which Washington assumed the seemingly unpromising but Heaven appointed task of achieving American Liberty.

But the glorious 22d opened upon us in smiling beauty and surpassing loveliness, dispelling the misty clouds from the mind, as it had from the sky, causing happy feelings in the breasts of the Firemen and citizens, faintly allied to those pervading the Camp of Washington on the proclamation of victory over a formidable and invading foe.

The proceedings of the Firemen were characterized by evident harmony of feeling and concert of action.

After parading through the principal streets of the Borough,—attended by the STROUDSBURG BRASS BAND, discoursing in fine style some of their choicest pieces of music,—the Company adjourned to the Court-house, which was immediately thronged with citizens, to listen to the addresses upon the occasion.

J. L. RINGWALT passed a happy eulogium upon the subject of the day.—Although the effort of eloquence itself is paralyzed by the magnitude of merit, and recoils upon itself, when attempting to praise, or heighten the sacred halo thrown around the memory of the man who, in the universal opinion of the whole world, as well as his own Nation, so justly deserves the appellation of "Father of his Country"—a man who was under the immediate guidance and protection of High Heaven, and whose virtues were almost as far beyond our comprehension, as his conduct was past criticism.

S. C. BURNET, Esq. followed; and with flowing eloquence and deep feeling pointed us back to the dark night in the history of our country; the terrible struggle for Independence; the first gleaming rays that darted through the dismal wilds of the wilderness world, to the full outbursting of the glorious Sun of Liberty, shedding its resplendent light upon the American People.

May the worthy and noble Firemen live and flourish to celebrate many bright days in commemoration of Washington's birth—may our mountains ever remain the consecrated altars of Freedom, and the Sons of America perpetuate the fame of a Washington, until the consummation of a Universal Peace; till Mankind are linked in one common Brotherhood of Love; and until the columns of mundane grandeur shall have become corroded by the moth of time.

New Jersey Senator.—The Monopoly has at length triumphed over the few free-spirited democrats in the New Jersey Legislature; and Captain Stockton, the father and President of the "monster" has been elected to the U. S. Senate. On the final vote, he received 39 of the 76 votes.—The Senate will lose one of its bright ornaments when Judge Dayton retires.

Our Next Governor.

The Loco-focos, says the "Miners Journal," are looking about for the luckiest man as their candidate in the next gubernatorial contest. Wm. Bigler, Esq. of Clearfield, seems to be their choice.—The Whigs throughout the State, have almost unanimously selected Governor Johnston. We certainly regard him the strongest man that can be brought into the field, and all parties concede him to be the most talented, efficient and honest Governor we have had since the days of Simon Snyder.

State Agricultural School.

In the report of A. L. Russel, Esq. superintendent of Common Schools, presented to the Legislature, he devotes a considerable part of it to the recommendation of a plan for a State Agricultural High School, the establishment of which is strongly urged upon the Legislature. We are sure that it will engage the favorable attention of many of our readers, and it deserves the consideration of the people of the Commonwealth. The creation of such an institution, on the liberal scale and comprehensive plan recommended, could not but result in great advantages to the numerous class of agriculturalists, and through them, to all other classes and interests in Pennsylvania.

In its general features, the project embraces the union of a large model farm and a collegiate institution; the farm to consist of one thousand acres of land, the college to be adapted to the wants of five hundred pupils, taught by a faculty of eight professors, with a corps of sixteen assistants—exclusive of the farm superintendent and various persons employed in domestic and other inferior capacities. The list of studies proposed, includes English Literature and Mental Philosophy; General History and Political Economy; the German Language; Mathematics; Natural Philosophy, Mechanics and Engineering; Agricultural and General Chemistry, with Geology and Botany; Comparative Anatomy (to which Natural History should be added,) and Practical Farming and Rural Engineering.

Of the five hundred pupils, it is recommended that three hundred should be educated at the expense of the State, and two hundred at their personal cost; the State pupils (three annually from each representative district) to be selected from candidates from the common schools. In this particular, the institution would occupy the position of a general High School, to which pupils would make their way, by merit, from the inferior public seminaries.

