the third section; provided that such corporation may reduce its capital stock to any sum not below the amount actually paid in at the time of the renewal of its charter, and may, within one year from the time of its renewal, file with the treasurer of the State a certificate under the seal of the corporation, setting forth the sum to which the capital stock is to be reduced; and the sum so certified, after the filing of such certificate, shall be taken to be the amount of the capital stock of such bank.

Sec. 6. No part of the capital stock of any bank shall, at any time, during the period, for which it is authorized to continue its banking operations, be withdrawn from such bank.

Sec. 7 The Stock, property and concerns, of every such bank, shall be managed and conducted by directors to such number, and appointed in such manner as the act of incorporation shall direct, who shall be stockholders and inhabitants of the state, and shall hold their offices until others are appointed and qualified to act; and a majority of the directors shall be required to constitute a quorum.

Sec. 8 The directors of any such banks shall be liable to pay to the creditors and stockholders of such bank, all losses which may be sustained in consequence of any violation, by them, of the provisions of this act, or of any other law, or other unfaithfulness in the discharge of their official duties; and any number of such directors may be sued in the same action by any claimant under the provision of this section.

Sec. 9. Further to secure the liabilities mentioned in the eighth section, each of the directors shall execute a bond to the treasurer of the State, in an equal amount, the aggregate amount of which bonds shall be equal to the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, with a condition for the payment and discharge of the liabilities mentioned in said eighth section; and such bonds shall be secured by one or more sufficient sureties, residing in this State and not directors, or by sufficient mortgage of real estate, to be examined and approved by the said commissioner; and such bonds shall be for the security, and may be prosecuted for the benefit of any claimants under the provisions of the eighth section.

Sec. 10. No director shall enter upon, or discharge any of the duties of his office, nor shall the bank go into operation, until such bonds shall have been executed and approved, as mentioned in the preceding section.

Sec. 11. Any director, who may have paid more than his share of the liabilities mentioned in the preceding sections, may have any proper action, in law or equity, against such other directors as shall not have paid their full shares.

Sec. 12. The directors, after being qualified to act as such, in the manner required by law, may appoint one of their number to be president of such bank; and may appoint and remove, at pleasure, a cashier, and all other necessary officers and servants, and fix their compensation; and may make all necessary by-laws and regulations, not inconsistent with the act of incorporation, or the laws of this State, to regulate:—

1. The conduct and duties of the several officers;

2. The times and places of holding, and the manner of notifying, the meetings of the directors and of the corporation;

3. The terms and conditions on which all loans and discounts shall be made, and other negotiations of the corporations shall be transacted;

4 The disposition of the stock, property, and effects of said corporation;

5. The election of directors and filling vacancies in that office;

And all other regulations necessary for the proper management of the business of the bank, and to carry into effect the purposes of its incorporation.

Sec. 13 The cashier of the bank shall be required before he enters upon the duties of his office, to give a bond to the treasurer of this state, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the bank commissioner, in the sum of not less than twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; which shall be for the security, and may be prosecuted for the benefit, not only of the corporation, but of all others interested.

Sec. 14. Any such bank may loan and negociate its money, and effects, by discounting on banking principles, upon such security as the directors shall deem expedient; and dividends of the profits of the bank may be made by the directors every six months.

Sec 15. Such corporation shall not receive or demand any greater interest or discount, on any note, draft, or security, than at the rate of six per cent. per annum; but such interest or discount may be calculated and taken according to the established rules of banking.

Sec. 16. No such corporation shall, directly or indirectly, employ its moneys in trade or commerce, or deal or trade in buying or selling any goods, chattles, wares, or merchandize; provided that such corporation may sell all kinds of property which shall come into its possession in the ordinary collection of its debts.

Sec. 17. No Stockholder, director, or other officer, shall, at any one time, be, either directly or indirectly, indebted to the bank, in a greater amount than five per cent. of the capital stock actually paid in; nor shall any individual, company or corporation other than such stockholder, director or other officer, be at any one time indebted to any bank in a greater amount than the sum of ten per cent of the capital stock so paid in, except for deposites made by such bank for the purpose of redeeming their bills at the place of such redemption or on the purchase of bills of exchange; and all the directors and other officers shall not, at any one time, be directly, or indirectly, indebted to the bank, to a greater amount than the aggregate amount of three per cent. of such capital stock for each director.

