

The support of the government of this commonwealth, passed Feb. 7th, 1814, be, and the same is hereby revived, to take effect from the 25th day of December, A. D. 1838.

And on the question, will the house agree to the same?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Fegely and Mr. Miller of Bucks, and are as follows, viz:

YEAS.

Messrs. Brittain, Crab, Fisher, Hamlin, Heston, Hutchins, Laverty, McClaran, Nesbitt, Sheriff, G. R. Smith, T. S. Smith, Watts, Wilcox.—14.

NAYS.

Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Barstow, Broadhead, Bruner, Butler, Coothers, Carpenter, Cassel Cole, Colt, Coadbaugh, Curry, Crisain, J. Cunningham, T. S. Cunningham, Dare, Diller, Douglas, Bhrman, Evans, Field, Fleontzen, Foster, G. G. Gatz, HEGINS, Helff, Heston, B. G. Herr, J. Herr, Hill of Belks, Hill of Westminster, Hoge, James, Jones, Keim, Kennig, Kerr, Kettlewell, Kinzle, Koegsmacher, Lons, Longaker, Love, Loy, M. Davel, M. E. Wess, M. Kinstry, Manteliss, Mortimer, Morion, Morrison, Park, Penniman, Penrose, Pray, Purviance, Ram-ry, Richardson, Ritter, Robin, Ryan, Scaener, Shearer, Smith of Franklin, Snowden, Stroecker, Wallom, Way, Woodburn, Yost, Zollin, Hopkins, Speaker.—74.

This was the final vote on the question, and it has never since been agitated in the House of Representatives.

LIBERTY POLE.

A liberty pole was raised in Turbot township on Saturday last, by the Van Buren men—six cheers were given for Van Buren and Johnson and three for Horton.

[Sunbury Gazette.]

The above is from the last Sunbury Gazette. Even Horton, it seems, could get three cheers. But Gov. Porter was allowed—just none at all. Such little things will sometimes leak out, and show which way the wind blows. Almost any one can see that Horton and his friends are opposed to the Governor and the true democratic party.

[Communication.]

The Forks.

The Forks have had within a few years, the following named public officers, to wit:—Two sheriffs, Henry Reider and Henry Giesler.—One member of congress, R. H. Hammond.—Three prothonotaries, E. V. Bright, Daniel Brautman and S. D. Jordan.—Two county commissioners, F. Birkenbine and Joseph Wallis.—Three notaries public, John Frick, C. Woods and John Leising.—One collector of taxes.—One associate judge, John Montgomery.—Two supervisors on the canal, John Shiner and Henry Reider.—Two deputy marshals, Wm. Albright and George Wilson. All the lock tenders. Several large appropriations to the Northumberland academy, from the state, which they say they will convert into a court house, when the seat of justice is removed from Sunbury. Two bridges across the branches. One bank. In all, upwards of twenty officers on the other side, within the last few years.

Now, what have the people on this side? Why one member of assembly and a court house, and they want to take them both from us.

[Communication.]

Messrs. Editors:—I have been credibly informed by a person of good authority, who can prove the fact if necessary, that during the recent camp meeting in Augusta township, Jesse C. Horton was frequently present during the religious exercises; and, on one occasion on his way thither from Sunbury, he met a number of young men somewhere on the Shamokin hills, as they were returning from the meeting to Shylesstown, and after some conversation about the election, he handed them a bottle containing ardent spirits, that they might regale themselves with him on the highway, and thus on their return from the place of worship, drown every good impression in the intoxicating bowl. He then pursued his way towards the meeting, and they to their homes.

These are the facts which, as I have said, can be substantiated on oath. What are the reflections which must fill the breast of every parent, and of every virtuous man in the community? Truly "there is a Lion in the way—a Lion in the streets."

Will not a moral and religious community shrink with abhorrence from the support of one who thus defiles the very soil to the house of his maker, degrades the ceremonies and ordinances of our holy religion, and to gain a vote, sets such an abominable example of levity and hypocrisy in sacred things, before the youth of our country? Think of it, fellow citizens; a candidate for the high and responsible office of legislator, going to camp meeting with a bottle of intoxicating drink in his possession, and dealing it out by the way side!

I appeal to every voter whether such conduct should not be stamped with the seal of virtuous indignation, not only by voting against the perpetrator of this outrage upon morality, temperance and religion, but also by exerting every effort to defeat his election. Turn out then fellow citizens. This appeal is made to the friends of decency and order, and the question is humbly put to every conscientious voter, whether it is not incumbent on him to proceed without delay to the discharge of his duty to the public, and prevent Mr. Horton from creeping through such degrading channels to high places. AUGUSTA.

The Banks.