It is estimated that the first cost of the school would be, for land, buildings, and all the necessary equipments of all kinds, \$250,000, and the gross annual expenditures, for salaries, maintenance, &c. \$74,500. Two hundred paying pupils, at \$150 each, would produce an annual income of \$30,000; leaving a total net cost to the state of \$44,500 a year—a small sum to be weighed against the vast benefits which the State would derive from such an institution.

The Presidents Proclamation.

President Fillmore has issued and forwarded to Boston a proclamation, relative to the recent riot among the colored population in that city, for the release of an alleged fugitive. It calls upon all citizens whether civil or military, to assist in quelling and suppressing such combinations, and directs that prosecution be immediately entered into against the offenders, and that "all such as aided, abetted, or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored, or concealed such fugitive, contrary to law, be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law."

The President, by thus early directing attention to this matter, has shown his characteristic promptness, in the discharge of the high responsibilities entrusted to him, as the Chief Executive magistrate of the government. His conduct will elicit the unqualified condemnation of every good citizen throughout the country. No set of men, of any color, have a right to trample under foot the legally constituted enactments of a government, and set its authority at defiance. They are bound to respect the laws of their country, and no reference to any "higher law" will excuse them from implicit obedience, so long as they remain unrevoked by the proper authorities.

The U. S. Senate on Wednesday passed the bill granting ten millions of acres of the public lands to the several states, for the relief and support of indigent insane persons. This bill has been got up and urged forward by Miss Dix; and if it shall pass the House of Representatives, will constitute another monument to the fame of that noble-hearted, devoted, and untiring philanthropist.

HENRY D. MAXWELL, Esq., publishes a card in to-day's paper, announcing his intention to resume the practice of law in this county. Having resigned his foreign appointment, with a view of applying himself to his profession, it will be gratifying to the people of Northampton that he has again selected Easton as his location. *Easton Whig.*

EARTHQUAKE IN CHILI.—The despatches from the South announce the destruction of the city of Concepcion, at Chili, by a recent earthquake.—The city was destroyed in 1835 by a similar event. At that time it was in the height of its prosperity, and it was celebrated for many elegant public buildings and private structures. A large and splendid cathedral—the finest in South America—was thrown down with great loss of life among the workmen. The city of Concepcion is two hundred miles south from Valparaiso, and stands on a plain perhaps two hundred feet above the level of the sea. None of the particulars of the late disaster have yet reached here.

Schuylkill Coal Trade.

By a table published in the Journal, it appears that the amount of capital invested in the Coal business in Schuylkill County is \$2,527,862—more than two millions of which are invested by individuals, who protest strongly against the incorporation of any Company for mining purposes in the County. The number of hands employed is 6541; monthly wages, \$149,813; annual product \$1,598,549.

The Coal sent to market during the last week was 12,854 tons. Since January 1, 284,522. Increase over last year 145,138 tons.

Mr. John Robbins, the Mount Holly Mirror states, has lately returned from California to his residence in Chesterfield, Burlington county, having accumulated some \$70,000 in gold, and property there worth nearly the same amount, the fruits of his own enterprise and industry.

Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Price Township, on the 15th of February, 1851, at the house of Anthony Peters, for the purpose of appointing a committee to examine and estimate the elevation of the ground from Priceburg through to the Beech, and to make report after examining the lowest places in the mountain, for the information of the Delaware and Cobb's Gap Railroad Company, the following gentlemen were appointed as officers of the meeting:

President—BENJAMIN PITT.

Vice Presidents,

CHARLES J. PRICE, JOHN S. PRICE.

Secretaries,

John Postens, George Ink.

After calling the meeting to order, the following gentlemen were appointed as said Committee:

Eleazar Price, Charles J. Price, and Ichabod Price, and assistants to enable the committee to judge the elevation of the ground, George Ink and John Postens. It was also

Resolved, That said Committee examine the lowest route, and after said examination to make reports of the elevation of different routes.

