POTTSVILLE

Saturday Morning, Jan. 31, 1846, VOLNEY B. PALMER,

At his Real Estate and Coal Agenci Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, No. 160, Nassau Street, New York, No. 16, State Street, Boston, and South east corner of Ealtimore, & Calvert Streets altimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and Avertisements for the Miners' Journal.

LIFE INSURANCE. This kind of Insurance is beginning to attract con-iderable attention in this country. Painphiets con-ining the necessary information, can be obtained at also once, where application can be made.

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS! JOURNAL. Minersville—Charles B. De Forest.
Port Carbon—Henry Shissler,
Who are authorised to receive subscriptions and adregistements for the Miners' Journal.

We received the Annual County Statement

too late for insertion in this week's Journal. It will appear in our next paper. Petitions against Hawkers and Pedlars are circulating in this county. We hope our citizens

which ought to be abated as speedily as possible. A Post Office has been established at St They are to have a tri-weekly mail-Tuesdays,

Thursdays and Saturdays.

THE CARAL. We refer our readers to the advertisement of the President of the Schuylkill-Navigation Company, inviting proposals for the huilding of Steam Tugs and barges for the use of the Schuylkill Navigation, and for other purposes. It is important that this work should be pushed to completion, and all the necessary facilities obtain ed for transporting, at as early a period as possible The President and Directors appear to be aware of this, and are putting forth their energies accordingly.

Collision.-A collision between a coal and freight Train took place at Port Clinton on Thurs. day last, which piled the Cars to such an exent that the Passenger Train was detained until cleven o'clock on Thursday night. We are rejoiced to learn that no person was seriously injured. The extent of damage done to the Trains, we have not learned.

The Sheriff's Sales have crowded out extended notices of Legislative and Congressional proceedings this week.

In our Legislature nothing of much interest has transpired since our last publication, except the passage of a law for the payment of the interest on the State debt on the 1st of February. Petitions for the organization of no less than nine new counties in various parts of the State, have already been presented to the Legislature.

CONGRESSIONAL -A very exciting debate grew up in the United States Senate on the 26th inst. on Mr. Allen's resolution, with regard to the interference of European Governments in American Affairs, which resulted in referring the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Mr Allen is Chairman, by a vote of 26 to 21. This

same body on the following day, on the bill recently submitted by Mr. Fairfield, making appropria. tions for the building of War Steamers. Mr. F. supported his bill in a speech of a war-like character, which called up Mr. Benton, who took decided ground against the measure. He declared that it was now for the first time pronounced a war measure. As such he was opposed to it. He spoke with great energy, and declared that by their vote on this bill the Senate would declare their belief or unbelief in the probability of war. For his part, he would not say to Europe that he believed we were on the eve of a war, and he would not, therefore, give the bill his sanction. He was also opposed to it as a peace measure if we should have no war, this additional force to our navy would be unnecessary; if war should come, it would be sufficient. He was willing to pursue the old matured policy of the country, adopted immediately after the late war, of appropriating one million annually to the general increase and repairs of the Navy, he was willing to adopt a matured plan for the permanent defence of the country; but he was not willing to plunge at once into a war, or into war measures. If war should come, he wanted no half way measures; he would appropriate with no stinting hand; but he was opposed to equivocal measures - he wanted one thing or the other -He said that this bill proposed to appropriate 31 millions to the increase of the Navy over and above the 61 millions of ordinary appropriation

The debate was continued until the hour of adjournment, without taking a vote.

making \$12,000,000 in one year to the Navy.

MANUFACTURES .- It is a well established fact that Massachusetts owes her prosperity in a great measure to her manufactories, which are scattered. all over the State. In order to encourage the association of wealth in this branch of business charters were granted for the purpose. The numerous applications however, to the Legislature, naturally engrossed a large portion of their time, and in order to obviste this hifficulty, and remove all objections to charters, a General Manufacturing Law was formed and passed in 1832. This law, we learn, gives general satisfaction. All the Companies since that period has been organized under its provisions, and a mumber of those previously chartered have accepted the new general Charter, and abandoned the old ones. A similar law would work well in Pennsylvania-it-would contribute more towards the development of her resources than any other measure that could be adopted by the Legislature. The objections orged against cresting corporations for manufacturing purposes exclusive in their character, would not lie against this, because it would be general in its operations, and all who think proper could avail themselves of its privileges. We have always been, and are now, opposed to the incorporation of companies for any purpose, within the reach of individual enterprize, exclusive in their character, but we would not oppose an Act, which would invite the investment of pose an Act, which would invite the investment of eral, have not as much to gain as they suppose by capital in the state, general in its character, and the abrogation of the corn laws.—There are some free from objections property urged against exclusive puvileges for purposes, within the reach of in-

In order therefore to bring the subject before the which we invite their attention. It is a subject worthy of the serious consideration of the people and this autumn especially, has caused large expectably for all claims and this autumn especially, has caused large expectably for all claims and the sum of sum o people and our Legislature, we publish in another

Local Affairs.

READING RAIL BOAD CARS .-- Messes. Haywood & Snyder having contracted to build 300 iron cars for the Reading Rail Road Company, have erected a new shop especially for the construction of those cars. They have put new hands and new machinery in the shop so that this contract will not interfere with their regular work. Mr. Tucker, the President of the Company expressed much satisfaction a few days since, on seeing the progress made in the work, and the excellence o the workmanship.

D- The New Methodist Episcopal Church at Por Carbon, was dedicated on Sunday laste Dr Durbin officiated in the morning and evening, and the Ret D. D. Lore, in the afternoon. Upwards of six hundred dollars were subscribed and collected on the occasion It is also supposed that about \$500 were raised from the Lectures of Dr. Durbin, for the benefit of thi

DISGRACEFUL ROW .- A bit of a row took place Sunday afernoon last; at a Grog Shop on the Notwegian Rail Road, which resulted in a lot of black eyes | Grey to take a place in the Cabinet, if Lord Pal and bloody noses. One poor fellow was stabbed with a sword cane in the side, and had his face literally beat into a jelly. All the effects of Rum.