Sec. 18 No such bank shall issue bills, or otherwise contract debts, to a greater amount than the amount of the deposites, and twice the amount of the capital stock actually paid in; but the violation of this provision shall not avoid any contract, or be construed to prevent the collection of any debt, contracted by such bank.

Sec. 19. All the bills and notes of such bank shall be deemed to be payable at such bank, and shall at all times be received by said bank, on all Judgments, executions, or demands, made payable to, or the property of, such bank.

Sec. 20. If the officers of any such bank shall refuse or delay payment, in gold or silver money, of any bill or note of such bank, presented for payment in their usual hours of business, the said bank shall be liable to pay the holder of such bill or note as damages, at the rate of twelve per cent. a year, for the time during which such payment shall be refused or delayed.

Sec. 21. At any time, within two years from the time any such bank may be incorporated or rechartered, such corporation shall be required, when requested by the Legislature, to loan to this State any sum of money which may be so requested, to be paid in three annual installments, or sooner, at the election of the State, with annual interest; provided, that the whole amount due to such bank from the State, for such loans, at any one time, shall not exceed five thousand dollars; provided also that such corporation shall not be required to make such loan, when it shall be in violation of the provisions of the eighteenth section of this act.

Sec. 22. No loan shall be made, or any bill or note discounted, without the consent of a majority of the directors.

Sec. 23. No Bank shall issue bills of a less denomination than one dollar, or bills which contain fractional parts of a dollar, under penalty of one hundred dollars, payable to the treasurer of the state, which may be recovered of such bank, in an action of debt, in the name of said treasurer.

Sec. 25. All such banking corporations shall, semi annually, at the times at which the directors shall usually declare the dividends of the profits of such bank, pay into the treasury of this state one per cent. of the capital stock actually paid in, as a tax upon the income of such bank; provided, that if the directors shall keep a sufficient deposit of funds in the city of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and shall at that city uniformly cause their bills to be redeemed at par, such corporation shall be exempt from such payment; but if they shall fail so to redeem their bills for the period of ten days in the whole, in any one year, the said tax shall be paid for that year.

Sec. 25. The directors of any bank shall not loan or pay out any money, or allow the same to be loaned or paid out, on the pledge of any stock in such bank.

Sec 26. The real estate, which it shall be lawful for any such bank to hold, shall be only such as shall be needed for the accommodation of said bank, in the transaction of its business, such as shall have been mortgaged to it, by way of security, or conveyed to it in payment of debts previously contracted, or set off on execution in satisfaction of the debts of such bank.

Sec. 27. Each stockholder shall be entitled to a number of votes, proportioned to the number of shares which may have been held by such stockholder, at least three months before the time of voting, according to the following rates,—one vote for each share not exceeding four; five votes for six shares, six votes for eight shares, and seven votes for ten shares, one vote for every five shares above ten; provided that no stockholder shall be entitle to more than twenty votes; and absent stockholders may vote by proxy, authorized in writing; but no stockholder residing out of the state shall be entitled to a vote, in any way, in the meeting of the corporation, nor shall any stockholder be entitled to more votes in his own right and by proxy than one fourth of all the votes given.

Sec. 28. The directors may determine at what times, and in what proportion, the stockholders shall pay into the bank the amount unpaid on their shares of the capital stock; and they shall give notice thereof, by publishing their order, three weeks successively, in some one or more newspapers printed in the county, where the bank is located; or if no newspapes shall, at the time, be printed in such a county, in one or more newspapers in an adjoining county, which shall most generally circulate in the vicinity of such bank; the last of which publications shall be at least thirty days before the time appointed for such payment; and if any stockholder shall neglect to make payment on any share, according to such order, for the period of thirty days from the time appointed for such payment such share and all moneys previously paid thereon, and all dividends accruing or due thereon, shall be forfeited to the use of such corporation.

Sec. 29 If, by any means, the capital stock of any such bank shall be reduced, the amount of 5 per cent. below the amount which shall have been paid into the bank, it shall be the duty of the directors, immediately to raise the amount of deficiency, by assessments on the several shares, in the manner and subject to all the regulations provided in the preceding section, and the stockholders shall be subject to the liabilities, and the shares to the forfeiture provided in the section; and the amount so raised shall be held and deemed a part of the capital stock, within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 30. If the bank commissioner, on examination, shall ascertain, that any of the capital stock of any bank shall have been lost, as provided in the preceding section, he may make an order, requiring the directors, within a time to be fixed by him, to raise the amount of the deficiency, as provided in the preceding section, and give written notice of such order to the president or cashier of such bank; and if the directors shall neglect to raise such amount within the time limited, such corporation may be proceeded against, by such commissioner, and enjoined by the court of Chancery, as an insolvent corporation, as provided in the eighth chapter of the revised statutes.