Resolved, That the said Committee perform their work as soon as practicable, and perform their duty without respect to their own inclinations, or the notions of others, and that they pledge themselves to facilitate the enterprise to the utmost of their power, upon which ever route appears to be the most practicable, or may be finally determined upon.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the enterprise, and shall be ready at any time to render any assistance, whenever called upon, for the ultimate success of the work.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Meeting be published in the Stroudsburg Newspapers.

(Signed by the officers.)

The Locusts.

Dr. G. B. Smith, in a communication in the Baltimore Patriot, states that the seventeen year locusts will appear this year in all those parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware, embraced in the following boundaries—Commencing at the Delaware river, near Germantown, Pa., thence southwesterly to the Blue Ridge of the Allegheny mountains, along the east side of the Ridge to Loudoun to Fauquier counties, Va.; thence easterly through a portion of Fairfax, across the Potomac, above Georgetown, through Montgomery and upper portions of Anne Arundel counties, Maryland, to the Patapsco; along the north-east side of the Patapsco to the Chesapeake Bay, thence to Havre-de-Grace, through Cecil county and Delaware, to the Delaware river; up the west side of that river to the beginning. These boundaries embrace the area of country to which the locusts were confined in 1834. The locusts, it is said, will appear this year in myriads, beginning to come out of the ground about the 20th of May.

The theory, we believe, is that the locusts are hatched from eggs deposited seventeen years previous. Dr. Smith states that the chambers of the grubs in the ground may be uncovered from the 1st to the 10th of April, simply shaving off an inch or two of the surface soil with a spade, in any place where trees or shrubbery stood in '34. They will resemble auger holes, two to four inches apart; and the grub or larva may now be found, by digging a foot or two deep in the same situation.

From Billy Bowlegs.

A letter from South Florida speaks of a late interview between Capt. Casey, the United States Indian agent, and Mr. "Wilum Bolegs," as he signs himself. Capt. Casey set forth to Bowlegs the recent action of the Florida Legislature for the removal of the Indians, and told him that now was his last chance for a peaceable arrangement; that the United States authorities were his friends, and would not only see him comfortably removed, and provided for afterwards, but would pay him well for going; but, if he delayed, the Governor of Florida and his riflemen and long knives would be down upon him, and drive the whole tribe into the ocean. Upon this Billy scratched his head, and thoughtfully inquired if the United States Government was really his friend and wished him well? Capt. Casey replied that there could be no manner of doubt about that. "Well, then," says Billy, "if you are my friends, just you stand still, and me whip the Governor of Florida and his long knives d—n quick; and, in short, gave Casey to understand that he did not value the sovereignty of Florida so much as the shaking of a squirrel's tail." This is truly mortifying. Billy evidently had not read the report of the majority committee on Federal Relations.—*Tallahassee Sentinel.*

A Chinese lady is exhibiting herself to the people of Mauch Chunk. She of course belongs to the royal family of Ning-poos. Since her arrival the dogs and cats have all disappeared, and rats and mice is rix.

P. S. We have just seen the animal. Her foot is a curiosity, and might slip into 'an Alderman's thumb ring,'—as poor Richard says.

Mauch Chunk Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY SHEEP.—The Philadelphia Sun notices the arrival at the Western Exchange Hotel, in that city, of a number of extraordinary large sized sheep. They are of the Cotswold breed, and were raised by Benjamin Hood, Esq. of Willistown, Chester county. The history of these sheep has been heralded throughout Europe and the United States. The heaviest one weighs three hundred and fifty pounds, and the lightest over three hundred pounds. They are great curiosities.—They will be slaughtered and exposed for sale by David V. Paul.—*Village Record.*

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.—A man was found on Saturday last burned to death at his home in New Haven, (Conn.) On Friday evening he had come home drunk, and after cruelly beating his wife, turned her and his children out of doors. In attempting to undress himself, it is supposed that his clothes took fire, and that without assistance he thus met his awful death.