DR. DURBIN'S LECTURES .-- The Lectures on the East delivered by this eminent divine, were listened to with marked attention by large and respectable audiences Three were delivered in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this borough, and the one on Jerusalem in the New Methodist Church at Port Carbon. The Lectures on the Decay of the Turkish Empire and the will generally sign them. It is a growing nuisance | Restoration of the Jews, were peculiarly interesting: They exhibited deep research, and close observation on the part of the Lecturer, which together with the unassuming manner, pleasing style, and the apparen Clair, and Jacob Metz, appointed Post Master, sincerity with which he put forth his views, imparted an interest to the subjects which could not fail to attract great attention on the part of those who heard him. In fact a more interesting series of Lecture, were never listened to in this place. Our limits will not permit us even to give a synopsis of his views, and of becoming acquainted with the same, can do so by purchasing the book, entitled, "Observations on the tained at this office, and from the Rev. Mr. Neill.

> to The third Cottlion Party came off at Geisse's New Eagle Hotel, on Thursday evening last. The ttendance of the beauty and fashion of the region was larger than usual, and all, we learn, enjoyed themselves with the exercises of the evening.

A State Temperance Convention met at Har risburg on Wednesday last. It was numerously attended. The Rev. Robert F. Morris was elected President of the Convention.

SCHUTLEILL & KENTUCET BANKS .- This reat law case has been decided by Judge King in favor of the Kentucky Bank. The following is the principal point in the decision:

That in point of law and of fact, the Schuylkill Bank in its corporate capacity was, from the 18th of March, 1835, to the 16th of December, 1839, the transfer egent of the Bank of Kentucky, and esponsible for defaults of its own organic funconaries, in the execution of the duties of such

It is stated in some of the Philadelphia papers that there is no appeal. We understand differenty. There was an act passed by the Legislature at the last session, to meet this case.

On McNulty's return to Mount Vernon, Ohio, he was saluted by 36 rounds from an old field piece and escorted to the Court House, where he delivered a speech on politics, morality, &c., and berated Mr. Leonard, one of his securities.—Exchange Paper.

A fair sample of Locofoco morality. Let a man steal the public funds, or plot treason against the State, he will be received with every public demonstration of joy by the party, and the example held up as worthy of imitation. That McNulty. stole upwards of \$30,000 of the public funds, there however, is no indication of what the vote will be is no doubt—and it is well known that he slipped on the passage of the resolution.

wide a breach, and helping one another to so great a common prosperity, should become mutual and Another exciting debate also sprung up in the him in the district. So completely reckless had a remote wilderness, separated from both by a entitled to a certificate in the form prescribed in livered him up to the public authorities; yet this man is received with processions, amidst the firing of cannon! Shame! SHAME!!! SHAME!!!

> THE FOREIGN . NEWS .- The News by the last drrival is important in two respects. It conclusively shows that the War Party in England, r at least those who were even suspected of being favorable to a War, could not form a Cabinet of sufficient strength to administer the Government effectively, and therefore abandoned the reigns of Power-consequently their will be no war unless provoked by the course of our Government.

The next important feature is, that the Corn Laws will not be repealed for the present-but will unquestionably be modified considerably.-Sir Robert Peel, we presume, would never have jeassumed the reigns of Power, unless an important concession had been made on that point.

Should any reduction take place in the Com Laws, it will be made a pretext for the reduction of the present Tariff, by the friends of Free Trade, on the ground that our Government ought to meet the English half way. This is certainly an erroncous conclusion to arrive at. If a material reduction in the Corn Laws takes place, the manufacturing interests of Great Britain will be greatly benefitted, and a reduction in the price of their manufactures would unquestionably fol-

low. If then protection to our manufactures were required before, how much greater will the necessity be of adhering to the Protective System hereafter? England now takes all the produce required to feed ber population, when her own crops fail, from foreign countries, and she would take no more if the corn laws were repealed or modified. The value of the market abroad for our bread-stuffs is greatly everrated -we are too far off. The grain growing countries of Europe, from their proximity to the English market, would pour in their sur-

plus, and supply the extra demand caused by the destruction of the Corn Laws, long before any important supply could be received from this country. The same view of this subject is taken by the French paper in New York, as the following

extract will show; The Coursier des Etats Unis, of Saturday, in acticing certain movements of the British Ministry

But we do not understand the joy which the holders of American bread stuffs manifest at the news of the opening or the Lunguist Policy measure would not have upon the agricultural interests of America, the effects which many supnews of the opening of the English ports. This pose. It would be much more profitable to grain and flour of Europe, of Africa, and of Asia, which are more readily thrown into the opening to be made by the abrogation of the corn law and which, notwithstanding the deficiency of the harvest, maintain a price below that of American grain; and the price which has been kept up by the first cries of famine, by the alarmists or speculators had, at the latest accounts, experienced a ousiderable reduction, especially in France."

The remark is sustained by an extract from the fournal de Bretagne. The Courrier then adds : "The agriculturists of the United States, in genof them, on the contrary, who have much to lose thereby—those in the counties bordering on Canada. Thanks to the laws recently adopted n favor of these provinces, American grain can be introduced there at the lowest rates, and thence, after having been converted into flour, may be car-

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA. TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on 23, 1830. Friday last, after a passage of 18 days. The New

York Tribune, in connection with other papers, ran an express through from Boston, arriving in New York at 10 o'clock the same evening: The news was then expressed through to Philadelphia on Saturday morning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The arrival of the Liberty gave us information that Peel and his associates in the Cabinet had resigned. The papers brought by the Hibernia give us intelligence of the restoration of the old Cabinet, with three or four exceptions. Lord John Russel could not form a Cabinet. The main cause of his failure was the refusal of Lord merston was placed at the head of Foreign Af.