Sec. 31. If any such bank shall, directly or indirectly, make any loan or discount contrary to the provisions of this act, or if any such bank shall directly or indirectly distribute or divide any portion of its capital stock, among the stockholders of such corporation before the expiration of its charter, such bank may be proceeded against and enjoined as an insolvent corporation, as provided in the eightieth chapter of the revised statutes.

Sec. 32. If any director or other officer of any bank, or any person interested in or having charge or control of the same, shall, corruptly or by design, put or cause to be put in circulation any amount of bills of such bank, beyond the amount limited and prescribed by this act, he shall, on conviction thereof, be confined to hard labor in the state prison for a period not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 33. If any director or other officer, or any person interested in or having charge or control of the same, shall willfully or corruptly loan or pay any money, or cause the same to be loaned or paid, to any director or other officer or stockholder, or individual, or company, or corporation, or discount or cause to be discounted any bill, note, or other obligation or security, for any such director, or officer, or stockholder, or individual, company or corporation, so that such director, officer or stockholder, individual, company or corporation, shall thereby become indebted to such bank to a greater amount than is allowed by the seventeenth section of this act, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be confined to hard labor in the state prison for a period not exceeding five years.

Sec. 34. The shares in any such bank shall be transferable in such manner as may be provided in the act of incorporation, or by the by-laws; but no transfer shall be valid until recorded in a book kept in said bank for that purpose, nor until the person making such transfer shall have discharged all the liabilities due from him to such corporation.

Sec. 35. All acts, incorporating banking companies, are declared to be public acts, and shall be construed in all our courts and places benignly and favorably for every beneficial purpose therein mentioned.

Sec. 36 The bank commissioner is authorised to visit and inspect the condition and affairs of any banking corporation, at any time, on the application of any creditor or stockholder, if he shall judge the interest of the creditors or stockholders shall require it.

Sec. 37. The auditor of accounts shall audit the accounts of the bank commissioner, and draw orders on the state treasurer, for such sum as he shall find justly due, which the treasurer shall pay out of the bank fund.

Sec. 38 All bonds, taken according to the provisions of this act, may be put in suit on application of the receiver appointed by the Court of Chancery, as provided in the eightieth chapter of the revised statutes, or by order of the bank commissioner; and the avails of all such bonds shall be applied in the same manner, as provided in the twenty-first section of the eightieth chapter of the revised statutes, until the debts of such bank shall be satisfied; and the balance, if any, shall be returned to the directors, from whom the same was collected, in such proportion to each as the same was collected, respectively.

Sec. 39. If the directors of any banking corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter, shall execute bonds to the treasurer of the State to the amount and with the security required in the ninth section of this act, to be approved by the bank commissioner, and deposited with the treasurer, conditioned that such directors shall at all times pay and redeem according to law, all the bills issued by such bank, and shall pay and refund all deposits made in such bank, when such payments are demanded, while such directors are in office, such bank shall thereafter be exempt from all payments required in the eightieth chapter of the revised statutes, to the bank fund, and from all the provisions for the establishment, preservation and regulation of said fund; and in such case, the bond required in this act to be given by the cashier, shall be given and made payable to such corporation;—provided, that in such case, such bank shall pay the bank commissioner out of its own funds, for his services in making any examination required by law.

Sec. 40. It shall be the duty of the bank commissioner, annually, or oftener, to examine the condition of the bonds required by this act to be given by the directors; and he may require the same to be renewed, with additional security, within such time as he may prescribe; and if such directors shall neglect to furnish security in the manner and by the time prescribed by the commissioner, shall deem the security of the bonds insufficient, such bank may be proceeded against by such commissioner, and enjoined by the court of chancery as an insolvent corporation, as provided in the eightieth chapter of the revised statutes.

Approved, Oct. 28, 1840.

