



Democrat and Sentinel.

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EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21.

FALSE PHILANTHROPY.

We learn from our exchanges, that a large number of factories, rolling mills, &c., have been compelled by the present monetary crisis, to suspend operations. The result is, that the laborers in those establishments, who were earning scarcely sufficient to support themselves and families, are deprived of employment, and thrown out destitute upon the world, to subsist during the coming winter as best they may. The amount of suffering that must consequently ensue, especially in our cities at large towns, is painful to contemplate. Here in our mountain home, we know but little of the extremes of either wealth or poverty. While few are what may be called wealthy, few, if any, are destitute of the necessities or even the comforts of life. But it is otherwise in our cities and large towns. There the laboring man is compelled to labor hard and unremittingly, to obtain for himself and those dependent on him for support, their daily bread. In a general stagnation of business like the present, the public and newspaper sympathy in our cities is with the merchant who has "failed," or is compelled by the force of circumstances to "suspend;" but the laboring classes are always the real sufferers. It may indeed be painful to the rich merchant to perceive his name on the list of suspensions and failures, but he would feel infinitely more wretched, did he find himself like thousands of poor laborers at the present time, destitute of the means of procuring food and shelter during the coming winter for a wife and children whom he loves, and with no escape before him from starvation, save through the portals of an almshouse.

And this for years, has been the condition of a large majority of the "free laborers of the North." For them to be deprived of employment for even a single day, was, and is, to have grim penury and want staring them in the face.

This being the case it is not a little astonishing, that such immaculate philanthropists as Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stone and kindred spirits, should go abroad to minister to the sufferings of the "Poor African Slave," while so much work remains to be done at home. Would it not be well for them and the rest of the Black-Republican fraternity, to do something towards elevating the condition of the free laborer in the North, before they go abroad in search of objects on which to exercise their philanthropy and charity.

We are no friends of slavery in the abstract. We have always regarded it as a great evil; but surely, no one will contend that the condition of the slaves in the South is much inferior to that of the free laborers in our cities, who are now out of employment, without even the means of procuring a breakfast, and hear their helpless children crying around them for bread.

Destitution like this destroys every noble attribute of man's nature, degrades him physically and intellectually, until at length,

"The godlike soul within, Sinks beneath the fearful demon power, Of poverty and sin."

"Charity always begins at home," and we would therefore say to our Black-Republican philanthropists, cease prating about the wrongs of the "Poor Negro;" exercise your enlarged philanthropy in relieving the genuine objects of charity at your own doors. If you fail to do so, and still continue your mad crusade against the South and her institutions, we must and will believe, that you are either hypocritical demagogues, or mad fanatics, imbued with the "spirit of false philanthropy."

The last few days have been very cold dreary and disagreeable. We are no friends of cold weather, and look forward hopefully and confidently for at least two weeks of "Indian Summer" before old winter is ushered in to office. If we were disposed to be poetical, we could say several things about the glory now around us, notwithstanding the air is confoundingly disagreeable. Enough can never be said of the glory of Autumn. We clip the following catalogue of what may be seen in an Autumn sunset from the columns of the "Home Journal."

AUTUMN SUNSET.

"Golden light now fills the air; Purple shadows now appear; Mountains, bathed in misty color, Sleep on ground of blood and amber; Lower stream the setting rays, Richest light crowns every place; Clouds of glory float, like incense, In the day's last dying glance.

"Upward, heavenward goes the light; From the east comes laden night; In the valley darkness gathers, From the world all light retires. In the crimson, flaming eve, All the day burns slow away; And the morrow's holy dawn, From the shen misty grey, In a miracle is born."

Not True. We heard it several times asserted last week that the Catholic Clergyman in Carrolltown remained at the polls in that place all day during the late election, electioneering in favor of all or a portion of the Democratic ticket. On inquiry we are satisfied that the charge has no foundation in truth whatever. The Rev. gentleman referred to attended the election, exercised the right of suffrage, and then returned to his home immediately, and afterwards took no part in the contest.

It is now ascertained to a certainty, that the Rev. Sidney Smith was the author of the best theory of kissing. We quote it in full, for the benefit of those of our youthful readers who are in the habit of indulging in this harmless and exquisite luxury. His Reverence thus defines it: "We are in favor of a certain amount of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be too long; and when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with energy. Let there be a soul in it. If she close her eyes and sigh immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming-bird runs his bill into a honey-suckle-deep, but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss, when well delivered. We have had the memory of one we received in our youth, which lasted us forty years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we will think of when we die."