Speaking of the changes in the Cabinet, the

European Times" says : "When Lord John Russell threw up his cards, here was no alternative but to send for Peel; and the most extraordinary move in this drama of Cabinct-making is that he felt as little apparent hesitation in resuming his old office, as he evinced promptness in throwing it up. His resumption of power immediately made itself felt in every branch of trade. Confidence, which had been shattered by the Railway panic, became paralized when it was known that Peel was out: the man kets fell, the funds sunk, business was suspended, and a gloom, a mist, hung over the commercial and trading world. These ovils are fast subsiding with the causes which called them into existence. Nobody knows what Peel will do, but every one has confidence in Peel-a singular proof of the hold which one powerful mind has over the sym-pathies and prospects of millions of people. The London Examiner wittily observes, in reference to this provailing feeling; "The beauty of the present juncture is, that nobody knows what Sir Robert Peel is going to do, and yet every body is satisfied that he is the man to do nobody knows

The President's Message arrived in England on the 22d ult., in the Packet Ship "Sea." The tone of the British Press in relation to this document is not so belligerant as was expected. We give below some extracts from the leading political journals, in relation to the Mossage.

The Times will of course, be first looked to. It is in every respect the most powerful and influencial Journal, upon parties and and politics, in the its course it is Conservative, yet it spares no party nor any man that fairly earns its censure.

On the subject of the Tariff Mr. Polk's Free Trade notions exactly please the Times-as indeed all the other papers. Your English Journal, whether Whig, Tory, Radical, or Conservative, is sure to put Brother Jonathan on the back whenever he talks about his Free Trade predilections. On this subject the unanimity is truly wonderful! As to Oregon, the Times says, after a some-

what searching analysis of the Message: "The terms of the Message imply, then, the alternative of war, or conclusive negotiation. War is too monstrous to be thought of for a moment, xcept after every effort at a compromise has been exhausted. Britain and America must be too sensible of their mutual benefits, mutual depenence, and mutual respect, to peril the substantial clessings they now enjoy, and are daily multiply ing in the relations of peace, for the bloody and precarious glories of war. It is all but impossible hat two great and kindred nations after healing so nnatural destroyers for a mere point of honor, for nost impassable rocks and deserts. Unless Mr. Polk is merely trifling with words, and secretly scoffing at the universal sentiments of humanity he is himself incapable of so great an outrage and injury on the country of his ancestors, on the land of his birth, and the whole race of man. What means he by saying that he has adopted the maxim, "to ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong!" and his farther boast that, is his "anxious desire to preserve peace with all nations?" That the Union should be anxious o heal this sore, and should think it unmanly and impolitic to bequeath a quarrel to posterity, is natural enough. That they should think to strengthen their claim with strong language, is also in conformity with many examples. But if the decision s to be speedy, it can only be by negotiation, either by reference, or by a recurrence to the method which, in the case of the disputed boundary on our Canadian frontier, proved so entirely successful. The following extract from the Chronicle shows what are the views of the leading English Whig Journal, upon that part of the Message relating

"One topic of the many adverted to in this document will just now engross the attention of the English people—"What does Mr. Polk say of the Oregon!" He recommends that notice be given to terminate, at the end of twelve months, the convention of 1827, by which the two countries jointly occupy the dispufed territory. "At the end of the year's notice," he adds, "should Congress think it proper to make proyision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall kave reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained." And long before the end of the year's notice, say we, "should Congress make provision for giving that notice," the two countries would be almost irretrievably driven to the calumitous issue of arms. From the day-that England receives notice to terminate the convention of 1827, she must prepare "firmly to maintain" the rights that are-thus menaced; and it would be folly to suppose that the Government of America would rest satisfied with the barren notification that they were about to terminate the joint occupation. If Congress adopts Mr. Polk's recommendation in one respect, they will prepare to give effect to his intemperate counsels in his own intemperate way. Should the two countries thus resolve, and prepare to maintaineach its extreme right by force of arms, we confess we are not sanguine enough to anticipate an amicable settlement of a question that has already baffed the negotiation of so many years.

But we do not believe that the question can be brought to such an issue. We so not think that "Congress will make provision" for giving effect to Mr. Polk's insane counsels. There are various considerations which lead us to this cendusion. The policy of the Executive Government in America, is but the refer of the opinions of the party or interest predominant for the time being, changing as these opinions, vary, and necessarily adjusting itself to every difference as it arises. The great agricultural interest of the West, is at this moment in the ascandant, and Mr. Polk is its type and its representative, both in its wishes and its resentment the conduct of his Government. there-

is at this moment in the accandant, and Mr. Polk is in type and its representative, both in its wishes and it resentments. The conduct of his Government, there-tore, depends upon the views entertained in the West and these views are susceptible of, great, modification the tourse which this country thanks proper to pur-sue.

sue. It is but natural that Mr. Polk should, as far as in him lies, give practical development to the policy on which the West is now beat. To the dwellers of the great valley of the Mississippi, the Oblio, and the Missispin, the Oblio, the Presidential office, and no their support he chiefly, if not solely, counts for a renewal of his sease of power.—Peace or war, high tariffs or low—the mick, fifty freedom which, individually, with Mr. Polk, His reference which, individually, with Mr. Polk will every free of the policy of the proposed of the policy of th past favors, and as a timely consideration for facor.

After giving the above extracts from the two most prominent papers in England, it is not necessary to make further selections from other papers of minor importance. The "Examiner," one of the oldest and ablost weeklies, speaks of Oregon in a very amicable manner.

With the exception of the restoration of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, and the British opinions of the Message, the news brought by the Hibernia is of little interest. On the 30th ult. the King with giving notice of the fact to the stockholders opened the French Chambers with the usual so, at a general meeting, which they shall have power lemnities. In his speech he did not say one word to call for that purpose. about the United States, though the Message had tificate, filed as aforesaid, or the public notice, as

in all quarters.