We publish to-day the following bill, restricting the banks, passed by the House of Representatives on the third of April last, together with the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. We do this for the purpose of showing how little reliance can be placed in the assertions of the Milton Ledger and Sunbury Gazette. So far from opposing a reform of the present banking system, Mr. Hegin voted for just such restrictions on the banks as the people desire, and we ask them to read the bill and judge for themselves. It will be recollected that this bill passed two weeks before the Legislature first adjourned; plenty of time for the Senate to have passed the bill, but did not see proper to do it.

An Act,

For the regulation of the several Banks, Savings Institutions and Loan Companies of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. If any banking institution within this commonwealth shall at any time after the 15th January, 1841, refuse to redeem any one of its notes or bills, or pay any of its deposits or other liabilities in gold or silver coin, its charter shall be forfeited; and it may and shall be lawful for any person or persons, or the agents of any body corporate, who shall have been refused gold or silver in payment as aforesaid, to make an oath or affirmation, before any judge of any court in the proper county, of the fact. [This section defines the mode of proceeding to forfeit the charter; and provides for the appointment of trustees to take charge of the effects of the bank.]

SEC. 2. Provides that the trustees may use the corporate name of the bank, for the purpose of settling its affairs.

SEC. 3. Provides the manner in which the trustees shall make a statement.

SEC. 4. Provides against the fraudulent concealment of any of the funds of the bank, by the president, cashier or other officer.

SEC. 5. Provides for the refusal or neglect of the trustees to execute their duty, &c.

SEC. 6. That the several courts of common pleas of this commonwealth shall have the power and jurisdiction of courts of equity, so far as relates to the management, control and restraint of banks; and in case the assets of any bank or institution to pay the bills and other debts thereof, the said courts are authorized, and it is hereby made their duty to render decrees against the directors and stockholders thereof, for such sum or sums of money as shall be sufficient to redeem said bills, and liquidate the just debts of the bank.

SEC. 7. Provides the manner and order in which the trustees shall pay the debts of the bank.

SEC. 8. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any stockholder of any bank, savings institution, or loan company within this commonwealth, to vote at any election for directors or officers of the same, except in his or her own proper person, and that any act or acts of Assembly heretofore passed, authorizing the stockholders of such banks, savings institutions and loan companies, to vote by proxy at such elections, be, and it is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. It shall not be lawful for the directors of any bank, savings institution or loan company of this commonwealth, to declare a dividend of more than eight per cent. per annum on the capital actually paid in, or accumulate as a contingent fund more than five per cent. per annum upon their said capital, and all the annual profits arising from any of such institutions, over and above the said eight per cent. dividend, and the said five per cent. contingent fund, shall be paid annually into the treasury for the use of the commonwealth: Provided, however, that when the said contingent fund exceeds twenty per cent. of the amount of the capital actually paid in, the excess shall be paid into the state treasury.

SEC. 10. It shall not be lawful for any bank within this commonwealth to purchase and hold any bank or other stock, except their own, or the stock of this state, or of the United States, and the amount of such stock so purchased and held, shall at no time exceed ten per cent. of the capital stock of such bank actually paid in.

SEC. 11. That from and after the first day of January next, every bank within this commonwealth shall receive at par the notes of all the chartered specie paying banks within the same, and no bank shall pay out at its counter any thing but its own notes or specie.

SEC. 12. No bank shall issue notes in the form or similitude of bank notes, payable at a former day, usually called or denominated post notes.

SEC. 13. Provides for monthly statements by the banks.

SEC. 14. The stockholders of each and every bank, savings institution and loan company in this commonwealth, shall be personally liable for the redemption of the bills and notes, and payment of the just debts of such bank, savings institution and loan company; and such personal liability may be enforced in the manner prescribed in the sixth section of this act. And it shall be the duty of the president or cashier of every such bank, savings institution and loan company, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, to furnish on oath or affirmation to the prothonotary of their respective counties, a complete list of its stockholders, with the number of shares held and owned by each, which said list said prothonotary shall file in his office without charge, subject to the inspection of all persons, for the fee which is now paid for a search.

SEC. 15. That if any banking institution, loan company or savings institution shall, when not redeeming their notes and bills as aforesaid, declare any dividend of profits or a legal profit among the stockholders, or the execution or payment of such dividend shall in anywise work a forfeiture of the charter.

SEC. 16. No director or any other officer of any bank, savings institution or loan company, or any person or persons, or the agents of any body corporate, who shall have been refused gold or silver in payment as aforesaid, to make an oath or affirmation, before any judge of any court in the proper county, of the fact. [This section defines the mode of proceeding to forfeit the charter; and provides for the appointment of trustees to take charge of the effects of the bank.]

SEC. 17. Provides further penalties against the violation of the act in relation to said notes.

SEC. 18. The wilful and deliberate false swearing by any officer or other person, touching any statement made or other duty enjoined by this act, shall be deemed perjury, and punished as such; but the said perjury shall not be deemed to exist until the said officer or other person shall have been convicted thereof in any such case shall not be less than one nor more than six years.