2. AN ACT, relating to Banks.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Vermont, That whenever any commissioners are are appointed by any act of incorporation, to open books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock in such corporation, such commissioners shall give notice, by publishing in some newspaper printed in the county in which such corporation is located, a notice of the time and place where such books will be opened, at least thirty days before the time of opening such books. *Provided*, if no newspaper is published in such county, then such notice shall be published in some adjoining county, where a paper is published.

Approved, Oct. 29, 1840

3. AN ACT, in amendment of the forty third chapter of the Revised Statutes.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Supreme Court for the county of Chittenden shall hereafter be holden at Burlington on the Monday next preceding the first Tuesday in January, in lieu of the time now provided by law.

Approved, Oct. 29, 1840

THE CALEDONIAN.

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain—
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURY,

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1840.

Sound the loud trump o'er corruption's dark sea,
The people have triumphed, the Nation is free!

The Question Settled.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON ELECTED.

The returns of votes from a sufficient number of States are received to place the question of who has been elected to the Presidency beyond controversy. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON is the man. That country, to which he devoted the energies of his youth and the riper years of manhood, has elevated him to the highest office it is capable of bestowing upon any man;—he, the man whom an overruling Providence protected amidst the perils of the sanguinary conflict of the "Rapids"—at the Thames—at Tippecanoe—at Fort Meigs, and has preserved to a green old age, for (who can doubt?) the present crisis, will, on the 4th of March next, should his valuable life be still spared, be inaugerated President of the United States.

Let the people rejoice that the political days of those who have ruled us with a rod of iron are numbered; that the time draws nigh when better men will sway the destinies of this mighty Republic; that we have a promise of repose in the pursuit of our lawful business, and that Liberty, threatened with utter destruction, will again be restored to this once happy nation. We should not rejoice that party, but that principles have triumphed.

The whole number of electoral votes is 294, and of these 148 is a majority. We have returns sufficient from the following States to render it certain that they have voted for Harrison.

MAINE,	10
VERMONT,	7
MASSACHUSETTS,	14
CONNECTICUT,	8
RHODE ISLAND,	4
NEW YORK,	42
GEORGIA,	11
NEW JERSEY,	8
MARYLAND,	10
PENNSYLVANIA,	30
OHIO,	21
MICHIGAN,	3
INDIANA,	9
KENTUCKY,	15
	192

For Van Buren—certain.

New Hampshire,	7
South Carolina,	11
Alabama,	7
Arkansas,	3
Missouri,	4
	32

Doubtful.

Virginia,	23
Illinois,	5
Mississippi,	4
Tennessee,	15

States that have undoubtedly voted for Harrison, but not heard from.

North Carolina,	15
Louisiana,	5
Delaware,	3
	23

We may then of the 294 electoral votes safely put down 215 for Gen. Harrison, 32 for Van Buren and 47 as yet doubtful.

It is said, however, that now Van Buren cannot be elected, Calhoun will direct the vote of South Carolina to be given to some other man.

Martin Van Buren! "If thou be'st he, O how fallen!" Let the would be tyrants learn a lesson from your doom.

"The Tory papers call Gen Harrison the '*dumb*' candidate! Hasn't he spoke loud enough at the late election?"

VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Van Buren majority in the City of New York in 1839, as given in Greeley's political Register, was 1859

Majority (official) at the late election of Electors, 1040

Democratic Whig gain, 819

And this too, against the influence of the Sub-Treasury, the Conspirators, and all of Van Buren's appliances. What a rebuke to the Conspirators! what a triumphant vindication of the characters of those Whigs Van Buren has sought to ruin! Their neighbors have hurled back into the very teeth of the authors, the black calumnies. One more such conspiracy would exterminate Van Burenism in New York City.

In the State, Seward's majority is over 10,000. Not quite so high as the majority for Harrison, in consequence of his efforts to reduce the fees of the lawyers in the State. His losses are in the Cities, but the democracy of the west nearly make them up.

THE MADISONIAN.

THOMAS ALLEN, Esq., the Editor of the Madisonian, printed at Washington City, proposes to publish that paper, commencing with the opening of Congress and to continue to the adjournment on the 4th of March, for 50 cents per copy. The doings of Congress will occupy a good share of the paper, together with a report of the debates. Letters must be Post Paid.

VOTES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The majority, as officially declared, was, in 1836, 14,469 for Van Buren electors—in 1838, for Governor 3,134 majority for Hill—in 1840, last spring, the majority for Page was 8,406.