MANUFACTURES.

An Act of the Massachusetts Legislature, Defi-ning the General Powers and Duties of Man-ufacturing Corporations. Passed February

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all Corporations that may hereafter be established within this Commonwealth, for the purpose of carrying on any kind of manufacture, t and was published in extras from the offices of the shall, from time to time, choose a President, who North American, and United States Gazette, early, may be one of the Directors, a clerk, who shall be sworn by some Justice of the Peace to the faithful discharge of his duties, and who shall record all the votes of the corporation in a book, to be kept by him for that purpose; a Treasurer who shall give bonds in such manner, and in such sums as any such corporations shall direct; and such directors, no less than three in number, and such other agents and factors as shall be thought necessary and convenient for their regular government, and to carry into effect the several objects for which any such corporation may be established; and may make and establish any rules and by-laws for the regulation and government of said orporations, with reasonable penalties for the breach thereof, not exceeding twenty dollars, and the same at their pleasure may repeal and annul: Provided, that such rules and by laws shall not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of this

monwealth. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That a majority of the persons named in the act of incorporation may call the first meeting of the corporation, by giving notice of the time and place of meeting it ome newspaper printed in the county where the manufactory shall be established, at least fourteen days before the time of meeting; and if no paper printed within the county, then public notice s aforesaid, shall be given in a newspaper printed

n some adjoining county.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the amoun of the capital stock of every such corporation shall be fixed and limited, and divided into shares at its first meeting, and a record thereof made by the clerk; and the shares shall be numbered in progressive order, beginning at number one, and every original member of such corporation shall have a certificate under the seal of the corporation, and signed by the Treasurer, certifying his property in such share or shares as shall be expressed in such certificate. And every such corporation shall ave power, at any meeting called for that purpose to increase its capital stock, and the number of shares therein: Provided, however, that such increase shall be within the amount authorized by its act of incorporation.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That any share or shares may be alienated by the proprietor thereof, by a deed under his hand and seal, acknowledged before some Justice of the Peace, and recorded by the clerk of the corporation, in a hook to be kept for that purpose; and any purchaser named in such deed, so recorded, shall, on producing the same to the Treasurer, and delivering to world; and although in the general tendency of him the former certificate, be entitled to a new certificate in form aforcestid.

Secr 5. Be it further enacted, That any such corporation may from time to time, at any legal neeting called for that purpose, assess upon each share such sums of money as shall be judged no cessary for accomplishing the objects of the incorporation, to be paid to the Treasurer at such time or times, and by such instalments, as shall be directed by the corporation; and if the proprietors of any share or shares shall refuse or neglect to pay any tax or assessment, duly voted and agreed upon by the said corporation, for the term of thirty days after the time set for the payment thereof, the Treasurer of such corporation is hereby authorized to sell at public vendue the share or share of such delinquent proprietor, sufficient to pay all taxes and assessments which may be due from said proprietor, with all necessary and incidental charges, after having given public notice in some newspaper printed in the County where the manufactory is established, if any is printed therein, otherwise in some adjoining County, of the time and place of sale, with the sum due on each-share! of least three weeks successively before the sale and a deed of the share or shares so sold, made by the Treasurer of the corporation, acknowledged and recorded as herein before provided, shall transfer said shares to the purchaser, who shall also be the third section of this act.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That each and every member of every such corporation shall be ointly and severally liable for all debts and contracts made by such corporation, until the whole amount of the capital stock, fixed and limited in manner aforesaid, by said corporation, shall have been paid in, and a certificate, stating the amoun so fixed and limited, and actually paid in signed and sworn to by the President, Treasurer, Clerk, and a majority of the Directors, shall have been filed and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the county wherein such manufactory shall be established; and it shall be the duty of the officers in manner aforesaid, such certificate, and also similar certificate of any addition to such capita stock, that may be agreed upon and actually paid in, within thirty days from the payment of the last instalment of such capital stock, and of any such addition thereto respectively; and in default or neglect thereof, the said officers shall each and every one of them be jointly and severally liable for all debts of said corporation, contracted between the expiration of said thirty days and the time said

certificate shall be made, filed and recorded as aforesaid. Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That after a co tificate of the original amount of the capital-stock, fixed and limited as aforesaid, and of payment of the same, has been filed and recorded n the Registry of Deeds in the manner prescribed ing section, no member of such corpo in the fore: ration shall be liable to have his person or proper ty taken on any writ or execution against such corporation, except in the manner and for the causes herein provided: Provided, such corporation shall give notice, annually, in some newspaper printed in the county where such manufactor is established, and in case no paper is printed therein, then in some newspaper in any adjoining county, of the amount of all assessments voted by said corporation, and actually paid in, and the amount of all existing debts; and shall not make, nor cause to be made, any division of its capital stock, nor any part thereof; but only of the next earnings or profits of said company, as hereinafter provided, according to the best of their judgement and belief; but should any corporation fail to comply with this provision, the members thereof shall c liable to have their persons and property taken on a writ of execution against such corporation for any debt then due, in the manner hereinafter

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted. That no note or obligation given by any stockholder, whether secured by a pledge of the stock in such corporation or otherwise, shall be considered as payment of any part of the capital stock, until such notes or bligations shall have been actually paid; and no loan of money shall be made by any such corporatiun to any stockholder therein, secured hy a pledge of shares in said corporation or otherwise, but if any such loan shall be made to a stockholder, the officers of said corporation, who shall make such loan or assent thereto, shall be jointly and severally liable to the payment of the debts of said corloan, to the amount of said loan and the interest and the government entered into terms of capitu thereon, in the manner bereingster provided. And the total amount of the debts, which any such corporation shall at any time owe, shall not exceed the amount of its capital stock actually paid in, and in the case of excess, the directors, under whose administration it shall happen, shall be jointly and severally liable for the same in their natural and private capacities. Such of said directors, who may have been absent when said exccas was contracted, or created, or who may have given to Paredes probably, or possibly to Santa dissented from the resolution or act, whereby the same was contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable by forth-

aforesaid, as provided in the 7th section, is wilfuland it is therefore to be hoped that the press will sid in the corn laws shall be abrogated in England, for the ite will no longer be of service to Anglicise, the sproval er condemna ion.