SEC. 19. The provisions contained in the foregoing act, shall not be construed as legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks of this commonwealth, or any other act or acts committed by them, or other of them, in violation of the law of this commonwealth, or the provisions contained in title act of the reformation respectively.

SEC. 20. The legislature reserves full power to make such alterations, provisions and restrictions as it may at any time think proper to enact, for the regulation of the banks, savings institutions and loan companies within this commonwealth, and shall be liable to such taxes as are now in force, or the legislature may at any time hereafter impose.

SEC. 21. That so much of any law as is aforesaid and supplied by this act, is hereby repealed. And on the question, shall it be so?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Park and Mr. McKinstry, and are as follows, viz:

YEAS.

Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Baily, Barstow, Benner, Boneill, Broadhead, Brainer, Cassel, Chandler, C. de Coadbaugh, Crab, Crisain, Field, Filbert, Flannery, Fleontzen, F. K. Fogel, Ford, Griffin, Griffiths, Hamlin, Hartshorn, HEGINS of Northumberland, Helff, Heston, H. N. Herr, H. H. Hoge, J. H. Hoge, Hoge of Greene, Holmes, Hoten, Hummel, Johnst. N. Jones, Kaufman, Keim, Kinzle, Koegsmacher, Kuz, Ledy, Love, Loy, Lyons, McClure, McKinstry, M. Kinstry, Morg. N. H. Nib, Park, Penniman of Allegheny, Penrose, Ritter, Roberts, Schneider, Snowden, Snyder, Stroecker, Swaine, Wilcox, Wilson, Zollin, Zimmerman and Hopkins, Speaker.—89.

NAYS:

Messrs. Burden, Caruthers, Church, Darsie, Fisher, Gray, Higgins of Huntingdon, Henderson, Hunchman, Hutchins, Law, Morton, Smith, Smyser, Spratt and Watts.—10.

Table of Elections.

The following table will be found handy and useful as a matter of reference. It has been compiled with great care, and is believed to be accurate:

State	Presidential Election	No. of Electors	
New Hampshire	November 2	7	
Connecticut	" "	8	
Rhode Island	" "	13	4
Virginia	" "	23	4
Massachusetts	" "	3	5
Alabama	" "	9	7
Kentucky	" "	2	15
Illinois	" "	2	5
Missouri	" "	2	4
Tennessee	" "	19	15
North Carolina	" "	19	15
Vermont	" "	10	7
Maine	" "	2	10
Georgia	" "	2	11
Maryland	" "	2	10
South Carolina	Legislature	11	30
Pennsylvania	October 30	8	21
New Jersey	November 6	8	8
Ohio	" "	6	21
New York	" "	2	42
Mississippi	" "	2	4
Michigan	" "	2	3
Arkansas	" "	2	3
Massachusetts	" "	9	14
Delaware	" "	10	3

The electors meet at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.

Popular Vote of the Presidential Election in 1836.

State	Van Buren	White & Harrison
Maine	23,900	15,239
New Hampshire	18,722	6,228
Massachusetts	38,501	43,093
Rhode Island	2,964	2,710
Connecticut	19,234	18,166
Vermont	14,037	20,951
New York	166,815	138,513
New Jersey	26,345	26,892
Pennsylvania	97,475	87,111
Delaware	4,155	4,738
Maryland	22,167	25,852
Virginia	30,261	23,368
North Carolina	25,839	22,672
Tennessee	32,126	24,930
Kentucky	33,435	37,097
Mississippi	28,120	35,962
Ohio	64,948	105,405
Indiana	3,654	3,383
Missouri	9,979	9,688
Illinois	32,480	41,281
Alabama	18,097	14,983
Arkansas	20,531	15,637
Michigan	11,995	8,237
South Carolina	2,400	1,238
Delaware	7,360	4,680

Votes of the Electoral Colleges, 1836.

Martin Van Buren had of electors,	170
Wm. H. Harrison,	73
Daniel Webster,	14
H. L. White,	26

Van Buren's majority over Harrison,

Webster,	157
White,	144
all,	57

The Presidency.—It was frankly stated by J. Q. Adams, in one of his Congressional speeches, that the four years during which he occupied the Presidential chair, were the most unhappy four years of his life.

Sir Robert Peel, speaking of Lord Eldon, remarked, that "even his failings leaned to virtue's side;" upon which a gentleman observed that his lordship's failings resembled the leaning tower of Pisa, which, in spite of its long inclination, had never yet gone over.



Coal Trade.

The amount of coal carried on the Danville and Potsville Rail Road to Sunbury for shipping, during the week ending on Sept. 23, is 283 Tons. Per last report, 8,534

Total, 8,817
JOHN BUDD, w. m.

