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Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

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No Apology for Wigs. ATTENTION BALD HEADS

Of all the remedies ever devised for the restoration and preservation of the Hair, nothing has been found equal to Albert's Hair Tonic.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch. Philadelphia, May 10, 1838. Dr. JAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of Albert's Hair Tonic.

Copy of a letter from C. C. Park, Pastor of the Baptist church at Haddonfield, N. J. Haddonfield, February 12, 1839.

Dr. D. Jayne—Sir: I take pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Albert's Hair Tonic which I obtained of you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful.

The Rev. Leonard Fletcher, Pastor of the Baptist church at Great Valley, Pa., who had been more or less bald for many years, used three bottles of the Hair Tonic, and has a fine growth of new hair.

Mr. Bond, one of the Commissioners in the office of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, who had lost nearly all his hair from the top of the head, has had it completely restored by the use of this Tonic.

The above valuable Hair Tonic may be had in Pottsville, of Clemens & Parvin, and of Wm. T. Epling, Druggists.

Where else may be had Jayne's Expectant and Carmine Balsam—the most valuable family medicines that have ever been known.

FRESH GOODS!! JUST opened a large and splendid stock of seasonably Goods, comprising a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, FISH, PLASTER, CHEESE, SALT, &c. &c.

Old Newspapers. SEVERAL hundred old Newspapers for sale at this office. No. 17 23

Croup, Cough, Asthma. SPITTING Blood, Hooping Cough and ALL PULMONARY DISEASES, cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTANT AND CARMINE BALSAM.

DEAR SIR—I feel it due to you as the inventor of the medicine and to the public, who may be greatly benefited by its use, that I should state that it was performed in my family by the use of your Carmine Balsam.

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were allayed, the child was seized with a cough, which was the forerunner of death.

Extract of a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Bradford. Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—My child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP.

Books. THE Works of Rev. Charles Back, late Minister of the Gospel, complete in 6 vols. Original Family Sermons, in 5 vols. Village Sermons, in 1 vol. Doddridge's Family Expositor, in 1 vol. Clark's Commentary, in 4 vols, and 1 vol. Just received and for sale by B. BANNAN.

NEW LINE. Freights to Reading & Pottsville Reduced.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for a number of first rate Covered Boats, will forward goods to Reading at the annual low freight of 25 cents per ton of 2000 lbs. delivered on the Wharf, also to Pottsville for \$150 cents per ton of 2000 lbs. delivered on the Wharf.

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement and patronage which he has received, and begs to leave to inform them that he still continues to keep on hand a large assortment of elegant FLOURS.

Warranted Garden and Flower Seeds, constantly for sale at the Garden, and at the Stores of G. W. Oakley, and Wm. T. Epling.

American Orators' own book. JUST received and for sale by B. BANNAN.

Dr. Jayne's Expectant. THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing cures that have ever been known.

Dr. Jonathan Gung, President of the Granville College, Ohio, (late of New York) in a letter to Dr. Jayne, dated New York, December, 1838, says—He was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation.

Extract of a Certificate from the Rev. Dr. Babcock, late President of the Waterville College, Maine. From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced, successful practitioner of medicine, I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively dispersed.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of the American Baptist, writes as follows: NEW YORK, June 15, 1838.

To Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir: I have made use of your Expectant, personally and in my family, for the last six years with great benefit.

Extract of a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Bradford. Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—My child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP.