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These privileges they will lose when the corn laws shall be abrogated in England, for the individual point is will not declared and paid, any dividend, such corporation.

These privileges they will lose when the corn laws shall be abrogated in England, for the individual paid in the president paid in the presi

being at the time insolvent, or if the payment of ench dividend would render it insolvent, then the

said President and directors who are such when such dividend shall be declared and made pavable excepting, however, such as may protest against the making of such dividend, and enter the same on the records, shall be personally liable for the full amount of such dividend, so declared and

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That wheneve any such corporation shall, at a meeting called for that purpose, vote to reduce its capital stock, a certified copy of such vote shall be filed and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County, wherein such manufactory shall be established, within thirty days from the time of passing said rote, and in default thereof, the officers of said corporation shall be personally liable for the payment f all debts of the corporation, created before the ime of filing or recording said vote as aforesaid and if any part of the capital stock of said corporation shall be withdrawn and refunded to the stockholders, in pursuance of any such vote, before all the debt of such corporation, created before a certified copy of said vote shall be filed and re-corded in the Registry of Deeds as aforesaid, shall have been paid, each and every member of such corporation shall be personally liable for the payment of the said last mentioned debts.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted. That wheneve the officers aforesaid or any of them shall be liabl by the provisions of this Act to pay the debts of ny such corporation, or any part thereof, an action of debt against all or any of such officers may be sued by any person or persons, having any claim or demand against such corporation, the declaration in which suit shall state the claim against the corporation, and the ground on which the plaintiff expects to charge the defendants person ally, and the said action of debt may be brought during the pendency of an action against the cor poration for the recovery of the same claim or de mand, and before judgment' therein. And the execution against said corporation for any debt, to the payment of which they shall have, become personally liable by the provisions of this Act:such corporation, or of any of them as aforesaid may be ascertained and enforced by proceedings in Chancery before the Supreme Judicial Court. And any member or members, who may voluntarily or by compulsion, pay any debt or claim rsonally liable as aforesaid, shall have a remedy, contribution against any other member or man bers for his or meir due proportion of such debt or sums so paid, and shall also have a right of action at law against said corporation to recover the oney so paid, in which action only the property of the corporation shall be liable to be taken, and not the persons or property of any member of such

curporation. Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That no persons holding stock in such operations, as executors, adunistrators, guardians, and trustees, or persons holding such stock as collateral security shall be personally subject to liabilities as members of such rporations, but the persons pledging such stock shall be liable as members; and such pledgors executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, shall represent such shares and vote thereon at all meetings of the corporation ;- and the estates of Steam power, we suppose, is applicable, persons under guardialiship and estates in trust, shall be liable in the hands of their executors, adnistrators, guardians and trustees to the same extent, as if the testator or intestate were living, and the persons under guardianship were competent to act, and such trust estate held by such trustees in their own right.

Sec. 13, Be it further enacted, That whenever any manufacturing corporation, already established within this Comminawealth, shall, at any legal meeting specially called for that purpose, vote to adopt this act, and shall also file, and cause to be recorded in the Registry of Deeds in the County where such manufactory shall be established, a certificate signed by the President, Treasurer. Clerk and a majority of the Directors, stating the nmount of capital actually paid in, and if any part thereof has been divided or withdrawn, the amount so divided or withdrawn, stating also the amount of the debts, and credits of said corporation, and an estimate of the value of the real nd personal estate of said corporation for the se of carrying on the business thereof, at the fime of making such certificate, and the said officers shall make an oath that they have carefully examined the records and accounts of said corporaion, and faithfully estimated the value of the proprty and funds thereof, and that said certificate, by bem signed, is true according to their best knowedge and belief .- then and in such case, no mem per of such corporation, shall be liable to have his erson or property taken on any writ or execution ainst said corporation, for any debts or contracts, made subsequent to the filing of the certificate foresaid, except for the causes, and in the manner

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That all acts incorporating manufacturing companies shall be deemed and taken to be public acts, and as such may be declared upon and given in evidence in any court of law without specially pleading the

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That a majority in interest of the stock holders in any such corpo ration shall constitute a quorum, for the transact tion of business. Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That the Act of this Commonwealth, passed the third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and nine, entitled-"An Act defining the general powers and duties of manufacturing cornorations. and all other Acts in addition thereto, he and the

same are hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not affect the existing rights of any persons, or the existing or future liabilities of any corporation or any members of any corporation, now established, until such corporations shall have adopted this Act, and complied with the provisions herein con-Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That this Act

may be amended or repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature; and all such corporations as shall be tablished under this Act, or shall adopt the same, in the manner herein prescribed, shall cease and expire at the same time, when this act shall be epealed. Provided however, That nothing heren contained shall take away or affect any remedy, iven by this 'Act, against, any such corporation its members or officers, for any liability which shall have been created, by the provisions herein contained, before the repeal of this act. ' Is House of Representatives. Feb. 23, 1830;—Passed to be enacted:

Win, B. CALHOUN, Speaker. '- 'IN SENATE, Pebruary, 23, 1830. Passed to be enacted: SAMUEL LATHNOP, President.