The Friends of Van Buren and Johnson.

WILL hold a county meeting, at the Court House in Sunbury, on Saturday, the 18th day of October next. It is expected that several aid cases will be delivered on the occasion, and that all who are in favor of Democratic men and measures will be present. The approaching political contest for the Presidency is an important one, and while our political opponents are vigilant and active to put down Van Buren and Johnson, and with them the principles by which the Democratic party have always been governed, and the interests of the country maintain it, the Democracy of Northumberland county, it is hoped, will manifest their zeal by meeting in county convention, on the day above mentioned.

GIDEON LEISINGER,
WILLIAM FEAGLY,
A. JORDAN.

Standing Committee.

The members of the standing committee, whose names are mentioned above, have had an opportunity of consulting with David B. Montgomery and J. J. Miles, Esq., the other members of the committee, but presume they will agree as to the propriety of the above call, and the time fixed.

W. P. A. J.

Sunbury, Oct. 2, 1840.

Jacob Shaffer's Estate.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jacob Shaffer, late of Augusta township, Northumberland county, deceased, are hereby required to make payment on or before the 31st day of October, next, and those having accounts not paid, will make them known, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BLOOM,
Administrator.

LOST.

A WHEEL-BARROW was taken from the door of the subscriber. Any person who has possession of it, will please to return it, or inform the subscriber where he can get it.

JOHN DERING

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE Pamphlet Laws for the session 1839-40, have been received at this office, and are now ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

SAMUEL D. JORDAN,
Prothonotary's office.

Sunbury, Sept. 22, 1840.

SHAMOKIN COAL.

OF a very superior quality, can be had at any time, by application to the subscribers, in lots to suit purchasers. They keep large, egg, broken, and fine cut, fit for burning time.

J. H. PURDY & Co.
Sunbury, Sept. 26.—1f.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply of Groceries just received and for sale by
HENRY YOXTHIMER.

Sept. 12, 1840.—1f.

LIQUORS.—A fresh supply of Brandy, Gin, Port, &c., &c., Madeira and Sherry Wines, just received and for sale by
HENRY YOXTHIMER.

Sept. 12, 1840.—1f.

MUSLINS.—A new assortment of 7-4, 7-8 and 3-4 yard wide Muslin, just received and for sale by
HENRY YOXTHIMER.

Sept. 12, 1840.—1f.

CAFFEOES.—A new assortment of Caffeoers just received and for sale by
HENRY YOXTHIMER.

Sept. 12, 1840.—1f.

IRON.—A good assortment of Bar Iron, just received and for sale by
HENRY YOXTHIMER.

Sept. 12, 1840.—1f.

SALT.—250 barrels and sacks of Salt, just received and for sale by
HENRY YOXTHIMER.

Sept. 12, 1840.—1f.

CLOTHS.—A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, constant y on hand of the store of
HENRY YOXTHIMER.

Sept. 12, 1840.—1f.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, and all other kinds of Grain and Seeds will be taken at the highest price in exchange for goods at the store of
HENRY YOXTHIMER.

Sept. 12, 1840.—1f.

MACKEREL.—A few barrels of Mackerel for sale at a low price by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

IRISH SALMON.—Of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

MADEIRA WINE.—First quality Madeira Wine, for sale low by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

FOURTH PROOF BRANDY.—A genuine article always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

HOLLAND GIN.—Of the best quality always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR.—Always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

BOSTON SYRUP MOLASSES.—Of a superior quality, for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES.—Of the best quality always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

BROWN SUGAR.—Of a good quality, for sale low by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

LIQUORS.—Of all kinds and of the best quality, always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.—Of the best quality always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

COFFEE.—Java, Rio and Laguna Coffee, constantly on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

SPERM OIL.—Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil, of the best quality, always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

STEEL.—Cast and Blister Steel, for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

SPRING STEEL.—Of various sizes for Elliptic Springs, for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

LARGE QUARTO BIBLES.—For sale at very reduced prices by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

BLANK BOOKS.—Of all kinds, for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

BLANK DEEDS.—Bonds, Mortgages, &c. for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

JUSTICES' BLANKS.—For sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

CLOTHS.—Blue, Black, Invisible Green, &c. for sale by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

CASSIMERES AND SATINETTES.—For sale very low by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

CARPETING.—For sale cheaply by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

BLANKETS.—For sale cheaply by
H. B. MASSER.

Sept. 12, 1840.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.—For sale by
H. B. MASSER.

September 12, 1840.

COTTON YARN AND COTTON LAPS.—For sale by
H. B. MASSER.

September 12, 1840.

HEMP AND COTTON TWINE.—For sale by
H. B. MASSER.

September 12, 1840.

TOWING LINES, CORDS AND ROPES.—For sale by
M. B. MASSER.