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Festivals & Fasts. A fresh supply, just received and for sale by B. BANNAN.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON WITH COKE OR MINERAL COAL, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That when any number of persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, are associated for the purpose of making and manufacturing iron from the raw material, with coke, or mineral coal, and shall be desirous to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation, or body politic in law, and they shall have subscribed a sum of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor more than five hundred thousand dollars, in such shares as they may agree upon, not exceeding fifty dollars each, and actually paid in to such persons as they may have appointed for that purpose, the one-fourth of the capital stock subscribed, it shall, or may be lawful for such persons to prepare an instrument in writing, therein specifying the objects, articles, and conditions, and name, style, or title, under which they have associated, and the counties in which they intended to purchase, or have purchased land, for such making and manufacturing of iron with coke or mineral coal, the amount of capital stock subscribed, the amount of the shares in which it is subscribed, and the amount which shall have been paid in, and the same to exhibit to the attorney general of the Commonwealth for the time being, who is hereby required, thereupon, to examine the said instrument, and after such examination, to transmit it, with a certificate thereon endorsed, testifying his opinion touching the lawfulness of the objects, articles, and conditions therein set forth and contained, to the governor of the Commonwealth, who shall thereupon examine the said instrument, and if he shall be satisfied of the lawfulness of the objects, articles, and conditions therein set forth and contained, and that the capital stock of the said association, or corporation, to an amount not less than one hundred thousand dollars, has been bona fide subscribed, and the one-fourth thereof actually paid in, then the governor shall certify the same to the secretary of the Commonwealth, with an order requiring him to enroll the same, at the expense of the applicants; and upon the enrollment thereof, the persons so associated shall, according to the objects, articles, and conditions in the said instrument provided and declared. Provided always, That no corporation created by virtue of this act shall continue longer than twenty-five years from the time of its creation.

SECTION 2. The affairs of the said corporation shall be managed by directors to be chosen annually from the stockholders; the first election shall be held within thirty days after letters patent aforesaid shall have been issued, of which election public notice shall be given at least two weeks previously thereto, in two or more daily newspapers, and the subsequent elections shall be held annually, at such convenient time and place as the directors shall determine, of which thirty days' previous notice shall, in like manner, be given. Provided, That, in the event of a failure to hold such election, the former directors may continue in office for a period not exceeding six months, or until such election shall be held.

SECTION 3. The election for directors shall be held by ballot, and each stockholder shall be entitled to vote according to the number of shares held by said stockholder in the proportion following: that is to say, for every share, and not exceeding two shares, one vote; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten shares, one vote; for every four shares above two, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every ten shares above thirty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; for every twenty shares above one hundred, one vote; no share shall confer a right of voting which shall have been transferred within three calendar months prior to the day of election, nor unless it be bona fide held or owned by the person in whose name it appears, in his own right, or that of his wife or his or her sole use and benefit, or as executor or administrator, trustee or guardian, or in the right, or for the use and benefit of some copartnership, society, corporation of which he or she may be member; and all votes by proxy shall be on such terms and conditions as are prescribed by the act passed on the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to regulate proxies." Provided also, That the stockholders in the corporation to be created under this act shall be individually liable for the amount of capital stock, by them respectively subscribed in such corporations, which shall not have been paid in. And provided further, That if said corporation shall any time contract debts to a greater amount than that of the capital subscribed, such corporation shall forfeit its charter, and its corporate powers shall cease and determine.

SECTION 4. As often as corporations established by virtue of this act, and the successors thereof respectively shall be desirous of improving, amending, or altering the articles and conditions of the instrument upon which corporations respectively are as aforesaid formed and established, it shall be lawful for such corporations respectively, in like manner, to specify the improvements, amendments, or alterations which shall be desired, and the same to exhibit to the attorney general and governor of this Commonwealth, and the same being certified, as aforesaid, to be lawful, shall, in like manner, be directed by the governor to be enrolled by the secretary of the Commonwealth, at the expense of the applicants, and upon enrollment thereof shall be taken and deemed a part of the instrument upon which such corporations respectively were formed and established, to all intents and purposes as if the same had originally made part thereof.

SECTION 5. The corporations established by virtue of this act, and the successors thereof respectively, shall have full power and authority to make, have, and use one common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall respectively deem proper, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure, and by the name, style, and title by them respectively provided and declared, as aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead, and be impleaded in any court, before any judge or justice, in all manner of suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever; and all and every matter and thing therein to do, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, within this Commonwealth, may or can do, and shall be respectively authorized and empowered to make rules, regulations, and ordinances, and to do every thing needful for the good government and support of the said affairs of the corporation respectively. Provided always, That the said by-laws, rules, and ordinances, or any of them, be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, to the constitution and laws of this common-

wealth, or to the instrument upon which the said corporation respectively are as aforesaid, formed and established.