☞ The groans of the North Star at the news of Harrison's election and the triumph of the people, reminds us of the following incident in Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress:

"Now I saw in my dream that at the end of the valley lay bloody bones, ashes and mangled bodies of men, even pilgrims that had gone this way formerly; and while I was musing what should be the reason, I espied a little before me a cave where two giants, Pope and Pagan dwelt in old time; by whose power and tyranny the men whose bones, blood, ashes &c. lay there were cruelly put to death. But by this place christian went without much danger, whereat I somewhat wondered; but I have learned since that Pagan has been dead many a day, and as for the other, *though he be yet alive, he is by reason of age, and also of the many brushes that he met with in his younger days, grown so crazy and stiff in his joints, that he can now do little more than sit in his cave's mouth, grinning at pilgrims as they go by, and biting his nails because he cannot come at them.*"

Now, our advise to the "veteran editor" is to "keep cool," and to bear his defeat like a philosopher; for the people *will do* pretty much as they have a mind to, and will not regard themselves as very highly complimented by his slanders about their being "bribed."

CENSUS OF CALEDONIA COUNTY.

Towns.	1830.	1840.	Gain	Loss.
Barnet,	1764	2030	266	
Burke,	866	977	111	
Bradleyvale,	21	50	29	
Cabot,	1304	1440	136	
Danville,	2631	2633	2	
Groton,	836	928	92	
Goshen Gore,	200	186		14
Hardwick,	1216	1354	138	
Harris's Gore,	19	16		3
Kirby,	401	320		81
Lyndon,	1822	1753		69
Newark,	257	360	103	
Peacham,	1351	1443	92	
Ryegate,	1119	1223	104	
St Johnsbury,	1592	1916	324	
Sheffield,	720	821	101	
Sutton,	1005	1068	63	
Wheelock,	834	881	47	
Walden,	827	913	86	
Waterford,	1358	1388	30	
	20,143	21,700	1,724	167

Increase from 1830 to 1840, 1557

NEW JERSEY.—Honor to New Jersey. The People have vindicated the Broad Seal of this Revolutionary State, and restored her Star in the National Flag, with the glorious "thirteen." The People of New Jersey deserve immortal honor. They have done wonders, and placed themselves in the front rank of redeemed States. The shafts of power and madness have been aimed at this devoted State, and nobly has she sustained herself against opposition. There is Monmouth, and Princeton, and Trenton, and where they are, in vain tyranny attempts to show its power. The people whose ancestry so nobly resisted the oppression of a foreign foe, by force of arms, know enough to resist, at the Ballot Box, the petty usurpations of a despotic power at home. Honor, then, to New Jersey. The Star which was blotted out by the power of the Executive, has been restored by the People.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF GEN. HARRISON.

Extract from a letter dated Cincinnati, Oct. 31.

"The Lord God be with us as he was with our fathers. Yesterday as Gen. HARRISON was riding over his farm looking for his cattle, he rode across the tunnel of the White water canal, which is digging through his farm, he found the earth giving away under him, and threw himself nearly 15 feet from his horse and landed on the top of the ground without injury to himself, while his horse went down 40 feet with the earth into the tunnel, and was still there in the afternoon, and if the General had not been smarter than his opponents call him he might have been there too, but the Lord was on our side and saved him. I saw a gentleman last night who spoke with him since his fall, and he says he is not hurt."

The Extra Globe has been discontinued, and Mr Kendall has issued proposals to publish a new paper to be called Kendall's Expositor.

Methodists in Michigan. The number of members of the Methodist Church in Michigan is 11,498, viz, 11,390 white members, 12 colored, and 87 Indians. The number of Ministers 73, and local preachers 116.

NEW YORK ALL RIGHT.

The contest is over. The victory is won. The country is free. The EMPIRE STATE has declared for Harrison by a majority of above ELEVEN THOUSAND, Let a rescued people rejoice. Let the whole land unite in one universal chorus of praise and thanksgiving to that power, who, mightier than human, has vouchsafed to rescue the people from the iron hand of despotism under which it has so long been crushed to the earth.