February 23, 1830.—Approved.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO. Gen. Paredes at the Head of Government .-

By the arrival on the 14th inst. of the Units

States brig Porpoise, at Pensacola, in twelve days from Vera Cruz, the intelligence of a revolution in Mexico has been confirmed. It appears that on the morning of the 30th ult. lly liable to the payment of the debts of said cororation, contracted prior to the payment of said fend it against Paredes pronounced in his favor; lation with General Paredes. He entered and look possession of the city on that day without

opposition.

The rumor was, that Gen. Paredes manifested less opposition to the reception of Mr. Slidelt than the late President Herrers. It is believed that the first act of the revolutionists will be to convoke an extraordinary Congress to organize Lis executive power, which will be

Anna, as some of the Mexican journals have hin-

YANKAR ENTERPRIZE AND INDUSTRY .- Massachusetts has now 700 miles of railroads in operation, which cost \$23,000,000. The average value of this stock is above par, and their average dividends exceed 6 per cent. She has also \$60,-000,000 of capital invested in manufactures; her

All sorts of Items.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the United States, having elected a blind chaptain, a Washington letter writer accounts for this fact on the principle that the blind shall lead the blind. VENTRIED QUISN .- A correspondent of an evening paper writes as follows, from Washing-

Signor Blitz has taken up his abode here. He indertakes to give instructions in Ventriloquism. It is said that several members of Congress are about to become his scholars. They wish to throw" their voices, so as to vote for an absent brother member.

The Texas Senators, it is said, will not go with the "war hawks" on the Oregon question. The footpads in Baltimore are doing a striking

They knocked down four men last business. week, and robbed three. Joshus R. Hitchcock, a poor mechanic in Bal-timore county, had added to his family the other

morning, three daughters, whom he named Mary Frorida, Martha Texas, and Jane Polk. He has now seventeen children. Lord Brougham has had a legacy of £20,000 left him by an aged maiden lady, Miss Flaherty, "out of respect and admiration for his abilities, con-

duct and principles." When we get Calfornia and Cuba into the Union, and complete a railroad from Lake Michigan to the heart of Oregon, at a cost of \$50,000,-

000, we shall be a pretty large country. A correspondent of the Iowa Patriot, in some ery, interesting sketches of Iowa, says, the snake, the type of the red man, is fast disappearing before the type of the white man, the Hos!"

DELICIOUS MORSELS,-A letter from Pensa-The greatest place for good living is this city persons and property of any and all members of of Pensacola during the winter season. Wild any such corporation may be taken on any writ or sturkeys with fat an inch thick on the ribs, and venison with the article still thicker-ducks, partridges, quails, squirrels, rabbits, and a superabur

ance of the finest fish are brought into this little old shan!y of a market, and oysters, with their mouths open, go begging.' The Washington Union calls the vote in both houses of Congress, by which the public printing was given to that paper at rates of forty per cent. higher then others offered to do it, the triagainst such corporation, for which he or they are umph of the spirit of union in the Republican We think the people will consider it the party.

hy a bill in Chancery before said Court, for a triumph of the spirit of plunder in the Republican party .- Lowell Journal-The western Expositor, of the 6th, says that 500 of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians passed through Independence, a few days previous, on their way to the land assigned them by the Gen. eral Government. They travelled on cheerfully, notwithstanding the mercury in the thermometer

stood 5 degrees below zero. CHAIRING AN EDITOR .- The editor of the Manchester American, has been presented with a andsome editorial chair, by his admiring friends. t is an example worthy of all imitation.

FIDDLING BY MACHINERY .- An ingenious Virginian has invented a victin which is played by keys like a piano, and a crank, on the prin the hand organ. It works rapidly, we understand.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF PATRICK WARD, who formerly lived in the county of ngford, Ireland. He married Eliza Reynolds, emi-ated to America, and when last heard of, was resi-ng in Gold street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Any person who y know his present residence, will confer a favor b ting to MICHAEL MAGUIN, Pottsville, Pa.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. DIVINE SERVICE will be held in the Welsh Congregational Church, in this borough, on Sun-day afternoon at 2 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock P. M.

BAPTIST MEETINGS.—By Divine permission, the Rev. Mr. Anderson will preach every Sab-UNIVARSALIST CHURCH.-Rev. Thomas J Whitenth, (Universalist) of Hightstown, N. J., will preach at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—the Methodist Society, Rev. D.

D. Lore, holding services in the evening. January'31, 1616 OUR MARKET. CORRECTED CAREFULLY FOR THE JOURNAL Wheat Flour, per Bbl. 35 50 1 00 ... 65 to 70 65 heat bushel 14 to 16 -7 to 8 10 to 12 Ton \$25 00 , 2 50 1 50 Dried Peaches pared Bush.

SHERIPF'S SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

Uried do unpared Dried Apples pared

DY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Expanos and exposed to sale by public vendue or outery;

On Friday, the 27th day of February 1346, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the borough of Pottsville:

All the Estate right title and Interest of Burd Patterson in and to the following discribed premises situate in the Borough of Pottsville and County of Schuylkill, Bounded and described as follows, Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot No. 1, in Buckleys addition to Pottsville, on Norwegian Street, thence along the Eastern, Southern and part of the western line of the Lot now or late of George Patterson, to Benjamin F.

tenth parts of four undivided fifth parts of the Stone or Possil coal upon the Physick tract, the Navigation tract, and part of the tract called the Coal Pit, excepting and excluding so much of the said coal contained in the said tract as lies between Market Street in the Borough of Potsyville, and the land of Lewis and the Minors Bank on the North and between third street in the said Borough, and land of Manuel Eyrs, on the west, and also excluding such part of the coal on-the Navization tract lying east of the Mount Carbon Rail Boad in about thirty acres sold to Churles Lawton, and also all the coal in the Gate vein, west of the said Rail Road, the said tract of land being situated in the Borough of Potteville & in Norwegian Township Schujikili County, and being the same premises which were granted and conveyed to Burd Patterson, by Indenture dated July 31st A. D. 1838, between Nathaniel P. Hobart and Burd Patterson & others recorded in the Office for recording Deeds in Schuylkill County in Deed Book No. 17 page 62—as the property of BURD PATTERSON.