SECTION 6. Each corporation established by virtue of this act, and the successors thereof respectively, by the proper name, style and title, shall be able and capable in law, according to the terms and conditions of the instrument upon which the said corporations respectively are, as aforesaid, formed and established, to take, receive, and hold, in fee simple, lands and tenements not exceeding in the whole two thousand acres in not more than three separate parcels, and the same to use and convey in fee simple. Provided, however, That such corporations shall not hold real estate in more than one county, or two counties which shall adjoin each other.

SECTION 7. The corporations established by virtue of this act, and the successors thereof, shall use and employ their moneys, lands, and tenements in the making and manufacturing iron with coke, or mineral coal, and in the transportation thereof to market, and vending the same, and for no other purposes whatsoever; neither shall such corporation have, or exercise any banking privileges, nor do any thing which may not be necessary for carrying on the business of the said company in such making, manufacturing, transporting, and vending such iron. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to empower such corporation to manufacture iron which has not been manufactured from the ore with coke, or mineral coal.

SECTION 8. The corporation established by virtue of this act shall, annually, on or before the first day of December, in each and every year, make a return, attested by the oath of the president or secretary of such corporation, of the transactions of such corporations, to the secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall report the same to the legislature: in which return, the said corporation shall state the amount of the capital stock subscribed, and the amount of the same paid in, the number of acres of land held by it, the number and nature of the works used by it, and the quantity and kind of iron made and manufactured by it during the current year.

SECTION 9. The stock of such corporations shall be assignable and transferable by the holders thereof to such persons as they may think proper, according to such rules as the by-laws shall prescribe; but no stockholder shall be permitted to transfer his stock while any installment due thereon shall remain unpaid, except by a special order of the board of directors to that effect.

SECTION 10. Dividends of so much of the profits of such corporations as shall appear advisable to the directors, or managers, shall be declared twice in every year, and paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand at any time after the expiration of ten days therefrom; but they shall in no case exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired by said company, so that the capital stock shall never thereby be impaired; and if the said directors, or managers, shall make any dividend which shall impair the capital stock aforesaid, the directors, or managers, consenting thereto shall be liable to said company in their individual capacities for the amount of the stock so divided, and each director present, when such dividend is made, shall be adjudged consenting thereto, unless he forthwith enter his protest on the minutes of the board, and give public notice to the stockholders of the declaring of such dividend. Provided, That the said company, or companies, shall make an annual return, on the oath of the president or secretary of said company, or companies, of the amount of dividends, and they shall pay into the state treasury a tax of 8 per cent. on all dividends, when they shall declare dividends exceeding 6 per cent. per annum.

SECTION 11. It shall be lawful for the legislature, at any time, to amend, alter, or repeal this law, and amend, alter, or abolish any corporation, or charter which may be created under it.

SUPPLEMENT. Approved April 13, 1838.

SECTION 9. That when persons apply for the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic, under the act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke or mineral coal, and any of them shall have subscribed real or personal estate, other than money, for the purpose of carrying on and to be used in such manufacture, it shall be lawful for such persons to make application to the court of Common Pleas of the county where said corporation propose to conduct said business, and the said court shall appoint three disinterested citizens, whose duty it shall be, first being sworn or affirmed, faithfully to perform the trust committed to them, to value and appraise the said real and personal estate, and make a return of said valuation, with a description of such estate, under their hands and seals, to the said court, where it shall be entered, if confirmed by the said court, on the record thereof, and a certified copy of the same shall be presented to the Governor of the Commonwealth when application is made to him under the said recited act, and the Governor shall consider the same in ascertaining the amount, to have been bona fide subscribed as required by said act; and such real or personal estate shall not in any other way be taken or received as a subscription to the capital stock of any such corporation, and for such proceedings in such Court of Common Pleas, the appraisers and officers thereof shall be entitled to receive such fees as are by law allowed for like services performed in said court, which shall be adjusted and fixed by said court.