We clip the following from the Lancaster Intelligencer of this week: THE RAILROAD AND POLITICS.—We have been informed upon the best authority, that the Pennsylvania Railroad gave orders to their men working on the different sections of the road in Lancaster county, especially in this city, that they might go and vote, but must return immediately to their work. This, perhaps, was all well enough, if it was intended to apply to both parties. The Democrats did as they were ordered; but there were several Black-Republican employees who not only went to the polls and voted, but remained there all day! This was especially the case in the North West and South West Wards, where these men belonged, and they were the noisiest, most meddlesome and insulting fellows we saw on the ground. We presume, therefore, that the rule was only intended to apply to Democratic employees. If this is to be the partisan course of the Railroad, the sooner it is known the better. A Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature will, perhaps, teach the Company better manners.

If General George Washington Bowman is not too busy at present in collecting his outstanding debts, we would be pleased to learn from him through the medium of a "communication" in the "Gazette," how he felt while examining the official returns for Assembly in this county. By the way had't he better "come over" to Cambria and speak a few words of consolation to his National Democratic (?) friends? He was emphatically their leader in the late contest, and it is certainly unkind in the hour of darkness and disaster, to leave them "naked to their enemies."

The Banks. We learn from a reliable source, that the Philadelphia Banks have at length determined to call their stockholders together, for the purpose of deciding in relation to the Relief Act. They are also about entering into arrangements with the country Banks under the 3rd section of that Act, which requires them to receive the notes of all solvent Banks in payment of debts. The affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania are undergoing an investigation by a committee of the Directors.

We would call the attention of merchants and others in want of Tinware, Stove-pipe or Stoves, to the advertisement of our old friend, F. W. Hay, who is always ready to sell at prices to suit the times. He has Egg Stoves as low as \$4.50, and cooking Stoves with two holes for boilers as low as \$3.75. Only think—three dollars and seventy-five cents for a stove to keep yourself warm and cook your breakfast. He has a large stock and will sell on terms to suit all. Give him a call when you visit Johnstown.

David O'Hara, our newly elected Poor House Director, has already been "sworn in," and entered on the discharge of the duties of the office. Mr. O'Hara is an intelligent, active and energetic business man, and will, we are confident, make a prompt, honest and obliging officer. Mr. Moore, the retiring officer, carries with him the respect and kind wishes of all with whom he transacted business in an official capacity.

The Poor House. This building is now completed, and in a few weeks will be ready for the reception of Paupers. It is a beautiful structure, and reflects much credit on the skill, energy and good taste of Mr. WILLIAM CALLIS, the Architect and contractor. We will endeavor next week, to furnish our readers a full and accurate description of the building.

Our readers are directed to the Card of Mr. Joshua Cowland, Manufacturer and Dealer in Looking Glasses, Gilt Picture and Portrait Frames.

It will be seen by a Card in to-day's paper that Mr. George Rochester is now with the firm of Lawson & Yerkes, Importers of all kinds of Liquors.

DEATH OF GEORGE SAYLOR, Esq.—We regret to chronicle the death of George Saylor, Esq., an old and respected citizen of our borough. Mr. Saylor has been in delicate health for several months, most of which time he was confined to his bed. Last week he had recovered sufficiently to be out, and had visited the hills and voted. Now he is no more. He died yesterday evening between six and seven o'clock. Mr. S. leaves a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his demise. He was in the 65th year of age. His remains will be interred in Sandy Valley Cemetery this afternoon at 3 o'clock.—Echo.

The Election. It is impossible to make any estimate, at the present time, with regard to the majority in the State of Packer over Wilnot. It may possibly reach 50,000, and certainly will not fall below 30,000. As Daniel Harkins says—"you may bet your life on that, Judge."