Below are the full returns from the several counties in New York:

Counties.	1840. Whig maj.	1840. V. B. maj.	1838. Whig.	1838. Loco.
Albany,	450		506	
Alleghany,	400		641	
Broome,	300		103	
Cattaraugus,	600		49	
Cayuga,	330		213	
Chataque,	2400		1909	
Chemung,		800		679
Chenango,	300		316	
Clinton,	200			221
Columbia,		260		57
Cortland,	400		280	
Delaware,		800		982
Dutchess,		195	524	
Erie,	2750		2626	
Essex,	800		409	
Franklin,	390		203	
Fulton & Hamilton,	350		382	
Genesee,	3500		2023	
Greene,		242		18
Herkimer,		1300		1119
Jefferson,	600		513	
King,	140			67
Lewis,		50		152
Livingston,	1350		1186	
Madison,	150			300
Monroe,	1550		1137	
Montgomery,		550		353
New York,		822	882	
Niagara,	700		548	
Oneida,		485		1040
Onondaga,		50	20	
Ontario,	1375		1153	
Orange,		478		184
Orleans,	600		430	
Oswego,	143			48
Otsego,		863		864
Putnam,		670		433
Queens,		80		60
Rensselaer,	350		543	
Richmond,	32			16
Rockland,		1023		647
Saratoga,	600		282	
Schenectady,	110		90	
Schoharie,		1000		1149
Seneca,		40		131
Steuben,		600		396
Suffolk,		1125		1025
Sullivan,		169		108
Tioga,		280		261
Tompkins,	432		233	
Ulster,	117		966	
Washington,	2279		1795	
Warren,		206		277
Wayne,	150			76
Westchester,		236		416
Yates,		100	51	
	23,858	12,345	20,965	10,136
	12,345		10,136	
Whig maj	11,513		10,829	

P. S Later returns make Gen. Harrison's majority over 12,000

MARYLAND ELECTION.

WHIG MAJORITY, 4691!

The following will show the result of the election for President, on the 2d of November, 1840, compared with the state election on the 7th of October, 1840

	President, Nov. 2. Harrison.	V. B.	Legisla. Oct. 7. W.	L. F.
	19,368	14,657	30,183	27,493
	14,667		27,493	
Whig maj now,	4691		2690	
Do. on 14th Oct	2690			
Whig gain,	2001			

NEW JERSEY ELECTION!

THE BROAD SEAL OF NEW-JERSEY.

Again, and now, with more emphasis than ever, the people of New-Jersey have expressed their opinions upon their *so called* Members of Congress, as well as upon the course of the Government in general.

Six Whig Members of Congress are elected, the whole *six*, whom New Jersey fairly elected two years ago, five of whom the House ejected.

We do not see how the five Van Buren men calling themselves Members can well again show their heads in the House.

THE RETURNS.

	November. Har.	V. B.	October 13. Whig.	L. F
Essex co. (off.)	1811	—	1740	—
Hudson "	234	—	201	—
Passaic,	391	—	199	—
Middlesex,	311	—	156	—
Bergen,	—	405	—	no opp.
Sussex,	—	1761	—	no opp.
Mercer,	528	—	450	—
Somerset,	368	—	241	—
Gloucester,	624	—	515	—
Morris,	763	—	297	—
Burlington,	983	—	780	—
Monmouth,	120	—	97	—
Hunterdon,	—	904	—	no opp.
Warren,	—	1054	—	no opp.
Salem, (rep.)	290	—	109	—
Cumberland,	307	—	203	—
Cape May,	501	—	384	—
Atlantic.	—	422	—	389
	6801	4546	5282	
	4546			

Harrison maj. 2285 in the State.

CURIOUS CASE OF PIN SWALLOWING. By A. Birt, Esq., Surgeon Sussex. A girl of weak intellect, æt. 23, came under the author's care in July 1839. Before this time a surgeon had extracted 27 pins from the left mamma, and in the course of four months Mr. Birt extracted 254 pins and needles (making in all 281) from almost every part of the left side of the body. The girl had been in the habit of swallowing pins and needles out of bravado, or from the bribe of sweatmeats when at school almost 14 years before.—*London Medical Gazette.*

Canal Toll. The amount of tolls received on the New York State Canals during the fourt week in October is ninety nine thousand, nine hundred, and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents, and in the month of October three hundred and forty five thousand, two hundred and forty four dollars and eighty cents.

The N. Y. Era calls Gen. Harrison "a rascal.—The Louisville Journal says, "Gen. H. most certainly is not a rascal; but there is no doubt that by the 4th March he will *turn out one.*