SECTION 10. That any persons who are citizens of the United States, are hereby authorized to become stockholders of any corporation created under said act, to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke or mineral coal, under the act aforesaid.

Cool Calculation—What determined purpose—what decisive action—what cool calculation—what a powerful effort of volition it requires to get out of bed on an icy winter morning, when the mercury is down so low you can't see it. The man who, in a stoveless, fireless room, can deliberately push back the bed-clothes and roll out of his warm nest, without a shiver or shudder, is calculating for deeds of noble daring. He should hold himself in readiness to enlist against the Florida Indians, for he undoubtedly possesses one essential requisite of a soldier, to wit: coolness. He has a savageness of disposition and an intemperance of feeling, which, though they may command respect, they cannot be envied.

For a man of phlegmatic temperament—a bachelor—it requires a mighty effort to get to bed of a cold and freezing night—a mightier, to turn over when he gets there—but mightiest of all to get up again. Before he goes, he warms and turns, and turns and warms—pokes his toes to the fire and then his heels—rubs his hands—bakes his shins, and then sneaks off to bed. Then if a shank happens to stray over the linen, six inches from the warm place where it was originally planted, he scratches it back as though it were snake-bitten. But when day comes—when the breakfast dishes begin to rattle on the table—here we must be excused, for 'tis no joke. Hoo-oo-oo.

True Eloquence—John Newland Maffitt, a preacher of no little reputation in the west, thus concludes a speech on the subject of political and religious liberty: "White robed Liberty floats on her rosy clouds above us. The Genius of our country, standing on her throne of mountains, bids her eagle standard-bearer to wind his spiral course full in sun's bright eye; while the Genius of Christianity, surrounded by ten thousand Cherubim and Seraphim, and ravishing half the heavens with her loveliness, moves the panorama of the Milky Way above us; and breathes immortal fragrance—the very aroma of Eden—through all our atmosphere."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The state of our affairs for some time past, has been so absorbing a character as to withdraw our attention in a great degree from events which are occurring abroad. The situation of things in the East is increasing in interest, and results of a character most important may be looked for. England appears determined to force upon China a trade of a character second only to the slave trade in its injurious and blighting effects. Blood has been shed in this most unallowable effort, and the recent advances from England appear to concur in a belief that the rash and hasty measures of Capt. Elliot will be sustained by his government. In such a contest, but little honor can be gained, and the struggle must therefore be wholly for profit. By sea the misshapen and unwieldy junk of the Chinese can never be a match for the well appointed navy of England, and if as has been stated by some English papers, China should be invaded from the English possessions of India adjoining her in the South-West, the effeminate and ill-armed Chinese, can never compete with the most resolute hope of success, against the warlike, well-appointed and highly disciplined sepoys of Hindostan.

The consequences of such a contest may most seriously affect our interest. Exercising a supremacy in that quarter of the globe, England may be enabled to drive our merchants from the markets of China, and force them to do business on terms so disadvantageous as to amount to a prohibition. There is another branch of the Indian question, which may in its results affect most seriously European interests. In the west and north-west of India, England steadily pursues her schemes of conquest, and her armies have achieved a triumph which has been considered of sufficient importance to entitle them to the thanks of Parliament, and for which their leader has been made a Peer. The army has been increased, and every thing denotes a determination to place in subjection the whole of India.

Whilst England thus pursues her path of aggression to the west and north-west, Russia as steadily, but with, at present, unequal success, bends her steps to the south-east. The dogged resolution which has marked the whole history of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, has never allowed it to be diverted from the attainment of its object, nor is it to be supposed that now they are for the first time in 50 years to be foiled. In Neesrodde, Russia has a Minister, who has probably no superior in Europe, and the natural energy of the Emperor is admirably adapted to second the projects of this statesman. Eastern conquest, moreover, has ever been next to that of Turkey, the favorite object of that nation. The Circassians, who are a warlike and gallant race, may for a period of time hold out, aided by their mountain fastness, but they must at length fall before the magic of Russian gold, if not the power of the Russian sword.