At the same time and place, all that certain At the same time and place, all that certain

two story Brick and Stone House with a back Kitchen thereto attached, and lot or piece of Ground, situate in the northeast-orly side of centre street in the borough of Polisville in the County of Schuylkill. bounded and described as follows, to wit, Beginning at the Southerly corner of said house at the distance of, two feet nine and a half inches Northwesterly of the westerly corner of lot No. 48; thence along the Souther-ly side of said house north seventy four and three quar-ter degrees, East eighteen feet three inches more or less, to an angle in the walls of said house, thence by the same North fourteen and a half degrees, west three less, to an angle in the walls of said house, thence by
the same North fourteen and a half degrees, west three
feet, thence by the same north seventy-five degrees
East sixteen feet: ten inches to the easterly corner of
said house, thence by ground of Nathans, north sixty
six and a half degrees, east seventy-five feet two inches
to a twenty feet alley, thence along said alley north 20
degrees, west sixteen feet to a post, thence by other
ground of said Nathans, South sixty-eight degrees,
west fifty-eight feet six inches to the northerly-corner
of the Kitchen, thence shops the morthwesterly side of
said house Bouth sevenly degrees west fifty-one feet
six inches more or less to centre Street, Southcasterly

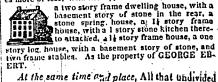
nineteen feet two and a half inches to the place of beginning. (being parts of lots of Ground marked in the general plan of said borongh Nos. 47 and 48, which Nathan Nathans conveyed to Thomas Morris in feet by deed dated the 30th day of July A. D. 1831, and recorded in the office for recording of Deeds at Orwigsburg in Deed Book No. 12, page 160, as by reference thereto will appear, as the property of the same time and place, all that Messuago terement and tract of land situate in the township of

At the same time and place, all that Messuago terement and tract of land situate in the township of Wayne, and County of Schuylkill, adjoining lands of Wayne, and the same more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two story stone dwelling house, with a two story stone kitcnen thereto attached and a log barn. As the property of ANDREW ACHEY.

At the same time and place, All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Lippincott's Addition to the borough of Schuylkill Haven, in the county of Schuylkill, fronting on Dock street 40 feet, and extending 230 feet back to a 29 feet wild alley, and bounded southwardly by lot of Lewis, Moyer, and northwardly by lot of Absolom Reisnyder, and being marked in the general plan of said Addition, with No

southwardly by lot of Lewis Moyer, and northwardly by lot of Absolom Relisnyder, and being marked in the general plan of said Addition, with No 32, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, with a 11 story frame witchen, and a 1 story frame store house thereto attached, and a frame stable. As the property of GEORGE KAYSER.

At the same time and pluce, All those two certain messuages, tenements or lots of land, and the water rights thereunto belonging, situate in Manheim township, Schuylkill county, the first thereof bounded as follows—beginning at a black oak, standing at the Centre Turnpike road, thence south two degrees, east 35 perches to a post in said road, thence continuing along said road, south 134 degrees, east 48 perches to a stone, at the said road, thence north 624 degrees, west 134 perches to the Canal, thence by the same to the Canal Dam, thence along high water mark of said Dam to a post, thence horth 754 degrees, west about 5 perches to the place of beginning, bounded all around by land of late George Dreibelbis, decased of which this was a part, containing 2 acres and 80 perches, the second thereof beginning at a post at the side of the Canal, thence down the same, south 27 degrees, west 80 perches, and south 7 degrees, west 12 perches to the place of beginning, containing 50 perches, and south 7 degrees, west 12 perches to the place of beginning, containing 50 perches more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, with a basement story of stone in the rear, a stone spring, house, a 14 story frame house, a one story log, house, with a basement story of stone, and two frame stables. As the property of GEORGE EB-



At the same time and place, All that undivided half part of all that certain tract of 295 acres and 97 perches; of find, situate in Placenine township, Schuylkill county, on the north side of the Sharp Mountain, and some of the Swatara Creek, bounded by land of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company on the some, Jonathian Zerbe and others on the north, and land of John Schall on the west, and held in common with John Schall.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Thomas S. Ridgway, of, and in all that certain tract of land, situate in Schuylkill township, Schuylkill county, bounded by tand of Jacob Klingman, John Richards & Company, Lewis Reese & Company, and others, containing 99 acres and 80 perches, (99 A. 50 P.) being the same tract of land which was patented to Jacob Repp. As the property of THOMAS S. RIGGWAY.

At the same time and place, All the right, title

At the same time and place, All-the right, title and interest of the said Calvin Blythe, being 500 acres or thereabouts; undivided of, in and to all that certain tract or parcel of Coal Land, situate on Raush Creek, partly in Lower Mahantango, and partly in Porter. Township, in Schuylkill County, and surveyed in pursuance of nine warrants, eight whereof are dated the 18th day of November, 1793, and granted to the following named persons respectively—John Burkhart, William Witman, Thomas Wildbahn, Peter Feather, Daniel Mose and Frederick Raub, and one whereof is dated the teath day of December, 1793, and granted to George Dewald, and patented in March and February 1795, to James Wilson, Esq., and containing in the whole according to the patents 4062 acres and 151 perches.