I. O. of O. F.—The officers of the lodges in this district have been duly installed by D. D. G. M. Campbell, as follows: CONEMAUGH LODGE, No. 191.—Johnstown. John Streum, N. G., Theo. L. Heyer, V. G., J. H. Fisher, S., F. Frankel, A. S., John Flanagan, T. HIGHLAND LODGE No. 428.—Ebensburg. C. Thos. Roberts, N. G., John Evans, V. G., Geo. C. K. Zahn, S., John L. Stough, A. S., Lewis Hoover, T. ALMA LODGE, No. 523.—Johnstown. William Canan, N. G., Rev. S. E. Babcock, V. G., James Moore, S., Geo. Peake, A. S., William H. Aaron, T. HIGHLAND DIVISION, S. of T., No. 84, Ebensburg. W. P., N. I. Roberts, W. A., Lewis Hoover, R. S., G. A. Kinkaid, F. S., Thos. B. James, T., George Huntley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The next State Legislature will be largely Democratic. From the complexion of returns received thus far it will stand as follows:—

Table showing the composition of the Senate and House of Representatives, listing members by district and party affiliation (Democrat vs. Republican).

The following new members were elected on Tuesday: I. District, Philadelphia—S. J. Randall, D.; (to fill a vacancy.) I. N. Marselis, D. II. District, Chester and Delaware—Thomas S. Bell, D.

Table showing the composition of the House of Representatives, listing members by district and party affiliation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The probable complexion of the House of Representatives is as follows:—

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er Banks, in distinct items; third, the amount of its notes outstanding; fourth, the amount of its 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 a newspaper of some neighboring county; and any violation of this law, or failure to comply with its provisions by any President or Cashier of any Bank, shall be a misdemeanor, and each of the said officers shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court; one-half to be given to the prosecutor and one-half to the county in which such bank is located.

Section 3. The said Bank are required, until the second Monday of April aforesaid, to receive at par in payment of all debts due, or to become due to them, respectively, the notes of all the solvent Banks of the Commonwealth which paid specie for all their liabilities on and immediately prior to the first day of September last, and which shall continue solvent, and the said banks are also hereby authorized to pay out, in all their business transactions and discounts, the said notes, so long as the banks issuing the same shall remain solvent, but in case any President, and a majority of the Directors of any of the said Banks shall certify to the Governor, under oath or affirmation of the President, his apprehension and belief that any Bank in said territory 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 investigate the condition of such Bank. And the said Commissioners shall after taking an oath or affirmation to perform the duties of their appointment with fidelity, forthwith proceed to make the said investigation and report the result thereof within ten days to the Governor; and if the officers of the said Bank shall refuse to permit the said Commissioners to make such investigation, or to produce any books or documents necessary for that purpose, or if the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall report that the said Bank is in an unsafe condition, the Governor shall thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the charter of 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, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty; and the expense of such commission, including the compensation of the Commissioners at eight dollars per day each, shall be paid by the bank against which it is issued, unless the report shall be favorable to its condition, in which case they shall be paid by the applicants, but any Bank or Banks which shall, before the period hereinbefore limited, resume and continue the payment of specie on all their liabilities, shall not, after such resumption, and during such continuance, be subject to any of the provisions of this act: Provided, That no bank shall be required to receive the notes of any bank against which a certificate may be made as aforesaid, at any time after the delivery of the same to the Governor, until the Commissioners shall report in favor of such Bank, after which the notes of such bank shall again be received as required by the provisions of this section.

Section 4. That the several collectors of taxes, bills 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, toll and revenues, and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for the same in the same manner as though said banks were specie paying.

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

Section 6. That upon all judgments heretofore entered in suits commenced by writ or otherwise, or which may be entered during the period heretofore 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 the amount of the said judgment over and above all incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale an execution, thereon, on judgment now obtained, or to be obtained on suits now brought, for the term of one year from the date of the passage of this act, and on all others for one year, to be computed from the first day of the term to which the action was commenced; and every defendant in such judgment may have the same stay of execution 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 cost: Provided, That this section shall not apply to the wages of labor nor to debts upon which stay of judgment 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 be extended to judgments entered or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgage to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owners of the premises so bound, as well as the original obligor or mortgagor; Provided further, That said stay of execution shall not apply to judgments or mortgages, or on bond secured by mortgage, unless the interest thereon shall be paid within sixty days after the accruing of the same, in such funds as the Banks are authorized by this act to use.

Section 7. This act shall take effect immediately except the 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 other obligations, at a meeting to be called by the directors thereof for that purpose, on ten days' public notice, in one or more newspapers, accept the provisions of this act by a majority of votes of said stockholders, to be voted and counted according to their 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 cent upon the capital stock of said bank, in addition to any amounts they are now required by law to pay.