This however is not the only point on which Russia is pushing her aggressions. The Khan and Khiva has fallen under its displeasure, and an expedition has, ere this, advanced to reduce him to submission. This country borders upon Afghanistan; and England cannot of course brook European rivalry in that quarter. What the result may be, we pretend not to prophesy. In England a growing dislike to Russia is evident, and a portion of her politicians endeavor craftily to fan the flame, in order to answer their own private ends. Should three two nations meet in the East, it will be a war of giants, and on the fields of Northern India will the destiny of Europe, in all probability, for a period of years be decided. Russia, despite her wretched form of government, is beyond all dispute, daily increasing in power and wealth; her statesmen are among the most enlightened and best informed of Europe, if not the most sp. Genius and abilities there find not only fostering care and protection, but advancement to the highest offices and stations of the land. The enquiry is not, is a native Russian, but, has he abilities, which he is ready to devote to our service? If he has, they are the best passports to imperial favor which the aspirant can bring. The progress of this nation, scarcely older than our own, is still onward, and Providence seems in its great purposes to have raised them up, to show to what a pitch of greatness, nations, under a form of government to entirely adverse, may attain.—North American.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Montreal, at New York, brings London papers to the evening of March 6th. The Journal of Commerce has the following items of intelligence: There was talk of a war between England and Portugal. Or rather such was the talk at Lisbon by the last advices, which were to the 24th of February. In the House of Commons, March 2d, Sir James Graham gave notice that if the documents respecting China were not laid before the House by Thursday next, he should move an address for the presentation of all papers relating to the commercial intercourse with that country. On the same day, Lord J. Russell stated that he had no objection to lay before the House all the papers that had been received on the subject of the "North American Boundary;" but observed that the question was scarcely fit, yet to be discussed in Parliament. There is nothing of importance from Algiers. The French forces in Africa numbered last 50,000 men.—An expedition against Abdel-Kader was to be undertaken soon. There had been a riot at Madrid, Feb. 24th, in the Hall of Cortes, but it appeared to have no ramifications among the people. The city was declared to be in a state of siege. The average of wheat for the week ending Feb. 28, was 66s. 3d.—aggregate for 6 weeks, 65s. 6.—duty, 21s. 8d. A new French Ministry has been constituted, as follows: M. Thiers, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Vivien, Minister of Justice. M. de Remusat, Minister of the Interior. M. de Malleville, Sub-Secretary. M. Jaubert, Minister of Public Works. General Cubières, Minister of War. Admiral Roussin, Minister of Marine. Pelt de la Lozere, Minister of Commerce. M. Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction. M. Guin, Minister of Finance. The Debats also, that M. Lacaze Laplace was offered the portfolio of finance but refused.

England and China.—There can be no longer any doubt of the determination of the British Government to attack China. Lord Melbourne, on being questioned as to whether the East India Company were to bear any proportion of the expenses of the war, replied, the Company were not; thus leaving no doubt that a war was intended. The papers in relation to this subject had not been laid before parliament. In the House of Commons, March 6th, a motion for leave to bring in a bill for the entire abolition of the punishment of death, was rejected. Yeas 90, nocs 161.

Harrison's Farewell to his Army.—At the close of the Indian War, Gen. Harrison took leave of the troops who had served gallantly with him, in an Address recounting their privations and dangers, and after thanking them heartily for their patriotism and heroism, the General said: "I am now about to return to my Family and Farm. Those of my fellow-soldiers who may come to Vincennes will always find a plate and a knife and fork at my table, with such other things as my Farm produces—and I assure you all that you will never find my door shut and the string of the latch pulled down."

White robed Liberty floats on her rosy clouds above us. The Genius of our country, standing on her throne of mountains, bids her eagle standard-bearer to wind his spiral course full in sun's bright eye; while the Genius of Christianity, surrounded by ten thousand Cherubim and Seraphim, and ravishing half the heavens with her loveliness, moves the panorama of the Milky Way above us; and breathes immortal fragrance—the very aroma of Eden—through all our atmosphere."