Also, the full, equal undivided one fourth part, the whole into four equal parts to be parted and divided, of and in all that certain Grist Mill, Saw, Mill, two dwelling houses, three stables and tract or parcel of land, situate in Raush Creek Gar, in Lower Mahantango township, Schuylkill County, adjoining lands of Michael Artz, Beckley & Harner and others, and the land above described, and containing in the whole 300 acres, and about 50 acres thereof being cleared Land, As the property of CALVIN BLYTHE, At the same time and place, All-the right, title

At the same time and place, All the right, ti-At the same time and place. All the sight, title and interest of the said Ovid F. Johnson, being 600 acres or thereabouts, individed of, in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate on Raush Creek, partly in Lower Mahantango and partly in Porter township, Schulykill County, and surveyed in pursuance of nine warrants, eight whereof are dated the ISth day of November, 1783, and granted to the following named persons respectively—John Burkharl, William Witman, Thomas Wildbahn, Peter Feather, Daniel Messersmith, William Shainner, Daniel Rose and Frederick Raub, and one whereof is dated the 10th day of December 1703, and granted to George Dewald, and patented in March and February 1705; to James Wilson, Esq., and containing in the whole according to the patents 4062 acres 151 perches with the appurtenances. As the property of OVID F. JOHNSON.

At the same time and place, All that certain

At the same time and place. All that certain At the same time and place. At the survey of Pottsville, in the said county of Schuylkill, beginning at the south west corner of Centre and Market street, thence along said Market street, westwardly 120 feet to Hotel street, thence southwardly along flotel street, Southwardly along flotel street, the southwardly along flotel street, Southwardly along the fect to Charles Store's lot, thence eastwardly along the line of said lot' 120 fect to Centre street, thence northwardly along Centre street, 80 feet to the beginning being lots number 32 and 33, in the plot of ground of Israel W. Morris, to Pottsville, and the same which the said Israel W. Morris, granted and confirmed unto the said Thomas S. Ridgway, by Indenture bearing date the 14th day of the 6th month, called June, A. D., 1830, said morteage is recorded in Schuylkill county, in mortgage Book C. page 237, on the 10th day of January, A. D., 1831, with appurtenances consisting of a large two story stone dwelling house, with a two story stone back building therewith a two story stone back building there to attached, and a frame stable. As the property of THOMAS S. RIDGWAY. fect to Charles Storer's lot, thence eastwardly al

property of THOMAS S. RIDGWAY.

At the same time and place, One full equal undivided eighth part, of and in all that certain messange or tenement, saw mill and tract of land, situate in the township of Schuylkill, county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, on Big Schuylkill Branch, bounded and limited as follows, viz: beginning at a stone, a corner of land late of John Richards & Company, thence by the same north 20 degrees, west 186 perches to a stone, a corner in the said Company's land, thence by the same, and land of Doctor Glentworth, south 78 degrees, west 482 perches to a heap of stones, a corner, thence by land of Kendall, Wait, Fry, & Company, south 20 degrees, east 23 perches to a spruce tree, a corner, and north 70 degrees, east 131 perches to a white oak tree, a corner, of the said Kendall, Wait & Fry's land, thence by the same, south 20 degrees, east 50 perches to stones, a corner, and north 70 degrees, east 50 perches to stones, and south 71 degrees, east 67 perches to stones, and north 50 degrees, east 101 perches to stones, a corner, thence by land late of John Richards & Company, north 20 degrees, west 50 perches to stones, a corner, and south 71 degrees to be perches to stones, a corner, thence by land late of John Richards & Company, north 20 degrees, west 50 perches to the place of beginning, being the same promises granted and conveyed unb the said Gideon G. Palmer and E Iward B. Garriguet, in fee, by Gaius Moore and wife, by indenture dated 19th day of July, A. D., 1836, recorded at Orwigsburg in Decebook, No. 16, page 80. As the property of—

At the same time and place; the one full equal and undivided molety or half cart it the whole into two

Bounded and described up follows. Beginning, at the northware corner of Lot No. 1, in Buckleys addition to Potsville, on Norwegian Street, thence along the Eastern Southern and part of the western line of the Eastern Albert of the Lot now or late of George Patterson, to Benjamin F. Pomory's Liois, thence along the Boundern lines of the Same to the Battward by and Rail Road-Street, thence South and the Eastern and Southern lines of the Same to the Battward by and Rail Road-Street, thence South and the Eastern and Southern lines of the Same to the Battward by and Rail Road-Street, thence South and the Eastern and Southern lines of the Same to the Battward by and Rail Road-Street, thence South and the Eastern and Southern lines of the Same to the Battward by said Rail Road-Street, thence South and the Eastern and Southern lines of the Same to the Battward by and Rail Road-Street, thence South and the Eastern and divided molety or half part of all the coal in the vein of coal called the "Gate Vein." and in the two . Veins of coal next south of it that may run under the surface of the adjoining tract of land, sold by Thomas Haven to Samuel Lewis, with the right of removing the same, but not to zive the right of rentering on the surface of the said isad, sold by . Thomas Haven to Samuel Lewis or of making my opening thereou, which said tract of land is particularly described in a Deed from Thomas Haven to Samuel Lewis for the same, bearing date the 8th day of September. 1838, wherein the coal in the said three veins of coal is excepted, which said tract or parcel of land and the stone & fossil coal in and upon the same, the said Charles Lewton holds in common with John Farnum, and the molety of the said land and coal which is not hereby setzed and taken into execution was conveyed by the said Charles Lawton to the said John Farnum, by Deed dated the 1st day of January A. D. 1811, recorded at Orwigsburg in Deed Book No. 19 page 389, with the appurtenances, consisting of one valuable stationary Steam Engine for rusing coal from below the water level, [lately occupied and used by Taylor & Clavton, and now by Clavton & McGinnis,] ah Engine House, a large stable, Blacksmithshop, a Powder House and various other buildings and tenant houses. Several of the most valuable coal veins pass through this land, and some of them are strengisty worked at this time, and have the necessary Raltroad improvements and futures all in good reasting the said and the property of CHARLES LAWTON.

ry Railroad improvements and fixtures all in good re-pair.—As the property of CHARLES LAWTON. Seized and taken into Execution, and to be sold by JEREMIAH REED Sheriff.

1 5--

Sheriff's Office, Oswigs- } burg January 31st, 1818.