Section 8. That the 47th section of the act approved April 16th, 1850, entitled "An Act regulating Banks," be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That all suits brought or now pending, for forfeiture or penalties under the section hereby repealed, shall not be affected thereby.

Section 9. That the Legislature hereby reserves the right and power to alter, revoke or annul the 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 citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, as to do no injustice to the corporations.

Section 10. That no Bank, Savings Fund, Insurance or Trust Company shall, directly or indirectly, purchase, or be concerned in the purchase of the notes of any of the incorporated banks of this State at less than their par value; and any and every of the officers of said institutions violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, one-half to be paid to the informer and the other half to the use of the Commonwealth.

Section 11. That no stocks, bonds, promissory notes, personal property, or other valuable securities, hypothecated or held in pledge, either with power of attorney attached or otherwise, for credit or money loaned, or otherwise, for the period of six months from the passage of this act without the consent of the debtor, debtors or party hypothecating or pledging the same being first had and obtained in writing.

Section 12. That the notice required for payment, provided in the charters of Saving Fund and Trust Companies, in all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby extended for the period of two months during the suspension of specie payment authorized by the Act.

Banks and Banking. Under this caption the Washington Union says:—"Since a portion of the American banks have ceased to pay their debts, we have been prepared for the current efforts to induce all other to follow their example. We shall not be surprised to learn that those seeking to sustain themselves find their fallen brethren their most determined enemies. Should the failure become general, no individual comparisons could be drawn. But as there are very many banks and bankers who will not fail, effort are being made to avert all injurious effects upon the reputation of such as have actually done so. Hence, we see it stated in the papers, and hear it in the streets, that their "suspension was intended as a measure of relief." It requires great effrontery to make such assertions, and almost unlimited credulity to secure their belief. Those having a knowledge of business and who reflect upon it, will never credit such an idle and absurd assumption. If suspension is a relief measure, the more extensive the greater the relief. Debtors as well as banks, should suspend. If suspension by a bank relieves its customers, of course, the suspension by the customers must relieve the banks. Banks never suspend to favor their debtors, but to relieve themselves. They become involved for want of capital, or because of bad management, by setting the ordinary rules of banking at defiance, and cannot meet their engagements, and then stop payment. Who is then relieved? The banks relieve themselves by refusing to pay. This is a measure of relief to them, but to nobody else. Instead of relieving their debtors or the public exactly the reverse happens. They require all owing them to pay as fast as they can draw money from them. They contract their credits, sacrificing those who owe them, when not drawn in from the community as such as suits their purposes, and have retrieved their errors in banking, and money becomes plenty; they commence to pay their own debts. But they do not allow their debtors to delay payment until they have retrieved their affairs and until money becomes abundant. If a merchant allows his note to be protested, his character is gone and he can get no further credit. He is telegraphed as having failed. He consults his creditors if he is honest and wise; offers them the control of all he has, and abides their direction. He compromises and an extension goes on, as they advise. But banks do not holders of their bills or their depositors, creditors, or the public who are affected by their acts, but the managing coteries of the directors' room, and consult their own interests, and determine and act accordingly, let it hurt or ruin whom it may. The exceptions are few and tend to establish the general rule. If banks have real solid capital, and are well conducted, they can and should pay their debts as well as individuals. If they have no capital, or are badly conducted, there is no good reason why they should escape the natural consequences of their condition."

er Banks, in distinct items; third, the amount of its notes outstanding; fourth, the amount of its 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 a newspaper of some neighboring county; and any violation of this law, or failure to comply with its provisions by any President or Cashier of any Bank, shall be a misdemeanor, and each of the said officers shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court; one-half to be given to the prosecutor and one-half to the county in which such bank is located.

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Section 11. That no stocks, bonds, promissory notes, personal property, or other valuable securities, hypothecated or held in pledge, either with power of attorney attached or otherwise, for credit or money loaned, or otherwise, for the period of six months from the passage of this act without the consent of the debtor, debtors or party hypothecating or pledging the same being first had and obtained in writing.

Section 12. That the notice required for payment, provided in the charters of Saving Fund and Trust Companies, in all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby extended for the period of two months during the suspension of specie payment authorized by the Act.