California.

By the arrival of the Crescent City at Norfolk, we have advices from California up to the 15th of January. The Crescent City brings \$600,000 in gold, and 215 passengers. The United States Mail steamer, Unicorn, which left San Francisco on the 15th of January, with the mails and \$600,000 in gold dust on freight, had not arrived at Panama when the Crescent city left.

The Legislature had assembled and were proceeding with the Business of the State. Governor Burnett had resigned and Lieutenant Gov. McDougal had been inaugurated. No election of United States Senator had been held. Business throughout the cities of California was extremely dull—goods selling for less than the original cost in New York. Hon. T. Buttler king, the collector of San Francisco, had arrived and entered upon the duties of his office. The Alto California has the following account of a new discovery of gold, far surpassing anything of the kind yet heard of, and which, if one half be true, caps the climax of stories in regard to this wonderful country!

It is well known that the steamer Chesapeake, with about thirty adventurers, left this port on the 21st ult., for the Klamath, and in yesterday's paper we gave some account of her progress. Scarcely was our paper issued when the Chesapeake came into port, bringing back five or six of the "prospectors," Gen. John Wilson and John A. Collins, Esq., among the number. A meeting of the stockholders was called to hear the result of the expenditures, which meeting we attended; and if we can bring our ideas down to anything like reason, after hearing those wonderful details, we will let the public into the secret.

Twenty-seven miles beyond the Trinity, there is a beach several miles in extent, and bounded by a high bluff. The sands of this beach are mixed with gold to an extent almost beyond belief. The sand is of two kinds—a fine black sand and a grey sand. The grey sand can be separated very easily from the black sand, and this seems to be a desirable object. The gold is mixed with the black sand in proportions of from ten cents to ten dollars the pound. At times when the surf is high, the gold is not easily discovered, but in the spring of the year, after a succession of calms, the entire beach is covered with bright and yellow gold. Mr. Collins, the Secretary of the Pacific Mining Company, measured a patch of gold sand, and estimates it will yield to each member of the Company the snug little sum of \$43,000,000—and this estimate is formed upon a circulation that the sands holds out to be one-tenth as rich as observation warrants them in supposing.

The Pacific Mining Company [the adventures of the Chesapeake have banded themselves under this title] found some nineteen men at these diggings. The men had no disposition to dig, for the gold was all ready for them whenever they felt disposed to take it. Beside, such is the character of the roads that they could not take away more than 75 or 100 pounds apiece—an amount too trifling for their consideration. They had erected a comfortable log cabin and designed watching this claim until Spring, and then take a shipload of gold and travel to some country where the metal was not so abundant. Mr. Collins saw a man who had accumulated fifty thousand pounds, or fifty thousand tons—he did not recollect which—of the richest kind of black sand.

Gen. Wilson says that thousands of men cannot exhaust this gold, thousands of years, and he gives all who doubt his statements the liberty of going and ascertaining these facts for themselves.

Common School Report.

We are indebted to the polite attention of A. L. Russel, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Superintendent of the Common Schools, for an early copy of his report to the Legislature upon the schools of the State. It is a forcible and well written paper, and its views and recommendations evince a thorough application to, and understanding of this vitally important and interesting subject. After reviewing the history and progress of Legislative action in Pennsylvania in reference to public schools, but especially the enactments creating and providing a fund as the basis of a system of common schools, he proceeds to state what has already been accomplished, and to point out the principal defects in the present system and the most advantageous means for their remedy. The greatest obstacle in the prosperity of the system seems to be the incapacity of the teachers, which is one of the necessary consequences of the short period which a majority of schools are kept open; for persons will not qualify themselves for teaching and resort to it as a business unless it will afford adequate compensation and permanent employment. To remedy this defect the appointment of a capable superintendent for each Congressional district is recommended, such officer to be charged with the duty of establishing and supervising a teacher's seminary for thorough instruction in the common school branches, and in the art of teaching. To these seminaries also might be attached model schools, and the superintendent should be charged with the supervision of all the schools in the district, to deliver lectures on subjects connected with school studies, advise committees, assist in the examination of teachers, &c., &c. Such a course, it is believed, would not greatly add to the expense of the system, and would secure good schools by providing good teachers.