Banks and Banking. Under this caption the Washington Union says:—"Since a portion of the American banks have ceased to pay their debts, we have been prepared for the current efforts to induce all other to follow their example. We shall not be surprised to learn that those seeking to sustain themselves find their fallen brethren their most determined enemies. Should the failure become general, no individual comparisons could be drawn. But as there are very many banks and bankers who will not fail, effort are being made to avert all injurious effects upon the reputation of such as have actually done so. Hence, we see it stated in the papers, and hear it in the streets, that their "suspension was intended as a measure of relief." It requires great effrontery to make such assertions, and almost unlimited credulity to secure their belief. Those having a knowledge of business and who reflect upon it, will never credit such an idle and absurd assumption. If suspension is a relief measure, the more extensive the greater the relief. Debtors as well as banks, should suspend. If suspension by a bank relieves its customers, of course, the suspension by the customers must relieve the banks. Banks never suspend to favor their debtors, but to relieve themselves. They become involved for want of capital, or because of bad management, by setting the ordinary rules of banking at defiance, and cannot meet their engagements, and then stop payment. Who is then relieved? The banks relieve themselves by refusing to pay. This is a measure of relief to them, but to nobody else. Instead of relieving their debtors or the public exactly the reverse happens. They require all owing them to pay as fast as they can draw money from them. They contract their credits, sacrificing those who owe them, when not drawn in from the community as such as suits their purposes, and have retrieved their errors in banking, and money becomes plenty; they commence to pay their own debts. But they do not allow their debtors to delay payment until they have retrieved their affairs and until money becomes abundant. If a merchant allows his note to be protested, his character is gone and he can get no further credit. He is telegraphed as having failed. He consults his creditors if he is honest and wise; offers them the control of all he has, and abides their direction. He compromises and an extension goes on, as they advise. But banks do not holders of their bills or their depositors, creditors, or the public who are affected by their acts, but the managing coteries of the directors' room, and consult their own interests, and determine and act accordingly, let it hurt or ruin whom it may. The exceptions are few and tend to establish the general rule. If banks have real solid capital, and are well conducted, they can and should pay their debts as well as individuals. If they have no capital, or are badly conducted, there is no good reason why they should escape the natural consequences of their condition."

er Banks, in distinct items; third, the amount of its notes outstanding; fourth, the amount of its 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 a newspaper of some neighboring county; and any violation of this law, or failure to comply with its provisions by any President or Cashier of any Bank, shall be a misdemeanor, and each of the said officers shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court; one-half to be given to the prosecutor and one-half to the county in which such bank is located.

Section 3. The said Bank are required, until the second Monday of April aforesaid, to receive at par in payment of all debts due, or to become due to them, respectively, the notes of all the solvent Banks of the Commonwealth which paid specie for all their liabilities on and immediately prior to the first day of September last, and which shall continue solvent, and the said banks are also hereby authorized to pay out, in all their business transactions and discounts, the said notes, so long as the banks issuing the same shall remain solvent, but in case any President, and a majority of the Directors of any of the said Banks shall certify to the Governor, under oath or affirmation of the President, his apprehension and belief that any Bank in said territory 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 investigate the condition of such Bank. And the said Commissioners shall after taking an oath or affirmation to perform the duties of their appointment with fidelity, forthwith proceed to make the said investigation and report the result thereof within ten days to the Governor; and if the officers of the said Bank shall refuse to permit the said Commissioners to make such investigation, or to produce any books or documents necessary for that purpose, or if the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall report that the said Bank is in an unsafe condition, the Governor shall thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the charter of 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, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty; and the expense of such commission, including the compensation of the Commissioners at eight dollars per day each, shall be paid by the bank against which it is issued, unless the report shall be favorable to its condition, in which case they shall be paid by the applicants, but any Bank or Banks which shall, before the period hereinbefore limited, resume and continue the payment of specie on all their liabilities, shall not, after such resumption, and during such continuance, be subject to any of the provisions of this act: Provided, That no bank shall be required to receive the notes of any bank against which a certificate may be made as aforesaid, at any time after the delivery of the same to the Governor, until the Commissioners shall report in favor of such Bank, after which the notes of such bank shall again be received as required by the provisions of this section.

Section 4. That the several collectors of taxes, bills 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, toll and revenues, and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for the same in the same manner as though said banks were specie paying.

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

Section 6. That upon all judgments heretofore entered in suits commenced by writ or otherwise, or which may be entered during the period heretofore 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,