The report also embraces other recommendations, one of which and the most important—the establishment of a State Institution for instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture—is dwelt upon with considerable length and with a force of argument that cannot fail to carry conviction of its utility. Certain alterations in the school law are also recommended—a more simple mode of collecting the school tax—a reduction of the number of directors from six, and also some provisions by the Legislature to obviate difficulties which now too frequently arise in the selection of sites for school houses. We gather from the report the following interesting statistics showing the operation of the system for the year ending 1st June, 1850, as compared with the previous year:

Number of districts,	1850,	1849,
Paid during the year,	1,387	1,314
Whole number of schools, 8,510	1,387	1,218
Number yet required,	674	8,287
Average of months taught, 5.1		
Male teachers,	6,972	4,26
Female teachers,	3,935	10,050
Av. sal. male teachers, \$17 20		\$17 47
Av. sal. female teachers, \$10 15		10 32
Male scholars,	233,392	
Female scholars,	190,952	385,175
Av number in each school, 40		43
Tax levied, \$768,422 07		\$583,287 43
State appropriation, 600,377 41		182,883 55
Cost of instruction, 600,377 45		562,930 55
Fuel & contingencies, 63,329 14		
School houses, &c., 253,741 06		146,144 14

FRESHET IN THE DELAWARE.—The late ice freshet in the Delaware, caused considerable damage to the Delaware Division, carrying away about 100 feet of the dam below New Hope, and several bridges.

Correspondence of the North American.

Harrisburg, Jan. 28.

The following is a list of the District Attorneys of the State, which I have prepared with care sufficient to ensure accuracy. It may be a matter of use for reference, as no list of these has been published. There is no record of them in any of the departments here:

- Adams: J. G. Reed, Gettysburg, P. O.
- Allegheny: Francis C. Flanigan, Pittsburg.
- Armstrong: John W. Rohrer, Kittanning.
- Beaver: Richard P. Roberts, Beaver.
- Bedford: Francis Jordan, Bedford.
- Berks: Jeremiah Hagerman, Reading.
- Blair: David H. Hofus, Hollidaysburg.
- Bradford: Thomas Smead, Springfield.
- Bucks: Elias Carver, Doylestown.
- Butler: John H. Negley, Butler.
- Cambria: Edward Hutchinson, Ebensburg.
- Carbon: O. H. Wheeler, Mauch Chunk.
- Centre: James H. Rankin, Bellefonte.
- Chester: Paschal Woodward, West Chester.
- Clarion: William Shaw, Clarion.
- Clearfield: Joseph B. McEnally, Clearfield.
- Clinton: James W. Quigley, Lockhaven.
- Columbia: E. C. Thompson, Locksburg.
- Crawford: A. B. Richmond, Meadville.
- Cumberland: William H. Miller, Carlisle.
- Dauphin: James Fox, Harrisburg.
- Delaware*: Thomas H. Speakman, Philadelphia.
- Elk: Henry Souther, Ridgway.
- Erie: Matthew Taylor, Erie.
- Fayette: E. Bierer, Uniontown.
- Franklin: J. S. Ross, Chambersburg.
- Fulton: William P. Schell, McConnelsburg.
- Green: Harrison Babbitt, Waynesburg.
- Huntingdon: J. S. Stewart, Huntingdon.
- Indiana: Edmund Page, Indiana.
- Jefferson: Richard Arthur, Brookville.
- Juniata: Samuel E. Hench, Millin.
- Lancaster: John L. Tompson, Lancaster.
- Lawrence: James Pollock, New Castle.
- Lebanon: John W. Mish, Lebanon.
- Lehigh: H. C. Longenecker, Allentown.
- Luzerne: Jacob Waelder, Wilkesbarre.
- Lycoming: George F. Boal, Muncy.
- McKean: W. A. Williams, Smithport.
- Mercer: Johnston Pearson, Mercer.
- Mifflin: Joseph Alexander, Lewistown.
- Monroe: Samuel S. Dreher, Stroudsburg.
- Montgomery: B. E. Chain, Norrisburg.
- Montour: B. K. Rhoads, Danville.
- Northampton: Henry M. Mutchler, Easton.
- Northumberland: Charles A. Kutz, Milton.
- Perry: B. F. Jenkins, Bloomfield.
- Philadelphia: H. R. Kneass, Philadel.†
- Pike: E. B. Eldred, Milford.
- Potter:
- Schuylkill: Robert M. Palmer, Pottsville.
- Somerset: John R. Edie, Somerset.
- Sullivan: A. J. Detrich, Laporte.
- Susquehanna: John H. Dimock, Montrose.
- Tioga: John W. Rain Lawrenceville.
- Union: George Hill, Selingsgrove.
- Venango: Samuel Riddle, Franklin.
- Warren: Wm. D. Brown, Warren.
- Washington: Geo. S. Hart, Washington.
- Wayne: F. M. Crane, Honesdale.
- Westmoreland: Jacob Turney, Greensburg.
- Wyoming: George S. Tutton, Tunkhannock.
- York: James E. Buchanan, York.

*Contested by Robert McCay, Jr.

†Contested by Wm. B. Reed.

Publication of the Laws.

We would call the attention of our readers to the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Mowry of Somerset, providing for the publication of the laws in the newspapers of each county, without any additional expense to either State or country. Mr. M. is a practical man who studies and feels the interests of the people, and his plan strikes us as both feasible and calculated to meet the wants of the community, without adding to its burthens. It has not yet been brought up in the House, but when it is, we shall see who will so far oppose it as to array themselves in opposition.

AN ACT providing for the more speedy and general publication of the Laws of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That in lieu of the docket fee of three dollars now allowed to attorneys in all cases on the docket of the prothonotary of the court of common pleas, there shall be charged and paid at the time of entry, for the use of the county, two dollars on all suits entered on said docket, (except in testation cases) to be paid over semi-annually by the prothonotary to the county treasurer, after deducting 2 per cent. for his services, to constitute a fund for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, immediately after the passage of this act, to ask and require of the prothonotaries of the court of common pleas of the several counties an estimate, based on the entries of the three preceding years, of the number of suits that will probably be entered on their respective dockets during the current year, and it shall be the duty of said prothonotaries at the commencement of each year to transmit to said secretary a full and correct statement of the number of suits so entered upon their respective dockets during the past year; and on the receipt of such estimate and statement, the said secretary shall appoint in each county having a sufficient fund as provided in the first section of this act, one and not more than two printers of the laws, who shall be paid as is provided for hereinafter.

SEC. 3. The said secretary shall transmit for publication to all such printers, immediately after their passage copies of all laws of a general or public nature, and to such counties as are interested and have the requisite funds, all laws of a local nature requiring publication, omitting each enacting clause and the signatures of the speakers of the two houses and of the governor; and the said printers shall receive out of the fund provided for in the first section of this act, cents for every thousand brevier ems of close printed matter; Provided, said publications be faithfully made and without errors or omissions.

SEC. 4. That the commissioners of the several counties wherein such laws are published, be and they are hereby authorized to pay such printer or printers of the laws, out of the aforesaid fund, the amount to which he or they shall be entitled, and to appropriate the overplus, if any, to general county purposes.

SEC. 5. That the treasurers of the several counties shall keep a separate account of the sums paid over to them by the prothonotary, and have them audited as fees on suits.

SEC. 6. That so much of the general fee bill as is altered or amended by this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

By the freshet at Honesdale, the Presbyterian Church was so filled with water that there could be no service on Sunday.